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Family Resilience in Moslem Population: Factors Contribute and Outcomes

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ABSTRACT

Family resilience can be defined as the ability of a family to respond positively to an adverse situation and emerge from the situation feeling strengthened, more resourceful, and more confident than its prior state. This research tries to analyze family resilience in Moslem population, including its dimensions, working models, and the individual and family characteristics that contribute to family resilience. As the biggest Moslem population in the world, Indonesian Moslem can be representative to explain the concept of family resilience in Moslem population. We hypothesized that some factors, namely: (a) protective factors: religiosity, family communication, family values, and (b) risk factor: stress, may contribute to the formation of family resilience. We also hypothesized the outcomes of family resilience in Moslem population, such: well-being and radicalism. Participants are Moslems from randomized area in Indonesia (N=406). The data analyzed by Structural Equation Modelling (SEM). Result shows that (a) family communication and family values significantly contribute to well-being and radicalism, mediating by family resilience, (b) religiosity and stress significantly have direct contribution to radicalism, without mediated by family resilience, (c) family communication and stress significantly have direct contribution to well-being, without mediated by family resilience.

Keywords: family resilience, Moslem's family resilience, religiosity, radicalism, well-being, family communication, family values