

RESEARCH

Open Access



Psychometric properties of dyadic data from the Marital Quality Scale of Indonesian Javanese couples

Siti Rohmah Nurhayati¹ , Farida Agus Setiawati^{2*} , Rizki Nor Amelia³ and Lara Fridani⁴

Abstract

Background Researchers have demonstrated that various measurement concepts and dimensions depend on context and timing.

Objectives The current study aimed to determine the psychometric properties of the Javanese couples' marital quality scale based on validity and reliability

Methods In total 840 participants or 420 marital dyad from Java, Indonesia, were involved in this study. The psychometrics properties scale was analyzed using exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, convergent and discriminant analysis, and composite reliability.

Results The exploratory factor analysis found relationship quality to consist of support, physical proximity, warmth, communication, acceptance and respect, role sharing, and responsibility factors. Well-being quality consists of happiness, harmony, and problem-solving. The fit of the measurement model was obtained using confirmatory factor analysis. The fit model was also found in the husband's and wife's groups, with no differences between them. The high correlations between wife-husband factors also proved the validity based on convergent and discriminant evidence. The reliability coefficient was high for each dimension and construct.

Discussion This analysis shows that the marital quality scale developed has information on psychometric properties that can be useful for researchers and the practitioners using the marital quality instrument of Javanese couples in particular.

Keywords Javanese marriage, Marital quality, Psychometric property, Relationship, Well-being

Introduction

Considering the global increase in divorce rates, the study of marital quality has attracted widespread attention as an important research area (Razak et al., 2015). In Indonesia, divorce rates increased by 5% during the COVID-19 pandemic, with this increase mostly ascribed to economic difficulties (Fauziah et al., 2020). Family disharmony also played a significant role due to an imbalance between solitary activities and time spent together, domestic violence, changes in communication patterns, and the age factor in fostering a household. In Indonesia, the majority of divorces are filed by couples who are already married between 31 and 40 years old (Yumarni

*Correspondence:

Farida Agus Setiawati
farida_as@uny.ac.id

¹ Department of Psychology, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Jl. Colombo No.1 Karangmalang, Sleman, Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia

² Department of Psychology, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Jl. Colombo No. 1 Karangmalang, Sleman, Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia

³ Department of Integrated Sciences, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Sekaran Kec Gunung Pati, Semarang 50229, Indonesia

⁴ Department of Early Childhood Education, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Jl. Rawamangun Muka Raya No. 11, RT 11/Rw 14, Jakarta, Timur, Indonesia

& Suhartini, 2019) and have been married for less than 5 years (Kendhawati & Purba, 2019). The cause, generally, is marital conflict (Apriliani & Nurwanti, 2020; Thomas & Maria, 2021). Many divorces occur in the early stages of marriage due to the couple's failure to develop marital quality.

Marital quality is an individual's subjective, global assessment of their relationship and behavior (Fincham & Bradbury, 1987); good marital quality is one way to prevent divorce. The high divorce rate indicates that many married couples have not been able to develop good marital quality (Setiawati & Nurhayati, 2020), even though divorce is a major stressor for everyone involved, with negative consequences for the mental and physical health of all family members (Damota, 2019). A meta-analysis found that good marital quality will also have a positive impact on health (Carr et al., 2014). Moreover, they found marital quality to be very closely related to self-evaluations of one's whole life (reflected in judgments of life satisfaction) and moment-to-moment experiences of happiness while performing daily activities.

Marital quality can be measured in various ways, such as self-report measures, which are most commonly used by researchers (Delatorre & Wagner, 2020). The other way is by recording a video of a couple discussing their relationship's problems, then coding the recording to identify behaviors indicating high marital quality or supportive behavior and behaviors indicating low marital quality, such as hostile or withdrawn behavior (Thomas & Fletcher, 2003). Regardless of the method, the measurement of marital quality generally has either clinical objectives used to identify marital problems, or basic research objectives used to test theories related to the function and associated behaviors of marriage (Johnson, 1995).

Some theories in the field of psychology are related to culture, loaded with values, and consider the characteristics of a particular region (Bretherton, 2015). Therefore, psychological phenomena must be understood in their ecological, historical, philosophical, religious, and cultural contexts (Broman, 2005; Bulanda & Brown, 2007; Kim et al., 2006; Riveros Munévar et al., 2021). In this context, marital quality studies align with the theory of psychology, which is based on indigenous culture and indigenous realities. In other words, indigenous psychology is relevant to marital quality, considering that research has demonstrated that the dimensions of marital quality can vary according to the context in which the research is conducted (Allendorf & Ghimire, 2013; Hassebrauck & Fehr, 2002; Verhofstadt et al., 2006; Xiong et al., 2016). The marital quality dimension is not universal, but it is affected by context and time. Furthermore, marital quality has been measured as part of longitudinal and cross-sectional studies (Aggarwal et al., 2017;

Brauner-Otto et al., 2020; James, 2015; Johnson, 1995; Kronmüller et al., 2011; Liu et al., 2021; Lo et al., 2017; Rohrbaugh et al., 2006; Stokes, 2017; Tracy & Utz, 2020).

In the current study, we determined marital quality by drawing on the Indonesian concept of "quality" or "the level of good and bad things." Quality of marriage was defined as good or bad based on certain criteria (Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2012). In Indonesia, the concept of marriage extends beyond the relationship between a man and woman and encompasses the realms of religion and culture. According to s. 1 of the Marriage Law 1974 (UU), the goal of marriage is to build a happy and eternal household based on the one and only God. For this reason, marriage requirements reflect religion-based rules which are recorded by the Ministry of Religion. Further, local culture may affect marriage customs. For example, the Javanese Religious wedding ceremony is an important element of marriage as it serves as a foundation for a sincere, loving relationship between women and men (Roibin, 2015). Likewise, Javanese religious and cultural teachings regulate husband–wife relationships, relationships with children, and relationships between family members and the community (Sumarto., 2020). Thus, in Java, religion and culture play an important role in establishing the values needed for a good quality marriage. The current study focuses on local conceptualizations of a good marriage and recognizes that the concept of a happy family is not located at an individual level but is conceptualized within the Indonesian social system.

In this study, Javanese culture was chosen, as its people form the largest ethnic group in Indonesia and have a relatively well-established history and unique marital characteristics. As a Southeast Asian indigenous group, most Javanese people still sanctify marriage as a holy event that should be treated with respect. Furthermore, once a couple marries, the wife's role is seen as fulfilling her husband's demands rather than having demands of her own (Wismanto, 2011). This kind of belief is based on a patriarchal system that treats a wife as a *kanca wingking*, or "friend from behind": Javanese marriage customs positions women behind, or at a lower position, than their husbands (Handayani & Novianto, 2004; Magnis-Suseno, 2001; Putri & Lestari, 2015). *Kanca wingking* also means that women must always encourage and support their husbands. This belief is related to Javanese culture, which commands women to obey their husbands, as illustrated in the saying *suwarga nunut neraka katut*, or "follow to heaven also to hell." If a husband goes to heaven, his wife will also go to heaven; however, if a husband goes to hell, even though his wife has the right to enter heaven because of her good deeds, she will not go to heaven because she has to follow her husband wherever he goes (Putri & Lestari, 2015). Javanese culture also

places honorific value in treating the wife as *sigaraning nyowo*, or “half of the soul”—her husband’s soulmate in life (Mardiana, 2017). These various terms indicate that marriage has many values in Javanese culture that must be implemented according to their respective roles.

