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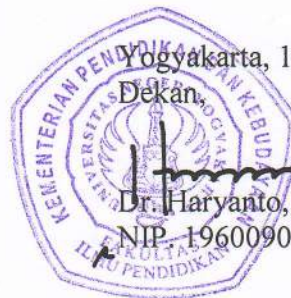
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 in collaboration with Kobe University Graduate School of Health Sciences, Kobe, Japan
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11th INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON DISASTER

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held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, March 17-18, 2015 as

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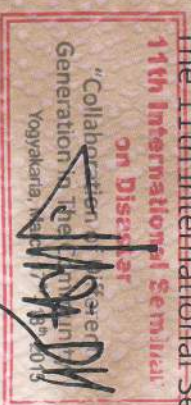
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 11th International Seminar
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Elsi Dwi Hapsari, B.N., M.S., D.S.



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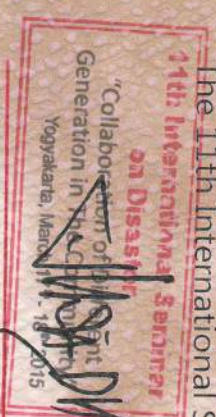
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11TH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON DISASTER:

COLLABORATION OF DIFFERENT GENERATION IN THE COMMUNITY



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FOREWORD

**11TH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON DISASTER:
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JOINT SEMINAR



PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA
YOGYAKARTA**

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Oral Presentation 4

Social Interaction and Resilience of Women in Disaster-Prone Areas in Yogyakarta

Rita Eka Izzaty, Retna Hidayah, Unik Ambarwati
Yogyakarta State University

Introduction: This research is based on the national platform about the disaster management as one of the concepts in disaster risk reduction emphasizing families as the smallest units in a society that will become the most effective informal environment to raise awareness of disaster risk reduction activities. **Objectives:** Regarding that platform, from the psychological point of view, this research aims to examine: (1) the most influential psychological predictors to social interaction, including identification, imitation, sympathy, or suggestion; (2) psychological predictors that influence resilience of mothers when facing disasters, including emotional control, inducement control, optimism, causal analysis, empathy, self-efficacy, or open-mindedness; and (3) a correlation between social interaction and resilience. **Methods:** This research employed descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods. The respondents of the groups of productive women and that of elderly ones were chosen proportionally. There were 30 respondents in each area. The total of the respondents were 150 from 5 disaster-prone areas in Yogyakarta including the volcano eruption, earthquake, and flood disaster. The five disaster-prone areas examined were Nganggring and Kopeng which were the main and first volcano prone-areas; densely-populated areas of Gemblakan-Danurejan along the Code River which were flood prone-areas; and densely-populated areas of Sapen-Gondokusuman which were earthquake prone-areas. The data analysis of this research employed descriptive analysis and product moment correlation. **Results:** The results show that: (1) the most influential factor influencing social interaction is the suggestion and the least is the imitation; (2) the most influential factor influencing resilience is open-mindedness, while the least is the inducement control; and (3) the social interaction conducted by the individuals is proved to have correlation with the resilience ($r = 0.58, p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** In the context of disaster management, it can be concluded that each individual can be more resilient when facing problems if she often interacts socially with others or other groups.

Keywords: Social Interaction, Resilience, Women, Disaster-Prone Areas

Oral Presentation 5

Women Awareness to Physical Environment in Reducing Risk of Disaster in Yogyakarta

Retna Hidayah, Rita Eka Izzaty, Unik Ambar Wati
Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia

Introduction: Physical environment becomes one of the determinant factors in the natural disaster risk reduction activities, in addition to cultural and social factors. The physical environment can be defined as any condition of the quantity and quality of the environment that embodies human activities include landscape, facilities and infrastructure, house arrangement and layout, and movement. The importance of the physical environment on disaster risk reduction will be related to structural building resilience, shape and spatial arrangement, and circulation or movement that provides easy access for evacuation. **Objective:** This paper aims to examine the awareness of women to the physical environment, especially to their house, which is associated to building construction, the selection of furniture, provision of emergency equipment, the arrangement of space and furnishings, and the provision of emergency facilities as supporting aspects of disaster risk reduction. **Methods:** This study employs a descriptive approach that involving 86 women as

respondents in the three disaster-prone areas of major volcanoes (Cangkringan, Merapi), flooding (river area of Code), and earthquakes (Pandak, Bantul). **Result:** The result explains the views of women in the three disaster-prone areas which can be described as follows: 1) women have high awareness to undertake the provision of emergency equipment, to plan evacuation routes, and to arrange spatial lay out of their houses as the most important step to reduce the risk of disaster; 2) women have less awareness of the importance of the selection and arrangement of sturdy furniture and house construction. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that women are more concerned with the "soft" physical environment rather than a "hard" physical environment.

Oral Presentation 6

The Relation between Social Support and Level of Depression and Quality of Life in Elderly People after the Eruption of Merapi in Kuwang Permanent Housing, Cangkringan, Sleman

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¹Teaching Staff of Department of Psychiatry of Faculty of Medicine of UGM

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Purpose: To discover the relation between social support and level of depression and quality of life in elderly people after the eruption of Merapi in Kuwang Permanent Housing Cangkringan Sleman. **Method:** This was non-experimental research using cross sectional design. The subjects were 46 elderly people in Kuwang Permanent Housing Cangkringan Sleman who were selected using total sampling method. Research data was collected by Social Support Questionnaire (SSQ), Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS), and Short Form 36 (SF-36). Analysis of data on social support and quality of life used Pearson Product Moment correlation test and analysis of data on social support and level of depression used Spearman's Rho correlation. **Result:** There was significant negative correlation $r=-0,744$, $p<0,05$, between the number of social supporters and level of depression. There was significant negative correlation $r=-0,710$, $p<0,05$ between level of satisfaction with social support and level of depression. There was significant positive correlation $r=0,358$, $p<0,05$ between the number of social supporters and quality of life and there was significant positive relation $r=0,410$, $p<0,05$ between level of satisfaction with social support and quality of life. **Conclusion:** There was negative correlation between social support and level of depression and there was positive correlation between social support and quality of life in elderly people after the eruption of Merapi in Kuwang Permanent Housing, Cangkringan, Sleman.

Keywords: Eruption of Merapi, Social Support, Level of Depression, Quality of Life, Elderly People



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