

Impact of Premarital Coaching (PMC) Intervention using the Psycho-educational Approach on Parenting Self-efficacy of Newly-married Underage Couples: A Narrative Literature Review of Evidence and Feasibility in Indonesia

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to identify the latest evidence for interventions involving adolescent newly-weds, and the feasibility of premarital coaching (PMC). **Methods:** A narrative literature review design carried out through related studies was used for the present literature review. A diverse search from several databases was performed to create a critical appraisal and to develop a more integrated model for the PMC program. Studies that empirical, written in English, peer-reviewed, and published during 2008~2017 were included. **Results:** Six articles were selected for the review. The principal findings identified three major themes including underage period as a high-risk for marriage, development tasks of the newly married spouse, parenting self-efficacy and the psycho-educational approach of PMC to enhance parenting knowledge, skills, and readiness. **Conclusion:** It was found that content of PMC as the preparation of underage married couples were formulated based on coaching technic, various spouse and parenting educations, and adjusted based on couples's preferences. Rigorous studies with measurement of long-term retentions are needed.

Key Words: Marriage, Parenting, Self-efficacy, Review

INTRODUCTION

1. Background

Child marriage has become a major global concern due to the increasing number of child marriages trend. Currently, it is included as one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets. From the The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) data report, the number of underage marriages is estimated to be about 14.2 million annually. More than 700 million of these involved child brides, and tragically one out three were married before they turn 15 years old. Unfortunately, Indonesia has one of the highest numbers of child marriages and was ranked seventh globally for child marriage as well. The United Nations Development Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) revealed that, after Cambodia, Indonesia occupied

the second highest position among The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries.¹⁾

The number of girls who were aged under 18 years at the time of marriage was 1,348,886 in 2012 (3,695 girls married per day. Moreover, 292,663 were married aged under 16 years, and 110,198 were married off before they could attain 15 years. In 2015, West Sulawesi (34.2%) and South Kalimantan (33.7%) had the highest provincial incidences, while the lowest numbers were from Riau islands (11.7%) and Aceh (12.4%). In the district and sub-district scope analysis, information gathered from 15~19-year-olds adolescents from 106 districts showed that teenage marriages made up 20% of underage marriages in 2010.²⁾

Another report showed that the top three districts in terms of teenage marriage rates were Central Java, South Kalimantan, and East Java; however, provincial rates could

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be different because the numbers there are much higher than the national scope. In Central Java, the provincial prevalence rate was persistently low (13.5% in 2012), but at the district level, Wonosobo had the highest prevalence rate (63% in 2010) among national districts. Moreover, there were 36 out of 1000 birth incidents for 15~19-year-old teenage couples (an average of 0.46 for live births of babies).³⁾

The transitional period of adolescence is highly influential for a teenage couple, especially in terms of this developmental phase's impact on partnership and parenting. While adolescents generally do not have enough emotional and intellectual maturity to fulfill the requirements of married life and parenting, which are life-long, complex learning processes, they should be more prepared for issues they could face in their near future. The more prepared they are, the better quality of parenting they are able to achieve. Their readiness for future married life and parenting can be understood through the parenting self-efficacy framework. This understanding of framework covers not only knowledge and attitude but also skills and commitment to providing adequate parenting and participating in the spousal relationship.⁴⁾

Parenting Self-Efficacy (PSE) can be described as parents' confidence in their ability to managing and perform parenting tasks. Potter and Hui-Chin found that the higher the PSE score, the better their capability; they were more responsible, more responsive, and had better communication skills. The level of parenting readiness in cognitive and attitude aspects influenced the form of PSE. Once the teenagers got married, they faced many issues, such as accepting the attributes and several roles and consequences of being a spouse, dealing with family in the broader context, and mostly parental issues. Preparation and readiness to face their new identity should be a concern for better future married life.⁵⁾

As a default program of the Indonesian government, the Ministry of Health formally created a guideline for a preparation program or educational intervention which was focused on reproduction and sexual education it was created before the Minister of Health Regulation number 97 in 2014. However, the coverage of this program is unable to keep up with the rising demand from underage married couples. While several direct applications, techniques, and other aspects can cause improvement, general care can be improved based on the couple's preferences, the interactions between the two partners, and a comprehensive approach toward assessment, education and future plans, among specific population.³⁾

