

Family Resilience Index during the Covid 19 Pandemic in South Tangerang Society

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Abstract

Socio-psychological resilience is the main and substantial factor of South Tangerang families during the Covid 19 Pandemic. This study aims to analyze how high the level of family resilience in South Tangerang communities are; how is the relationship between variables and how is the relationship between indicators and their dimensions. It was found that the average value of the family resilience index of the South Tangerang community was 60.76. From the five dimensions, the highest index was the dimension of psychological social resilience which consisted of family harmony and legal compliance with the factor analysis method. This indicated that a family with good resilience was a family that did not occur violence against both spouses and children and did not violate the rules and laws. While the lowest index was the dimension of economic resilience, which meant that the COVID-19 pandemic had had a major impact on the ability of families to earn income.

Keywords: family resilience, Covid 19, community

1. Introduction

Resilience is an important factor in family development and mental health (Patterson, 2002; Zauszniewski et al, 2010; Nam et al, 2016). The relationship between children and parents is the smallest unit in a society called the family (Brighouse & Swift, 2014). The concept of family resilience is reinforced by Walsh (2016) which refers to the family as a functional system that is influenced by highly stressful events and social contexts and in turn facilitates positive adaptation of all family members and units. Functions in a family include the function of meeting the needs of both physical needs and non-physical needs so as to create the welfare of family members, including: religious functions, socio-cultural functions, affection functions, protection functions, reproductive functions, socialization and education functions, economic functions and coaching functions. environment.

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 1994 concerning the Implementation of Prosperous Family Development states that families need to be nurtured and developed in quality so that they become prosperous families and become effective human resources for national development. Dahl et al (2014) state that a prosperous family can participate in the welfare of the next generation of families because a prosperous family has resilience and tenacity, has the physical and material capabilities to be able to live financially independently and can develop themselves and their families to live harmoniously in improving their birth welfare. and inner.

The family has a very strategic position in developing the quality of human resources as well as as a personal liaison with the larger social structure (Clara & Wardani, 2020). Husband or wife and children have a gender partnership in a family (Puspitawati, 2012). This gender partnership is a fair and equal collaboration between husband and wife and children, both female

and male, to carry out all family functions through the division of work and roles in public, domestic and social roles.

The existence of the COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on the problems faced by families and communities (Ameis et al, 2020 & Sari, 2020). Another problem is an acute threat to the welfare of children and families due to financial insecurity, caregiving burdens and stress (Prime et al, 2020). The impact of covid has also occurred in the people of the city of South Tangerang, Banten Province. The number of poor people in the city of South Tangerang is 29,160 people with a poverty line (Rp/capita/month) of 593,781, this is the highest poverty line in Banten province (BPS, 2020). Efforts to increase family resilience are important to be carried out in order to overcome various problems and obstacles. Unfortunately, although the concept of family resilience has been clearly stated in various laws and government regulations, so far the impact has not been felt by the community, therefore this study aims to analyze the index of family resilience in the South Tangerang community.

2. Literature Review.

Resilience is a strength found in individuals who have mastered adversity. Anthony & Cohler (1987) looked at resilience in individuals who survived (resistant to stress) from broken family conditions. Walsh (2015) and Masten & Cicchetti (2016) define resilience as the capacity to endure and recover from life's tough challenges, where a developmental process occurs where a person recovers from painful experiences and then takes over to continue living and loving well. Resilience has become an important concept in development science and the mental health field over the past few decades involving a dynamic process of fostering positive adaptation in the context of significant adversity.

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 1994 also mentions family relationships with resilience or also called family resilience which is a dynamic condition of a family that has tenacity, toughness and physical, material and mental abilities to live independently and develop themselves to live in harmony, prosperous and happy physically and mentally. This is in line with the opinion of Sunarti (2001) that to achieve the goal of welfare, a family must be able to manage resources and be able to solve the problems it faces.

Strong family factors according to, Black & Lobo (2008) include positive outlook factors, spirituality, family member agreement, flexibility, family communication, financial management, family time, shared recreation, routines and rituals and network support. There are 7 (seven) indicators of resilience according to Zauszniewski et al (2010) including acceptance, resilience, hope, mastery, self-efficacy, sense of coherence and reason.

