

SESSION 1 (17.10 - 18.00 WIB or 11.10 - 12.00 CET)

ROOM 1 - Symposium - “Investigating political polarization in Indonesia: A social network analysis”

Hamdi Muluk (chair), Rizka Halida, Vinaya Untoro, Andina M. Larasati
Universitas Indonesia

Abstract:

Much research has suggested that social media platforms have the potential to encourage political polarizations. However, Indonesian political polarization in social media remains largely unexplored, even though it enables our understanding of the largest Muslim society in the world. We conducted the current study using 2 big data sets. The first one is a dataset of more than 20 million followers of Indonesian political figures on Twitter. The second one is a dataset of more than 8 million tweets during the last presidential general election (#2019gantipresiden). In this study, we aim to: 1) Identify Indonesian political figures in the Twitter social networks and their ideologies by means of the Indonesian Political Ideology Measure and expert judgments, 2) Identify the various political camps (political ideologies) of Twitter users, 3) Explore the interactions among the users in different political issues, 4) Create a measure or an index of the polarizations of these interactions. Future studies will follow up the current findings by focusing on three issues. The first one will examine to what extent these polarizations are driven by the occurrence of emotional and moral-emotional lexicons in the social networks. The second and the third future studies will focus on the roles of fake news and hate speech on these polarizations. In the hate speech study, we will create an automated hate speech detector using machine learning that can differentiate between hate vs. offensive vs. neutral speeches.

ROOM 2 - Symposium - “Chronic Pain-Related Factors in Indonesia Population”

Fariza Nur Shabrina, Muthmainah Mufidah, Sali Rahadi Asih
Universitas Indonesia

Insomnia and HRQoL of Indonesian Living with Chronic Pain: The Role of Pain Catastrophizing and Anxiety

Abstract:

There is a wide dearth of study examining then phenomenon of pain interference in chronic pain population in Indonesia even though it is a significant health problem in Indonesia. Furthermore, the majority of literature used in chronic pain population in Indonesia are borrowed from other countries, mostly those in the western world. This longitudinal study aimed to identify risk factors for pain interference. A total of one hundred and ninety-five participants (59 males, M age = 28.9, SD = 8.0410) completed the online questionnaire four times (T0-T3) for the duration of five months. The measures consisted of PVAS, Pain Catastrophizing Scale, Pain Interference Short Form 6a, and PHQ-9. The pain interference at T0, T1, T2, and T3 were regressed on the hypothesized risk factors at T0, respectively. All regression models were significant in predicting the pain interference at all four time points. Pain intensity, pain catastrophizing, and depressive symptoms at T0 significantly predicted pain interference at T0. Pain catastrophizing and

interference at T0 consistently predicted pain interference at T1, T2, and T3, respectively. This study showed chronic pain patients reporting higher pain catastrophizing and interference are red flagged for worse outcomes. Intervention targeting the above two risk factors were recommended

How Indonesian Cope with Chronic Pain: Moderating Role of Coping Styles in Pain Catastrophizing and Pain Interference

Abstract:

Chronic pain is a significant health problem in many countries including Indonesia, with high prevalence and the possibility to increase in the future. Individuals experiencing chronic pain elicit cognitive and behavioral responses, including pain catastrophizing which can cause high pain interference. Effective coping ability can help reduce the impact of pain catastrophizing on pain interference. Previous research focused on emotion-focused and problem-focused coping in dealing with chronic pain. However, Indonesia as a country with a strong influence from religious values and practices encourages the exploration of religious coping. A part of a longitudinal study on psychological factors in chronic pain development, this study aimed to examine the moderating role of three coping styles on pain catastrophizing and pain interference associations. 368 individuals with chronic pain participated and completed the adapted Pain Catastrophizing Scale, Pain Interference Short Form 6a, Brief COPE, and Brief RCOPE questionnaire. The result showed religious and problem-focused coping had significant moderating effects on pain catastrophizing and pain interference associations. Seeking help from God helped individuals deal with chronic pain problems, as well as actively resolving difficulties. The use of these two coping styles in Indonesian population can be useful for psychological practice managing chronic pain.

Insomnia and HRQoL of Indonesian Living with Chronic Pain: The Role of Pain Catastrophizing and Anxiety

Abstract:

There is a wide dearth of study examining then phenomenon of pain interference in chronic pain population in Indonesia even though it is a significant health problem in Indonesia. Furthermore, the majority of literature used in chronic pain population in Indonesia are borrowed from other countries, mostly those in the western world. This longitudinal study aimed to identify risk factors for pain interference. A total of one hundred and ninety-five participants (59 males, M age = 28.9, SD = 8.0410) completed the online questionnaire four times (T0-T3) for the duration of five months. The measures consisted of PVAS, Pain Catastrophizing Scale, Pain Interference Short Form 6a, and PHQ-9. The pain interference at T0, T1, T2, and T3 were regressed on the hypothesized risk factors at T0, respectively. All regression models were significant in predicting the pain interference at all four time points. Pain intensity, pain catastrophizing, and depressive symptoms at T0 significantly predicted pain interference at T0. Pain catastrophizing and interference at T0 consistently predicted pain interference at T1, T2, and T3, respectively. This study showed chronic pain patients reporting higher pain catastrophizing and interference are red flagged for worse outcomes. Intervention targeting the above two risk factors were recommended

ROOM 3 - Symposium - “Gender-Based Violence and the Challenges for its Intervention”

Elizabeth Kristi Poerwandari, Gloryka Ednadita, Cantyo A. Dannisworo, Vitria Lazzarini
Universitas Indonesia

Abstract:

Gender-based violence is a very complex issue and is a separate field of study that can be explored from various study points. For example, one can study from psychology, culture, law, to policy studies. We can also examine it from the side of the victim, perpetrator, witness (bystanders), or the perception of the general public. This session discusses two studies that have been carried out by the presenters, as well as field experiences in mentoring and advocacy. More research is conducted on the psychological aspects of victims. The first sharing is about research on the psychological aspects of victims or survivors, particularly regarding protective factors of PTSD among women exposed to intimate partner violence. The second sharing is about relationship commitment in cyber dating abuse victims. The third presentation is discussing various challenges faced in the work of victim assistance and advocacy for the elimination of gender-based violence. In providing intervention, we work under policy regulation, with various accompanying bureaucracies. It can be concluded that there are many challenges faced in eliminating gender-based violence. It takes commitment, openness and cooperation across sectors. Higher education in particular can assist with research for knowledge development and for application in field work and community education.

