

The Relationship between the Level of Service for Infrastructures in the Settlement and Happiness Index (Case Study: Sukun District)

Ummu Sahdiah Sahlan
Master Program of Urban and Regional Planning
Faculty of Engineering, Brawijaya University
Malang, Indonesia

Surjono
Urban and Regional Planning
Faculty of Engineering, Brawijaya University
Malang, Indonesia

Gunawan Prayitno
Urban and Regional Planning
Faculty of Engineering, Brawijaya University
Malang, Indonesia

Abstract:- Happiness is one of the main goals to be achieved by society as an individual. The Happiness Index is an investigation into the relationships between happiness, development, public welfare, and public policy. Malang City currently has a population that continues to increase every year. The need for space, infrastructure, and housing is one of the issues found in Malang City. One of them occurred in Sukun District, where through Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 the Year 2015, Sukun District became the highest district which had the largest slum area in Malang City. The allocation between geographic sub-districts shows the pattern of infrastructure services. This study aimed to know the comparison of the happiness index between the sub-districts in Sukun District, which have been stipulated as the sub-districts with a slum area, and the sub-districts in Sukun District which are not stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015. The analytical method that was used is descriptive quantitative. This study shows that the index of happiness in the sub-districts of the Sukun District, which is not stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree No. 86 Year 2015, had a higher index of happiness than the sub-districts stipulated in the decree.

Keywords:- Happiness Index, Infrastructure, Settlement.

I. INTRODUCTION

The happiness index in the present is an exciting discussion to study. The happiness index is one of the statements from another angle discussing welfare and development by the government. This is because happiness is still a part of welfare [1]. Meanwhile, welfare is a goal to be achieved in the administration of one country and another region. Happiness is the quality of the whole human life – something makes life better as a whole, such as better health, high creativity or higher income [2]

In Indonesia, the Happiness Index has been implemented since 2014. The Happiness Index in Indonesia has been carried out by Central Statistics Body of Indonesia (BPS) in 2014 and 2017. The measurement was carried out in all provinces in Indonesia. Measurement of the Happiness Index in Indonesia is carried out to obtain another measurement point of view in measuring development progress, which has been carried out only by looking at economic indicators, such as economic growth and poverty reduction [3]. Several findings related to poverty and economic growth show that the availability of infrastructure in the form of proper sanitation, electricity distribution, and road density, positively and significantly affects economic growth. Thus, the availability of basic infrastructure indirectly affects the decrease in income savings between regions in Indonesia. [4].

The happiness index covers a wide variety of aspects related to human life. These aspects are divided into three main dimensions, which are in the happiness index. The diversity of these aspects means that the happiness index can issue the value of people's happiness in various things not only from the physical aspect, but also from the economic, social, cultural and other aspects. Countries with a high level of welfare tend to people feel happy, because welfare indicates community need fulfilment so that the opportunity for people to feel happy is also higher [5].

Malang City in several years has experienced growth that continues to increase from time to time. This growth is mainly seen in population growth, which continues to increase. This growth has had other consequences, in particular the problem of providing land. The high population growth will certainly affect the condition of the city and the environment. Socio-demographic conditions of each individual influence knowledge and psychological factors. These conditions include income, education level, and occupation [6].

For some time, Malang City has faced high population density due to the high population, which has caused a high demand for land, resulting in building density in several areas in Malang City. This growth can have several other impacts, such as the emergence of slum areas.

There are several types of settlements in the city of Malang, also with different conditions of settlement infrastructure. This allows an influence on one's happiness. In a study in one type of urban village settlement, namely Kampung Arab in Malang City, it was shown that several things can increase happiness through several aspects with a high enough value, namely aspects of the level of harmonious family health conditions, social relations, availability of free time and housing conditions (90 % -80%), while other supporting aspects are education and skills (72.5%), as well as household and security aspects (> 70%) [7]. In other findings, it is said that socioeconomic status has no relationship to family happiness [8]. In the process of forming happiness, it was also found that the cognitive component had a greater contribution than the affective component [9].

Based on the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015, Malang City has stipulate several sub-districts with slum areas. Based on the decree, Sukun District is a district that has the largest area defined in the Decree [10].

In 2016 RP2KP, stated that determining the slum area were based on several criteria, mainly from the criteria for infrastructure in the settlement.