The concept that seems to discriminate the women is only evolved in the public area as something that is ideal for Javanese culture. However, in social reality, it is not necessarily in accordance with the ideal picture of a husband and wife relationship (Magnis-Suseno, 2001). In real-life practice, it needs to be determined by the situation or “*ndelok kahanan*” (Handayani & Novianto, 2004). The existence of a cultural shift also affects husband and wife relations at this time to become more egalitarian (Nurhayati, 2017). In the past, the husband, as the head of the family, contributed most to making a decision, but now it has shifted to a joint decision of husband and wife (Murniatmo et al., 1996).

Sunarti et al. (2005) have conducted research about marital quality in Indonesia using Conger and Glen’s theory (Keating et al., 1995). The construct of the instrument consists of dimensions such as marital satisfaction and happiness. The indicators include many factors such as commitment, trust, marital value, communication, family togetherness, equality, relationship with extended family, expression of affection, love, sexual relations, equality of interest, economy, and family income. The Enrich Marital Satisfaction Scale (Fowers & Olson, 1993) has also been modified for use in Indonesia (Istiqomah & Mukhlis., 2015). Other scholars (Soraiya et al., 2016) have used Hazan and Shaver (1987) to measure marital relations based on attachment behavior, which was divided into security, avoidance, and anxiety dimensions.

Previous studies on marital quality have been conducted with a sample of Javanese people. However, research on Javanese people’s marital quality, which is based on Javanese culture, is relatively limited, particularly regarding marital quality instruments. The construct of marital quality has been studied by involving people from one of the regions in Java, Yogyakarta (Nurhayati, 2017; Nurhayati & Helmi, 2019). The concept was built using mixed-method research with a sequential exploratory design that distinguished marital quality from the dimensions of marital relationship quality and marital well-being quality. These concepts were explored qualitatively using an open-ended questionnaire and tested in a measurement model that resulted in several separate marital quality indicators in two dimensions. The quality relation included the interpersonal processes demonstrating the existence of connectedness between husbands and wives, manifested through support, attachment, cooperation, communication, warmth, and acceptance between husbands and wives. Well-being

quality emphasizes the intrapersonal connection between spouses, based on the indicators of happiness/peace, harmony, and problem-solving. The current study refers to Nurhayati (2017) but focuses on a broader research subject, that is Javanese culture.

Differences in the subject of the measurement sample of instruments have resulted in the development of different constructs and psychometric properties. The fundamental psychometric properties in assessing the standard of measurement from the American Educational Research Association (AERA), American Psychological Association (APA), and National Council on Measurement in Education (NCME), are validity and reliability (Dardick & Mislevy, 2016; Fietzer & Ponterotto, 2015; Furr & Bacharach, 2014; Lovler & Miller, 2016). The validity of the instrument must be supported by evidence from empirical research, and evidence for the validity measure instrument can be evaluated based on the internal structure and relations with other variables.

A study using the Kansas Marital Satisfaction Marital Scale demonstrated evident validity from a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and the reliability from internal consistency, inter-item correlations, and corrected item-total correlations (Omani-Samani et al., 2018). In another study, the construct of marital quality in Ghana resulted from a factor loading of 0.5, also as the coefficient reliability (Miller & Kannae, 1999). Additionally, a study on the marital quality scale from 150 Agartala women who have been married demonstrated the reliability of internal consistency 0.91 and test-retest reliability 0.83 (Bhattacharjee & Banik, 2016). The validity of the Chinese marital quality scale has also been examined using exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses, discriminant validity, and reliability (Huiping Zhang et al., 2013). Marital quality in urban China has been examined using 15 positive marital quality (PMQ) items and five negative marital quality (NMQ) items or marital instability and demonstrated the reliability of the PMQ 0.93 and NMQ 0.83 (Huiping Zhang, 2015). In Germany, a property psychometric study involving 1431 respondents used an exploratory and fit model of a confirmatory factor analysis as evidence of the instrument’s validity. The coefficient of Cronbach’s alpha was 0.94 demonstrating high reliability (Zimmermann et al., 2019).

In existing studies, the concept of marital quality tends to adapt to existing research, even though the dimensions of marital quality may vary due to different contexts in which the research is conducted, and several psychometric properties are evidence. Therefore, a clear understanding of the marital quality of Javanese people in Indonesia, a large region dominated mainly by Javanese people, is essential. Based on the above discussion, this study aimed to determine the psychometric properties

of Javanese marital quality. The psychometric properties focused on the evidence of validity based on internal structure, convergent, and discriminant analysis. Reliability estimates were also measured in this study to determine how the internal consistency of the measurement results score the marital quality instrument was produced.

Methods

Participants

The data source or population of this study was taken from married Javanese people living in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Solo, Banyumas, and Pekalongan. The four regions have fulfilled several criteria as being representative of Javanese people as they are the central area of Javanese culture (Yogyakarta and Solo), mountainous regions (Banyumas), or coastal areas (Pekalongan). Eight hundred forty Javanese participants (420 marital dyads) were involved in this research. The average age of the participants was 42 years in study one and 44 years in study 2, and they have been married, on average, for 17 and 19 years. Most participants had a secondary school background education level, followed by primary and graduate background education. Most participants identified themselves as Javanese in high and moderate. Table 1 presents the demographic data of the participants. The research sample selection was determined using a multi-stage random sampling technique. The first stage was to perform randomization based on the clusters or sub-districts, and the second stage was to perform randomization on a village or urban village.

Instruments

The marital quality scale consists of 57 items divided into 39 items of relation quality and 18 items of well-being. The specification of the study instruments is written in Table 2. For example, the items representing *communication with each other*, “I and my partner used to exchange experiences.” The item represents acceptance, “I and my partner need each other.” and the item represents *problem-solving*, “When there is a family problem, we solve it together.” This scale has adequate validity based on the content, proven by Aiken’s score moving between 0.82 and 0.97, with a mean for all items of 0.91. The result from trials on 256 Yogyakarta citizens obtained that the power on relation dimensional items is shifting between 0.228 and 0.635, with a mean of 0.456. Meanwhile, on well-being, dimensional items are turning between 0.475 and 0.744, with a mean of 0.657. The construct reliability has already met the standard of 0.824 for the relation construct, and 0.802 for the well-being construct.

The instrument uses a Likert scale, and the research subjects were asked to respond to the statement items on a scale of 1 to 5. The scores were 1 = very inappropriate, 2 = inappropriate, 3 = neutral, 4 = appropriate, and 5 = very appropriate. For example, in the statement item, “My partner and I care about each other,” if the participant responded with “very inappropriate,” this suggests that they (the husband and wife) do not care about each other. Therefore, the participant was assigned a score of 1. If the participant’s response was “very appropriate,” their response indicated that the couple cared for each other, and the response was assigned a score of 5.