Keywords: gender-based violence, intimate partner violence, relationship commitment, cyber dating abuse, policy and bureaucracy

ROOM 4 - Individual - “Cultural and Indigenous Perspective in Psychology”

“Self-indulged in other culture: Investigating parasocial interaction and identity fusion as predictors to K-Drama binge-watching motivation”

Ahmad Naufalul Umam
Universitas Mercu Buana

Abstract:

Being overwhelmingly indulged in a drama series from other cultures raises some questions on how one can feel related to the characters and cultural contexts in the media. To answer this question, we asked the members of a Korean Club through SAQ about their binge-watching habit and motivation for Korean drama, and the extent of parasocial interaction toward the character, and identity fusion toward the Korean culture. We found both predictors contributed significantly to binge-watching motivation and have certain effects on the actual binge-watching behavior. The suggestions on how we can stretch the research to general Korean drama viewers are discussed

“Happiness of Acehese Teenagers: An Indigenous Perspective of Post-Conflict and Peace-Resolution Community”

Ida Fitria

UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh

Abstract:

It had been 30 years, Acehese against the Indonesian government which resulted in peace resolution after the tsunami in 2004. Long way after conflict and peace resolution are not promising that the Acehese community getting better from social and psychological aspect. In fact, most of cases have focused on material resolution rather than psychological well-being. This study aims to describe the meaning of happiness for teenager in Aceh from indigenous perspective as part of Post-Conflict and Peace-Resolution community. There were 2 studies have been conducted to complete the objective of this research; 1st study used 100 participants that asked for 2 major open-ended-question, about “whats make you happy?” and “what's the meaning of happiness for you?”. The 2nd study use 239 participants who completed survey with Scale of Positive and Negative Experience. Surprisingly, the result of this study shows that the percentage of well-balanced of happiness showed bigger number than lower levels. Various unique results about the meaning of happiness for Acehese teenager as community after long way conflict, disaster, and resolution community such as “happiness is helping other” and “happy is when I benefit others” became new term results compared to the previous researches. Keywords: Happiness, Indigenous Perspective, Post-Conflict Community

“Public Perception of Law Enforcement and Handling of Violence and Sexual Violence against Children and Women in Indonesia”

Kasandra Putranto

Kasandra & Associates

Abstract:

Violence and sexual violence have occurred a lot in Indonesia, especially in children and women. These cases have increased every year, and the perpetrators usually come from the environment around the victim. Cases of violence and sexual violence need to be handled directly by law enforcement, so that cases do not happen again. The perpetrators can be punished and the victims can be given interventions for their mental health. Several parties have carried out all means, such as campaigns and law for violence and sexual violence. However in fact, from the result of the study of 239 participants, most of the participants considered that law enforcement and handling of violence and sexual violence against children and women in Indonesia were still inadequate.

Keywords: public perception, violence, sexual violence, law enforcement, handling violence/sexual violence

ROOM 5 - Individual - “Response to COVID-19”

“Adolescent Psychological Problems and Family Resilience during the Covid19 Pandemic”

Naomi Soetikno

Abstract:

During the Covid19 pandemic, there were many changes in the activities of daily life, such as the activities of school children. In Indonesia, the government has stipulated the large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) so that learning activities at schools are replaced by online learning from home. Adult activities at work also experience restrictions, people are asked to remain at home until the PSBB period is declared to end. Changes in daily activities may also result in changes in the psychological condition of adolescents while at home. This research is a survey of the psychological problems experienced by adolescents as well as the resilience of the families in dealing with adolescents during conditions at home during a pandemic. Respondents of this study included 203 parents of adolescents aged 12-21 years who live together at home. The results showed that the psychological problems of adolescents with the highest concentration were attention problems (16.3%), followed by anxiety-depression problems (12.3%), and the lowest is delinquency and aggression (0.0%). Family resilience of adolescents during the pandemic period has a significant effect on the psychological problems of adolescents with $t = -3.047$ and $\text{sig } (p) = 0.003$. Family resilience contribution to adolescent psychological problems are 3.2%. This result suggests the urgency of family resilience as well as during this Covid19 pandemic.

“The Psychological Impacts of a Virtual Office Implementation during the COVID-19 Pandemic”

Yuliana
Udayana University

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic made changes in all life aspects. Works must be done from home. A virtual office is a must nowadays. There are many psychological impacts of a virtual office to a worker and the family. The impacts can be positive and negative. The positive psychological impacts are flexibility, creativity, and independence. A worker can creatively manage the time according to create a life balance between work and family. The negative psychological impacts are life-work conflicts, burnout, and autonomy-paradox. The essential keys in a virtual office implementation are resilience, creativity, flexibility, and adaptation. The COVID-19 pandemic will bring a new paradigm in the virtual office concept in the next step.

Keywords: COVID-19, psychological, virtual office

“Perceived Risk of Using Online Transportation during the COVID-19 Pandemic: a MIMIC-model Approach”

Lavenda Ghesica
Jl. Cileduk Raya No 99, Cipulir, Kec. Kebayoran Lama, South Jakarta

Abstract:

This study aimed to apply the use of multiple indicators and multiple (MIMIC) models in examining the consistency of scale when it was applied to individuals with different

characteristics. The perceived risk of using online transportation during the COVID-19 pandemic scale was used to measure participant attributes. The impact of several demographic characteristics and the use of services of both measurement models were tested. 231 participants from different regions in Indonesia participated in this study. Confirmatory factor analysis under the structural equation modeling (SEM) approach was chosen as the main data analysis method. The results showed that risk perception was more affected by bad experiences and the frequency of using online transportation during the pandemic than demographic characteristics. It could be seen from the increase in the model fit indices when the data of bad experiences and the frequency of using online transportation were included in the measurement model for risk perception. Therefore, we suggest modifying the scale by considering bad experience factors and the frequency of using online transportation during the COVID-19 pandemic.

