MEASURING WELLBEING IN INDONESIA
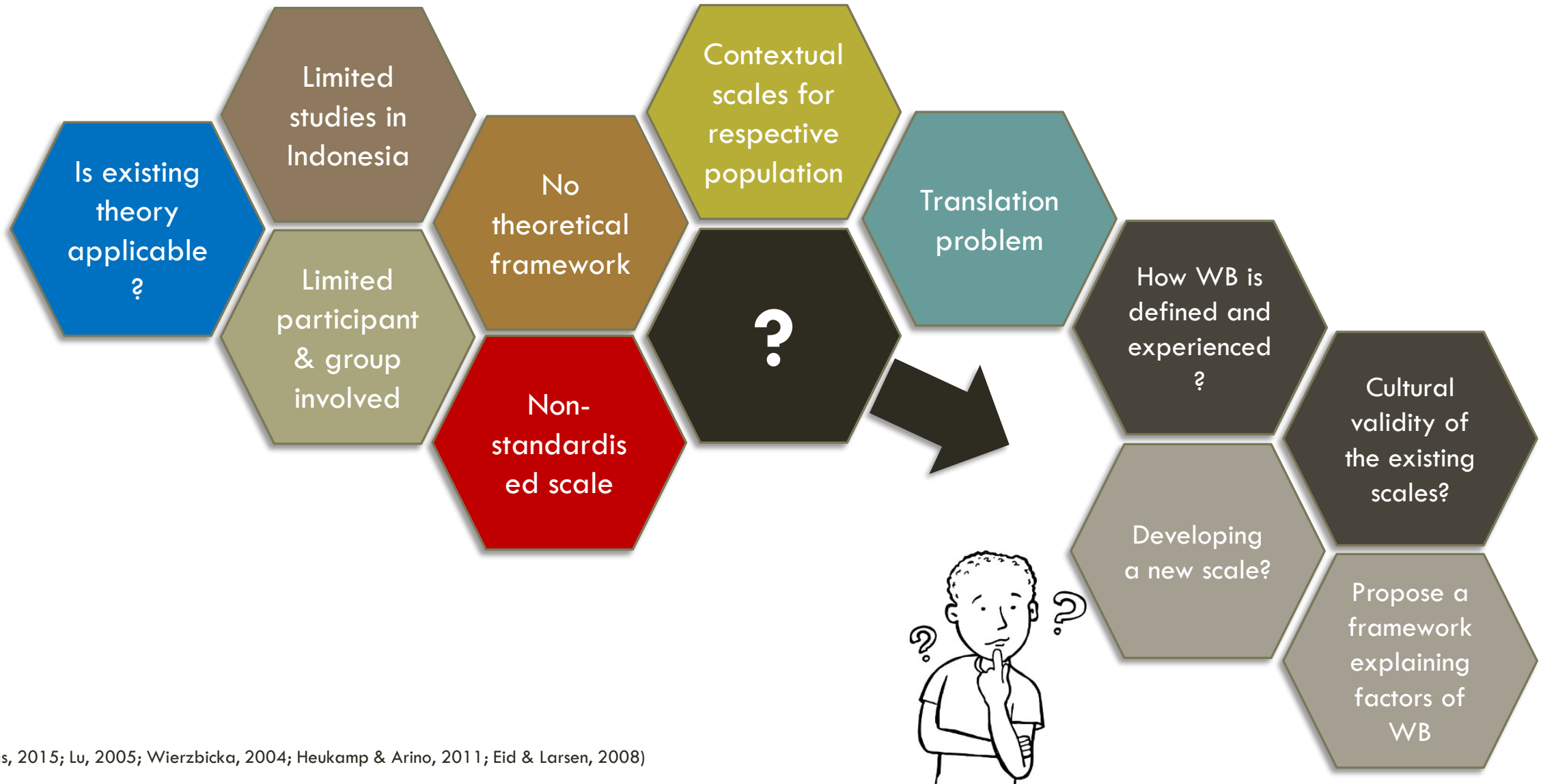
The Indonesian Wellbeing Scale and its application in Jayapura

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WELLBEING INSTRUMENTS IN NON-WESTERN NATIONS

Scale	Research (Year)	Number of items	Place
Chinese Happiness Index (CHI)	(Lin, Huang, & Chen, 2016; Lu & Hu, 2005; Lu & Shih, 1997)	47 Items (Original version) 20 Items (Short version)	Chinese
Inner Wellbeing Questionnaire (IWB-Q)	(Samuels & Stavropoulou, 2016; White, Fernandez, & Jha, 2016; White et al., 2014)	32 items (4 items per domain)	India and Zambia
Pacific Identity and Wellbeing Scale (PIWBS)	(Manuela & Sibley, 2013); Manuela and Sibley (2015)	31 Items	New Zealand and Pacific Island Nations
Korean – Community Well-being Index (K-CWI)	(Kim & Lee, 2014)	(On process)	Korea

Research GAP

Is existing theory applicable?

Limited studies in Indonesia

No theoretical framework

Contextual scales for respective population

Translation problem

Limited participant & group involved

Non-standardised scale

?

How WB is defined and experienced?

Cultural validity of the existing scales?

Developing a new scale?

