

# **The Relationship Between Self-Harm Behavior, Personality, and Parental Separation: A Systematic Literature Review**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Children who are separate from one or both of their parents (parental separation) have a higher tendency to experience stress, mental health problems, and self-harm behavior. Self-harm behavior is the practice of deliberately injuring body tissue generally carried out by oneself without the intention of committing suicide or without the purpose of social sanctions. Personality is one of the factors that drive an individual to practice self-harm. An individual who has a dominant neuroticism personality has problems in anxiety, hostility, depression, impulsive behavior, self-consciousness, and vulnerability. Moreover, previous studies states that an individual with high levels of openness and neuroticism but low levels of agreeableness and conscientiousness has a higher tendency to practice self-harm. Self-harm behavior occurs because an individual cannot control his/her impulses when dealing with unpleasant conditions. An individual practices self-harm to reduce the negative feelings within his/herself because of the unpleasant conditions. This study reviewed 20 articles with a systematic literature review method. This study found that there was a relationship between self-harm behavior, neuroticism personality, and parental separation. It was due to that impulsivity was a one of the characteristics in neuroticism personality which an individual with a dominant neuroticism personality had a problem to control his/her impulses. Parental separation also causes self-harm behavior because it created trauma on children.

**Keywords:** “Self-harm”, “Personality”, “Parental separation”.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Self-harm behavior is the behavior of damaging body tissue by oneself without the intention of committing suicide or without the purpose of social sanctions. Some examples of self-harm behavior are scratching, cutting, hitting, burning, and biting [1]. In developing countries, the number of suicide case is too high. Self-harm behavior can lead to suicidal behavior. In the United States and the United Kingdom, self-harm behavior is categorized into self-harm behavior which has a high risk of suicide, self-harm behavior, and self-harm behavior whose intent is still unclear [2].

Studies find that one of 25 hospitalized patients for self-harm may commit suicide five years later. The cases of self-harm and suicide do not decrease over ten years [3]. The present study found that 17,5% adolescents and 13,4% adults who are known to do self-harm behavior at least once in their lives. Adolescents and young adults in developing stage have a higher risk of self-harm behavior because they have emotional disturbance and immature development of the regulatory system in their brain so that there is a possibility of increased impulsivity that can lead to self-harm behavior [4].

Klonsky states that the prevalence of self-harm behavior in adults shows rates 4% in the general population to 35% in the clinical population. These

rates are reported at about 6 months ago. Several studies estimated that 5.6 % to 6.7% of adolescents and 0.2 to 3% young adults were included in the criteria for the self-harm sample community [5].

In Indonesia, many people practicing self-harm are people who have experience of physical, mental, and/or sexual abuse. The feeling of being neglected makes an individual more likely to practice self-harm. There is a relationship between self-harm and the desire to commit suicide of individuals in Indonesia [6].

Self-harm in adolescents can lead to long-term difficulties in adulthood, such as social problems, health problems, and career problems [7]. Depression, generalized anxiety disorder, and substance abuse are common in adults who did self-harm in their adolescence [8].

Studies find that some individuals who practice self-harm have thoughts to commit suicide, punish themselves, and calm their mind. Individuals who practice self-harm have multiple motivations and these motivations vary over time or only over a while. Nearly 30,000 adolescents in 7 countries who practice self-harm have some causes for self-harm behavior, and most of them have suicidal thoughts [9].

Many previous studies have investigated the relationship between self-harm behavior and suicidal behavior. An individual who practices self-harm possibly have suicidal ideation which then leads his/her to attempt suicide [10]. Studies explain that there are two indicators of self-harm behavior that can predict a suicide attempt that are the frequency and the severity of injuries. An individual who practices self-harm more frequently has a higher potential to commit suicide. Moreover, an individual who practice self-harm and then get fatal injuries also have a higher potential to commit suicide [11].

Self-harm behavior is an individual's way to cope with a dissociated state and to get positive feelings. This occurs mostly in individuals who have ever done a suicide attempt and had suicidal ideation. The purpose of doing self-harm is to eliminate negative feelings. This is in line with the research findings which state that poor emotional regulation is one of the factors causing self-harm behavior [10].

An individual with self-harm behavior has the motivation to survive while an individual with

suicidal ideation have the motivation to end their life. An individual with self-harm behavior only does self-injurious behavior to their body tissue without any intention to make a fatal injury that causes death [12].

Self-harm behavior is influenced by personality and family environment. Depression and anxiety disorders are factors that cause an individual to practice self-harm. The more serious depression and anxiety disorders an individual has, the more frequently the one practices self-harm [13].

