

Public Concern for Intellectual Disabilities and SOIna as an Intellectual Disability Sports Organization

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Abstract The purpose of this study is to find out and explore how deeply the community understands the intellectual disability sports and also the Special Olympics Indonesia (SOIna), which is an organization to manage and oversee the intellectual disability sports. Furthermore, this study uses qualitative methods with data collection techniques using interviews. The sample in this study was sports students. The results of the research conducted explain that; 1) many people do not understand and understand intellectual disability, 2) society considers that intellectual disability is the same as other disabilities, 3) Most of the communities still do not communicate and deal directly with intellectual disabilities, 4) and most of the research informants explain that they do not know SOIna as an organization that oversees and manages sports for intellectual disabilities. This research is only limited to knowing how the community's knowledge about intellectual disabilities, their sports and organizations. The researcher concludes that more forms of promotion must be carried out by the government and related institutions to explain and educate the public about sports with intellectual disabilities so that the public's view of intellectual disability will be better and in a positive direction again.

Keywords Caring, Intellectual Disabilities, Sports with Intellectual Disabilities, Special Olympics Indonesia

1. Introduction

Intellectual disability is reduced cognitive ability which translates to differences in the speed and efficiency of a person in acquiring, remembering and using new knowledge compared to the general public [1]. Children with intellectual disabilities have the ability to learn at a slower pace than their peers (non-disabled) and they are less able to relate information to new situations [2]. Intellectual disability can be used to refer to a significantly reduced ability to understand new or complex information, to learn new skills (impaired intelligence), and decreased ability to cope independently (impaired social functioning); initiated before adulthood with lasting effects on development [1].

Sport is an activity related to the physical and has many benefits. Sports include many types (physical activity, education, health, recreation, achievement and many others). The physiological benefits of participating in sports and physical activity are widely recognized and provide help in many research literature [3]. Especially in disability sports, sports can bring people to participate in social roles and engage in sports according to their level of disability. Sport is believed to stimulate self-confidence,

self-efficacy, and high quality of life for individuals with disabilities [4]. According to Andrews' approach, real benefits appear to be an indirect result of the context and social interactions in sport rather than a direct result of participating in sport. This means that apart from having benefits in terms of health and rehabilitation (for people with disabilities), it also has a significant role in increasing social interaction with one another.

Sports for people with disabilities are necessary for the movement to maintain body functions and function as they should. People with disabilities make the sport as a part of their daily lives, a rehabilitation and health care option, and a human right [5]. Sport for persons with disabilities also serves as a catalyst for disability rights by ensuring the integration, equality of opportunity, and accessibility of the built environment [4].

Sport provides a well-known basis for maintaining health and preventing chronic disease for all individuals, and they (persons with disabilities) can get the benefit equally. In addition, the benefits of exercise for long-term health have long been established for people with or without disabilities. Sport, physical activity and play are identified in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as support for the increasingly recognized right to participate in sports and physical activity [3]. Exercising freely and openly (according to the wishes and without any coercion from other parties) can provide the opportunity and space needed for persons with disabilities to find positive activities in their spare time, hobbies, or even a permanent job.

Persons with disabilities are generally vulnerable because they face stigma and discrimination at all levels of daily life. Their bias is due to two main factors: (a) the characteristics of the disability itself and the disability of the person experiencing the trauma or illness, and (b) the peculiarities of the environment that create physical and socio-cultural barriers [3]. Therefore, it is essential to raise awareness from the community to understand and understand each other about people with disabilities, including the type of sport that is done by the characteristics of the disability. One of them is by introducing/promoting intellectual disability sports among the public.

The results of other studies indicate that people's responses to people with intellectual disabilities can affect the likelihood of success or failure for people with disabilities [6]. Health promotion carried out jointly and sustainably in the community can improve disability rights, and social integration through sport has the power to change the lives of those who participate and to promote further the expansion of opportunities available to the next generation of athletes with disabilities [4].

The promotion of intellectual disability sports, apart from meeting the needs of movement and rehabilitation, is also essential to improve the rights of other persons with disabilities. Therefore, the form of promotion of sports with disabilities must remain and always be carried out to

then be able to utilize the power of sport to promote disability rights, accessibility of the built environment, social integration, health, and welfare [4], [7].

