ANALYSIS OF IMPACT FACTORS CHANGES IN THE LEVEL OF HAPPINESS OF KLUNGKUNG DISTRICTS IN THE PERIOD BEFORE AND AFTER COVID-19

I Gede Arya Agus Yogantara, A A I N Marhaeni, I Ketut Sudibia,
Ni Nyoman Yuliarmi
Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University, Bali, Indonesia

ABSTRACT: This study aims to 1) assess the condition of people's happiness in Klungkung Regency before the pandemic (referring to the conditions in 2019); 2) To assess the condition of people's happiness in Klungkung Regency after Covid-19; 3) To assess changes in the level of happiness of the Klungkung Regency community after that period; 4) To study the factors of life satisfaction, feelings, and the meaning of life that affect changes in the level of happiness of the people in Klungkung Regency in the periods before and after Covid-19.In addition to adapting the OECD in determining the dimensions of measuring happiness that involve life satisfaction, affection and meaning in life, this study also adds new variables that are closely related to social distancing activities. The results of research using this factor analysis method show that most of the variables used, both adaptations of the OECD and variables regarding social distancing, can be used in modeling the variables that affect changes in the happiness of the Klungkung community after the Covid-19 pandemic. The main component regression results showed that most of them had a positive relationship with changes in the level of happiness. Only variables such as changes in leisure time, changes in feelings of worry, changes in feelings of stress, optimism after the Covid-19 pandemic, changes in beliefs about the future, changes in perspective after the Covid-19 pandemic, and perceptions of business suitability and current achievements have a relationship direction opposite to changing levels of happiness.
Keywords: Happiness, Cantril Ladder, Covid-19, Change in Happiness, Factor Analysis

I.   INTRODUCTION

Since 2012, the World Happiness Report has been released as a publication that is published regularly every year. In this publication, happiness is assessed and evaluated through questions such as "How happy are you with your life as a whole?" And "How happy are you now? Using this measure, the report identifies the countries with the highest levels of happiness. a measure of subjective well-being, the main difference is between evaluation of cognitive life and emotional reports (Helliwell, 2012).

The results of the happiness report according to the World Happiness Report place Indonesia as a country with the 84th happiness ranking in the world in 2020. This ranking is recorded higher than 2019, when Indonesia was ranked 92. Indonesia's happiness index also increased from 5.19. to 5.29 in 2020. The increase in 2020 is a continuation of the positive trend in Indonesia's happiness index since 2018. However, since it was measured in 2013 to 2020, the highest happiness index in Indonesia was recorded in 2014 which reached 5, 6 and placed it in the 65th place.

Figure1.
**The Indonesian Happiness Index and its Rankings 2013 - 2020**

Improvements in the index and ranking of happiness on the one hand are a positive thing to take. On the other hand, of course this will be the basis for important questions, such as why there is an increase in Indonesia's happiness index while on the other hand the Covid-19 pandemic has occurred in most countries around the world. Indonesia is one of the countries most affected by the number of infections and casualties. An increase in ranking that is not followed by an increase in the value of the happiness index might be more rational considering that several countries that were previously highly ranked will experience a decrease in the value of the happiness index.

This kind of situation can certainly be a serious concern and it is interesting to study. It must be admitted that the pandemic has had an impact on the social and economic situation of the people. The pandemic has also changed our perspective and the way we work. Jobs in the service sector that used to be with intense interactions between waiters and customers are now very limited, especially when it comes to direct meetings. Of course, these restrictions cannot be separated from efforts to "flatten the curve" of the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak.

This paradigm occurs in almost all lines of service businesses. On the other hand, traditional businesses operating in the agricultural sector can still be relatively protected, even though a decrease in demand causes an increase in the remaining production. This condition shows that gradually the impact of the pandemic will be felt globally so that it has the potential for an overall contraction. The contraction that lasts more than one year will certainly have an impact on the economic recession. In a period of time beyond that this recession can lead to economic depreciation.

On the other hand, the weakening of the economy will have an impact on worsening labor conditions. On the other hand, economic contraction will have an impact on increasing unemployment. The sector most affected by the pandemic is the service sector, especially tourism. Decreased travel activity has made this sector run unlike the pre-pandemic period. The pandemic has caused many people to lose their jobs, especially those working in the service sector.

