



## Internal Structure of the Beach Center Family Quality of Life Scale: Indonesian Version

Soerjantini Rahaju

Faculty of Psychology University of Surabaya  
Indonesia  
*ryantini@staff.ubaya.ac.id*

Geraldine Gavrielle Giovanna Lucas  
Faculty of Psychology University of Surabaya  
Indonesia  
*gavylucas@gmail.com*

Stefani Devina Arie Putri  
Faculty of Psychology University of Surabaya  
Indonesia  
*sdevina.putri3@gmail.com*

### Abstract

Family functioning has a broad impact on the psychological condition of family members, making it a variable often examined in research. The instruments used to measure family functioning vary in the dimensions they assess due to different theoretical approaches. One such measurement tool that comprehensively assesses dimensions and aligns with Indonesian Government Regulations is the Beach Center Family Quality of Life Scale (BCFQLS). However, its utilization in research in Indonesia remains limited. This study aimed to evaluate the psychometric quality of the BCFQLS using confirmatory factor analysis. The participants in this study were 331 married individuals who lived with their spouses and had at least one child. The results of the CFA indicate that the model fits the original structure of the BCFQLS, encompassing dimensions of family interaction, parenting, emotional well-being, and physical/material well-being.

**Keywords:** quality of family life, confirmatory factor analysis, Indonesian form.

Received 2 January 2024/Accepted 2 June 2024 ©Author all rights reserved

### Introduction

Family functioning is frequently examined as a variable in psychology research due to its significant role in the mental well-being of family members, particularly children, and adolescents, extending into adulthood (Guererro-Munoz et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2022) and throughout their lives (Umberson & Thomeer, 2020). Several studies conducted in Indonesia have demonstrated the

impact of family functioning on children and adolescents, encompassing academic outcomes, such as adjustments in higher education (Igirisa & Yoenanto, [2021](#)), and general psychological conditions, including emotional maturity (Yasa & Fatmawati, [2021](#); Farih & Wulandari, [2022](#)), emotional regulation (Muchtar, [2021](#); Widyaswara et al., [2022](#)), emotional intelligence (Tiana, [2023](#)), happiness (Firdaos, [2020](#)), subjective well-being (Rochma & Hartini, [2021](#)), resilience (Rismiasih, [2021](#)), and self-acceptance (Nisa & Sari, [2020](#); Ridwan, [2022](#)). Additionally, family functioning influences various negative behaviors among children and adolescents, such as aggressiveness (Ilmi, [2020](#)), juvenile delinquency (Indriani, [2021](#)), bullying (Sari et al., [2022](#)), smartphone addiction, problematic internet use (Fitaloka, [2021](#); Kusumawati, [2022](#); Mariyanti et al., [2021](#)), and loneliness (Khusurur, [2022](#); Puteri, [2021](#)). Research conducted outside Indonesia on family functioning has also revealed negative impacts on children, including eating disorders (Erriu et al., [2020](#)), internet addiction during the COVID-19 pandemic (Lin, [2020](#)), happiness (Izzo et al., [2022](#)), and mental health problems (Liu et al., [2023](#); Scully et al., [2020](#)).

Family functioning refers to concepts derived from family systems theory and focuses on dimensions of the interactional processes occurring within families: communication, cohesion, flexibility, role performance, and coping processes (Olson & Gorall, [2003](#)). Indicators of successful family functioning can be observed in two main ways: an adaptive and flexible family structure and the family's ability to facilitate open communication, thus helping members avoid emotional repression (Minuchin, [2018](#); Napier & Whitaker, [2017](#)).

The concept of family functioning primarily revolves around daily routines involving living, working, and socializing. It denotes how families establish relationships within subsystems and with their surroundings (Matejevic et al., [2014](#)). Family functioning is reflected in the extent to which the family's needs are met and is encapsulated in four dimensions: interaction patterns, family values, family commitment, and coping resources (Gaspar et al., [2022](#)). It encompasses family quality of life, defined as the family's collective ability to fulfill members' basic needs, support self-development, derive enjoyment from shared experiences, and navigate challenges (Samuel et al., [2012](#); Summers et al., [2005](#)).

There are many variations in measuring the quality of family life due to differences in the use of underlying theoretical models. The first approach is the circumplex model from Olson et al. (1979; 1997), which emphasizes the family's quality as a system, focusing on two central dimensions: cohesion and adaptability. Cohesion measures the degree to which family members are separated or connected emotionally to the family. In terms of cohesiveness, families can be classified as disengaged, separated, connected, or very close. Adaptability assesses the family's ability to flexibly change power structures, role relationships, and rules in response to situational pressures and developments. In the adaptability dimension, families can be identified as chaotic, flexible, structured, or rigid. The measuring instrument developed based on the concept of family functioning in the circumplex model is the Family Adaptability and Cohesion Scale (FACES). The FACES IV, consisting of 24 items, was developed by Tiesen & Olson in 2007 (Olson, 2011) and comprises four unbalanced scales: enmeshed, disengaged, chaotic, and rigid. The FACES-IV measures the family system across dimensions of family strength, family satisfaction, family communication, and family stress. A systematic review of the literature identified three validation studies that provided evidence to support the FACES-IV as a reliable and valid family assessment measure (Hamilton & Carr, 2016; Mansfield, Keitner, & Archambault, 2019). Another tool for measuring the quality of family life, also based on the circumplex model, is the Family Environment Scale (FES), developed by Moos & Moos (1986). It consists of 90 items and includes four measurement dimensions: achievement orientation, active recreation orientation, intellectual culture orientation, and religious morals. The FES demonstrated inadequate internal reliability and an unstable factor structure (Hamilton & Carr, 2016).

Another theoretical model used to develop family functioning measurement tools is the McMaster family functioning model created by Epstein, Baldwin, & Bishop (1983) and Epstein et al. (2003). This model includes multiple dimensions, namely, problem solving, communication, roles, affective responsiveness (the ability of family members to experience appropriate affect according to stimuli), affective involvement (the level of concern and value for family members' activities), and behavioral control (the way the family expresses and maintains standards of behavior). The family functioning measurement tool that also refers to this model is the Family Assessment Device (FAD). This instrument consists of 53 items and was later expanded to 60 items, with additional items to

measure general/global family functioning in healthy or pathological families (Mansfield et al., [2018](#); Staccini et al., [2014](#); Van Fossen et al., [2022](#)).

In addition to the FAD, another tool that refers to the McMaster Family Functioning Model is the Family Assessment Measure (FAM), which assesses individual involvement in the family and dyadic relationships within the family. The FAM was initially developed by Jackson ([1971](#)) and further refined by Skinner ([1987](#)), comprising 50 items measuring general dimensions, 42 items measuring dyadic relationships, and 42 items measuring individual perceptions of family functioning. The FAM also has a short version consisting of 14 items (Skinner et al., [2000](#)). FAM serves its purpose by providing a rich source of information on family functioning, with a focus on communication, including affective expressions, involvement, and control (Skinner et al., [2000](#)).

In most research in Indonesia, adaptation measurement tools from the FAD and FAM are used to measure family conditions (Farih & Wulandari, [2022](#); Mariyanti et al., [2021](#); Nisa & Sari, [2020](#); Rochma & Hartini, [2021](#); Sari et al., [2022](#); Widyaswara et al., [2022](#); Yasa & Fatmawati, [2021](#)). The FAD and FAM focus on the quality of relationships created within the family but have not yet identified the success of the family in carrying out the functions of education, care, and control, especially for children or adolescents as family members, as well as capabilities in terms of protection and economics, as mentioned in Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 1994, Article 4, Paragraph 2. The Indonesian version of the family functioning inventory, adapted from Shek's Chinese Family Assessment Inventory (CFAI), includes five family function aspects: mutuality, harmony, communication, parental concern, and parental control (Lubis et al., [2023](#)). This inventory does not include economic conditions, so it is still not a complete measurement according to the Indonesian Government Regulation, which could weaken its practical implications.