Promoting public awareness about persons with disabilities (especially intellectuals) can reduce discrimination and negative stigmatization against persons with intellectual disabilities. The results of research in Canada also explain that promotions carried out on disability are still considered ineffective and are still looking for the right formula for promoting disabled sports [8].

Based on the results of pre-research that have been carried out by distributing questionnaires/google forms to several regions in Indonesia (among others: Aceh, West Sumatra, Riau, North Sumatra, Jambi, South Sumatra, Lampung, Banten, West Java, DKI, Central Java, West Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi and Bali), it was found that 82.5% of Indonesians knew about sports with disabilities, and 17.5% answered that they did not know. In addition, when they are asked about the questions of knowledge about intellectual disability, 53.8% knew, and 46.3% did not know. And from the number of respondents, only 8.75% see the classification and type of intellectual disability. This fact requires the researchers to research increasing public awareness about intellectual disability sports. The aim is to further disseminate and prevent people from discriminating against persons with disabilities, especially intellectuals.

Some reasons that result in less than optimal or even failure to promote intellectual disability sports include public knowledge of intellectual disability and causal beliefs. And this area is an area that is less researched [6]. The absence of a well-designed evaluation of efforts to reduce misconceptions about intellectual disability and address negative attitudes is an area for future research, including the need for well-designed studies that consider awareness, attitudes and beliefs in society.

Caring is considered as an attitude that can provide attention and support to people with intellectual disabilities. The concern will arise from every individual in society if they also know and understand intellectual disability. So, in this study, we will discuss and describe the public's concern for intellectual disabilities and the Special Olympics Indonesia (SOIna) as an intellectual disability sports organization.

This research will be deeper to find out how much the Indonesian people care about intellectual limitations and also SOIna as an organization that houses and takes care of athletes with intellectual disabilities.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Design

Research was conducted using qualitative methods. This study intends to express public concern for

intellectual disability and also SOIna as the organization that deals with it. As explained in qualitative research, it will be used for several reasons, including: first, adapting the qualitative method is easier when dealing with multiple realities; second, this method presents a direct relationship between the researcher and the respondent; third, this method is more sensitive and more adaptive to various sharpening of shared influences and patterns of values encountered [9].

The informants in this study were the administrators of the Special Olympics Indonesia (SOIna) of West Sumatra Province. Informants have been selected and determined based on certain interests. The informant criteria used were administrators who knew SOIna as a whole and also management in the field of publication whose job was to disseminate it to the public so that it could be accepted and understood by the general public.

2.2. Procedure

The author makes an interview guide that will be used. Next, the author determines the research sample who will fill in or answer the question. The research sample uses the snowball technique, which means that the data obtained will be growing more and more to expand and deepen the results of the research conducted. The sample of this study was given the freedom to answer whether or not it was willing. Then the model was conducted through semi-structured interviews to obtain research data that had been targeted initially. The data to be brought in this study consists of primary data (in-depth interviews, observation and documentation) and secondary data (library studies and online data retrieval).

2.3. Data Analysis

The data analysis steps start from 1) data collection; 2) data reduction; 3) data displays; 4) Conclusion. Next, a triangulation test will be carried out. Triangulation is a combination of two or more data sources, researchers, methodological approaches, theoretical perspectives, or analytical methods in the same study [10]. This combination results in data triangulation, investigator triangulation, methodological triangulation, theoretical triangulation or analytical triangulation [10]. When more than one type of triangulation is used, for example, two or more data sources together with two or more investigators, the resulting complex triangulation is referred to as multiple triangulation. [10]. One of the main goals of triangulation validation is to reduce, eliminate, or compensate for the shortcomings of one strategy, thereby increasing the ability to interpret findings.

3. Results

The research was carried out from March to August 2022 and was carried out in several cities/districts and

provinces in Indonesia. Some of the cities that became the research location were 1) Padang City, 2) Bandung City, 3) Semarang City, 4) West Java Province, and 5) Central Java Province. So, the obtained data consist of observations and interviews. The results of the research that have been carried out are presented as follows.