Propose a framework explaining factors of WB

* (Lomas, 2015; Lu, 2005; Wierzbicka, 2004; Heukamp & Arino, 2011; Eid & Larsen, 2008)

PHASES OF THE STUDY

Phase 1

Qualitative

Study 1
- How do Indonesians perceive and experience well-being
- What initial aspects may be relevant to well-being

Study 2
- Examine existing well-being instruments to see if they are culturally appropriate for use in the Indonesian social-cultural context

Phase 2

Quantitative

Study 3
- Explore the psychometric properties of the new developed instrument
- Apply a systematic quantitative procedure to ensure satisfactory psychometric standards

RESEARCH METHOD AND DESIGN (PHASE 1)

❖ **Study 1**

- ❖ Participants with varied socio-economic backgrounds (N = 30)
- ❖ Indonesian adults (19-54 year olds) (Mean: 26.6; SD=8.14)
- ❖ Qualitative thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2006)
- ❖ Nvivo 11 for organising the raw data and underlying themes
- ❖ Triangulation using Inter-rater bilingual expert
- ❖ Cohen's Kappa analysis showed .759 (p = .000), indicating a good reliability of agreement between two raters.
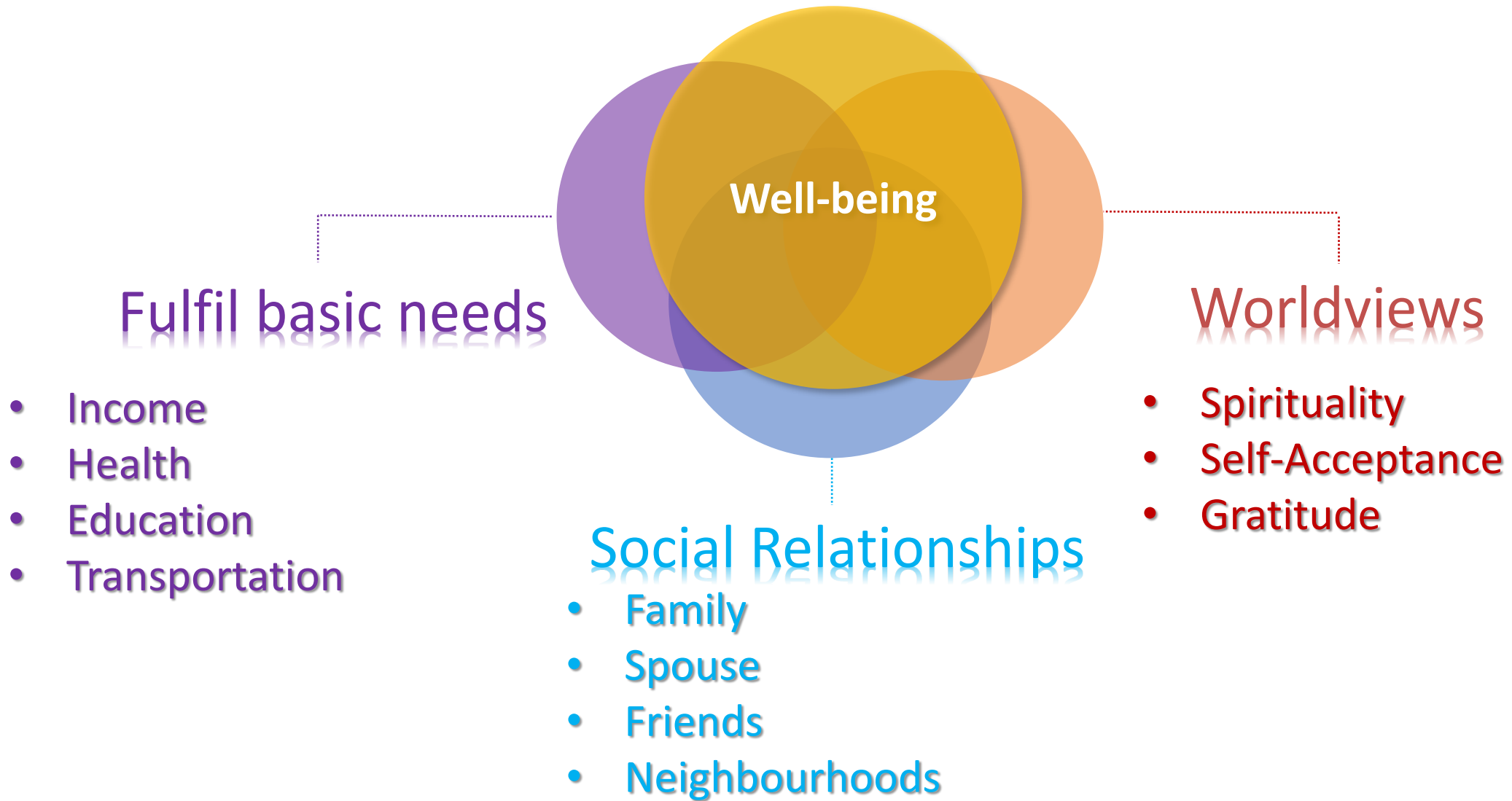
❖ **Study 2**