The social indicators that have been released, especially by the Central Bureau of Statistics, have yet to accommodate the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic. The employment and poverty indicators released in February and March 2020 do not include questions related to COVID-19. The impact of the pandemic to date can only be seen from an economic point of view. For two consecutive quarters the Balinese economy fell at a level of decline that was even deeper than that in the post-Bali bombing attacks I and II. The territorial impact of the pandemic is most felt in areas that are highly dependent on service activities, especially tourism.
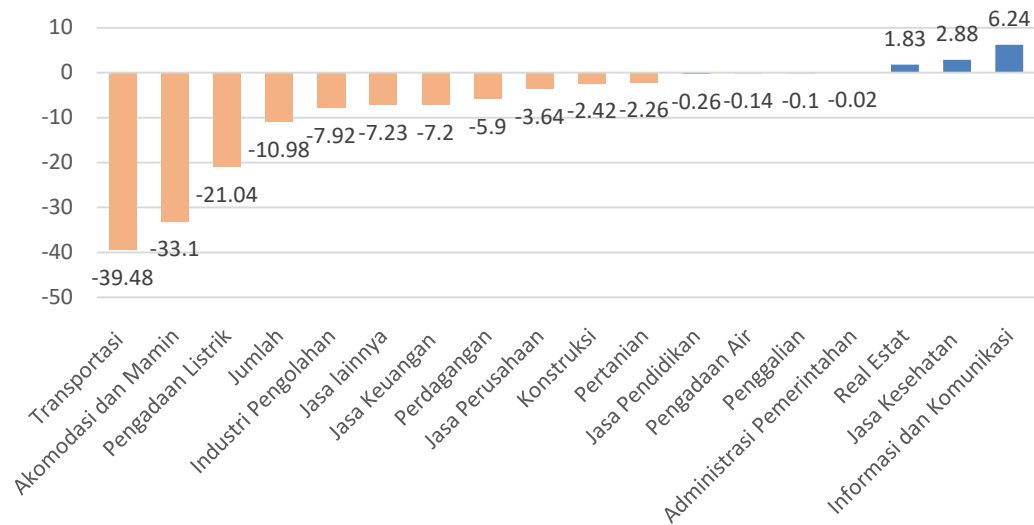
Figure 2.
Growth of Inter-Year Business Fields in the Second Quarter of 2020

Until the second quarter of 2020, the Transportation and Warehousing business fields and the Accommodation and Food Supply business fields recorded the highest growth decline. The Transportation and Warehousing business fields in this quarter decreased by 39.5 percent while the provision of accommodation and food and drink decreased by around 33.10 percent when compared to the same quarter in 2019. In addition, the impact of the decline in tourism activities was also felt in business fields such as electricity procurement. and Gas which has decreased by more than 21 percent. The rest of the growth percentage according to the business field can be seen in Figure 1.1.

The weakening of the economy accompanied by increased unemployment will have an impact on reducing the level of social welfare. This situation is made difficult to move business fields after a pandemic or to do coping in other business fields. For example, it is very difficult for workers in service businesses to move to agriculture. This is because agricultural land is now much reduced. This is what worsens economic conditions. On the other hand, the psychological situation of the community is also exacerbated by social distancing activities which increase the level of anxiety. In the long term, of course, this will result in an increasingly unfavorable social situation.

Seeing these two things, of course, a study of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the social conditions of society will be able to become serious research material. The social conditions in the spotlight are regarding changes in the level of happiness of the community after the Covid-19 pandemic which has lasted more than six months. Admittedly, the "new normal" period helps restore community activities, even though the economic conditions that have not fully recovered have not been able to restore the welfare conditions of the people to the previous level.

Bali is an area where most of its economic activities are supported by the tourism sector. The weakening of tourism due to the Covid-19 pandemic has certainly been a devastating blow because of its massive intensity and very wide scale. This is of course quite difficult when we want to know the impact of a pandemic for a very specific area. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS), which released data on the results of the Community Behavior Survey during the Covid-19 Pandemic, also only released reports that were national in nature and did not refer to certain characteristics that could roughly provide a direct picture of the impact of the pandemic on social and social conditions. the economy.

In addition to publications released nationally, BPS in several provinces also released publications regarding the impact of Covid-19 on business actors. The resulting study is very specific and focuses only on economics. Because of this, this study tries to focus on areas that are on a smaller scale so that it can emphasize research on the level of happiness of the people.

The selection of Klungkung Regency as an observation area is based on one basic reason. Klungkung Regency is an area or regency that is experiencing the fastest transformation seen from the contribution of the tourism sector. From only about 12 percent of the contribution of transportation, accommodation and food and drink in 2010, this contribution figure then increased to more than 17 percent in 2019. This is accompanied by a note that the business field that experienced the highest decline in contribution was agriculture.