In the Big Five theory, personality has five dimensions that are openness, conscientiousness, agreeableness, extraversion, and neuroticism. An individual with a dominant neuroticism personality has problems in anxiety, hostility, depression, impulsivity, self-awareness, and vulnerability [14]. Previous studies states that an individual with a high level of openness and neuroticism but a low level in agreeableness and conscientiousness has potential to practice self-harm [1].

In developing countries, the number of children and adolescents who have experience of parental separation is higher than in developed countries. Parental separation has a relationship with the practice of self-harm in adolescents and young adults. Studies state that children who are separate from one or both of both parents potentially suffer from physical stress, mental health disorders, and self-harm behavior. Children who have experience of parental separation before they are 15 years old potentially practice self-harm behavior [15].

Based on the explanation above, the researchers attempt to answer three research questions. The first question is how the desire to do self-harm behavior exists? The second question is whether personality is a contributing factor of self-harm behavior? The third question is whether parental separation is also a contributing factor of self-harm behavior?

## **2. METHOD**

The literature for this study was gathered from various resources that are Science Direct, JAMAPEDS, SAGE, BMC Psychiatry, The British Psychology Society, Springer, Wiley Online Library, Taylor & Francis. The keywords for searching the literature were 'self-injury', 'self-harm', 'self-mutilation', 'NSSI', 'parental separation', and 'neuroticism'. Keywords were used by the

researchers independently or in combination to maximize the range of the literature search.

The literature search was conducted in September 2020. The researchers performed the following steps to do the search that are (1) Reading the article titles to identify whether the articles contained two research variables or not; (2) Reading the article abstract to know the article contents and then articles with appropriate contents were collected for further screening according to inclusion and exclusion criteria.

The literature obtained was then selected based on inclusion criteria that are (1) having gone through a peer-reviewed process, (2) published during 2010-2020 (3) written in English, (4) containing information about the number of samples (n) and involved participants. The articles that did not meet these criteria were excluded. Moreover, if some articles did not contain information to answer the research questions after a full review, the articles would be also excluded.

The figure 1 presents the process of the article selection. The selected articles were then analysed to answer the three research questions about the relationship between self-harm behavior, personality, and parental separation

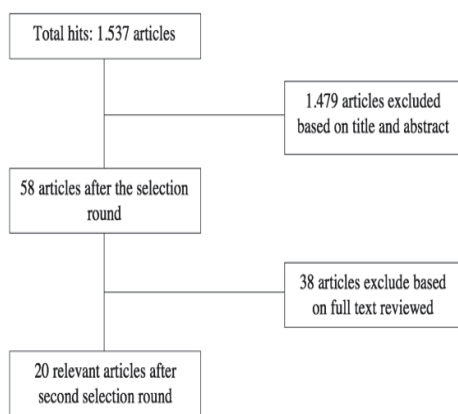


Figure 1. The process of article selection

### 3. RESULT

There were 20 articles that are relevant to the topic of this study and all of them were quantitative research. The settings of the 20 studies were varied.

#### 3.1. Self-harm Behavior

Based on the literature review, self-harm behavior is caused by some factors that are family, genetic vulnerability and psychiatric, social and culture. Self-harm behavior refers to the behavior of intentional self-poisoning or self-injury without the intention to commit suicide [16]. The practice of self-harm behavior increases during pubertal age and the process continues until independent age. The case of self-harm behavior in adulthood is associated with anxiety and depression symptoms occurring during adolescence [10]. An individual who practices self-harm repeatedly has a potential to attempt suicide. Family is also a contributing factor to self-harm behavior due to the short allele of the serotonin transporter 5-HTTLPR (e.g. reduced protein and function). It means that an individual whose one of his/her family member commits suicide or practices self-harm behavior also has a potential to practice self-harm behavior [16].

#### 3.2. Self-harm Behavior and Personality

##### 3.2.1. Impulsivity

There are seven articles that discuss the relationship between self-harm behavior and impulsivity quantitatively. Impulsivity is measured by some instrument such as the Barrat Impulsiveness Scale [16; 17; 18; 19], the UPPS-P Impulsive Behavior Scale [21], SCID-II. SCID-II is also used to measure mood disorder. The seven articles conclude that impulsivity contributes to self-harm behavior. There is also an article which explains that there is a relationship between anxiety and impulsivity [22].

##### 3.2.2. Neuroticism

There are six articles that discuss the relationship between self-harm behavior and neuroticism quantitatively. In the articles, neuroticism is measured by NEO-PIR [19; 21; 23] and the Eysenck Personality questionnaire [17; 18; 20].

Based on NSSI (Non-suicidal Self-injury) that is measured by NEO-PIR, it is found that an individual with high NSSI has borderline personality disorder. Based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders IV Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR)

diagnostic criteria, borderline personality disorder is characterized by repeatedly practicing self-harm, having self-damaging impulsive behavior (e.g. substance use disorder, binge eating, eating disorders, gambling, shopping), and having unstable relationships. Individuals with high NSSI have high neuroticism and openness but low agreeableness [23].

