

## QUALITY OF RURAL LIFE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC. CASE STUDY: SEDAYULAWAS VILLAGE, LAMONGAN REGENCY, JAVA, INDONESIA

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### **Quality of rural life during the Covid-19 pandemic. Case study: Sedayulawas Village, Lamongan Regency, Java, Indonesia**

Quality of life measures how happy someone is with their life based on what they think a good life is. Quality of life is dependent on where one stays, which can be at the micro-level (village, small town, city quarter), the meso-level (big city, urban agglomeration, district, region), or the macro-level (state, continent). The study aims to quantify the quality of life in the Sedayulawas village, Brondong District, Lamongan Regency of Indonesia, covering 479 members of the village community. To calculate the quality of rural life in Sedayulawas Village, the study employed a modelling framework with partial least squares structural equation modelling to model the relationship between quality of life and income after the results of the quality of life were obtained. The study's findings, specifically in the health and safety domain, demonstrate that income has no discernible impact on quality of life indicators. The need to provide political authorities with valid data for public policy planning in rural areas of the island of Java requires repeating the research focused on the young residents of Sedayulawas Village. Instead of depending on capital assistance, policymakers should educate farmers more about the current market structure, enabling them to create social resources and develop markets independently.

**Key words:** quality of life, quality of rural life, PLS-SEM model, Sedayulawas village, Indonesia

## INTRODUCTION

Quality of life (QOL) has two measurable dimensions, subjective and objective (Chase et al. 2012). A cluster of several objective indicators, is called domains. Objective indicators express the measurable parameters of the place in which an individual lives his/her life. A place can be micro-level (village, small town, city quarter), meso-level (big city, urban agglomeration, district and region) – Rišová and Pouš (2018), Komalawati and Lim (2021), Abd et al. (2023), or macro-level

(state and continent) – Klamár and Gaval'ová (2018), Murgaš (2019), Murgaš and Petrovič (2020 and 2022) and Triastuti and Herawati (2024). The choice of objective indicators is limited by their availability at the chosen geographical level. The result is an assessment of how good the place an individual lives in terms of experiencing a good life. This paper is focused on the quality of life at the micro-level of one village in Indonesia, measured by objective indicators and subsequently evaluated by respondents – residents of the village in the analysis of QOL perception. It is based on the Nawa Cita program (Nine-Priority Agenda, in Bahasa Indonesia) announced by Indonesian President Joko Widodo in 2015. The fifth of the nine priority goals of the agenda is improving the quality of life (Wulandari 2021).

One of the characteristics of the quality of life is its dichotomy. Quality of life can be subjective or objective concerning individuals and society. Dichotomy also covers the place of residence, for example, the city compared to the countryside, when assessing the quality of life for an individual. When examining the urban-rural dichotomy, the question arises whether the quality of life is higher in the city, the village, or in the countryside (Murgaš et al. 2022). To emphasize this, numerous researchers have attempted to localize residents in their various locations to measure their quality of life using area-based sampling techniques (Pervaiz et al. 2020). There are many similar dichotomous questions, one being whether the quality of life is higher for men or women.

According to Vaishar et al. (2018), researchers dealing with the quality of life pay more attention to the quality of urban life than to the quality of life in the countryside at a ratio of three to one. The reasons are quantitative and qualitative. Quantitatively, it is the growth of urbanization, where the number of people living in cities worldwide has exceeded 50% (UNESCO 2016). This growth results from mass rural-to-urban migration in developing countries, causing exponential population growth in cities of millions. Among the qualitative reasons for interest in the quality of urban life is the effort to improve the quality of life in cities in developed countries. While contributions focusing on the quality of urban life often deal with a single city or city and its agglomeration, the focus on the quality of rural life often deals with rural areas (Putri et al. 2020).

This paper focuses on Indonesia, a country with twelve cities and a population of over 1 million. The most populated is Jakarta, with 10.9 million residents in 2022 (Badan Pusat Statistik 2023). Nevertheless, Indonesia is considered an agrarian country with agriculture as the main livelihood in rural areas. Three out of five Indonesians live in rural areas (International Fund for Agricultural Development 2020). Even though farming plays a significant role in rural residents' lives, other factors, such as social capital, also impact their quality of life (Prayitno et al. 2022).