Bloomfield and Kendall⁶⁾ suggested the educational

method for improving PSE based on previously proven interventions. Moreover, knowledge and attitude were found to increase as well. The outcomes of education were adequate knowledge, attitude, and skills. In the psycho-education framework, education is not only understanding or mastering ability but also consistency and commitment after the program. This approach can also accommodate adjustments based on the needs of the teenage bride or groom in their initial years and throughout their long married life after they have passed through the adolescence stage. This article will focus on how to identify the influences of premarital coaching (PMC) and relevant knowledge and attitude on the teenage future parent or parent-to-be in terms of PSE understanding.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify the updated evidence regarding interventions for adolescent newlyweds, and the feasibility of PMC in improving the PSE scores of newly married teenage couples.

METHODS

This literature review adopted a narrative synthesis approach which is a textual approach method reviewing and synthesizing empirical data. It focuses on summarizing, integrating, and interpreting existing evidence. Narrative synthesis is the analysis examination of a text-based phenomenon to provide an extensive description of the predominant issues identified from a body of literature. The narrative method approach offers a structured way of extracting and synthesizing findings of the available studies to enable a more specific approach to data synthesis.⁷⁾

RESULTS

Fig. 1 showing a systematic search of the literature published between 2008 and 2017. The search was conducted to identify published studies from four electronic databases, namely PubMed, CINAHL, ProQuest and EBSCO using the following terms identified from the title, abstract, keywords or medical subject headings: "first parenting educational program.", "underage marriage.", "parenting self-efficacy.", and "psycho-education for couple." These results are shown in Table 1, which reflects the fact that previous literature required educational content for marital education. These materials are then discussed in Table 2.

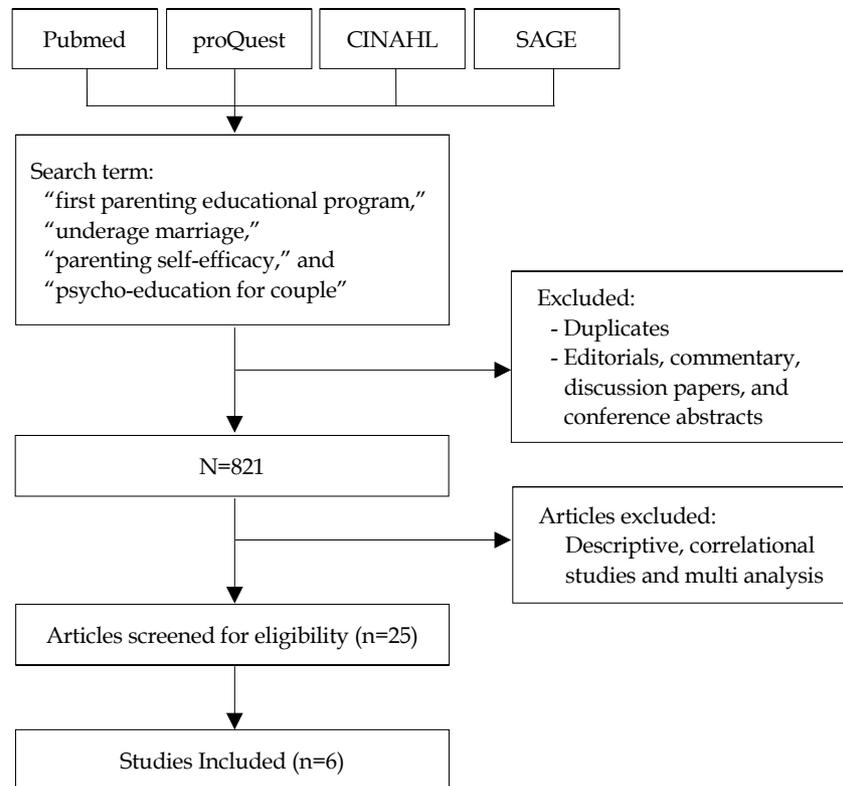


Fig. 1. Flow chart of the literature review.

