

**BUKTI KORESPONDENSI ARTIKEL
PADA JURNAL INTERNASIONAL BEREPUTASI**



PENGUSUL

Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto, S.Psi, M.A, D.Sc / NIDN 0004078101

UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG

Yth. Penilai
Pada usulan PAK

Bersama dengan surat ini, saya bermaksud menyertakan bukti bukti korespondensi proses review artikel pada Jurnal Internasional dengan judul *Happiness from the perspective of mother and children: Indonesia setting*, dimuat pada *Early Child Development and Care*, Edisi Vol. 24 No. 2, 20 April 2018, ISSN (p) : 0300-4430, ISSN (e) : 1476-8275, hal : 1-10.

Adapun susunan kronologi bukti korespondensi publikasi artikel terdiri dari beberapa poin, pada table di bawah ini:

No	Tanggal	Aktivitas
1	20 Januari 2018	Submit manuscript pertama kali ke jurnal
2	20 Januari 2018	Pemberian nomor ID manuscript dari editor (GECD-2018-0025)
3	6 Februari 2018	Pemberitahuan artikel telah rejected, namun atas pertimbangan Editor dan reviewer bahwa artikel memiliki banyak manfaat, maka dipertimbangkan untuk merevisi dan melakukan submission baru
4	9 Februari 2018	Mengirim balasan pada Editor
5	18 Februari 2018	Melakukan submission baru
6	19 Februari 2018	Pemberitahuan dari Editor, revisi
7	28 Februari 2018	Pemberitahuan batas waktu revisi dan melakukan submission baru adalah 4 minggu
8	21 Maret 2018	Submit Artikel revisi ke 1, diberikan nomor ID GECD-2018-0025. R1
9	28 Maret 2018	Pemberitahuan artikel direkomendasikan untuk publikasi, dengan minor revisions , 28 Maret 2018
10	2 April 2018	Submit artikel revisi ke 2 dan surat tanggapan terhadap reviewer's comments
11	2 April 2018	Pemberitahuan status accepted publikasi
12	3 April 2018	Permintaan pengisian form author agreement
13	4 April 2018	Permintaan proof for review
14	5 April 2018	Konfirmasi proof for review
15	27 April 2018	Pemberitahuan penulis mendapatkan e-free print
16	2 Mei 2018	Pemberitahuan artikel telah publish online

Demikian, agar dapat menjadi periksa.
Terimakasih

Semarang, 10 November 2021
Hormat saya,

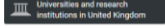


Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto, S.Psi, M.A, D.Sc

KRONOLOGI KORESPONDENSI PUBLIKASI ARTIKEL PADA JURNAL INTERNASIONAL BEREPUTASI DAN BERFAKTOR DAMPAK.

Judul : *Happiness from the perspective of mother and children: Indonesia setting*
Jurnal : Early Child Development and Care
Volume : 24
Nomor : 2
Tanggal publikasi : 20 April 2018
ISSN (p) : 0300-4430
ISSN (e) : 1476-8275
Hal : 1-10.
Penerbit : Taylor and Francis Ltd
SJR jurnal : **0.475 (2020)**
Quartile : Q2 (Scopus)
Cite Score : 1.302
Penulis : Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyono Pranoto & Jianzhong Hong
Bukti indexing jurnal :

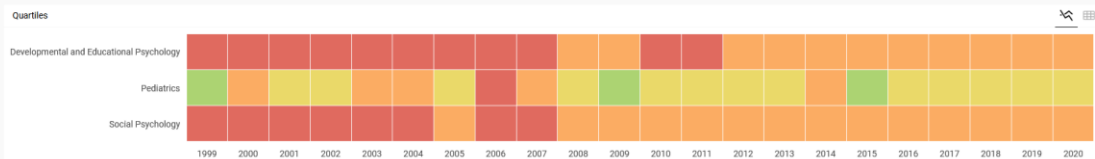
Early Child Development and Care

COUNTRY United Kingdom 	SUBJECT AREA AND CATEGORY Nursing Pediatrics Psychology Developmental and Educational Psychology Social Psychology	PUBLISHER Taylor and Francis Ltd.	H-INDEX 45
PUBLICATION TYPE Journals	ISSN 03004430, 14768275	COVERAGE 1971-1974, 1976, 1978-2020	INFORMATION Homepage How to publish in this journal r.evans14@btinternet.com