The indicators of family resilience in this study that are used refer to the 5 (five) dimensions listed in the Regulation of the Minister of PPPA Number 6 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of Family Development, including the basis of legality and family integrity (the basis of legality, family integrity and gender partnership); physical resilience (adequacy of food & nutrition, family health, sleeping location); economic resilience (residence, family income, children's education, family financial security); socio-psychological resilience (family harmony, legal compliance) and socio-cultural resilience (social care, social closeness, religious observance). So it can be understood that family resilience is a concept that contains multidimensional aspects with its functions, among others, namely the function of religion, socio-culture, affection, protection, reproduction, socialization and education and the last one is the economic function.

3. Research method

In this research method, it adapted to the six research objectives that this study sought to answer all research objectives, namely analyzing indicators of problems faced by the community during the COVID-19 pandemic, quantitative descriptive methods and weighting would be used. Types and sources of data used in this study using primary data. Primary data were obtained from the results of filling out interview questionnaires with some numbers the people of South Tangerang. This research covered the level of small and middle class society in South Tangerang City. The research period was carried out starting from the emergence of Covid 19 in Indonesia from January 2020 to December 2020. Population data of the number of people in South Tangerang is 1,747,906 people. Sampling in this study using probability sampling technique using the Slovin formula (Sugiyono, 2010), where: n = number of elements / sample members, N = number of elements / population members and e = error level (error rate 0.10).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}, \text{ obtained } n = \frac{1.747.906}{1 + 1.747.906 \times 0.1^2} = 99,9 \text{ respondents}$$

4. Results and Discussion

Karakteristik Responden

Respondents from the survey were 100 respondents spread over 7 (seven) sub-districts in South Tangerang City, namely Pamulang, Serpong, North Serpong, Pondok Aren, Ciputat, East Ciputat and Setu. Analysis of the family resilience index of the South Tangerang community was divided into 3 characteristics, namely gender, age, and monthly income. Respondents were 26% male (26 people) and 74% female (74 people). Age characteristics were divided into four categories, namely the category of fewer than 30 years old as many as 16% (16 people); the age category of 30-40 years was 67% (67 people), the age category of 40-50 years was 11% (11 people) and the age category above 40 years was 6% (6 people). Characteristics of monthly income with a category of less than Rp3,000,000 as many as 21% (21 people); category Rp3,000,000-5,000,000 as much as 26% (26 people); category Rp5,000,000-10,000,000 as much as 32% (32 people); category Rp10,000,000-15,000,000 as much as 12% (12 people); and the category of more than Rp15,000,000 as much as 9% (9 people).

South Tangerang Community Family Resilience Index

The family resilience index of the South Tangerang community was calculated using the loading factor obtained from the results of the factor analysis. Before determining the factor to be used, it could be exported the similarity of characteristics between variables seen from the correlation matrix. Based on legality and family integrity, a family that was built on the pillars of a legal marriage according to positive state law would be much stronger because it was recognized and ratified by law, in contrast to a marriage that was only legal according to religion, did not have legal certainty about the existence of marriage and recognition and protection of rights and obligations between husband and wife and their children and descendants. One of the problems of marriage according to Djamilah & Kartikawati (2014) regarding child marriage occurred because of the lack of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education from an early age so teenagers made the wrong decision to choose early marriage. So education was needed on the importance of the legality of marriage for the long term to get guaranteed protection and order in the implementation of marriage as well as clarity on the origin of

children, namely by legal marriage according to the law of each religion and belief and recorded according to the applicable laws and regulations.

Table.1
Correlation Between Compiling Indicators
Dimensions of the Foundation for Legality & Family Integrity

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7
A1	1						
A2	0.081	1					
A3	-0.419	-0.574	1				
A4	0.007	0.04	-0.19	1			
A5	-0.139	0.129	-0.219	0.023	1		
A6	0.035	-0.09	-0.345	-0.04	-0.222	1	
A7	0.203	-0.218	-0.16	-0.08	-0.167	-0.235	1