It must be admitted that the development of tourism has been able to bridge the growth of other business fields so that the economy grows more heterogeneously. Unlike the case with agriculture which only

drives the trade sector directly, tourism development is able to drive several business fields directly, such as transportation, trade and tourism services. Therefore also, weakening tourism will have an impact on more businesses in the economy.
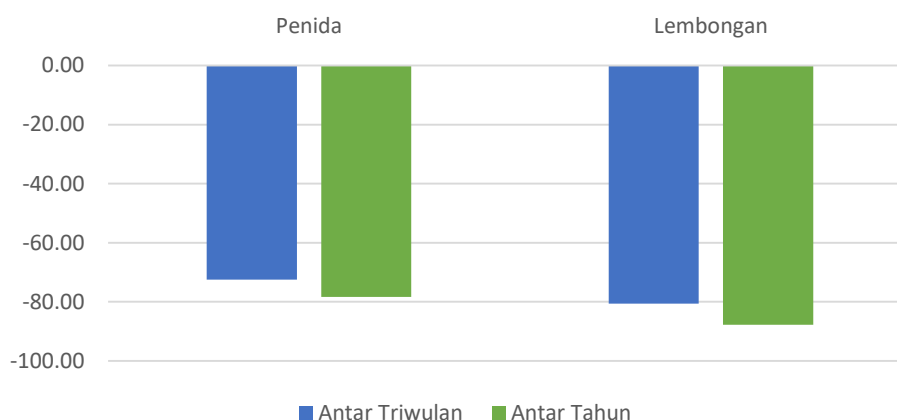
Figure 3.

Decreased Tourist Visits to Nusa Penida and Lembongan

The economic conditions in Klungkung in 2020 cannot be officially released. The dynamics of the condition can only be seen from a number of indicators, one of which is the decreasing frequency of visits to the Nusa Penida and Lembongan areas. These two areas in one sub-district are the center of Klungkung tourism which has only been developing since 2014. The decline in visits to these two regions indicates that Klungkung tourism was in a negative trend during the Covid-19 Pandemic. This condition of course has an impact on the welfare of the community, which in the downstream will affect their level of happiness.

This study seeks to be a miniature large research on the impact of Covid-19 on people's happiness. This study seeks to adapt the variables measured in SPTK such as life satisfaction, feelings (affection) and the meaning of life and relate them to other variables related to pandemic conditions and social distancing. On the other hand, by examining a much smaller observation area, namely the district level, this research is expected to be used as material in seeing the impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on changes in the emotional condition of the population, especially the level of happiness. A narrowing of the research locus was also carried out to facilitate the distribution of respondents so that they were quite diverse in terms of their characteristics.

On the other hand, social distancing activities also make measuring social impacts as a result of a pandemic even more difficult. Researchers and agencies cannot fully observe because of the application of "keep your distance" to limit transmission of the COVID-19 virus. Therefore, to see the impact of the Pandemic on changes in the level of happiness cannot be done directly. This is what then makes the data collection stages to be carried out online via the google form. By using this method, it is hoped that researchers and related parties can observe the progress of data collection so that it matches what has been targeted.

Based on the background and formulation of the research problems above, the objectives of this study are as follows.

1) To assess the condition of people's happiness in Klungkung Regency before the pandemic (referring to the conditions in 2019);
2) To study the condition of people's happiness in Klungkung Regency after Covid-19;
3) To assess changes in the level of happiness of the Klungkung Regency community after that period;
4) To study the factors of life satisfaction, feelings, and the meaning of life that affect changes in the level of happiness of the people in Klungkung Regency in the periods before and after Covid-19.

II. METHODS

This study aims to determine changes in the level of happiness of the population in Klungkung Regency in the period before and after the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, this study focuses on respondents who are residents of Klungkung Regency. The concept of population used in this study is a concept according to the Central Bureau of Statistics, namely all people who have been domiciled in the geographic area of the Republic of Indonesia for 6 months or more and or those who have lived for less than 6 months but aim to stay (BPS, 2010).

The type of data used in this research are qualitative and quantitative variables which are collected through a questionnaire. The determinant variable in this study is the individual character while the conceptual

variable is an adaptation of the 2017 BPS SPTK questionnaire by including variables or questions related to Covid-19.

This study uses primary data collected online or in a network (online). The questionnaire link or link will be distributed through various media such as Whatsapp Group (WAG), email blasts and several other methods deemed effective to convey information about this. The questionnaire in this study was designed using Google Form which was then circulated via the link http://tiny.cc/kebTerbang_pasca_covid19.