Table 1 Demographic of the participants

Demographic	Study 1				Study 2			
	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Mean	SD
Age	20	69	42	10.46	19	75	44	11
Marital age	1	60	17	0.16	1	60	19	11.55
Number of children	0	7	2	1.15	0	7	2	1.25
Sex (frequency)								
Male	214 (53.5%)				205 (47%)			
Female	186 (46.5%)				235 (53%)			
Educational level n (frequency)								
No school	1 (0.25%)				4 (0.91%)			
Primary	87 (21.75%)				105 (23.86%)			
Secondary	254 (63.5%)				290 (65.91%)			
Graduate	58 (16.5%)				41 (9.32%)			
Javanese identification (frequency)								
Low	33 (8.3%)				66 (15%)			
Middle	195 (48.8%)				140 (31.8%)			
High	172 (43.5%)				234 (53.2%)			

Table 2 Measuring instrument specifications

Components	Aspects	Indicator	No items
Relationship quality	Attachment and warmth	Communication between husband and wife	1–3
		Mutual understanding between husband and wife	4–6
		Mutual trust between husband and wife	7–9
		Mutual love between husband and wife	10–12
		Complementing each other	13–15
		Maintaining togetherness	16–18
	Respect	Maintaining sexual life	19–21
		Mutual respect between husband and wife	22–24
		Reciprocal support between husband and wife	25–27
	Cooperation	Mutual acceptance between husband and wife	28–30
		Role sharing in domestic matters	31–33
		Carrying out respective roles with responsibility	34–36
Well-being quality	Harmony	Solving the family problems together	37–39
		Minimum conflict	40–42
	Peace	Solving the family problems	43–45
		Peaceful feeling	46–48
	Happiness	Comfortable feeling	49–52
		Feeling grateful of the marriage	52–54
		Feeling happy of the marriage	55–57

Procedure

This study used a quantitative method to observe the psychometric properties of Javanese people through a marital quality instrument. The data were collected using the marital quality scale created by Nurhayati (2017), based on the Yogyakarta people. The researchers have been permitted to use this instrument to measure marital quality on a larger scale, namely Javanese people. Before being asked to respond to the measurement tools, the respondents were offered their willingness to be research respondents by signing an informed consent sheet and stating that they were willing to complete the instruments honestly, as experienced in their households. The data were collected only for research purposes, and participants' identities remained confidential. Participants had the option of providing their own pseudonyms.

Statistical analysis plan

The psychometric properties of Javanese people in the instrument were analyzed based on validity and reliability. The evidence of support validity was studied using factor analysis, convergent, and discriminant. An exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) were performed to construct the measurement. The EFA was performed to reduce the data and determine the number of factors that underlined the measuring instrument. The interpretation of the EFA results began by examining the correlation matrix. Tabachnick and Fidell (2001) recommend that good items have a

minimum correlation coefficient of 0.3. The analysis was continued by examining the sampling adequacy through the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO-MSA). Generally, KMO values above 0.5 indicate sufficient samples. Bartlett's test of sphericity was also used to determine whether the correlation matrix was not an identity matrix if it was significant ($\text{sig} < .05$), and the factor analysis could be continued.

Data extraction was used to simplify the number of variables or items based on the similarity of the underlying properties. The extraction method can be in the form of non-iterative estimation (principal component method, principal factor method, image analysis, and Harris' canonical factor analysis) and iteration (maximal likelihood, unweighted least squares, iterative principal component, and alpha factor analysis). Both models can be analyzed using a large sample. In turn, this research used the principal component method. The number of factors from EFA based on an eigenvalue is more than 1, and each factor has more than three items (Hair et al., 2019). Factor rotation was used to obtain the factor loading pattern to achieve a better interpretation. The final step was to determine which items were included in which factors and, at the same time, name new factors based on the grouping of items. For loading items into factors, Plucker (2003) demonstrated that many researchers had used a factor loading limit of 0.30; however, in the end, researchers need to consider the convenience factor when determining the cut-off for the interpretation. In this study,

item loading into the factor was based on a loading factor of more than 0.3, the largest loading factor, and the suitability of the content items to put it into one dimension.

The factors formed from the results of the EFA were then analyzed using a CFA. It can be used when researchers have theoretical or empirical knowledge about the structure of the underlying latent variables (Schivinski, 2013). The CFA was carried out using the Jamovi program. The results of the analysis were obtained by examining the data analyzed with the fit of the theoretical construct based on the index of the fit model. There are various fit index models as reported by the program, including root means square error of approximation (RMSEA), standardized root mean square residual (SRMR), Tucker-Lewis index (TLI), Bentler-Bonett Normed Fit Index (NFI), and Comparative Fit Index (CFI) (Hu & Bentler, 1999; Montoya & Edwards, 2021).

The confirmatory factor analysis multi-group on man or husband and woman or wife has been conducted on a latent variable. The Latent was obtained from the previous EFA Analysis. The invariance models of the multi-group were reported from the index of the fit model. The differences between the two models could be calculated from the difference in chi-square and CFI. The chi-square value of the model difference, which is lower than the chi-square table by 5%, indicates that H_0 is accepted. There is an invariance model between groups. The CFI comparison value between the two models that are above 0.01 indicates H_0 rejected. There is a difference in the value of the model fit (Cheung & Rensvold, 2002). The baseline, unconstrained, and constraints model fit were calculated to determine the differences between groups. Several constraint parameters are loading factor, threshold, mean, and residue.

In this study, the reliability estimation of instruments was carried out by analyzing Alpha Cronbach and McDonald's Omega (McDonald, 1999). The reliability is a coefficient of reliability based on the analysis of the variability in each dimension. Coefficient alpha was conducted to estimate the reliability of each dimension. The reliability estimates the reliability of composite scores using structural equation modeling (SEM) for non-homogeneous components (Widhiarso & Ravand, 2014). As it is developed under the SEM framework, the construct reliability coefficient can be trusted when applied to large samples (Raykov, 1997).

Results

Construct measurement

The data of this research was carried out simultaneously with as many as 840 respondents (420 pairs of husband and wife). EFA analysis was carried out with 400 respondents who were taken randomly, and the

remaining 440 were used for CFA analysis. The EFA were analyzed to explore the construct of Javanese people's marital quality. The instrument consisted of 39 items on the dimension of Relations Quality and 18 items on the dimension of well-being quality. All items had a correlation coefficient and eigenvalue above 0.3. Based on these criteria, the items were interrelated and could be used in the data reduction of factor analysis. The analysis was continued by examining sampling adequacy through the KMO-MSA. The KMO-MSA values for the dimensions of relationship quality and well-being quality were 0.939 and 0.929, respectively. The analysis demonstrated the significance of Bartlett's test of sphericity < 0.00 for each dimension tested. Accordingly, these requirements were met because the significance level was below 0.05. Because the KMO-MSA and Bartlett's test of sphericity requirements were fulfilled, the factor analysis could be continued.

The next step was to determine the number of factors. Based on these eigenvalues, the dimension of relationship quality was composed of seven factors with a total contribution (cumulative variance) of 61.839%, while the dimension of well-being quality was composed of three factors with a total contribution of 65.78%. A summary of the results of exploratory factor analysis for each dimension is presented in Tables 3 and 4. Furthermore, each factor was named according to the meaning of its constituent items and also was adjusted to the specifications of the instrument as shown in the tables.

