
	Gema WIRALODRA
	Editor-in-Chief: Yudhi Mahmud
	 Publisher: Universitas Wiralodra

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To cite this article:

Hanafi, I & Salsabilla, S.A. (2024). The association between human development and citizen happiness in Indonesia: Study at 34 Provinces of Indonesia. *Gema Wiralodra*, 15(1), 263-274.

To link to this article:

<https://gemawiralodra.unwir.ac.id/index.php>

Published by:

Universitas Wiralodra

Jln. Ir. H. Juanda Km 3 Indramayu, West Java, Indonesia

The association between human development and citizen happiness in Indonesia: Study at 34 Provinces of Indonesia

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Abstract

Work on happiness and human development share a common lineage, both have been driven partly by an interest in understanding and measuring human progress and well-being. The paradox of the relationship between human development and happiness encourages us to examine the factors that influence happiness. The study of happiness is considered to be important in public administration due to public administration's concern with the relationship between government and society. For policies and programs to be truly effective to this end, they must gain a better understanding of happiness. This research uses a quantitative approach as the research design with the correlational study. This study uses two units of analysis, the first one being provinces in Indonesia and the second one being people. The Provincial data used are taken from the Central Bureau of Statistics (Badan Pusat Statistik) (BPS), about 34 Provinces. The second level unit is individuals or people and uses data from Survey Pengukuran Tingkat Kebahagiaan (SPTK) 2017 conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), which consists of 72,317 household heads. The result shows that human development is associated with citizen happiness in Indonesia. Overall, HDI is associated with happiness. These findings suggest that improving human development is fundamental for the happiness of Indonesian citizens, especially improving expected years of schooling, mean years of schooling, and income per capita.

Keywords: Citizen Happiness, Development Administration, Human Development

1. Introduction

Work on happiness and human development share, to some extent, a common lineage. Both have been driven partly by an interest in understanding and measuring human progress and well-being in ways that go beyond economic metrics like gross domestic product (GDP). Indeed, there is a growing global interest in developing better metrics of human progress (Helliwell, 2020). Happiness is something that is considered necessary in the society right now. Someone does not just have a purpose to live happily for themselves, but it raises an opinion and support that someone can create another person's happiness, and the government should create happiness for its people widely.

Nowadays, one of the indexes of welfare that is being attention to and considered by planners and policymakers is the Happiness Index. In 2011, the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) started to use this index, and later on, it was widely used by the United Kingdom, France, Australia, Malaysia, and Thailand. Based on the World Happiness Report between countries in ASEAN, the position of Indonesia is shown in the table below.

Table 1

Happiness Ranking in ASEAN Countries

ASEAN Countries	2018
Singapore	34

Malaysia	35
Thailand	46
Philippines	71
Vietnam	95
Indonesia	96

Sources: *World Happiness Report 2018* (Helliwell, 2018)

Nicholas Henry in Nwanisobi (2020) stated that public administration is a broad-ranging and amorphous combination of theory and practice; its purpose is to promote a superior understanding of government and its relationship with the society it governs, as well as to encourage public policies more responsive to social needs and to institute managerial practices attuned to effectiveness, efficiency and the deeper human requisites of the citizenry. The study about happiness in Indonesia still has lots of potency to be researched. The previous research that is being done by (Landiyanto, 2011) and (Shon, 2010), this research emphasized the importance of material (income) and non-material for happiness in Indonesia. (Rahayu, 2016). Income plays an important role in the welfare of developing countries. When the basic needs are already fulfilled and the wealth is rising, then differences between welfare or individual happiness are influenced by non-material factors such as social relations. Based on the discussion in the background above, this study aims to answer the following question: “Is the human development index associated with citizen happiness in Indonesia?”.