Based on that, this research was carried out to examine the happiness index of Sukun District community, which compared the results of the happiness index between sub-districts in Sukun District that are stipulated in Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015 as sub-districts with slum areas, and the happiness index in the sub-districts which are not stipulated in the decree.

This study aims to see how comparing the happiness index between the 2 types of regional groups is based on the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is quantitative, where the analysis that was carried out is a statistical analysis to find the numbers from the happiness index of the people of Sukun District.

The variables used in calculating the happiness index are based on the 2017 Indonesian Happiness Index Compilation variable issued by Statistics Indonesia. The overall happiness index value is generated through three main dimensions, namely Life Satisfaction, Affect and Eudaimonia.

The Happiness Index is a composite index composed of three dimensions: Life Satisfaction, Affect, and Eudaimonia. The dimension of life satisfaction is measured from 10 satisfaction indicators that describe respondent satisfaction with various life domains. On the other hand, Affect Dimension is measured from three indicators that describe the

respondent's feelings in their daily life. Meanwhile, Eudaimonia Dimension was measured from six indicators that describe the respondent's meaning of life in their daily life.

Each indicator's value is the score of each respondent's answers to the questions related to the three dimensions, sub-dimensions, each dimension's weight, sub-dimension, and indicator are not determined with the same value or based on subjective assessments. However it is calculated based on the distribution of data using statistical methods, namely Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) with Principal Component Analysis (PCA) as the method of factor extraction. Thus, each dimension's weight, sub-dimension, and the indicator of the Happiness Index are fully calculated based on the statistical model generated from empirical data processing from the survey results.

As for infrastructures in the settlement, it refers to the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015 and RP2KP of Malang City, which describes the level of service for infrastructures in each sub-district in Malang City. The services for infrastructures used in this research are environmental accessibility, environmental drainage, wastewater management, drinking water services, and solid waste management. The five aspects of these infrastructure facilities will be calculated the average service in each sub-district in Sukun District, which is then be compared with happiness level index.

This study's population were the heads of households in Sukun District, with the sample as 100 families spread over 11 sub-districts in Sukun District.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

According to the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015, it is known that Sukun District has five sub-districts which are included in the determination as slum areas in Malang City. There are remaining six sub-districts that are independent and not stipulated as slum areas in Malang City.

The sub-districts of Sukun District that are stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015 are:

- Ciptomulyo Sub-district
- Sukun Sub-district
- Bandungrejosari Sub-district
- Bandulan Sub-district
- Tanjungrejo Sub-district

The other 6 sub-district are sub-district not included in Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015. This study compared the analysis of the happiness index of 5 sub-districts in Sukun District, which are stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015 and 6 sub-districts of Sukun District which are not included in the stipulation.

A. Services for Infrastructures in the Settlement Based on the Sub-districts of Sukun District

As stated in the RP2KP of Malang City, the sub-districts which were stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015 has a percentage value of infrastructures service

for the settlement that consist of environmental accessibility, environmental drainage, wastewater management, drinking water services, and solid waste management with the average of service as follows.

Sub-districts Are Stipulated in the Decree Average of Service for Infrastructures in the Settlement.

TABLE I. AVERAGE OF SERVICE FOR INFRASTRUCTURES IN SUB-DISTRICTS ARE STIPULATED IN THE DECREE

Sub-districts Are Stipulated in the Decree	Average of Service for Infrastructures in the Settlement (%)
Ciptomulyo	82,39
Sukun	78,25
Bandungrejosari	88,06
Bulan	84,57
Tanjungrejo	88,27
Average	84,31

Besides the stipulated as slum areas in Malang City, other Sub-districts in Sukun District that are not included in the stipulation were also calculated the average of service for infrastructure as follows.

Sub-districts Are Not Stipulated in the Decree Average of Service for Infrastructures in the Settlement

TABLE I. AVERAGE OF SERVICE FOR INFRASTRUCTURES IN SUB-DISTRICTS ARE NOT STIPULATED IN THE DECREE

Sub-districts Are Not Stipulated in the Decree	Average of Service for Infrastructures in the Settlement (%)
Bakalan Krajan	84,12
Gadang	91,90
Karangbesuki	86,55
Kebonsari	80,52
Mulyorejo	78,37
Pisangcandi	88,81
Average	85,05

