

Hubungan antara family ethnic-racial socialization dengan resiliensi keluarga: peran positive ethnic identity sebagai mediator pada populasi etnis Tionghoa-Indonesia pada generasi Y dan Z = Relationship between family ethnic-racial socialization and family resilience: the role of positive ethnic identity as a mediator in Chinese-Indonesia ethnic families on generation Y and Z groups

Rosyana Lieyanty, author

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Abstrak

Keluarga etnis Tionghoa-Indonesia merupakan salah satu etnis di Indonesia yang mengalami sejarah panjang di dalam menghadapi tantangan etnis dan menunjukkan adanya kemampuan di dalam beradaptasi secara positif yang dikenal sebagai resiliensi keluarga. Literature review menunjukkan bahwa family ethnic-racial socialization berpengaruh pada resiliensi keluarga. Akan tetapi, masih ditemukan kesenjangan penelitian antara hubungan kedua variabel tersebut dan dibutuhkan peranan positive ethnic identity sebagai mediator untuk membuat hubungan ini menjadi signifikan. Partisipan terdiri dari 338 individu yang terbagi dalam kelompok generasi Y dan Z. Desain studi di dalam penelitian ialah cross-sectional dengan metode convenience sampling. Alat ukur yang digunakan ialah Walsh Family Resilience Questionnaire, Asian American Parental Racial-Ethnic Socialization, dan Multidimensional Inventory of Black Identity yang diadaptasi ke dalam konteks Etnis Tionghoa-Indonesia. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa family ethnic-racial socialization memengaruhi resiliensi keluarga secara langsung maupun tidak langsung melalui mediasi positive ethnic identity pada kelompok generasi Z dan mediasi total pada kelompok generasi Y.

.....The Chinese-Indonesian Ethnic families is one of the ethnic groups in Indonesia that has experienced a long history of facing ethnic challenges and has demonstrated the ability to adapt positively, that known as family resilience. Literature review shows that family ethnic-racial socialization has an effect on family resilience. However, research gap is still found between the two variables and positive ethnic identity role is needed as a mediator to make this relationship significant. Participants in this research consist of 338 individuals who were divided into two groups of generation Y and Z. Study design in this research was cross-sectional with convenience sampling method. The measuring tools used were Walsh Family Resilience Questionnaire, Asian American Parental Racial-Ethnic Socialization, and Multi-dimensional Inventory of Black Identity that adapted into Chinese-Indonesian Context. Result shows that family ethnic-racial socialization affects family resilience direct or indirectly through positive ethnic identity in the generation Z group and total mediation in the generation Y group.