2. Methods

This research uses a quantitative approach as the research design with the correlational study, which provides a numerical estimate of how two variables are related. The data used in this research are using secondary data from SPTK 2017. The population of this study is all the heads of households in Indonesia, with a sample total of around 72,317 heads of households. This research uses citizen happiness as a dependent variable, and the human development index is divided into three indicators as independent variables. Statistical analysis in this research is using statistical software, namely STATA. At first, a descriptive statistical analysis was carried out to describe the characteristics of the research variables. The focus of this study is the association between human development and citizen happiness analyzed with the bivariate correlation and ordered logit models.

At first, a descriptive statistical analysis was carried out to describe the characteristics of the research variables. In this study, tables and figures in graphs and maps are presented to show comparisons of each province with different levels of happiness and HDI so that it is easier to understand. In the beginning, it starts with the data shown with a figure that shows the condition of the Human Development Index level in every province and is divided by Islands, after that the second one uses maps to show the condition of happiness level in each province in Indonesia, the maps showed both of the data whether it is HDI or happiness and the last it ends with the bivariate correlation analysis and ordered logistic analysis in order to see the association between those variables. Measuring ordered logistics is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + b_i X_i + b_{ii} X_{ii} + b_{iii} X_{iii} + \dots + \varepsilon$$

Y = Dependent variable.

X_i = Independent variable i-th.

b_i = Independent variable regression coefficient i-th.

α = Constant or intercept.

ε = Error.

3. Result and Discussion

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) created the Human Development Index (HDI) to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI is a composite of three dimensions as measured through separate indexes: life expectancy index, education index, and income per-capita index. The United Nations states that the HDI can be used as a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living.

Work on happiness and human development share a common lineage. Both have been driven partly by an interest in understanding and measuring human progress and wellbeing. Indicators used by scientists to measure conditions social welfare is quite diverse. Based on BPS, welfare indicators arranged not only to describe the condition of material prosperity (welfare or well-being) only, but also leads to subjective well-being or happiness.

Table 2 describes bivariate correlation of main variables on happiness. It shows that only life expectancy at birth which have no association to happiness. Other variables show existing relationship to happiness. HDI 2017 correlates with happiness (Coef. = 0.04; p -value = 0.000), meaning increasing human development make people happy. Likewise, income also associates with happiness (Coef. = 0.02; p -value = 0.000). In other words, higher income makes people happy. Education seems to matter with happiness. We found that length of schooling and expected years of schooling are associated with people's happiness (Coef. = 0.05; p -value = 0.000 and Coef. = 0.05; p -value = 0.000 respectively). However, a null association is found in the correlation between life expectancy at birth and happiness (Coef. = 0.05; p -value = 0.312).

Table 2
Bivariate Correlation

Human Development Index (HDI)	Coef.	p -value
Overall HDI in 2017	0.0371*	0.000
Per capita income	0.0247*	0.000
Mean years of schooling	0.0418*	0.000
Expected years of schooling	0.0490*	0.000
Life expectancy at birth	-0.0012	0.312

* p -value \leq 0.10; ** p -value \leq 0.05; *** p -value \leq 0.01

Source: Data Processed by Author (2023)

Table 2 explains ordered logistic regression results between HDI indicators and happiness of Indonesia Citizens in 2017. After controlling other HDI indicators, per capita income still associated with happiness. Increasing income is likely to increase happiness, the Coef of per capita income is 0.000025 (CI 95%: 0.000017 – 0.000032) with p -value = 0.000. Accordingly, mean years of schooling is significantly associated with happiness. Increasing people education seem to improve their happiness, the Coef of mean years of schooling is 0.110 (CI 95%: 0.099 – 0.128) with p -value = 0.000. As expected, expected years of schooling also improve happiness of Indonesia Citizen, the Coef of expected years of schooling is 0.124 (CI 95%: 0.106 – 0.142) with p -value = 0.000. On the other hand, life expectancy is not associated with happiness, the Coef of life expectancy at birth is -0.00026 (CI 95%: 0.007 – 0.0025) with p -value = 0.0025. Overall, HDI score is associated with happiness, meaning improving HDI score is likely to improve citizen happiness of Indonesians, the Coef of human development index is 0.020 (CI 95%: 0.017 – 0.024) with p -value = 0.000.