- ❖ Participants with varied socio-economic backgrounds (N = 30)
- ❖ Indonesian adults (19-54 year olds) (Mean: 26.6; SD=8.14)
- ❖ Qualitative content analysis (Hsieh and Shannon, 2005)
- ❖ Translation and back-translation process
- ❖ Nvivo 11 for organising the raw data and coding (node)
- ❖ Triangulation: Two bilingual translators each for translation and back translation process.
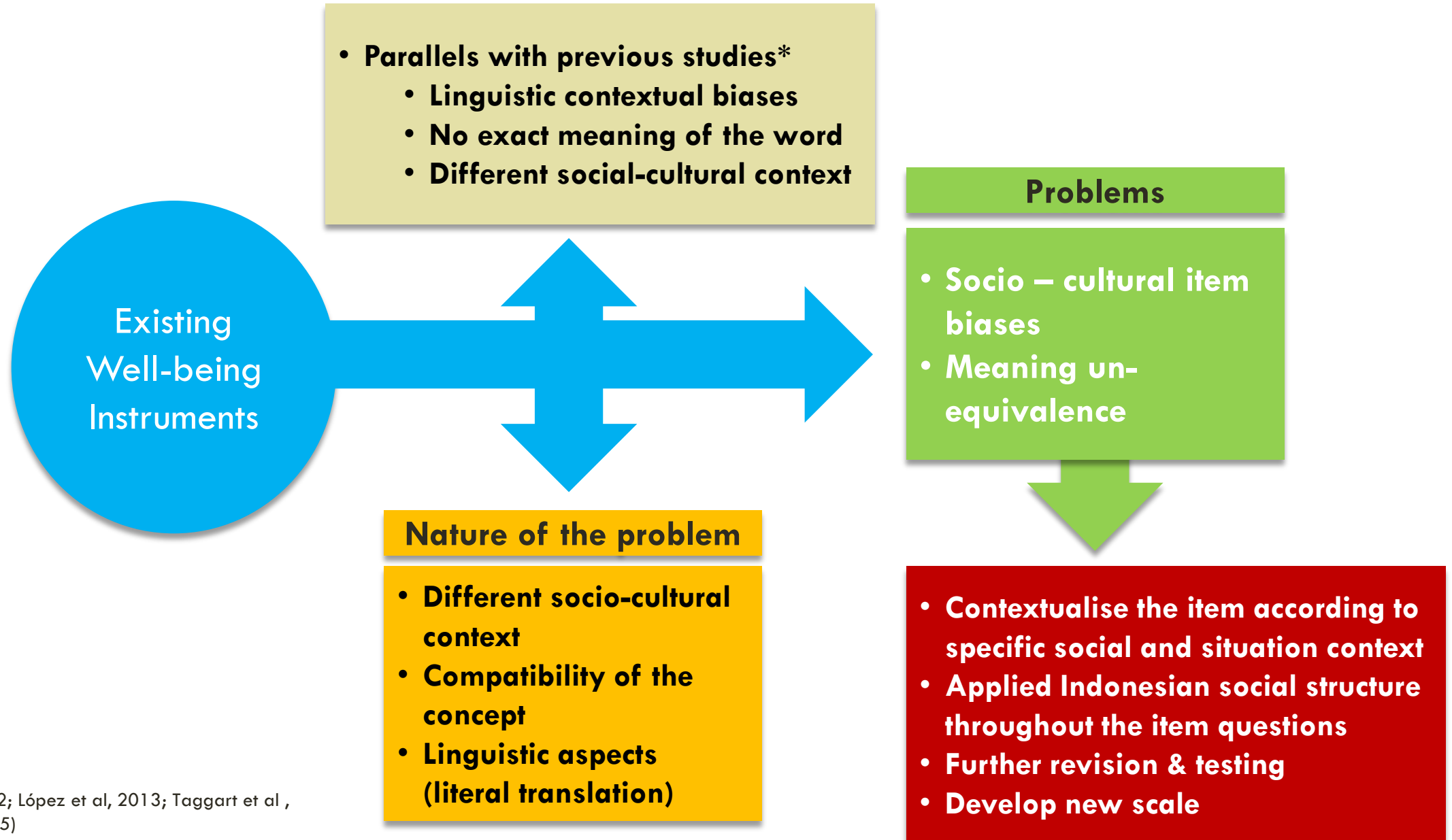
RESEARCH METHOD AND DESIGN (PHASE 2)

❖ **Study 3**

  ❖ Preliminary qualitative study to investigate how Indonesians experience their sense of well-being (N =30) → A list of 50 pool of items covering 5 key-themes of well-being established.

  ❖ Expert-review on clarity and appropriateness of the items (N = 29) using Aiken's V formula + Internal review of research team → A short-list of 33 items finalised

  ❖ Using SPSS Version 23 for EFA and SPSS AMOS Version 25 for CFA

  ❖ Exploration factor analysis (EFA) ($n = 516$) to explore the item position to factors

  ❖ Horn's parallel analysis (Bootstrapping 5000 respondents), Scree plot test, and reproduced correlation to confirm the result of EFA

  ❖ Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) ($n = 512$) to confirm the EFA result

  ❖ Test-retest reliability (1 week interval), as well as convergent and divergent validity with SWLS, WEMWBS, & K-10 demonstrated sound psychometric properties.

  ❖ Convergent validity using AVE, CR and MSV for all four sub-scales

DISCUSSION Study 1 & 2

- Parallels with previous studies*
  - Linguistic contextual biases
  - No exact meaning of the word
  - Different social-cultural context

Existing Well-being Instruments

Problems

- Socio – cultural item biases
- Meaning un-equivalence

Nature of the problem

- Different socio-cultural context
- Compatibility of the concept
- Linguistic aspects (literal translation)

- Contextualise the item according to specific social and situation context
- Applied Indonesian social structure throughout the item questions
- Further revision & testing
- Develop new scale

* (Bai, 2011; Athay, 2012; López et al, 2013; Taggart et al , 2013; Waqas et al., 2015)

CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN WELL-BEING SCALE (IWS)

- Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) (n = 512) → Final 20 Items of 4 factor model fits with the data (CFI = .96; TLI = .96; RMSEA = .05)

