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A Paradigm Shift:
Well-being Methodology in Social and Humanities Research

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Abstract:

This research delves into the intricate aspects of methodology, presenting a series of procedural steps utilized in empirical research titled "Well-being methodology: A Comprehensive Approach to Evaluating Public Contentment Regarding Municipal Services in Bau-Bau City, Southeast Sulawesi, 2023." Within this study, we employ the *WM*, tailored to scrutinize public concerns and governmental policies, specifically concentrating on appraising public satisfaction with the services delivered by the municipal administration in Bau-Bau City, Southeast Sulawesi, during the year 2023. The collected data including respondent identification, PPA evaluation scores, and community input, are presented in visual formats such as graphs and diagrams. This study explores residents' satisfaction levels regarding various government services and assesses the significance of the Perception, Participation, and Acceptance (PPA) variables in shaping overall societal well-being, referred to as the "Index of Public Well-being". The collected data will be leveraged to construct a Public Satisfaction Index, facilitating comparisons and discussions across diverse population segments. The data scores reveal a final score of 7.26 out of 9.0, indicating a highly positive interpretation. A total of 21 evaluation points were considered, all of which fall within the significant range. However, it's noteworthy that approximately 8% of respondents provided lower scores (ranging from 1 to 4), warranting further investigation. Additionally, this research endeavors to formulate a sustainability plan to ensure the continuous enhancement of community well-being. Through rigorous data analysis and widespread dissemination, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of public sentiment and the effectiveness of local government services, ultimately fostering improvements in governance and public welfare.

Keywords: *Well-being Methodology, Governance, Public Welfare, Social and Humanities*

1. Introduction

Exploring the domains of social science and the humanities has consistently held a central position in scholarly endeavours. This is due to the complex nature of social phenomena and the essential need for a deep understanding of human behavior within diverse cultural and personal contexts (Babbie, 2016). Within this realm, the methodological perspective plays a pivotal and highly significant role, serving as the foundation for unraveling the intricacies inherent in societal issues.

The refinement and evolution of methodological approaches become an imperative task, as they are essential for enabling a deeper comprehension of the multifaceted challenges that our communities face. The ongoing transformations and rapid advancements in science and technology require us to adapt methodological frameworks swiftly. This adaptability empowers researchers to effectively address and overcome the myriad challenges that continually arise (Creswell, 2014).

In light of these considerations, the continual improvement and development of methodological tools become indispensable. They equip us not only to navigate the evolving landscape of social science but also to devise innovative solutions for the many challenges that consistently emerge on our societal horizon. The challenges inherent in gaining a profound understanding of various objects of study (S) in the context of goodness, benefit, and ultimately, well-being multifaceted. To uncover the truth about these objects, it is crucial to delve into questions surrounding what, why, and how they matter.

Well-being, in its broader sense, goes beyond mere material aspects and encompasses a multitude of subjective dimensions such as happiness, satisfaction, and the quality of social connections. To attain a deeper understanding of human well-being, a holistic methodology becomes imperative. Numerous studies conducted by esteemed researchers have made significant contributions:

1. Amartya Sen's "Capability and Well-being" (1993) delves into the concept of human capabilities and their correlation with well-being, providing valuable insights into the diverse facets of human flourishing. (Sen, 1993)
2. Ed Diener, Richard E. Lucas, and Shigehiro Oishi's exploration of "Subjective Well-Being: The Science of Happiness and Life Satisfaction" (2002) delves into the science of happiness and life

satisfaction, shedding light on the psychological foundations of well-being. (Diener et al., 2002)

3. Richard A. Easterlin's seminal work, "Does Economic Growth Improve the Human Lot? Some Empirical Evidence" (1974), examines the impact of economic growth on human well-being, offering empirical evidence on the subject. (Easterlin, 1974)

4. Daniel Kahneman and Angus Deaton's research in "High Income Improves Evaluation of Life but Not Emotional Well-being" (2010) probes the relationship between income, life evaluation, and emotional well-being, adding nuance to the understanding of well-being. (Kahneman & Deaton, 2010)

5. Joseph E. Stiglitz, Amartya Sen, and Jean-Paul Fitoussi's "Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress" (2009) underscores the importance of measuring economic performance and social progress in a holistic manner, recognizing that conventional economic indicators often fall short in capturing the true essence of well-being. (Stiglitz et al., 2009)

These studies collectively emphasize the necessity of adopting a comprehensive and multidimensional approach to the study of well-being. They recognize that well-being extends beyond monetary measures and encompasses a spectrum of human experiences and aspirations. By integrating insights from these and similar works, researchers can construct a more holistic methodology for evaluating and enhancing the well-being of individuals and societies.

