

Role of Self-Efficacy as a Mediator between Negative Emotionality and Resilience in Navy Wives

Wiwik Triwidiyanti¹
Yusti Probowati Rahayu²
(Corresponding Author)
Andrian Pramadi³

^{1,2,3}Doctoral Program in Psychology, Universitas Surabaya,
Surabaya, Jawa Timur, Indonesia
wiwikseger51@gmail.com

Abstract

Military spouses, particularly wives, require resilience given the various stressors they face, such as the absence of their husbands for support, the dual role of being both a mother and a father, and handling household tasks and childcare alone. Self-efficacy and negative emotionality or neuroticism are often associated with an individual's level of resilience, making them characteristics that can predict a person's resilience effectively. This study aims to test a model of the relationship between self-efficacy, negative emotionality, and resilience in Navy wives, utilizing a quantitative cross-sectional research design. Measurement tools include a modified Resilience Scale of Adult (RSA), the Indonesian version of the Self-Efficacy Scale, and a personality scale translated based on the BFI-2 Indonesian version. The data analysis method employed is Path Analysis using Amos-24. The research results indicate that there is an influence, both directly and indirectly, of the variable negative emotionality ($p < 0.05$) on resilience. There is a positive influence of self-efficacy ($p < 0.05$) on resilience, and self-efficacy plays a mediating role in the relationship between negative emotionality and resilience ($p < 0.05$). The findings suggest that the role of self-efficacy as a protective factor is highly dominant in determining an individual's resilience compared to the role of negative emotionality (a risk factor). Based on the research results, training for the development or enhancement of self-efficacy is recommended for Navy wives to improve their resilience and mental health. Future research is encouraged to explore other variables that enhance self-efficacy, as self-efficacy is a significant factor influencing resilience.

Keywords: Resilience, self-efficacy, negative emotionality, military wives, navy, protective factor, risk factor.

Received 10 September 2023/Accepted 25 November 2023 ©Author all rights reserved

Introduction

The life of a military spouse, particularly the wife of a soldier, is challenging, marked by numerous stressors. This challenge intensifies when the spouse is deployed to a location far from the family, unable to return on short notice when needed. Military wives bear the responsibility of being single

parents, managing all household tasks and childcare alone (Wijayana, 2019). Even during pregnancy and childbirth, wives must fulfill all their needs independently (Sari & Wulandari, 2015). When a woman marries a soldier, she must fully dedicate herself to her husband and embrace the military doctrine, which tends to be rigid, uniform, and systematic (Wylie et al., 2018). This aligns with Hall (2011) assertion that military wives are family members directly interacting and influenced by the military lifestyle. They must adapt to separations, relocations, role ambiguity, role overload, and live under the doctrine of the "primary military mission." Numbers et al., (2011) state that military wives act as a defense fortress, playing a role in the success of military missions. In essence, while husbands undertake the primary defense duties of the nation, wives handle all household and social affairs, allowing their husbands to fully concentrate on their missions.

Triwidiyanti et al., (2022) revealed in their research that the three most stressful situations for military wives are when their husbands are deployed far from the family, when a child or themselves are ill, and issues related to childcare. They identified four primary stressors causing stress for military wives: frequent family relocations, stress before, during, and after deployments, the possibility of injury or death of the husband during duty, and the prioritization of military missions above all aspects of a soldier's life (Schumm et al., 1994). The multitude of stressors and role demands faced by military wives is often associated with negative mental health outcomes (Sinclair et al., 2019).

Considering these challenges, military wives must possess resilience to survive, lead normal lives, and maintain good mental health. Resilience, as indicated by numerous studies, correlates positively with good psychological conditions, subjective and psychological well-being (Grossman et al., 2014; Sagone & Indiana, 2017), positive affect (Anderson et al., 2020), self-confidence, self-coherence, character strength, and life satisfaction (Martinez-Marti & Ruch, 2017), positivity (Bingöl et al., 2019), low psychological pressure, good relationship function, quality sleep, and overall good health (Sinclair et al., 2019). Conversely, Grossman (2014) found that resilience is negatively correlated with anxiety, depression, and PTSD, and overall, resilience is positively correlated with physical health, mental health, and well-being.

Sinclair et al., (2019) define resilience as a trait or general disposition that enables individuals to respond effectively when faced with demanding situations. Grossman (2014) lists characteristics of individuals with high resilience as persistent, warm, comfortable with change, possessing a strong personality, goal-oriented, having high self-esteem, patience, the ability to face stressors, high spirituality, optimism, positive affect, positive emotions, and effective coping.

Lee et al. (2013) propose that two factors influence an individual's resilience level: risk factors and protective factors. Risk factors are attributes or individual dispositions that increase the likelihood of maladaptation and negatively correlate with resilience, while protective or promotive factors are characteristics that enhance adaptive abilities or positively correlate with resilience. Rutter (1985); also Masten and Wright (2010) agree that an attribute is considered a protective factor if it functions to reduce risk, diminish the negative influence of stress, build self-esteem and self-efficacy, and open opportunities for problem-solving. In essence, protective factors shield individuals from the negative influence of stressors. Individuals with many protective factors are more likely to cope with or adapt to disruptive life events, while those with fewer protective factors are less successful in adapting (Oshio et al., 2018).

A meta-analysis by Lee et al., (2013) categorizes attributes classified as protective factors, including life satisfaction, optimism, positive affect, self-efficacy, self-esteem, social support, with self-efficacy having the highest correlation with resilience compared to other protective factors. On the other hand, attributes categorized as risk factors include anxiety, depression, negative affect, perceived stress, fatigue, and PTSD. Lee et al., (2013) meta-analysis concludes that self-efficacy is both a strong predictor and a protective factor for resilience. This finding is supported by subsequent research that also found a strong influence of self-efficacy on resilience.

Bandura (1999) reveals that self-efficacy plays a significant role when individuals must determine actions in challenging situations, motivating individuals and assisting in self-management to control their lives. Individuals with high self-efficacy believe they can independently master stressful situations or other challenging situations effectively (Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1995; Luszczynska et al., 2005). They are better able to control their thoughts and endure difficulties (Tan-Kristanto & Kiropoulos,

2015), easily dismiss negative thoughts about themselves or their abilities (Ozer & Bandura, 1990), perceive stressors or obstacles in their lives as challenges, approach problems with high optimism, do not easily give up, and make a strong effort to solve problems (Wang et al., 2018; Ayatollah & Ayoobiyan, 2019).

The characteristics of resilient individuals, as stated by previous researchers, include stable emotions, optimism, independence, perceiving changes or issues as challenges to be faced and resolved, rather than individuals experiencing personality disorders (Skodol, 2010). These characteristics are contrary to those displayed by individuals with negative emotionality (one of the personality types from the Big Five personality model), who exhibit characteristics of being easily anxious, prone to depression, and emotionally volatile.