A tool for measuring family functioning that focuses on parenting function, physical well-being, protection, and economic well-being is the Beach Center Family Quality of Life Scale developed by Summers et al. ([2005](#)). This instrument was developed using a grounded theory approach, which succeeded in identifying nine key areas of family quality, such as health, finances, welfare, family

relationships, support from other people, career development, spiritual and cultural life, entertainment, and community involvement. The results of further factor analysis reduce these nine areas to five main dimensions: Family Interaction, Parenting, Emotional Well-being, Physical/Material Well-being, and Support for Disabilities. The dimensions of the BCFQLS align with the dimensions included in family functioning as mentioned in Indonesian Government Regulations and have been widely used in research on family quality in many countries (Alnahdi et al., [2022](#)), such as in Arab (Alnahdi et al., [2021](#)), Brazil (Bitencourt et al., [2015](#)), China (Chiu et al., [2017](#)), France (Rivard et al., [2017](#)), Korea (Cho & Hong, [2012](#)), Singapore (Waschl et al., [2019](#)), Spain (Balcells-Balcells et al., [2011](#)), and Turkey (Meral, [2013](#)).

The psychometric quality of the Indonesian version of the BCQFQLS was studied by Risnawaty et al. (2020). The research was conducted using parent respondents who did not have children with disabilities, so the fifth dimension of this measuring tool, namely, support for disabilities, was not used. Their research revealed that the measuring instrument is a 4-factor model with a new construct. Factor number one is still the same as that of the BCQFQLS, which is family interaction. However, factors 2 (health), 3 (the role of family members under care), and 4 (the family's ability to face challenges and take care of family needs) were different from the original BCQFQLS. They also found that only 17 items (out of 21 original items) had good factor loadings. However, there were no further discussions about the items. Since earlier research on the Indonesian version of the BCQFQLS had a different construct model compared to the original model construct and limited discussion regarding items, this research further examines the psychometric quality of the Indonesian version of the Beach Center Family Quality of Life, including analyzing the items. The analysis of items should be performed in the process of adaptation measurement due to differences in beliefs about family related to culture (Van Beurden, [2011](#)). In addition to further analyzing the constructed models and items mentioned above, this research will use participants from other parts of Indonesia (Surabaya, Sidoarjo, and Malang, East Java), as suggested by the research of Risnawaty et al. (2020), which was conducted in West Java.

## Method

### *Design*

This research employs a quantitative approach to psychometrically test the empirical model of the Indonesian version of the BCQFQLS through confirmatory factor analysis (CFA).

### *Participant*

The research participants were 331 married individuals (118 male, 213 female) with noncommuting marriages (not living separately), aged 18-60 years, and who had at least one child. They resided in Surabaya, Sidoarjo, and Malang. Participants were selected using a convenience sampling technique (Stratton, [2021](#)).

### *Measurement*

The data were collected using the Beach Center Family Quality of Life Scale measuring tool (Summers et al., [2005](#)), which comprises four dimensions: the first dimension concerns interactions within the family, the second dimension pertains to parenting, the third dimension focuses on emotional well-being, and the fourth dimension relates to physical/material well-being. The fifth dimension of the original measuring instrument was not used because the respondents were parents who did not have children with disabilities. There are 6 items in the family interaction dimension, 6 in the parenting dimension, 4 in the emotional well-being dimension, and 5 in the physical/material well-being dimension. Overall, the measuring instrument used consists of 21 items. The answer choices range from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). The data were collected via Google Forms.

### *Procedure*

The research procedure followed the ITC test equipment adaptation procedure (2017) and scale development guidelines (DeVellis & Thorpe, [2021](#)). The first step involved forward and backward translations, followed by the integration of the translation results. The second step included evaluation by experts to ensure that the items aligned with local concepts and culture. Expert committees play a crucial role in ensuring equivalence between the translated and original instruments (Epstein et al., [2015](#)). The third step involved data collection. The fourth step focused on analyzing

the construct validity of the BCFQLS Indonesian version using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), a method to test the extent to which variables can represent a set of theoretical latent constructs (Hair et al., 2019). CFA was used to assess construct validity, measuring the extent to which a set of items can reflect latent theoretical constructs (Hair et al., 2019).

The results of integrating the translation of BCFQLS in Indonesia are listed in [Table 1](#).

[Table 1.](#)

*BCFQL Original - Indonesian version*

Dimension	No. Item	Statements
Family Interaction Interaksi Keluarga	1	My family enjoys spending time together <i>Keluarga saya menikmati meluangkan waktu bersama-sama</i>
	2	My family members talk openly with each other. <i>Anggota keluarga saya berbicara secara terbuka satu dengan yang lainnya</i>
	3	My family solves problems together. <i>Keluarga saya memecahkan masalah bersama-sama</i>
	4	My family members support each other to accomplish goals. <i>Anggota keluarga saya memberi dukungan kepada yang lain dalam pencapaian tujuan-tujuan masing-masing</i>
	5	My family members show that they love and care for each other. <i>Anggota keluarga saya saling menunjukkan cinta dan perhatian satu dengan yang lainnya</i>
	6	My family is able to handle life's ups and downs <i>Keluarga saya mampu menghadapi kondisi naik turunnya kehidupan</i>
Parenting	7	Family members help the children learn to be independent. <i>Anggota keluarga membantu anak-anak belajar mandiri</i>
	8	Family members help the children with schoolwork and Activities. <i>Anggota keluarga membantu anak-anak dengan tugas sekolah dan kegiatan lainnya</i>
	9	Family members teach the children how to get along with Others. <i>Anggota keluarga mengajari anak-anak untuk dapat bergaul dengan orang lain</i>
	10	Adults in my family teach the children to make good decisions. <i>Orang dewasa di dalam keluarga saya mengajari anak-anak untuk dapat mengambil keputusan dengan baik.</i>
	11	Adults in my family know other people in the children's lives (i.e. friends,

Dimension	No. Item	Statements
Emotional Well-being Kesejahteraan emosional	12	<p><i>Orang dewasa di keluarga saya mengenal orang lain dalam kehidupan anak-anaknya (seperti teman, guru)</i> Adults in my family have time to take care of the individual needs of every child</p> <p><i>Orang dewasa di dalam keluarga saya memiliki waktu untuk merawat kebutuhan khusus dari masing-masing anak</i></p>
	13	<p>My family has the support we need to relieve stress. <i>Keluarga saya memiliki dukungan yang diperlukan untuk meredakan stres</i></p>
	14	<p>My family members have friends or others who provide support <i>Anggota keluarga saya memiliki teman atau orang lain yang memberikan dukungan</i></p>
	15	<p>My family members have some time to pursue their own interests. <i>Anggota keluarga saya memiliki waktu untuk mengejar kepentingan mereka sendiri</i></p>
Physical/Material Well-being Kesejahteraan Fisik/Material	16	<p>My family has outside help available to us to take care of special needs <i>Keluarga saya memiliki bantuan dari luar untuk mengatasi kebutuhan khusus dari semua anggota keluarga</i></p>
	17	<p>My family gets medical care when needed <i>Keluarga saya mendapat perawatan medis ketika memerlukannya</i></p>
	18	<p>My family gets dental care when needed. <i>Keluarga saya mendapat perawatan gigi ketika memerlukannya</i></p>
	19	<p>My family members have transportation to get to the places they need <i>Keluarga saya mampu menggunakan transportasi ketika harus pergi ke suatu tempat</i></p>
	20	<p>My family has a way to take care of our expenses. <i>Keluarga saya memiliki cara untuk menanggung semua biaya hidup yang diperlukan</i></p>
	21	<p>My family feels safe at home, work, school, and in our neighborhood. <i>Keluarga saya merasa aman di rumah, sekolah dan dengan tetangga</i></p>



### Data Analysis

The technique used to validate the content and structure of the measuring instrument was confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) using AMOS version 24. CFA confirms how well the analyzed variables represent the underlying constructs. It is a theory- or model-driven approach that assesses how well the data fit the proposed model or theory (Tavakol & Wetzel, 2020). Additionally, CFA confirms the structural model of an instrument, ensuring the reliability of the adapted measuring instrument (Kyriazos & Stalikas, 2018).