In this study, we introduce the concept of the Well-being methodology, an innovative methodological approach designed to bridge gaps in the comprehension of human well-being within the realms of social science and humanities. We will delineate the core principles of the Well-being methodology and elucidate the benefits it can offer to research in social science and humanities (Cohen et al., 2017).

2. Literature Review

The conceptual framework of the Well-being methodology will elucidate the overall structure of this paper. It will commence by introducing the core concept of the Well-being methodology, outlining its philosophy, historical context, and development. Subsequently, it will delve into real-world implementation examples. Following this,

the paper will explore the challenges associated with employing this methodology and conclude by summarizing the findings through data analysis. It will also discuss the implications of public data for various future documentation purposes. (Alasuutari, 2016)

The Challenge in Developing a New Methodological Approach

The development of a novel methodological approach in social science and humanities research is accompanied by various intricate challenges (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005). Here, we elucidate some pivotal hurdles that researchers may encounter:
1. In-Depth Conceptual Understanding
2. Validity and Reliability
3. Ethical Principles
4. Addressing Technological Challenges
5. Resource Limitations
6. Validation and Replication
7. Alignment with Research Context
8. Difficulty in Influencing Established Paradigms
9. Rapid Social and Technological Change

Effectively addressing these challenges necessitates determination, collaboration, and innovative thinking. Developing a potent new methodological approach may demand substantial time and effort but has the potential to make invaluable contributions to the advancement of research and our comprehension of the wor (Krippendorff, 2018).

Conceptual and Framework of Well-being Methodology

The foundational axiological concept underpinning *WM* is predicated on three primary tenets:
1. Complexity and Endogeneity: This premise acknowledges the intricate nature of human well-being, which is shaped by a multitude of interconnected factors (Choudhury, 2013a). Well-being is not solely contingent on external influences but is also profoundly influenced by internal factors intrinsic to individuals. In *WM*, due regard is given to the complexity and endogeneity inherent in comprehending and gauging well-being.
2. Participatory Involvement of Agents: *WM* places significant emphasis on the active participation of individuals or agents in

appraising their own well-being. Those individuals and groups whose well-being is being evaluated should play a pivotal role in determining the pertinent well-being indicators relevant to their circumstances (Moeheriono, 2012).

3. Utilization of a Well-being Function: The third core concept in *WM* revolves around the utilization of a well-being function as a metric for evaluating goodness, benefit, and overall well-being. The well-being function serves as a mathematical tool or model employed to elucidate how a plethora of factors or variables exert influence on the well-being of individuals or groups. This facilitates the identification of the most influential determinants of well-being, thereby enabling the formulation of tailored interventions.

By adhering to these foundational premises, Well-being methodology aspires to furnish a more comprehensive and all-encompassing framework for comprehending and assessing human well-being (Choudhury, 2013). This approach acknowledges that well-being is not amenable to reduction to a singular metric but rather constitutes a multifaceted construct shaped by diverse factors and necessitating active engagement of the individuals in question. As such, *WM* seeks to cultivate improved tools and methodologies for the evaluation of well-being that duly account for the intricacies of human existence (Choudhury, 2019). In mathematical notation, the value of variable Xi can be calculated as follows:

$$Xi = 0.20 * X(i.1) + 0.40 * X(i.2) + 0.40 * X(i.3)$$
$$Y (IKP) = k1 * Xi + k2 * X2 + ... + kn * Xn$$

Using this model, you can analyse how each component of the Xi variable (perception, participation, acceptability) contributes to changes in IKP and explains overall public well-being. It is important to work carefully in modeling and analyzing the results to ensure the model fit with empirical data and accurate interpretation of research findings (Suriadi, 2021).

Definition of Well-being Methodology

In this definition, WM is described as a series of processes, stages, and procedures used to identify, assess, and generate a configuration of measures or a Public Well-being Index (IKP) from the perspective of community PPA assessment. In this context, here are some key components of this definition:

1. Series of Processes, Stages, and Procedures: WM involves a systematic series of steps or processes to collect, analyze, and interpret data relevant to public well-being. This process includes specific stages designed to ensure the accuracy and validity of the results.

2. Object of Study (S): WM is used to examine a specific object of study. This object of study can vary, such as specific community groups, populations, or sectors within society.

3. Community PPA Assessment Perspective: The community PPA approach emphasizes active participation from the evaluated community in assessing their own well-being. This means that the assessed community plays a strong role in the assessment process and determines relevant parameters for themselves.