TABLE II. HAPPINESS INDEX IN THE SUB-DISTRICTS ARE STIPULATED IN THE DECREE

Sub-districts Are Stipulated in the Decree	Life Satis-faction	Affection	Eudaimonia	Happiness Index
Ciptomulyo	72,92	55,70	78,10	72,40
Sukun	72,08	51,96	66,56	66,54
Bandung-rejosari	70,86	47,42	67,23	65,60
Bulan	74,13	44,30	75,99	70,20
Tanjungrejo	73,90	46,67	69,08	67,53
Average	72,78	49,21	71,39	68,46

Based on the table above, there are 5 sub-districts in the Sukun District which have been designated in Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015 as slum areas. These sub-districts are Ciptomulyo Sub-district, Sukun Sub-district, Bandungrejosari Sub-district, Bandulan Sub-district and Tanjungejo Sub-district.

The happiness index results based on the Life Satisfaction dimension show that the five sub-districts have a happiness index value above 70 to 74. The average happiness

Based on the table above, it is known that in Sukun District, services for infrastructures in the settlement in sub-districts that are stipulated as slum areas had an average value of service for infrastructures in the settlement as 84.31%. In the table, it can be seen that the lowest average of service for infrastructures is Sukun Sub-district, while the highest average of service for infrastructures is Tanjungejo District.

Table 2 shows the average service for infrastructure in the settlement in the sub-districts that are not stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015. The average value of all sub-districts in the table is 85.05%. Based on the table, the sub-district with the highest service for infrastructures is Gadang Sub-district with a value of 91.90%. Meanwhile, sub-district with the lowest average of service for infrastructures is Mulyorejo Sub-district with a value of 78.81%.

B. Happiness Index of Sukun District Based on the Sub-districts

After knowing the condition of infrastructure services in the sub-districts in Sukun District according to the differences in the provisions of the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 Year 2015, then the happiness index value is calculated. The value of the happiness index in Sukun District in this study is calculated according to the dimensions set at BPS Year 2017, namely the Life Satisfaction Dimension, Affect Dimension and Eudaimonia Dimension. After that, assign an overall Happiness Index score.

The value of the happiness index calculated in this study is adjusted to the sub-districts of Sukun District according to the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 Year 2015. The happiness index value of the two groups of regions can be compared, which is differentiated based on settlement infrastructure services.

The results of the community happiness index in Sukun District in the sub-districts stipulated in Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015 are as follows.

index value in terms of the Life Satisfaction dimension is 72.78. In the affect dimension, people in the five sub-districts have a value range from 46 to 55. The average happiness index from the affect dimension is 49.21. The happiness index results based on the Eudaimonia dimension in the five sub-districts range from 66 to 78. The average index in the Eudaimonia dimension is 71.39.

Overall, the happiness index of the five sub-districts stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015

has an average value of 68.46, with the lowest happiness index value is in Bandunrejosari Sub-district as 65.60, and the highest happiness index is Ciptomulyo Sub-district which is equal to 72.40.

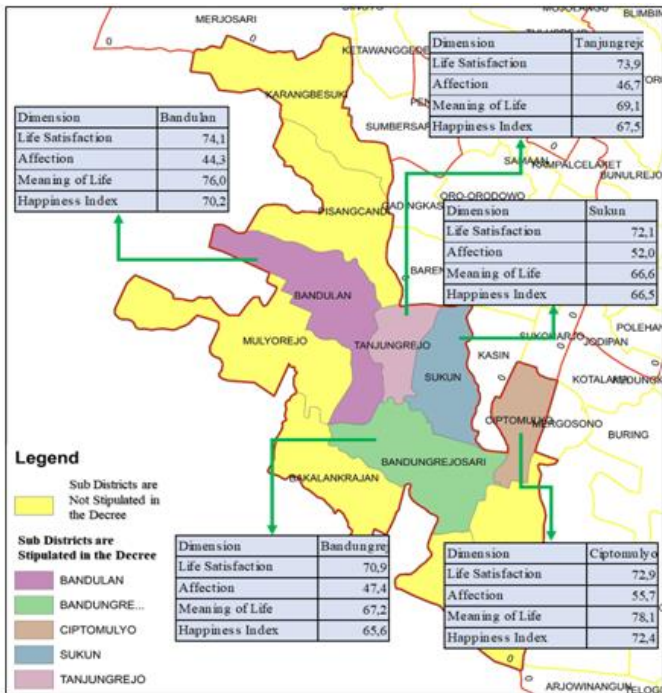


Fig. 1. Happiness index in the sub-districts are stipulated in the decree

In the following table contains the results of the calculation of the happiness index and its three dimensions in 6 other sub-districts in Sukun District which are not included in the areas stipulated in Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 Year 2015. These are Bakalan Krajan Sub-district, Gadang Sub-district, Karangbesuki Sub-district, Kebonsari Sub-district, Mulyorejo Sub-district and Pisangcandi Sub-district.