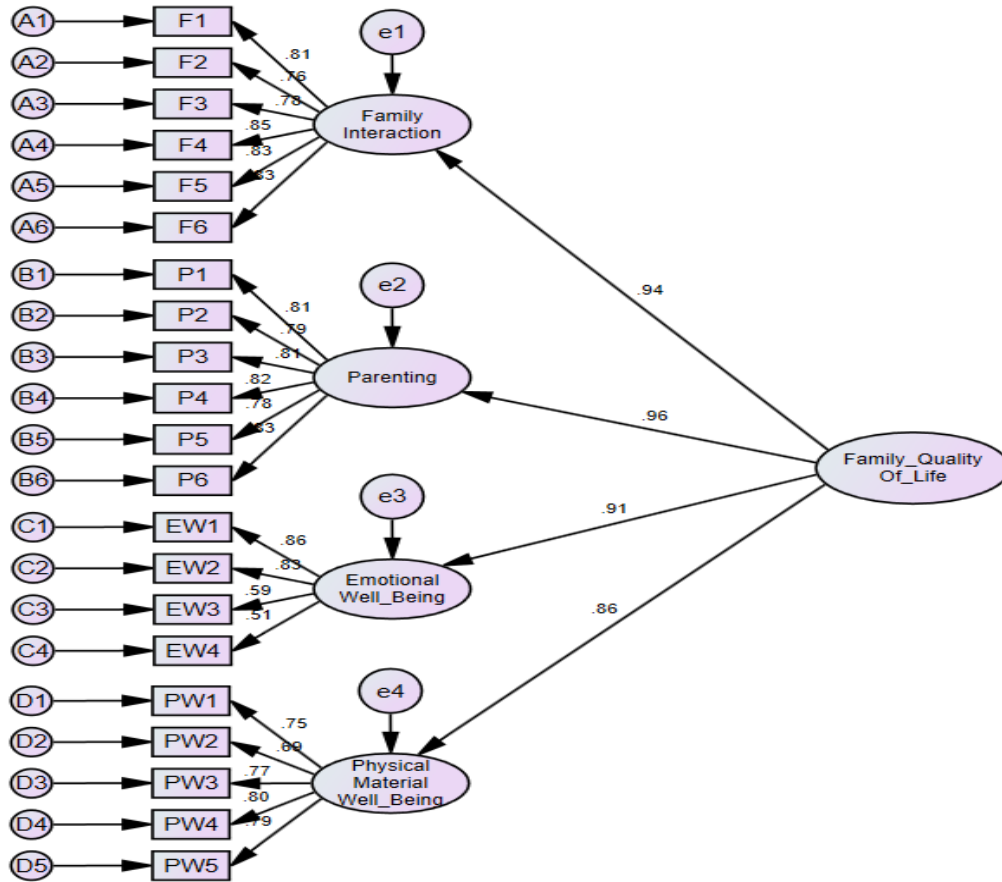
### Results

This research involved 331 respondents whose characteristics are shown in [Table 2](#).

[Table 2.](#)

Respondents	n	Percentage (%)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	118	35.6
Female	213	64.4
<b>Age</b>		
18-25 (Early Adult)	6	1.8
26-32 (Middle Early Adult)	48	14.5
33-40 (Late Early Adult)	104	31.4
41-50 (Early Middle Adult)	102	30.8
51-60 (Late Middle Adult)	71	21.5
<b>Education</b>		
Elementary School	4	1.2
Junior High School	11	3.3
Senior High School	104	31.4
Diploma	21	6.3
Bachelor (S1)	128	38.7
Master (S2)	52	15.7
Doctor (S3)	11	3.3
<b>Work Status</b>		
University Student	2	0.6
Unemployee (housewives, retirement)	51	15.4
Job seeker	4	1.2
Entrepreneur	41	12.4
Part-Time Employee	36	10.9
Full-Time Employee	197	59.5

The results of the CFA of the 21-item BCFQLS Indonesian version are shown in [Figure 1](#).



[Figure 1](#). Final CFA Model of the Indonesian version of the BCQFLS

The following is the loading factor for each item in the BCFQLS Indonesian version.

**Table 3.**

*Loading Factor Family Quality of Life Scale*

Dimensions & No Item		Latent Variable	Loading Factor
<i>Family Interaction</i>	<—	<i>Family Quality of Life</i>	.940
<i>Parenting</i>	<—	<i>Family Quality of Life</i>	.960
<i>Emotional Well-being</i>	<—	<i>Family Quality of Life</i>	.914
<i>Physical/Material Well-being</i>	<—	<i>Family Quality Of Life</i>	.858
1	<---	<i>Family Interaction</i>	.806
2	<---	<i>Family Interaction</i>	.758
3	<---	<i>Family Interaction</i>	.778
4	<---	<i>Family Interaction</i>	.851
5	<---	<i>Family Interaction</i>	.831
6	<---	<i>Family_Interaction</i>	.829
7	<---	<i>Parenting</i>	.810
8	<---	<i>Parenting</i>	.787
9	<---	<i>Parenting</i>	.812
10	<---	<i>Parenting</i>	.822
11	<---	<i>Parenting</i>	.779
12	<---	<i>Parenting</i>	.826
13	<---	<i>Emotional Well-being</i>	.857
14	<---	<i>Emotional Well-being</i>	.833
15	<---	<i>Emotional Well-being</i>	.585
16	<---	<i>Emotional Well-being</i>	.508
17	<---	<i>Physical/Material Well-being</i>	.752
18	<---	<i>Physical/Material Well-being</i>	.691
19	<---	<i>Physical/Material Well-being</i>	.773
20	<---	<i>Physical/Material Well-being</i>	.795
21	<---	<i>Physical/Material Well-being</i>	.793

According to Hair Jr. et al. (2019), an indicator can be considered valid if its loading factor value is  $\geq 0.7$ . Almost all the indicators exhibited strong loading factor values on the latent variables, but three indicators had loading factor values  $< 0.7$ . Therefore, the three indicators (items 15, 16, and 18) were discarded. Subsequently, retesting was conducted after removing these three indicators. The results of the final CFA of the Indonesian version of the BCQFLS are presented in [Table 4](#).

**Table 4.**

*Goodness of Fit of the BCFQLS Indonesian Version Model*

Analysis	Cut Off	Result
Chi-Square = 214.443	Expected low/small value	Poor Fit
Probability = 0.000	≥0.05	Poor Fit
RMSEA = 0.051	≤0.08	Good Fit
NFI = 0.955	≥0,9	Good Fit
GFI = 0.933	≥0,9	Good Fit
AGFI = 0.901	≥0,9	Good Fit
CFI = 0.979	≥0,9	Good Fit
TLI = 0.972	≥0,9	Good Fit
RMR = 0.021	≤0.05	Good Fit
CMIN/DF = 1.849	≤2.00	Good Fit

RMSEA= Root mean square error of approximation; NFI= Normed fit index; GFI= Goodness-of-fit index; AGFI= Adjusted goodness-of-fit index; CFI= Comparative fit index; TLI= Tucker–Lewis index; RMR= Root mean residual

Based on the results of the second confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) test, the family quality of life scale exhibited a well-fitting model, although the chi-square value and probability significance value were below the standard. Nearly all indices met the cutoff value. In the test results, although the chi-square value remains large, it cannot be solely relied upon to determine overall model suitability because the chi-square is sensitive to sample size. As the sample size increases, the chi-square value also increases, potentially leading to model rejection. Moreover, larger sample sizes result in higher chi-square values, affecting the probability significance value (Junaidi, [2021](#)).