In the realm of resilience studies, a negative correlation is frequently found between resilience and negative emotionality (Sahi & Raghavi, 2016; Froutan et al., 2018; Ercan, 2017; Bazrafshan et al., 2019; Brown et al., 2021). Hsieh et al. (2017) state that individuals with negative emotionality tendencies are prone to anxiety, obsessive thoughts, impulsive behavior, sensitivity, or anger towards others. Gamez et al. (2007) describe individuals with negative emotionality as having low abilities to control impulses and manage stress, perceiving changes or life challenges as threats, displaying a passive depressive tendency in problem-solving, being inclined to cling to feelings of sadness, and adopting a pessimistic attitude when facing challenges or obstacles in life. Individuals with high neuroticism tend to have negative emotions, especially anxiety and depression when confronted with change, and are less flexible in coping with situations (Lee-Baggley et al., 2005).

The abundance of previous research has consistently found a negative correlation between resilience and negative emotionality (Sahi & Raghavi, 2016; Froutan et al., 2018; Ercan, 2017; Bazrafshan et al., 2019; Brown et al., 2021). Furthermore, the results of a meta-analysis by Lee et al. (2013), which analyzed 33 studies investigating resilience and its influencing psychological factors, found that self-efficacy is a strong predictor and protective factor with a stable positive correlation with resilience. Individuals with strong self-efficacy are described as having characteristics opposite to those with a

strong tendency toward negative emotionality. For example, they can independently master stressful situations or challenges effectively (Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1995; Luszczynska et al., 2005), control their thoughts and endure difficulties (Tan-Kristanto & Kiropoulos, 2015), not focus on negative thoughts about themselves (Ozer & Bandura, 1990), perceive stressors or obstacles in their lives as challenges (Wang et al., 2018; Ayatollah & Ayoobiyan, 2019).

Distinguishing the current study from Norton (2020) research, firstly, Norton examined the influence of personality and self-efficacy on resilience. Secondly, Norton correlated all personality types with self-efficacy and resilience, while the present study tests a resilience model through the roles of negative emotionality and self-efficacy. Thirdly, Norton used adult female respondents who had experienced trauma in Minneapolis, USA, whereas the respondents in the current study are wives of the navy in Indonesia. Norton's research found that when personality is analyzed together with self-efficacy, its influence is not significant. The results of this study are expected to show that negative emotionality influences the resilience model of navy wives both directly and indirectly through the mediation of self-efficacy.

As of September 9, 2023, a search on the Garuda platform with the keywords "self-efficacy, negative emotionality, and resilience" did not yield any studies that investigated all three variables simultaneously. Subsequently, on September 14, 2023, a search with the keywords "military wives, military" found seven studies with respondents being military wives, but only one study used navy wives as respondents, focusing on marital adjustment (Karunia et al., 2019). The current study aims to identify better predictors of resilience in an effort to enhance the resilience and mental health of navy wives. The research goal is to test the model of the roles of negative emotionality and self-efficacy in the resilience of navy wives.

Method

Respondents

The population in this study consists of navy wives residing in Jakarta and Surabaya. The multistage random sampling technique is employed in the sampling process. Multistage sampling involves several stages and generally combines two or more different sampling methods. In the first stage, the selection of cities and units is done using cluster sampling. Subsequently, respondent selection is determined using purposive sampling. A total of 907 respondents were obtained through this process.

Technically, the sampling process involves the following steps: first, the population is divided into sub-populations in Jakarta and Surabaya. Considering that many navy wives live in the Jakarta and surrounding areas, as well as Surabaya and its vicinity. The next step is to further divide the sub-populations in Jakarta and Surabaya into sub-populations of Navy ships (KRI) and Marine battalions. The defined characteristics for research respondents are navy wives who have experienced or are currently experiencing their husbands being on assignment for 3 to 12 months.

Design and Procedure

This research adopts a quantitative cross-sectional design, which involves measuring all the variables simultaneously, both dependent and independent, without subsequent data collection. Data collection or the distribution of measurement tools in this study is conducted online using Google Forms. The research has received ethical approval from the Ethics Review Board of the University of Surabaya and obtained permission from the relevant units within the Navy.

After obtaining approvals from all relevant authorities in a hierarchical and tiered manner, the researcher then contacts the designated contact person of the target unit, providing detailed explanations on how to fill out the instruments. The designated contact person, who has direct communication with the respondents, is responsible for distributing the research instruments. During the distribution of the research instruments, a Consent Form and Information Content are also provided for the respondents to fill out.

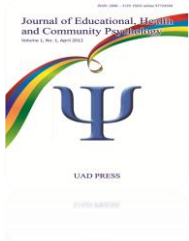
Instruments

The Resilience Scale used in this study is an adaptation of the Resilience Scale for Adults/RSA (Hjemdal, Fribourg, Martinussen, & Rosenvinge, 2001). The resilience scale consists of five dimensions: 1) Personal competence with a loading factor value of 0.939, 2) Social Competence with a loading factor value of 0.748, 3) Family Cohesiveness with a loading factor value of 0.772, 4) Social support with a loading factor value of 0.852, and 5) structure style with a loading factor value of 0.629. The loading factor values > 0.6 indicate that these indicators are valid as measures for the variable. The measurement tool is in the form of an attitude scale. The Construct Reliability value for the RSA Scale is 0.894, with a variance extracted value of 0.632 (cut-off value > 0.50). The resilience scale consists of 27 items for all dimensions. Each item is rated on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "strongly disagree" (one) to "strongly agree" (five). The resilience score ranges from 27 to 135.

The Self-Efficacy Scale used is the General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE) Indonesian version developed by Schwarzer & Jerusalem (1995). The higher the GSE score, the higher the self-efficacy of the respondent and vice versa. The Self-Efficacy Scale consists of 10 items with the lowest factor loading value of 0.756 and the highest of 0.860. The GSE Scale has a construct reliability value of 0.947 with a variance extracted value of 0.642 (cut-off value > 0.50).

GSE is a unidimensional self-efficacy measurement tool. In this study, each item is rated on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "strongly disagree" (one) to "strongly agree" (five). The possible score range for the self-efficacy scale that respondents may achieve is a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 50.

The negative emotionality scale used in this study is derived from the personality scale, a modification of the Indonesian translation of the Big Five Inventory-2 (BFI-2) scale, adapted by Ahya & Siaputra (2021). The negative emotionality scale comprises 4 items with the lowest factor loading coefficient being 0.620 and the highest 0.787. The used negative emotionality scale has a construct reliability value of 0.801 with a variance extracted value of 0.505 (cut-off value > 0.50). The possible score range for the negative emotionality scale that respondents may achieve is a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 20.



Data Analysis

The data analysis technique used is path analysis using the Amos-24 program to test the model of the relationship between self-efficacy, negative emotionality, and resilience, as well as to identify whether self-efficacy mediates the relationship between negative emotionality and resilience. Path analysis is a direct extension of multiple regression when the independent variable not only influences the dependent variable directly but also indirectly (Streiner, 2005).

