

The role of self-management in increasing subjective well-being of DKI Jakarta's citizens

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Abstrak

Kota besar ditandai dengan populasinya yang padat, ruang terbatas, dan mobilitas tinggi. Riset terdahulu menunjukkan bahwa warga DKI Jakarta merasa cukup bahagia. Oleh karena itu perlu untuk meningkatkan kebahagiaan (subjective well-being) warga DKI Jakarta. Subjective well-being berkaitan dengan bagaimana individu mengelola dirinya dalam menjalankan berbagai kegiatan. Individu dengan subjective well-being yang baik cenderung untuk terlibat dalam aktivitas bernilai produktif tinggi. Riset ini bertujuan untuk memahami peran manajemen-diri dalam subjective well-being warga DKI Jakarta. Sejumlah 638 warga DKI Jakarta (laki-laki = 329, perempuan = 309; usia rata-rata = 36) berpartisipasi dalam studi ini. Data dikumpulkan melalui lima set kuesioner, yaitu Skala Kepuasan Hidup (SWLS), Skala Afek Positif dan Negatif Skala (PANAS), Skala Ranah Kepuasan, Kuesioner Manajemen-Diri, dan Kuesioner Demografi. Analisis data menggunakan regresi berganda mengkonfirmasi bahwa manajemen-diri secara positif berhubungan dengan kepuasan hidup ($R = 0,391$, $p = 0,05$) dan afek positif ($R = 0,108$, $p = 0,05$).

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Abstract</br>

Big cities are characterized by their dense population, limited space, and high mobility. Past research has shown that the citizens of DKI Jakarta feel quite unhappy. Therefore it is necessary to improve the happiness (subjective well-being) level of DKI Jakarta's population. Subjective well-being relates to how an individual self-manages his/her activities. Individuals with good subjective well-being tend to engage in activities of high productive values. This research aims to understand the role of self-management in the subjective well-being of the population of DKI Jakarta. 638 citizens of DKI Jakarta (males = 329, females = 309; mean age = 36) participated in the study. Data was collected through five sets of questionnaires, i.e., the Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS), the Positive Affect and Negative Affect Schedule Scale (PANAS), The Domains of Life Satisfaction Scale, Self-Management Questionnaire, and the Demographic Questionnaire. Analysis of data using multiple regression confirmed that self-management is positively associated with life satisfaction ($R = 0.391$, $p = 0.05$) and positive affects ($R = 0.108$, $p = 0.05$).