Validity and Reliability of the Malay Version of Duke University Religion Index (DUREL-M) Among A Group of Nursing Student

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Abstract

Background: Duke University Religion Index (DUREL) is a brief and easy to use instrument for measurement of religious commitment. Objective: The aim of this study was to validate the Malay version of DUREL (DUREL-M) among a group of nursing students. Methods: This is a cross-sectional validation study conducted in a nursing school involved a group of year 1 nursing students. The students were given the Malay version of DUREL, Malay version of General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), Malay version of Brief COPE, Malay version of Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS21), English version of DUREL. A week later, they were again given the Malay version of DUREL. Results: The instrument displayed good parallel reliability (0.70), test-retest reliability (0.68) (Spearman’s rho, p<0.01) and fair internal consistency (Cronbach’s alpha = 0.45). The positive correlation with the positive items in Brief COPE and negative correlation with the Malay version of GHQ and DASS confirmed its validity. Exploratory factor analysis using principle component extraction indicated that a single factor structure of the S-items DUREL-M. Conclusions: The Malay version of DUREL demonstrated good psychometric properties in measuring religious commitment among a group of nursing student. It could be used on young educated Malaysian adolescents.

Keywords: Religious commitment; Validation; Malay version; Psychometric properties

Introduction

Religion involves beliefs, practices and rituals related to the sacred. Religious commitment is defined as the degree to which a person adheres to his or her religious values, beliefs, and practices and uses them in daily living. Religious commitment has been operationalized and measured in several ways, including participation in religious organizations, the degree of participation in religious activities (such as frequency of attending church), the attitudes and importance of religious experience, and belief in traditional religious creeds.¹