Hair Jr. et al. ([2019](#)) recommend reporting several indices to evaluate the feasibility of model testing, including the root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) index value, goodness-of-fit index (GFI), adjusted goodness-of-fit index (AGFI), chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ), and root mean residual (RMR). Additionally, Hair Jr. et al. ([2019](#)) mentioned that utilizing 4-5 goodness-of-fit criteria is considered adequate for assessing a model's suitability.

**Table 5.**

*Reliability and AVE of the Indonesian version of the BCFQLS*

Latent Variable	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Family Interaction	0.918	0.653
Parenting	0.912	0.635
Emotional Well-Being	0.839	0.723
Physical/Material Well-Being	0.860	0.607
Family Quality of Life	0.958	0.853

**Table 6.**

Discriminant validity results

	21	17	19	20	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	
21	<b>0.664</b>																		
17	0.394	<b>0.857</b>																	
19	0.432	0.423	<b>0.687</b>																
20	0.466	0.457	0.429	<b>0.746</b>															
13	0.424	0.416	0.391	0.421	<b>0.786</b>														
14	0.408	0.401	0.376	0.406	0.597	<b>0.873</b>													
7	0.384	0.377	0.354	0.382	0.459	0.442	<b>0.652</b>												
8	0.409	0.401	0.377	0.407	0.488	0.471	0.465	<b>0.793</b>											
9	0.369	0.362	0.34	0.367	0.441	0.425	0.421	0.481	<b>0.621</b>										
10	0.377	0.37	0.348	0.375	0.451	0.434	0.429	0.441	0.464	<b>0.659</b>									
11	0.373	0.366	0.344	0.371	0.446	0.43	0.425	0.452	0.408	0.469	<b>0.735</b>								
12	0.432	0.424	0.398	0.429	0.516	0.497	0.492	0.523	0.434	0.483	0.558	<b>0.828</b>							
1	0.402	0.394	0.371	0.4	0.48	0.463	0.435	0.463	0.419	0.427	0.423	0.489	<b>0.759</b>						
2	0.378	0.371	0.349	0.376	0.452	0.435	0.409	0.436	0.394	0.402	0.398	0.46	0.51	<b>0.76</b>					
3	0.392	0.384	0.361	0.39	0.468	0.451	0.424	0.451	0.408	0.417	0.412	0.477	0.498	0.468	<b>0.833</b>				
4	0.417	0.41	0.385	0.415	0.499	0.481	0.452	0.481	0.435	0.444	0.439	0.508	0.531	0.499	0.517	<b>0.771</b>			
5	0.385	0.378	0.355	0.383	0.46	0.443	0.417	0.444	0.401	0.409	0.405	0.468	0.489	0.449	0.545	0.562	<b>0.76</b>		
6	0.392	0.385	0.362	0.39	0.469	0.452	0.425	0.452	0.409	0.417	0.413	0.478	0.434	0.419	0.486	0.483	0.529	<b>0.659</b>	

The results of the reliability test indicate that the Family Quality of Life Scale possesses an ideal reliability value. The composite reliability value is  $>0.7$ , and the average variance extracted (AVE) value is  $>0.5$ . This signifies that the indicators used have sufficient reliability to elucidate each construct. Moreover, analyzing the discriminant validity of the Indonesian version of the BCFQLS demonstrated that this tool exhibited good discriminant validity. Good discriminant validity is

characterized by each item's score being higher than the score of any correlation, as depicted in Table 6.

## **Discussion**

The BCFQLS Indonesian version utilized in this research revealed that family functioning is a psychological construct comprising four dimensions: 1) family interaction, 2) parenting, 3) emotional well-being, and 4) physical/material well-being. This aligns with the original BCFQLS (Hoffman et al., [2006](#)), as well as testing conducted in Arabian (Alnahdi et al., [2021](#)), Indonesian (Risnawaty et al., 2020), and Slovak (Babincak & Kacmarova, [2023](#)) contexts.

The first dimension of the BCFQLS focuses on family interaction, gathering data concerning daily familial life, emphasizing closeness, involvement in household and family activities, and providing regular support among family members (Rillota et al., 2011). All items in dimension 1 exhibit high factor loadings ( $> 0.7$ , according to Hair Jr., [2019](#)), thus warranting recommendation for use.

The second dimension, parenting, comprises six items related to fostering children's independence, facilitating social interaction and academics, making decisions, allocating parenting time, and understanding children's relationships with friends and teachers (Samuel et al., [2012](#)). Similar to dimension 1, all items in dimension 2 demonstrate high factor loadings ( $> 0.7$ , according to Hair Jr., [2019](#)), suggesting their suitability for use.

The third dimension of the BCFQLS concerns emotional well-being, which denotes satisfaction with fulfilling emotional needs as an individual within the family (Summers et al., [2005](#); Rillota et al., 2011). However, for items within dimension 3, namely, emotional well-being, two items required revision due to low factor loadings ( $< 0.7$ , according to Hair Jr., [2019](#)). One such item requiring revision is "My family members have time to pursue their own interests." This item contributes less to emotional well-being because the phrase "pursue interests" may convey both positive and negative meanings related to family functioning. While it could signify freedom for each family member to pursue their interests, it may also suggest individual preoccupation, preventing family cohesion. Items with ambiguous interpretations necessitate revision (Hinkin, [2005](#)).

Similarly, another item within this dimension, with a factor loading below 0.7, is "My family has outside help to address the special needs of all family members." This item also has both positive and negative implications for families' ability to achieve emotional well-being. While it may signify access to resources for meeting special needs, it could also imply dependence on external assistance, potentially undermining family autonomy. Items with multiple interpretations necessitate revision (Hinkin, [2005](#)). The cultural orientation of countries, whether individualist or collectivist, could influence a family's perception of its responsibility to meet individual needs (Zuna et al., [2011](#)). These two items serve less effectively as indicators of the latent variable to be measured, namely, the dimension of emotional well-being.

The final dimension of the BCQLS pertains to physical or material well-being. This dimension evaluates satisfaction with the family's collective ability to fulfill essential physical, financial, health, and security needs within a specific social context. The five items in this dimension gauge satisfaction with transportation, healthcare, dental care, financial well-being, and community safety (Summers et al., [2005](#); Samuel et al., [2012](#)).

There are items within this dimension that exhibit weak factor loadings, notably the item "My family gets dental care when they need it." This item lacks sufficient contribution as an indicator of the physical well-being of a functional family. This observation resonates with research findings from Korea, which suggests that this item is not suitable when the sample comprises families with weak socioeconomic status. Given the varying socioeconomic status of the respondents in this study, the role of this item as an indicator of family functioning appears weakened and more influenced by the respondents' socioeconomic conditions (Cho & Hong, [2013](#); Alnahdi et al., [2022](#)). In Indonesia, a family's ability to provide dental healthcare for its members may not adequately reflect the latent variable being measured, namely, the dimension of physical well-being. Some items within this dimension may be irrelevant in the context of low- or middle-income countries, where individuals face challenges associated with poverty (Hepperlen et al., [2020](#)).

This research analyzed the Indonesian version of the BCFQLS using only four dimensions, omitting the fifth dimension related to disability conditions. Further research could complement this by involving married couples with children with disabilities, considering the specific type of disability. Additionally, future research on the Indonesian version of the BCFQLS should explore samples from children to better adapt the items to the child's perspective.

## Conclusion

The Indonesian version of the BCFQLS maintains an empirical structure identical to that of the original instrument, comprising four dimensions: family interaction, parenting, emotional well-being, and physical well-being. However, three items within the instrument do not serve effectively as indicators, with two items from emotional well-being and one from physical well-being exhibiting diminished functionality. The two items within the emotional well-being dimension suffer from semantic ambiguity in the phrases "each other's interests" and "outside help," which can convey both positive and negative connotations. Similarly, an item from the physical well-being dimension concerning dental care does not align with healthcare practices in Indonesia. These three items require further revision to clarify wording and align with Indonesian healthcare standards.

Future research should test the BCFQLS Indonesian version with parents of disabled children to assess the fifth dimension of the scale. Additionally, conducting studies with children and teenagers will enable us to capture their perspectives effectively.