TABLE III. HAPPINESS INDEX IN THE SUB-DISTRICTS ARE NOT STIPULATED IN THE DECREE

Sub-districts Are Not Stipulated in the Decree	Life Satisfaction	Affection	Eudaimonia	Happiness Index
Bakalan Krajan	74,90	40,06	74,11	69,05
Gadang	69,94	53,19	69,75	67,21
Karang-besuki	78,83	46,99	77,40	73,18
Kebonsari	67,80	53,11	75,05	68,57
Mulyorejo	75,98	45,66	69,42	68,39
Pisangcandi	78,36	50,94	77,71	73,74
Average	74,30	48,33	73,91	70,02

The results shown in the table above show that in the six sub-districts, the average happiness index from the Life Satisfaction dimension is 74.30, with a value range from 67.80 to 78.83. In the Affect dimension, the six regions have an average happiness index value reaching 48.33 with a value range between 40.06 to 53.11. The happiness index value from the Eudaimonia dimension in the six sub-districts has an average value of 73.91 with a range between 69.42 to 77.71.

In the six sub-districts not stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 Year 2015, the Happiness Index's average value reaches 70.02. The sub-district with the lowest happiness index value is Mulyorejo Sub-district with the happiness index value reaching 68.39. The sub-district with the highest happiness level was Pisang Candi Sub-district with an index value of 73.74.

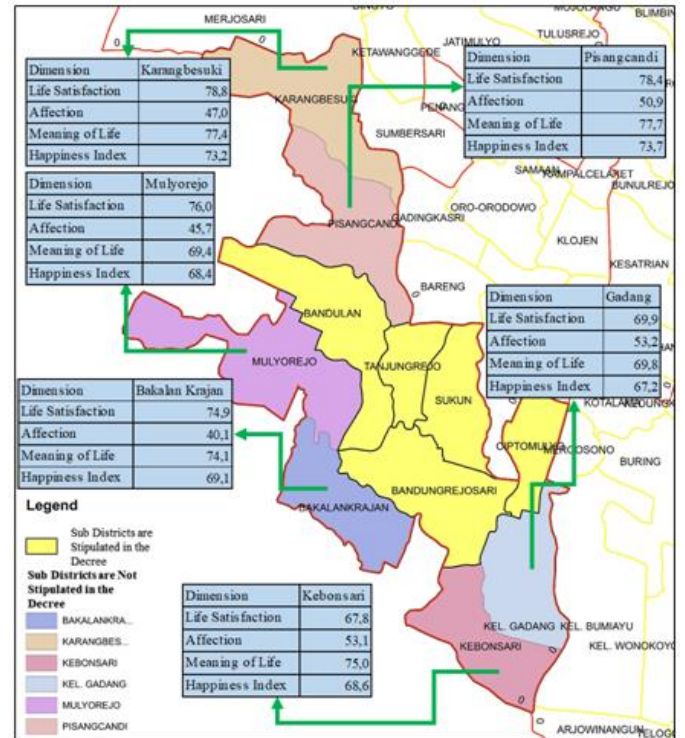


Fig. 2. Happiness index in the sub-districts are not stipulated in the Decree

The highest happiness index was found in Pisangcandi Sub-district, which is not included as a slum area, with the happiness index value as 73.74. The lowest happiness index value is found in the Bandunrejosari Sub-district community, which is included as a slum area, with the happiness index as 65.60.