ROOM 6 - Individual - “Health and Clinical Psychology 1”

“Health behavior of the ancient Sundanese people of Ciptagelar Village”

Ambar Sulianti

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati

Abstract:

Although the culture of the ancient Sundanese people in the traditional village of Ciptagelar has been reported, little is known how the acculturation of modern culture in technology affects public health behavior, especially in the face of the new normal era during the Covid-19 pandemic. For this reason, this study aims to explore health behaviors ranging from four aspects of health behavior continued with exploration of the indigenous psychological in relation to Covid-19 disease in this community. This research used limited ethnographic qualitative method combined with phenomenology to get an overview, experience, and value of health behavior and the indigenous psychology of the community. There was a cultural acculturation in the community of Ciptagelar traditional village. The strict filtration on the modernization of the field of communication technology has caused the Ciptagelar community to have specific health behavior in terms of promotion, prevention, seeking treatment, aptitudes toward health services, and individual psychological values due to new normal of the pandemic Covid-19 era. The limitations of this study are due to the difficulty of access both geographically, weather, and restrictions on guest visits during the Covid-19 pandemic.

“Music Engagement and Subjective Well-Being on Indonesian’s Professional and Amateur Musician”

Christ Billy Aryanto

Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia

Abstract:

This symposium will present how engagement with music has a relationship with subjective well-being. Many people infer that music is supposed to make the music player happy, but there is a phenomenon in which musicians are at risk of mental health issues such as depression and

anxiety disorder. These research will present the differences between musician and non-musician regarding their subjective well-being, the relation between music engagement and subjective well-being on musicians, and find the relation further on the different types of musicians (i.e. professional musician and amateur musician). These studies will discuss how the musician had higher subjective well-being and which part of the music engagement related to the subjective well-being of the musicians.

“Mental Health Warriors During Covid-19 Pandemic: An Analysis to The Public Mental Health Professionals’ Role in Indonesia”

Runi Rulangi

Anagata Sasmitaloka Consulting

Abstract:

Mental Health is an equally important issue to discuss besides physical health, especially during the Covid-19 Pandemic. In Indonesia, until October 11, 66,578 people were infected with Covid-19 (19.97%), 255,027 people were declared cured of Covid-19 (76.48%) and 11,844 people died due to Covid-19 (3.55%) (source: covid19.go.id). This figure shows that the number of Covid-19 sufferers and survivors in Indonesia is quite high. Public Mental Health Professionals have an important role in the process of dealing with Covid-19. Like the Other Health Professionals, they have a role as the party at the forefront of the Covid-19 response. This role certainly creates risks, both in terms of physical, psychological, and social stigma faced by The Public Mental Health Professionals. This paper will examine the role of The Public Mental Professionals in tackling Covid-19 in Indonesia. This study used the narrative review method. The results of this study want to provide an overview of the important role of The Public Mental Health Professionals during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia so that the community and The stakeholders can evaluate various policies related to The Public Mental Services in Indonesia.

ROOM 7 - Video Presentation Session 1

“Depression and Suicide in Adults: A Meta-analytic Review”

Janice Valencia

Universitas Surabaya

Abstract:

Depression in humans can occur every day; depression can occur in the form of experiences of stress, disappointment, pain in a short period, and unhappiness (Durbin, 2014). Depression, which can lead to suicide, this is related to the severity of the depression. In major depression, suicide can be caused by anhedonia, agitation, and irritability. This increases the risk factor for suicide in major depression (Rogers, Ringer, & Joiner., 2018). Many previous studies examined the relationship between depression and suicide with inconsistent results This study aims to assess the relationship between depression and suicide using meta-analytic methods statistically. This study involved 20 journals and 20 without information. The statistical test, show that depression and suicide had a medium effect size correlation ($r = 0.392$ with 95% CI

between 0,136-8,461), with high heterogeneity ($I^2 = 97.6\%$) using a random effect model and without publication bias (Egger bias, $p = 0.0566$). Depression has a medium effect on suicide. The meta-analytic research results indicate that depression is not a dominant factor; other factors form suicide.

“The Role of Loneliness and Self-Compassion as Predictors of Depressive Symptoms in College Students”

Roselli Kezia Ausie
Universitas Indonesia

Abstract:

Mental health problems in college students are issues that need special attention. Particularly, the high prevalence of depressive symptoms was also found in college students. Various conditions accompanying the role of college students lead to higher risk for developing depression symptoms, for instance the experience of loneliness. In addition to risk factors, protective factors should be considered as well. Earlier researches found self-compassion to be associated with better mental health. To get a clearer picture about depression and to further develop preventive measures and related interventions, it is necessary to examine how loneliness and self-compassion play a role in the presence of depressive symptoms in college students. A total of 413 college students in Jabodetabek area were involved in this research by completing online measurement instruments. Data were analyzed using multiple regression analysis. The results showed that loneliness had a significant role in predicting the increase in depressive symptoms while self-compassion was able to predict the reduction of depressive symptoms in college students. This study illustrates the importance of considering the quality of relationships and developing self-compassion in an effort to reduce depression symptoms in college students.

Keywords : loneliness; self-compassion; depressive symptoms; college student

“The Role of Loneliness and Hope in Predicting Presence of Depressive Symptom among College Students”

Hidayati
Universitas Indonesia

Abstract:

The aim of this study is to explore the model of positive construct (hope) and negative construct (loneliness) in predicting depressive symptoms among college students. Depressive symptom is a common mental health problem that is found among college students as a part of an emerging adult periode. They start to gain independent life from parents, such as living apart from parents, make decisions by themselves, entering university, and making social and romantic relationships with others. However they do not fully gain independent life. They still need financial support due to lack of a stable career and job. Demands for academic duty, poor social skills, and living apart from parents frequently lead to loneliness and emerge negative emotion. Such conditions put them in risk to have depressive symptoms. Meanwhile, hope as a protective factor leads to flexible thinking in order to face difficulty, persistence to reach the goal buffer

them from depressive symptoms. Data collected from 410 active undergraduate students from university in Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi. Statistic analysis by using multiple regression shows that the model supports the hypothesis which ($R^2=0,45$; $F(7,396)= 46.909$; $p<.05$) loneliness predicts significantly presence of depressive symptoms and the role of hope predicted to decline depressive symptoms among college students.

