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Protocol for Preparing Family Resilience Measuring Tools

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Support - No.

Review Stage at time of this submission - Preliminary searches.

Conflicts of interest - None declared.

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Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 30 June 2024 and was last updated on 30 June 2024.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective This protocol provides systematic guidance in developing a valid and reliable family resilience measurement tool. The definitions for each construct are based on the book *Grounding Hope –The Dream Islamic Family* (Sheikh et al., 2011). Respondents who tested the measuring instruments were married Indonesian citizens. Data analysis was conducted using Python Semopy programming for reliability and validation tests.

Background Family resilience, the ability to overcome challenges and maintain well-being, is a pivotal concern in the Women and Family Resilience Sector (Bidang Perempuan dan Ketahanan Keluarga-BPKK). The Prosperous Justice Party (Partai Keadilan Sejahtera-PKS) acknowledges the crucial need for a measuring tool to identify factors contributing to family resilience, evaluate intervention programs, and develop policies. This research is of significant importance in our field.

Rationale This protocol provides systematic guidance in developing a valid and reliable family resilience measurement tool. The measuring instrument development guide refers to research by Carpenter (2017) and Boateng et al. (2018) regarding the stages of developing measuring instruments.

METHODS

Strategy of data synthesis

Preparation Stages

1. Literature Review

- Conduct a comprehensive literature review of family resilience, theoretical models, and existing measurement tools.

-Identify key family resilience dimensions relevant to the research

context. The research process is a collaborative effort that involves a qualitative study in the form of a Focus Group Discussion (FGD). This FGD engages experts in family, child development, psychology, and religious science, as well as

experienced professionals in their fields. Your participation is crucial to the success of this research. One of the dimensions used is religiosity, referring to research by Glock and Stark (1970). In 1965, Glock and Stark introduced five dimensions of religiosity that describe how a person engages in their religion:

1. Dimension of Belief (Ideological): The extent to which a person believes and accepts their religion's doctrines, dogmas, and core principles. For example, in Islam, this includes belief in Allah, angels, holy books, prophets, the last day, and destiny.

2. Dimensions of Religious Practices (Ritualistic): How often does a person carry out religious practices such as ritual worship, prayer, fasting, zakat, hajj, and reading holy books? In Islam, this includes praying five times a day, fasting during Ramadan, paying zakat, going on the pilgrimage, reading the Qur'an, and praying.

3. Experience Dimension (Consequential): Personal feelings and experiences related to religion, for example, feeling close to God, spiritual experiences, or feeling peaceful when worshiping. In Islam, this can be a feeling of solemnity during prayer, a feeling that the prayer has been answered, or a sense of gratitude to Allah.

4. Dimension of Knowledge (Intellectual): The degree to which an individual is knowledgeable about and comprehends their religion's theological, philosophical, and historical aspects. In Islam, this includes knowledge of the contents of the Qur'an, hadith, jurisprudence, Islamic history, and essential figures.

5. Consequence Dimension (Impact): The influence of religion in everyday life, such as moral behavior, ethics, values, and worldview. In Islam, this can be seen in honest, fair, tolerant behavior and concern for others and the

environment. These five interrelated dimensions provide a complete picture of how a person practices his religion. Glock and Stark emphasize that a person's level of involvement in each dimension can vary and can change over time and situations. Then, in 2014, El-Menouar developed a new measuring tool to assess Muslims' religiosity level. This quantitative research involved 228 Muslims living in various cities in Germany and applied the Glock model with adjustments to the specifics of Islamic religious practices. The results of the analysis identified five dimensions of Muslim religiosity: Basic Religiosity (core beliefs and personal worship practices), Primary Obligations (implementation of religious obligations), Religious Experience (spiritual feelings and experiences), Religious Knowledge (understanding of Islamic teachings), and Orthopraxy (adherence to strict

norms in Islam). El-Menouar's research concludes that measuring Muslim religiosity requires a multidimensional approach to capture the complexity and diversity of religious practices in Islam.

2. Determining Constructs and Operational Definitions

-Based on the literature review, determine the constructs that will be measured in the measuring tool.

-Create clear operational definitions for each construct based on the book *Grounding Hope - The Dream Islamic Family* (Sheikh et al., 2011)

3. Item Development

-Develop items that reflect each construct and its operational definition.

-Ensure the items use language that is easy to understand and relevant to the target respondent.

4. Expert Judgment: Request an assessment from a family, psychology, or human development expert to evaluate the items' content validity and relevance.

-Revise items based on input from experts.

5. Initial Trial (Pilot Study):

Conduct initial trials on a small, representative sample to test item clarity, filling time, and respondents' responses.

-Analyze initial trial results to identify items needing revision or deletion.

6. Psychometric Analysis

- Perform reliability analysis (for example, Cronbach's alpha) to test the internal consistency of the measuring instrument using the Python Semopy program (Igolkina & Meshcheryakov, 2020).

-Conduct a validity (factor) analysis to test whether the measuring instrument measures the intended construct. Reliability and validity tests used the Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) methods (Yong & Pearce, 2013).

7. Revision and Finalization:

-Revision of measuring instruments based on the results of psychometric analysis.

- Carry out re-testing on a larger sample to ensure the validity and reliability of the measuring instrument.

- Finalize measuring instruments by considering the results of repeated trials.

Eligibility criteria

Ethical Considerations

-Ensure participation in research is voluntary and respondents provide informed consent.

-Keep respondent data confidential and use data only for research purposes.
 -Provide clear information to respondents about the research purpose and the use of research results.

Data extraction As an experimental step of the measuring instrument, a small amount of data ($n = 40$) will be collected, which is used as a pilot project. The results obtained will be statistically analyzed, and then they will be used to determine the next step.

Strategy of data synthesis / Statistical analysis
 This protocol can guide researchers in developing valid and reliable family resilience measurement tools to contribute to a better understanding of family resilience and the development of effective interventions.

Strategy of data synthesis This protocol can guide researchers in developing valid and reliable family resilience measurement tools to contribute to a better understanding of family resilience and the development of effective interventions.

Country(ies) involved Indonesia.

Keywords Family Resilience; Bidang Perempuan dan Ketahanan Keluarga; PKS.

Dissemination plans The results of the tested measuring instruments will be published through family seminars and national and international scientific articles.

Contributions of each author

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