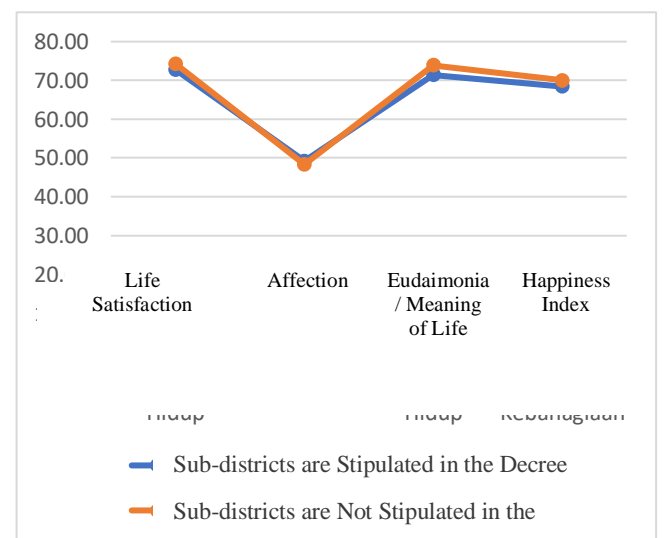


Fig. 3. Comparison of average value of the happiness index

Based on the picture above, it can be interpreted that the average value of the Happiness Index is found to be higher in sub-districts that are not included in the slum areas of Malang City. The average value of the happiness index in areas not included in the slum area is 70.02, higher than the other five sub-districts with an average happiness index of 68.46.

C. Comparison of the Indicator Index for the Compilation of the Happiness Index by sub-district in Sukun District

In addition to knowing the index value of the indicators based on the dimensions and overall happiness index, this research also describes the index results of each indicator that makes up the happiness index. Overall, the number of indicator indices from the three dimensions that make up the Happiness Index is 19 indicators. The value of the indicator index in the sub-districts of Sukun District in this study is discussed based on the division of regions stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015.

The average value of indicator index of happiness index compilers in 5 sub-districts stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015 as follows.



Fig. 4. Average value of indicator index of happiness index compilers in 5 sub-districts stipulated in the Decree

The average index value on the 19 indicators that compose the happiness index in 5 sub-districts of Sukun District has various index values based on the graph above. There are 2 indicators of the affection dimension with a fairly low indicator index value compared to other indicators, namely indicators of feeling not worried / anxious and feelings of not being depressed. In addition, in the dimension of life satisfaction, the education indicator is the indicator with the lowest index value. Meanwhile, in the dimension of the meaning of life, the indicator with the lowest score in 5 sub-districts stipulated in Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015 is an indicator of positive relationships with other people.

In more detail, each indicator in the five sub-districts in Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015 is illustrated in the following table.

TABLE IV. THE VALUE OF INDICATOR IN THE SUB-DISTRICTS ARE STIPULATED IN THE DECREE

No	Indicators	Sub-districts Are Stipulated in the Decree				
		A	B	C	D	E
1	Education	62,5	62,7	60,0	68,8	68,0
2	Profession	68,8	64,0	62,5	68,1	73,0
3	Household Income	76,3	60,7	60,0	71,3	78,0
4	Health	76,3	77,3	73,3	73,8	70,0
5	House Conditions and Home Facilities	85,0	79,3	78,3	80,0	80,0
6	Family Harmony	83,8	81,3	85,0	80,0	78,0
7	Availability of Free Time	72,5	72,7	86,7	68,8	76,0
8	Social Relations	72,5	77,3	76,7	69,0	72,0
9	Environmental Conditions	71,3	68,0	75,0	69,4	72,0
10	Security Conditions	72,5	65,3	71,7	71,9	72,0
11	Feeling Happy	81,3	72,0	80,0	75,0	82,0
12	Feeling not Anxious	33,8	38,0	51,7	45,0	34,0
13	Feeling not being Depressed	32,5	42,0	45,0	45,0	38,0
14	Independence	77,5	70,7	76,7	68,8	80,0
15	Environmental Mastery	77,5	67,3	75,0	71,3	74,0
16	Self-development	73,8	66,0	73,3	60,0	60,0
17	Positive Relationships with Others	65,0	58,7	80,0	61,3	56,0
18	Purpose of Life	86,3	70,0	83,3	71,3	78,0
19	Self-Acceptance	76,3	72,7	78,3	67,5	70,0

A : Bandulan Sub-district

B : Bandungrejosari Sub-district

C : Ciptomulyo Sub-district

D : Sukun Sub-district

E : Tanjungrejo Sub-district

1 – 5 : Life Satisfaction dimension (Personal)

6 – 10 : Life Satisfaction dimension (Social)

11 – 13 : Affection dimension

14 – 19 : Eudaimonia /Meaning of Life dimension

: The Lowest of Index Value of Happiness Index Compiler

In 5 sub-districts in Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015, each sub-districts has an indicator with the lowest index value.