Development administration, as defined by Weidner, is a ‘goal-oriented’ administration. All administrative systems are goal-oriented. Yet what distinguishes the general public administration from development administration is the dominant focus on goal-achievement in

a more systematic manner. In other words, development administration is that aspect of public administration, which is dominantly goal-oriented. And these goals, as Weidner points out, are progressive in nature. Thus, development administration is concerned with the achievement of progressive political, economic, social and cultural goals (Arora, 2021). The Human Development Index (HDI) is a well-known yardstick of wellbeing. Since its introduction twenty years ago, the index has attracted enormous interest in discussions of development, both in policy and academic circles as well as in the broader community interested in development issues. The simplicity of the index's characterization of development (as an average of achievements in health, education and income), linked to the basic message that development is about much more than growth, has contributed to its popularity (Klugman, 2011).

HDI includes three components that are considered fundamental to humans and are operationally easy to calculate to produce a measure that reflects human development efforts. The three components are life opportunity (longevity), knowledge (knowledge), and a decent life (living standards). Life opportunities are calculated based on life expectancy at birth, knowledge is measured based on literacy rates and an average length of schooling, A decent life is measured by an indicator of people's purchasing power to the number of basic needs seen from the average amount of per capita expenditure as an income approach that represents development achievements to measure a decent life. According to BPS the calculation is slightly different from the UNDP version, where according to BPS the HDI calculation is based on 3 indicators, namely, the survival index, which describes the achievement of a healthy life expectancy and long life, UNDP uses life expectancy at birth, education index that describes the level of knowledge that has been achieved where this index is based on literacy rates and the average length of schooling and the literacy indicator is obtained from the reading and writing ability variables while the average length of school indicator is obtained simultaneously from two variables, namely the class level currently / has been undertaken and the highest level of education and the third is the purchasing power index which describes the level of purchasing power that has been achieved by BPS using the basic indicator, namely the average per capita expenditure as an approach to the purchasing power aspect of income. In this case, adjustments have been made in such a way as to ensure comparability between the time and territory of Indonesia.

Happiness is presented by positive psychology as the ultimate need of humanity that is good for several things like; health and efficiency on the work floor, but also citizenship, as happy people make good citizens. The Positive Psychology Center (PPC) at the University of Pennsylvania, where Martin Seligman works as head scholar, states one of their three head concerns and research areas as understanding positive institutions and connect that to the strengths that foster better communities, such as justice, responsibility, civility, parenting, nurturance, work ethic, leadership, teamwork, purpose, and tolerance. Positive psychology provides scientific support related to, for instance democracy, for being good on human health, by measuring the increasing effect on happiness. The word happiness is also often used rhetorically and is then mostly equally broad and normative as the term social development. In the political discourse the word happiness used interchangeably with terms like wellbeing or quality of life and denotes both individual and social welfare. In social science the word is increasingly used in the more specific meaning of an individual's subjective appreciation of life (Veenhoven R. , 2012). From some of the descriptions above, it can be concluded that the definition of happiness in this study is the pleasure and tranquility of life both physically and mentally achieved through the satisfaction of fulfilling needs and expectations which are used to improve self-function as the wellbeing. The satisfaction that the individual gets is a sign that the individual is happy. The more the individual feels satisfied, the happier the individual is.

Based on some of the descriptions above, it can be concluded that the happiness aspect consists of two, namely the affective aspect and the cognitive aspect. The affective aspect is in the form of satisfaction from emotional experiences due to acceptance, affection, and achievement. Affective aspects include positive and negative effects, namely emotional experiences in the form of positive and negative emotions. While the cognitive aspect is in the form of satisfaction that comes from acceptance, affection, and achievements from various fields of life such as oneself, family, peers, health, finances, achievements, and the amount of free time that can be enjoyed.