The correlation between the indicators that made up the dimensions of the legality basis and family integrity showed in the Table 1 above. Based on the tabulation results, it could be seen that all indicators had positive and negative correlations with relatively small values. Among the d7 (seven) indicators that make up the dimensions of the legality foundation and family integrity, the highest correlation occurred between the marriage legality variable and the husband and wife living in one house at -.419, this indicated that the relationship between the two was quite strong. This supported the research of Wijayanti (2021), Ramadhani & Nurwati (2021), Trisanto (2020), and Fauziah et al (2020) that there was an increase in divorce during the covid period so that husbands and wives living in one house decreased due to separation. Family separation or divorce could occur due to disharmony factors. Amalia et al (2017) suggested that family resilience could contribute to overcoming the factors that lead to divorce. This family disharmony was caused by a shift in the value of marriage. Married couples did not understand the essence of the purposed of marriage and family which was one of the values in family resilience, causing incompatibility, disputes, bad morals, jealousy, and interference from outside parties as well as economic factors. Therefore, Jonker & Greeff (2009) stated that the factor that showed the strongest relationship with family adaptation was the quality of communication within the family unit.

Table. 2
Correlation Between Indicators
Builder of the Dimension of Physical Endurance

	B1	B2	B3	B4
B1	1			
B2	-0.013	1		
B3	-0.127	-0.279	1	
B4	-0.213	-0.332	-0.261	1

The correlation between the indicators that made up the dimensions of physical endurance showed in the Table 2 above. Based on the tabulation results, it could be seen that all indicators had a negative correlation with a relatively small value. Among the 4 (four) indicators that made up the dimensions of physical endurance, the highest correlation occurred between the nutritional adequacy variable and the availability of a location for beds of -.332 which meant that people chose to increase their basic needed for nutritious food over other needed. This supported

the research of Rahmadya et al (2019) that the physical resilience of a family could be achieved with adequate food and nutrition which was influenced by food consumption patterns and protein consumption.

Family health with the fulfillment of nutritional needed was an important thing that helped family resilience. Health problems were closely related to the poor where there was a need for protection for disadvantaged groups of people with the development of health financing from the government. (Mukti, 2005). A healthy family also meant being free from disability or disability. The caused of disability risk based on research by Morris & Harnett (2009) included work accidents and illnesses (not serious accidents), these conditions were higher than death and occurred mostly in parents and women who tend to be more easily disabled. Disability conditions affect financial risk due to stopped income and early retirement.

Table 3
Correlation Between Indicators Composing Dimensions of Economic Resilience

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
C1	1						
C2	0.196	1					
C3	-0.115	-0.154	1				
C4	-0.117	0.069	-0.316	1			
C5	0.008	-0.171	0.239	-0.51	1		
C6	-0.491	-0.344	-0.112	0.032	-0.169	1	
C7	0.085	0.319	-0.29	0.263	-0.49	-0.086	1

Table 3 (three) above showed the correlation between the indicators that made up the dimensions of Economic resilience. Based on 7 (seven) indicators that made up the dimensions of economic resilience, the highest correlation occurred between the homeownership variable and the family savings variable of -.491, this indicated a sufficient relationship. During the pandemic, people could meet the need for a decent place to live with capital from savings, because during the pandemic, banks were stricter in providing mortgages or home financing. The lowest correlation between the variable of home ownership and the variable of children's education continuity of .008 indicates a positive and low relationship. This indicated that people who already had private homes could still increased funds for children's education.

Economic resilience was the family's resilience in terms of obtaining income for daily living needs. Based on research by Orthner et al. (2004), low-income families had a close relationship with related assets in the family such as communication, problem-solving and social support.

Table 4
Correlation Between Dimensional Compiler Indicators
Socio-Psychological Resilience

	D1	D2	D3
D1	1		
D2	-0.463	1	
D3	0.358	-0.529	1

Table 4 (four) above showed the correlation between the indicators that made up the Social-Psychological resilience dimension. The highest correlation occurred between the variable of anti-violence behavior towards children and the variable of respect for the law of -.529

indicating that the relationship was sufficient. The existence of a negative relationship indicated that there was an increase in anti-violent behavior toward children due to a lack of respect for the law. Domestic violence was a social problem that occurred in the community, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic (Radhitya et al, 2020).