Neuroticism is a contributing factor in self-harm behavior in an individual with unipolar and bipolar disorder. It is stated previously that an individual with mood disorders has high neuroticism and also an individual who practices self-harm is found to have high neuroticism [20].

### ***3.3. Self-harm behavior and parental separation***

Parental separation is also a contributing factor to self-harm behavior. There are several classifications of parental separation that are child-parent separation status at birth, child-parent separation status at the 15th birthday, age at first child-parent separation, duration of child-parent separation, duration of familial cohesion, the total number of changes in child-parent separation status, and an array of specific child-parent separation trajectories [15]. An individual who has experience of parental separation at the age of 15 years or in their early adolescence is likely to do self-harm than an individual who has experience of parental separation in their childhood. An individual who has experience of parental separation at the age of 0-4 years has a potential of suicidal ideation. There is an increased risk of parental separation with both parents that happens to children at the age of more than 11 years old. Children that have experience parental separation from both parents are more likely to do self-harm.

The relationship between self-harm and parental separation also occurs due to parental death. An individual whose parents have passed away are overcome with grief and it leads to depression and emotional numbness. The individual possibly practice self-harm as an expression of their grief [24].

This study aimed to develop insight into self-harm behavior and the factors that contributed to this behavior. The results show that both personality and parental separation are the contributing factors to self-harm behavior. A substantial number of the reviewed articles discuss the relationship between personality and self-harm behavior.

An individual with high neuroticism often experiences anxiety, worry, fear, anger, frustration, envy, jealousy, guilt, depressed mood, and loneliness [18]. The symptoms of anxiety and depression are associated with self-harm behavior [8]. That is why an individual with high neuroticism are more often to experience symptoms of anxiety and depressed mood. Therefore, an individual with high neuroticism has more potential to practice self-harm.

Neuroticism has a relationship with impulsivity [25]. An individual with high neuroticism has low self-control and has more difficulty controlling their impulsive behavior [26]. An individual who practices self-harm usually has high impulsivity [22]. It can be concluded that an individual with high neuroticism is likely to practice self-harm.

In an individual with high neuroticism, there are symptoms of anxiety and depressed mood. There is also a partial relationship with impulsivity. This proves that the risk of self-harm behavior will be higher in an individual with high neuroticism.

There are parental factors as well in self-harm behavior. Based on a report from the NDCS (National Child Development Study), it was found that children who experienced parental separation at the age of 11-16 years had an impact on their mental health in young adults. There is also a factor in the duration of parental separation on self-harm behavior. Individuals who lived with their parents for 15 years had a lower risk of self-injurious behavior than individuals who lived with their parents for only 1-12 years.

Parental separation can lead to self-harm behavior due to the trauma created in children [15]. The loss of parents can cause depression and emotional numbness that leads to self-harm [24]. Therefore, it is found that there is a relationship between parental separation and self-harm behavior.

Self-harm behavior can also lead to suicide. Parental separation is one of the contributing factors of suicidal behavior [16]. Self-harm is a contributing factor for suicide in young people. Women are known to use less violent methods than men. Self-poisoning is one of violent methods. Violent methods also indicate greater suicide risk. High medical severity due to self-harm behavior causes a risk of suicide [7].

Self-cutting is a self-harm method that has a greater risk of suicide compared to self-poisoning. The suicide method used is much different from the self-harm method. The risk factors that lead to suicide are male, self-cutting as a self-harm method, the total number of self-harm behavior, and older age [27].

The findings of this literature review are supported by research on the perspectives of self-harm behavior that is experienced by people with high neuroticism and have parental separation. An individual who practices self-harm has the potential to commit suicide attempt, have suicidal ideation, and also commit suicide [28].

Curing self-harm behavior in an individual with high neuroticism and having experience of parental separation is not easy. It is a complex matter that may be successfully resolved with a multifaceted approach that provides immediate treatment so that the individual with self-harm behavior do not commit suicide. This literature review indicates that this approach needs to focus on the main areas: self-harm behavior, personality, and parental separation.

### **3.4. Conclusion and limitation**

Neuroticism personality and parental separation are two contributing factors to self-harm behavior. An individual who has a dominant neuroticism personality is likely to practice self-harm because the individual is an impulsive person. An individual who has experience of parental separation is also likely to practice self-harm because parental separation creates trauma on children

The occurrence of self-harm behavior is influenced by many factors of both psychology and biology. The result of this literature review indicates that this approach needs to focus on three main areas: self-harm behavior, personality and parental separation.

This literature review concludes that there is a relationship between self-harm behavior, neuroticism personality, and parental separation. Knowing this relationship, it is very useful to prevent the occurrence of self-harm behavior for children, adolescence, and young adults that have the experience of parental separation and have neuroticism personality.