Happiness is the ultimate goal of all human beings and all people around the world, whenever and wherever they were in any ages or eras and present context, happiness was the main motive of everyone. The revolution and transformation in every era or ages of society, from hunting-gather societies until agrarian or industrial or globalized society, all of the that is for the sake of a better way of living. Therefore whatever, when talking the revolution and transformation of ages or eras in every context, people want to gain happiness and the whole social and economic transformation from one mode of production to another was possible due to the human aspiration to seeking the better life or happiness. The happiness of the people can't be seen just by the GDP measurement, the critics of GDP were debated a long time ago. The human development index has become a great attraction among the policymakers and academic arenas and it has become a great concern among the media people due to measurement of the country's development through income, health, and education.

The basic ideology from modern country welfare is the trust that someone can be happier by giving a better condition of living. Therefore, it can be considered as an alternative of GDP to see the living condition and living quality of the people (Klugman, 2011). In the concept of human development, the purpose is to create an environment where it can enable the people and give possibility for the people to be live happier, more enjoy in living their live creatively and in a good health condition. Human development is being promoted under United Nation Development Programmes (UNDP) and UNDP developed the human development index which is composite of indicators includes, health (as the measurement of longevity), education (as the measurement of knowledge), and income (as the measurement of living standards). These are to represent three of the essential choices for people to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Happiness and human development share, to some extent, a common lineage. Both have been driven partly by an interest in understanding and measuring human progress and wellbeing (UNDP, 2013). The Human Development Index stated by UNDP focuses on three essential components as explained above. The first one is living standards which measured using income percapita. Seligman (2005) explained that if an individual can't afford to fulfill needs due to the low income leads to less happy citizen. one of the external factors of citizen happiness is money or material aspect as also stated in the findings of Landiyanto (2011) paper that emphasized the important role of material. The aspect of material as researched by Landiyanto gave direct impact to the citizen happiness. the second is knowledge which measured using mean years and expected years of schooling which are intended to reflect the level of knowledge of the adult population as well as the investment in the youth. Education as the important factors that associate with citizen happiness. Education has a significant impact on economic growth in aggregate level (Phelps, 1966) and on human life at an individual level. There are two main channels through education affect subjective well-being, the first direct channel considers the positive effect on self-confidence and self-estimation and pleasure from acquiring knowledge; the second indirect channel takes into account that education promotes higher employment probability, better job quality, higher expected salary and better health. The third is longevity which measured using life expectancy at birth, as the life expectancy also can picture the health

condition of a country. The survey and discussion in Veenhoven (2006) summarize the evidence of the causal connections between happiness and a long life at both the individual and national level and quantifies them. Good health enables individuals to do what they want. However, the opposite happens when ill health occurs (Hurlock, 1997). A healthy individual is likely to be happier and more satisfy with their life than an unhealthy individual (Sujarwoto, 2017). These three essentials instrument should be fulfilled at first to create ability of the people in getting a better living quality that leads to the happiness of the people.

Development Administration as the aspect of public administration as defined by Weidner, is a ‘goal-oriented’ administration. Development administration is “people-centred” administration, which accords primacy to the needs of its beneficiaries and tries to tune its policies, programmes and actions to these needs. One of development administration goal is to increase the human development index with a purpose to increase the citizen happiness. With that the goals are to fulfill what people needs, happiness also defined as life satisfaction, when government can meet the expectation and demands from the people and it will give impact to the feeling of satisfied or happiness of the people. The results of this study provide strong evidence that the Human Development Indexes provide an association with the level of satisfaction among people. HDI was found to be a composite indicator of life expectancy, health (life expectancy), education (expected year and mean year of schooling), and income (measured by income per capita). Citizen’s well-being has to be assessed periodically with the use of diverse measures, starting from worldwide existence life satisfaction and happiness to domain-specific satisfaction to pressure and pain. The periodical recording (e.g., monthly, quarterly) of citizens` well-being will permit coverage makers and researchers to check empirically whether or not a positive coverage had a supposed effect and whether or not a society is making development closer to its ideal. Therefore, to keep people happy, the government needs to adopt policies promoting health, education and income. For policies and programs to be truly effective, they must gain a better understanding of happiness.