4. Configuration of Measures or Public Well-being Index (IKP): The ultimate goal of WM is to generate a configuration of measures or an index that depicts public well-being. This includes the development of a mathematical model or tool capable of measuring and describing the well-being of the studied community or group.

In other words, WM is a method or framework used to understand and measure public well-being from the perspective of the involved community. This approach aims to create a more holistic and inclusive measurement tool that reflects the direct experiences and views of the assessed community. Thus, WM aims to enhance understanding of public well-being and assist in designing interventions and policies that better align with community needs.

The stages and procedures in WM can be outlined in an explanation covering three main phases: Preliminary Study (PS), Data Mining, and Post Survey. The initial phase, Preliminary Study, begins with identifying the research objectives and determining the variables and their weights that will become components in the Public Well-being Index (IKP).

Initial data is collected and validated, and the analysis of this initial data helps formulate a better WM model. Next, in the Data Mining phase, further data is collected and analyzed more deeply, including the development of a mathematical model to measure well-being and public welfare. Finally, in the Post Survey phase, if necessary, surveys are conducted, survey data is analyzed, well-being is measured, and synthetic results are used to draw research

conclusions and policy recommendations. The publication of research results is the final step in sharing findings with the academic and practitioner community. The overall process describes a systematic and holistic approach to understanding and measuring public well-being.

Well-being Methodology and Research in Social Sciences

WM has a close relationship with research in the social sciences and humanities because it serves as a framework and method used in studies that focus on understanding and measuring human well-being. Here is further explanation of the relationship between WM and research in the social sciences and humanities:

1. Focus on Humanity and Well-being: WM centers on understanding and measuring human well-being. This aligns with the primary focus of the social sciences and humanities, which study various aspects related to human life, including values, culture, society, and well-being.

2. Holistic Approach: Research in the social sciences and humanities often involves a more holistic analysis of various aspects of human life. Similarly, WM adopts a holistic approach to understanding human well-being by considering diverse and interconnected factors that influence well-being, such as economic, social, cultural, and environmental factors (Gujarati & Porter, 2009).

3. Qualitative and Quantitative Data Transformation: WM is known for its ability to transform qualitative data into quantitative data using instruments like Likert-9 scale-based surveys. This integration of qualitative and quantitative elements is often relevant in social science and humanities research, which frequently includes both qualitative and quantitative analyses (Denzin & Lincoln, 2017).

4. Policy Impact Analysis: WM can also be used to analyze the impact of public policies on well-being. This is a common focus in social sciences and humanities research, where policies and social interventions are evaluated to understand their consequences and effects.

5. Social Interaction and Quality of Life: WM allows research into how communities respond to specific public issues or policies and their effects on well-being. This resonates with research in social sciences and humanities, which often explores quality

of life, interpersonal relationships, and the psychological and emotional aspects of human beings.

6. Policy Development and Social Improvement: The results of research using WM can inform the development of more effective policies and social improvements. This goal is frequently emphasized in social sciences and humanities research, where the aim is to enhance societal well-being and address social challenges.

In summary, WM shares a strong relevance with research in the social sciences and humanities because it helps social scientists and humanities scholars to measure, understand, and analyze aspects of human well-being in a more systematic and measurable manner. This approach supports efforts to comprehend individual roles in society, identify social challenges, and design better solutions for social improvement and human well-being.

The Principle of Well-being Methodology

The WM procedure consists of 17 steps that reflect its complex and holistic principles. These stages begin with the preliminary study phase, which involves identifying research objectives, determining variables and weights, and collecting initial data. Following that, the Data Mining phase involves collecting further data, in-depth data analysis, and developing mathematical models to measure public well-being. The final phase, Post Survey, involves conducting surveys, analyzing survey results, measuring well-being, and evaluating the WM model. The results of these procedures provide a better understanding of community well-being from their own perspective, and the outcomes can be used to design more effective policies and sustainable social improvements. Overall, WM adheres to its fundamental principles, emphasizing complexity, participation, and comprehensive well-being measurement.

Case Study and Implementation

The researchers have conducted a preliminary study (PS), referring to Law No. 32 of 2014 concerning Regional Governments, by establishing the sub-object of the Community Satisfaction Survey or Variable Xi based on community interests (demand-side requirements) and based on the potential conditions of the Bau Bau City area as follows:

1. Variable X1: Health: Health is of utmost importance to the community because good health influences people's productivity and quality of life. Candidates for regional leaders need to pay special attention to public health by considering health infrastructure and providing quality healthcare services.

