Validation, Credibility, and Stability assessment of the Arabic Version of the Electronic Health Literacy Questionnaire (eHLQ) among Adult Jordanians

By

Osama Nameer Fadhel Al-Khalefa

Supervisor

Dr. Walid Al-Qerem

Al-Zaytoonah University of Jordan, 2024

Abstract

Health literacy (HL) is pivotal in healthcare, yet few tools exist to measure HL in Arabic-speaking populations. This study aimed to assess the validation and reliability of the 35-item European Health Literacy Survey Questionnaire (HLS-Q35) among the Jordanian population. A total of [657] participants from Jordan were recruited for the study. The eHLQ was translated into Arabic following established guidelines and culturally adapted. The psychometric properties of the Arabic eHLQ were evaluated, including internal consistency using Cronbach's α, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) for factor structure, and Rasch analysis for item fit. The study sample demonstrated good reliability, with a Cronbach's α coefficient of 0.940. CFA confirmed the unidimensional structure of the eHLQ. Rasch analysis indicated that most items fit acceptable thresholds, except for Item 1, and only Item 3 displayed unordered response categories. Overall, participants found most items relatively easy to comprehend. The Arabic version of the eHLQ showed strong psychometric properties in the Jordanian population. Its reliability and validity make it a valuable tool for assessing HL levels in Arabic-speaking healthcare contexts. These findings underscore the importance of addressing HL disparities and promoting health literacy interventions tailored to the needs of diverse populations.

Keywords: Electronic Health Literacy Questionnaire, Health Literacy Survey, Adult Jordanians, Stability Assessment.