The factors formed from the EFA results were then analyzed using a CFA, and the data (440) were analyzed to test this construct. A CFA was performed using the maximum likelihood estimation. The theoretical construct consists of the dimensions of relationship quality and quality of well-being. The first dimension consisted of seven indicators: support, physical proximity, acceptance and respect, communication, warmth, sharing role, and responsibility. The dimension of well-being quality consists of three indicators: happiness, problem-solving, and harmony.

Various match indices were reported from the output analysis, and the suitability of the constructed model was determined using various criteria: RMSEA = 0.066 (< 0.08), SRMR = 0.055 (< 0.08), CFI = 0.99 (> 0.9), TLI = 0.99 (> 0.9), and NFI = 0.98 (> 0.9). Based on the criteria, it can be concluded that the data fit the Javanese marital quality model. All items had a significant estimator ($z > 1.96$ and $p < 0.05$).

The measurement of invariance multi-group has been analyzed from the fit model. There is a fit model from SRMR (< 0.08), CFI (> 0.9), TLI (> 0.9), and NFI (> 0.9). The model of measuring marital quality fits the group of husbands and wives. Each observed variable can also

Table 3 The factors and items of the dimension relations

No item	Factor loading						
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7
1				0.553			
2				0.591			
3				0.673			
4				0.67			
5				0.587			
6				0.688			
7					0.695		
8					0.68		
9					0.666		
10					0.539		
11					0.367		
12					0.386		
13	0.437						
14			0.555				
15			0.627				
16		0.617					
17		0.714					
18		0.74					
19		0.676					
20		0.71					
21		0.734					
22			0.529				
23			0.449				
24	0.589						
25	0.522						
26	0.574						
27	0.46						
28	0.451						
29			0.641				
30			0.679				
31							0.742
32							0.555
33							0.488
34						0.652	
35						0.739	
36						0.621	
37	0.714						
38	0.709						
39	0.577						
Eigenvalue	4.607	4.152	4.008	3.608	3.202	2.483	2.056
Variance factor %	11.813	10.647	10.276	9.251	8.211	6.367	5.273
Cumulative variance %	11.813	22.461	32.737	41.989	50.199	56.566	61.839
Name of factor	Support	Physical proximity	Accept and respect	Communi-cation	Warmth	Role sharing	Responsi-bility

estimate the latent variable ($z > 1.96$ and $p < 0.05$). The difference in chi-square from the baseline, unconstrained, and constrained model was less than the chi-square

table by 5%. The CFI multi-group difference is less than 0.01, indicating that H_0 accepted. There are invariance models between groups or was not the difference in the

Table 4 The factors and items of the well-being dimension

No item	Factor loading		
	F8	F9	F10
40			0.851
41			0.869
42			0.445
43		0.622	
44		0.843	
45		0.842	
46	0.663		
47		0.367	
48	0.681		
49	0.772		
50	0.794		
51	0.759		
52	0.817		
53	0.839		
54	0.793		
55	0.826		
56	0.496		
57	0.822		
Eigenvalue	6.587	2.669	2.584
Variance factor %	36.593	14.829	14.358
Cumulative variance %	36.593	51.422	65.78
Name of factor	Happiness	Problem-solving	Harmony

measurement model in the two groups of husband and wife. Table 5 shows the fit and the calculation of the invariance models between groups.

Convergent and discriminant analysis

The 420 dyadic data from the first and second studies were paired and analyzed to determine convergent and discriminant evidence. The correlation between the husband-and-wife factors can prove this validity, and the high correlation on the same factor between the

husband-and-wife factors, compared to the correlation coefficient with other factors, demonstrated high evidence supporting validity. Likewise, the lower correlation coefficient for the correlation of different factors proved the discriminant of this measure. The coefficients of inter-dimensional correlation coefficients are presented in Table 6.

Reliability estimation

Estimation reliability was analyzed on each dimension and composited for the whole instrument scale. The outcome of the reliability analysis of each dimension was using the alpha Cronbach formula and obtained the support result 0.91, physical proximity 0.86, acceptance and respect 0.83, communication 0.83, warmth 0.88, role sharing 0.81, responsibility 0.77, happiness 0.95, problem-solving 0.74, and harmony 0.76. Composite reliability is a method of measuring reliability based on the construct of the analysis variability in each dimension. Using the formula by McDonald (1999), the estimation of the reliability of relation quality was 0.901, and well-being was 0.853. The reliability estimation results in the study were good because they demonstrated each dimension with a reliability coefficient above 0.7. Based on these results, measurements of the marital quality of Javanese people’s instruments were consistent and trustworthy. These coefficients also point out the average extracted variant (AVE). The AVE relation quality was 0.567, and well-being was 0.659. These coefficients were at least 0.5, and this value indicates sufficient, which means that the latent variable can explain more than half of the indicators.

Discussion and conclusion

The marital quality instrument in this study was built from instruments that Nurhayati has researched in some parts of Java (Nurhayati, 2017). By extending the study targets, psychometric analysis of property was carried

Table 5 The invariance measurement model CFA between husband and wife

Label	χ^2	df	CFI	TLI	NFI	SRMR	RMSEA
Baseline (b)	188	34	0,947	0.930	0.936	0.038	0.102
Unconstrain (un)	237	76	0,945	0.935	0.922	0.051	0.098
Constrain (c)	266	96	0,942	0.945	–	0.056	0.090
$\Delta\chi^2$ un-c	29	$\Delta df = 20$	$\Delta\chi^2 < \chi^2_{table} 5\%$, Ho accepted				
$\Delta\chi^2$ b-uc	49	$\Delta df = 42$	$\Delta\chi^2 < \chi^2_{table} 5\%$, Ho accepted				
$\Delta\chi^2$ b-c	78	$\Delta df = 62$	$\Delta\chi^2 < \chi^2_{table} 5\%$, Ho accepted				
ΔCFI uc-c	0,003	< 0.01	Ho accepted				
ΔCFI b-uc	0,002	< 0.01	Ho accepted				
ΔCFI b-c	0,005	< 0.01	Ho accepted				

Table 6 The correlation coefficient between spouse factors

Husband	Wife									
	Sup	Phy	Accept	com	Warmth	Role	res	Happy	ps	Har
Sup	.643	.453	.512	.488	.484	.383	.417	.535	.369	.300
Phy	.463	.753	.530	.415	.421	.334	.328	.438	.313	.287
Accept	.636	.515	.703	.535	.543	.388	.454	.578	.454	.385
Com	.424	.315	.429	.581	.385	.217	.236	.320	.296	.220
warmth	.601	.406	.527	.578	.644	.351	.425	.564	.376	.279
Role	.537	.432	.490	.451	.433	.567	.436	.462	.375	.261
Res	.489	.388	.509	.385	.431	.445	.709	.420	.308	.301
Happy	.601	.469	.545	.515	.553	.416	.419	.690	.440	.348
Ps	.385	.335	.403	.357	.305	.286	.242	.368	.544	.342
Har	.311	.349	.387	.337	.253	.195	.283	.340	.372	.624

out to obtain a model for measuring the quality of marriage for the Javanese, who make up the majority of the Indonesian population. Evidence of content validity was based on previous research as stated in the methodology. The items in this study were made from the results of the concept of marital quality which was built from qualitative research. The evident validity based on the content with Aiken analysis shows that all items are valid. Because this study examines more psychometric properties of a broader target and the items used are good and describe the quality of marriage, the content validity of this study still uses the evidence of validity from Nurhayati’s research.