2. Variable X2: Education: Education is essential for the community because good education opens up better job opportunities and improves the quality of life for the people. Candidates for regional leaders need to focus on education by improving school infrastructure, enhancing the quality of education, and providing equal access to education for all.

3. Variable X3: Economy: A stable and growing economy has a positive impact on the community, such as creating job opportunities, increasing purchasing power, and enhancing the well-being of the people. Candidates for regional leaders need to create policies that can boost regional economic growth, create jobs, and improve the purchasing power of the community.

4. Variable X4: Security: Security is of utmost importance to the community because maintaining security provides a sense of safety and comfort for the people. Candidates for regional leaders need to pay attention to security by improving the quality of security and public order, enhancing security infrastructure, and fostering cooperation between law enforcement and the community.

5. Variable X5: Environment: A clean and healthy environment has a positive impact on the health and quality of life of the community. Candidates for regional leaders need to consider the environment by creating sustainable environmental programs, such as proper waste management, green initiatives, and other programs to maintain cleanliness and environmental health.

6. Variable X6: Socio-Cultural: The socio-cultural conditions of the community need to be preserved and protected to prevent them from being uprooted due to the effects of social change.

7. Variable X7: Tourism: The potential of tourism needs to be developed for regional pride and branding.

These variables represent key areas of focus in the preliminary study, and they will be further investigated and measured as part of the research to assess community satisfaction and well-being. The validity test of PPA score data has been conducted using the

"Pearson Correlation" method. Technically, the correlation values were calculated for a dataset consisting of 200 data samples between the scores of variable Xi and the final score Y. The results were then compared in Pearson's "Product of Moment" table. The calculated results for several variables Xi ranged from 0.7 to 0.8. In the table with a confidence level of 95%, the number in the table is around 0.138. The interpretation is that it has high validity. Likewise, for checking the Reliability Test using the concept of individual variance and total variance, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient value was calculated to be 0.835. This is a very good value for a reliability test (Yin, 2018).

Preliminary Study

The PS phase in WM involves several critical stages to prepare the research effectively. These stages include:
1. Determination of the Research Object: The initial stage is to determine the research object to be studied. This involves selecting an issue or topic relevant to public welfare research.
2. Designing the IKP Framework: Next, the research must design a framework or public well-being index (IKP) that will be used to measure welfare. This serves as the basis for further research.
3. Preliminary Study: The next step is to conduct a preliminary study involving literature review, field observations, and interviews with relevant stakeholders. This aims to gain a better understanding of the research object and its environment.
4. Expert Group Discussion (EGD1): Holding discussions with the first group of experts (EGD1) to determine alternative variables (Xai) relevant to the research object. This involves an in-depth understanding of the elements to be measured.
5. Expert Group Discussion (EGD2): The next stage is to hold discussions with the second group of experts (EGD2) to determine the weights (ki) for each of the predetermined Xi variables. This helps provide relative values to various variables.
6. Designing Survey Instruments and Socialization: Creating survey instruments to collect data from respondents. Additionally, this stage includes socialization, such as creating short animated videos to explain the research objectives to potential respondents.
7. Verification of Additional Question Specifications: Ensuring that the specifications of additional questions in the survey instrument have been formulated properly and align with the research

objectives.

The FS phase serves as a crucial foundation for the subsequent implementation of WM research. It involves the selection of variables, measuring their weights, and preparing accurate survey instruments. The overall process aims to ensure that the research can be conducted using appropriate methods and produce relevant and high-quality data for the analysis of community well-being (Bryman, 2016).

Delivering Survey & Data Mining

The Data Mining Phase in WM comprises crucial steps in the research process, including several activities:

8. Collaborative Setting and Project Management: The initial stage involves establishing collaborations and project management. This includes cooperation with relevant parties and planning for research project management.

9. Designing Online Survey Instruments and Validity and Reliability Testing: Next, designing online survey instruments to be used in the research. These instruments are tested to ensure their validity and reliability before being used for data collection.

10. Distribution of Survey Instruments and Data Collection from Respondents: The created survey instruments are distributed to respondents, and the data collection process begins. Respondents are asked to fill out the online surveys according to provided instructions.

11. Monitoring Respondent Data: During the designated survey duration (in this case, 4 weeks), respondent data is continuously monitored to ensure an adequate response rate and to identify potential issues in the data collection process.

12. Data Download and Data Analysis: After the survey duration is completed, the collected data is downloaded for further analysis. This data will be processed and analyzed to measure community well-being.

13. Preparation of Data Socialization and Education Materials for the Community: Additionally, in this phase, data socialization and education materials are prepared. This includes compiling information that can be communicated to the community to explain research findings and results.