The population of this study is all people who live or live in the Klungkung Regency area with reference to the concept of population according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). According to BPS, residents are all people who have been domiciled in the geographic area of the Republic of Indonesia for 6 months or more and or those who have lived for less than 6 months but aim to stay. The people of Klungkung refers to this concept as residents who live or live in the administrative area of Klungkung Regency. The minimum sample size used in this study refers to the Slovin formula with an error of 10 percent. The minimum sample sizes required are as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)} = \frac{132.200}{1 + 132.200(0,1)^2} = 99,92 \approx 100$$

n = Number of samples
N = total population of Klungkung aged 15 years and over
e = error of 10 percent

Thus this study uses a sample of 100 respondents who were selected through a non-probability sampling method. Samples were obtained by snowball by sharing the online survey link with the Klungkung Regency community through the WA group.

Paired t test is used when the two groups are related. Two paired samples means that the sample with the same subject has undergone two different treatments or measurements. In this case, this test was carried out to find out whether there were differences in the level of happiness felt by residents of Klungkung Regency in the periods before and after Covid-19. Before carrying out statistical testing, first sampling is carried out which will be used as material for testing. The following are the conditions that must be met for testing.

1) The sample used in the test is a simple random sample.
2) The population variant σ2 is known.
3) The sample comes from a population that is normally distributed or the size (number) of the sample is quite large (usually the sample size is large enough that is often used is more than 30).

III.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In-depth Interview

In-depth interviews were conducted to see specific and personal matters regarding the impact of Covid-19 on changes in happiness and changes in other aspects of people's lives in Klungkung Regency. This interview was conducted to complete the analysis of the results of previous interviews through a questionnaire distributed online. This interview was conducted with respondents who experienced changes / decreased levels of happiness above average.

From the tabulation results, it was found that 29 respondents had a decrease in the level of happiness above the decrease in the overall happiness rate. Interviews were conducted by contacting each respondent through the telephone number requested to be filled in on the survey link. Each respondent is given five open-ended questions, then each answer will be summarized into a percentage tab. Some of the things obtained from the in-depth interviews are as follows:

Covid-19 in general has greatly affected the economic conditions of the community. Most of the respondents said that Covid-19 resulted in a significant decrease in the income received by the people of Klungkung Regency. Termination of employment (PHK) and restrictions on working time are two things that have a very significant effect in changing the conditions of happiness. This decline also resulted in the inability to repay loans and limiting daily consumption.

Psychologically, Covid-19 provides equal pressure compared to economic pressure. Feelings of insecurity and worries about future conditions that are not yet certain have made it difficult for most of the population to make alternative plans regarding future business prospects after the pandemic.

The values of happiness have actually increased during the pandemic of physical happiness (physical happiness) and spiritual happiness (spiritual happiness). The pandemic with all the news makes a person feel they have to improve their physical condition either by exercising or by eating healthy foods. On the other hand, the death rate from Covid-19 which is quite high makes everyone feel they must be more obedient in carrying out the obligations of beings who have spiritual being. Only mental happiness has decreased because most people have lost their optimism and negative thoughts have increased due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Most respondents also believe that the Covid-19 pandemic will not end quickly, given the rate of adding cases that continues to increase every day. On the other hand, the absence of a drug or vaccine for

Covid-19 has led everyone to believe that it is very possible that both the level of happiness and the perception of happiness will change after the pandemic.

Paired T Test

The average difference test was conducted to see the difference between the conditions of happiness before and after the pandemic. This is done to see the optimization of the analysis of changes in the two data conditions. The analysis used was the paired average difference test or the Paired T-test. The results of the analysis show that there is a difference between the conditions of happiness before and after the Covid-19 pandemic. This can be seen from the significance value below 5 percent or 0.05. In this test the significance value is 0.0 or significant and shows that there is a difference between the conditions of happiness before and after the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 1.Result of Paired Sample Test (T-Test)

Paired Samples Test				
		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	overall happiness in the moment overall happiness before Covid	-6.718	99	0,000

Primary Data, 2020

Principal Component Analysis and Regression

Factor analysis was continued to see which variables were related to one another. From the analysis, it was found that all variables that passed the validity and reliability test could be used for factor analysis. This can be seen from the SPSS output, namely:

Table 2.KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.783
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1544.333
	Df	378
	Sig.	.000

Primary Data, 2020

The KMO value of 0.772 or greater than 0.5 with a Bartlett Test of Sphericity value of 1.404.94 or greater than the Chi-Square Table 26 degrees of freedom is 38.82 indicating that the data used in this study are feasible to use. in factor analysis.