- Bandulan sub-district, the indicator with the lowest index value is found on 2 indicators of the affection dimension, which is feeling not worried and feeling not depressed;
- Bandungrejosari sub-district, the lowest index value is found in environmental and safety indicators (life satisfaction dimensions), happy feelings (affection dimensions), as well as environmental control and life goals (life meaning / eudaimonia dimensions);

- Ciptomulyo sub-district, the indicator with the lowest index value in this sub-districts is dominated by indicators of the personal life satisfaction index, namely indicators of education, employment, household income, housing conditions and housing facilities;
- Sukun sub-district, the indicators with the lowest index found were indicators of leisure time and social relations (dimensions of social life satisfaction), and 3 indicators of the dimensions of the meaning of life, namely independence, self-development, and self-acceptance; and
- Tanjungrejo sub-district, the lowest index value is found in indicators of health (dimensions of personal life satisfaction), family harmony (dimensions of social life satisfaction), self-development and positive relationships with others (dimensions of meaning of life)

In addition to the five sub-district, the average index of indicators for the composition of the happiness index in Sukun District can be described according to sub-districts which are not stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015.



Fig. 5. Average value of indicator index of happiness index compilers in 6 sub-districts not stipulated in the Decree

The 2 indicator indexes with the lowest value are indicators of feeling not worried and feeling unstressed from the affection dimension. In the life satisfaction dimension, the indicators with the lowest index value are education and income indicators. The meaning of life's dimension has an indicator with the lowest index on indicators of self-development and positive relationships with others.

Apart from being depicted in graphical form, in more detail, the index value of each indicator of the happiness index in the sub-districts of Sukun District which is not stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015 is as follows.

TABLE V. THE VALUE OF INDICATOR IN THE SUB-DISTRICTS ARE NOT STIPULATED IN THE DECREE

No	Indicators	Sub-districts Are Not Stipulated in the Decree					
		A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Education	65,0	64,4	66,7	60,0	72,9	80,0
2	Profession	70,0	63,9	78,3	58,0	67,1	80,7
3	Household Income	72,5	66,7	64,4	60,0	72,9	72,9
4	Health	75,0	71,1	81,1	70,0	82,9	84,3
5	House Conditions and Home Facilities	77,5	75,6	78,9	74,0	81,4	78,6
6	Family Harmony	85,0	80,0	90,0	74,0	84,3	77,1
7	Availability of Free Time	75,0	68,9	73,3	70,0	77,1	80,0
8	Social Relations	86,5	72,2	82,2	70,0	78,4	78,6
9	Environmental Conditions	72,5	74,4	84,4	68,0	72,9	74,3
10	Security Conditions	70,0	62,2	88,9	74,0	70,0	77,1
11	Feeling Happy	77,5	76,7	81,1	70,0	78,6	80,0
12	Feeling not Anxious	27,5	43,3	37,8	50,0	35,7	44,3
13	Feeling not being Depressed	30,0	48,9	35,6	46,0	35,7	40,0
14	Independence	75,0	74,4	78,9	74,0	80,0	77,1
15	Environmental Mastery	70,0	68,9	82,2	74,0	72,9	77,1
16	Self-development	72,5	66,7	65,6	72,0	64,3	74,3
17	Positive Relationships with Others	72,5	60,0	72,2	74,0	60,0	77,1
18	Purpose of Life	75,0	72,2	78,9	76,0	68,6	80,0
19	Self-Acceptance	80,0	78,9	87,8	80,0	75,7	80,0

- A : Bakalan Krajan Sub-district
- B : Gadang Sub-district
- C : Karangbesuki Sub-district
- D : Kebonsari Sub-district
- E : Mulyorejo Sub-district
- F : Pisangcandi Sub-district
- 1 – 5 : Life Satisfaction dimension (Personal)
- 6 – 10 : Life Satisfaction dimension (Social)
- 11 – 13 : Affection dimension
- 14 – 19 : Eudaimonia / Meaning of Life dimension
- : The Lowest of Index Value of Happiness Index Compiler

The six sub-districts that were not stipulated in the Decree of the Mayor of Malang Number 86 of 2015, namely Bakalan Krajan, Gadang, Karangbesuki, Kebonsari, Mulyorejo or Pisangcandi, the distribution of indicators for composing the happiness index with the lowest index value on each indicator was mostly owned in Kebonsari sub-districts, namely as many 10 indicators. The other 9 indicators are scattered in other sub-districts