14. Public Dissemination: The final stage is the dissemination of

research findings to the public. Research results and relevant findings will be presented to the community, scientists, and other stakeholders to contribute to knowledge and understanding of public well-being.

The Data Mining Phase is at the core of WM research because it involves the collection, processing, and analysis of data necessary to measure community well-being. Additionally, the socialization and dissemination stages are important for sharing research results with the broader community and stakeholders, ensuring that the research has a greater impact on understanding and actions related to well-being.

Post Survey

The next steps in the WM are as follows:

15. Preparation of Socialization Activities and Public Campaigns: This stage involves preparing and conducting socialization activities and public campaigns. Research results and relevant findings will be presented to the general public through various means such as seminars, workshops, publications, or social media. The primary goal is to educate the public about well-being and related research findings.

16. Scoring for Comparison and Contestation: The assessment scores obtained from respondents in the categories of Perception, Participation, and Acceptability (PPA) will be used for comparison and possibly to trigger debates (contestation). This helps in understanding the differences among groups or segments of the population in terms of their perception, participation, and acceptability of the predetermined variables.

17. Designing Sustainability Studies of PPA Assessment Scores: Next, this stage involves designing a study to measure the sustainability of PPA assessment scores. This refers to the extent to which these assessment scores can be maintained or improved over a specific period. This study can help in planning sustainable actions to enhance community well-being.

These stages involve efforts to maximize the benefits of WM research by ensuring that the findings obtained are reintegrated into relevant communities and environments. Additionally, an understanding of the sustainability of well-being is also considered to ensure that improvements in well-being can occur sustainably.

3.   Methodology

Data

Data downloaded from the system in the form of graphs or diagrams have several key components, including:

1. Respondent Identification Data: This includes basic information about respondents, such as age, gender, education, and other sociodemographic backgrounds. This data helps identify the characteristics of the groups of respondents participating in the research

2. Community PPA Assessment Score Data: This data includes the community's assessment scores of the Perceptions, Participation, and Acceptability (PPA) variables related to the specified Xi variables in the research. These scores may appear in the form of graphs or diagrams that depict the extent to which the community considers these variables significant or affecting their well-being.

3. Community Suggestions, Recommendations, and Critiques: This includes information provided by the community in the form of suggestions, recommendations, or critiques related to the services or specific aspects evaluated in the research. This data can be used to further understand the perspectives of the community and potential improvements needed in the provided services

These data are crucial for the analysis of community well-being because they help in understanding not only the assessment results but also the backgrounds and viewpoints of the community in greater depth. By visualizing the data in the form of graphs or diagrams, this information can be more easily interpreted and used for better decision-making.

Data of Respondents Identification

Figure 1
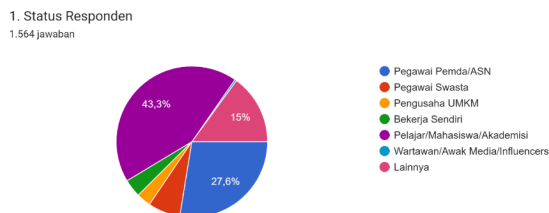
Respondent's Employement Status

Respondent identification data, downloaded from the system, amount to 1564 in total, are anonymous and can be monitored live.
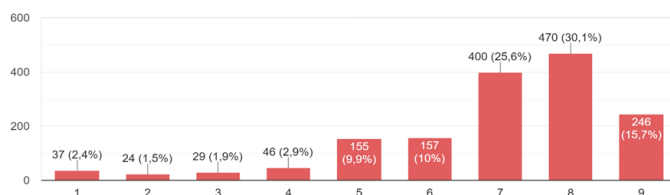
Data of PPA Scoring

The assessment score data from respondents can also be downloaded from the system in the form of graphs, as shown in the example below (data is presented for only one variable X1):

Figure 2

Data of Scoring Acceptability X (i.3)

Data downloaded from the system, with a total of 1564 respondents. Respondent scores are distributed in a normal curve with a rightward skewness, indicating positive values that are higher than the midpoint of the scale.

Data of non-Structural

Non-structural data in the form of narratives, suggestions, and criticisms from respondents. Their quantity can exceed the number of respondents and can be downloaded from the system.