The results of the EFA describe the construct of the Javanese marital quality scale and support the validity. Based on the data analysis, the Javanese marital quality measurement model was constructed (Fig. 1). This was demonstrated by the results of the first study, in which the construct of measurement model by the exploratory factor analysis demonstrated the dimension of relationship quality with a total contribution of 61.84% consisting of seven factors: support, physical proximity, acceptance and respect, communication, warmth, role-sharing, and responsibility. The well-being quality dimension had a total contribution of 65.78% and consisted of three factors: happiness, problem-solving, and harmony. The dimensions obtained from the EFA are slightly different from the initial concept built on the specifications of the instrument. Support, physical proximity, role-sharing, and responsibility and problem-solving are formed factors that previously did not become the name of the formed factors.

Marital quality instruments in this study were built from the uniqueness of Javanese marriages in Indonesia. The analysis results obtained the instrument’s psychometric properties, measured by construct instrument,

convergent and discriminant analysis, and reliability. The construct of marital quality refers to the cultural concept (Munévar et al., 2021). The results of the construct validity analysis demonstrated that the Javanese marriage quality model could be built from the quality of relationships and the quality of well-being of husbands and wives, as obtained from several factors and the supporting items. The factor analysis identified factors that came from items grouped in the same term, and the CFA was used to test the construct of the measuring tool from the factors obtained by the EFA.

The CFA results obtained the fit measurement models on the marital quality construct. Relationship quality and well-being quality are the main components that shape marriage quality. The high quality of the relationship resulted in a high quality of well-being, and vice versa. Although the two dimensions were conceptually different in this model, relationship quality is a concept that involves other people, while the quality of well-being is an individual’s internal characteristics. Social relations are important for Javanese people, and this can be traced from expressions that indicate Javanese people’s social relations. Javanese people are known for the concepts of *guyub*, “harmony, friendly, cooperative,” and *sanak* “familiar relationship” (Sartono, 2010), demonstrating that they place great importance on harmony and social harmony (one component of harmony). The idiom *rukun agawe santosa kerah agawe bubrah*, or “harmony makes peace, the quarrel makes destruction,” a pillar of the order to make peace, demonstrates how Javanese people emphasize harmony. To maintain harmony in social relations, the Javanese people anticipate conflicts through teaching demonstrated by *wani ngalah luhur wekasane*, “want to give in, will get a high character,” or the person who concedes defeat will be nobler; another idiom state *sing uwis ya uwis*: “what happened was not necessary to

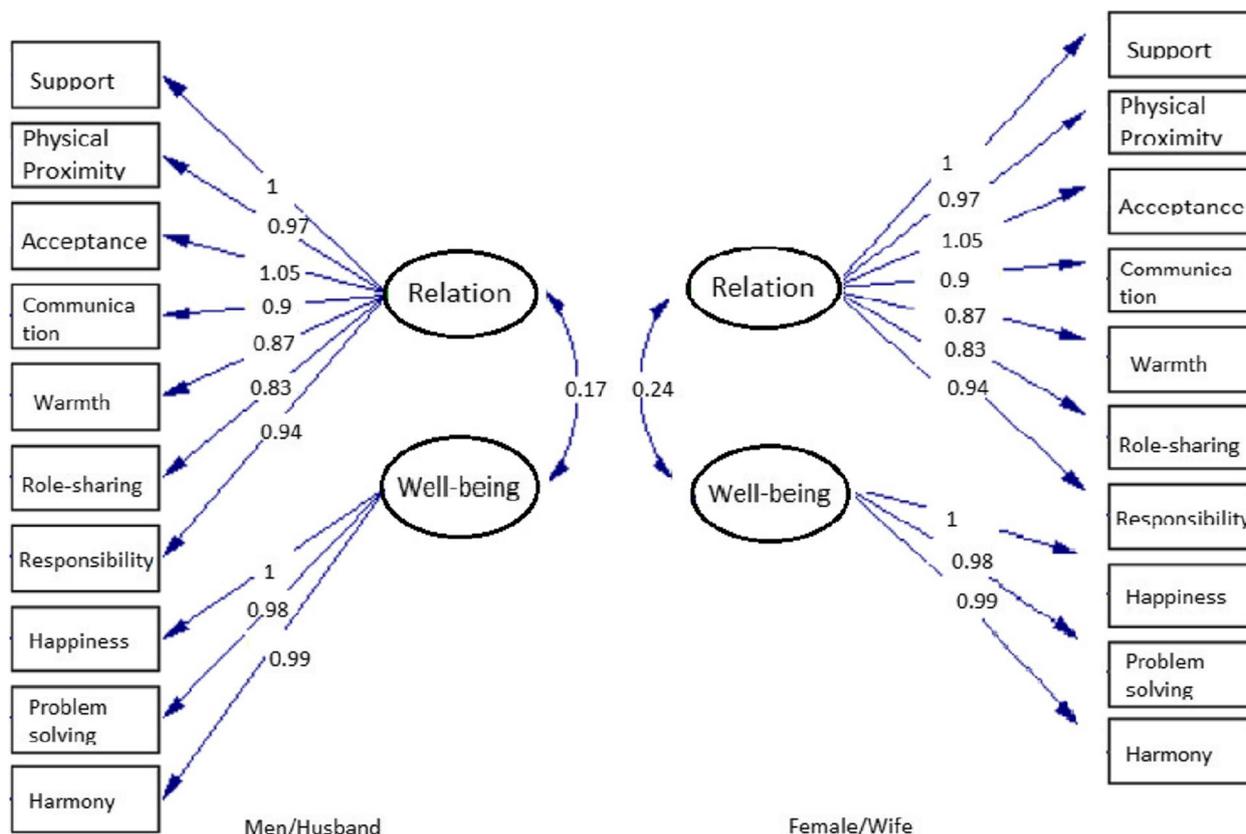


Fig. 1 Measurement model of marital quality scale Javanese couples multi-group

be questioned.” These are the consequences for Javanese people’s marriages, which tend to value harmonious relations and avoidance of conflict. A harmonious couple demonstrates that they can manage family problems to minimize conflict, create individual responsibilities, and feel happy in the family. Therefore, harmony is one of the benchmarks of a good marriage (Ajrin, 2017; Nurhayati, 2017), and the Javanese will make various efforts to maintain harmony in their households.

Well-being in Javanese marriages cannot be separated from peace between the husband and wife (Ajrin, 2017), which in turn has a positive effect on happiness. Related to this feeling, the Javanese expression *kamulyaning urip dumunung ana tentreming ati*, “the glory of life is in the peace of heart,” demonstrates the importance of a sense of peace. This is in line with research considering well-being as the main goal of marriage (Firat & Okanli, 2019; Newsom et al., 2003) and relates to how husbands and wives build relationships (Amani & Khosroshahi, 2020). This indicates a strong association between relationship status and well-being in this research.