Table 5
Correlation Between Dimensional Compiler Indicators
Socio-Cultural Resilience

	E1	E2	E3
E1	1		
E2	-0.012	1	
E3	-0.113	-0.754	1

Table 5 above showed the correlation between the indicators that made up the dimension of Socio-Cultural resilience. Socio-cultural resilience was one of the dimensions that described the level of family resilience from the point of view of family relationships to the surrounding social environment. Family was an inseparable part of the community and social environment. Religious obedience was one of the components of forming a quality family. Mental and spiritual conditions as well as the application of religious values were the basis for achieving a quality family which in turn would form a prosperous family.

Based on the tabulation results, it could be seen that all indicators had a negative correlation with a relatively small value. Among the 3 (three) indicators that made up the dimensions of Socio-Cultural resilience, the highest correlation occurred between the social activity participation variable and the religious activity participation variable, which was -.754, a strong relationship. The existence of a negative relationship showed that although during the pandemic there were restrictions on religious activities both in places of worship, the people of South Tangerang chose a good understanding of social relations so that during the difficult COVID-19 pandemic, they increased sharing activities to people in need. This supported the research of Walsh (2016) & Macphee et al (2015) that socio-cultural influences or reciprocal relationships between social partners affect the development and continuity of family resilience.

Table 6
Weight of Each Variables

Dimension		Code	Variables	Value
Foundation of Legality and Family Integrity	Legal Basis	A1	Legality of Marriage	0.1213
		A2	Legality of Birth	0.1550
		A3	Husband and Wife Live in one house	0.1655
	Family wholeness Gender Partnership	A4	Togetherness in the family	0.1094
		A5	Husband and Wife Partnership	0.1426
		A6	Financial Management Disclosure	0.1576
		A7	Family Decision Making	0.1485
Physical Resistance	Adequacy of Food & Nutrition	B1	Food Sufficiency	0.1907
		B2	Nutritional Sufficiency	0.2631
	Family Health	B3	Free from Chronic Disease and Disabilities	0.2662
	Sleep Location	B4	Fixed Location For Sleeping	0.2799
Economic	Residence	C1	Home ownership	0.1570

Resilience	Family Income	C2	Family Per capita Income	0.0807
		C3	Sufficient Family Income	0.1403
	Children's Education	C4	Children's Education Financing Ability	0.1644
		C5	Continuity of Children's Education	0.1729
	Family Financial Guarantee	C6	Family Savings	0.1892
		C7	Family Health Insurance	0.0955
Socio-Psychological Resilience	Family harmony	D1	Anti-Violence Against Women	0.3310
		D2	Anti-Violence Behavior Against Children	0.3359
	Legal Compliance	D3	Respect for the Law	0.3331
Socio-Cultural Resilience	Social Concern	E1	Respect for the Elderly	0.1683
	Social Closeness	E2	Participation in Social Activities	0.4140
	Religious Obedience	E3	Participation in Religious Activities	0.4176

Factor analysis was performed 5 times. The first analysis was on the basic indicators of legality and family integrity, the second indicator of physical resilience, the third indicator of economic resilience, the fourth indicator of social-psychological resilience and the last indicator of socio-cultural resilience. The overall resulted of this analysis produce weights for each modifier. The weights used for each variable use the eigenvalues owned by each component using the principal component method. For each factoring performed, the maximum number of factors was taken with the weight being the proportion of the eigenvalues to the total eigenvalues. Based on table 6 (six), it could be seen that the highest weight on the dimensions of legality and integrity was on the factor of husband and wife living in one house at 16.55%. The highest weight on the dimension of physical endurance was in the factor of availability of a fixed location for sleep of 27.99%. The highest weight on the dimension of economic resilience was in the factor of family savings of 18.92%. The highest weight on the dimension of socio-psychological resilience was on the anti-violence behavior factor against children at 33.59% and the highest weight on the socio-cultural resilience dimension was on the participation factor in religious activities of 41.76%.