## References

- Alnahdi, G. H., Schwab, S., & Elhadi, A. (2021). Psychometric properties of the beach center family quality of life scale: Arabic version. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 30, 3131-3140. doi: [10.1007/s10826-021-02142-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-021-02142-8)
- Alnahdi, G. H., Alwadei, A., Woltran, F., & Schwab, S. (2022). Measuring family quality of life: Scoping review of the available scales and future directions. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 19(23), 15473. doi: [10.3390/ijerph192315473](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph192315473)
- Babincak, P., & Kacmarova, M. (2023). Family quality of life and family satisfaction measures for use in Slovakia: Confirmatory factor analyses. *Marriage & Family Review*, 59(7), 440-459. doi: [10.1080/01916185.2023.2244444](https://doi.org/10.1080/01916185.2023.2244444)



[10.1080/01494929.2023.2199730](https://doi.org/10.1080/01494929.2023.2199730)

- Balcells-Balcells, A., Giné, C., Guàrdia-Olmos, J., & Summers, J. A. (2011). Family quality of life: Adaptation to Spanish population of several family support questionnaires. *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research*, 55(12), 1151-1163. Doi: [10.1111/j.1365-2788.2010.01350.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2788.2010.01350.x)
- Bitencourt, D., Gràcia, M., & Beltran, F. (2015). Family quality of life: Content validity of a tool for families of adults with intellectual disabilities in Brazil. *The Eurasia Proceedings of Educational and Social Sciences*, 3, 57-65.
- Chiu, S. J., Chen, P. T., Chou, Y. T., & Chien, L. Y. (2017). The Mandarin Chinese version of the beach center family quality of life scale: Development and psychometric properties in Taiwanese families of children with developmental delay. *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research*, 61(4), 373-384. doi: [10.1111/jir.12356](https://doi.org/10.1111/jir.12356)
- Cho, K. S., & Hong, E. J. (2012). A path analysis of the variables related to the quality of life of mothers with disabled children in Korea. *Stress and Health*, 29(3), 229-239. doi: [10.1002/smi.2457](https://doi.org/10.1002/smi.2457)
- DeVellis, R. F., & Thorpe, C. T. (2021). *Scale development: Theory and applications*. Sage publications.
- Epstein, E. B., Ryan, C. E., Bishop, D. S., Miller, I. W., & Keitner, G. I. (2003). *The McMaster model: A view of healthy family functioning*. In Froma Walsh (Ed), *Normal family processes: Growing Diversity and Complexity* (pp.581-607). New York: The Guildford Press.
- Epstein, J., Santo, R. M., & Guillemin, F. (2015). A review of guidelines for cross-cultural adaptation of questionnaires could not bring out a consensus. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, 68(4), 435-441. doi: [10.1016/j.jclinepi.2014.11.021](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2014.11.021)
- Epstein, N. B., Baldwin, L. M., & Bishop, D. S. (1983). The McMaster family assessment device. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy*, 9(2), 171-180. doi: [10.1111/j.1752-0606.1983.tb01497.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1752-0606.1983.tb01497.x)
- Erriu, M., Cimino, S., & Cerniglia, L. (2020). The role of family relationships in eating disorders in adolescents: A narrative review. *Behavioral Sciences*, 10(4), 71. doi: [10.3390/bs10040071](https://doi.org/10.3390/bs10040071)
- Farih, Y. N., & Wulandari, P. Y. (2022). Pengaruh keberfungsian keluarga terhadap regulasi emosi pada remaja awal. *Buletin Riset Psikologi dan Kesehatan Mental (BRPKM)*, 2(1), 445-455. doi: [10.20473/brpkm.v2i1.34367](https://doi.org/10.20473/brpkm.v2i1.34367)
- Firdaos, M. P. (2020). *Hubungan keberfungsian keluarga dengan kebahagiaan pada remaja* (Thesis, Universitas Islam Riau). Repository Universitas Islam Riau.
- Fitaloka, A. M. (2021). *Hubungan keberfungsian keluarga dan kecenderungan adiksi smartphone pada mahasiswa selama pandemi covid-19* (Thesis, Universitas Negeri Jakarta). Repository Universitas Negeri Jakarta.
- Gaspar, T., Gomez-Baya, D., Trindade, J. S., Botelho Guedes, F., Cerqueira, A., & de Matos, M. G. (2022). Relationship between family functioning, parents' psychosocial factors, and children's well-being. *Journal of Family Issues*, 43(9), 2380-2397. doi: [10.1177/0192513X211030722](https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X211030722)
- Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 1994 Article 4 Paragraph 2, retrieved from Peraturan Pemerintah - [PERATURAN.GO.ID]

- Guerrero-Muñoz, D., Salazar, D., Constain, V., Perez, A., Pineda-Cañar, C. A., & García-Perdomo, H. A. (2021). Association between family functionality and depression: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Korean Journal of Family Medicine*, 42(2), 172-180. doi: [10.4082/kjfm.19.0166](https://doi.org/10.4082/kjfm.19.0166)
- Hair, J. F., Babin, B. J., Anderson, R. E., & Black, W. C. (2019). *Multivariate data analysis* (8th ed.). England: Pearson Prentice.
- Hamilton, E., & Carr, A. (2015). Systematic review of self-report family assessment measures. *Family Process*, 55(1), 16-30. doi: [10.1111/famp.12200](https://doi.org/10.1111/famp.12200)
- Hepperlen, R. A., Rabaey, P., & Hearst, M. O. (2020). Evaluating the cross-cultural validity of three family quality of life sub-scales. *Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities*, 33(5), 1049-1058. doi: [10.1111/jar.12727](https://doi.org/10.1111/jar.12727)
- Hinkin, T. R. (2005). Scale development principles and practices. *Research in organizations: Foundations and methods of inquiry*, 1, 161-179.
- Hoffman, L., Marquis, J., Poston, D., Summers, J. A., & Turnbull, A. (2006). Assessing family outcomes: Psychometric evaluation of the beach center family quality of life scale. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 68(4), 1069-1083. doi: [10.1111/j.1741-3737.2006.00314.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2006.00314.x)
- Igirisa, S. F., & Yoenanto, N. H. (2021). Pengaruh keberfungsian keluarga terhadap penyesuaian akademik pada mahasiswa tahun pertama selama proses pembelajaran daring. *Buletin Riset Psikologi dan Kesehatan Mental (BRPKM)*, 1(2), 1435-1443. doi: [10.20473/brpkm.v1i2.30678](https://doi.org/10.20473/brpkm.v1i2.30678)
- Iلمي, A. N. (2020). *Hubungan antara keberfungsian keluarga dengan perilaku agresif pada remaja di SMA N Pekanbaru* (Thesis, Universitas Islam Riau). Repository Universitas Islam Riau.
- Indriani, D. (2021). *Hubungan antara keberfungsian keluarga dengan kenakalan remaja di SMP Negeri 1 Bukit Batu* (Thesis, Universitas Islam Riau). Repository Universitas Islam Riau.
- Izzo, F., Baiocco, R., & Pistella, J. (2022). Children's and adolescents' happiness and family functioning: A systematic literature review. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(24), 16593. doi: [10.3390/ijerph192416593](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph192416593)
- Jackson, D. N. (1971). The dynamics of structured personality tests: 1971. *Psychological Review*, 78(3), 229-248. doi: [10.1037/h0030852](https://doi.org/10.1037/h0030852)
- Junaidi. (2021). *Aplikasi AMOS dan structural equation modeling (SEM)*. Makassar: Unhas Press.
- Khusurur, M.M. (2022). *Pengaruh keberfungsian keluarga terhadap kesepian dewasa awal di Jakarta* (Thesis, Universitas Negeri Jakarta). Repository Universitas Negeri Jakarta.
- Kusumawati, N. (2022). *Hubungan keberfungsian keluarga dan problematic internet use pada mahasiswa* (Thesis, Universitas Negeri Jakarta). Repository Universitas Negeri Jakarta.
- Kyriazos, T. A., & Stalikas, A. (2018). Applied psychometrics: The steps of scale development and standardization process. *Psychology*, 09(11), 2531-2560. doi: [10.4236/psych.2018.911145](https://doi.org/10.4236/psych.2018.911145)
- Lin, M. P. (2020). Prevalence of internet addiction during the COVID-19 outbreak and its risk factors among junior high school students in Taiwan. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 17(22), 8547. doi: [10.3390/ijerph17228547](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17228547)
- Liu, L., Chen, J., Liang, S., Yang, W., Peng, X., Cai, C., Huang, A., Wang, X., & Zhao, J. (2023). Impact