Table 3

Ordered Logistic Analysis

	Coef.	SE	z	p-value	95% CI	
					lower	upper
Overall HDI in 2017	0.020	0.0019	10.870	0.000	0.017	0.024
Per capita income	0.000025	3.93	6.320	0.000	0.000017	0.000032
Mean years of schooling	0.110	0.0074	15.230	0.000	0.099	0.128
Expected years of schooling	0.124	0.0091	13.630	0.000	0.106	0.142
Life expectancy at birth	-0.00265	0.000263	-1.010	0.312	-0.007	0.0025

*p-value ≤ 0.10; **p-value ≤ 0.05; ***p-value ≤ 0.01

Source: Data Processed by Author (2023)

Almost all of the provinces located on Java and Bali Islands had HDI between 70 to 75. While Provinces located outside of Java Island had an average of between 65 to HDI 70. In Java Island, the provinces of DKI Jakarta, Central Java and West Java have a high HDI but the level of Happiness is still below the average level from other provinces located outside Java Island. Overall, HDI score is associated with happiness, meaning improving HDI score is likely to improve citizen happiness of Indonesian with the Coef of human development is 0.020 (CI 95%: 0.017 – 0.024) with the p-value = 0.000 based on the table above.

This findings that shown the fact that there is an association between human development and citizen happiness in Indonesia also found by other researcher. Muhammad (2019), found that human development is partially positively associate with citizen happiness with coefisien

4,5. This means that if the human development improving 1% (one percent) then the citizen happiness will be improved 4,5. With that findings, he stated if a country has a high human development then in directly there will be increment in citizen happiness.

Shown in the results on figure 36, DKI Jakarta and most provinces in Java Island are having a high level of human development index. Although the human development index is positively associated with happiness, the graphs of results for citizen happiness in Java Island is not the highest. The provinces that have an increment and decrement in line between the hapiness and human human development are DI Yogyakarta Province and East Kalimantan Province as the highest both in human development and happiness index, and East Nusa Tenggara Province as the lowest both in human development and happiness index, besides those three Provinces are having a condition where the human development and happiness didn't showin similar result. That condition can be occurred due to the different needs between each provinces. As known, the development in infrastructure, access and other things are more developed in Java Island and it leads to a greater and higher demands to create happiness among the citizens lived in that area rather than just a basic needs fulfillment.

As divides by Seligman (2005) the positive emotions that can affecting happiness divides into three types, namely past, present, and future emotions. These three types of emotions are internal factors of happiness. Also, there are external factors of happiness, which the factors that come from the environment. The external factors are all show the aim to the fulfillment to basic needs. The fulfillment of other needs besides basic needs such as self-esteem and other stuff would be needed after the basic needs already fulfill. The provinces in Java Islands are mostly having a high HDI level, but the happiness level is still below the provinces outside Java Island with a low HDI level. Based on theory brought by Seligman, that conditions can be occurred due to the happiness in a big/metropolis cities and provinces already have a different orientation of happiness. This condition is in contrast with other provinces outside Java Island that still concerning to the fulfillment of basic needs as the factors that can affecting happiness.

This result is in line with the result of research done by Roka (2020), the findings of the study provide a strong foundation that the high rank of the human development indexes provides a high level of happiness among the people. We know that HDI is the composite index of life expectancy, health (life expectancy at birth), education (expected years of schooling and average years of schooling in the adult population), and income (measured by gross national income (GNI) per capita (PPP US\$)). Therefore, to create happiness among the people, the government should adopt the policy to promote health, education, and gross national income. Roka estimated the association between HDI and happiness by using the binary variables of continents; the result shows a strong positive association between human development and happiness. Further results, the human development index of Asian countries is a more positive association than European, North, and South American countries.

