

Altruism Behavior In The Midst Of A Student Moral Crisis

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Abstract

The transition that occurs in adolescence, namely the change from childhood to adulthood, poses its own problems. This is the biggest factor that can affect the psyche of a teenager. This study aims to prove the importance of altruism intelligence in suppressing juvenile delinquency. The research design used in this article is ex post facto. The design is a systematic empirical investigation in which science controls independent variables directly because the existence of these variables has occurred, or because the variables basically cannot be manipulated, or in other words there is a cause-and-effect relationship between variables. The population in this study was 54 students of department X at Tarutung State Institute for Christian Studies, with a sample of 35 people. The results showed that altruistic behavior was able to influence student behavior by 63%. Thus, the increase in altruistic behavior has the potential to reduce the rate of juvenile delinquency that occurs today.

Introduction

Behavior is an indispensable part of human beings. Behavior is understood as an individual's response to stimuli or the environment. Behavior is also a form of response from a person to something, both to living things and objects.¹ Furthermore, behavior is the result of passion that is raised in the actions of paying attention, observing, thinking, and so on. The existence of a stimulus becomes an important cause of a behavior. Thus, behavior can be observed because it is a response to a stimulus. Behavior is not something standard because it depends on the situation and conditions, it can be positive or negative.² The characteristics of observable behavior are learnable, consistent, personal, different from one person to another, can adapt to social, based on knowledge, and can experience changes in form.

In adolescence, there is a transition, namely the change from childhood to adulthood, causing its own problems in the life of a teenager. It is also the biggest factor that can affect the psychic of both boys and girls. These problems arise as problems in early adolescence. Physical changes that occur

¹ Novi Tazkiyatun Nihayah, Bambang Sumardjoko, and Wibowo Heru Prasetyo, "Spiritual Intelligence and Juvenile Delinquency of Students in Salatiga: A Study of the Rasch Model," *Cendekia: Jurnal Kependidikan dan Kemasyarakatan* 19, no. 2 (2021): 197–218.

² Pragma Sahare and Anuradha Kotnala, "Effectiveness of Spiritual Augmented Psychotherapy on Resilience and Conscience on Juvenile Delinquents," *Yoga Mimamsa* 54, no. 2 (2022).

in adolescence, make adolescents try to be able to adapt to physical changes.³ For example with acne problems, too tall or too short, obesity, disorders in the eyes or ears, all these things affect the adjustment as a teenager and will even affect the tranquility in the household. In this period of adjustment, they experience a lot of tension and for them it feels like they have to wait a very long time before their body changes are complete, and even they act like they are easily moody, dreamy and grumpy.⁴ At this time of life adolescents are in a state of change and change, so it needs attention for them. The change in physical and social symptoms that must be faced is attraction to the opposite sex. Various turmoil in adolescents actually originates in them. Changes in physical and biological aspects are seen in the muscles and strength of the body that is getting better. Similarly, there have been first "wet dreams" in adolescent boys and first menstruation in adolescent girls.⁵

Forms of behavior are very diverse, personal, and strongly influenced by the surrounding environment. In general, open behavior and closed behavior can be found. Open behavior is behavior that is driven by a stimulus, then a response arises that can be observed by others. While closed behavior is behavior driven by a stimulus, then a response arises, but the response cannot be observed by others. This study aims to prove the importance of altruism intelligence in suppressing juvenile delinquency.

Research methods

The research design used in this article is a research design that is comparative causality, which is also referred to as ex post facto research. The design is a systematic empirical investigation in which science controls independent variables directly because the existence of these variables has occurred, or because the variables basically cannot be manipulated, or in other words there is a cause-and-effect relationship between variables. In designs like this, generally the causal relationship can be predicted by researchers, so that researchers can clarify the two variables, namely independent variables and dependent variables. The population in this study was 54 students of department X at Tarutung State Institute for Christian Studies, with a sample of 35 people.

Result

The results of data processing are shown in the model summary table below. The Model Summary table shows that the R square value obtained is 0.630. Thus, altruistic behavior is able to influence student behavior by 63%. This has the potential to reduce the level of juvenile delinquency that occurs today.

Table 1. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
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³ Y. Kawamura and T. Kusumi, "Altruism Does Not Always Lead to a Good Reputation: A Normative Explanation," *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* 90, no. 104021 (2020).