The declining interest of the younger generation to work in the agricultural sector (Werembinan et al. 2018) and the abandonment of agriculture are common phenomena in both developed and developing countries (Susilowati 2016). As a result, family farming requires a succession plan with the ageing of farmers leading to rural depopulation (Susilowati 2016). Since 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated rural depopulation. The problem of depopulation is urgent and needs the intervention of government bodies at the national and regional levels (top-down principle) in cooperation with community-level authorities (bottom-up principle). However, successful public policy requires valid documents. To contribute to public policy, this paper is based on improving the quality of life in the countryside as an important tool for sustaining people living in the countryside. Therefore, low

quality-of-life standards threaten sustainable agricultural development (Nzaku and Bukenya 2005), leading to further depopulation.

The United Nations (UN) uses the Human Development Index (HDI) to measure human development. Countries belong to one of four levels of development (very high, high, medium, or low). Indonesia belongs to the “high” level, but only just above the “medium” level (UNICEF 2021). The fact that Indonesia is an agrarian country is also confirmed by the share of agriculture in employment at 28.5% (Global Economy 2019b). The share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 12.7% (Global Economy 2019a) indicates that its level is not high.

The method of calculating the QORL in Sedayulawas Village is described in Section Results. This study uses a modeling framework with Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) – Huete-Alcocer et al. (2022). The paper aims to quantify the quality of life in the village.

## AIM AND METHODOLOGY

To support sustainable agriculture after the COVID-19 pandemic, this research intends to inform decision-makers on collective action to improve farmers’ quality of life. The research was conducted based on a problem needing immediate resolution before new problems evolve. In the conditions of Sedayulawas Village, the research design used was a form of descriptive analysis to determine the condition of food security and QOL after the COVID-19 pandemic. To assess the QOL of the people of Sedayulawas Village, an evaluative analysis was carried out using a questionnaire designed around QOL. Based on the variables that have been gathered, a descriptive analysis was used to determine the QOL of the Sedayulawas Village community. The user perceptions used in the QOL analysis are weighted using a Likert scale, specifically a scale of 1 – 5 with the following description: 1 = very dissatisfied (lowest score); 2 = not satisfied; 3 = normal/neutral; 4 = satisfied; and 5 = very satisfied (highest score). A structural equation modelling analysis (SEM) was performed to model the relationship between QOL and income in Sedayulawas Village after the results of the QOL were obtained.

The analysis used descriptive statistical analysis to determine QOL and Sedayulawas Village respondents’ characteristics. The following presentation of data uses diagrams, tables, and graphs of each indicator discussed. Correlation analysis is used in this study. Two variables are positively correlated if they tend to change in the opposite or if there is an increase (decrease) in variable  $X$  followed by an increase (decrease) in variable  $Y$ . In contrast, it is said that a negative correlation exists if both variables tend to move in the opposite direction. If variable  $X$  decreases, variable  $Y$  will increase, and vice versa if variable  $X$  increases (Paiman 2019). The correlation used is Spearman’s rank correlation, which helps figure out the correlation between two variables measured on an ordinate measurement scale. The  $t$  statistic is used to present the hypothesis about the Spearman correlation coefficient because it shares characteristics with the product-moment correlation that was previously discussed.

SEM is a second-generation multivariate analysis technique that enables researchers to examine the connections between recursive and non-recursive variables to get a broad picture of a situation (Ghozali 2009). SEM is a statistical technique with simultaneous processing involving measurement errors, indicators, and latent variables. SEM tests hypotheses that state the relationship between latent

variables when latent variables have been assessed through each variable indicator (Holipah et al. 2019). The SEM method can analyze up to the highest level of a variable or model under study. The advantages of SEM require several data assumptions, which, if not fulfilled, will impact the determination of research results (Holipah et al. 2019). In path analysis, dependent and independent variables can be measured directly (observable).

In contrast, SEM's dependent and independent variables cannot be measured directly (unobservable). Unobserved variables are often called latent variables. SEM is used to test hypotheses in determining the relationship between latent variables. SEM was chosen because of its ability to analyze a variable with high accuracy. Variables are declared valid if they meet the validity test requirements with a Loading Factor value ( $\geq 0.70$ ). If a factor does not meet these requirements, then the factor must be discarded (Nugraha et al. 2022). This study uses SEM with SmartPLS software.