Data of Tabulation Score

Tabulation data is required for the purpose of organizing, processing, and statistically analyzing the data. The score values in tabulated form contain original data from respondents, which can also be obtained and downloaded from the system. There are a total of 1564 data assessment scores, and they are displayed in part in Excel and then organized as follows:

Figure 3

Data of Scoring PPA in Tabulation Form

Responden No.	Variabel X1			Variabel X2			Variabel X3			Variabel X4			Variabel X5			Variabel X6			Variabel X7		
	X1.1	X1.2	x1.3	X2.1	X2.2	X2.3	X3.1	X3.2	X3.3	X4.1	X4.2	X4.3	X5.1	X5.2	X5.3	X6.1	X6.2	X6.3	X7.1	X7.2	X7.3
1	8	6	8	7	9	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	7	8	9	7	8	7	7	8	8
2	8	6	7	8	7	7	5	7	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	7	6	7	8	6	4
3	6	9	6	8	9	7	6	8	7	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	7	8	8	8	9
4	9	7	6	9	7	8	9	8	6	9	8	4	8	7	6	9	5	6	8	8	8
5	9	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	9	7	9	9	9	8	9	7	9	9	9
6	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8
1557	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	6	7	6	6	6	7	8	6	7	6	6	7	6	6
1558	7	8	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	6	5	7	5	7	7	8
1559	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	7	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	8
1560	8	8	8	8	8	5	7	8	7	8	8	7	6	6	7	7	9	7	6	8	8
1561	9	9	7	9	9	7	9	9	7	9	9	7	9	9	7	9	9	8	9	9	7
1562	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	5	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
1563	7	8	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	6	8	7	7	8
1564	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7
Nilai PPA	7,03	7,20	6,94	7,27	7,56	7,25	7,02	7,21	6,81	7,09	7,23	6,93	7,07	7,37	6,86	7,13	7,28	7,03	7,13	7,26	7,01
StanDev PPA	1,85	1,88	1,79	1,80	1,75	1,74	1,73	1,69	1,75	1,83	1,77	1,82	1,83	1,67	1,80	1,78	1,75	1,74	1,76	1,74	1,78
Nilai Variabel Xi	7,17			7,50			7,17			7,21			7,31			7,25			7,23		
Nilai Indeks IKM	7,26																				

4. Finding and Discussions

Analysis Frequency Analysis of the Study

Frequency of studies in the context of social and humanities research refers to how often or how many times similar research or studies are conducted within a specific period of time. This frequency can vary depending on various factors, such as the complexity of the topic, research objectives, resource availability, and trends in a particular discipline.

The purpose of Frequency Analysis of studies is to make all parties involved in the study aware of the importance of conducting SKM studies regularly and continuously. This is done to obtain trend data that can be used to monitor improvements made over time.

Analysis of Response Rate

Response rate is the percentage value related to the number of responses (from the community) received in a research or survey compared to the total number of questionnaires or invitations sent to potential respondents. Response rate is important in research because it can affect the validity of research findings and the generalizability of the results. The higher the response rate, the more representative the research results are of the target population.

In online survey instruments, it is not possible to know with certainty how many people have received and read the survey

instrument, but estimates are based on observations by field enumerators. In the future, there will likely be technology that provides information on how many people have accessed online survey instruments.

Analysis of Assessment Score Significance

The significance of assessment scores (SSP) refers to the importance of the scores obtained in a study or assessment. This significance can be interpreted in the context of referencing significance reference standards (SAS). In a Likert scale of 9, the basic SAS=5.0 and a markup of 20% is applied, making SAS=6.0. The significance of assessment scores will be tested with a reference of SAS=6.0.

Assessing scores using the terminology SSP and referencing SAS provides better flexibility. This becomes very important when similar studies are conducted in many places. For example, in measuring the harmony index, which will involve 7277 districts. The role of SAS is used for clustering and regional conditions.

Analysis of Standard Deviation

Standard deviation (SD) is one of the statistical measures used to assess the spread or variability of data within a dataset. It provides an indication of how individual data points within the dataset are dispersed or deviate from the mean value of that dataset. Standard deviation is often used to measure the variability and uncertainty in data.

The reference value for SD in the score distribution ranging from 1 to 9 is SD=2.0. Its social interpretation is used to depict conditions such as: 1) Community cohesion; 2) Level of non-conflict; 3) Convergence of society. A smaller value indicates a better condition.

Analysis of Proportions of Communities score Below SAS

The proportion of assessors below the Significance Reference Standard (SAS) refers to the percentage of respondents or subjects who provide scores or ratings below the significance threshold established in a research or evaluation (Patton, 2015). This proportion threshold is often used as a reference or target achievement to assess whether a variable or measurement has a significant impact or dispute rejection from the respondents.

In this assessment, it is the proportion of respondents who give scores (1, 2, 3, 4) or below the Basic SAS. Typically, a target below 10% is set, with careful attention to keeping it as minimal as possible. Remember that they are usually a minority group but are often vocal and frequently take action (demonstrations) on various public issues or public policies.