This literature review also concludes that an individual who practices self-harm and an individual

who has neuroticism personality have similarity that is both of them are highly impulsive person so that it needs a further study.

The current literature review has several limitations. Because of the small number of studies included and the research method, the findings of this study should be treated with caution. This applies especially to the findings on the second and third questions. The second and third question are focusing on the factors of personality, parental separation, and self-harm behavior towards suicidal behavior. Therefore, all of the statements about this are preliminary and need a further investigation.

This literature review suggests that future research on self-harm behavior and the contributing factors towards suicidal attempt is needed. The number of studies on this topic is too small. Meanwhile, it is very important to conduct more research on this topic because the death rate in adolescents and young people due to suicide is increasing.

There is a need for randomized control trials and experimental trials that focus on the effect of self-harm. More empirical research using reliable and valid instruments on suicidal attempt and self-harm is required. Furthermore, the limited ability of self-report questionnaires to self-harm behavior accurately indicates an urgent need for observational and research on this topic.

More research on the underlying factors of the relationship between self-harm behavior, personality, and parental separation is needed. Examining these factors can make interventions that aim to improve attitudes more effective.

Finally, the reviewed articles are predominantly empirical in nature and do not address theory development on the topic of the relationship between self-harm behavior, personality, and parental separation. Theory development can improve insight into this topic and provides a framework for future research.

## **AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS**

JV created the idea for the study, drafted and edited the manuscript, interpreted the results, analysed the data, compiled the data and tables in the manuscript. FCS oversaw the study, created the idea for the study, and guided the writing of the manuscript. All authors have read and approved of the manuscript.



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## **Proceedings Article**

[The Effect Size of Forgiveness in Hope and Life Satisfaction Among Adolescents Living with Imperfect Family Structure: Taking Anxiety Levels and Sex into Consideration](#)

Amalia Rahmandani, Yohanis Franz La Kahija, Lusi Nur Ardhiani

This study aimed to describe the differences in correlation of forgiveness and hope as well as life satisfaction according to anxiety levels and sex among adolescents living with the imperfect family structure. A total of 171 Indonesian teenagers

involved were students of a state vocational school in...

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### The Relationship Between Self-Harm Behavior, Personality, and Parental Separation: A Systematic Literature Review

Janice Valencia, Frikson Christian Sinambela

Children who are separate from one or both of their parents (parental separation) have a higher tendency to experience stress, mental health problems, and self-harm behavior. Self-harm behavior is the practice of deliberately injuring body tissue generally carried out by oneself without the intention...

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#### **Proceedings Article**

### An Initial Development of Smile: A Self-Regulation Based Mobile Mental Health's Application for Adolescents

Dian Veronika Sakti Kaloeti, Annastasia Ediati, W Syafei, J Ariati, A Prasetijo, A Kurnia, V Tahamata

Adolescents have shown significantly higher rates of mental health problems than the general public. Research has found the self-regulation is vital in preventing psychopathology. Further, the involvement of digital technology as one health support form is recognized as a promising alternative, especially...

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### Blood Pressure Control and Heart Rate: Effectiveness Brief Hypnotic Induction Methods on Adults

S Ayu Kurnia, Dian Veronika Sakti Kaloeti, Kwartarini Wahyu Yuniarti, Nanda Erfani Saputri



Hypertension is a major public health problem and the key risk factor for cardiovascular diseases in adults. This study aims to determine the effect of brief hypnotic induction methods on lowering hypertension in adults. The intervention method utilized in this study involved brief hypnotic induction....

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#### **Proceedings Article**

Online Cognitive-Behavioral Group Therapy to Enhance Self-Esteem in Romantic Relationship for Emerging Adult Women  
Diajeng Tri Padya, Lathifah Hanum

Emerging adulthood is often linked with the development task to explore an intimate relationship with people around them, including establishing romantic relationships. However, individuals sometimes are hesitant to start a romantic relationship because of various reasons, and one of them is low self-esteem....

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#### **Proceedings Article**

The Effectiveness of Online Group Cognitive and Behavioral Therapy on Self-Esteem and Forgiveness in Young Adult Women after Romantic Relationship Break Up  
Prawestri Bayu Utari Krisnamurthi, Lathifah Hanum

The end of a romantic relationship may impact an individual, one of which is low self-esteem that causes the individual to feel difficult, hesitant, and reluctant to start another relationship with a new partner. It also can affect the psychological well-being of the individual. Self-esteem is one crucial...