3.1. Observation

3.1.1. Observation 1

Researchers conducted various field observations to obtain data related to public awareness of intellectual disability sports. The first activity that the researchers participated in was implementing a Virtual Competition held by the 2020 Special Olympics Indonesia in Jakarta. The competition aims to continue in providing and developing the abilities of athletes with intellectual disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, virtual rounds are carried out to continue providing the opportunities for athletes to continue to practice, to conduct and to undergo competitions even though they are virtual (online). And lastly, virtual matches are used to maintain good relations among the administrators of the Special Olympics Indonesia.

In the virtual competition held in 2020, it was seen that only a few regions were enthusiastic about participating in the activity. It is evident that from 17 regencies/cities throughout West Sumatera, it is only 7 regencies/cities that are actively contributing to the maximum. And the enthusiasm and support from the community are also very minimal; it can be seen in the implementation of video shooting that only few or even no people support the competition. It may also be because the competition is conducted online, the public lacks interest in supporting the athletes. Plus, at that time, the Covid-19 pandemic was happening, which made gathering activities also prohibited by the government.

3.1.2. Observation 2

The second activity followed by the researchers was Regional Special Olympics Week (PESSODA), conducted by the Province of West Sumatra. This championship would be held in West Sumatra in 2021, and activities were centered in Padang. The training was carried out with the primary objective of selecting and breeding athletes to prepare for the National Olympic Special Week (PESSONAS) competition in 2022 in Semarang, Central Java. In addition, the goal of PESSODA is to provide opportunities for athletes to continue to foster and develop athlete careers after the Covid-19 pandemic. And the next goal is to establish communication and friendship with the administrators of the Special Olympics in West Sumatra. The PESSODA competition, which was held in Padang City directly (not online) provided an overview of the knowledge and awareness of the community about the competition. And it is proven that the public still do not know broadly and deeply about intellectual disability

sports. The community's enthusiasm to provide direct support in the field is one of the benchmarks for community support for sports with disabilities. And if you look more closely, the Indonesian Special Olympics committee in West Sumatra has provided a form of news dissemination and socialization to the public in various ways, through Banners, Newspapers, Radio News, and other social media. This condition proves that enthusiasm and community support for intellectual disability sports is still meagre. This relates to knowledge or understanding of intellectual disability sports.

3.1.3. Observation 3

The last activity followed by the researchers was the National Olympic Special Week (PESSONAS), which was held in Semarang, Central Java, in July 2022. The PESSONAS was the pinnacle of intellectual disability sports activities carried out nationally. In this activity, it is known that the community's enthusiasm for attending and seeing directly in the field is also very low. The lack of public interest in watching is due to not knowing about intellectual disabilities (athletes and sports), so people are reluctant to come directly to watch. This is in stark contrast to other major sporting events where there is great enthusiasm and support from the community, and they come directly to the field to watch (such as National Sports Week/PON). Meanwhile, when compared and aligned with other significant events, PESSONAS has a national level as well.

Apart from being seen in the enthusiasm and concern of the community for intellectual disabilities, it turns out that in PESSONAS, the participants who join or participate in the competition are also very minimal. It is evident that from 34 provinces in Indonesia, it is only 17 provinces participated in the event. This is because support from the government is still very low for intellectual disabilities. Some regions cannot join PESSONAS because they do not have funding sponsors and grants from the government. In addition, many provinces that attended and participated in the PESSONAS event did not receive financial assistance from the government. As a result, they raised funds and used their funds to participate in PESSONAS (selection, departure and return of contingents). However, it is only a few provinces that attended and participated in PESSONAS provided complete assistance to the delegations (staff, coaches, athletes and supporters). This became a significant concern and appreciation for the local government.

From these results, it can be explained that there are still many people who are unaware and care about intellectual disabilities (athletes and sports). Even at the local government level, they still have not provided support, as evidenced by not budgeting for funding or not providing financial support for intellectual disability activities (especially sports activities). It should be through the central government and then forwarded to local governments so that they can provide special funds and budgets for people with disabilities (especially

intellectuals). In this way, little by little, it will transmit concern to the community regarding intellectual disabilities (athletes and sports).