### Research Location

The research location is Sedayulawas Village, Brondong District, Lamongan Regency, Indonesia. Sedayulawas Village is located on the north coast of the island of Java (Pantura area), with an area of approximately 10.64 km<sup>2</sup>. Administratively, Sedayulawas Village is divided into three hamlets: Sedayulawas, Wedung, and Ngesong. Land use in this village is dominated by semi-technical irrigated rice fields, which reach 150 ha, or 76.57% of the total administrative area of Sedayulawas Village. This means that rural people carry out the predominant types of work: farming and farm labour.

Nevertheless, the strategic location directly adjacent to the Java Sea allows residents to work in the fishing and pond sectors. The above factors led the team of researchers to choose Sedayulawas Village. The provinces on the island of Java have the highest social sustainability index scores out of the 34 provinces in Indonesia, which is comprised of happiness and quality of life (Faruk 2020).

### Research Variables

The QOL consists of domains that are sub-variables: material domain, community domain, emotional domain, and health and safety domain. The material domain consists of the following indicators: cost of living (Kerce 1992); income (Contzen and Haberli 2021); job availability (Bloom et al. 2001); employment opportunity (Bloom et al. 2001); and financial guarantee (Kerce 1992). The community domain consists of social life (Kerce 1992); public service facilities (health services, education, transportation, telephone networks, bank/ATM (Automatic Teller Machine), agriculture/depot and security (Contzen and Haberli 2021, Bloom et al. 2001); improving community well-being (road, Places of worship (mosque/temple/church), hospital, market, port/ terminals/stations/similar (Bloom et al. 2001). The emotional domain consists of safety; the quality of leisure time, the comfort of worship, local cultural activities, and time spent while working (Contzen and Haberli 2021, Bloom et al. 2001). The health and safety domain consists of health, clean water, air quality, environmental cleanliness, safety in the living environment and comfort in the living environment (Contzen and Haberli 2021, Bloom et al. 2001).

## RESULTS

### Respondent Characteristic

The characteristics of the respondents in the study were based on a questionnaire completed by 479 members of the Sedayulawas Village community. The characteristics of the respondents include age, gender, education, work, income, and expenses. The majority of the population has primary school education of 52%, with the main occupation being farmers of 84% and income still below the regional minimum wage of 88%.

### QOL of Sedayulawas Village

Sedayulawas Village's QOL is evaluated using four indicators based on how the community perceives the village. Each variable has five possible ranges of values, including very dissatisfied, dissatisfied, normal/neutral, satisfied, and very satisfied (Fig. 1).

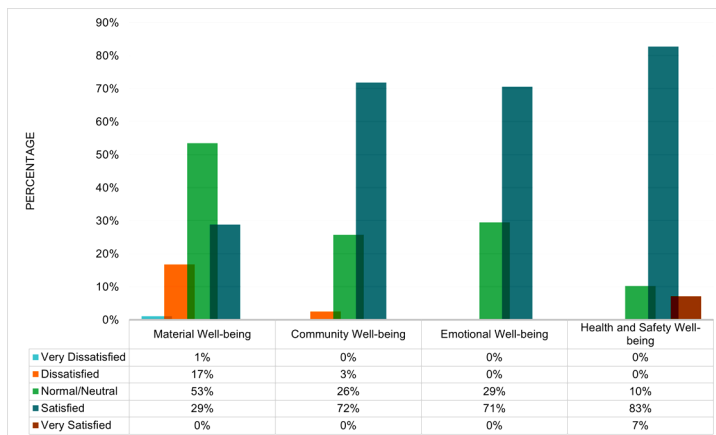


Fig. 1. QOL graph based on community perceptions of Sedayulawas Village

#### 1) Material domain

Sedayulawas Village had 1% of the community who were extremely dissatisfied, 17% who were dissatisfied, 53% who considered it sufficient, and 29% who were satisfied with the level of welfare. The lack of income can cause community dissatisfaction regarding the material welfare they get from farmers, considering that as many as 422 people have incomes below the district minimum wage in Lamongan Regency.