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#### **Proceedings Article**

The Impact of Self -Affirmation Towards Stress and Anxiety Levels

## of Pregnant Women

Runjati Runjati, Annisa Septy Nurcahyani

Stress and anxiety during pregnancy has an impact on the risk of pregnancy, baby and birth. There is a need holistic care to cope with psychological adaptation during pregnancy. Self-affirmation by love card and deep breathing sounds to be part of holistic care but none of the study. This research aims...

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### Proceedings Article

## Psychological Distress Among Freshmen University Students

Alvin Alfiyan, Ishma Najya Zafira Purnama, Wyke Youlanda, Dian Veronika Sakti Kaloeti, Hastaning Sakti

Psychological distress is negative mental health, which can affect a person directly or indirectly over time. The psychological distress that emerges to the new students was related to the transition period, academic, and non-academic burdens experienced. The sample of this research was 3819 first-year...

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## Measuring Acculturative Stress and General Self-Rated Health of Internal Migrant Students in Indonesia: Considering Social Identity Theory

Nugraha Arif Karyanta

Ethnic identity and national identity are aspects of social identity that bring with them pros and cons in relation to acculturative stress and individual health more generally. As a multicultural country made up of various ethnic groups, Indonesia places a high importance on the concepts of ethnic identity...

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## Self-efficacy, Emotional Regulation, Communication Competence and Public Speaking Anxiety Towards Students

Zefanya Relita Trisnaningati, Frikson Christian Sinambela

Public speaking anxiety (PSA) is one of the most common forms of anxiety disorder, with about one in five individuals experiencing this level of anxiety. Students undergoing the learning process, especially before the final examination period, can experience this anxiety disorder. The factors mentioned...

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## Public Speaking Anxiety Reviewed from Self-Efficacy and Audience Response on Students: Systematic Review

Bawinda Sri Lestari, Joniarto Parung, Frikson C. Sinambela

Students are required to be able to speak publicly. The ability to speak in public will make it easier for students to convey ideas, or suggestions and become a value-added skill for them. Based on literature studies there are several factors that influence public speaking anxiety, including self-efficacy...

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## Effects of Neurofeedback Training on Anxiety Symptoms Among University Students

Jasmine Adela Mutang, Chua Bee Seok, Guan Teik Ee

Previous studies reported that university students are a population at risk of that mental health problems. The most common intervention for anxiety disorders are pharmacological and/or nonpharmacological strategies such as psychotherapies. Besides that, there is a growing interest neurofeedback training...

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## Character Strengths of Student and College Student Undergoing Learning Activities During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Hetti Sari Ramadhani, Jatie K. Pudjibudojo, Lena N. Panjaitan

Youth character strengths becomes the front line for the nation's future generations to face future challenges, including during the Covid-19 pandemic. Previous research has shown character strengths in helping people and the nation cope the vicissitudes of Covid-19 pandemic. This research aims to identify...

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## Models of Career Maturity in Adolescents

Novi Qonitatin, Erin Ratna Kustanti

Career maturity is individual ability to carry out career developmental tasks according to career developmental stages, in which adolescents should be able to make plans and perform career decision-making. The problems that arise, adolescents are challenged to carry out career-decision making. The aim...

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## Surviving Marital Relationship During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Systematic Review on Marital Conflict

Shinta Wisyaningrum, Ignasia Epifani, Annastasia Ediaty

Pandemic COVID-19 brings tremendous impact on families, particularly on marital relationship. We reported finding on systematic review concerning how marriages survive against marital conflict during COVID-19 pandemic. Using the Google Scholar database, we searched articles using the following keywords...

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### Marital Distress and Satisfaction During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Systematic Review

Ignasia Epifani, Shinta Wisyaningrum, Annastasia Ediati

COVID-19 pandemic brings tremendous impact on families, particularly on marital relationship. This paper reported findings on systematic review concerning the stressor and psychological problem encountered by married couples. We search in the Google Scholar database using the following keywords “marital...

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### Risk Factors of Domestic Violence Reported Before and During the Covid-19 Pandemic: A Systematic Review

Fawwaz Mishbah Syibulhuda, Annastasia Ediati

The presence of COVID-19 as a global pandemic has triggered the implementation of several policies such as lockdowns to limit public interactions and controlling the spread of the virus. Meanwhile, pandemic also impacts business and jobs resulted in downsizing and reduced income, leading to increased...

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### Divorce Decision-Making in Javanese Women: A Review from Social, Cultural, and Gender Perspective

Devi Puspitasari, Jatie. K. Pudjibudojo, Hartanti

Divorce phenomenon all across the globe has shown significant increases, which also happens in Indonesia. Based on records from the Supreme Court, there were 480.618 divorces cases in 2019, with 25% cases filed by the husbands and 75% cases



filed by the wives. This study aims to identify divorce decision...

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### Marital Satisfaction in Individuals Who Remarry After Divorce

Dewi Widiastuti

Every individual who enters married life certainly expects the presence of happiness in domestic life with the same person from beginning to end, one forever. Due to several different factors, in reality married life has its respective problems, so that family life cannot be compared with one another....