DISCUSSION

This study's literature section, will focus on underage marriage among high-risk married couple, development tasks of the newly married spouses, parenting self-efficacy, and the psycho-educational approach of PMC for enhancing parenting knowledge, skills and readiness.

1. Adolescent Spouses as High-risk Couples and the Consequences of Adolescent Marriage

The developmental stage of adolescence is an integrated transition from childhood to adulthood, which is accompanied by several marks of unsynchronized changes in biological, cognitive-emotional, and social aspects, as well as the functioning of identity relations. Although those changes positively contribute to the individual's maturation, other aspects can give rise to psychological issues.⁸⁾ Biological maturation is one of the effects of adolescence; specifically, the brain's gray and white matter, neural density changes in the prefrontal cortex, and synaptic pruning support the development of the cognitive functions, such that the capacity for working memory, meta-cognition, and hypothetical thought also advanced. Some adverse effects of these developmental changes have been

linked to maladaptive thinking patterns.⁹⁾

The other aspect is cognitive-emotional; adolescents are ego-oriented and this makes it difficult for them to have empathy.¹⁰⁾ This aspect could affect the unprepared couple, who are taking on the role of partner or parent-to-be. Based on Halford et al,¹¹⁾ other high-risks to newly married adolescent couples are worsened by customs or religious married plans, financial issues (due to low average income), a family conflict such as parental divorce, step family status, aggression or domestic violence experiences, and mental health-related problems.

The government of Indonesia is poised to seriously tackle the child marriage issue. The latest reports in 2016 spurred an urgent concern and collaborative commitment to intervene in underage marriage by utilizing effective and efficient programs and legislation to take action. It strongly possessed that underage girls should be actively included in each response stages. These comprehensive steps are crucial for empowerment themselves and also creating interventions and outcome improvements because adolescent marriage negatively affects both the adolescents themselves and their family units, and it will be held as being representative of the country itself Indonesia should prepare to make future investments to provide a better quality of life for this concerned population.¹²⁾

Table 1. Journal Analysis of Premarital Programs for Underage Couples

Intervention	Author (year)	Nation	Participant	Age	Design	Objective
Interventions to prevent child marriage	Kalamar (2016)	US	Young people in low- and middle-income countries	10~24	Systematic review	Reduce child marriage and help countries meet the sustainable development goal targets
The early intervention parenting self-efficacy scale (EIPSES)	Guimond (2008)	US	Caregivers (biological and adoptive mother)	16~52	Exploratory factor analyses	Parent outcome expectations and parent competence
Support program influences on self-efficacy, parenting-efficacy, and school success	Jamal (2014)	US	Teenage mothers	13~19	Phenomenological analysis	Self-efficacy, parenting-efficacy, and school success
Couple relationship education	Petch (2012)	Australia	High-risk couple	Unidentified	Review	Couple Relationships and Transition to Parenthood
Health educational set	Setiawati (2017)	Indonesia	Postpartum adolescent mother	15~19	Quasi-experimental pre-test-post-test with control group study	Intervention to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and PSE scores of teenage mothers with postpartum depression
Couple and relationship education (CRE)	McGill (2016)	US	Unstable couples	Unidentified	Correlation baseline study	Relational instability, depressive symptoms

Officially, the 1974 Indonesian Marriage Law stipulated that parental consent was required for every marriage of a couple aged below 21 years. Under this consent law, teenage girls can legally marry at 16 years, while males can marry at 19 years. The parents are able to request the petition to the court for an exemption for an earlier marriage for their child; this dispensation has no minimum age limit. The dispensation rates are highest in three cities; Bogor, Tuban, and Mamuju. In these cities, the approval rates were estimated to be 95% on average. International human rights treaty bodies, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, suggested that the marital age should 18 years.¹³⁾