Results

Respondent Demographics: The study includes 907 navy wives as respondents. Among the 907 respondents, the majority are aged between 34 – 40 years (39.03%), have an educational background of D3/D4/S1 (55.98%), work as housewives (71.77%), and the husbands hold the rank of Tamtama (47.85%). Most respondents have been married for more than 12 years (40.13%), and 59.65% of respondents live in their own homes. [Table I](#) provides a detailed overview of respondent demographics, including age, highest education, occupation, husband's rank, number of children, living arrangement, and marriage duration.

Table I
Data Demografi Responden

Usia Responden		
48-54	21	2.31%
41-47	120	13.23%
34-40	354	39.03%
27-33	327	35.72%
20-26	85	9.37%
Pendidikan terakhir Responden		
S2	22	2.42%
D3/D4/S1	530	55.98%
D1/D2	7	0.77%
SMA/SMK	344	37.93%
SMP	3	0.33%
SD	1	0.11%
Pekerjaan Responden		
Ibu Rumah Tangga	651	71.77%
Wiraswasta	62	6.83%
Guru	61	6.72%
Karyawan	39	4.30%
PNS	38	4.19%
Perawat	30	3.31%
Bidan	13	1.43%
TNI	13	1.43%
Pangkat Suami		
Perwira	192	21.17%
Bintara	281	30.98%
Tamtama	434	47.85%
Jumlah Anak		
Anak 0	88	9.70%
Anak 1	225	24.81%
Anak 2	390	42.99%
Anak 3	170	18.74%
Anak 4	31	3.42%
Anak ≥ 5	3	0.33%

Status Tempat Tinggal

Rumah pribadi	541	59.65%
Rumah dinas	184	20.19%
Rumah orang tua	163	17.97%
Kontrakan	19	2.09%

Lama Pernikahan

Diatas 12 Tahun	364	40.13%
10-12 Tahun	147	16.21%
7-9 Tahun	131	14.44%
4-6 Tahun	117	12.89%
1-3 Tahun	148	16.37%

Catatan N = 907

Results of Path Analysis Model Testing

Table 2 presents the results of the fit test for the current study model from both absolute fit measures and incremental fit measures. A low chi-square (χ^2) value would yield a significance level greater than 0.05, indicating no significant difference between the covariance matrix of the data and the estimated covariance matrix. The obtained chi-square value for the test is 1017.035, which is still high, indicating that the model does not fit well. The χ^2/DF value, which is less than 2.00 or even less than 3.00, indicates an acceptable fit between the model and the data. In this study, the CMIN/DF coefficient is 6.826, which is more than 3, categorizing the model as unfit. The calculated RMSEA value for the research model is 0.080, meaning that the model is reasonably accepted or fits well. The RMSEA is more robust with the sample size and is not influenced by the sample size used, making it a suitable measure for testing the SEM model's feasibility. The Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) is a non-statistical measure ranging from 0 to 1, where a GFI > 0.9 indicates a good model fit. The GFI value for the current research model is 0.881, indicating a moderately good fit.

The Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI) is 0.849, and the recommended AGFI is ≥ 0.90 , indicating a moderately good fit. The Tucker Lewis Index (TLI), an alternative incremental fit index, compares the tested model against the baseline model. The recommended TLI fit criterion is ≥ 0.95 . In this study, the TLI value is $0.919 > 0.90$, categorizing the model as moderately fit. The Comparative Fit

Index (CFI) is $0.929 > 0.90$, indicating a moderately good fit. The CFI cut-off value recommended is ≥ 0.95 . The Normed Fit Index (NFI) is 0.918 , meaning that the model is fit, with the NFI cut-off value for this index being ≥ 0.90 .

Table 2

Absolute Fit Measures

Goodness of Fit Index	Cut off value	Estimasi	Keterangan
<i>Absolute Fit Measures</i>			
χ^2 -Chi-square	-	1017.035	Tidak Fit
CMIN/DF	≤ 2.00	6.826	Tidak Fit
Probabilitas	≥ 0.05	0.000	Tidak Fit
RMSEA	≤ 0.08	0.080	Fit
GFI	≥ 0.90	0.881	Moderat Fit
<i>Incremental fit Measures</i>			
AGFI	≥ 0.90	0.849	Tidak Fit
TLI	≥ 0.95	0.919	Moderat Fit
CFI	≥ 0.95	0.929	Moderat Fit
NFI	≥ 0.90	0.918	Fit

Causality Test

The causality test is conducted to determine the significance of the estimated coefficient values of the exogenous latent variables on the endogenous latent variables. The complete output of the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) model is presented in the table below.

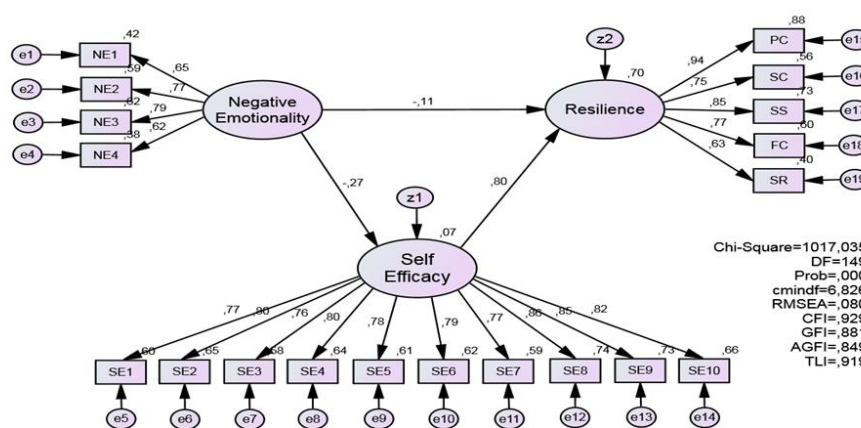


Figure 1. Path Analysis Result

The statistical hypothesis testing results for hypothesis 1 yield an estimated value of the influence of Negative Emotionality on Self-Efficacy of -0.190, with a CR value of -6.929 and a p-value of 0.000. Based on these results, since the p-value $0.000 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that Negative Emotionality significantly negatively influences Self-Efficacy, meaning that the higher the tendency of Negative Emotionality, the lower the self-efficacy of navy wives.

The statistical hypothesis testing results for hypothesis 2 yield an estimated value of the influence of Negative Emotionality on Resilience of -0.393, with a CR value of -4.326 and a p-value of 0.000. Based on these results, since the p-value $0.000 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that Negative Emotionality significantly negatively influences Resilience. This implies that the higher the tendency of Negative Emotionality, the lower the resilience of navy wives.

The statistical hypothesis testing results for hypothesis 3 yield an estimated value of the influence of Self-Efficacy on Resilience of 4.146, with a CR value of 24.871 and a p-value of 0.000. Based on these results, since the p-value $0.000 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that Self-Efficacy significantly positively influences Resilience. This means that the higher the self-efficacy, the higher the resilience of navy wives.