From this stage, it can be seen that all variables have anti image correlation values above 0.5 so that all variables can be used in further analysis. These results indicate that each variable has a very close relationship or a strong contribution to the formed factors. For example, the change in working conditions variable has a value of 0.847, which means that this variable has a correlation with 85 percent of the formed factors. In addition, eliminating variables with an Anti Image Correlation value of less than 0.5 will have an impact on increasing the KMO value.

Table 3.Principal Component Regression Coefficient

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. *Error*	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	5.780	.073		79.265	.000		
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 4	.347	.073	.354	4.736	.000	1.000	1.000
REGR factor score 2 for analysis 4	.361	.073	.368	4.922	.000	1.000	1.000
REGR factor score 3 for analysis 4	-.295	.073	-.301	-4.026	.000	1.000	1.000
REGR factor score 4 for analysis 4	.179	.073	.183	2.444	.016	1.000	1.000
REGR factor score 5 for analysis 4	-.275	.073	-.280	-3.752	.000	1.000	1.000
REGR factor score 6 for analysis 4	.138	.073	.140	1.877	**.064**	1.000	1.000
REGR factor score 7 for analysis 4	.053	.073	.054	.721	**.473**	1.000	1.000

Primary Data, 2020

Table 4.Main Component Regression Coefficient by Eliminating Factor 6 and Factor 7

	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. *Error*	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	5.780	.074		78.417	.000		
	REGR factor score 1 for analysis 4	.347	.074	.354	4.686	.000	1.000	1.000
	REGR factor score 2 for analysis 4	.361	.074	.368	4.870	.000	1.000	1.000
	REGR factor score 3 for analysis 4	**-.295**	.074	-.301	-3.983	.000	1.000	1.000
	REGR factor score 4 for analysis 4	.179	.074	.183	2.418	.018	1.000	1.000
	REGR factor score 5 for analysis 4	**-.275**	.074	-.280	-3.712	.000	1.000	1.000

Primary Data, 2020

Table 5.Main Component Anova Regression

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	44.091	5	8.818	16.231	.000[b]
	Residual	51.069	94	.543		
	Total	95.160	99			

Primary Data, 2020

The value in the ANNOVA summary table shows that the calculated F value of 16.23 is greater than the F table value with degrees of freedom (5.94) and a significance of 0.05. Therefore it can be said that the independent variables in the model can be said to jointly affect the independent variables. The same is indicated by the histogram. Standardized errors or errors do not deviate from the normal curve.

The results of the main component regression analysis between changes in happiness compared to the factors show the following: the first, second and fourth factors have a positive relationship with changes in happiness, while the third and fifth factors have the opposite direction with changes in the level of happiness.

Variables with positive values have a positive relationship with changes in happiness. The variables with positive changes in happiness indicate that the decrease in happiness levels is largely because these variables did decrease during the pandemic period. The variables that have the greatest elasticity when viewed from the regression coefficient include changes in feelings of joy (0.49), changes in feelings of security (0.48) and changes in satisfaction with education (0.41). In theory, these variables are very influential on happiness. The decrease in the frequency of feeling cheerful or happy clearly occurred because Covid-19 made various sources of information report about the general condition which was filled with uncertainty, on the other hand the signs regarding the discovery of a drug for Covid-19 had not yet been found. Security has a very clear effect, especially because of the unfavorable socio-economic conditions. On the other hand, social distancing that is applied throughout the world results in education having to use the learning method with face-to-face methods from home. This certainly has an impact on the level of community satisfaction regarding their education.

Variables with negative values have the opposite direction of the relationship with changes in happiness. Variables such as changes in leisure time, changes in feelings of worry, changes in feelings of stress. In theory, changes in leisure time have a positive relationship with changes in happiness, but this only happens in the short term. In the long run, the increase in free time actually correlates negatively with changes in happiness (Veenhoven; 2013). On the other hand, feelings of worry (insecure) and stress (stress) do have a direct impact on the condition of one's happiness. According to Mushanloo (2018) feelings of insecurity and depression tend to be negatively correlated with changes in happiness, especially when it comes to situations related to fear and vulnerability.