3.2. Interview

Informants are obtained by using the snowball sampling technique so this research had 70 informants. The number of informants will be presented and described in general, and each informant will answer the results. Based on the results of interviews that have been conducted, some of the results can be described as follows:

3.2.1. Question 1

What do you know about disability?

The answers obtained are related to the community's knowledge about disability. However, not many people know about this disability. Such as the type of disability, classification or group and many others. So many people are then indifferent and do not care about it. Based on the answers of the available informants, it can be concluded as follows "I know of disabilities, such as those who can't hear, can't see and don't have arms and legs".

3.2.2. Question 2

What do you know about disability sports?

The public generally know about sports performed by people with disabilities. This is evidenced by the knowledge about PEPARNAS (national games week) and the Asean Games (which happened to be held in Solo this year). When the question was continued about sports and classifications and groups, there were not many and more dominant people who did not know well. Based on the informants' answers, it can be concluded as follows: "Disability sports are sports that compete with people who cannot see, cannot hear, and do not have arms and legs. And yesterday, disability sports were held in Papua (national level) and Solo (ASEAN level)".

3.2.3. Question 3

Are you aware of his intellectual and sporting disabilities?

Then the researcher continued to ask questions related to intellectual disability and sports that exist in intellectual disability. In this part of the question, it is evident that the public does not know it. They even questioned how and what the characteristics of intellectual disability were. And for the type of sport and the name of the event for intellectual disabilities, it is still very taboo and has never been seen or known. And even when researchers provide information about intellectual disabilities that are all around us, they feel shocked and almost do not believe it.

3.2.4. Question 4

What is your view on people with intellectual disabilities?

Based on question number 3, the informants could not

explain and describe the intellectual disability. Of the 77 informants, only 5% could correctly answer and explain the intellectual disability. Informants who can answer regularly have several times or have had the opportunity to meet and interact directly with people with intellectual disabilities.

3.2.5. Question 5

Have you ever had contact and communication with people with intellectual disabilities?

After several times the researchers provided information related to intellectual disabilities. Finally, the informants explained that they were very close to people with intellectual disabilities. The informants also explained that they had also had dialogues and interacted directly. Because intellectually disabled (especially those with high ability) have an appearance that is not inferior to non-disabled people. Informants explained that when dealing with or interacting with people with intellectual disabilities, they often experience a loss of information or disconnected discussions. So many informants later describe that they are reluctant to interact or have a dialogue with intellectual disabilities. And the informant did not realize that the interlocutor was a person with an intellectual disability.

3.2.6. Question 6

What sports do you know about intellectual disability?

Almost the same as the previous question, informants did not know, and most of them (dominantly) did not know if there was a particular sport that intellectual disabilities could do. And about the classification or group of intellectual disabilities, the informants also did not know about it. This proves that there is still a lack of public knowledge about intellectual disabilities and the types of sports. This has resulted in indifference to the existence of intellectual disabilities and their sports, including events or championships in that athletes with intellectual disabilities can participate in.

3.2.7. Question 7

Do you know about SOIna (Special Olympics Indonesia)?

And the last question that the researcher asked was related to organizations that help and manage sports for intellectual disabilities. Most of the informants did not know and could not explain the organization. Still, most of them answered that the NPC (National Paralympic Committee) was an organization dealing with intellectual disabilities. It can't be faulted either because the NPC is an organization that helps or manages sports with intellectual disabilities. Only I NPC is an organization that helps athletes with disabilities or disabilities in general (Netra, Deaf, Daksha and Intellectual). Meanwhile, SOIna is an

organization that focuses on taking care of athletes with intellectual disabilities or disabilities.

4. Discussion

Sport for persons with disabilities is a necessity for movement so that bodily functions are maintained, and function as they should. People with disabilities make sports as a part of their daily lives, an option for rehabilitation and health care, and human rights [5]. Sport for persons with disabilities also serves as a catalyst for disability rights by ensuring the integration, equality of opportunity, and accessibility of the built environment [4].

The purpose of disseminating and disseminating this information is to encourage and develop favorable opinions about SOIna that are aligned with the predetermined positioning strategy and then stimulate the public to try to follow suit [11]. In sports, promotion is a key to success in providing socialization and/or knowledge to be able to carry out physical activities [12].