#### 2) Community domain

According to the survey's findings, 3% of respondents were dissatisfied with the welfare of the residents of Sedayulawas Village, 26% thought it was adequate, and 72% said they were satisfied. The large number of people who are content with their welfare is attributable to the fact that public services and facilities, like markets, transportation hubs, and other infrastructure, are present in Sedayulawas Village and are sufficient to meet the needs of its residents.

### 3) Emotional domain

Up to 29% of users say Sedayulawas Village's emotional well-being is sufficient, and 71% say they are satisfied. Farmers may only have a small amount of free time because their working hours are uncertain. However, Sedayulawas Village residents consider signs of safety and comfort in worship one of their most important emotional concerns. In addition, the community continues to hold local cultural events like volunteer work, regular donations, and so forth.

### 4) Health and safety domain

Around 10% of Sedayulawas Village residents said they were happy with their health and safety, and 83% said they were very happy. The quality of air and clean water in Sedayulawas Village can be said to be quite good. Based on survey results, using dug wells is a community priority for 78%. There are six retention basins and ponds in Sedayulawas Village for agricultural use. In addition, Sedayulawas Village has a lake on Sedayulawas Hill to aid in irrigating nearby agricultural land. The community appears to appreciate the security and comfort of the Sedayulawas Village setting, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, where neighbours still assist one another.

## Correlation of QOL and Income

Correlation analysis, a statistical technique, measures the strength of a relationship between two variables, regardless of whether the first variable is dependent on the second (Sekaran 2010). The strength or degree of the straight-line relationship between two or more variables will depend on how realistic the linear relationship is. The validity test results show that for Sedayulawas Village, resident income and QOL are significant with  $r$  table 0.089. It is known that the value of  $r$  count in Sedayulawas Village for the relationship between income and QOL is  $0.102 > r$  table 0.089. So, based on the validity test, all correlation coefficients show a relationship between income and QOL. In addition, the strength of the relationship between income and QOL variables is shown with the following classification: 0 (correlation does not exist);  $> 0 - 0.25$  (the correlation relationship is very weak);  $> 0.25 - 0.5$  (the correlation relationship is sufficient);  $> 0.5 - 0.75$  (strong correlation relationship);  $> 0.75 - 0.99$  (the correlation relationship is very strong); and 1 (Perfect correlation relationship) – Sarwono (2018). The coefficient of determination is intended to determine the ability of the independent variable to represent the dependent variable.

The correlation coefficient (R-value) generated by the correlation model is 0.102. This means that an income of 10.2% can represent QOL. In other words, the contribution of income to QOL is 10.2%, while the remaining 89.8% is contributed by other factors not discussed in this study.

## A structural equation modelling analysis of QOL

### *Model Feasibility Test*

The relationship between QOL and well-being variables is shown in Fig. 2. Through Model 1 of SEM analysis, it is known that, through the path coefficient, variable well-being has a direct relationship with each indicator on QOL. The due diligence results show that one indicator of the variable well-being should be excluded from the model because its loading is below 0.70.

After the instrument’s elimination process with a value loading below 0.70, Fig. 2 shows the model’s shape of the latent variable of well-being and QOL indicators. The results show that variable well-being has a direct relationship with QOL indicators. Finding out whether the model can fit is based on the strength of the R square value. The following indicates the strength of the R Square value: below 0.25 = weak; 0.26 – 0.50 = good; 0.51 – 0.75 = substantial; and 0.76 or more = very good.

The calculation result shows the strength of the R-squared value for each variable. The community and health and safety sub-variables have a substantial R square value (0.653 and 0.566). R Square values our emotional and material for variables with moderately strong correlations (0.289 and 0.294). In addition, the income sub-variable has a weak R Square value (0.015).