Other variables that also have the opposite direction of the change in happiness include optimism after the Covid-19 pandemic, changes in belief in the future, changes in perspective after the Covid-19 pandemic, and perceptions of business suitability and current achievements. This variable shows that respondents who experienced a decrease in their level of happiness mostly had more free time, experienced feelings of depression and worried more frequently. In theory, this variable does have an opposite relationship with the level of happiness. Optimism has a very close relationship with the level of happiness. Optimism is a predictor of happiness because of its very strong attachments. (Farhat: 2019).

Table 6.Standardized Variable Regression Coefficient Value

Component	Standardized Variable Regression Coefficient Value
Zscore: change of residence	0.13
Zscore: job change	0.37
Zscore: job satisfaction changes	0.36
Zscore: change in income satisfaction	0.43
Zscore: change in educational satisfaction	0.41
Zscore: change to free time	-0.37
Zscore: change in leisure time satisfaction	0.20
Zscore: health related changes	0.33
Zscore: changes in health-related satisfaction	0.34
Zscore: change the feeling of security	0.48
Zscore: changes to security satisfaction	0.36
Zscore: changes in social interactions	0.24
Zscore: community change	0.24
Zscore: changes in social relationship satisfaction	0.34
Zscore: changes in the frequency with which family meets	0.15
Zscore: change travel frequency	0.19
Zscore: changes in family harmony	0.27
Zscore: harmony satisfaction changes	0.23
Zscore: carefree change	0.49
Zscore: change worry	-0.39
Zscore: change depressed	-0.48
Zscore: optimism after covid	-0.35
Zscore: belief in the future after covid	-0.35
Zscore: change of purpose in life	0.32
Zscore: perspective after the pandemic	-0.44
Zscore: business fit for purpose	-0.46

Primary Data, 2020

IV.   CONCLUSION

1) On average, the level of happiness of the people in Klungkung Regency before the Covid-19 pandemic according to this study was recorded at 7.65 with a standard deviation of ± 1.36. Most people in the majority of society place a very high value on the condition of their happiness during this period. Only a small proportion felt that before the pandemic their happiness condition was very low.

2) On average, the level of happiness of the community in Klungkung Regency at this time or after the Covid-19 pandemic according to this study was recorded at 6.15 with a standard deviation of ± 2.04. Most people in the majority of society give lower ratings on the condition of their happiness at this period.

3) The results of processing with the average difference test on paired data show that there is a difference between the conditions of happiness before and after the Covid-19 pandemic. This can be seen from the significance value below 5 percent or 0.05. In this test the significance value is 0.0 or significant and shows that there is a difference between the conditions of happiness before and after the Covid-19 pandemic.

4) The results of the validity and reliability tests show that two variables, namely the frequency of quarreling before and after the pandemic, did not pass the validity test, so they were excluded from the model.

5) On the other hand, only one variable is not used in the factor analysis because it is insufficient for the anti image correlation value so that it cannot be used in factor analysis.

6) From the processing results, seven factors were formed in this study. The factors formed are quite relevant to the dimensions presented in the theory. In factor 1, only the change in life goals variable comes from different dimensions with other groups. For factor 2, only the variable of frequency change of feeling joyful came from different dimension groups. Factor 3 is a group that comes from the dimension of meaning in life. Factor 4 is a group of variables derived from the interaction dimension. In factor 5, only the change in leisure time variable does not come from the affection dimension. Factor 6 consists of two variables related to social distancing activities. Factor 7 comes from a group of variables with similar

dimensions. In this group, there are variables related to the harmony of the family and their place of residence.

7) Variables with positive values have a positive relationship direction with changes in happiness. The variables with positive changes in happiness indicate that the decrease in happiness levels is largely because these variables did decrease during the pandemic period. The variables that have the greatest elasticity when seen from the regression coefficient include changes in feelings of joy (0.49), changes in feelings of security (0.48) and changes in satisfaction with education (0.41);

8) Variables with negative values have the opposite direction of the relationship with changes in happiness. Variables such as changes in leisure time, changes in feelings of worry, changes in feelings of stress.

9) Other variables that also have the opposite direction of the change in happiness include optimism after the Covid-19 pandemic, changes in belief in the future, changes in perspective after the Covid-19 pandemic, and perceptions of business suitability and current achievements. This variable shows that respondents who experienced a decrease in the level of happiness mostly had more free time, experienced feelings of depression and worried more frequently. On the other hand, this group has much better optimism for the future after the pandemic.

Research Limitations

This research is very limited both in terms of area coverage and distribution of respondents. Therefore, the impact obtained may still be possible to expand if it can be carried out in a wider area with a higher number and diversity of respondent characteristics.

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