⁴ M. O. Rieger, "Triggering Altruism Increases the Willingness to Get Vaccinated against COVID-19," *Social Health and Behavior* 3, no. 3 (2020): 78.

⁵ F. Ali et al., "How 'Green' Thinking and Altruism Translate into Purchasing Intentions for Electronics Products: The Intrinsic-Extrinsic Motivation Mechanism," *Sustainable Production and Consumption* 24 (2020): 281–291.

1	.793 ^a	.630	.627	3.512
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a. Predictors: (Constant), X

The term altruism comes from the word "alteri" which means another person. August Comte held the view that individuals are deeply responsible for caring for the interests and needs of others. Altruism is the ability that a person has to do something for the benefit of others. Altruism is also called the attitude that exists in humans, which may be instinctive in the form of an urge to do services to other humans.⁶ Altruistic are certainly done by a person or group of people who are referred to as altruists. Altruistic behavior is an act that is encouraged to prosper others and selflessness, manifested in generous actions, sympathy for others, distributing property, making donations, so as to provide peace for others who are experiencing inequality both socially and unjustly.⁷ In short, this behavior arises from the impulse from within a person to do services and prioritize the interests of others. Through it, others experience well-being when facing a crisis or condition.

Altruistic is implemented as an act to help others without expecting anything in return from the person being helped. This behavior occurs because basically humans are social creatures and like to help others. Altruism is a selfless act, not thinking that it will get an appreciation from the object being helped. Altruistic behavior is inversely proportional to egoism. A person who has altruistic behavior will pay attention to the happiness of others, be sincere in providing help, and prioritize the interests of others. The provision of services carried out is not to expect rewards from the intended object.⁸

Indications of altruistic behavior can be seen from helpful, generous actions, easy to make friends with others, very well known by friends, socializing with various kinds of people, prioritizing relationships with others, gratitude, and a calm mind. From these indicators, it appears that altruistic behavior will lead to helpful behavior that is very sensitive to others. These things are accompanied by the emergence of empathy, the emergence of feelings to ease the burden of others, not to take actions that cause suffering or harm to others. In addition, someone who has an altruistic nature is generally easy to forgive others because he wants to minimize the problems experienced by others.⁹ By having an altruistic nature, he has the awareness to put himself in the shoes of others. A person who performs altruistic behavior puts others first. The person is always driven by a sense of wanting to benefit others. In short, altruistic behavior is done because they care about others, understand and feel the condition of others, while providing positive benefits for

⁶ Y. Kifle Mekonen and M. A. Adarkwah, "Volunteers in the COVID-19 Pandemic Era: Intrinsic, Extrinsic, or Altruistic Motivation? Postgraduate International Students in China," *Journal of Social Service Research* 48, no. 2 (2022): 147–162.

⁷ A. Bobbio, K. Arbach, and S. R. Illescas, "Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors: Individual, Social, Opportunity or All of These Together?," *International journal of law, crime and justice* 62, no. 100388 (2020).

⁸ Kawamura and Kusumi, "Altruism Does Not Always Lead to a Good Reputation: A Normative Explanation."

⁹ Y. Feng et al., "When Altruists Cannot Help: The Influence of Altruism on the Mental Health of University Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic," *Globalization and Health* 16 (2020): 1–8.

others. Any altruistic behavior exhibited by the individual will bring happiness to others.¹⁰

Some factors that influence altruistic behavior include: first, internal factors that influence decision making such as depending on one's mood, empathy, and mood. This factor is also influenced by feelings and traits.¹¹ Positive, mature feelings will encourage a person to put others first faster, and negative feelings will decrease. In addition, a person performs altruistic behavior because it has become a habit and ingrained in him to help naturally. Second, external factors are factors from outside oneself such as depending on gender, social relationships, time, and certain conditions or situations. The tendency of a person to help if others also help. So, it depends on the attitude that is helped as well. The motivation to help will be greater if the person also does the same. In addition, if a person has the ability to help, it will help others higher, even want to save others. In other words, if a person feels that he does not have the ability, then he will not be too interested in helping. Third, the personal factor is that a person rethinks the nature of the helper such as his personality and beliefs/religion.¹² Altruistic behavior depends on how they believe in religious values, which are directly related to spiritual intelligence.