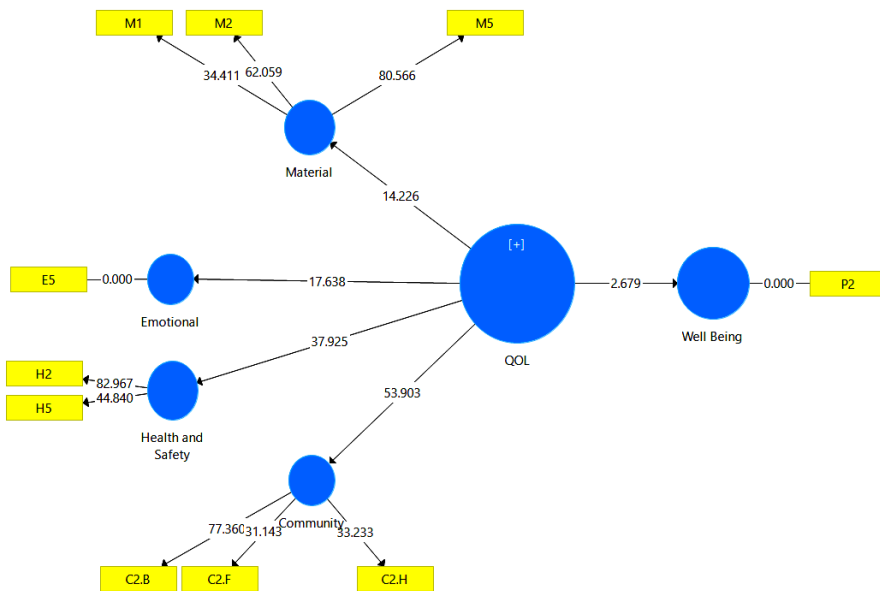


Fig. 2. SEM Equation Model with *t*-statistical values of each indicator in Sedayulawas

### Village pathway

The *t*-statistic value for each indicator is used to determine whether or not the indicator is significant to the latent variable and its influence. The evaluation of a quantity’s significance is based on its *on*-value, which is compared to its alpha, or it can also be done using *t*-statistics and *t*-tables. It is possible to obtain a *t*-table value of 1.96 using a sample size of 479 and an alpha of 0.05. The effect is considered significant when the *p*-value, alpha, or *t*-statistics are *t*-table. Figure 2 shows the SEM Equation Model with *t*-statistical values of each indicator.

Table 1 shows a causal relationship between well-being (income) and QOL indicators, including material, community, emotional, health, and safety. The significant value indicates that it directly influences the QOL of farmers in Sedayulawas Village.

**Tab. 1. Mark path coefficients on the relationship between latent variables and the total relationship**

Power relations	Original sample	Standard error	T statistics	Information
QOL -> Community	0.808	0.015	53.903	Significant
QOL -> Emotional	0.538	0.031	17.638	Significant
QOL -> Health and Safety	0.753	0.020	37.925	Significant
QOL -> Material	0.543	0.038	14.226	Significant
QOL -> Well Being	0.122	0.046	2.679	Significant

## DISCUSSION

Research on the quality of life in Sedayulawas Village yielded the “average villager” demographic characteristics. They represent the largest percentage representation of individual characteristics: he is a man, 55 – 64 years old; has graduated from primary school; occupation is a farmer; has a monthly income less than IDR 2,501,977.27 (less than the district minimum wage). 1 Euro = 16,320 IDR and its annual cost is in the range of 10,100,000 – 20,000,000 IDR.

The residents of Sedayulawas Village expressed satisfaction with the quality of their lives. The Very dissatisfied and Dissatisfied values can be combined and expressed by the term “ill-being.” The Satisfied and Very satisfied values can be combined and expressed by the term “well-being.” The “Normal, neutral” value will be “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.” In Community Well-being, Emotional Well-being, and Health and Safety Well-being, well-being significantly prevails over ill-being. In the Material Well-being domain, well-being prevails over ill-being, but not as significantly as in the other domains. About half of the population evaluated this domain as neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. According to the validity test, all correlation coefficients show a relationship between income and QOL. The Spearman correlation coefficient shows that income and quality of life are correlated at the level of 0.102, which, according to (Sarwono 2018) the correlation relationship is very weak.