Moreover, adolescents who marry early also has face greater risks in terms of their personal health and well-being. Globally, one of the highest causes of deaths among 15-to-19-year-old girls is pregnancy-related mortality. Teenage married couples tend to experience more domestic violence and other forms of abuse. Generally, the educational and economic level of married adolescents is under

average. This drives their lower financial and social status which also inhibits their ability to eradicate their poverty cycle. This has future consequences that could directly affect to their children. The worst scenario occurred in 2014 when there was a loss of at least 1.7 percent in the Indonesian GDP due to child marriage.¹⁴⁾

2. Newly Married Parenting Development Task and Parenting Self-efficacy

Most underage newly married couples are at nuclear dyad stage of new marriage or stage of a new marriage when pregnancy and child bearing are expected of them as part of the traditional family life cycle. Their responsibilities, which correspond with development tasks are establishing a strong relationship with their partner, blending personal needs, enhancing conflict-and-resolution approaches, developing patterns of communication and intimacy. For dyads, who in the next steps should plan to make adjustments for pregnancy, birth, and infant care, it is important

to adapt at to their new roles as couples and parents-to-be and maintain on the couple bond and intimacy.¹⁵⁾

Lavenda and Kestler-Peleg¹⁶⁾ explained the holistic understanding of parenting self-efficacy which is not only described as a personal resource, but also promotes individual performance and well-being. Furthermore, it can be identified as the extent of a person's ability to perform and succeed in responsibility-oriented such as tasks or duties. For parenting, it is described as a person's confidence in their capability to achieve in parenting responsibility. Furthermore, parental self-efficacy is also associated with spousal support.

Cohen et al¹⁷⁾ revealed that the emotional support from a significant other had a positive impact on parenting self-efficacy. Additionally, the data from previous research proved a negative correlation between parental stress and self-efficacy from Ebstrup et al¹⁸⁾ study that it can be assumed that parental self-efficacy was associated with a negative between stress and spousal support.

3. Psycho-educational Approach of PMC for Improving Adolescent Parenting

As new parents-to-be, newly married couples generally do not have adequate preparation for their future parenting. They must learn to face lack of knowledge, adaptation to a new life phase and anxiety issues. Their future role as main parental units should be a major concern. This is necessary for the betterment of their children and themselves. There are so many cases of abandoned children, domestic abuse, divorce, and other factors children's high mortality rates, which can be attributed to unprepared parents. Bandura¹⁹⁾ stated that increase in knowledge increases would lead to escalation in their self-efficacy. Self-efficacy building can contribute toward the general ability and cognitive, social and attitude skills should be arranged in an integrated action for achieving the developmental target. Congruent to that statement, this study's results confirmed that a knowledge increase was followed by attitude changes and increased PSE score.²⁰⁾

Information about self-efficacy is crucial for teenage couples in their new roles -as parents. The understanding of the teenage couple is exactly inadequate because the teenager did not have any child rearing experience. Therefore, most of them generally do not have any appropriate knowledge for looking after their baby and themselves. If teenage couples are unable to fulfill their new responsibilities as a new couple, it creates incompetence and feelings of hopelessness that could affect their care for their baby. Psychological problems are not only caused due to

of deficit in knowledge but also due to negative attitudes. According to Holub et al,²¹⁾ stress comes from the negative feelings of the teenage couple toward their own status as parents-to-be; they are less likely to pay attention to their task and unable to accomplish their new roles. This situation could lead to postpartum depression.²²⁾ Postpartum teenage couples need substantial education as one of the basic forms of social support for achieving their role as a couple and to improve their parenting self-efficacy.⁴⁾ These results in accordance with the results of the article review by Oliveira and Néné²³⁾ on learning needs.

Weiss and Lokken²⁴⁾ stated that knowledge, attitude, and the ability of the couple would affect the couple's readiness, confidence, and ability to assume their parental roles. According to Buchko and Gutshall²⁵⁾ it is important for nurses to provide efficient and effective educational materials to new teenage parents. Focusing on and selecting lesson materials based on the patient's condition allows the nurse to efficiently deliver health education to the newly married couple.