“The role of perceived social support on social skills in students with special needs”

Iffita Rahmi

Politeknik Negeri Jakarta

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to discover the relationship between perceived social support from family and peers on the social skills of students with special needs. This study was conducted with postsecondary education students in a 3-year college ($N=42$) with various types of disability. This study used a quantitative method with a correlational non-experimental approach. The results of this study indicated that perceived social support from family and friends affect the social skills of students with special needs. The form of the social support associated with the social skills of special needs students is emotional and information support. The implications and possible applications of the relationship between social support and social skills among college students with special needs are discussed.

Keywords: Perceived Social Support, Social Skills, Students with Special Needs

**“Psychological Well- Being for Unaccompanied Adolescent Refugee Asylum Seekers
Living in Transit Country”**

Rahma Wati

Universitas Prima Indonesia

Abstract:

The number of refugees and asylum seekers increase every year, most of them are still waiting for the process of finding a long-term solution By United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). During the waiting process, many things happen in their life, traumatic experiences (such as forced separation from family, loss of loved ones, loss of status and home, and witnessing or experiencing physical and sexual violence) impact on their mental health, This research focuses on how the psychological well-being unaccompanied Adolescent refugees asylum seekers in transit countries. The conceptual framework used for this qualitative study viewed psychosocial well-being of an individual with six psychological well-being component. The research used a case study approach within a qualitative framework. The qualitative approach, more sensitive to the context included in-depth interviews. This study used purposive sampling which two subjects unaccompanied Adolescent refugee asylum seekers. The results showed that social support had a big effect on Psychological Well-Being the subject to this life and for the future.

Keywords: Psychological well-being, Refugees, Asylum-Seekers

“The Role of Boarding Teachers in Forming the Characteristics of Independent Santri in Pesantren Tahfiz Daarul Qur’an Cikarang, Bekasi, West Java.”

Vita Alfiani Putri
Universitas Islam "45"

Abstract:

The aim of this study was to find out whether the use of the independence of santri, also to find out the rule of boarding teachers in forming the independence of santri, and also to find out the supporting and inhibiting factors for boarding teachers in shaping the independence of santri. The approach of this study was qualitative. Observation and interview tests were used as the instruments of eliciting the data. The subjects are the santri of senior high school of Pesantren Tahfiz Daarul Qur’an Cikarang, Bekasi, West Java. The research design is used a descriptive qualitative approach and the researchers also use a psychological approach. Through this study, researchers found that the level of independence of santri was very high, higher than students of their age. Santri knows where the direction will be headed, also the role of the boarding teacher who cannot be separated from the formation of independence of santri.

Keywords: Character Building, Santri, Student, Independence Student, Islamic Education, Educational Psychology

“Now or Later, I'm Ready: Overview of Self-Regulation in the IPPBMM Contingent of UIN Sunan Kalijaga”

Boniy Taufiqurrahman & Maba Bagaskara
State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga

Abstract:

This study aims to determine the description of self-regulation in the contingents of IPPBMM UIN Sunan Kalijaga, regarding motives, processes, and things that support self-capacity building. The VIII IPPBMM competition schedule was postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic which had positive and negative impacts. For the contingents of UIN Sunan Kalijaga, this caused its own pressure. The reason is, since the beginning, the contingent was demanded to complete everything as much as possible and train as little as possible. But this was suddenly stopped because of the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, contingents who will graduate in 2020 will feel a dilemma between choosing to compete or graduation. In this case, the postponement of the competition schedule is estimated until 2021. So there is a need for self-regulation of what they will choose.

“Acceptance-Rejection of Parental and Parenting Stress of Working Mothers During The COVID-19 Pandemic”

Farra Anisa Rahmania & Syarifah Na'imi Anisa
Universitas Islam Indonesia

Abstract:

During the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a change in the learning system, which initially took place face-to-face at school, into an online learning process at home. These changes require

parents, especially working mothers, to adapt to assisting children in carrying out the learning process from home. In the adaptation process, it is possible to create parenting stress. This study aims to determine the relationship between acceptance and parenting stress in mothers who work between the ages of 22 - 55 years and have school-age children. Subjects in this study amounted to 54 people. The parental acceptance measured using the Parental Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire by Rohner, Khaleque, and Cournoyer (2005). Parenting stress was measured using The Parental Stress Scale by Berry and Jones (1995). This research is used The Pearson Product Moment for data analysis. Based on the results of data analysis, the significant correlation between maternal acceptance and parenting stress was $p = 0.001$ than the correlation coefficient value was $r = -0.42$. The results of this analysis indicate that there is a significant negative relationship between acceptance and parenting stress in working mothers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the research results that the higher the mother's acceptance of the child, the lower the stress of parenting.

“s scores and 46.47% of the variability in stress scores. The result of the study indicates that psychological flexibility is potential for improving university students' mental health. Students can get benefit from learning to enhance psychological flexibility through guided self-intervention.

Keywords : Covid-19, loneliness, mental health, psychological flexibility, stress, well-being

SESSION 2 (19:05 - 19:55 WIB or 13:05 - 13:55 CET)

ROOM 1 - Symposium - “Legal psychology in cultural context”

Nathanael Sumampouw (chair), Jianqin Wang, Christina Perez, Nkansah Anakwah
Fudan University, University of Toledo, Maastricht University

How culture shapes constructive false memory

Abstract:

Culture plays a critical role in memory. Memory is also known to be constructive and prone to errors (e.g., false memories). However, little is known about how culture potentially shapes the formation of false memories. We examined the role of culture in shaping various aspects of false memory by comparing European (N = 33) and Chinese (N = 40) samples. In our study, we embedded the Deese-Roediger/McDermott (DRM) pictures in different contexts and paired them with participants' own name or other people's name (e.g., Adele) to create item-person-context memory episodes. We found that European participants had more phantom recollection for non-presented lure pictures while Chinese participants were more likely to form familiarity for lure pictures. Furthermore, we showed that European participants formed more self-related false memories of item-context bindings than Chinese participants. Our study is the first to show cultural differences in constructive false memories using the DRM paradigm.