Indirect Influence Test

The indirect influence test is conducted using the bootstrapping method due to the non-fulfillment of normality assumptions for both univariate and multivariate data. The comprehensive results of the indirect influence testing are presented in [Table 4](#) below.

[Table 3](#) provides a detailed overview of the empirical model testing results by examining the hypotheses developed from the model. If the critical ratio (CR) value > 1.96 or $p\text{-value} < 0.05$, reject H_0 , and accept H_0 if the critical ratio value < 1.96 or $p\text{-value} > 0.05$. The comprehensive hypothesis testing results are presented as follows:

Table 3
Regression weight Pengujian Hipotesis Full Model

No	Pengaruh langsung		Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Keterangan
1	Negative Emotionality	---> Efikasi diri	-0,190	0,027	-6,929	0,000	Signifikan
2	Negative Emotionality	---> Resiliensi	-0,393	0,091	-4,326	0,000	Signifikan
3	Efikasi diri	---> Resiliensi	4,146	0,167	24,871	0,000	Signifikan

[Table 4](#) shows that the indirect influence of Negative Emotionality on Resilience is -0.281 with a standard error of 0.033 and a p-value of 0.002. Since the $p\text{-value} 0.002 < 0.05$, it is evident that Negative Emotionality significantly influences Resilience through Self-Efficacy.

Table 4
Uji pengaruh langsung dengan Bootstrapping

No	Pengaruh tidak langsung		Estimate	S.E.	P	Keterangan
1	Negative Emotionality	---> Resiliensi	-0,281	0,033	0,002	Signifikan

Discussion

The research findings indicate that the proposed model is sufficiently fit, demonstrating alignment between the conceptual aspects and the data. Negative emotionality correlates negatively with resilience, and self-efficacy positively influences the resilience of navy wives. The direct influence of self-efficacy on resilience is greater compared to the direct influence of negative emotionality. The current study's results reveal the mediating role of self-efficacy in the relationship between negative emotionality and resilience, although it is of a partial nature. The present study strengthens the argument that resilience in its process is influenced by both protective and risk factors. Resilient individuals are those capable of coping with stressors using the resources or protective factors they possess, whether internal or external (Friborg et al., 2003).

White et al. (2010) state that the more individuals have protective factors, the more likely they are to adapt to disruptive life events, whereas individuals with fewer protective factors tend to struggle with adaptation. Maximizing protective factors will enhance individuals' chances of optimal development. In the current research context, it was found that the contribution of self-efficacy to the resilience of wives is greater compared to negative emotionality. This indicates that the influence of self-efficacy as a protective factor is more dominant than the influence of negative emotionality (risk factor) on resilience. Lee et al. (2013) found that protective factors have a stronger correlation with resilience than risk factors (negative emotionality). Essentially, negative emotionality does influence the level of resilience in navy wives. Still, if the wives have strong self-efficacy within them, the negative influence of negative emotionality will be neutralized by self-efficacy. Navy wives with high self-efficacy feel competent and confident in their actions, perceive stressors or obstacles as challenges, approach problems optimistically, do not easily give up, and strive hard to solve problems. On the other hand, individuals with low self-efficacy feel less capable, are pessimistic, tend to perceive life challenges as threats, and are less flexible in handling situations (Lee-Baggeley et al., 2005; Gamez et al., 2007; Hsieh et al., 2017). Consequently, when husbands are assigned a mission, wives with low self-efficacy experience prolonged sadness, emotionally tend to be less stable, and struggle to adapt to new situations.

Self-efficacy, as a protective factor stemming from within the individual, is a strong predictor of an individual's resilience level. Self-efficacy can develop and be cultivated. Bandura (1999) outlines four processes in the formation or development of self-efficacy. Firstly, self-efficacy can form because individuals have successful experiences in overcoming a problem. Successful experiences build or reinforce self-efficacy and serve as modalities for successfully addressing subsequent problems, persevering in the face of difficulties, and quickly recovering from setbacks. Secondly, social modeling is a way to strengthen self-efficacy by observing others with characteristics similar to oneself succeeding with persistent effort, instilling confidence that they also have the ability to succeed.

Formation or development of self-efficacy through social modeling is highly influenced by perceived similarity between individuals and their social models. The more similarity there is, the more persuasively it enhances an individual's self-efficacy. Thirdly, social persuasion involves verbal encouragement that boosts an individual's self-efficacy, encouraging them to strive harder for success and skill development. The fourth factor is enhancing physical health, reducing stress and negative emotional tendencies, and correcting body misinterpretations. The more positively someone perceives their physical condition or health, the higher their self-efficacy will be in facing challenges or obstacles that may arise in their life.

How is the self-efficacy of navy wives formed in facing stressors? Essentially, every prospective navy wife who is about to get married has received pre-marital preparation by providing an understanding that, as a soldier's wife, they must be ready to assume dual roles as a wife and as a husband, especially when their husband is on duty. In general, prospective wives do not object and are ready to accept this risk, especially since this preparation is given simultaneously with the marriage permission application. However, when experiencing actual marriage, issues related to self-adjustment still arise (Karunia et al., 2019). Pre-marital preparation provided is essentially more verbal invitation and still at the knowledge level, so it does not thoroughly prepare the psychological and mental conditions of prospective wives. Palmer (2008) research results state that soldier's wives are generally not prepared to face unsettling as the most severe risk they have to face, whereas when husbands are on duty, soldier's wives feel higher stress levels than when husbands are at home (Karunia et al., 2019).

After marriage, the self-efficacy of wives in facing stressors is mainly shaped by successful experiences through vicarious experiences when they are first left on duty by their husbands. In addition, navy wives learn a lot and take examples from social models in their environment, such as neighbors, friends among navy wives, and wives of their husbands' superiors. The figures most likely to be emulated are those perceived by the wives to have modalities not much different from theirs, such as similarity in the rank of their husbands, both living in official residences, both working, and so on. Furthermore, regarding physical health, for navy wives, physical health is crucial because if they are sick, they cannot perform their daily tasks, especially taking care of their children. Triwidiyanti et al. (2020) found in their research that when wives are sick or when children are sick, it is the second most severe stressor for wives, after husbands being far away from home/family.

Conclusion

In the context of the current research, it is found that the resilience of navy wives is influenced by negative emotionality and self-efficacy, where the influence of self-efficacy is greater compared to negative emotionality. Self-efficacy mediates the relationship between negative emotionality and resilience. Negative emotionality affects the level of resilience in navy wives, but if the wives have strong self-efficacy, the negative influence of negative emotionality will be neutralized by self-efficacy. Self-efficacy is a protective factor and a strong predictor of an individual's resilience.

