

## ABSTRACT

According to the World Happiness Report, Indonesia ranks low compared to other Southeast Asian countries. One important indicator of happiness in Indonesia is education. This study aims to further analyze the relationship between educational indicators and the dimensions of the happiness index in Indonesia. The technique employed is canonical correlation analysis, a multivariate statistical method that explains or measures the relationship between sets of dependent and independent variables by maximizing the correlation between them. The data includes educational indicators (average years of schooling, expected years of schooling, literacy rate, school participation rate, and education completion rate) and dimensions of the happiness index in Indonesia (life satisfaction, meaning of life, and emotional dimensions). These data are provincial data for 2017 and 2021 from the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) of Indonesia. The results show that only one canonical correlation, 0.91873, is significant in explaining the high degree of relationship between educational indicators and the dimensions of the happiness index in Indonesia. Among the educational indicators, the most dominant variables are the completion rates of junior high and senior high school, as well as the literacy rate. Among the happiness index dimensions, life satisfaction and meaning of life are the most dominant variables.

**Keywords:** Educational Indicators, Dimensions of the Happiness Index, Canonical Correlation Analysis