A Review of the Differential Contributions of Language Abilities to Children's Eyewitness Memory and Suggestibility

Abstract:

After age, language abilities are considered one of the strongest predictors of children's memory performance and suggestibility in forensic contexts. Language is relevant to children's eyewitness memory performance for a number of reasons. First, language is a key factor in the development of autobiographical memory during the preschool years. Second, language abilities likely reflect general cognitive abilities, which have been associated with advantages in memory accuracy. Finally, research suggests maltreatment does not hinder children's basic memory processes, but may hinder their language abilities and thus limit their ability to recount their experiences to investigators. In the present paper, we reviewed over 30 years of eyewitness research to identify patterns in how different domains of language skills impact children's ability to discuss their memory for events and their susceptibility to suggestion. Across 35 studies examining 2,781 children aged 2- to 17-years-old, we identified patterns wherein language abilities oftentimes emerged as an important predictor of children's eyewitness memory and suggestibility. Results suggest that specific domains of language are differentially related to children's responses to various measures of memory and suggestibility. Specifically, while expressive language abilities were most consistently related to increased accuracy during free recall and decreased shifting following interviewer feedback, receptive language abilities were most consistently related to children's accurate responses to direct, non-leading questions. Furthermore, narrative skills were associated with both increases and decreases in children's suggestibility depending on the type of narrative obtained. Our findings suggest that children's language abilities should be taken into account when legal questions are asked concerning children's testimonial accuracy and susceptibility to suggestion.

ROOM 2 - Symposium - "Religious Belief, Ideology and Intergroup Relations"

Mirra Noor Milla (chair), Roosalina Wulandari, Nur'aini Azizah, Yuni Nurhamida
Universitas Indonesia

Title

Abstract:

Text

ROOM 3 - Symposium - "Examining the Role of Dyadic Coping in Explaining Marriage Satisfaction and Well-Being"

Adriana Ginanjar Soekandar (chair), Dyah Ayu Dewianti Putri, Khariza Nararya, Rezti
Wandanuri Putri, Pingkan Cynthia Belinda Rumondor
Universitas Indonesia

Relationship Between Well-Being and Dyadic Coping Among Parents of Children With Spectrum Autism

Abstract:

Every year, there is an increasing number of people diagnosed with autism, including their parents. Raising child with autism is a lifelong challenge for parents, that could impact parents' well-being. In order to preserved parents' well-being, they can utilize dyadic coping (DC) with their spouse. This research aims to evaluate a correlation between well-being and dyadic coping factors. There are 121 parents who participated in this research. Well-being is measured

by the Flourishing Scale and Scale of Positive and Negative Affect (Diener et al., 2010), while dyadic coping is measured by the Dyadic Coping Inventory (Bodenmann, 2005). The results show, there is a positive significant relationship between well-being factors and emotion-focused common DC, problem-focused common DC, also emotion-focused supportive DC. There is a positive significant relationship between problem-focused supportive and delegated DC with psychological flourishing. There's a negative significant relationship between negative DC and positive emotion.

Key words: Parents of children with autism; dyadic coping; well-being

Relationship Between Marital Satisfaction and Dyadic Coping in Parents of Children With Autism Spectrum

Abstract:

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is highly prevalent neurodevelopmental disorder among children in many countries, including Indonesia. Difficulties in communication, social interaction, sensory processing and behaviors may negatively impact their parents' marital satisfaction. To protect marital satisfaction, parents can use a coping strategy called dyadic coping. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between marital satisfaction and dyadic coping among parents of children with ASD. Participants consisted of 145 parents of children with ASD from several cities in Indonesia. The data were measured with 16-items Couple Satisfaction Index and 37-items Dyadic Coping Inventory and analyzed with Pearson Correlation. The results showed that there was a relationship between marital satisfaction and dyadic coping as well as its factors. The results suggested that emotion-focused supportive dyadic coping has the most contribution to marital satisfaction.

Key words: Marital satisfaction, dyadic coping, autism spectrum disorder

The Role of Common Dyadic Coping in the Relationship Between Marital Satisfaction and Parenting Stress in Parents of Children with Autism Spectrum

Abstract:

This study aims to evaluate the moderating effect of the two factors of common dyadic coping in the relationship between marital satisfaction and parenting stress among parents of children with autism spectrum. This study had 131 participants from Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi, Bali, and Lampung area. The participants of this study are parents who are married and have one or more children with autism spectrum diagnosed for a minimum of 6 months. This study used Couples Satisfaction Index–Short Form, Parenting Stress Index, and Dyadic Coping Inventory to measure the variables. Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation, linear regression analysis, and Hayes Macro Process. The result showed that there is a significant negative correlation between marital satisfaction and parenting stress. However, there is no moderating effect from the two factors of common dyadic coping to that relationship. Implications were discussed.

Keywords : Autism spectrum disorder, marital satisfaction, parenting stress, common dyadic coping

Dyadic Processes of Stress and Coping for Dual Earner Couples

Abstract:

Dual-earner couples in Indonesia are reporting higher levels of stress due to increase demands at work, while also trying to navigate family responsibilities. Studies in Western cultures have shown that frequent experience of daily stress is associated with lower marital satisfaction. Moreover, positive dyadic coping has been found to be a beneficial relationship maintenance behavior that is associated with beneficial outcomes for both individual and relationship well-being, namely relationship satisfaction. However, majority of such research is conducted in Western cultures, which leaves a dearth of understanding on dyadic processes associated with stress and coping for couples from non-Western cultures, especially South East Asia. The goal of this study is to test the moderating effect of positive dyadic coping strategies (supportive, common) on the possible negative association between external stress (work, parenting, daily hassles) and marital satisfaction in a sample of 118 heterosexual dual-earner couples from Indonesia using the actor-partner interdependence moderation analysis. Result of this study showed that emotion and common problem focused coping buffers negative impact of external stress to marital satisfaction. However, there are variations in husband and wives' path. Results of this project will provide important insights into the dyadic processes associated with stress and coping for couples living in Indonesia, which will undoubtedly inspire future research and clinical interventions in this area.

ROOM 4 - Individual - "Health and Clinical Psychology 2"

"Social Adjustment and Mental Health Among Senior High School Students"

Runi Rulangi

Anagata Sasmitaloka Consulting

Abstract:

This research aims to know the relationship between social adjustment and mental health of Senior High School Students at Yogyakarta. This research was conducted to 87 Senior High School Students at Yogyakarta. The data collected by the mental health scale and social adjustment scale. The Quantitative analysis used in this research is regression analysis. The result showed that social adjustment had a positive correlation with the mental health of Senior High School Students at Yogyakarta ($r = 0.700$; $p = 0.000$). This result showed that there is a correlation that is significant between social adjustment and mental health. Social adjustment gave 49% effective contribution to the mental health of students of Senior High School at Yogyakarta ($r^2 = 0,49$). This research also found that variables such as virtual culture, the transition of adolescence, and teachers' role also made an effect on the mental health of students.