	χ^2 (df)	CFI	TLI	sRMR	IFI	RMSEA
Four factors with 24 items	799.4 (246)	.92	.91	.03	.92	.06
Four factors with 20 items	375.4 (164)	.96	.96	.02	.96	.05
One factor with 20 items	2766.48 (170)	.57	.52	.12	.57	.17
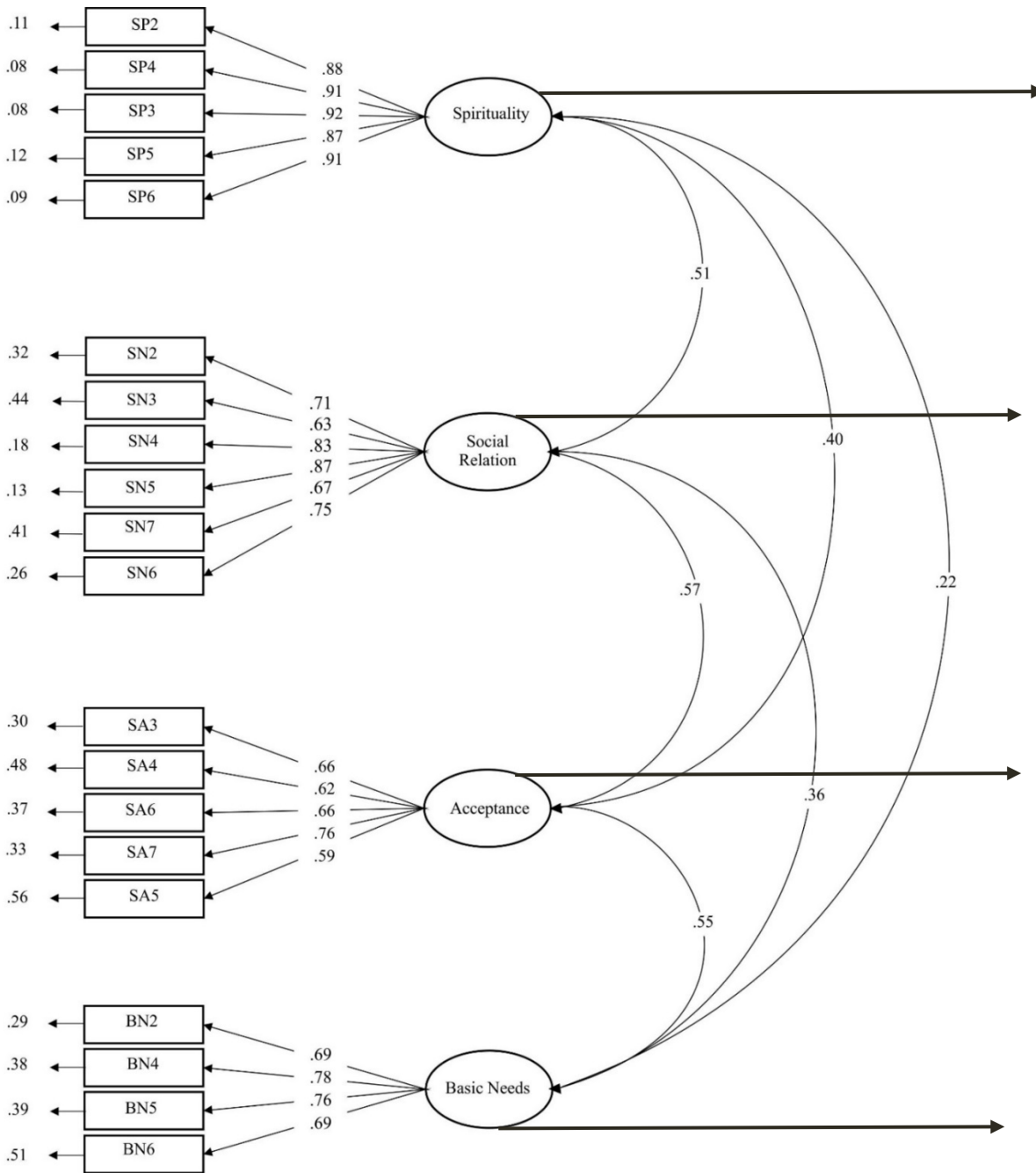
Evaluates the extent to which religious practice and belief in God enable people to attain positive well-being. A high score on this component indicates satisfaction with their sense of spirituality

Satisfaction with social interaction with significant others (e.g. family, neighbours). A high score on this factor indicates a high level of satisfaction and reciprocity in their relations with family and community

Personal attitude to unconditionally accept life circumstance. High scores on this factor indicate a higher level of acceptance

Evaluation of capacity to afford daily life necessities. A high score on this factor indicates a person's subjective feeling of being able to afford their primary needs as well as the needs of their significant others

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Analysing the migrant wellbeing gap in Jayapura using the IWS

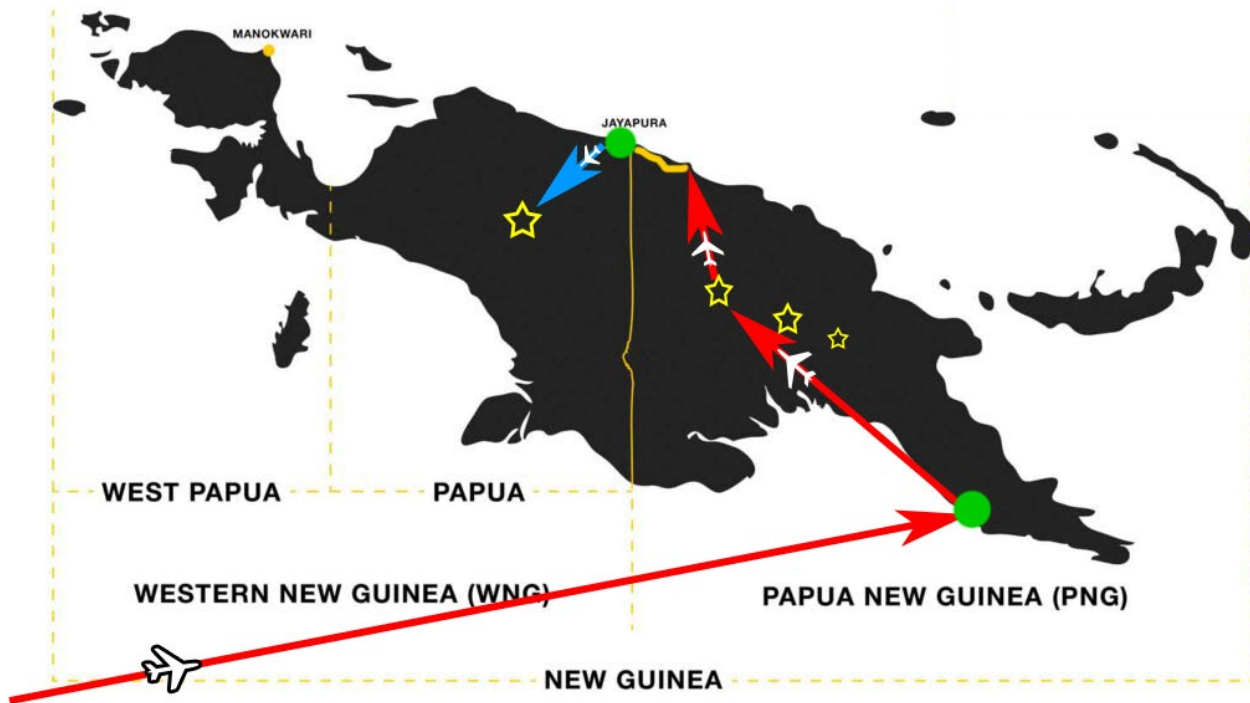Kate Sollis, Budy P. Resosudarmo, Firman Witoelar, Riswandi Riswandi & Julius A. Mollet