The tendency to do altruistic arises if there are several components in him, namely: 1) Help by giving help to others because there is motivation in him to empathize. This means that the individual feels and thinks about how others feel; 2) Voluntary, which is realized by helping others because it is sincere, not to get rewards. This is done only to attach importance to the object, further and even willing to sacrifice; 3) There is a desire to help even though he does not know whether the person has been helped by someone else or not.¹³

There are several components of altruistic behavior, namely: 1) Sharing (A person is an altruist when he gives something to others who are more in need than himself. In addition, participate in feeling what others feel); 2) Cooperating (Cooperation is a step taken by an altruist to get along or build relationships with others. Through cooperation, all work or certain activities are carried out together); 3) Donating (Donations are made to others without expectation of reciprocity or reward); 4) Helping (Giving help means helping others even though you have to sacrifice to be selfless first); 5) Honesty (Someone who has altruistic will be open, because he prioritizes values from within); 6) Generosity (A person who is generous is very compassionate to others and has the generosity to help).¹⁴

Concrete forms of altruistic behavior have to do with prioritizing the interests of others rather than seeking one's own interests. In the Bible it is found in Philippians 2:1-4. In chapter 2, Paul teaches

¹⁰ M. R. Abdillah, W. Wu, and R. Anita, "Can Altruistic Leadership Prevent Knowledge-Hiding Behaviour? Testing Dual Mediation Mechanisms," *Knowledge Management Research & Practice* 20, no. 3 (2022): 352–366.

¹¹ A. L. Burton et al., "Public Support for Policies to Reduce School Shootings: A Moral-Altruistic Model. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*," *Journal of research in crime and delinquency* 58, no. 3 (2021): 269–305.

¹² S. M. Tashjian et al., "Evidence from a Randomized Controlled Trial That Altruism Moderates the Effect of Prosocial Acts on Adolescent Well-Being," *Journal of youth and adolescence* 50 (2021): 29–43.

¹³ S. Tekin et al., "How Do People Support Each Other in Emergencies? A Qualitative Exploration of Altruistic and Prosocial Behaviours during the COVID-19 Pandemic," *Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy* 21, no. 1 (2021): 1113–1140.

¹⁴ N. B. Atabaeva, "Psychological Factors Affecting the Development of Altruism in Humans," *Central Asian Journal of Education* 3, no. 1 (2019): 98–119.

the Philippians about the duties believers must perform. Paul further exhorts them to be of one mind and humble according to Christ's example. In the same passage in verse 3, Paul gives several ways to make this happen: by not seeking self-interest or vain praise. There is no greater enemy to love than pride and lust. If we do something with the motivation to show off, then it means the act of prioritizing the interests of others to seek praise that is futile and contrary to the love of Christ. In verse 4 Paul exhorts us to live humbly and to consider others above oneself. The selfish spirit corrupts the love that exists in the believer. Loving others should be the same as we love ourselves.¹⁵

Thus, it can be seen that altruistic behavior is God's command to put the interests of others first. Altruistic behavior is an example of Christ and is one way to manifest God's love for one's neighbor. When humans do not exhibit altruistic behavior, it is possible to conflict between fraternities. As a result, there is no unity of heart, unity of mind, and unity of love. An altruist should act sincerely first on others or expect nothing in return. If this is not the case, then then it means that he is just looking for vain praise.

Jesus Christ set an excellent example in his relationship with His disciples. The first is evident in Jesus' personal closeness to the disciples. Jesus chose His own disciples; He immediately invited the prospective disciples to follow Him. It can be seen when Jesus invites Philip, "Follow me!" (John 1:43) and Philip became Jesus' disciple. Jesus went on to say, "Come along. Me!" to Simon and Andrew (Matthew 4:19), and James and John (Matthew 4:22). In Matthew 4:19, Jesus said, "I will make you fishers of men!" In the next section it becomes clear that Jesus did not just take disciples. Jesus was very selective because of course Jesus wanted to make His disciples as chosen persons. In the Gospel of John, you can find Andrew praising the glory of Jesus Christ. Because John the Baptist praised Jesus, "He is the Lamb of God!" Andrew followed Jesus (v. 38), and Andrew brought Simon to Jesus. Jesus accepted Simon because Simon knew that Jesus was the Messiah (v. 42). The disciples Jesus chose had a variety of backgrounds, there was Simon the Zealot who hated the Romans who ruled Palestine, Matthew the tax collector, there were fishermen, and various other personalities. Although the prospective disciples had been invited to follow Jesus, "Come with me!"—Jesus did not immediately tell them that they were His disciples. The prospective disciple is allowed to know Himself and enter the process of maturing in faith.¹⁶