"Perceived Stress as Mediator in the Relationship between Time Perspectives and Internet Addiction in College Students"

Titis Alocitta Rachma

Universitas Indonesia

Abstract:

This study aimed to apply the use of multiple indicators and multiple (MIMIC) models in examining the consistency of scale when it was applied to individuals with different characteristics. The perceived risk of using online transportation during the COVID-19 pandemic scale was used to measure participant attributes. The impact of several demographic characteristics and the use of services of both measurement models were tested. 231 participants from different regions in Indonesia participated in this study. Confirmatory factor analysis under the structural equation modeling (SEM) approach was chosen as the main data analysis method. The results showed that risk perception was more affected by bad experiences and the frequency of using online transportation during the pandemic than demographic characteristics. It could be seen from the increase in the model fit indices when the data of bad experiences and the frequency of using online transportation were included in the measurement model for risk perception. Therefore, we suggest modifying the scale by considering bad experience factors and the frequency of using online transportation during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, MIMIC model, online transportation, risk perception

“Reduction of Psychological Distress in Young Adults Who Have Experienced Dating Violence Through Group Therapy”

Pradipta Christy Pratiwi
Universitas Negeri Semarang

Abstract:

Young adults are synonymous with the task of developing intimacy. This phase is inseparable from the problem of dating violence. Dating violence is a phenomenon of physical, psychological and sexual violence against the victim. This situation is a social stressor that causes a negative stress response or what is known as psychological distress. Psychological distress needs to be treated so that it does not develop into more serious psychological risks such as depression and suicidal thoughts. The purpose of this study is to provide treatment for young adults who have experienced dating violence with group intervention. This intervention is carried out in groups of 5-7 people. Seeing the current situation, then group intervention will be carried out online meeting. The intervention design was carried out for 7 sessions consisting of 1 pre-session and 6 intervention sessions, each session using 60-90 minutes. This research design is one-group pretest-posttest design. The evaluation was carried out, namely the observation of the intervention process (qualitative) and the measurement of DASS and BDI-II (quantitative) with a comparison of the pretest-posttest scores. There were 7 participants selected in the program, 1 participant did not continue and only until the second meeting. For the 6 participants who continued the program, tended to have a positive perspective regarding the material, organizers and management of this intervention group program. The results of the Wilcoxon analysis showed that there was a significant difference and a decrease in scores on the DASS and BDI-II pre-test and post-test, while the post-test and follow-up scores were not different. Therefore, it can be concluded that group intervention is effective in reducing psychological distress in young adults who have experienced dating violence.

Keywords:

Group Therapy, Psychological Distress, Young Adults, Dating Violence

ROOM 5 - Individual - “Vocational and Educational Psychology”

“The Influence of Spiritual Intelligence on Leadership Competency In The Scope of Government Institutions”

Dian Novita Siswanti
Universitas Negeri Makassar

Abstract:

The success of an organization cannot be separated from the quality of a leader. Leaders have an important role in achieving the success of an organization. For this reason, a competent leader is needed, so that he is able and proficient in managing the system applied in an organization. This study aims to determine the effect of spiritual intelligence on leadership competencies of leaders within the scope of government agencies. Subjects in this study, leaders within the scope of government totaling 300 leaders in the Makassar City Government Authority. The measuring instrument used is based on the Emmons and Swiderski theory. The statistical analysis method applied is the ordinal regression analysis. Hypothesis test results showed that spiritual intelligence affects leadership competence ($p = .000$), with a contribution of 6.9%. This research implies that it becomes the input for leaders to increase the level of spiritual intelligence so that they can become competent leaders in carrying out their duties and responsibilities, and can implement systems and manage human resources to achieve maximum results from organizational goals.

“Relationship Self-Disclosure With Anxiety In Compiling Student Thesis Study Program Primary School Teacher Education”

Nurdin Arifin
Universitas Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda

Abstract:

Anxiety problems in natural semester students who finish the thesis need to be overcome. Disclosing personal information to others to complete the final assignment performed by the student is an intentional or accidental act in action. This Self-disclosure is a process of making students be known by others who generate knowledge between themselves and others. The purpose of this research is to explain the self-disclosure and anxiety relationship of students in completing the final task, moreover, will be a teacher so that it can control anxiety in him. Where the research subjects of 110 PGSD students widya gama mahakam Samarinda university with sampling techniques, namely purposive sampling. Self-disclosure students are in the moderate category with an average of 114.15 and student anxiety in completing the thesis is in the medium category with an average of 93.53. The results showed that the correlation coefficient was $r_{xy} = -0.192$. The correlation value indicates a negative direction which means that the lower self-disclosure then, the higher the student's anxiety in composing the thesis. It can also be said that the higher the self-disclosure, the lower the student's anxiety in composing the thesis.

“Effectivity Video Learning Multimedia to attitudes about bullying and self-perception”

Fenita Purnama Sari Indah
STIKes Kharisma Persada

Abstract:

Violence is widespread in Indonesia. 40% of children aged 13-17 report having been physically attacked at least once a year, 26% report ever receiving physical punishment from parents or caregivers at home, and 50% of children report being bullied in school. The purpose of this study was to determine differences in attitudes about bullying and self-perception before and after providing education with multimedia video learning for students of SMAN 4 and SMKN 1 Depok. This research method is quantitative that uses primary data (questionnaire) and uses a pre-experimental research method, data collected by questionnaire through Google forms. The number of samples was 80 students in SMA / K Negeri in the city of Depok in 2020. The results of the study on the attitude of bullying variables found that the Mean score before the provision of education with multimedia video learning was 21.3, after providing education increased to 24.8, Statistical test results obtained (p -value = 0,000, α ; 0.05), it can be concluded that there is a difference between attitudes regarding bullying before and after the provision of education through multimedia video learning in SMA / K Negeri Depok. On the variable of self-perception known Mean score before the provision of education with multimedia video learning by 17.6, after providing education increased to 18.2, the statistical test results obtained (p -value = 0.070, α ; 0.05) then it can be concluded that there is no difference between self-perception before and after the provision of education through multimedia video learning in SMAN 4 and SMKN 1 Depok.