Considering the above conclusion, the navy should develop pre-marital preparation materials, emphasizing training or activities that can increase the self-efficacy of navy wives. Such preparation and training are preventive measures, as well as efforts to enhance resilience and develop the mental health of navy wives. Future research is recommended to investigate other variables that enhance efficacy because self-efficacy is a variable that significantly influences resilience.

Acknowledgment

The author expresses gratitude to the Indonesian Navy institution for granting permission for the current research to take place. Second, to the navy wives for their willingness and collaboration in participating as research respondents. Third, to the doctoral psychology program, Faculty of

Psychology, Universitas Surabaya, for providing support and extensive opportunities for researchers to develop and deepen their expertise in the field of psychology.

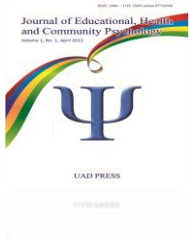
References

- Ahya, A., & Siaputra, I. B. (2021). Validasi Big Five Inventory-2 (BFI-2) untuk Indonesia: Belum sempurna tetapi valid dan reliabel mengukur kepribadian. *Jurnal Psikologi Ulayat: Indonesian of Indigenous Psychology*, 9(1), 1-25. doi: [10.24854/jpu458](https://doi.org/10.24854/jpu458)
- Alonso-Tapia, J., Rodríguez-Rey, R., Garrido-Hernansaiz, H., Ruiz, M., & Nieto, C. (2019). Coping, personality and resilience: prediction of subjective resilience from coping strategies and protective personality factors. *Behavioral Psychology/Psicologia Conductual*, 27(3), 375–389.
- Anderson, M. I., Daher, M., & Simpson, G. K. (2020). A predictive model of resilience among family caregivers supporting relatives with traumatic brain injury (TBI): A structural equation modelling approach. *Neuropsychological Rehabilitation*, 30(10), 1925–1946. doi: [10.1080/09602011.2019.1620787](https://doi.org/10.1080/09602011.2019.1620787)
- Ayatollah, S. & Ayoobiyan, H., (2019). On the relationship between teachers resilience and self-efficacy: the case of iranian efl teachers. *Two Quartely Journal of English Language teaching and learning*, 11(23). 277-292
- Bandura, A. (1999). Social Cognitive Theory: An Agentic Perspective. *Asian Journal of Social Psychology*, 2(1), 21-41. doi: [10.1111/1467-839X.00024](https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-839X.00024)
- Bandura, A. (1978). Self-Efficacy: Toward a Unifying Theory of Behavioral Change. *Advances in Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 1(4), 139–161. doi: [10.1016/0146-6402\(78\)90002-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0146-6402(78)90002-4)
- Bandura, A. (1997). Self-efficacy: toward a unifying theory of behavioral change. *Psychological Review*, 84(2), 191–215. doi: [10.1037/0033-295X.84.2.191](https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.84.2.191)
- Bandura, A. (1986). *Social foundations of thought and action : A social cognitive theory*. Englewood
- Bandura, A. (2001). Social cognitive theory : An agentic perspective. *Annual Reviews Psychology*, 52(1), 1-26. doi: [10.1146/annurev.psych.52.1.1](https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.52.1.1)
- Bazrafshan, M. R., Zahmatbar, S., Delam, H., Dehghan, A., Jokar, M., & Kavi, E. (2019). The Relationship between Resiliency and Five Dimensions of Personality in Nurses and Paramedical staff in Lar and Gerash Hospitals. *Journal of Health Sciences and Surveillance System*, 7(1), 2–7.
- Bingöl, T. Y., Batik, M. V., Hosoglu, R., & Firinci Kodaz, A. (2019). Psychological resilience and positivity as predictors of self-efficacy. *Asian Journal of Education and Training*, 5(1), 63–69. doi: [10.20448/journal.522.2019.51.63.69](https://doi.org/10.20448/journal.522.2019.51.63.69)

- Brown, M. J., Trask, J. S., Zhang, J., Haider, M. R., & Li, X. (2020). Sociodemographic and psychosocial correlates of resilience among older adults living with HIV in the Deep South. *Journal of Health Psychology, 26*(11), 1–10. doi: [10.1177/1359105319897783](https://doi.org/10.1177/1359105319897783)
- de las Olas Palma-García, M., & Hombrados-Mendieta, I. (2017). Resilience and personality in social work students and social workers. *International Social Work, 60*(1), 19–31. doi: [10.1177/0020872814537856](https://doi.org/10.1177/0020872814537856)
- Dirmanchi, N., & Khanjani, M. S. (2019). Comparison of resilience and self-efficacy in athletes and non-athletes with disabilities caused by spinal cord injury. *Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology, 25*(2), 150–163. doi: [10.32598/ijpcp.25.2.150](https://doi.org/10.32598/ijpcp.25.2.150)
- Ercan, H. E. (2017). The relationship between resilience and the big five personality traits in emerging adulthood. *Eurasian Journal of Educational Research, 17*(70), 83–103. doi: [10.14689/ejer.2017.70.5](https://doi.org/10.14689/ejer.2017.70.5)
- Faber, A. J., Willerton, E., Clymer, S. R., MacDermid, S. M., & Weiss, H. M. (2008). Ambiguous absence, ambiguous presence: a qualitative study of military reserve families in wartime. *Journal of Family Psychology, 22*(2), 222–230. doi: [10.1037/0893-3200.22.2.222](https://doi.org/10.1037/0893-3200.22.2.222)
- Friborg, O., Barlaug, D. A. G., Martinussen, M., & Rosenvinge, J. A. N. H. (2005). Resilience in relation to personality and intelligence. *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research, 14*(1), 29–42. doi: [10.1002/mpr.15](https://doi.org/10.1002/mpr.15)
- Friborg, O., Hjemdal, O., Rosenvinge, J. H., & Martinussen, M. (2003). A new rating scale for adult resilience: What are the central protective resources behind healthy adjustment? *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research, 12*(2), 65–76. doi: [10.1002/mpr.143](https://doi.org/10.1002/mpr.143)
- Froutan, R., Mazlom, R., Malekzadeh, J., & Mirhaghi, A. (2018). Relationship between resilience and personality traits in paramedics. *International Journal of Emergency Services, 7*(1), 4–12. doi: [10.1108/IJES-12-2016-0028](https://doi.org/10.1108/IJES-12-2016-0028)
- Gamez, W., Watson, D., & Doebbeling, B. N. (2007). Abnormal personality and the mood and anxiety disorders: Implications for structural models of anxiety and depression. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders, 21*(4), 526–539. doi: [10.1016/j.janxdis.2006.08.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.janxdis.2006.08.003)
- Ghaedrahamt, M., Anboohi, S. Z., Borhani, F., & Chaboki, B. G. (2019). Relationship between resiliency and self-efficacy in patients with acute Coronary Syndrome admitted to intensive care units. *Journal of Advanced Pharmacy Education & Research | Apr-Jun, 9*(4), 147–151.
- Grossman, M. R. (2014). *Clarifying the nature of resilience: A meta-analytic approach*. University of South Florida
- Hall, L. K. (2011). The importance of understanding military culture. *Social Work in Health Care, 50*(1), 4–18. doi: [10.1080/00981389.2010.513914](https://doi.org/10.1080/00981389.2010.513914)
- Hsieh, H. F., Chang, S. C., & Wang, H. H. (2017). The relationships among personality, social support, and resilience of abused nurses at emergency rooms and psychiatric wards in Taiwan. *Women and Health, 57*(1), 40–51. doi: [10.1080/03630242.2016.1150385](https://doi.org/10.1080/03630242.2016.1150385)