Indonesia Study Group

8th November 2023

Focus of study

Aim: To examine the migrant well-being gap in Jayapura

Indonesian Well-being Scale (IWS)

Self-Acceptance

Basic needs

Social relations

Spirituality

Motivation for study

- Investigate the value of applying context-specific measurement tools such as the IWS

- Little research on the migrant wellbeing gap outside Europe and other Western countries

- Small number of studies examining outcomes of internal migrants in Indonesia (Lu 2008, 2010a, 2010b; Seda et al., 2018)
    - None focusing on Papua and none using a context-specific measurement tool

- High levels of conflict and unrest may exacerbate wellbeing differences between migrants and non-migrants

- *Transmigrasi* policy makes Indonesia, and Papua specifically, a unique context to examine the migrant wellbeing gap

Key research questions

1 Does a wellbeing gap exist between migrants and non-migrants in Jayapura?

2 If a wellbeing gap exists, are there certain population groups driving the difference?

3 If a wellbeing gap exists, are there certain dimensions of wellbeing driving the difference?

Survey details

- Secondary data from a household survey undertaken in Jayapura regency

- Data collected in January 2020

- Purpose of primary data collection: To understand the long-term health, educational, and wellbeing impacts of contracting malaria as a child

- Stratified random sampling technique

- Total sample size: 298 households, 694 respondents

Outcome variables

Primary outcome variable
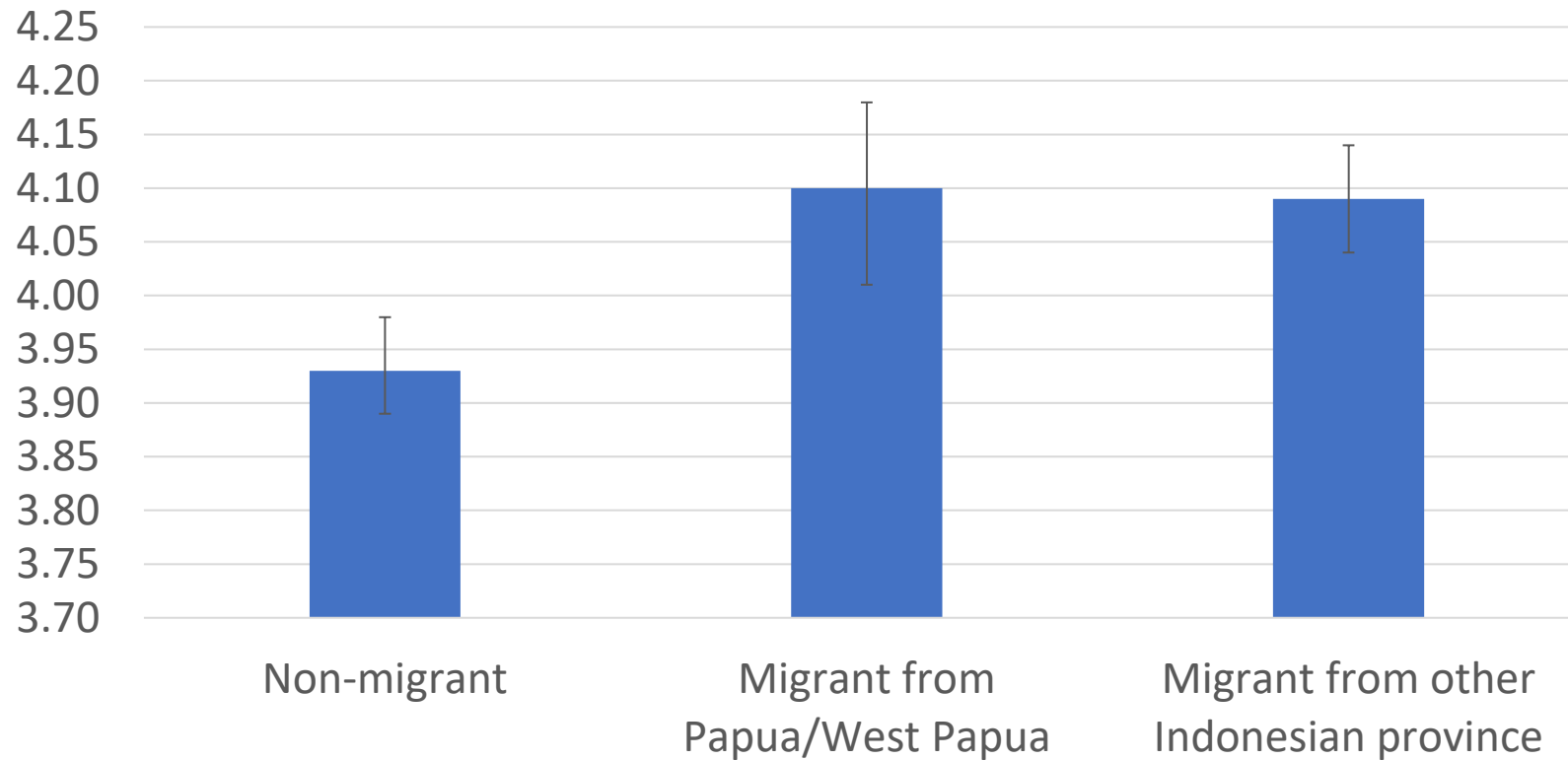
- Indonesian Wellbeing Scale

Secondary outcome variables

- Life satisfaction scale – "Please think about your life as a whole. How satisfied are you with it?"

- Happiness scale – "Taking all things together, how would you say things are these days?"