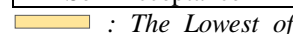
- Kebonsari sub-district has 10 indicators with the lowest index, namely 8 indicators on the dimensions of social and personal life satisfaction (indicators of education, employment, income, health, housing conditions and house facilities, family harmony, social relations and environmental conditions. As for other indicators in the Kebonsari sub-districts which has the lowest score is feeling of pleasure (dimension of affection) and independence (dimension of meaning of life);
- Bakalan Krajan sub-district only has 2 indicators with the lowest index value among other sub-districts, namely indicators of feeling not worried and feeling not being depressed from the affection dimension;
- Gadang sub-district has 4 indicators with the lowest index value, namely indicators of the availability of free time and security conditions (dimensions of social life satisfaction), indicators of environmental control and positive relationships with others (dimensions of meaning of life);
- Mulyorejo sub-district has 4 indicators with the lowest index, which are all indicators of the dimensions of the meaning of life, namely indicators of self-development, positive relationships with others, life goals and self-acceptance; and
- Karangbesuki sub-district and Pisangcandi sub-district do not have the lowest index indicators when compared to the other 4 sub-districts.

After comparing the indicator values in each sub-district according to the group (the sub-districts determined and not stipulated in the Decree of the Mayor of Malang Number 86 of 2015), we can compare the indicator values of the overall happiness index compiler between the two regions.

TABLE VI. COMPARISON OF AVERAGE INDEX VALUE OF THE HAPPINESS INDEX COMPILER INDICATORS

Indicator	The Average Index Value of the Happiness Index Compiler Indicators	
	Sub-districts stipulated in the Mayor's Decree	Sub-districts not stipulated in the Mayor's Decree
Education	64,4	68,2
Profession	67,3	69,7
Household Income	69,2	68,2
Health	74,1	77,4
House Conditions and Home Facilities	80,5	77,7
Family Harmony	81,6	81,7
Availability of Free Time	75,3	74,1
Social Relations	73,5	78,0

Indicator	The Average Index Value of the Happiness Index Compiler Indicators	
	Sub-districts stipulated in the Mayor's Decree	Sub-districts not stipulated in the Mayor's Decree
Environmental Conditions	71,1	74,4
Security Conditions	70,7	73,7
Feeling Happy	78,1	77,3
Feeling not Anxious	40,5	39,8
Feeling not being Depressed	40,5	39,4
Independence	74,7	76,6
Environmental Mastery	73,0	74,2
Self-development	66,6	69,2
Positive Relationships with Others	64,2	69,3
Purpose of Life	77,8	75,1
Self-Acceptance	73,0	80,4

 : The Lowest of Index Value of Happiness Index Compiler

In the areas stipulated in the Decree of the Mayor of Malang Number 86 of 2015 in Sukun District (5 sub-districts), there are several average index values for the indicator of happiness index that are higher than 6 other sub-districts in Sukun District which are not stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015

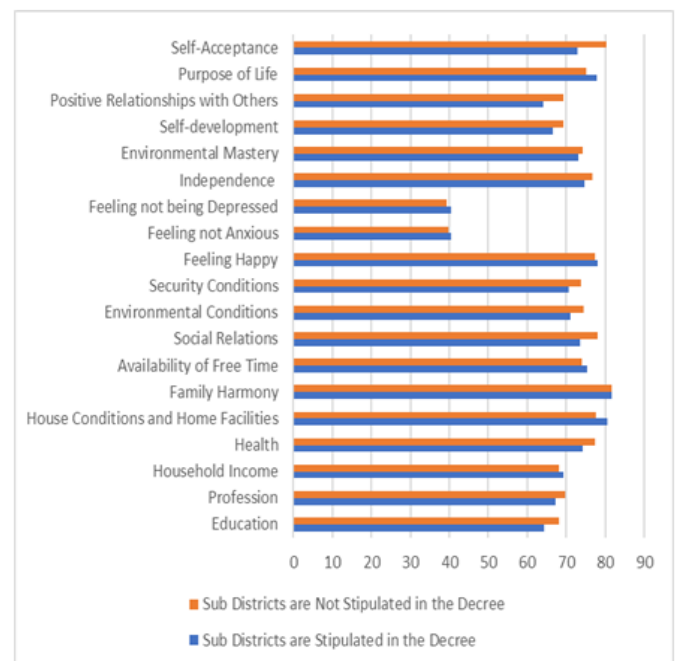


Fig. 6. Comparison of Average Index Value of the Happiness Index Compiler Indicators