- Karunia, N.E., Sugoto, S., Wahyuningsih S 2019. Permasalahan Penyesuaian Perkawinan Pada Istri Prajurit Angkatan Laut. *Jurnal Psikologi Poseidon*, 1-16. doi: [10.30649/jpp.v2i1.19](https://doi.org/10.30649/jpp.v2i1.19)
- Konaszewski, K., Kolemba, M., & Niesiobędzka, M. (2021). Resilience, sense of coherence and self-efficacy as predictors of stress coping style among university students. *Current Psychology*, 40(8), 4052–4062. doi: [10.1007/s12144-019-00363-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-019-00363-1)
- Lee-Baggley, D., Preece, M., & DeLongis, A. (2005). Coping with interpersonal stress: Role of big five traits. *Journal of Personality*, 73(5), 1141–1180. doi: [10.1111/j.1467-6494.2005.00345.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6494.2005.00345.x)
- Lee, J. H., Nam, S. K., Kim, A., Kim, B., Lee, M. Y., & Lee, S. M. (2013). Resilience: a meta-analytic approach. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 91(3), 269–279. doi: [10.1002/j.1556-6676.2013.00095.x](https://doi.org/10.1002/j.1556-6676.2013.00095.x)
- Luszczynska, A., Gutiérrez-Doña, B., Schwarzer, R. (2005). General self-efficacy in various domains of human functioning: evidence from five countries. *International Journal Of Psychology*, 40 (2), 80–89. doi: [10.1080/00207590444000041](https://doi.org/10.1080/00207590444000041)
- Martínez-Martí, M. L., & Ruch, W. (2017). Character strengths predict resilience over and above positive affect, self-efficacy, optimism, social support, self-esteem, and life satisfaction. *Journal of Positive Psychology*, 12(2), 110–119. doi: [10.1080/17439760.2016.1163403](https://doi.org/10.1080/17439760.2016.1163403)
- McGowan, H. C. (2008). *The military experience: Perceptions from senior military officers' wives*. Capella University.
- Narayanan S.S. and Onn A.Cheang W., 2016. The Influence Of Perceived Social Support And Self-efficacy On Resilience Among First Year Malaysian Students. *Kajian Malaysia*, 34(2), 1–23 doi: [10.21315/km2016.34.2.1](https://doi.org/10.21315/km2016.34.2.1)
- Obradović, J., Burt, K. B., & Masten, A. S. (2009). Testing a dual cascade model linking competence and symptoms over 20 years from childhood to adulthood. *Journal of Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology*, 39(1), 90-102.. doi: [10.1080/15374410903401120](https://doi.org/10.1080/15374410903401120)
- Öksüz, E., Demiralp, M., Mersin, S., Tüzer, H., Aksu, M., & Sarıkoc, G. (2019). Resilience in nurses in terms of perceived social support, job satisfaction and certain variables. *Journal of Nursing Management*, 27(2), 423–432. doi: [10.1111/jonm.12703](https://doi.org/10.1111/jonm.12703)
- Oshio, A., Taku, K., Hirano, M., & Saeed, G. (2018). Resilience and big five personality traits: a meta-analysis. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 127, 54–60. doi: [10.1016/j.paid.2018.01.048](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2018.01.048)
- Ozer, E. M., & Bandura, A. (1990). Mechanisms governing empowerment effects: A self-efficacy analysis. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 58(3), 472–486. doi: [10.1037//0022-3514.58.3.472](https://doi.org/10.1037//0022-3514.58.3.472)
- Palmer, C. (2008). A theory of risk and resilience factors in military families. *Military Psychology*, 20(3), 205–217. doi: [10.1080/08995600802118858](https://doi.org/10.1080/08995600802118858)
- Rutter, M. (1985). Resilience in the face of adversity: Protective factors and resistance to psychiatric disorder. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, 147(6), 598–611. doi: [10.1192/bjp.147.6.598](https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.147.6.598)

- Sagone, E., & Indiana, M. L. (2017). The Relationship of Positive Affect with Resilience and Self-Efficacy in Life Skills in Italian Adolescents. *Psychology*, 08(13), 2226–2239. doi: [10.4236/psych.2017.813142](https://doi.org/10.4236/psych.2017.813142)
- Sahi, M., & Raghavi, M. (2016). Study of personality in relation to resilience and stress. *International Journal for Innovation Education and Research*, 4(2), 10–18. doi: [10.31686/ijer.vol4.iss2.511](https://doi.org/10.31686/ijer.vol4.iss2.511)
- Sari, D. A., & Wulandari, D. A. (2015). Resiliensi diri dalam menghadapi tekanan kehidupan (studi pada istri anggota TNI angkatan darat). *Psycho Idea*, 13(1), 12–19.
- Sarwono, J. 2011. Mengenal path analysis: sejarah, pengertian dan aplikasi. *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Bisnis*, 11(2), 285 – 296
- Schumm, W., Bell, D. B., & Tran, G. (1994). Family adaptation to the demands of army life. A review of findings. *U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences*, 1-54.
- Skodol, A. E. (2010). The resilient personality. *Handbook of adult resilience*, 112.
- Schwarzer, R., & Jerusalem, M. (1995). General self efficacy scale: A user's portfolio. Causal and control beliefs. In J. Weinman, S. Wright, & M. Johnston (Eds.), *Measures in health psychology*, 35–37. doi: [10.1037/t00393-000](https://doi.org/10.1037/t00393-000)
- Scoloveno, R. L., 2018. Resilience and Self efficacy : An Integrated Review of The Literature. *Human Journals*, 9(1). 176-192
- Sinclair, R. R., Paulson, A. L., & Riviere, L. A. (2019). The resilient spouse: understanding factors associated with dispositional resilience among military spouses. *Military Behavioral Health*, 7(4), 376–390. doi: [10.1080/21635781.2019.1608876](https://doi.org/10.1080/21635781.2019.1608876)
- Smorti, M. (2015). Expectations towards future, resiliency, social self-efficacy in adolescents after bone cancer treatment. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 185, 123–127. doi: [10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.03.364](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.03.364)
- Sugiyono. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Bisnis: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Kombinasi, dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Streiner, D. L. (2005). Finding our way: an introduction to path analysis. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 50(2), 115-122. doi: [10.1177/070674370505000207](https://doi.org/10.1177/070674370505000207)
- Tan-Kristanto, S., & Kiropoulos, L. A. (2015). Resilience, self-efficacy, coping styles and depressive and anxiety symptoms in those newly diagnosed with multiple sclerosis. *Psychology, Health and Medicine*, 20(6), 635–645. doi: [10.1080/13548506.2014.999810](https://doi.org/10.1080/13548506.2014.999810)
- Triwidiyanti, W. R, Yusti P, Pramadi, A. 2021. The Risk and Protective Factor in the Resilience Development of Indonesian Navy Soldier's Wives. In *International Conference on Psychological Studies (ICPSYCHE 2020)*, 337-341. doi: [10.2991/assehr.k.210423.049](https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.210423.049)
- Wang, M. C., Harcrow, A. M., Spears, A., & Nyutu, P. (2018). Affect, coping, and satisfaction with life among military spouses. *Military Behavioral Health*, 6(4), 346–354. doi: [10.1080/21635781.2018.1490225](https://doi.org/10.1080/21635781.2018.1490225)