- of family functioning on mental health problems of college students in China during COVID-19 pandemic and moderating role of coping style: A longitudinal study. *BMC Psychiatry*, 23(1). doi: [10.1186/s12888-023-04717-9](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-023-04717-9)
- Lubis, R., Hinduan, Z. R., Jatnika, R., Baydhowi, & Agustiani, H. (2023). Development of the family function scale: Indonesia version. *Journal of Family Issues*, 0192513X2311813. doi: [10.1177/0192513X231181363](https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X231181363)
- Mansfield, A. K., Keitner, G. I., & Archambault, R. (2019). Family assessment device. *Encyclopedia of Couple and Family Therapy*, 1030-1034. doi: [10.1007/978-3-319-49425-8\\_395](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-49425-8_395)
- Mansfield, A. K., Keitner, G. I., & Sheeran, T. (2018). The brief assessment of family functioning scale (BAFFS): A three-item version of the general functioning scale of the family assessment device. *Psychotherapy Research*, 29(6), 824-831. doi: [10.1080/10503307.2017.1422213](https://doi.org/10.1080/10503307.2017.1422213)
- Mariyanti, S., Lunanta, L. P., & Luthfi, A. (2021). Keberfungsian keluarga dan aspek-aspek yang berkontribusi terhadap perilaku kecanduan smartphone remaja di Jakarta. *Journal of Psychology Humanlight*, 2(1), 15-30. doi: [10.51667/jph.v2i1.556](https://doi.org/10.51667/jph.v2i1.556)
- Matejevic, M., Todorovic, J., & Jovanovic, A. D. (2014). Patterns of family functioning and dimensions of parenting style. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 141, 431-437. doi: [10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.05.075](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.05.075)
- Meral, B. F. (2013). Turkish adaptation, validity and reliability study of the Beach Center Family quality of life scale. *Egitim ve Bilim*, 38(170).
- Minuchin, S. (2018). *A family model*. In *families and family therapy* (pp. 35-50). Routledge. doi: [10.4324/9780203111673-3](https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203111673-3)
- Moos, R. H., & Moos, R. S. (1986). *Family environment scale* (2nd ed.). Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.
- Muchtar, N.R.M. (2021). *Hubungan antara keberfungsian keluarga (family functioning dan regulasi emosi (emotion regulation) pada remaja akhir* (Thesis, Universitas Negeri Jakarta). Repository Universitas Negeri Jakarta.
- Napier A. Y., & Whitaker C. A. (2017). *The family crucible: The intense experience of family therapy*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Nisa, H., & Sari, M. Y. (2020). Peran keberfungsian keluarga terhadap penerimaan diri remaja. *Psikoislamedia: Jurnal Psikologi*, 4(1), 13-25. doi: [10.1111/j.1752-0606.2009.00175.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1752-0606.2009.00175.x)
- Olson, D. (2011). FACES IV and the circumplex model: Validation study. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy*, 37(1), 64-80. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1752-0606.2009.00175.x>
- Olson, D. H., & Gorall, D. M. (2003). *Circumplex model of marital and family systems*. In Froma Walsh (Ed.), *Normal family processes: Growing diversity and complexity* (pp.514–548). New York: The Guilford Press.
- Puteri, S.V.D. (2021). *Pengaruh keberfungsian keluarga terhadap kesepian pada remaja akhir* (Thesis, Universitas Negeri Jakarta). Repository Universitas Negeri Jakarta.
- Ridwan, A. P. (2022). *Pengaruh keberfungsian keluarga terhadap penerimaan diri pada dewasa awal di kota Makassar* (Thesis, Universitas Bosowa). Repository Universitas Bosowa.

- Rillotta, F., Kirby, N., & Shearer, J. (2011). A comparison of two family quality of life measures: An Australian study. *Enhancing the Quality of Life of People with Intellectual Disabilities*, 305-348. doi: [10.1007/978-90-481-9650-0\\_17](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-90-481-9650-0_17)
- Rismiasih, N. (2021). *Hubungan antara keberfungsian keluarga dengan resiliensi pada santri yang tinggal di pondok pesantren* (Thesis, Universitas Islam Riau). Repository Universitas Islam Riau.
- Risnawaty, W., Agustina, & Suryadi, D. (2020). Psychometric properties of beach center family quality of life scale for Indonesian families' children without disabilities. *Proceedings of the 2nd Tarumanagara International Conference on the Applications of Social Sciences and Humanities (TICASH 2020)*, 478, 1035-1041. doi: [10.2991/assehr.k.201209.164](https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.201209.164)
- Rivard, M., Mercier, C., Mestari, Z., Terroux, A., Mello, C., & Bégin, J. (2017). Psychometric properties of the beach center family quality of life in French-speaking families with a preschool-aged child diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder. *American Journal on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities*, 122(5), 439-452. doi: [10.1352/1944-7558-122.5.439](https://doi.org/10.1352/1944-7558-122.5.439)
- Rochma, S., & Hartini, N. (2021). Hubungan antara keberfungsian keluarga dan dukungan sosial teman sebaya dengan subjective well-being (Studi pada remaja yang mengalami stres di masa pandemi COVID-19). *Buletin Riset Psikologi dan Kesehatan Mental (BRPKM)*, 1(1), 221-228. doi: [10.20473/brpkm.v1i1.24690](https://doi.org/10.20473/brpkm.v1i1.24690)
- Sari, I. P., Sitasari, N. W., & Safitri, M. (2022). Keterkaitan keberfungsian keluarga dan perilaku bullying pada remaja di Jakarta. *JCA of Psychology*, 3(01), 38-46.
- Samuel, P. S., Rillotta, F., & Brown, I. (2012). Review: the development of family quality of life concepts and measures. *Journal of intellectual disability research*, 56(1), 1-16. doi: [10.1111/j.1365-2788.2011.01486.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2788.2011.01486.x)
- Scully, C., McLaughlin, J., & Fitzgerald, A. (2019). The relationship between adverse childhood experiences, family functioning, and mental health problems among children and adolescents: A systematic review. *Journal of Family Therapy*, 42(2), 291-316. doi: [10.1111/1467-6427.12263](https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-6427.12263)
- Skinner, H.A. (1987) *Self-report instruments for family assessment*. In T. Jacob (ed.). *Family Interaction and Psychopathology* (pp. 427-452). Plenum doi: [10.1007/978-1-4899-0840-7\\_11](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4899-0840-7_11)
- Skinner, H., Steinhauer, P., & Sitarenios, G. (2000). Family assessment measure (FAM) and process model of family functioning. *Journal of Family Therapy*, 22(2), 190-210. doi: [10.1111/1467-6427.00146](https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-6427.00146)
- Staccini, L., Tomba, E., Grandi, S., & Keitner, G. I. (2014). The evaluation of family functioning by the family assessment device: A systematic review of studies in adult clinical populations. *Family Process*, 54(1), 94-115. doi: [10.1111/famp.12098](https://doi.org/10.1111/famp.12098)
- Stratton, S. J. (2021). Population research: Convenience sampling strategies. *Prehospital and Disaster Medicine*, 36(4), 373-374. doi: [10.1017/S1049023X21000649](https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049023X21000649)
- Summers, J. A., Poston, D. J., Turnbull, A. P., Marquis, J., Hoffman, L., Mannan, H., & Wang, M. (2005). Conceptualizing and measuring family quality of life. *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research*, 49(10), 777-783. doi: [10.1111/j.1365-2788.2005.00751.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2788.2005.00751.x)