SCOPE

Early Child Development and Care is a multidisciplinary publication that serves psychologists, educators, psychiatrists, paediatricians, social workers and other professionals who deal with research, planning, education and care of infants and young children. The Journal provides English translations of work in this field that has been published in other languages, and original English papers on all aspects of early child development and care: descriptive and evaluative articles on social, educational and preventive medical programs for young children, experimental and observational studies, critical reviews and summary articles. This journal does not normally publish papers which relate specifically to the construction, validation or evaluation of psychometric devices, measuring instruments and scales. Exceptions may be made if such information is essential in the context of a substantive research paper, or technical review, on a topic covered by the broad reach of our aforementioned aims and scope.

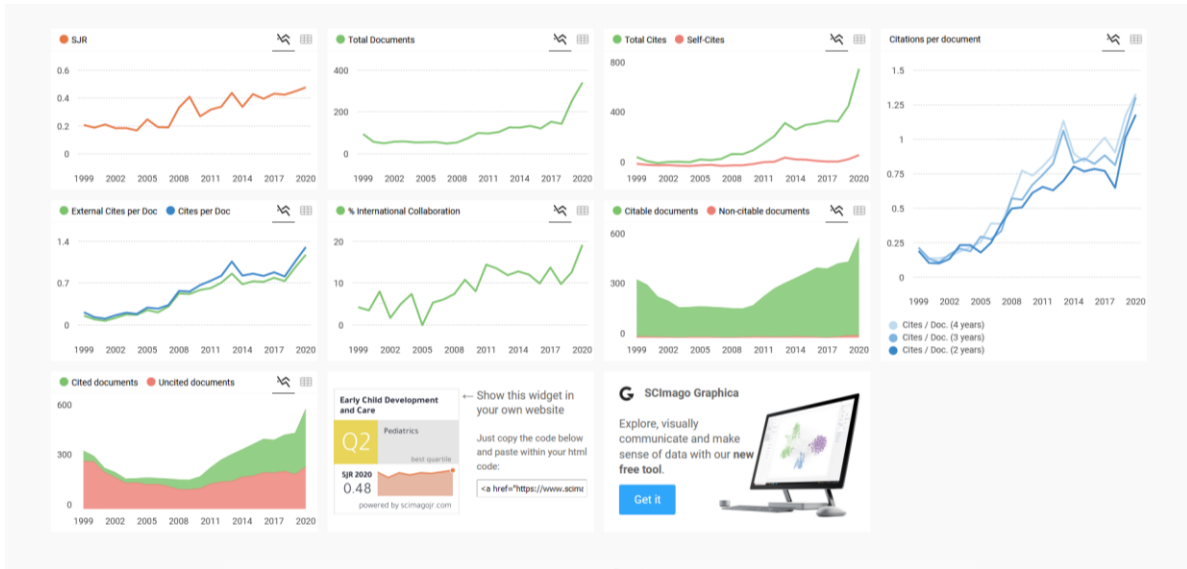
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Published online: 9 Nov 2021</p> | <p>Article</p> <p>Changes in the weight status of school children in Turkey during the COVID-19 lockdown period ></p> <p>Hasan Durmuş et al.
Published online: 2 Nov 2021</p> | <p>Article</p> <p>Doing belonging in early childhood settings in Sweden ></p> <p>Anette Emilson et al.
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Journal metrics

Usage

- 553K annual downloads/views

Citation metrics

- 1.430 (2020) Impact Factor
- 1.558 (2020) 5 year IF
- 1.9 (2020) CiteScore
- Q2 (2020) CiteScore Best Quartile
- 0.996 (2020) SNIP
- 0.475 (2020) SJR

Speed/acceptance

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happiness from the perspective of mother and children: indonesian setting Advanced search

Your search for [All: happiness from the perspective of mother and children: indonesian setting] AND [in Journal: Early Child Development and Care]

1-4 of 4 results

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Article
 Happiness from the perspective of mother and children: Indonesian setting >

Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyono Pranoto & Jianzhong Hong
 Early Child Development and Care, Volume 190, 2020 - Issue 2
 Published Online: 20 Apr 2018

**RINCIAN KRONOLOGIS KORESPONDENSI ARTIKEL
PADA JURNAL INTERNASIONAL BEREPUTASI**

Submit pertama [20 Januari 2018]

- Pemberian nomor ID manuscript dari editor (GEC-2018-0025)

The screenshot shows a Gmail interface with a search bar containing "happiness from the perspective". The email being viewed is from "Early Child Development and Care" with the subject "Early Child Development and Care - Manuscript ID GEC-2018-0025". The email content is as follows:

Dear Dr suglyo pranoto:

Your manuscript entitled "The **perspective** of Indonesian children and mother of **Happiness**" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in Early Child Development and Care.

Your manuscript ID is GEC-2018-0025.

Please mention the above manuscript ID in all future correspondence or when calling the office for questions. If there are any changes in your street address or e-mail address, please log in to Manuscript Central at <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd> and edit your user information as appropriate.

You can also view the status of your manuscript at any time by checking your Author Centre after logging in to <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd>.

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to Early Child Development and Care.

Sincerely,
Early Child Development and Care Editorial Office

Pemberitahuan Rejected and New Submission [6 Februari 2018]

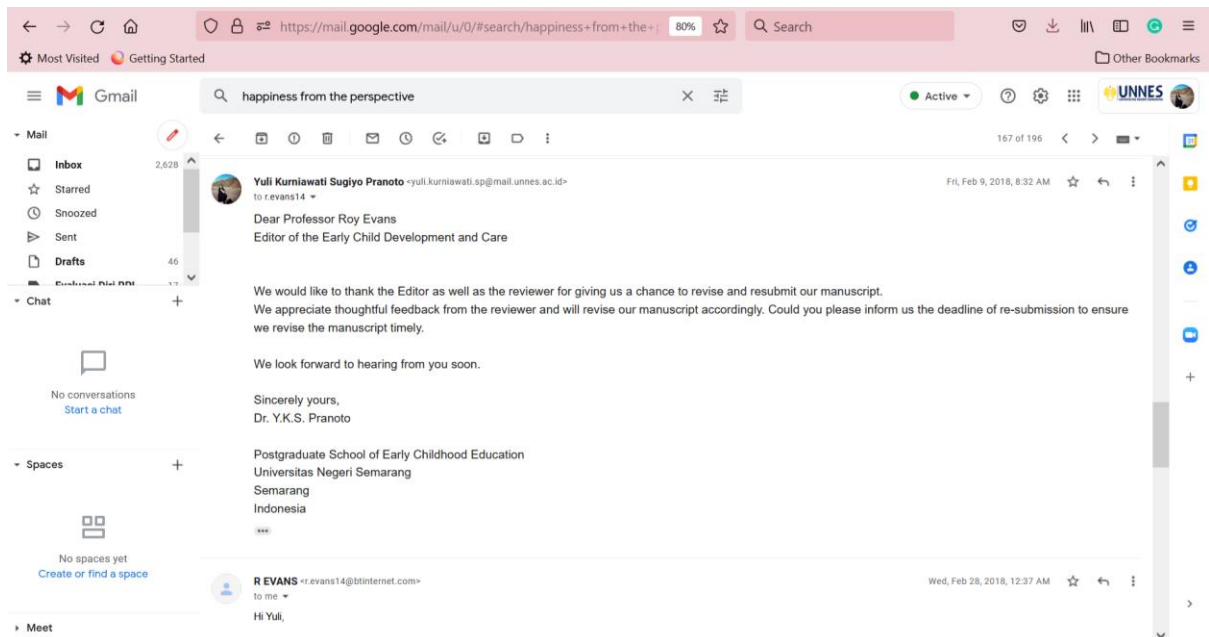
- Artikel telah rejected, namun atas pertimbangan Editor dan reviewer bahwa artikel memiliki banyak manfaat, maka dipertimbangkan untuk merevisi dan melakukan submission baru