Results

IWS score by migrant status

Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals

OLS models: IWS, life satisfaction and happiness

|	IWS		Life Satisfaction		Happiness	
	Coeff.	Std. Error	Coeff.	Std. Error	Coeff.	Std. Error
Non-migrant (base case)						
Migrant from Papua/West Papua	0.082*	0.042	-0.036	0.294	-0.17	0.368
Migrant from other Indonesian province	0.109***	0.035	-0.321	0.242	-0.457	0.328
Controls:						
Gender, religion, village, marital status, age, BMI, education level, salary, owns land, house size, housing quality						

*** Significant at 1% level ** Significant at 5% level * Significant at 10% level
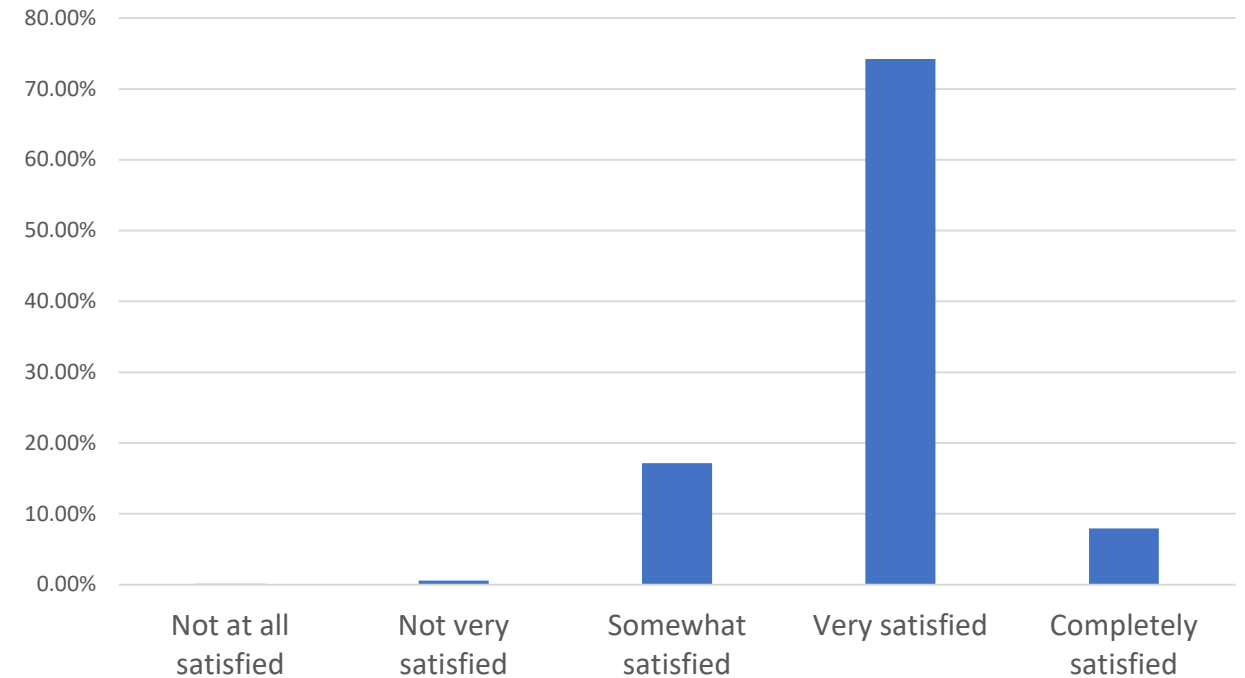
Distributions of outcome variables...
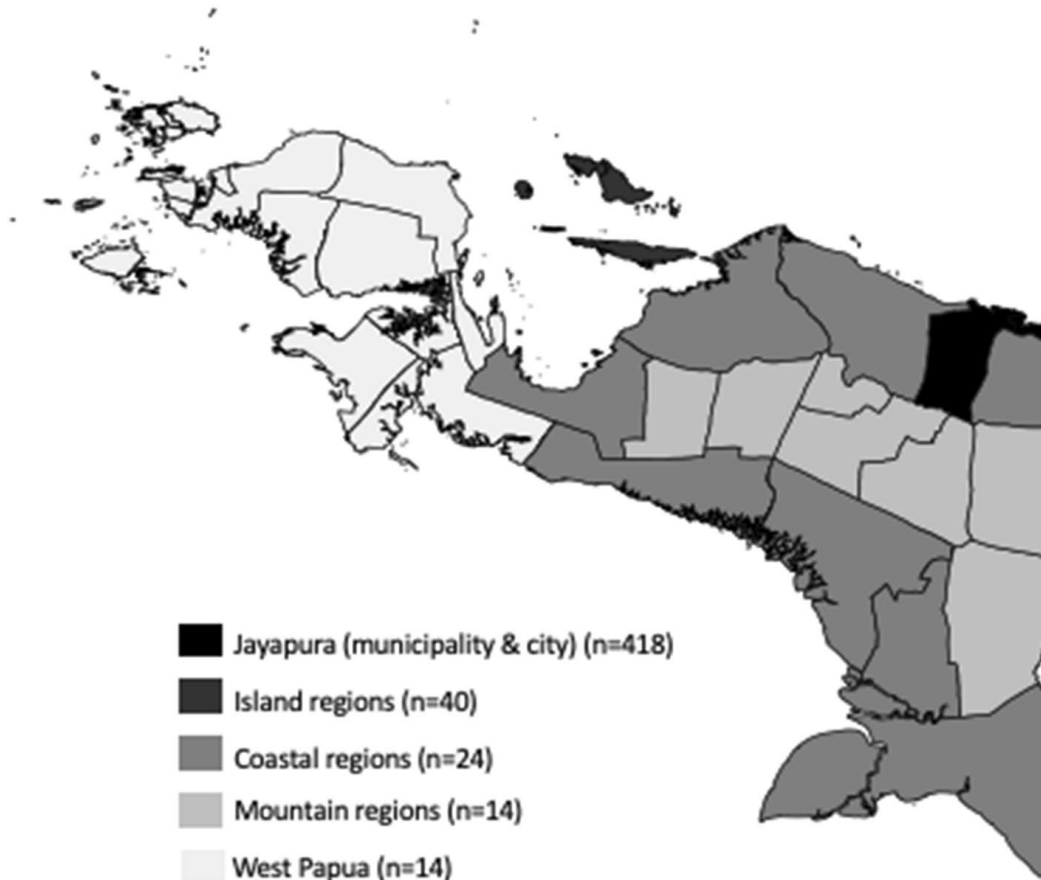
IWS
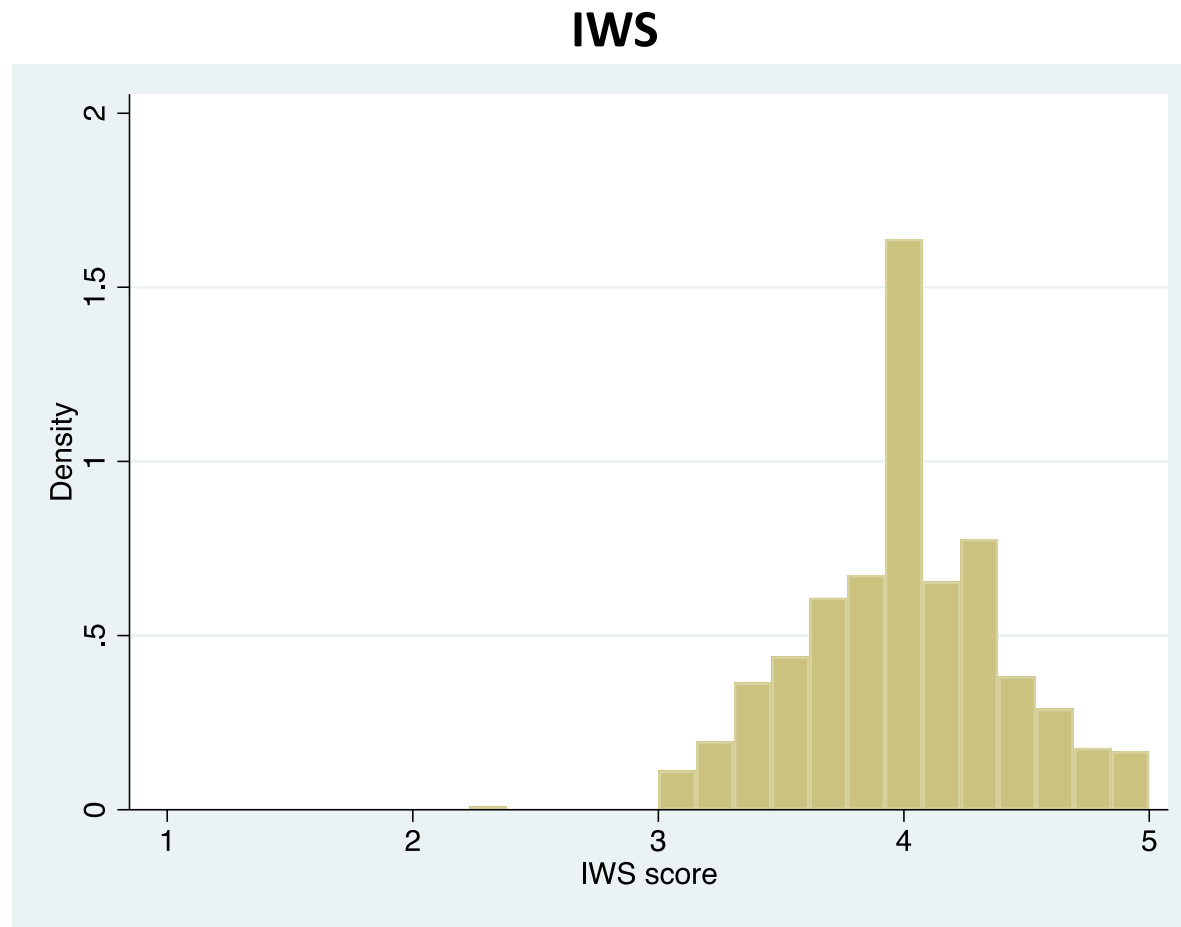
Distributions of outcome variables...
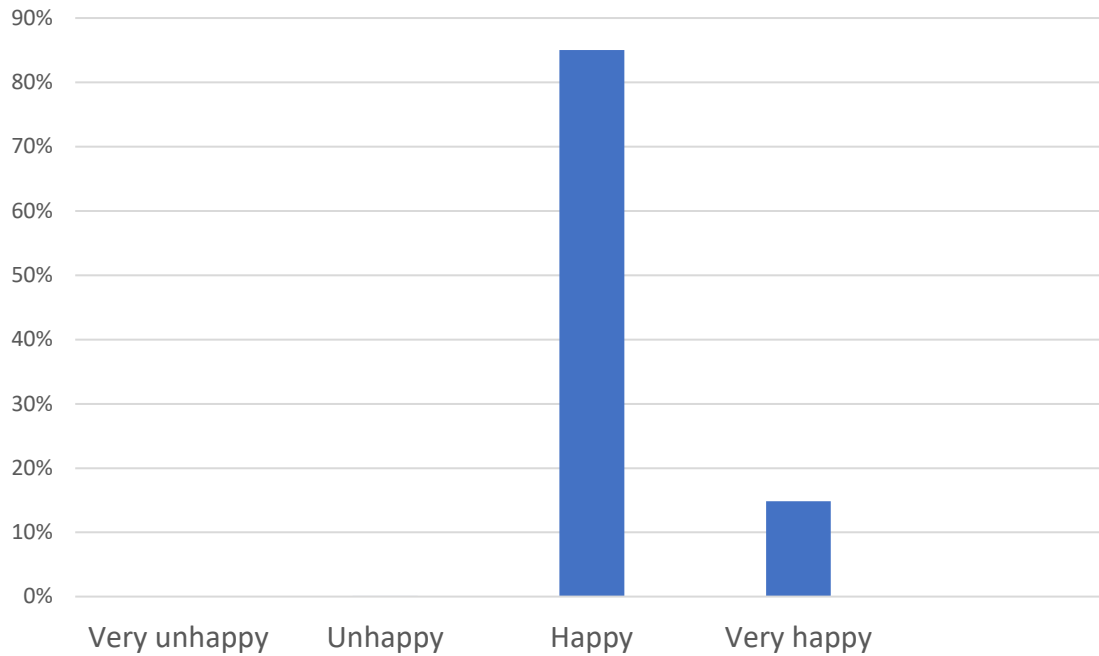
OLS models: Identifying drivers of wellbeing gap (IWS)