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### The Implementation of Life-Review Intervention to Increase the Quality of Life on Elderly Widows

Venty Ratnasari Telaumbanua, Srisiuni Sugoto

Quality of Life is the viewpoint or perspective of individuals regarding how good their currently experienced life is. In later adulthood (old age), there are many changes, such as changes in physical and cognitive abilities, and also changes in social roles and emotional conditions, especially on elderly...

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### Engaged Teachers Scale for Special Educational Needs Teachers in Indonesia: A Rasch Model Approach

Ika Febrian Kristiana, Ermida Simanjuntak

Engaged Teachers Scale (ETS) is currently the only scale measuring teacher engagement. Although it has good validity when it was developed by Klassen et al

(2013) in the UK, but there were not many have reported its validity when used in different cultural settings. Therefore, the ETS adaptation process...

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### Work-family Conflict, Perceived Stress and Intention to Commit Traffic Violations: A Model Guided by The Theory of Planned Behavior

Madihah Shukri

Despite the importance of traffic violations in relation to road safety, little is known, however, about the link between stress particularly work-family conflict and violations behaviors. This study assessed the predictive effect of the theory of planned behavior (TPB) constructs and additional predictors...

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### Family Support on Working Mother's Work-Family Conflict: Role of Communal Sharing Social Relations

T N E D Soeharto, M W Kuncoro, S A Prahara

This study aims to determine the effect of family support on work-family conflict in mothers who work through communal sharing social relations. The formulation of the problem in this study is whether the effect of family support on work-family conflict in mothers who work through communal sharing social...

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### The Role of Psychological Capital in predicting Work-Family Conflict

Rusmalia Dewi, Joniarto Parung, Artiawati

Research on psychological capital and work-family conflict has shown mixed results. Several studies have shown a high correlation between results and a low one. In theory, psychological capital should be able to become an individual's psychological resource in reducing work-family conflicts. Research...

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### The Role of Hindrance Stressor and Distress in Teachers' Work-Life Balance

Pan Lee Ching, Chua Bee Seok, Rosnah Ismail

Excessive workload is appraised as hindrance stressor because it obstructs teachers' achievement in the workplace and then to a negative response like distress, the response would harm the work-life balance. Hence, this study aims to examine the relationship between hindrance stressor and work-life balance...

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### The Influence of Work-Family Interface and Emotional Exhaustion on Turnover Intention Among Doctors in Malaysian Public Hospitals: Applying Affective Commitment as the Moderator

Ifrah Harun, Rosli Mahmood

Drawing from a Job-Demand and Resource (J-DR) model and Conservation of Resources theory (COR), this study aims to examine the moderating role of affective commitment in relation to work-family interface (WFI), emotional exhaustion (EE), and turnover intention. Particularly, this study examines how the...

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### Exploring Subjective Career Success

Tri Muji Ingarianti, Fendy Suhariadi, Fajrianthi

This exploratory qualitative study attempted to investigate and explore Indonesian employees' subjective career success. Twenty employees from governmental, banking and private sectors were interviewed. The findings showed that there are six themes related to subjective career success. Subjective career...

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### The Role of Parents in Teaching Community Engagement to the Children: An Exploration Study Among Balinese Family

Wyke Youlanda, Dian Veronika Sakti Kaloeti, S Ayu Kurnia

Parents are required to introduce traditions to their children and effectively instill local wisdom values in the next generation according to the culture of the area where they live. The role of Balinese parents as the first promotional agent to teach Balinese culture to their children, which involves...

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### Emerging Issues in Education and Family the Effect of Parental Social Support on Career Decision Making Self-Efficacy

Ferdi Sapan Alextian, Sri Muliati Abdullah

Every year senior high school students are confronted with the career decision associated with college majors. Many senior students are unsure of the selected college choices because of the lack of social support from parents. This study aims to determine the effect of parental support on career decision...

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### Does Hovering Matter? The Effect of Helicopter Parenting on

## Adolescents' Suicidal Ideation

Samita Karunaharan, Charles Ganaprakasam, Tinagaran Selvarajah

Since parents are the prime source of a child's mental health development, the practice of inappropriate and impertinent parenting can lead to various psychological problems. Very few studies have been conducted to investigate the relationship between parenting styles and suicidal ideation among Malaysian...

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## The Influence of Personal Growth Initiative and Self-Regulated Learning on Victims of Bullying and the Differences in Terms of Parental Educational Background

Putri Saraswati

Bullying victims have greater desire to develop themselves into a better person than the bully. In psychological terms, efforts to become a better person are called Personal Growth Initiatives (PGI). Individuals with good PGI will continue to strive to develop themselves. In this context, the PGI is...