Jesus also strongly considered the aspects of tenacity, hard work, and disposition that could be formed. It is this type of person who can endure the ministry with Jesus—walking all life, no luxuries, and many insults or curses. Moreover, it appears that they are willing to accept Jesus, willing to accept Jesus' teachings with sincerity, innocence, and earnestness.

The word disciple-making, which comes from the Greek verb *matheteusate*, is the process by which a disciple grows toward spiritual maturity, discovering and using his gifts, talents, abilities, in carrying out the mission of Jesus' ministry. It refers to the act of believing in what Jesus believes (transformation of mind), living as Jesus lived (transformation of character), loving as Jesus loves (transformation of relationships), serving as Jesus serves (transformation of ministry) and leading as Jesus leads (transformation of power/influence). In the synoptic gospels it can be seen that the purpose of discipleship that the Lord Jesus made to His disciples boils down to making disciples of all nations of Jesus and educating in the teachings of Jesus (Matthew 28:16-20).¹⁷ The next goal, if

¹⁵ J. S. M. S. Cheng, "Paul's Letter to the Philippians: Joy in Suffering," *Theology Annual* 43 (2022).

¹⁶ Kawamura and Kusumi, "Altruism Does Not Always Lead to a Good Reputation: A Normative Explanation."

¹⁷ Ali et al., "How 'Green' Thinking and Altruism Translate into Purchasing Intentions for Electronics

you look at the Gospel of John, is that Jesus delegates leadership and shepherding to Peter and his friends. It is clearly understood that Jesus came into the world to do His mission. But in essence, the mission was not completed until the disciples were sent to disciple others. Jesus emphasized that just as the Father sent Me into the world, so I sent disciples into the world (John 17:18).

For three and a half years Jesus disciplined His twelve students. During this time Jesus maintained a relationship with the disciple's day and night. Jesus implements all aspects in all four major categories and strategies for bringing people to God. He focused on investing in a small group of people so that they, in turn, would grow toward spiritual maturity and make more disciples. From all these descriptions, it is clear that any educator who wants to succeed in teaching the truth of God's Word must always learn from Jesus. In His teaching, Jesus had a clear purpose: repentance and renewal of life. Jesus did not invite people to follow Him without a clear purpose. This gives His followers the strength to put the word into practice in their daily lives. The call to His disciples was thick with their potential, and Jesus understood it very well.

From the pattern Jesus taught during His earthly ministry, it appears that Jesus had an emotional affinity with His disciples. Jesus spent time with them and was always among them, making it easy for Jesus to get to know their character. Jesus calling Peter the "rock" certainly stems from Peter's steadfast and courageous character. In conveying ideas, Jesus did not use rigid means. Jesus made the house, the place of worship, the seaside and so on as a place to cross the word. In addition to this, Jesus used the life experiences and circumstances of His audience as material to discuss. The interesting part is that the listener not only hears Jesus' teaching, but also sees firsthand Jesus' powerful actions and is very different from the scribes.

The pattern of teaching that impressed His listeners was shown by the high consistency between word and deed, allowing the disciples to transmit the right way of life, like Jesus. Despite his different characters, Jesus was patient in guiding His disciples. John the disciple whom God loved was angry and reluctant to love the Samaritans, even though Jesus taught them to love all people. Peter, although it means rock, was indecisive, until when Jesus was about to be crucified Peter denied Jesus 3 times. He had promised to stay with him even if the other disciples left Jesus. Another disciple, Thomas, did not believe in Jesus rising from the dead, so the Master needed to prove Himself to him. The result of Jesus' upbringing made the disciples become educated and strong personalities.

Jesus' teaching aroused passion and curiosity in the disciples. It makes teaching a means of life renewal. That's why Jesus studied God's word in the synagogue diligently from a child, and He mastered Him very well (Luke 4:16). He grew up full of awareness and courage, because there was a price to pay for these things. He was well aware that He needed disciples who could help Him and could continue the teaching work.