The results of the multi-group measurement model research show that there is no difference in the fit of the model for husbands and wives. Convergent and

discriminant analysis shows a high correlation on the same dimensions between husbands and wives, compared to the relationship with other variables. Although the concept of Javanese marriage uses a patriarchal system, the results of this study show that the measurement model is suitable for groups of men and women, husband and wife both have the quality of marriage that can be seen in their relationship and well-being and their supporting aspects. The role of the wife, which began to shift by working in several public sectors, resulted in an equal relationship between husband and wife. A good relationship between husband and wife does not rule out the husband’s function as the head of the household and the wife’s function in managing the family. Good communication does not create the role of the husband must be higher than the wife. Good communication between husbands and wives will lead to a warm relationship (Firat & Okanli, 2019). Good communication, mutual acceptance, support, and collaborative problem-solving can bring about a happier and healthier family and an extended life (Liu & Waite, 2014; Robles, 2014; Slatcher & Schoebi, 2017; Zhang & Hayward, 2006).

This research instrument and the resulting information on psychometric properties can be helpful for researchers

studying the marital quality of Javanese couples in particular. This study has several limitations. First, the validity evidence in this study focuses on the validity evidence based on the internal structure, convergent, discriminant. It has yet to include other instruments to support the external criteria. Subsequent studies can enhance the validity, analyzing the relationship with other tests in the same or different construct.

Second, likewise, although the results of the construct reliability demonstrate that this measuring instrument is quite reliable, the measurement for estimating reliability can be re-examined. Suppose further studies want to develop this measurement scale. In that case, those studies could use test-retest and alternate form reliability to complement Javanese quality marital psychometric property information. That also applied to the efforts to estimate the reliability method can be made by collecting the data again to obtain test-retest reliability.

Third, the results were determined using a self-report questionnaire, which allows for high social desirability but allows for dishonest responses. An explanation of the importance of answering honestly needs to be emphasized before working on this instrument so that respondents answer as they are. Consequently, the measurement results obtained will truly produce a true picture of the quality of marriage.

Fourth, a quality marital instrument was designed based on the concept of the marital in Javanese culture, which only consists of a husband-and-wife relationship. This instrument needs to be adjusted if it is to be used for couples with husband-wife characteristics that are not Javanese, including homosexual and heterosexual couples.

Although this study has some limitations, it has some practical implications. The instrument can be used to detect the quality of relationships and the well-being of husband and wife experiencing problems. The self-assessment instrument can be used by individuals to evaluate their marriage relationships. Furthermore, institutions dealing with divorce, such as the Department of Religion, can use the measurement for counseling or decision-making purposes for couples filing for divorce.

Abbreviations

AERA	American Educational Research Association
APA	American Psychological Association
NCME	National Council on Measurement in Education
CFA	Confirmatory factor analysis
EFA	Exploratory factor analysis
KMO-MSA	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy
PMQ	Positive marital quality
NMQ	Negative marital quality
RMSEA	Root mean square error of approximation
SRMR	Standardized root mean square residual
CFI	Comparative fit index

TLI	Tucker-Lewis index
NFI	Bentler-Bonett Normed Fit Index
AVE	Average extracted variance

Acknowledgements

Not applicable

Authors' contributions

All authors have been contributing to finishing the research and manuscript. SRN was responsible for making the concept of marital quality, constructing the research instruments, and discussing it in the manuscript. FAS was responsible for collecting the data and conceptualizing the article manuscripts. RNA analyzed the data and reported the result. LF explored the journal and translated the manuscript into the English language. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Authors' information

Siti Rohmah Nurhayati, Master and Doctor in Social Psychology. Lecturer of the Psychology Graduate Program at Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3747-108X.

Farida Agus Setiawati, Master in Psychometry and Doctor in Educational Research and Evaluation. Professor of the Psychology Graduate Program at Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0099-9179.

Rizki Nor Amelia, Master in Educational Research and Evaluation. Lecturer of the Science Education at Universitas Negeri Semarang. ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9128-9131.

Lara Firdani, Master and Doctor in Monash University, Lecturer of early childhood education programs at Universitas Negeri Jakarta. ORCID ID 0000-0002-8682-1023.

Funding

The multi-year research was supported by the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) of Indonesia (grand number 71/Penelitian/PD/UN34.21/2019 and 046/F4.1/AK.04.PT/2021).

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study design has been approved by the Health and Research Ethics Committee Universitas 'Aisyiah Yogyakarta No. 1855/KEP-UNISA/VII/2021 and all study participants provided informed consent.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Received: 20 June 2022 Accepted: 3 November 2023

Published online: 27 November 2023

References

- Aggarwal, S., Kataria, D., & Prasad, S. (2017). A comparative study of quality of life and marital satisfaction in patients with depression and their spouses. *Asian Journal of Psychiatry*, 30, 65–70. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajp.2017.08.003>.
- Ajrin, S. (2017). Kebahagiaan perkawinan isteri dalam konsep perempuan ideal Jawa [Wife's Marital Happiness in the Concept of the Javanese Ideal Woman]. *Kafa'ah: Journal of Gender Studies*, 7(1), 26. <https://doi.org/10.15548/jk.v7i1.167>.
- Allendorf, K., & Ghimire, D. J. (2013). Determinants of marital quality in an arranged marriage society. *Social Science Research*, 42(1), 59–70. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2012.09.002>.
- Amani, R., & Khosroshahi, A. S. (2020). The structural model of marital quality based on secure attachment style through the mediating role of