In the table and figure above, it shows that the average index value for the indicators of happiness index, 5 sub-districts of Sukun District as stipulated in the Decree of the Mayor of Malang Number 86 of 2015 have 12 indicators out of 19 indicators with the lowest index value when compared to

the other sub-district in Sukun district which is not stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015. The other 7 indicators have a higher value than the six sub-districts. Even though there are several indicators with quite far values, there are several indicators with quite small differences in index values.

Indicators with a fairly low average index value and having a significant difference to the indicator index in areas not specified in the the Decree are indicators of education, employment, health, family harmony, social relations, environmental conditions, security conditions, independence, environmental sustainability, development. self, positive relationships with others, and self-acceptance.

Other indicators, namely household income, condition of houses and house facilities, availability of free time, feelings of pleasure, feelings of not worry, feelings of not being depressed, and life goals have a higher index value compared to sub-districts that are not stipulated in Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data of infrastructures services for settlement in Sukun District, it was known that conditions such as environmental accessibility, drainage, drinking water, and solid waste became service aspects that had not been fulfilled evenly. Based on these conditions, through Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015, Sukun District was determined to have five sub-districts included in the slum area. Sukun District becomes the largest slum area in Malang City. There are six sub-districts that are not included in the Decree.

The happiness index in five sub-districts of Sukun District based on the Decree had a total happiness value as 68.40. Meanwhile, the other six sub-districts that were not included in the Decree had an average happiness index value of 70.02.

On each indicator of the happiness index compiler, fertility stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015 has 12 indicators that are lower than those in Sukun District which are not included in the Decree of the Mayor of Malang Number 86 of 2015.

So, it can be concluded that the happiness index value in the sub-districts with adequate infrastructure services (the sub-districts that are not stipulated in the Malang Mayor's Decree Number 86 of 2015), has a higher happiness index value than the other sub-districts with inadequate infrastructure. Likewise with the happiness index for Dimensions of Life Satisfaction and Eudaimonia / Meaning of Life.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Furnham, A, 50 Ideas, London: Overcus Publishing Plc. 2008.
- [2]. Biswas-Diener, R., and Dean, B. Positive Psychology Coaching: Putting the Science of Happiness to Work for your Clients, 2007.
- [3]. Statistic Indonesia, Happiness Index 2017, Jakarta: Statistic Indonesia, 2017.
- [4]. Nugraha, A. T., Prayitno, G., Situmorang, M. E., & Nasution, A, "The role of infrastructure on economic growth and income inequality of Indonesian", Economics and Sociology, Vol. 13, pp 102 – 115, December 2020.
- [5]. Prayitno, G., Hakim. A. N., Meidiana, C. "Factors Influencing the Willingness to Join CBO Biogas SelfHelp Group in Mulyorejo Urban village and Karangnongko Village in Malang, Indonesia" Join Journal of Novel Carbon Resource Science & Green Asia Strategy, Vol. 07, pp 00 00, December 2020.
- [6]. Kumalasari, D. A. and Yasa, G. W. M. "The Influence of Factors Affecting the Level of State Happiness in the World" Economic Development, Udayana University, Bali, vol. 9 [5], pp 963-992, May 2020.
- [7]. Nopianti, P. Surjono, "The Assessment of Happiness Index at Kampung Arab in Malang City", Wacana, Vol. 20, 2017.
- [8]. Hanum, N and Safuridar, "Analysis of Family Socio-Economic Conditions on Family Welfare in Gampong Karang Anyar, Langsa City", Samudra Ekonomi dan Bisnis Journal, Vol 9, pp 42-49, January 2018.
- [9]. Nurdyawati, S. I. and Wijaya, H. B. "Assessment Of The Level Of Happiness Of The Community Kampung Kota (Kawasan Case Study Residence Of Braga Bandung Village)", Tata Loka, Diponegoro University, Vol 20, pp 205-214, August 2018.
- [10]. Agency Regional Development Malang City (Bappeda), Action Plan of Malang Slum Free City, Malang: Agency Regional Development Malang, 2015.