ROOM 6 - Individual - "Health and Clinical Psychology 3"

"Perceived Stress as A Mediator in The Relationship between Time Perspectives and Alcohol Consumption in Late Adolescence"

Sry Ayu Nashria
Universitas Indonesia

Abstract:

Being drunk after consuming a lot amount of alcohol may harm peoples health and even lead to deaths. Several studies show that Past-Negative, Present-Fatalistic, and Future time perspectives are influencing alcohol consumption, but contradictory results are found. Transactional Model of Stress and Coping by Lazarus and Folkman (1984) explains that cognitive process such as perceived stress, that being influenced by personal factors in this matter is time perspective, responsible for people's choice of coping strategy or the decision to consume alcoholic beverages. Based on the theory, it is hypothesized that the relationship between time perspectives and alcohol consumption were mediated by perceived stress. As much as 307 participants age of 18-22 years old and consuming alcoholic beverages involved. Based on mediation analysis, it shows that perceived stress is not a mediator in the relationship between Past-Negative and Present-Fatalistic time perspective with alcohol consumption, however perceived stress is a mediator in the relationship between Future time perspective and alcohol consumption. In conclusion, decisions to consume alcohol for a person with either

Past-Negative or Present-Fatalistic happened because they have specific characteristics that related to their time perspective, and not because the perceived stress. Meanwhile for a person with Future time perspective, the decision to consume alcohol was made when the person experienced stress.

“The Effect of Positive Attachment and Mindfulness on Adolescent Resilience in the New Normal”

Dewi Khurun Aini

Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo

Abstract:

Families are eternal educators for children and youth. Adolescents are active learners, critical moments and self-seeking, and unique from one another to develop their full potential. Challenges faced by families during the pandemic include the development of a sedentary lifestyle (increasing use of digital platforms, excessive screen exposure, doing school work) which requires parenting skills, learning motivation, patience, the use of IT for adjustment efforts, both on the part of parents and teenagers to stay afloat in the new order era. An ability to endure difficult circumstances and strive to learn and adapt to circumstances to rise to become a more resilient, creative, resilient, persistent human being called resilience. This study aims to test empirically the role of positive attachment and mindfulness on adolescent resilience in the new normal era, based on the principles of learning that is friendly, humanist, and develops the full potential of youth in Semarang City.

The method used in this research is correlational quantitative method. The sampling technique used in this study was simple random sampling. Subjects in this study amounted to 220 adolescents. The measuring instrument used in the study used a scale, namely the positive attachment scale, the mindfulness scale and the resilience scale. The data obtained in this study were analyzed through regression analysis to determine the relationship and role between positive attachment variables, mindfulness and adolescent resilience. The regression analysis resulted in t count and $P = 0.000$ ($P < 0.05$). The results showed a significant and positive relationship between positive attachment and mindfulness on youth resilience in the new normal era.

Keywords: positive attachment, mindfulness, resilience, adolescent

“Happiness in the Acehese Community in valuing "Meugang" Tradition”

Khatijatussalihah

Syiah Kuala University

Abstract:

Meugang is one of the traditions that is still preserved in Aceh. Meugang or some call it ma'meugang is a tradition of eating meat before starting the fast of Ramadan, Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha. The practice of this Meugang is celebrated by all levels of society, both in villages and in cities that makes this moment does not want to be missed by anyone. Besides being considered as a part of tradition that must be implemented. Celebrating Meugang is not only a matter of preserving culture from hereditary, but there is a sense of happiness that is not

described when the tradition is carried out such as gathering, staying in touch and forgiving each other in preparation for welcoming religious big days. The purpose of this study is to determine the level of happiness of Acehnese people in valuing Meugang in Aceh. This study uses a qualitative approach with ethnographic research type. Ethnography is considered the most suitable because it is an in-depth study of natural behavior related to culture or entire social groups. Apart from that, ethnography also reveals what a person does and explains why they certain behaviors.

ROOM 7 - Video Presentation Session 2

“Gotong Royong as Indonesian Culture from Basic Human Values”

Mayangsari Imelda Arief
Universitas Surabaya

Abstract:

Text

“Urban-Rural influences on Parenting and Theory of Mind Development: A Comparative Study in Indonesia”

Nisa Praditya Ar Rizqi
Universitas Indonesia

Abstract:

In the justice system, there are many cases of misconduct by individuals with mental disorders. The prevalence of individuals involved in the justice system with certain mental illnesses is relatively high. Among these individuals, there is a need for mental health services in the court process, the judicial process, and the reintegration process to society. But, the majority of offenders with mental disorders do not always get the mental health services they need. They were eventually put in jail in the absence of adequate health facilities. The implication is the mental disorders experienced persist or get worse, and the coaching program does not run effectively. In this case, forensic mental health services have a crucial role in ensuring the mental health of individual offenders can develop properly and ensure their safety and security when returning to society. It is also an effort to ensure the safety of the public from the risky behaviour that the individual may have committed. This literature review aims to answer the following questions: (1) how is the prevalence of individuals with mental disorders involved in the justice system?; (2) how is the forensic mental health services in different countries related to the quality and mechanism?

“Perspective to Build Harmonious Social Life”

Ida Fitria
UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh

Abstract:

Text

“Korean Wave; Pop Culture Phenomenon to Millennial Youth in Indonesia”

Catherine Valenciana
Universitas Surabaya

Abstract:

Korean Wave / Hallyu (한류) is popular in several countries. It happens because South Korea is continuing to spread its cultures to embellish the lives of people in various parts of the world, including Indonesia. Varieties of Korean cultures ranging from drama, film, music, TV shows, cultural festivals, Korean cuisine / food, electronic products, fashion, style, to cosmetics and beauty products (makeup and skincare) have begun to be known by Indonesian people.

Korean Wave's popularity, especially among teenagers, that exists in Indonesia has an impact on millennial youth. In general, teenagers in Indonesia are fond of K-Pop and K-Drama. Thus, Indonesian teenagers have unconsciously been consuming Korean cultures. Teenagers are very enthusiastic about the rise of Korean Wave in Indonesia. But as Indonesian people, it is hoped that Indonesian teenagers are able to be critical towards Korean Wave and still maintain and preserve their local culture. As the nation's next generation, teenagers who likes K-Pop are expected to be more opened to the national culture and not close their eyes and ears to Indonesian pop musics or other kinds of Indonesian culture.