The result of research done by Roka in 2020 shows that Asian countries contain more developing countries than Europe and America, shown in the result that human development is more positively associated in Asian countries rather than European or American countries. It seems similar to the condition that occurred in Indonesia. More developed the place means that its needs higher and greater fulfillment of demands. The human development index is positively associated with citizen happiness whether in all provinces of Indonesia or in the three continents above (Asia, Europe, and America), but the level of association is different depending on the development condition of the area.

These findings is also in line with the result of World Happiness Report (2020), which found 2 Phase for rural and urban area in the first phase large city and urban area might have higher happiness levels but the second phase with the development of economy is vice versa where the countryside and rural area have higher happiness level. What is found in Sub-Saharan

Africa is that urban happiness benefits may be offset by the happiness costs for a large part of the population, such as high costs of living, longer commutes, greater inequality, social isolation, noise, and pollution. At the same time, accessibility to urban amenities and a lack of the problems associated with city life may explain the relatively high levels of happiness on the Western countryside.

Urban area or big city happiness costs is much higher than the countryside. In urban area the problem is not just about the fulfillment of basic needs, even though it is the main root of life satisfaction. In a big city the demands are higher with a rapid economy development and mobility like in the capital city of Indonesia, DKI Jakarta, that facing a lot of problem such as traffic jam, criminality, pollution, housing, population, and other environment problem that leads to an uncomfortable living environmental conditions which provokes the feeling of uncomfortable and create unsatisfaction. The people living in that area can't enjoy their life to the fullest and feeling happy due to the uncomfortable conditions.

The result shown that in DKI Jakarta with the highest per-capita income still having a low level average of happiness, this due to the fulfillment of happiness is not the basic needs, in contrast with that condition, Papua Province which has a value of income per-capita that far below the national average level is still having a low happiness and this condition is due to the need of basic fulfillment in Papua Province that still play an important low in happiness. Different with those condition, Gorontalo province shows that the happiness level is increase in line with the income per-capita level. As shown in the data above in the ordered logistic model table which is table 4, income per-capita is still associated with happiness. Increasing income per-capita is likely to increase happiness with the Coef is 0.000025 (CI 95%: 0.000017 – 0.000032) and p-value = 0.000.

The pattern of change in material aspirations over the life cycle explains some of the paradoxical relationships between subjective well-being and income. Subjective well-being varies directly with income and inversely with material aspirations. At the start of the life cycle those with higher income are happier, because material aspirations are fairly similar throughout the population, and those with more income are better able to fulfill their aspirations. The negative effect of the latter on subjective well-being undercuts the positive effect of the former. The research by Nikhil K. Sengupta (2012) highlighted that not just the negative consequences of being extremely poor, but the negative consequences of being among the 50% of people who fall below the median level of household income. Poorer people tended to report more stress, less happiness, lower levels of satisfaction with their lives, and a lower ability to meet basic needs and life necessities relative to their wealthier counterparts. That poorer people are disadvantaged across the board in terms of subjective well-being may be an uncomfortable notion for many people to accept.

The province with the highest mean years of schooling is DKI Jakarta and this is inversely proportional to the Province of East Nusa Tenggara which has the lowest mean years of schooling. Whereas the province with the highest happiness value was Gorontalo Province with the mean years of schooling slightly below the national average and the province with the lowest happiness was East Nusa Tenggara Province with the mean years of schooling level that also lower than the national average. As shown in the data above in the ordered logistic model, increasing people education seem to improve their happiness with the Coef of mean years of schooling is 0.110 (CI 95%: 0.099 – 0.128) and the *p*-value = 0.000. Average educated people in many researches reported have a higher level of satisfaction score rather than those who have a low and highest level of education. Meanwhile, the province with the highest expected years of schooling is DKI Jakarta and this is inversely proportional to the Province of East Nusa Tenggara which has the lowest expected number of years of schooling. Whereas the province with the highest happiness value was Gorontalo Province with the expected years of schooling

rate slightly below the national average and the province with the lowest happiness and lowest expected years of schooling was East Nusa Tenggara Province. As shown in the data above in the ordered logistic model, expected years of schooling also improve happiness of Indonesians with the Coef of expected years of schooling is 0.124 (CI 95%: 0.106 – 0.142) and with the p -value = 0.000.

