**Title:** A latent profile analysis of coping resources among refugees in Indonesia: A strengths-based approach

**Authors:** Gulsah Kurt1, Philippa Specker1, Belinda Liddell1,2, David Keegan3, Randy Naddyatama4, Rizka Argadianti Rachmah1, Dessy Susanty1, Atika Yuanita4, & Angela Nickerson1

1School of Psychology, UNSW, Sydney, Australia

2School of Psychological Sciences, University of New Castle, New Castle, Australia

3Host International, Sydney, Australia

4SUAKA, Indonesian Civil Society Network for Refugee Rights Protection, Menteng, Jakarta, Indonesia

**Background:** Global forced displacement has reached record numbers. Refugees and asylum-seekers often experience multiple traumatic incidents and displacement-related stressors. Given high exposure to adversities, it is crucial to understand coping processes of refugees to support mental health and social functioning. Little is known about coping resources facilitating adaptive coping among refugees.

**Objective:** This study aimed to investigate coping resources (problem-focused and emotion-focused) and associated mental health and social functioning outcomes among refugees living in Indonesia, a protracted transit country.

**Method:** In a sample of 1214 refugees in Indonesia, we conducted a latent profile analysis to identify distinct profiles of problem-focused (self-efficacy) and emotion-focused (emotion-regulation ability) coping resources and examine associated predictors and mental health and social functioning outcomes.

**Results:** Results supported the three profiles: 1) those higher on both problem-focused and emotion-focused coping resource (N = 590, 48.6%), 2) those higher on emotion-focused- lower on problem-focused coping (N = 315, 25.9%), and those moderate on both resources (N = 309, 25.5%). Those higher on both had fewer mental health problems and better social functioning than other profiles. Those higher on emotion-focused coping resource reported lower level of mental health problems than the moderate profile, while there was no significant difference between these two on social functioning.

**Conclusions:** The findings revealed the importance of both coping resources for better mental health and functioning among refugees, while drawing our attention to salience of emotion-focused coping resource for mental health and problem-focused one for social functioning. Practical implications will be discussed.