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## Family and Social Environmental Factors in the Effects on Family Resilience: A Systematic Literature Review

Yosika Pramangara Admadeli, Pascalis Muritegar Embu-Worho

Families often face extremely challenging experiences or crises caused by various factors. It is important to understand how family members give each other support when problems occur in the family, how one solve the problems, and how one rebuild their lives after the transition. Therefore it is crucial...

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## Unearthing the Role of Female Breadwinners in Family Resilience During a Crisis:

A Case Study in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Community in Tewang Pajangan, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia

Safura Intan Herlusia, Tannia Paramita, Vovia Witni, Budi Susilorini

COVID-19 can negatively impact family resilience as the pandemic causes social disruptions and mental distress, whether due to financial insecurity, physical distancing or confinement. Based on previous studies, such impacts were disproportionately felt by vulnerable families, including those with female...

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## Understanding the Step-sibling Relationship Through Bibliometric-visualization and Narrative Analysis

Devina Ratna Anggita, Costrie Ganes Widayanti, Kartika Sari Dewi

The study aims to reveal the dynamics of step-sibling relationship and its acceptance in families whose parents remarried after divorce. The study implemented qualitative systematic review research method to study on step-siblings from 2000 to 2020 (n =19 corpus; range of participants =11-33 years old)....

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## "We Consider Him as a Menace to Our Family": Extended Family Variances in Attitudes Towards People with Schizophrenia

Ni Luh Kade Nadia Rastafary, Marselius Sampe Tondok

Schizophrenia is a psychotic mental disorder that causes psychiatric symptoms, such as confusion in thinking, emotions, perceptions, and deviant behaviour. The prevalence of schizophrenia/ psychosis in Indonesia was 6.7 per 1000 households. The highest prevalence distribution was in Bali and Yogyakarta...

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### Family Relationship in the Era of Disruption: Communication Strategy of Parents-Millennial Children

Afifah Chusna Az Zahra, Jainul Mukhaimin Nurofik, Mochammad Sa'id

The relationship between parents and millennial children is an example of inter-generational interaction that can raise communication problems in-between. One of its factors is the development of technology. The relentless globalization, along with the rapid technology innovation, creates something called...

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### Caregivers Feeding Styles for Children 6-20 Months of Age in Rural Areas Wonosobo District Central Java Indonesia

Hadi Ashar, Ina Kusriani, Leny Latifah, Dyah Yunitawati

Caregivers feeding style is one of the efforts in preventing malnutrition. It not only fills the nutrition needs to grow but also, psychologically, fills the affection that will support the child's growth and development. The purpose of this study is to know the feeding style to the children and the...

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### The Effectiveness of Al-Quran Surah Ar-Rahman Murottal Listening Therapy for Improving Positive Emotions on Informal Caregivers of Schizophrenia

Abdi Winarni Wahid, Fuad Nashori

The objective of this study was to examine the effectiveness of the listening training on Al-Qurán Surah Ar-Rahman murottal in increasing positive emotions in informal

caregivers of schizophrenia. There were 10 participants in this study who were divided into two groups. The first group was given treatment...

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### Husband's Social Support, Emotional Competence and Compassionate Love in Mother of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Dinie Ratri Desiningrum, Dewi Retno Suminar, Endang Retno Surjaningrum

Parents of children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) experience greater levels of stress, anxiety, and depression than parents of children with other developmental disorders. Mothers experience stress in caring, while loving care is needed, which in this study defined as compassionate love, to optimize...

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### External and Internal Factors Affecting Subjective Well Being Parents of Children With Special Needs

Sri Asih Andayani, Jatie K. Pudjibudojo, Evy Tjahjono

Subjective well-being (SWB) is a key to a prosperous life. All married couples expect to deliver physically-normal babies. Unfortunately, some families have special need children. In general, the number SWB parents of children with special needs are lower than SWB parents with typical children. Factors...

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### Relationship Between Husband Social Support and the Resilience of Mother of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

Sarah Aurelia Saragih, Marisa Fransiska Moeliono



Mothers with ASD children face daily adversity that translates into a high level of stress due to the symptoms the child has. Mothers must overcome all the challenges and adversity by having resilience. Resilience held by mothers is formed from external factors, namely social support from their spouse....

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### Roles of Family in Introducing Early Sexual Education to Children

Ellya Rakhmawati, Noor Rochman Hadjam, Dita Permata Aditya, Adhitya Riska Yunita

Sexual education in Indonesia is remained Taboo, so many parents and schools do not have the awareness to provide sexual education to the children. However, some families tried to educate their children about sexuality. This study answers questions raised which how parents are involved in providing sexual...