- Tavakol, M., & Wetzell, A. (2020). Factor Analysis: a means for theory and instrument development in support of construct validity. *International journal of medical education, 11*, 245. [doi: 10.5116/ijme.5f96.0f4a](https://doi.org/10.5116/ijme.5f96.0f4a)
- Tiana, N. (2023). *Hubungan keberfungsian keluarga dengan kecerdasan emosional pada mahasiswa yang sedang menyusun skripsi Di UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh* (Thesis, UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh). Repository UIN Ar-Raniry.
- Umberson, D., & Thomeer, M. B. (2020). Family matters: Research on family ties and health, 2010 to 2020. *Journal of Marriage and Family, 82*(1), 404-419. [doi: 10.1111/jomf.12640](https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12640)
- Van Beurden, A. (2011). *Critical evaluation of the Beach Center Family Quality of Life Scale (FQOL-Scale)*. Western University.
- Van Fossen, C. A., Wexler, R., Purtell, K. M., Slesnick, N., Taylor, C., & Pratt, K. J. (2022). Family functioning screening, referral, and behavioral health utilization in a family medicine setting. *Families, Systems, & Health, 40*(1), 21-34. [doi: 10.1037/fsh0000652](https://doi.org/10.1037/fsh0000652)
- Widyaswara, W. E., Latipun, L., & Syakarofath, N. A. (2022). Memotret peran keberfungsian keluarga terhadap regulasi emosi remaja yang diasuh oleh ibu tunggal. *Gajah Mada Journal of Psychology (GamajoP), 8*(2), 165-177. [doi: 10.22146/gamajop.68791](https://doi.org/10.22146/gamajop.68791)
- Wang, X., Hu, C., Lin, M., Liu, S., Zhu, F., & Wan, L. (2022). Family functioning is associated with poststroke depression in first-ever stroke survivors: A longitudinal study. *Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, 18*, 3045-3054. [doi: 10.2147/NDT.S393331](https://doi.org/10.2147/NDT.S393331)
- Waschl, N., Xie, H., Chen, M., & Poon, K. K. (2019). Construct, convergent, and discriminant validity of the beach center family quality of life scale for Singapore. *Infants & Young Children, 32*(3), 201-214. [doi: 10.1097/IYC.000000000000145](https://doi.org/10.1097/IYC.000000000000145)
- Yasa, R. B., & Fatmawati, F. (2021). Analisis relasi keberfungsian keluarga dengan kematangan emosi anak dari keluarga single parent. *Psikoislamedia: Jurnal Psikologi, 5*(2), 207-216. [doi: 10.22373/psikoislamedia.v5i2.8091](https://doi.org/10.22373/psikoislamedia.v5i2.8091)
- Zuna, N., Summers, J. A., Turnbull, A. P., Hu, X., & Xu, S. (2010). Theorizing about family quality of life. *Enhancing the Quality of Life of People with Intellectual Disabilities, 241-278*. [doi: 10.1007/978-90-481-9650-0\\_15](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-90-481-9650-0_15)

ISSN: 2088 - 3129 | ISSN online 97724560

# Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology

Volume 1, No. 1, April 2012



UAD PRESS



- HOME
- ABOUT
- LOGIN
- REGISTER
- SEARCH
- CURRENT
- ARCHIVES
- ANNOUNCEMENTS

Home > About the Journal > Editorial Team

## Editorial Team

### Editor in Chief

[Triantoro Safaria, PhD.](#), Ahmad Dahlan University, Indonesia

### Editorial Board

- [Dr. Ghouwa Ismail](#), Dr. Ghouwa Ismail Institute for Social and Health Sciences University Of South Africa (UNISA), South Africa
- [Dr. Khaoula MAMMAD](#), Ibn Tofail university, Morocco
- [Dr. Nyuiemedi Agordzo Edoh-Torgah](#), University of Education, Winneba Ghana, Ghana
- [Prof. Dr. Mohammad Nubli](#), Faculty of Human Science University Pahang Malaysia Malaysia, Malaysia
- [Dr. Eili Nur Hayati](#), Faculty of Psychology Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia
- [Dr. Siti Urbayatun, MSi, Psikolog](#), Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia
- [Prof. Dr. Mandy Morgan](#), School of Psychology Massey University, New Zealand
- [Prof. Dr. Adrian A Kaptein](#), Medical School Leiden University Medical Center Netherland
- [Prof. Dr. Yasuyuki Fukukawa](#), School of Humanities and Social Sciences School of Psychology Waseda University Japan

### Reviewers

- [John Michael Del Rosario Aquino](#), Laguna State Polytechnic University, Philippines
- [Mrs Karina Meriem Beru Brahmana](#), Universitas HKBP Nommensen, Indonesia
- [Mr Dominikus David Biondi Situmorang](#), (Scopus ID: 57218925693), Program Studi Bimbingan dan Konseling, Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya, Indonesia
- [Annastasia Edlati](#), Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia
- [Mrs Idha Rahayuningsih](#), Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Muhammadiyah Gresik, Indonesia
- [Mr Yudho Bayono](#), Lecturer of Psychology Study Program, Department of Social and Cultural Sciences, Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura, Indonesia
- [Mr. Siddharth Garg](#), Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, India
- [Muhammad Aledeh](#), Austria
- [Nikita Khatri](#), Faculty of Psychology University of British Columbia, India
- [Ridwan Budi Pramono](#), Airlangga University
- [Mrs Karina Meriem Beru Brahmana](#), Fakultas Psikologi Universitas HKBP Nommensen Jl. Sutomo No. 4A Medan, Indonesia
- [Ms. Tira Nalvjanti Rahmi](#), Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
- [Ms. Maria Nugraheni Mardil Rahayu](#), Satya Wacana Christian University, Indonesia
- [Meilani Rohinsa](#), Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Kristen Maranatha, Indonesia
- [Mr. Ridwan Budi Pramono](#), Universitas Muria Kudus, Indonesia
- [Mr Hanggara Budi Utomo](#), University of Nusantara PGRI Kediri, Indonesia
- [Ratih Arruum Listiyandini](#), Universitas YARSI, Indonesia & UNSW Sydney, Australia
- [aida mehrad](#), Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain
- [Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Diponegoro](#), Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia
- [Rasoul heshmati](#), Iran, Islamic Republic of
- [unika prihatsanti](#), Psychology Faculty, Diponegoro University
- [Mrs Siti Muthia Dinni](#), Ahmad Dahlan University, Indonesia
- [Karel Karsten Himawan](#), Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia
- [Ibrahim Yusuf](#), Faculty of human ecology, University putra Malaysia, Nigeria
- [Ruseno Arjanggal](#), College of Psychology, Sultan Agung Islamic University
- [Absar Ahmad](#), Giri Institute of Development Studies, Aliganj Sector O, Lucknow, 226024, India
- [Dr. Fatwa Tentama](#), (SCOPUS ID: 57190063333, WoS ID: AAB-2649-2020) Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia
- [Dr. Ika Novitaria Marani](#), Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia
- [yahid momtaz](#), Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

### Assistant Editor

[Diana Putri Arini](#), Universitas Katolik Musi Charitas, Indonesia

### Deputy Chief Editor

[Dr. Nurul Hidayah](#), Ahmad Dahlan University, Indonesia

### Assistant Journal manager

[Ismira Dewi](#), Ahmad Dahlan University

JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL, HEALTH, COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY  
Program Pascasarjana Magister Psikologi  
Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta  
Penerbit UAD Press

ISSN Printed 2088-3129 ISSN Online 2460 8467  
EMAIL: jehcp@psy.uad.ac.id

00343357



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](#).