Persons with disabilities are generally a very vulnerable group because they face stigma and discrimination at all levels of everyday life. Their discrimination is caused by two main factors: (a) the characteristics of the disability itself and the disabilities of people who have experienced trauma or illness, and (b) the specifics of the environment that creates physical and socio-cultural barriers [3]. Therefore, awareness from the community is needed to be able to understand and understand each other about people with disabilities. This includes the types of sports that suit the characteristics of the disability. One of them is by introducing/promoting intellectual disability sports among the public.

Promoting public awareness about persons with disabilities (especially intellectuals) can reduce discrimination and negative stigma assessments of persons with intellectual disabilities. The results of research in Canada also explain that promotions carried out regarding disabilities are also still considered ineffective and are still looking for the right formula for promoting sports with disabilities [8].

The results of the study explain that the public's responses to persons with intellectual disabilities influences the likelihood of the success or failure of policies aimed at increasing social inclusion. Currently, people still don't care about SOIna as an organization that deals with intellectual disability sports.

Some of the reasons that resulted in the under or even the failed promotion of intellectual disability sports include public knowledge of intellectual disability and causal beliefs. And those areas are under-researched areas [6]. The absence of a well-designed evaluation of efforts to reduce misconceptions about intellectual disability and address negative attitudes is an area for future research, including the need for well-designed studies that consider awareness, attitudes and beliefs in society.

5. Conclusions

Public awareness of sports with disabilities, especially in Indonesia, is still considered very low and is still regarded as indifferent to these activities or competitions. Public awareness of intellectual disabilities (athletes or sports) is still deficient. This fact proves that there are still many occurrences of discrimination against athletes with intellectual disabilities who should get equal status in society. Many people still believe that athletes with intellectual disabilities are still far from being similar to non-disabled people.

Therefore, it is essential in the future to explain and provide understanding to the broader community so that they can better understand and understand intellectual disabilities (athletes and sports). Many activities can carry out contracts and explanations to the broader community to better understand about intellectual disabilities; one of the ways is to conduct socialization directly or indirectly with the wider community. In addition, making visits to schools is also one of the keys to success in achieving socialization because students will become adults and parents in the future.

Meanwhile, the Special Olympics Indonesia (SOIna) administrators must always carry out socialization and promotion to the community. Another form is by cooperating with many partners in various activities, both regionally and nationally. The Indonesian Special Olympics administrators must always conduct competitions and promote disability sports that can be carried out at the regional and national levels. This will significantly increase the community's attractiveness and raise awareness of the athletes. And the final hope is that there will be no more disputes, discrimination and bullying against people with intellectual disabilities may experience.

In addition, the government should initiate and be more aware of intellectual disabilities, such as providing support and funds for various activities. Furthermore, the government can also conduct socialization and carry out branding for intellectual disabilities so that more people care about intellectual disabilities. Local governments can take examples from regions that have given full support to intellectual disabilities and provide and budget for funding specifically for disabilities (especially intellectual disabilities).

6. Limitations

This research is only limited to knowing and seeing the level of knowledge and public awareness of intellectual disabilities (athletes and sports). So, there are still some problems that also arise as a result of this research. Research using a case study approach does not look at how the Special Olympics Indonesia (SOIna) administrators carry out dissemination and promotion as a form or way of

introducing and disseminating information to the public about intellectual disabilities (athletes and their sports). This includes not researching more deeply about how people with intellectual disabilities interact in society and other ways (training, abilities and achievements).

7. Further Research Recommendations

Based on the limitations of the research above, the researcher provides several recommendations that allow future researchers to carry out. Among other things, how further research can explore the management of the Special Olympics Indonesia (SOIna) and also be assisted by the government in conducting socialization with the public about intellectual disabilities (athletes and sports); how people with intellectual disabilities communicate, interact and socialize in everyday life; how is the level of independence of intellectual disabilities in living their lives; future research can explore physically, tactically and psychologically athletes in carrying out exercises and achieving the expected achievements; and lastly, what should be done so that no gaps and discrimination still exists and occurs in the daily lives of people with intellectual disabilities.

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