Matrix Data Analysis

Matrix data analysis is the process of combining PPA (Perception, Participation, and Acceptability) score data with respondent identification data and then separating PPA scores based on respondent categories. Matrix data can be done by organizing data in Excel tables, by merging, sorting, and then separating them again. The main function of matrix data is to obtain comparative and contestation values based on respondent identification. This data becomes interesting for examining and comparing values under various conditions. For example, which district residents rate positively and which do the opposite. With various additional information, this data can be very useful. In certain situations, it can be used for a reward system.

Public Response Correlation Analysis

Public response correlation is the comparison of correlations between a set of data (1564) scores of perception, Participation, and Acceptability. The correlation value between the Participation data $X(i.2)$ and the Perception data $X(i.1)$ is then calculated using an Excel spreadsheet, and the correlation result can be easily obtained. The range of correlation values is between -1 (minus one) and 1 (one). Correlation is considered strong when it reaches 0.6 positive. Public response correlation can also be done between Acceptability $X(i.3)$ and Perception $X(i.1)$.

In a social interpretation, if the correlation is high (0.7 and above), it means that the Perception $X(i.1)$ of the community can enhance Participation and Acceptability on various public issues. Therefore, to increase public participation in public issues, it is recommended to conduct effective socialization so that the public's perception is also positive. A positive perception will increase public participation, supported by evidence-based data from public response correlation.

Score Distribution of Analysis

Score distribution analysis is a statistical process used to examine how scores are spread or distributed within a dataset. This analysis helps researchers understand the pattern of scores, the central tendency, and the variation within the data. In the context of the well-being methodology, score distribution analysis involves assessing how the scores related to Perception, Participation, and Acceptability (PPA) are distributed among the respondents.

The goal of this analysis is to gain insights into the overall distribution of scores and identify any patterns or trends. Researchers can use various statistical measures and graphical representations, such as histograms or box plots, to visualize and describe the distribution of scores. This analysis provides valuable information about the variability of responses and can highlight areas of concern or interest within the dataset.

By examining score distribution, researchers can better understand how respondents perceive and participate in various aspects of public services or policies. This information can inform decision-making processes and guide efforts to improve public well-being and satisfaction.

Analysis of Study Sustainability

A sustainability study in the context of the patterns and trends of PPA (Perception, Participation, and Acceptability) scores aims to identify, understand, and measure how these PPA scores are composed of certain values and change or evolve over time. This study can provide valuable insights into how perception, participation, and the level of acceptability in a specific context or issue are influenced by or influence various factors.

Based on the WM, the Perception score $X(i.1)$ is higher than the Participation score $X(i.2)$. Participation, in turn, is higher than the Acceptability score $X(i.3)$. This relationship is then interpreted as the driving force for improvement, where $D1 = X(i.2) - X(i.3)$, and the driving force for achievement, $D2 = X(i.1) - X(i.2)$. The composition of PPA scores and the driving forces D1 and D2 are then used to analyze whether the PPA scores have reached a balanced, stable, and sustainable position.

This sustainability study helps in understanding how the dynamics of perception, participation, and acceptability change over

time and whether they are in equilibrium. It allows for an assessment of whether the Well-being methodology's core components are sustainable and contribute to ongoing improvements in the well-being or welfare of the community or population being studied.

Analysis of Non-Structural Data

Non-structural data analysis refers to the analysis of unstructured data such as suggestions, recommendations, and critiques that do not have a clear or structured format like tabular or matrix data. Non-structural data often comes in more complex and diverse forms, such as text, audio, images, or sensor data. Analyzing non-structural data requires a different approach compared to the analysis of structured data. Summarizing or condensing non-structural data can be done with the assistance of software like NVIVO or with the help of AI. In this regard, a quick and continually improving recommendation is to use AI for summarization.

5.   Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

Answers to Research Questions
Research Question No.1
1. During the preliminary study phase of the SKM study, the research object (S) has been identified and elaborated into 7 variables Xi, each with an equal weight (ki) considered to be 17.29%. Each Xi variable has also been equipped with indicators X(i,j).
2. Based on this data, an online survey instrument was designed to collect PPA Community assessment data. Using a 9-point scale, inclusive of an estimated 10,000 respondents as determined by the researcher.
3. In order to provide accurate rating scores, the survey instrument includes explanations or introductory words so that the community can provide assessments.
4. The delivery of the survey instrument to the community is essential and important to ensure that the community is capable of providing good assessments. Clarifications are needed for a proper understanding of SKM. Indications of the success of this purpose will be reflected in the validity and reliability tests.