A farmer’s income is significant because it can be used to determine how well they can provide for their family's and the community’s social needs. The scope of social change encompasses both material and immaterial cultural components; what is assessed is the extent to which material cultural components affect immaterial components (Soekantor and Sulistyowati 2017). A common occurrence in this community is people constantly speculating how they will meet their family’s social, educational, cultural, and other needs. This is due to the volatile price of agricultural commodities. Various other factors, including income, impact farmers’ lives (Hallam et al. 2012). This will impact farmers’ business decisions, such as what to produce and how to produce it (farm management practices). In addition, as farmers' education levels increase, productivity also increases. This is because education broadens farmers’ horizons in farming while education opens minds to adopt new ideas and innovations (Prayitno et al. 2023b). Considering that farmers are a unique population compared to others because they are heavily dependent on the climate, which is the main factor affecting agricultural productivity. Thus, the production of crops and livestock, the availability of inputs, the quality of the soil, and the availability of freshwater are just a few of the elements of the agricultural



system that are impacted by climate change. Due to the dependence on and significant impact of agricultural activities on natural resources, the decision-making process for farmers is also more complicated than in other industries.

As a basic indicator of social class, income plays a dominant role in maintaining public health (Marmot 2002). Higher-income is associated with better health conditions and lower health risks, while lower income means more exposure to health risk factors. Regarding the impact of absolute income, having money gives you access to resources that are good for your health, like medical services (Luo et al. 2009), and resources found in social networks. Farmers in Sedayulawas Village frequently use scarce resources for current consumption and reduce investment when facing health risks that could lead to increased spending, squeezed income, or threats. The study's findings, specifically in the health and safety domain, demonstrate that income has no discernible impact on QOL indicators (Fig. 2). Health risks must be considered not only in terms of how they affect farmers' expenses but also in terms of how they affect farmers' income. It is advised that time opportunity costs during treatment and recovery be minimized and income security for health risks be increased. Moreover, health means the availability of health facilities supported by a safe and comfortable environment, with one of the indicators being clean water. The importance of clean water quality as a basic human need is part of sanitation in people's lives, especially in supporting agricultural activities that require additional provision of clean water for paddy fields (Prayitno et al. 2023a).

When compared to those with higher relative incomes, those with lower relative incomes are more likely to suffer from mental health conditions like depression and anxiety (Wilkinson RG 1996). Higher-income people spend less time socializing (Zhang and Xiang 2019). This is consistent with the level of leisure time enjoyed by farmers in Sedayulawas Village. Many farmers are content with their free time despite their irregular working hours. A further finding is that 422 farmers, or up to 88%, of Sedayulawas Village's income, earn less than the district's minimum wage. As a result, many farmers are part of the Association of Farmers' Groups (Gapoktan), which lowers production costs during the harvest. Joining an association is one of the most important things farmers can do to improve their access to information, capital, and technology support, benefit farmers, and help promote products and increase productivity (Adewakun 2012). Generally speaking, association membership benefits for farmers are frequently investigated to provide avenues for its members to access agricultural credit schemes and support services, market information, and knowledge management (Mwaura 2014). In the Sedayulawas Village, there are ten different farmer groups. The farmer group promotes farmers' participation in rural and agricultural development initiatives, which can benefit farmers in Sedayulawas Village. Therefore, joining an association can aid farmers in obtaining funding, technology, and technical support, particularly to guarantee a steady sales market. This activity can foster cooperation among participants to better meet the demands of a dynamic market and foster closer teamwork when working together.

Additionally, the optimization of factors, particularly through the shaping of social capital, takes place to increase community participation, particularly among the farmers in Sedayulawas Village (Arizkha et al. 2023). The existence of quality interpersonal relationships plays a crucial role in establishing and maintaining sustainable agriculture. These relationships throughout the community manifest in different groups and individuals helping one another (Auliah et al. 2022). As a re-

sult of this relationship, other communities are willing to help (especially farmer groups) in terms of capital, agricultural costs, and marketing of agricultural products (Nugraha et al. 2023).

The result is the recognition of significant satisfaction of the elderly residents of Sedayulawas Village with non-material domains and neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the material domain. The need to provide political authorities with valid data for public policy planning in rural areas of the island of Java requires repeating the research focused on the young residents of Sedayulawas Village. Aside from capital assistance, policymakers should educate farmers more about the current market structure. Farmers will be better able to create social resources and develop markets independently if they receive encouragement and support from the government sector.