- self-compassion, resilience, and perspective-taking. *American Journal of Family Therapy*, 49(1), 16–36. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01926187.2020.1813653>.
- Apriliani, F. T., & Nurwanti, N. (2020). Pengaruh perkawinan muda terhadap ketahanan keluarga [The influence of young marriage on family resilience]. *Prosiding Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat/ Proceeding of Research and Community Service*, 7(1), 90. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v7i1.28141>.
- Bhattacharjee, A., & Banik, N. (2016). Quality of marital life among women of Agartala city. *Indian Journal of Positive Psychology*, 7(1), 144–146.
- Brauner-Otto, S. R., Axinn, W. G., & Ghimire, D. J. (2020). Parents' marital quality and children's transition to adulthood. *Demography*, 57(1), 195–220. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-019-00851-w>.
- Bretherton, R. (2015). Existential dimensions of positive psychology. In *Positive Psychology in Practice*, (pp. 47–59). John Wiley & Sons Inc.. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470939338>.
- Broman, C. L. (2005). Marital quality in black and white marriages. *Journal of Family Issues*, 26(4), 431–441. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X04272439>.
- Bulanda, J. R., & Brown, S. L. (2007). Race-ethnic differences in marital quality and divorce. *Social Science Research*, 36(3), 945–967. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2006.04.001>.
- Carr, D., Freedman, V. A., Cornman, J. C., & Schwarz, N. (2014). Happy marriage, happy life? Marital quality and subjective well-being in later life. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 76(5), 930–948. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12133>.
- Cheung, G. W., & Rensvold, R. B. (2002). Evaluating goodness-of-fit indexes for testing measurement invariance. *Structural Equation Modeling*, 9(2), 233–255.
- Damota, M. D. (2019). The effect of divorce on families' life. *Journal of Culture, Society and Development*, 48, 25–31. <https://doi.org/10.7176/JCSD/46-02>.
- Dardick, W. R., & Mislvey, R. J. (2016). Reweighting data in the spirit of Tukey: using bayesian posterior probabilities as rasch residuals for studying misfit. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 76(1), 88–113. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0013164415583351>.
- Delatorre, M. Z., & Wagner, A. (2020). Marital quality assessment: Reviewing the concept, instruments, and methods. *Marriage and Family Review*, 56(3), 193–216. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01494929.2020.1712300>.
- Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2012). *Kamus besar bahasa Indonesia [Indonesia Dictionary]*. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Fauziah, A. S. N., Fauzi, A. N., & Ainayah, U. (2020). Analisis maraknya perceraian pada masa Covid 19 [Analysis of the rise of divorce during the Covid 19 period]. *Mizan: Journal of Islamic Law*, 4(2), 181–192. <https://doi.org/10.32507/mizan.v4i2.838>.
- Fietzer, A. W., & Ponterotto, J. (2015). A psychometric review of instruments for social justice and advocacy attitudes. *Journal for Social Action in Counseling & Psychology*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.33043/jsacp.7.1.19-40>.
- Fincham, F. D., & Bradbury, T. N. (1987). The assessment of marital quality: a reevaluation. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 49(4), 797–809.
- Firat, M., & Okanlı, A. (2019). Assessing the relationship between marital satisfaction and conflict communication styles of married Turkish women. *Current Psychology*, 38(5), 1360–1367. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-017-9688-3>.
- Fowers, B. J., & Olson, D. H. (1993). Enrich marital satisfaction scale: A brief research and clinical tool. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 7(2), 176–185. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0893-3200.7.2.176>.
- Furr, R. M., & Bacharach, V. R. (2014). *Psychometrics and introduction*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publication Inc.
- Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2019). *Multivariate data analysis*, (8th ed.,). New Jersey: Pearson Education Inc.
- Handayani, C. S., & Novianto, A. (2004). *Kuasa wanita jawa [The power of Javanese woman]*. Yogyakarta: LKIS Pelangi Aksara.
- Hassebrauck, M., & Fehr, B. (2002). Dimensions of relationship quality. *Personal Relationships*, 9(3), 253–270. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-6811.00017>.
- Hazan, C., & Shaver, P. (1987). Interpersonal relations and group processes, romantic love conceptualized as an attachment process. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 52(3), 511–524.
- Hu, L. T., & Bentler, P. M. (1999). Cutoff criteria for fit indexes in covariance structure analysis: Conventional criteria versus new alternatives. *Structural Equation Modeling*, 6(1), 1–55. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1070519990540118>.
- Istiqomah, I., & Mukhlis. (2015). Hubungan antara religiusitas dengan kepuasan perkawinan [The relationship between religiosity and marital satisfaction]. *Journal of Psikologi UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau*, 11, 71–78.
- James, S. L. (2015). Variation in trajectories of women's marital quality. *Social Science Research*, 49, 16–30. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2014.07.010>.
- Johnson, D. R. (1995). Assessing marital quality in longitudinal and life course studies. *Family Assessment*, 10, 155–202.
- Keating, N. C., Conger, R. D., & Elder, G. H. (1995). Families in troubled times. adapting to change in Rural America. *Family Relations*, 44(1), 121. <https://doi.org/10.2307/584759>.
- Kendhawati, L., & Purba, F. D. (2019). Hubungan kualitas pernikahan dengan kebahagiaan dan kepuasan hidup pribadi: studi pada individu dengan usia pernikahan di bawah lima tahun di Bandung [The relationship of marital quality with happiness and personal life satisfaction: a study on individuals with marriage age below five years in Bandung]. *Jurnal Psikologi/Journal of Psychology*, 18(1), 106–115.
- Kim, U., Yang, K. S., & Hwang, K. (2006). *Indigenous and cultural psychology, understanding people in context, international and cultural psychology series*. Springer.
- Kronmüller, K. T., Backenstrass, M., Victor, D., Postelnicu, I., Schenkenbach, C., Joest, K., ... Mundt, C. (2011). Quality of marital relationship and depression: results of a 10-year prospective follow-up study. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 128(1–2), 64–71. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2010.06.026>.
- Liu, H., & Waite, L. (2014). Bad marriage, broken heart? Age and gender differences in the link between marital quality and cardiovascular risks among older adults. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 55(4), 403–423. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022146514556893>.
- Liu, H., Zhang, Z., & Zhang, Y. (2021). A national longitudinal study of marital quality and cognitive decline among older men and women. *Social Science & Medicine*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.114151>.
- Lo, B. C. Y., Zhao, Y., Kwok, A. W. Y., Chan, W., & Chan, C. K. Y. (2017). Evaluation of the psychometric properties of the Asian Adolescent Depression Scale and construction of a short form: An item response theory analysis. *Assessment*, 24(5), 660–676. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191115614393>.
- Lovler, R. L., & Miller, L. A. (2016). *Foundations of psychological testing*, (5th ed.,). Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications Inc.
- Magnis-Suseno, F. (2001). *Etika jawa: Sebuah analisa falsafi tentang kebijaksanaan hidup jawa [Javanese ethics: A philosophical analysis of Javanese wisdom of live]*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Mardiana, R. (2017). Indonesian text about Javanese culture into English text: Most common translation strategies on the perspective of Vinay and Darbelnet (a case study of vocational students of Bogor Agricultural University). *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature, and Culture*, 3(3), 10–18. <https://doi.org/10.21744/ijllc.v3i3.465>.
- McDonald, R. P. (1999). *Test theory: A unified treatment*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2669496>.
- Miller, N. B., & Kannae, L. A. (1999). Predicting marital quality in Ghana. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 30(4), 599–615.
- Montoya, A. K., & Edwards, M. C. (2021). The poor fit of model fit for selecting number of factors in exploratory factor analysis for scale evaluation. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 81(3), 413–440. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0013164420942899>.
- Munévar, F. R., Patiño, L. E. P., Ortegón, L. M., Rodríguez, M. C., Zapata, C. D., & Niño, Y. R. (2021). Validación del Inventario Multidimensional de Infidelidad (IMIN) en población colombiana. *International Journal of Psychological Research*, 14(1), 33–47. <https://doi.org/10.21500/20112084.4710>.
- Murniatmo, G., Sulistyobudi, N., Andrianto, A., Munawaroh, S., & Sumarno (1996). *Dampak globalisasi informasi terhadap kehidupan sosial budaya masyarakat di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta [The impact of information globalization on the socio-culture life of people in the Special Region of Yogyakarta]*. Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, Direktorat Jenderal Kebudayaan Direktorat Sejarah dan Nilai Tradisional Bagian Proyek Pengkajian dan Pembinaan Nilai-Nilai Budaya Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta/ Department of Education and Culture, Directorate General of Culture Directorate of History and Traditional Values Project Section for the Study and Development of Cultural Values of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
- Newsom, J. T., Nishishiba, M., Morgan, D. L., & Rook, K. S. (2003). The relative importance of three domains of positive and negative social exchanges: a longitudinal model with comparable measures. *Psychology and Aging*, 18(4), 746–754. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0882-7974.18.4.746>.