- White, B., Driver, S., & Warren, A. M. (2010). Resilience and indicators of adjustment during rehabilitation from a spinal cord injury. *Rehabilitation Psychology*, 55(1), 23–32. doi: [10.1037/a0018451](https://doi.org/10.1037/a0018451)
- Wijayana, R. G. (2019). Kesepian istri TNI yang tinggal di batalyon selama penugasan suami. (Skripsi Sarjana, Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta).
- Wylie H. W., Sarah N. H., & Leslie B. H. (2018). Work, stress, and health of military couples across transitions. *Occupational Stress and Well-Being in Military Contexts*, 16, 69-90. doi: [10.1108/S1479-355520180000016005](https://doi.org/10.1108/S1479-355520180000016005)

ISSN: 2088 - 3129 ISSN online 97724560

Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology

Volume 1, No. 1, April 2012



UAD PRESS



ISSN: 2088-3129

- HOME
- ABOUT
- LOGIN
- REGISTER
- SEARCH
- CURRENT
- ARCHIVES
- ANNOUNCEMENTS

Home > About the Journal > Editorial Team

Editorial Team

Editor in Chief

[Triantoro Safaria, PhD.](#), Ahmad Dahlan University, Indonesia

Editorial Board

[Dr. Ghouwa Ismail](#), Dr. Ghouwa Ismail Institute for Social and Health Sciences University Of South Africa (UNISA), South Africa

[Dr. Khaoula MAMMAD](#), Ibn Tofail university, Morocco

[Dr. Nyuiemedi Agordzo Edoh-Torgah](#), University of Education, Winneba Ghana, Ghana

[Prof. Dr. Mohammad Nubli](#), Faculty of Human Science University Pahang Malaysia Malaysia, Malaysia

[Dr. Eili Nur Hayati](#), Faculty of Psychology Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia

[Dr. Siti Urbayatun, MSi, Psikolog](#), Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia

[Prof. Dr. Mandy Morgan](#), School of Psychology Massey University, New Zealand

[Prof. Dr. Adrian A Kaptein](#), Medical School Leiden University Medical Center Netherland

[Prof. Dr. Yasuyuki Fukukawa](#), School of Humanities and Social Sciences School of Psychology Waseda University Japan

Reviewers

[John Michael Del Rosario Aquino](#), Laguna State Polytechnic University, Philippines

[Mrs. Karina Meriem Beru Brahmana](#), Airlangga University, Indonesia

[Mr. Dominikus David Biondi Situmorang](#), (Scopus ID: 57218925693), Program Studi Bimbingan dan Konseling,

Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya, Indonesia

[endang prastuti](#), Faculty of Psychology Malang State University, Indonesia

[Annastasia Edliti](#), Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia

[Mrs. Idha Rahayuningsih](#), Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Muhammadiyah Gresik, Indonesia

[Mr. Yudho Bayono](#), Lecturer of Psychology Study Program, Department of Social and Cultural Sciences, Faculty of Social

and Cultural Sciences, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura, Indonesia

[Mr. Siddharth Garg](#), Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, India

[Muhammad Aledah](#), Austria

[Nikita Khatri](#), Faculty of Psychology University of British Columbia, India

[Ridwan Budi Pramono](#), Airlangga University

[Mrs. Karina Meriem Beru Brahmana](#), Fakultas Psikologi Universitas HKBP Nommensen Jl. Sutomo No. 4A Medan,

Indonesia

[Ms. Tira Nalvianti Rahmi](#), Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

[Ms. Maria Nugraheni Mardil Rahayu](#), Satya Wacana Christian University, Indonesia

[Meiliani Rohinsa](#), Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Kristen Maranatha, Indonesia

[Mr. Ridwan Budi Pramono](#), Universitas Muria Kudus, Indonesia

[Mr. Hanggara Budi Utomo](#), University of Nusantera PGRI Kediri, Indonesia

[Ratih Arruum Listiyandini](#), Universitas YARSI, Indonesia & UNSW Sydney, Australia

[aida mehrad](#), Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

[Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Diponegoro](#), Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia

[Rasoul heshmati](#), Iran, Islamic Republic of

[unika prihatsanti](#), Psychology Faculty, Diponegoro University

[Mrs. Siti Muthia Dinji](#), Ahmad Dahlan University, Indonesia

[Karel Karsten Himawan](#), Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia

[Ibrahim Yusuf](#), Faculty of human ecology, University putra Malaysia, Nigeria

[Ruseno Arjanggi](#), College of Psychology, Sultan Agung Islamic University

[Absar Ahmad](#), Giri Institute of Development Studies, Aliganj Sector O, Lucknow, 226024, India

[Dr. Fatwa Tentama](#), (SCOPUS ID: 57190063333, WoS ID: AAB-2649-2020) Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia

[Dr. Sri W Rahmawati](#), University of Tama Jagakarsa, Indonesia

[Dr. Ika Novitaria Marani](#), Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

[wahid momtaz](#), Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra

Malaysia, Malaysia

Assistant Editor

[Diana Putri Arini](#), Universitas Katolik Musi Charitas, Indonesia

Deputy Chief Editor

[Dr. Nurul Hidayah](#), Ahmad Dahlan University, Indonesia

Assistant Journal manager

[Ismira Dewi](#), Ahmad Dahlan University

JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL, HEALTH, COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY

Program Pascasarjana Magister Psikologi

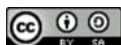
Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta

Penerbit UAD Press

ISSN Printed 2088-3129 ISSN Online 2460 8467

EMAIL: jehcp@psy.uad.ac.id

00300528



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](#).