Sexual maturity makes teenagers look for information about sex from outside, few teenagers seek information about sex from their parents, information about sex is obtained from books, friends, internet media, even experiment with masturbation, making out and even intercourse. Women are attracted to curiosity about family planning, about abortion, about pregnancy. Men are trying to find out about venereal diseases, about pleasure in sex, family relationships and sex.¹⁸ Adolescent boys' interest tends to sex. Teenagers are usually not yet interested in serious marital relationships,

Products: The Intrinsic-Extrinsic Motivation Mechanism."

¹⁸ W. I. O'Byrne and K. E. Pytash, "Hybrid and Blended Learning: Modifying Pedagogy Across Path, Pace, Time, and Place," *Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy* 59, no. 2 (2015): 137-140.

but they do need words and actions from the opposite sex that will express and convince them that they are valued. These problems are problems that result from the physical development of adolescents. Another problem faced by teenagers is that they tend to worry about the future, and they feel that they will be nothing in the future, so they think that life should be enjoyed now. To adults this thought seems a bit stupid.¹⁹

The youth feel that they have learned so much about this world, that they do not think there is a need to learn specifically to know God. For them, that kind of thing is too simple. Experiences, sensations of joy and even prosperity cannot satisfy, if a teenager tries to apply his growing mental faculties to a world without God, the results are often disappointing, starting from this logical conclusion, which is supported by their experiences many teenagers continue to contemplate suicide. The most difficult period in adolescence, usually between the ages of thirteen and fifteen, is the most difficult age in all human life. The difficulties experienced by adolescents at this time revolve around the problem of their existence in their social environment. It is precisely at this time that feelings of self-doubt and feelings of inferiority always plague them in the midst of the most difficult social circumstances they have ever experienced. A teenager's sense of worth as a human being depends largely on the issue of whether or not he is accepted by his or her peers and this can be difficult to obtain.

Adolescence is the most precarious time that can provide opportunities for a serious problem called depression. At this time teenagers are separating themselves from parents and building self-identity, they will feel lost. For them, losing self-esteem becomes a very serious problem. Thus, the problem of identity crisis is a big problem for them, besides the problem of change. The many changes in the teenager's life were also a serious problem for him. It is precisely because of these changes that most adolescents face problems that involve not only themselves but also others. Psychologically, the problems faced are an early sign of someone entering adolescence. Insurmountable difficulties can be fatal to him. Attention from other parties, especially parents who are responsible for the development of their children is needed.²⁰ They will seek attention and other things that are considered to give satisfaction to themselves.

In adolescence, students tend to find it difficult to accept advice or criticism and advice from their parents. Reluctance to accept criticism is the result of poorly formed self-identity, and low self-esteem. Previous research has shown that students are vulnerable to the following problems: The first is related to trust or self-confidence; Second, they seek the meaning of things. So, it is not surprising that their minds are filled with questions of what and why, and they want to get answers completely to the roots; Third, youth are always faced with the necessity to choose; Fourth, it relates to their purpose in life. Tensions often arise between students who are in their teens and their parents. Although it is beginning to enter the mature period, the maturation process, both physically, emotionally and intellectually, is underway. Emotional ties with family are not very close anymore, but it does not eliminate the role of parental supervision. This is the background of the problem he faced.

¹⁹ Valen Fridolin Simak, Poppy Fitriyani, and Agus Setiawan, "The Relationships between Risky Sexual Practices and Spiritual Intelligence of Adolescents in Indonesia," *Comprehensive Child and Adolescent Nursing* 42, no. sup1 (2019): 73–81.

²⁰ Kawamura and Kusumi, "Altruism Does Not Always Lead to a Good Reputation: A Normative Explanation."

Conclusion

Altruistic behavior has a positive effect in suppressing juvenile delinquency. Altruistic behavior is able to influence student behavior by 63%. Altruistic is implemented as an act to help others without expecting anything in return from the person being helped. This behavior occurs because basically humans are social creatures and like to help others. Altruism is a selfless act, not thinking that it will get an appreciation from the object being helped. Altruistic behavior is inversely proportional to egoism.

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