- Nurhayati, S. R. (2017). *Konsep, dinamika, dan pengukuran kualitas perkawinan orang Yogyakarta [Concept, dynamics, and measurement of marital quality of Yogyakarta people]*. Doctoral dissertation. Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Nurhayati, S. R., & Helmi, A. F. (2019). Marital quality: a conceptual review, 27(2), 109–124. <https://doi.org/10.22146/buletinpsikologi.37691>.
- Omani-Samani, R., Maroufizadeh, S., Ghaheri, A., Amini, P., & Navid, B. (2018). Reliability and validity of the Kansas Marital Satisfaction Scale (KMSS) in infertile people. *Middle East Fertility Society Journal*, 23(2), 154–157. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mefs.2017.10.005>.
- Plucker, J. A. (2003). Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis in gifted education: examples with self-concept data. *Journal for the Education of the Gifted*, 27(1), 20–35. <https://doi.org/10.1177/016235320302700103>.
- Putri, D. P. K., & Lestari, S. (2015). Pembagian peran dalam rumah tangga [Division of roles in the household]. *Jurnal Penelitian Humaniora/ Journal of Humanities Research*, 16(1), 72–85.
- Raykov, T. (1997). Estimation of composite reliability for congeneric measures. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 21(2), 173–184. <https://doi.org/10.1177/01466216970212006>.
- Razak, S. N. F. A., Hoesni, S. M., Zakaria, E., & Ismail, R. (2015). The role of dyadic coping to marital quality—The conceptual paper. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 211, 911–916. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.11.120>.
- Robles, T. F. (2014). Marital quality and health: implications for marriage in the 21st century. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 23(6), 427–432. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721414549043>.
- Rohrbaugh, M. J., Shoham, V., & Coyne, J. C. (2006). Effect of marital quality on eight-year survival of patients with heart failure. *American Journal of Cardiology*, 98(8), 1069–1072. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2006.05.034>.
- Roibin, R. (2015). Dialektika agama dan budaya dalam tradisi selamatan pernikahan adat Jawa di Ngajum, Malang [Dialectics of religion and culture in the tradition of Javanese wedding celebrations in Ngajum, Malang]. *El-Harokah*, 15(1), 34. <https://doi.org/10.18860/el.v15i1.2671>.
- Sartono, A. (2010). Pitutur Luhur Leluhur (Messages from the Ancestors), Yogyakarta: Tembi Rumah Budaya.
- Schivinski, B. (2013). Implementing second-order CFA model for the factorial validity of brand equity. *PhD Interdisciplinary Journal*, 3, 54–59.
- Setiawati, F. A., & Nurhayati, S. R. (2020). Javanese marital quality, determinants factors from sex, length of marriage, number of children and family expenditure. *Jurnal Ilmu Keluarga dan Konsumen*, 13(1), 13–24. <https://doi.org/10.24156/jikk.2020.13.1.13>.
- Slatcher, R. B., & Schoebi, D. (2017). Protective processes underlying the links between marital quality and physical health. *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 13, 148–152. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2016.09.002>.
- Soraiya, P., Khairani, M., Rachmatan, R., Sari, K., & Sulistyani, A. (2016). Kelekatan dan kepuasan pernikahan pada dewasa awal di kota Banda Aceh [Attachment and marital satisfaction in early adults in Banda Aceh city]. *Jurnal Psikologi Undip*, 15(1), 36. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jpu.15.1.36-42>.
- Stokes, J. E. (2017). Do “his” and “her” marriages influence one another? Contagion in personal assessments of marital quality among older spouses over a four-year span. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 80(2), 204–215. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0190272517701701>.
- Sumarto. (2020). Pembentukan perilaku keagamaan melalui peran ibu dalam budaya lingkungan keluarga [Forming religious behavior through the role of the mother in the culture of the family environment]. *Jurnal Hawa*, 2(1), 92–106. <https://doi.org/10.29300/hawapsqa.v2i1.2938>.
- Sunarti, E., Tati, A., & S. N., Noorhaisma, R., & Lembayung, D. P. (2005). The influence of economic pressure, social support, marital quality, parenting, and child's emotional quotient on child's academic achievement. *Media Gizi & Keluarga*, 29(1), 34–40.
- Tabachnick, B. G., & Fidell, L. S. (2001). *Using multivariate statistics*. MA: Allyn & Bacon.
- Thomas, G., & Fletcher, G. J. O. (2003). Mind-reading accuracy in intimate relationships: Assessing the roles of the relationship, the target, and the judge. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 85(6), 1079–1094. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.85.6.1079>.
- Thomas, M. C. P., & Maria, C. (2021). Studi komparatif mengenai mindset antara pria/wanita yang terikat pernikahan dan pria/wanita yang bercerai di kota Bandung [A comparative study on mindset between married and divorced men/women in Bandung city]. *TAZKIYA: Journal of Psychology*, 9(1), 64–75. <https://doi.org/10.15408/tazkiya.v9i1.18939>.
- Tracy, E. L., & Utz, R. L. (2020). For better or for worse: Health and marital quality during midlife. *Journal of Aging and Health*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0898264320948305>.
- Verhofstadt, L. L., Buysse, A., Rosseel, Y., & Peene, O. J. (2006). Confirming the three-factor structure of the quality of relationships inventory within couples. *Psychological Assessment*, 18(1), 15–21. <https://doi.org/10.1037/1040-3590.18.1.15>.
- Widhiarso, W., & Ravand, H. (2014). Estimating reliability coefficient for multi-dimensional measures: A pedagogical illustration. *Review of Psychology*, 21(2), 111–121.
- Wismanto, Y. B. (2011). Dinamika kepuasan perkawinan pasangan suami-istri dalam masyarakat Jawa [Marital satisfaction dynamics of married couples in Javanese society]. *Inquiry: Jurnal Ilmiah Psikologi*, 4(1), 1–20.
- Xiong, J., He, Z., Ke, B., & Zhang, M. (2016). Development and validation of a measurement instrument for assessing quality management practices in hospitals: an exploratory study. *Total Quality Management and Business Excellence*, 27(5–6), 465–478. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14783363.2015.1012059>.
- Yumarni, A., & Suhartini, E. (2019). Perkawinan bawah umur dan potensi perceraian: studi kewenangan KUA wilayah kota Bogor [Underage marriage and the potential for divorcw: A study of the authority of the KUA in Bogor city]. *Jurnal Hukum Lus Quia Iustum*, 26(1), 193–211. <https://doi.org/10.20885/iustum.vol26.iss1.art10>.
- Zhang, H. (2015). Wives' relative income and marital quality in urban China: gender role attitudes as a moderator. *Journal of Comparative Studies*, 46(2), 203–220. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/43613112>.
- Zhang, H., Xu, X., & Tsang, S. K. M. (2013). Conceptualizing and validating marital quality in Beijing: A pilot study. *Social Indicators Research*, 113(1), 197–212. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-012-0089-6>.
- Zhang, Z., & Hayward, M. D. (2006). Gender, the marital life course, and cardiovascular disease in late midlife. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 68(3), 639–657. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2006.00280.x>.
- Zimmermann, T., De Zwaan, M., & Heinrichs, N. (2019). The German version of the quality of marriage index: Psychometric properties in a representative sample and population-based norms. *PLoS One*, 14(2), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0212758>.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Submit your manuscript to a SpringerOpen® journal and benefit from:

- Convenient online submission
- Rigorous peer review
- Open access: articles freely available online
- High visibility within the field
- Retaining the copyright to your article

Submit your next manuscript at ► [springeropen.com](https://www.springeropen.com)