[View My Stats](#)

#### QUICK LINKS

- Author Guideline
- Editorial Boards
- Reviewers
- Online Submissions
- Abstracting and Indexing
- Publication Ethics
- Visitor Statistics
- Contact Us

#### TEMPLATE



#### USER

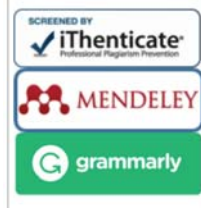
Username

Password

Remember me

[Login](#)

#### TOOLS



#### JOURNAL CONTENT

Search

Search Scope

[Search](#)

#### Browse

- By Issue
- By Author
- By Title
- Other Journals

#### FONT SIZE



- HOME
- ABOUT
- LOGIN
- REGISTER
- SEARCH
- CURRENT
- ARCHIVES
- ANNOUNCEMENTS

Home > Archives > Vol 13 No 2 June 2024

## Vol 13 No 2 June 2024

### Table of Contents

#### Articles

The Effect of Workplace Incivility on Psychological Well Being in Health Nurses With Emotional Exhaustion as a Mediator Variable <i>Tamara Dwi Astari, Rahmi Lubis, Patisina Patisina</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 324-339
Narratives of Filipino Young Adults Who Have Experienced Cheating in Their Romantic Relationships <i>Amor Joyce De Luna, Carmella Larguiza, Rungduin Teresita</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 340-357
Career Decision-Making Self-Efficacy among Undergraduate Students in Collectivistic Contexts: A Scoping Review <i>euis rahayu, Costrie Ganes Widayanti, Dian Ratna Sawitri</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 358-379
The Relationship between Emotional Regulation and Self-Efficacy with Students' Academic Resilience <i>Rahma Fitri Annisa, Nurfarhanah Nurfarhanah, Firman Firman, Rezki Hariko</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 380-399
Reduce stigma for improving the treatment adherence of people with schizophrenia (PWS) <i>Esty Febriani, Abigael Ati, Danny Setyawan, Citra Fitri, Hartono Rakiman, Shaqina Said, Mivtahurrahimah Mivtahurrahimah</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 400-413
Gratitude and Self Efficacy on the Subjective Well-being of Kindergarten Teachers <i>Agustina Sativa Poima, Yulia Ayriza</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 414-432
Internal Structure of the Beach Center Family Quality of Life Scale: Indonesian Version <i>Soerjantini Rahaju, Geraldine Gavrielle Giovanna Lucas, Stefani Devina Arie Putri</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 433-453
Development and Validation of the Student Well-Being Scale for Elementary School Using Rasch Model Analysis <i>Wahyu Widodo, I Nyoman Sudana Degeng, Marthen Pali, Imanuel Hitipeuw</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 454-479
Religiosity and Resilience in Students of the Faculty of Catholic Religious Education <i>Ronika Tindaon, Kartika Nur Fathiyah, Yohanes Engelbertus Paji</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 480-492
Development of a Model for Social Conflict Intentions in Urban Communities as Early Warning Systems <i>Hadji Suyono, Lismawati Lismawati</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 493-512
Family Resilience Key Components in Javanese, Bataknese, and Minangnese Married Adults: Multivariate Analysis <i>Veronica Kristiyani, Khusnul Khatimah, Rahmah Rezki Elvika, Lely Nur Azizah, Nurul Mukhlisah, Sri Redatin Retno Pudjiati</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 513-530
Fear of failure and Entrepreneurial intentions in University Students <i>Mutmainnah Mutmainnah, Ismarli Muis, Andi Nasrawaty Hamid</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 531-554
Entrepreneurial Intentions in Higher Education from the Analysis of Psychological, Human and Social Capitals: A Systematic Literature Review <i>Nofrans Eka Saputra, Johannes Johannes, Syahmardi Yacob, Tona Aurora Lubis</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 555-584
The Influence of Self-Efficacy and Love of Work on Teacher Work Engagement in the Frontier, Outermost, Disadvantaged (3T) Regions of Sanggau Regency, West Kalimantan <i>Aulia Aulia, Annisaul Hamidah, Ajeng Dwi Retno Ambar Danastrri</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 585-606
The Influence of Parent-Child Attachment and Peer Attachment on Adolescent Aggressive Behavior <i>Risa Novia Wati, Farida Agus Setiawati, See Too Kay Leng</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 607-621
Husnuzan, Social Comparison, and Social Anxiety in Emerging Adults Social Media Users <i>Putri Mellani Alaska, Fuad Nashori, Muhamad Uyun</i>	<a href="#">PDF</a> 622-644
Forgiving Others towards Self-Happiness: A Meta-Analysis Review	<a href="#">PDF</a>

**QUICK LINKS**

- Author Guideline
- Editorial Boards
- Reviewers
- Online Submissions
- Abstracting and Indexing
- Publication Ethics
- Visitor Statistics
- Contact Us

**TEMPLATE**

**USER**

Username

Password

Remember me

[Login](#)

**TOOLS**

**JOURNAL CONTENT**

Search

Search Scope

[Search](#)

**Browse**

- By Issue
- By Author
- By Title
- Other Journals

**FONT SIZE**

**CURRENT ISSUE**

ATOM 1.0

RSS 2.0

RSS 1.0



Self-Compassion and Psychological Well-Being among NonLocal Students: The Mediating Role of Resilience

[PDF](#)

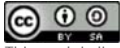
Wilhelmina Yubilia Maris, Kartika Nur Fathiyah

671-688

JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL, HEALTH, COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY  
Program Pascasarjana Magister Psikologi  
Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta  
Penerbit UAD Press

ISSN Printed 2088-3129 ISSN Online 2460 8467  
EMAIL: [jehcp@psy.uad.ac.id](mailto:jehcp@psy.uad.ac.id)

00343356



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

[View My Stats](#)



## JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL, HEALTH, COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY

UAD PRESS

P-ISSN : 24608467 <> E-ISSN : 24608467 Subject Area : Health, Education



0

Impact



678

Google Citations



Sinta 2

Current Accreditation

[Google Scholar](#) [Garuda](#) [Website](#) [Editor URL](#)

History Accreditation

2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025

**Garuda**

[Google Scholar](#)

### [âI Won't Shop Anywhere Else!â: Tokopedia Customer's Love and Trust](#)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 1-16](#)

2023 [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.24935](#) [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

### [A Qualitative Study to Explore the Construct of Communication Skills in Middle Childhood](#)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 107-127](#)

2023 [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.25684](#) [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

### [Phubbing in Millennial Generation: Influence of Fear of Missing Out and Self Control](#)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 220-235](#)




2023 [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.25001](#) [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

### [Can Learning Agility Predict Students's Academic Burnout During Distance Learning](#)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 17-32](#)

2023 [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.25098](#) [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[The Early-Stage Development and Content Validity Examination of Ubaya Vocational Interest Inventory](#)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan  [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 128-141](#)  
📅 2023  [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.25379](#)  [Accred : Sinta 2](#)




### **ADHD among Indonesian Primary School Students: Measurement and Prevalence**

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan  [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 236-251](#)  
📅 2023  [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.26044](#)  [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

### **Psychometric Properties of a Newly Online Work Aptitude Test: Fatorâs Endurance and Speed Test**

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan  [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 33-51](#)  
📅 2023  [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.25292](#)  [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

### **Problematic Smartphone Use in Adolescents: Are Parentsâ Digital Competence, Parentsâ Negative Attitudes, and Perceived Parental Efficacy Important?**

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan  [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 142-158](#)  
📅 2023  [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.25129](#)  [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

### **Online-Based MBSR Group Intervention to Reduce Anxiety and Perceived Stress in Scholars Who Work on Undergraduate Thesis**

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan  [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 252-274](#)  
📅 2023  [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.24980](#)  [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

### **The Effect of Hope and Self-Efficacy on Employee Burnout**

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan  [Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology VOL 12 NO 1 MARCH 2023 52-77](#)  
📅 2023  [DOI: 10.12928/jehcp.v1i1.23550](#)  [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[View more ...](#)