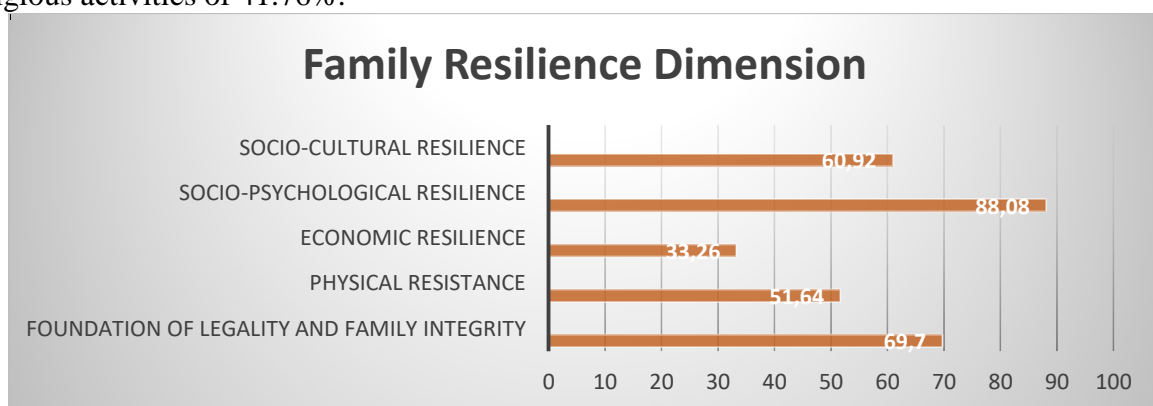


Image 1

Family Resilience Index

The family resilience index value in the South Tangerang community based on the picture above showed the index value in the range of 33.26 to 88.08 on a scale of 0-100. The basic dimensions of legality and family integrity were 69.70, physical resilience was 51.64,

economic resilience was 33.26, socio-psychological resilience was 88.08, and socio-cultural resilience was 60.92 so that the average value of the family resilience index of the Tangerang community based on its dimensions was 60.76.

The highest index value is the psychological social resilience of 88.08. This indicated that the people of South Tangerang were in the harmonious family category, there was no violence against both spouses and children, and always obey the law so this was the best family resilience factor in facing the difficult times of the COVID-19 pandemic. Families with good psychological and social resilience were if the family can cope with various non-physical problems such as positive emotional control, positive self-concept (including hope and satisfaction), husband's concern for his wife, and satisfaction with family harmony. Tariq (2017) suggested that interpersonal communication could build family resilience in facing increasingly severe challenges. The resulted of this study support the research of Tirtawinata, (2013) suggested that the existence of a harmonious family environment could create a healthy personality. Separated and incomplete families would experience difficulties in terms of psychological and economic needs so they had the potential to have low family resilience. One of the caused of incomplete families was divorce caused by disharmony in the family.

The lowest index The lowest family resilience index on economic resilience was 33.26, this indicated that during the COVID-19 pandemic, the community experienced severe economic problems and disrupted family resilience. This supported the research of Livana et al (2020); Sayuti et al (2020), so it was necessary to increase the wheels of the economy which according to Marlinah (2017) could be improved through the creative economy program. The concept of the creative economy intensifies information and creativity by creating ideas and ideas that could be developed to improve the economy both in products, marketing, and other things. Economic recovery could also be carried out according to Arifqi & Junaedi (2021). The digitalization of sharia MSMEs was one of the efforts to recover the Indonesian economy during the Covid-19 pandemic. Families including mothers, according to Alie et al (2019), said that women had an important role in building family economic resilience. Women could generate sufficient income to fulfill their basic needs, including sufficiency access to food, clean water, health services, educational opportunities, housing, time to participate in the community, and social integration.

5. Conclusion

The overall family resilience index was 60.76 which consisted of five constituent dimensions, namely the dimensions of legality and family integrity, physical resilience, economic resilience, psychological social resilience, and socio-cultural resilience. The highest family resilience index was in the social psychological resilience dimension with a value of 88.08 while the lowest index value was in the economic resilience dimension at 33.26. This showed that during the Covid 19 pandemic, economic problems had become a problem that had a big impact on the people of South Tangerang. The implications of this research can be used as reference material for the community and the government in making policies to increase income through increasing the creative economy, MSMEs, and other employment opportunities.

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Proceedings of the 1st Adpebi International Conference on Management, Education, Social Science, Economics and Technology (ICMEST), Jakarta, July 26, 2022

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