## CONCLUSIONS

The paper is focused on the QOL of the inhabitants of Sedayulawas Village on the north coast of the Indonesian island of Java. The reason for writing the paper was the need to solve the problem of the depopulation of rural areas. Depopulation is a consequence of the declining interest of the younger generation in working in the agricultural sector. Government authorities are also aware of the existence of the problem. The paper aimed to quantify the QOL of the inhabitants of Sedayulawas Village. QOL was measured in four domains: Material, Community, Emotional, and Health and Safety. Detailed demographic characteristics were incorporated into the measurement. Quantification took the form of descriptive analysis and structural equation modeling (SEM) analysis. Spearman rank correlation was used, and models illustrated quantification.

The quantification results in a Spearman rank correlation coefficient between income and QOL of 0.102, which means a “very weak” correlation. The second quantification result is the satisfaction with QOL in the Community, Emotional Health, and Safety domains. Well-being significantly outweighs ill-being in these domains. Material well-being also prevails over ill-being, but not as significantly as in the other domains because about half of the population evaluated this domain as neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. In another way, it expresses the correlation between income and QOL at a very weak level.

The informative value of the stated findings is reduced by the knowledge that the majority of Sedayulawas Village residents aged 50 – 70 years old (64%) in the research, young residents aged 15 – 29 years were less than 1%. Further research must be focused on this age group. Measures of government authorities should be aimed at keeping young people in rural areas using regional policy instruments.

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## **KVALITA ŽIVOTA NA VIDIEKU POČAS PANDÉMIE COVID-19. PRÍPADOVÁ ŠTÚDIA: OBEC SEDAYULAWAS, KRAJ LAMONGAN, JÁVA, INDONÉZIA**

Príspevok je zameraný na kvalitu života na mikroúrovni jednej vidieckej obce v Indonézii. Z koncepcného hľadiska patrí do skúmania kvality rurálneho života, jej podiel v dichotómii urbánny – rurálny rastie. Príspevok vychádza z myšlienky programu Nawa Cita (Agenda deviatich priorít) vyhláseného indonézskym prezidentom v roku 2015. Piatym z deviatich prioritných cieľov programu je zlepšenie kvality života.

Indonézia je napriek dvanástim mestám s počtom obyvateľov viac ako milión agrárna krajina, v ktorej šesťdesiat percent obyvateľov žije na vidieku a živí sa poľnohospodárstvom. Zo sociálneho hľadiska má silný dosah klesajúci záujem mladej generácie o prácu v agrosektore spôsobujúci vyľudňovanie vidieka. Negatívny trend bol navyše umocnený prebiehajúcou pandémiou COVID-19. Politické authority na vládnej i regionálnej úrovni sa

tento problém snažia riešiť, jednou z úloh je zvyšovanie kvality života na vidieku. Cieľom príspevku je poskytnúť validné informácie pre decíznu sféru.

Výskum prebiehal vo vidieckej obci Sedayulawas na severnom pobreží ostrova Jáva (N = 429). Kvalita života obyvateľov bola zisťovaná pomocou Likertovej 5-stupňovej škály tridsiatimi indikátormi v doménach materiálna pohoda, komunitná pohoda, emocionálna pohoda a pohoda zdravia a bezpečnosti. V kvantifikácii bola použitá Spearmanova poradová korelácia a metóda multivariačnej analýzy štrukturálneho modelovania (SEM) druhej generácie, ktorá umožňuje bádateľom skúmať vzťahy medzi rekurzívnymi a nerekurzívnymi premennými. V príspevku bol SEM využitý pomocou SmartPLS softvéru.

Dosiahnuté výsledky sú znázornené na obr. 1. V doménach komunitná pohoda, emocionálna pohoda a pohoda zdravia a bezpečnosti vysoko prevažuje spokojnosť (72 %, 71 % a 83 %). Nespokojnosť – veľmi nízka (3 %) sa objavuje len v doméne komunitná pohoda. Spokojnosť (29 %) prevažuje nad nespokojnosťou (17 %) aj v doméne materiálnej pohody, v tejto doméne však 53 % obyvateľov vyjadrilo neutrálne hodnotenie, t. z. ani spokojnosť, ani nespokojnosť. Koefficient korelácie kvality života a príjmov je 0,102, čo podľa použitej klasifikácie korelácií je korelácia “veľmi slabá”. Vzťahy medzi kvalitou života a indikátormi sú znázornené obrázkami.



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