[View My Stats](#)

QUICK LINKS

- Author Guideline
- Editorial Boards
- Reviewers
- Online Submissions
- Abstracting and Indexing
- Publication Ethics
- Visitor Statistics
- Contact Us

TEMPLATE



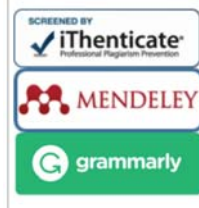
USER

Username

Password

Remember me

TOOLS



JOURNAL CONTENT

Search

Search Scope
 All

Browse

- By Issue
- By Author
- By Title
- Other Journals

FONT SIZE



ISSN: 2088-3129

HOME ABOUT LOGIN REGISTER SEARCH CURRENT ARCHIVES
ANNOUNCEMENTS

Home > Archives > Vol 12 No 4 December 2023

Vol 12 No 4 December 2023

Table of Contents

Articles

Teachers' Motivational Support, Academic Self-Efficacy and Academic Motivation : The SEM investigation of Naval Cadets' Engagement	PDF
<i>Dewi Nurnindyah, Andrian Pramadi, Lena Pandjaitan</i>	792-820
Is Academic Procrastination Still a Problem among Junior High School? The Investigation of Academic Self-Efficacy and Parental Support as Predictor	PDF
<i>Ifrah Hifsy, Marjohan Marjohan</i>	821-835
The Relationship between Hoax Behavior and Toxic Disinhibition among Indonesian High School Students	PDF
<i>Achmad Fauzi Matondang, Afdal Afdal</i>	822-839
Role of Self-Efficacy as a Mediator between Negative Emotionality and Resilience in Navy Wives	PDF
<i>Wiwik Triwidlyanti, Yusti Probowati Rahayu, Andrian Pramadi</i>	840-860
Locating the Invariant Factor's Cognitive Ability Test	PDF
<i>Aryo Bimo Adjie, Fatiya Nurhadi Nasyiah</i>	861-878
Academic Dishonesty on Students: What is the Role of Moral Integrity and Learning Climate?	PDF
<i>Mamang Efendy, Rahma Kusumandari, Meininda Rhivent Norhidayah, Emilia Nur Aini Putri</i>	879-902
How Does Pyscap Encourage Increased Lecturer Affective Commitment? Revealing The Role of Authentic Leadership	PDF
<i>Paulus Eddy Suhartanto, Markus Hartono, Frikson Christian</i>	903-923
Child Sexual Abuse History and Adult Promiscuity Among Female Filipino Survivors	PDF
<i>Faith Frances Biado Miranda, Armina B Mangaoil, Teresita T Rungduin</i>	924-948
Involving Engineering Student in Community-Based Project: A Qualitative Study	PDF
<i>Yusuf Aziz Amrulloh, ufi fatuhrahmah, Suatmi Murnani</i>	949-970
Does Career Adaptability Serve as a Mediator between Optimism and Life Satisfaction?	PDF
<i>Wiwik Sulistiani, Wanda Rahma Syanti</i>	971-988
The Effect of Social Support and Batak Values on Self-Acceptance of Fathers Who Have Children with Special Needs	PDF
<i>Ervina Marimbun Rosmaldia Siahaan, Karina Meriem Beru Brahmana, Nenny Ika Putri Simarmata, Grace Aqueena</i>	989-1004
Effect of Team Development Intervention on Disaster Volunteer's Problem-Solving Ability and Team Work Process	PDF
<i>Luqman Tifa Perwira, Muhammad Hidayat</i>	1005-1022
Investigating Aggressive Behavior among Urban Adolescents: The Role of Parental Monitoring and the Dark Triad Personality	PDF
<i>Catherine Vanessa Permana, Ni Putu Adelia Kesumaningsari, Surya Prawira Adinata</i>	1023-1044
Psychological Interventions to Achieve Post-Traumatic Growth (PTG) after the Covid-19 Pandemic: a Systematic Literature Study	PDF
<i>Rabiatul Adawia M, Elli Nur Hayati, Siti Urbayatun</i>	1045-1063

JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL, HEALTH, COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY
Program Pascasarjana Magister Psikologi
Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta
Penerbit UAD Press

ISSN Printed 2088-3129 ISSN Online 2460 8467
EMAIL: jehcp@psy.uad.ac.id

00300527



QUICK LINKS

- Author Guideline
- Editorial Boards
- Reviewers
- Online Submissions
- Abstracting and Indexing
- Publication Ethics
- Visitor Statistics
- Contact Us

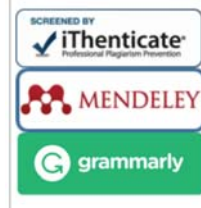
TEMPLATE



USER

Username
Password
 Remember me

TOOLS



JOURNAL CONTENT

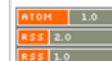
Search
Search Scope
All

Browse

- By Issue
- By Author
- By Title
- Other Journals

FONT SIZE

CURRENT ISSUE





JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL, HEALTH, COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY

[UAD PRESS](#)

★ [P-ISSN : 24608467](#) <> [E-ISSN : 24608467](#) 📁 [Subject Area : Health, Education](#)



0

Impact Factor



678

Google Citations



Sinta 2

Current Accreditation

[Google Scholar](#) [Garuda](#) [Website](#) [Editor URL](#)

History Accreditation

2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025

[Garuda](#) [Google Scholar](#)

[âI Won't Shop Anywhere Else!â: Tokopedia Customerâs Love and Trust](#)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 1-16](#)

2023 [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.24935](#) [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[A Qualitative Study to Explore the Construct of Communication Skills in Middle Childhood](#)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 107-127](#)

2023 [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.25684](#) [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[Phubbing in Millennial Generation: Influence of Fear of Missing Out and Self Control](#)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 220-235](#)





2023 [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.25001](#) [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[Can Learning Agility Predict Studentsâ Academic Burnout During Distance Learning](#)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 17-32](#)

2023 [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.25098](#) [Accred : Sinta 2](#)


[The Early-Stage Development and Content Validity Examination of Ubaya Vocational Interest Inventory](#)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan  [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 128-141](#)
 2023  [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.25379](#)  Accred : [Sinta 2](#)





[ADHD among Indonesian Primary School Students: Measurement and Prevalence](#)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan  [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 236-251](#)
 2023  [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.26044](#)  Accred : [Sinta 2](#)

[Psychometric Properties of a Newly Online Work Aptitude Test: Fxatorâs Endurance and Speed Test](#)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan  [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 33-51](#)
 2023  [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.25292](#)  Accred : [Sinta 2](#)

[Problematic Smartphone Use in Adolescents: Are Parentsâ Digital Competence, Parentsâ Negative Attitudes, and Perceived Parental Efficacy Important?](#)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan  [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 142-158](#)
 2023  [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.25129](#)  Accred : [Sinta 2](#)

[Online-Based MBSR Group Intervention to Reduce Anxiety and Perceived Stress in Scholars Who Work on Undergraduate Thesis](#)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan  [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 252-274](#)
 2023  [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.24980](#)  Accred : [Sinta 2](#)

[The Effect of Hope and Self-Efficacy on Employee Burnout](#)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan  [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 52-77](#)
 2023  [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.23550](#)  Accred : [Sinta 2](#)

[View more ...](#)