This method can make it easier for nurses to support and communicate with new couples about their learning needs. In addition, support from responsible health providers can improve parenting self-efficacy and help the postpartum couple achieve various stages in their couple role. It was also found that the health education set was effective in improving knowledge, attitudes and postpartum parenting self-efficacy.²⁶⁾

The content of PMC is focused on meeting direct parenting needs by exploring or reflecting on methods for improving their state of preparedness in the initial session. It also includes assessment of the couple's points of view, sorting out their issues, analysis of the actual condition of their family, and setting therapy goal. The main sessions involve educational materials and sessions related various issues, including three sessions -depending on the client's preference- which focus on communication skills, conflict resolution, parenting roles, family planning, perinatal health strategies, children's growth and development, parenting skills, and long-life learning method to continue education. The educational contents are based on the Ministry of Health's guidelines, other current guidelines, related books, and relevant research.

Lastly, the final session is focused on the topic of how to prepare for married life, parenting and next family environment which can be an output of the marriage action plan. There are total of five sessions of 30~60 minutes each, which are held during each meeting, trained educator or registered nurse which who is considered qualified only after taking a training preparation course.

Table 2. Educational Content Summary of the Selected Interventions and Evaluations

Author (year)	Setting/Method	Education Material
Kalamar (2016)	School and youth groups	Peer education, income generating skills, youth friendly services, life-skills curriculum, vocational training, community service, parental education program, support to remain in school, livelihood training, mentorship, provision of sexual and reproductive health education and services, and the financial support.
Guimond (2008) ²⁷⁾	Primary caregivers and their infants and toddlers	Child and family outcomes: parent's confidence and competence in parenting, child's abilities, and alterations to the environment in which the child lives or the capacities of the primary caregiver
Jamal (2014) ²⁸⁾	One-on-one interviews, observational interpretations, supported documents: artifacts and field notes	Support program including self-efficacy: have a purpose and sense of responsibility, parenting-efficacy: I am a good mother, guiding adult, peer support, preparation for parenthood, school success, economic affordability, future possibilities, adult intervention, and future and financial stability
Petch (2012) ²⁹⁾	Couple-based program to assist with the transition to parenthood (through home visits and phone calls)	Parenting expectation, couple communication, conflict management, infant care, stress management, couple caring, affection, sexuality, mutual partner support, social support, couple activities, managing stress change, prevent problems, and sustain relationship focus.
Setiawati (2017)	Individually with booklets and flipcharts, KIA book, home visit for each respondent	Education from perinatal guideline books from the Ministry of Health (Indonesia), and provision of postpartum health education set, postpartum education through standardized health service, postpartum adaptation education materials and maternal self-care in post-partum care, and newborn care education materials.
McGill (2016) ³⁰⁾	Couple and relationship education classes which were facilitated by trained mixed-gender teams of two educators	The seven core elements include the following: choose (skills for demonstrating intentionality in relationships), know (skills that promote intimate knowledge of the partner), care (skills for demonstrating love and support for the partner), care for self (skills for individual's maintenance of health), share (skills that promote a sense of interconnectedness), connect (skills for engaging social support), and manage (skills for effectively managing stress and conflict).

CONCLUSION

The huge prevalence of underage marriage is becoming a worldwide concern for the target population and the health sector. High-risk teenage populations are still struggling through the maturation phase of development adolescence, which affects almost every aspect of their lives. It could worsen their married life as a spouse and future parent. The adolescence stage of development could worsen many aspects of their future life. Parenting self-efficacy is a comprehensive concept for covering the personal and social aspects and parenting ability. Previous empirical interventions were most likely to be performed to enhance PSE. The proven education program, which is the first line of the effectiveness of the psycho-educational approach for first-time parenting, can be the solution for ado-

lescent parents going through this developmental stage assorted on the short-term and longer stages provided by the training preparation course.

There are several concerning limitations in this review. First, there needs to be an improvement of the methodological review. The age restriction employed in of previous evaluated articles varies across studies. In fact, nearly all the interventions that did not clearly show entirely positive outcomes. The inclusion of a particular intervention with the same outcome is another issue. For example, if a group reported on short-term and longer-term follow-ups of a pregnancy, we use the most recent report on the intervention and its impact. This limitation would bias the intervention results toward the impact. Despite these limitations, this review contributes to the improvement of well-designed intervention.

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