The result of this study also in line with the research done by Striessnig (2015) that found higher education, on the other hand, is linearly associated with higher probabilities of being happy. While there is hardly any difference between lower attainment levels and it takes at least a completed secondary education to really stand out in happiness terms, higher levels of education are related to consistently higher probability of being happy. Compared to somebody who hasn't completed primary education, the odds of being happy are 40 per cent higher for somebody with completed tertiary education, which is roughly the size of the effect of having a job compared to unemployment, one of the strongest predictors of unhappiness.

The findings of Erich Striessnig research should be highlighted that 40 per cent peoples tend to be happier as they achieved the tertiary education with the status of employed. If they are still being unemployment with high expectation to get a job with high salary than they are not that happy. Peoples with secondary or primary education tend to be not happy because the chance to get a job became smaller. In a big city with an advances development and with the high quality of human resources that graduated from high education level the competitiveness is became greater, this conditions lead to the unhappiness to the people with higher education and being unemployed or employs with not proper job and it will be happier for the people that get an average level education with the proper job as they should be with their education level.

As stated in Sujarwoto (2017) The factor that identified associating with the people well-being or happiness is contributing to individual happiness and life satisfaction fall into two broad categories, the first is individual factors and the second is contextual factors. Education is one of the individual factors that can affecting happiness, Education may contribute to happiness and life satisfaction by enabling individuals to better adapt to changing environments. A greater chance to access the education can affecting greater level of happiness.

Future generations with more education can be expected to lead healthier lives and respond more effectively without suffering from the major challenges of the 21st century There is also the risk of increased technology penetration for their well-being. The changing and increasing complexity of our society will widen the gap between the well-educated global elite and the vulnerable and less educated underclass. Access to the education system is one of the most important factors in preventing avoidable misfortunes and promoting happiness.

Almost all of the provinces in Indonesia have happiness levels above the average national happiness except for the provinces of East Nusa Tenggara and North Sumatra. The Provinces with the lowest life expectancy at birth are having happiness level above the national average level, while Nusa Tenggara and North Sumatra Province are having the lowest happiness level in contrast with that both are having the life expectancy at birth level that still on the average level which can be catagorized as good. As shown in the data above in the ordered logistic model, life expectancy is not associated with happiness, the Coef of life expectancy at birth is -0.00026 (CI 95%: 0.007 – 0.0025) with p -value = 0.0025. The association between life expectancy at birth and citizen happiness in Indonesia is not showing a positive relation while both are showing the negative association as shown in the ordered logistic model table.

This result shown that having a long life is not a guarantee to the happiness of the people. As explained in chapter two, there are a lot of factors that can affecting the happiness and the fulfillment of basic needs is one of the factors, when someone has a long life but can't fulfill their basic needs then the life that they lived is not enjoyable and it will be very hard for them to pass the days they had in their life.

The study done by Rahayu (2016) found that life expectancy and happiness have a relationship like the letter U. The higher the life expectancy then the happiness will be decreases until a certain minimum point. This study predicts that happiness The lowest was at the age of about 62 years. There are changes in psychological life in old age. For example, feeling left out, no longer needed, dishonesty accept a new reality, for example because of an incurable disease or widowhood. This can cause people to feel unhappy in old age.

The long life can't guarantee the feeling of happiness. A long life means nothing when they can't enjoy the life that they are living. This condition often occurred in the slump area which is to make a living day by day and to survive in each day it is really hard for them in passing each day. They have to fight to survive in each day. Life is getting harder for them and it is not fun and enjoyable. The people with that conditions can't feel the life satisfaction. It is hard for them to feel happiness. In this case government playing an important role to create happiness among the citizen. Their life conditions should be better and it can be reach through the government policy and programme to help them in getting a better condition of life. with a high life expectancy it should be balanced with the greater government attention in understanding a lot of aspect of citizen happiness.