	Province of origin		Age of migration	
	Coeff.	Std. Error	Coeff.	Std. Error
Non-migrant (base case)				
Migrant from Papua/West Papua	0.081*	0.042		
Migrant from other Indonesian province				
(Java)	0.092*	0.05		
(Lesser Sunda Islands)	0.05	0.094		
(Sumatra)	-0.033	0.124		
(Kalimantan)	0.272	0.201		
(Sulawesi)	0.156***	0.048		
(Maluku)	0.089	0.087		
Born in Jayapura			-0.076***	0.034
Migrated after 12 years old			0.064	0.046
Controls:				
Gender, religion, village, marital status, age, BMI, education level, salary, owns land, house size, housing quality				

*** Significant at 1% level ** Significant at 5% level * Significant at 10% level

OLS models: IWS results for migrants from Papua/West Papua

Legend:
- Jayapura (municipality & city) (n=418)
- Island regions (n=40)
- Coastal regions (n=24)
- Mountain regions (n=14)
- West Papua (n=14)

	IWS	
	Coeff.	Std. Error
Non-migrant (base case)		
Migrant from island regions	0.016	0.059
Migrant from coastal regions	0.06	0.076
Migrant from mountain regions	0.191***	0.097
Migrant from West Papua	0.129	0.094
Controls: **Gender, religion, village, marital status, age, BMI, education level, salary, owns land, house size, housing quality**		

*** Significant at 1% level ** Significant at 5% level * Significant at 10% level

OLS models: IWS sub-scales

	Spirituality		Social Relations		Basic Needs		Self-Acceptance	
	Coeff.	Std. Error	Coeff.	Std. Error	Coeff.	Std. Error	Coeff.	Std. Error
Non-migrant (base case)								
Migrant from Papua/West Papua	0.132**	0.063	0.021	0.057	0.05	0.067	0.123***	0.052
Migrant from other Indonesian province	0.104**	0.052	0.1**	0.047	0.112***	0.056	0.121***	0.043
Controls: **Gender, religion, village, marital status, age, BMI, education level, salary, owns land, house size, housing quality**								

*** Significant at 1% level ** Significant at 5% level * Significant at 10% level

Summary of key findings

Migrants have significantly higher wellbeing than non-migrants, even after controlling for a number of socio-demographic variables (according to IWS)

Happiness and Life Satisfaction scales showed no such difference – potentially due to being global, uni-dimensional scales

Higher wellbeing of migrants from outside Papua/West Papua driven by those from Sulawesi and Java (although sample size may be an issue here)

Higher wellbeing of migrants from inside Papua/West Papua driven by those from mountain regions

No difference based on what age individuals migrated

Wellbeing gap evident across all four wellbeing dimensions

A few limitations…

A few limitations

- Limited variables on migration

- Lack of causal inference

- Limited consultation with individuals in Papua in development of IWS

Discussion & key takeaways

1. Why the wellbeing gap?

- Happy migrant hypothesis?

- 'Exporting' higher wellbeing from other provinces
    - Wellbeing of individuals in Papua substantially lower than most other provinces (Sujarwoto, 2021)
    - However, migrants from mountain regions in Papua also had higher wellbeing...

- Unexpected finding regarding social relations

- Migrant wellbeing improved as a result of migration process?

2. Implications for policy in Indonesia

- Potential social impacts of *Transmigrasi*

- A continuous cycle of wellbeing inequality

- Potential policy levers:
    - Providing greater educational opportunities to non-migrants
    - Implementing policies to improve social cohesion amongst non-migrants
    - Strengthening affirmative action policy

3. High value in using a context-specific wellbeing scale

Greater sensitivity

Measuring what matters

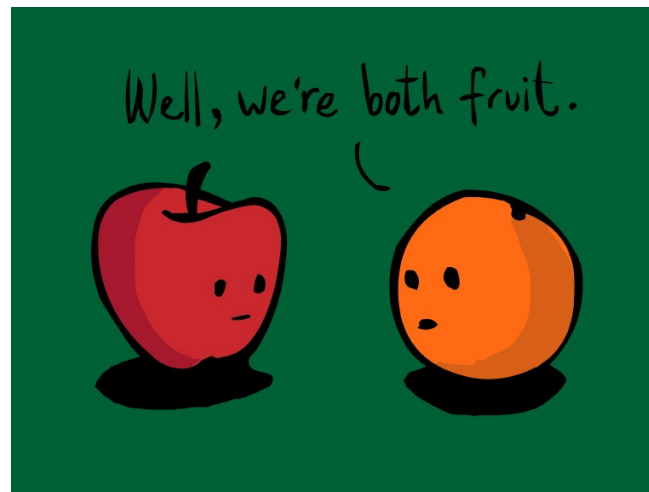**Multidimensionality**

4. But challenges exist…

Scalability

Comparability

Bias toward global measurement tools

Well, we're both fruit.

So where to from here?

Think carefully about the wellbeing measurement tool you use

Research as much as resources allow
- Review literature on wellbeing
- Engage and discuss with research partners
- Conduct participatory research

Apply the most relevant tool for the available resources

More information

Home > Journal of Happiness Studies > Article

Migrant Status and the Wellbeing Gap: The Case of an Ethnically Diverse, High–Conflict Area in Indonesia

Research Paper | Open access | Published: 22 April 2023 | **24**, 1781–1811 (2023)

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Journal of Happiness Studies

Aims and scope →

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Ada pertanyaan