Keywords: Korean Wave, K-Pop, Millennial Teenager, Culture, Indonesia

“The Niki Paleg tradition in terms of psychological aspects "Sign of Love for the Dani Tribe”

Giovanni Okta Mulia
Universitas Surabaya

Abstract:

Niki Paleg or the cut finger tradition is considered extreme by public society. However, Dani sees Niki Paleg as a tradition that has deep meanings. Dani hold this tradition when one of their family member or closest person died. Dani will not hesitate to cut off their fingers when they felt lost because of death. Several ways can be used to cut the fingers. Determining the physiological aspects is the purpose of this study. Dani carries out this tradition not merely to follow their common interest as a collective society, but it is also based on feelings of love and deep sorrow over the loss of a loved one.

Keywords: dani, niki paleg, collectivity, love and sorrow

“The Influence of the "Gambyongan Tayub" Dance Movement as Non-Verbal Communication”

Riza Mahardika
Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Samarinda

Abstract:

Indonesia, a vibrant rich country in South East Asia, is acknowledged for the diverse sources of wealth, comprising natural resources along with its prosperous culture heritages. Such cultural

prosperity serves as this country “jewel”, further alleged as enforcement to strengthen the identity of a nation. In more detail theme, dance becomes one of Indonesia's cultural heritages, signifying the hallmark of a history portraying art of communicating accommodated by physical movements, accompanied by musical strains. This study aims to genuinely navigate the extend to how this dance as an art of communicating, embodies a communication engaging visual (eye) and physical (body) portrayal, especially in Javanese dance.

Gambyongan Tayub dance plays a pivotal role as one of the art resemblances, generated from the tradition of the Kediri people, especially for Dokoregion, where the indigenous community sustains the attempts to perform Gambyongan Tayub dance as ritual offerings situated as the tomb of Prabu Anom.

Keywords: Culture, Non-Verbal Communication, Gambyongan Tayub Dance

“Training for Improving Work Engagement Through Psychological Capital”

Yulia Rahmawati Widodo
Universitas Surabaya

Abstract:

Human Resources and their activities in a job are two things that are always interesting to study. The interaction of the two in an organization or management is an important matter to be researched, resulting in findings that can provide benefits for the development of Industry & Organization, especially in terms of Psychology. One of the important things in Psychology regarding Human Resources / individuals in carrying out work activities is their attachment to the job itself, or what is often called Work Engagement. The results of one of the Survey and Polling Institutions, namely Gallup (Harajohan, 2016) 2., In one of its activities entitled Gallups Global Workplace Analytics regarding Employee Engagement shows that:

87% of workers in the world do not feel engaged in their work.

The main (most important) factor that can increase the growth of a company / organization is employee engagement.

Companies that have a high Employee Engagement index get a 147% increase in profits, as well as:

- Able to reduce production failure rate (deffects) up to 41%.
- Able to reduce work accidents by up to 48%.
- Able to reduce theft rates within the Company by 28%.
- Able to reduce employee turn-over rate by up to 65%.
- Able to reduce the employee absentee level up to 37%.

The limitation in this training material is how to increase work engagement of workers through Psychological Capital. The reason this training uses Psychological Capital as material in increasing Work Engagement is because Psychological Capital is a factor that can be built from the individual's own internal. Based on the results of the evaluation of the reaction level, it can be seen that the majority of participants show (good) satisfaction with all technical matters related to training, namely materials and methods, benefits and uses, trainers, and training support facilities. All participants agreed and strongly agreed that the overall training went well. Based on the pretest and posttest scores of the Work Engagement variables from the training participants who were subjected to statistical tests using different tests, it can be seen that there

are differences in the pretest and posttest scores of the training participants. This proves that there is a change in the work engagement level of the participants after participating in the training, so it can be concluded that this training is quite effective in making changes or improvements to training participants related to work engagement at the learning level.

Furthermore, the training which was attended by 12 participants could increase the Work Engagement score for all training participants. Follow-up training is conducted to determine the application of the training results in the world of work. Follow-up was done to 2 training participants by conducting interviews. Based on the interview results, it can be seen that participants can apply the results of the training to the world of work for 1 week after the training. It is enough for supervisors to feel the changes from employees (training participants) in the form of work behavior and attitudes.

Based on the results of the follow-up, the supervisor felt a significant change in his subordinates who attended the training. This shows that training is quite effective in changing employee behavior in the world of work.

“Sense of Belonging: Workplace Belongingness as a Predictor of Work Engagement on Non-Governmental Organization Volunteers”

Ratno Tri Laksono
Universitas Negeri Jakarta

Abstract:

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) plays important roles as non-profit organization that have purpose to promote a better life for others or the environment. Many NGOs workers still have engagement issues. The purpose of this study was to know whether workplace belongingness is a predictor of work engagement in NGOs volunteers in Jakarta. The research method used in this study is quantitative method. Regression analysis by 140 respondents results in workplace belongingness accounts for 32,9% to cause the change in work engagement. This study highlights the importance of sense of belonging to the organization because of its influence on volunteer engagement.

“Forensic Mental Health Services in the Justice System: A Literature Review”

Novianita Ayu Pramestuti
Universitas Indonesia

Abstract:

Forensic Mental Health Services in the Justice System: A Literature Review

In the justice system, there are many cases of misconduct by individuals with mental disorders. The prevalence of individuals involved in the justice system with certain mental illnesses is relatively high. Among these individuals, there is a need for mental health services in the court process, the judicial process, and the reintegration process to society. But, the majority of offenders with mental disorders do not always get the mental health services they need. They were eventually put in jail in the absence of adequate health facilities. The implication is the mental disorders experienced persist or get worse, and the coaching program does not run effectively. In this case, forensic mental health services have a crucial role in ensuring the

mental health of individual offenders can develop properly and ensure their safety and security when returning to society. It is also an effort to ensure the safety of the public from the risky behaviour that the individual may have committed. This literature review aims to answer the following questions: (1) how is the prevalence of individuals with mental disorders involved in the justice system?; (2) how is the forensic mental health services in different countries related to the quality and mechanism?