The negative relationship between life expectancy and happiness is also investigated by Kageyama (2012). He said a long life is associated with many psychological factors. There are many factors associated with the negative relationship between life expectancy and happiness. Socio-economic and social security systems, widows' chances and widows' factors are the main causes of misery in an old age. The catastrophic loss of a partner is exacerbated by a long struggle for basic rights and dignity. Despite the fact that there are more than 258 million widows around the world, the widows of our society have historically not been supported or measured. The widowhood became a serious issues due to it's hard to survive when felt the loss to someone that is being a life partner and especially when the one that left is the head of the family. When widow experiences their own sorrow, loss, or trauma after the death of their spouse, they also become financially uncertain, discriminatory, stigmatized, and harmful traditional practices due to their marriage situation might faced. Whether in a young age or old age it will be really hard and it will be harder when it hits in an old age where there is no one to share and spending time together in other words the lonely feelings can caused a really hard time and leads to unhappiness. Widowhood problems causing the domino effect for the people's life and it will cause a greater problem when the one that passing away is the person that have responsibility to funding and support the family. This domino effect is that when that person passing away it will give a shock to the family which is when talking about emotionality then they might get unhealthy physically and mentally and when talking about material then with no one in the family that working or can make money to support their living it will lead to a worse condition of living that can give a lot of bad impact to the future of each family member. Similar to Kageyama's results, this study also evaluated a very interesting finding that the relationship between life expectancy and happiness is negative.

Government should provide programmes and policy for pre-prosperity citizen. With the formulation of RKPD (*Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah*) it should be more concern to the needs and demands of the people. Citizen happiness as the ultimate goals of development administration should be gained more attention by the government to be more people centered in making a policy and formulating a programmes, with the right indicator and target to make sure those programmes and policy right on target.

In creating happiness among citizen it is the ultimate goals of development administration, but it is not just the task that only government can do. Government should facilitate the citizen a good health, a good education, and a chance to make the citizen life's better. When the basic needs such as food, education, and heath is already fulfilled it can lead

the citizen to find a better life. for example, when the citizen can get an easy access to health then they can do a lot of activity when they have a good health such as going to school and working, if they can go to school which means they can get a better education it will lead them to a better future with a higher quality and the chance to get hired at a good company with high salary are much bigger. With a better condition of life then it will lead the citizen to get life satisfaction and happiness.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion of the study should be presented in the Conclusion section. The conclusion section should lead the reader to the important matter of the paper. Present global and specific conclusions, but do not summarize the paper. The conclusions should address the problems and aims that have been stated in the Introduction. It also can be followed by suggestions or recommendations (if any) for decision-makers or further research, but it is optional. Human development shares a common lineage with citizen happiness; both have been driven partly by an interest in understanding and measuring human progress and well-being. The result of data analysis of human development and citizen happiness in 34 provinces across Indonesia. There are geographical disparities in citizen happiness and human development index across 34 Provinces of Indonesia. Citizen happiness and human development index are concentrated in most of the provinces in Java Island (big provinces/cities), which have different orientations of aspects that can affect their happiness. This condition is due to the need for fulfillment of other needs besides basic needs, such as self-esteem and other things that would be needed after the basic needs are already fulfilled. The HDI and its indicators are associated with citizen happiness in Indonesia, except for the indicator called life expectancy at birth, which is not associated with Indonesian citizen happiness. A long life can't guarantee the happiness of citizens in 34 Provinces of Indonesia.

Acknowledgment

We are grateful to all those with whom I have had the pleasure to work during this and other related projects. We thank Mr. Sujarwoto who provided insight and expertise that greatly assisted the research. The Central Agency on Statistics supported this research.

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