

**Thesis Title**            The Relationship between Religiosity and Health Status in  
Middle Aged Male Muslims in Jakarta

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### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this correlated descriptive study is to examine the relationship between religiosity and the health status of middle aged male Muslims. The study describes the levels of religiosity and the levels of health status in middle aged male Muslims. A sample of 126 of middle aged male Muslims were recruited through nine mosques around Jakarta using non-probability convenient sampling. Data were collected using a self-report questionnaire. The Islamic Involvement Questionnaire was used to measure the subject's religiosity and the measurement of health status used Health Status Questionnaire. Three experts validated the content. The reliability was obtained by Cronbach's alpha coefficients: 0.78 (religious attitude), 0.71 (religious behavior), and 0.71 (health status). The data were analyzed using descriptive statistic and Pearson's product-moment correlation to answer the research questions.

The findings showed that majority of the subjects (57.9%) had low intrinsic orientation and low religious behavior (55.6%). For the overall level of religiosity, nearly one third of the subjects (27%) were in high religious, about 15% of the subjects were in the level of behavior only, 17.5% of the subjects were in attitude only level, and

around 40% had low religious. Meanwhile, for the subjects' level of health status, majority (69.1%) of the subjects reported having "Good Health". In the other six subscales moderate level was the most common level reported by a majority of the subjects. The relationship between religiosity and health status could be confirmed in religious intrinsic motive, which significantly low correlated with spiritual health ( $r = 0.26, p < 0.01$ ) and religious behavior was significantly little correlated with general health perception ( $r = 0.24, p < 0.01$ ) and low correlated with spiritual health ( $r = 0.37, p < 0.01$ ).

This study provides evidence that to a certain degree religiosity has a significant role on the health of Muslims, particularly on spiritual health. Further study to explore religion and health in different circumstances is needed to get precious findings in enriching nursing science and practice.