5. Another important indication is that the research activity is conducted collaboratively with various parties and managed as a project management. Another indication could be the results of assessment scores and the standard deviation of scores provided by respondents.

6. In general, regarding the statements of what, why, and how the study has been conducted well, with limitations or shortcomings, the step of creating short animated videos to be part of the socialization and education has not yet been implemented.

Research Question No. 2

1. Significant identification refers to the value of the significance reference standard (SAS). In a 9-point scale and also for target achievement, SAS is set at 6.0 (or 20% of the basic SAS 5.0). Something that needs to be done so that all parties will be concerned with the achievement figures.

2. From the 7 variables, it means there are 3x7=21 assessment points. From all these assessment points, significant score values are obtained, all within the significant category (21 of 21). All values with scores above 7.0 or excellent. c) Data obtained from validity and reliability tests are very good. Significance score data is in good condition.

3. However, there is data that needs attention, that more than 8% of respondents rated below the basic SAS value (rating 1,2,3, and 4). This means that respondents who provide high scores (6,7,8,9) are responsible for explaining if there are disputes in the field.

Research Question No. 03

1. That non-structural data has already been obtained from respondents. This data was downloaded from the system and is original in nature.

2. This data contains suggestions, recommendations, and critiques not only for the Local Government of Baubau City but also for the community.

3. This data is then interpreted as an effort for peer education or public-to-public education.

4. That the data obtained needs to be packaged in social media and disseminated in the community. So that the results of this study can provide learning for the public.

Recommendations

Recommendations Based on Data Analysis:

a. Based on Regulation of the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform No. 14 of 2017, the SKM activities should ideally be conducted at least once a year.

b. The response rate of 15.64% (based on online surveys ranging from 10% to 30%) is suboptimal and needs further development in the future, considering the improvement of network infrastructure and public awareness.

c. The significance results are excellent, with 100% significance (21 of 21). However, attention should still be given to respondents who provided low scores, approximately 8%.

d. The good standard deviation is below 2.0 for all 21 variables, indicating positive values from three perspectives: community cohesion, non-conflict level, and convergence. These need to be maintained and preserved.

e. Data matrix can be effectively used, with domicile score values that can be utilized for motivation, such as a reward system.

f. In the study, the composition of PPA score values indicates a balanced but not yet stable condition. Therefore, there are still many steps needed to achieve sustainability.

Recommendations Based on Public Suggestions and Criticisms

The data of suggestions and criticisms from respondents, assisted by AI but with the researcher's initiative, are as follows:

a. Supporting MSMEs in Kota Baubau, providing broader space for the preservation of Baubau City's culture. Giving more attention to non-formal education institutions.

b. The human resources available in Kota Baubau among the millennial generation are numerous and relatively of good quality. However, in some crucial sectors like creating a tourism economic zone and development, there is still room for improvement. I hope this survey can provide meaningful input for the people of Kota Baubau. The best survey is one built on honesty and data integrity. Thank you. According to me, the people of Kota Baubau should know more about IKM (small and medium-sized enterprises).

c. The government should always provide friendly, fast, and un-

biased services.

d. It should be further improved.

e. The community should cultivate a love for local products, and the government should intensify events involving MSMEs, such as markets, socialization, festivals, and continue to identify MSMEs with potential to promote Kota Baubau with their products.

f. What should be given a higher priority is education and tourism development.

g. For facilities and infrastructure in the field of health services, especially household waste management, there should be integrated services and waste classification to keep the environment clean and the air fresh.

h. Prioritize the parts that are more essential for development.

i. Collaboration from all parties, especially government departments (OPDs), is needed to avoid overlapping responsibilities in addressing IKMs.

Recommendations for Future Research

Based on the above study, the researcher provides sample opportunity for discussion, sharing, and addressing challenges from various researchers who are interested. Moreover, the researcher offers suggestions and recommendations for future research as follows:

a. Public Research Studies using the WM approach are highly relevant for various research subjects, including other public issues or public policies. This system is an inclusive activity. Penetration, such as the concept of leveraging, needs to be carried out.

b. In the preliminary study phase, one part of the WM procedure has not been conducted, which is the creation of short animated videos for socialization and education to the public via social media. Similarly, in the post-survey phase for public campaign activities.

c. Technology is needed to accurately determine how many people received and read the survey instrument. This is important for various purposes of the local government.

d. The identification of the sustainability condition needs to be further elaborated to convince all parties that all public issues such as public services can achieve a sustainable condition.

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