Religiosity measuring model and preparation of religiosity scale to Iranian population

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Abstract
The present study overcomes the methodological and psychometric shortcomings in formulating existing religiosity instruments, lack of provincial, regional, and national norms, and also lack of standardized method in administrating and scoring related scales. The purpose of study was to develop a standardized measure for measuring religiosity for humans, who live in Iran as a religious society, the structure and the content of the scale were drawn from Quran and Hadith (narratives). A theoretical model was thus defined for measuring religiosity in Iran. The theoretical model included multi-components. Based on the model of pool of components and items were developed. Research design of the study was descriptive one (non-experimental), developing a measurement type, preparation religiosity scale, and measuring religiosity design of the study was descriptive one (non-experimental), developing a religiosity measurement type, preparation religiosity scale, and measuring religiosity throughout Iran.Statistical populations of the present study included members of the Muslims families, with age range 19-60 years old from thirty provincial capital cities in Iran. The participants had to at least graduate from secondary schools and tended to complete the questionnaire. The total size of the sample included 20000 participants. In the first stage, preparative one, in terms of different schools of thoughts (Shia and Sunni), geographical variation (northern, southern, western, and eastern areas of Iran), economical status (the poor-the rich), and languages, 4405 participants were selected randomly through stratified sampling method. The second stages included 3500 participants, from throughout Iran, which were selected randomly through the same method used at the first stage. The questionnaire used was included 154 items, 50 items were drawn from the Khodayifar’s Religious Questionnaires, forms A and B (1385/2006), and the rest were developed. In preparation stage, the items were split into two sections, namely part one and part two. Then each of them was administered to 4405 participants from provincial samples. Factor analysis revealed eight factor. In the second stage, the two parts, namely one and two, were combined. This made up a questionnaire including 151 items. This questionnaire was administered to 100 participants. The findings indicated that the items had proper psychometric features including content validity, criterion criterion validity, and also reliability by employing split-half method. The standardized items for total score of religiosity, and related components were presented.

Keywords: religiosity scale, religiosity assessment model, Muslim religiosity scale, psychometric properties of scale, unidimensional religiosity scale.