The screenshot shows an email from Roy Evans, Editor of Early Child Development and Care, dated February 6, 2018. The subject is "Early Child Development and Care - Decision on Manuscript ID GECD-2018-0025". The email informs the author that their manuscript, "The perspective of Indonesian children and mother of Happiness", has been reviewed and rejected. The reviewer comments are included at the bottom of the letter. The editor expresses regret and offers to reconsider the paper if the author is willing to undertake major revisions and re-submit, addressing the referees' concerns. A note states that resubmitting does not guarantee eventual acceptance and that the resubmission will be subject to re-review. The editor provides instructions on how to resubmit the manuscript using a word processing program and save it on the computer. The editor also mentions that because they are trying to facilitate timely publication, revised manuscripts should be uploaded as soon as possible. The email concludes with a signature from Roy Evans, PhD, FRSA, Editor of Early Child Development and Care.

The screenshot shows a follow-up email from Roy Evans, Editor of Early Child Development and Care, dated February 6, 2018. The subject is "Early Child Development and Care - Decision on Manuscript ID GECD-2018-0025". The email informs the author that they will be unable to make revisions on the originally submitted version of their manuscript. Instead, they should revise the manuscript using a word processing program and save it on their computer. The editor provides instructions on how to resubmit the manuscript using a word processing program and save it on the computer. The editor also mentions that because they are trying to facilitate timely publication, revised manuscripts should be uploaded as soon as possible. The email concludes with a signature from Roy Evans, PhD, FRSA, Editor of Early Child Development and Care, and a section for reviewer comments. The reviewer comments are as follows: "Reviewer(s) Comments to Author: Reviewer: 1. Comments to the Author: You have put an effort to carry out your research in Jakarta, Bandung, and Yogyakarta which deserves a praise. However, you should write according to the APA format and your article should be proof read before hand. 'Introduction' is too lengthy and you should understand the differences between writing an assignment and a journal article. You should highlight your need of study and report the existing work on your issues critically. 'Method' is weak. Conducting an experiment is apparently tedious and therefore you need to explain all procedures and measures taken in detail. For example the reliability of your experiments. Since your need of study is weak, consequently your discussion is similarly need improvement. You should discuss your contribution in these issues internationally."

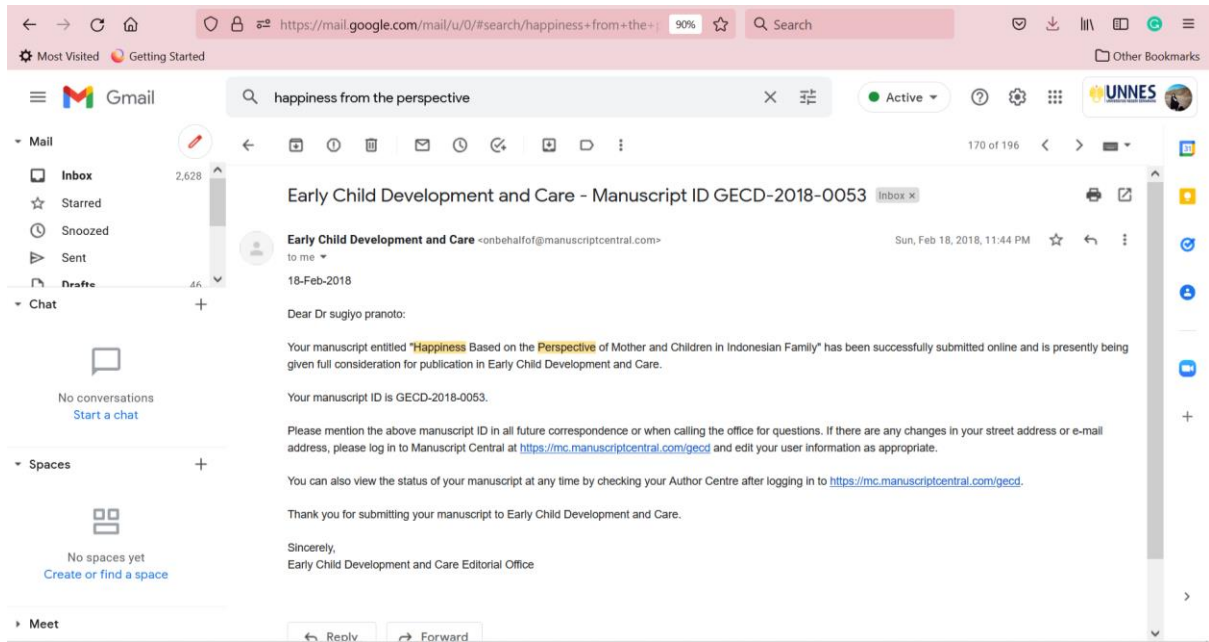
Jawaban penulis kepada Editor melalui email [9 Februari 2018]