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### Psychological States of Rural Area's Children During Covid-19 Pandemic

Hon Kai Yee, Ezzah Nurhazimah Husin, Norafifah Bali, Wanda Kiyah Albert George

As the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic sweeps across the world, it has a profound effect on human psychological and daily life. However, fewer studies are focusing on children's psychological states. The purpose of the present study aimed to examine the children's psychological state and their emotions...

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### Family Resilience: Prisoner's Perspective (A Phenomenology Study in Kedungpane Correctional Institution Semarang)

Nailul Fauziah, Endang Sri Indrawati, Adi Dinardinata, Achmad Mujab Masykur

Incarceration is an experience that is torturous, severe, full of suffering, frightening, worrying and full of pressure for both the prisoner and the whole family. Good adaptability is needed to face the dynamic changes that are stressful and challenging so that they can recover quickly and can maintain...

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### Maintaining Marriage Behind the Prison: A Qualitative Study Through Incarcerated Husband Perception

Kholifah Umi Sholihah, Dian Veronika Sakti Kaloeti, Adi Dinardinata, Rahmadian S Laksmi

The relationship between husband and wife is an essential thing in marriage. However, there is a special circumstances that have significant effect in marriage, such as imprisonment. The relationship will face many quandaries. This study explores the perception of prisoners toward their marriage and...

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### The Effect of Resilience on the Quality of Life and Psychological Symptoms on Incarcerated Women

Talitha Lintang Pertiwi, Dian Veronika Sakti Kaloeti

It is known that incarcerated women have problems that affect their psychological condition, such as experiencing depression and anxiety. Based on previous studies, the resilience and quality of life can minimize the depression and anxiety experience of the inmates in correctional institutions. This...

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## Qualitative Study of Subjective Well-being Phenomenology of the Assisted Citizens of Kedungpane Prison Semarang

Achmad Mujab Masykur, Adi Dinardinata

Being a prisoner in prison is certainly not everyone's dream. Imprisonment is an experience that is torturous, severe, full of suffering, frightening, worrying, and full of pressure for the prisoner. Good adaptability is needed to face the dynamic changes that are full of pressure and difficulties so...

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## Cultural Norms and Practices in Resilience of Indonesians' Natural Disaster Survivors

Julia Suleeman

As a country located between two rings of fire, Indonesia experiences lots of natural disaster: earthquake, tsunami and eruption. It is expected that people in areas often affected have an ability to live with disasters that can happen anytime. This article reports a series of study aiming to identify...

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## The Risk and Protective Factor in the Resilience Development of Indonesian Navy Soldier's Wives

Wiwik Triwidiyanti, R Yusti Probowati, Andrian Pramadi

One of the stressors for soldier's wife that potentially affect their mental health is the deployment or assignment of their husband for 3-12 months apart from his wife and children. Wives of soldiers must have resilience, the ability to survive or bounce back from the stresses of life. The aim of this...

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## Leadership Style & Management System in Family Business for Z Generation Workers

Aulia Risky

In Indonesia, family businesses still dominate the industrial world, based on the results of a survey by Price Waterhouse Cooper (PwC) in 2014, more than 95% of businesses in Indonesia are family owned. Family businesses usually adopt and maintain the initial values set by the owner who acts as the founder...

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## Perceptions of Communication Organizational - Family and Authentic Leadership

Paulus Eddy Suhartanto, Markus Hartono, Frikson Sinambela

Research on authentic leadership antecedents is still limited. Several studies have shown that the role of psychological capital, self-knowledge and self-consistency is not consistent as antecedents of authentic leadership. Likewise related to the role perceptions of organizational and family communication...

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## Phenomenological Study Regarding the Consequences of Job Relocations

Mirwan Surya Perdhana, Dian Ratna Sawitri, Danang Edmirendy Surya Permana

The aim of this study is to investigate employee's perceptions of job relocation in Alpha Corp, a government organization with representative office located in all provinces in Indonesia. Despite the utilization of job relocation to improve employee's work quality and achieving organizational goals,...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Work Engagement and Innovative Work Behavior: Meta-Analysis Study

Devietha Kurnia Sari, Ananta Yudiarso, Frikson Christian Sinambela

Work Engagement is referred to as the motivation employees have in involving and being enthusiastic about their work. An engaged employee will positively involve and strive to contribute to the organization through higher productivity, efficiency, and vast innovation. A motivational condition such as...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Employee's Perception of Voicing: Does the Organization Really Provide Voice Channels?

Unika Prihatsanti, Seger Handoyo, Rahkman Ardi

This study aims to explore the employee voice in organizations based on the channel chosen. 151 employees from various companies in Indonesia who volunteered to be involved in this research (43,7% Male, 56,3% Female; 17,9% secondary-diploma, 59.6% Bachelor, 22,5% Master; Mean age=30,41, SD=7,68) answered...

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