■ Mengirim balasan pada Editor



Submit artikel revisi (*new submission*) [18 Februari 2018]

■ Pemberian nomor ID baru



The screenshot shows a Gmail interface with a search bar containing "happiness from the perspective". The email being viewed is from "Early Child Development and Care" with the subject "Early Child Development and Care - Manuscript ID GECD-2018-0053". The email content is as follows:

Dear Dr sugiyo pranoto:

Your manuscript entitled "Happiness Based on the Perspective of Mother and Children in Indonesian Family" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in Early Child Development and Care.

Your manuscript ID is GECD-2018-0053.

Please mention the above manuscript ID in all future correspondence or when calling the office for questions. If there are any changes in your street address or e-mail address, please log in to Manuscript Central at <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd> and edit your user information as appropriate.

You can also view the status of your manuscript at any time by checking your Author Centre after logging in to <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd>.

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to Early Child Development and Care.

Sincerely,
Early Child Development and Care Editorial Office

Hasil review 1 [19 Februari 2018]

■ Mendapatkan feedback dari Editor

Dear Dr Sugiyo Pranoto:

Your revised manuscript entitled "**Happiness Based** on the Perspective of Mother and Children in Indonesian Family", which you submitted to The Early Child Development and Care, has been reviewed.

There have been improvements made to the paper but our view is that there are presentational issues still to be resolved. Most of these relate to the use of English and there are numerous examples where the sentence structure is faulty. There is evidence of work having been done to address the earlier review but you must still subject the paper to a further in depth scrutiny to identify and remove linguistic errors. You would do well to justify - in bullet point form if necessary - the core reasons why the research is needed and then later, the key findings of the research and why these are important - or not !!

I look forward to receiving your revisions.

When you revise your manuscript please highlight the changes you make in the manuscript by using the track changes mode in MS Word or by using bold or coloured text.

To submit the revision, log into <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd> and enter your Author Centre, where you will find your manuscript title listed under "Manuscripts with Decisions." Under "Actions," click on "Create a Revision." Your manuscript number has been appended to denote a revision. Please enter your responses to the comments made by the reviewer(s) in the space provided. You can use this space to document any changes you made to the original manuscript. Please be as specific as possible in your response to the reviewer(s).

IMPORTANT: Your original files are available to you when you upload your revised manuscript. Please delete any redundant files before completing the submission.

and Care, has been reviewed.

There have been improvements made to the paper but our view is that there are presentational issues still to be resolved. Most of these relate to the use of English and there are numerous examples where the sentence structure is faulty. There is evidence of work having been done to address the earlier review but you must still subject the paper to a further in depth scrutiny to identify and remove linguistic errors. You would do well to justify - in bullet point form if necessary - the core reasons why the research is needed and then later, the key findings of the research and why these are important - or not !!

I look forward to receiving your revisions.

When you revise your manuscript please highlight the changes you make in the manuscript by using the track changes mode in MS Word or by using bold or coloured text.

To submit the revision, log into <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd> and enter your Author Centre, where you will find your manuscript title listed under "Manuscripts with Decisions." Under "Actions," click on "Create a Revision." Your manuscript number has been appended to denote a revision. Please enter your responses to the comments made by the reviewer(s) in the space provided. You can use this space to document any changes you made to the original manuscript. Please be as specific as possible in your response to the reviewer(s).

IMPORTANT: Your original files are available to you when you upload your revised manuscript. Please delete any redundant files before completing the submission.

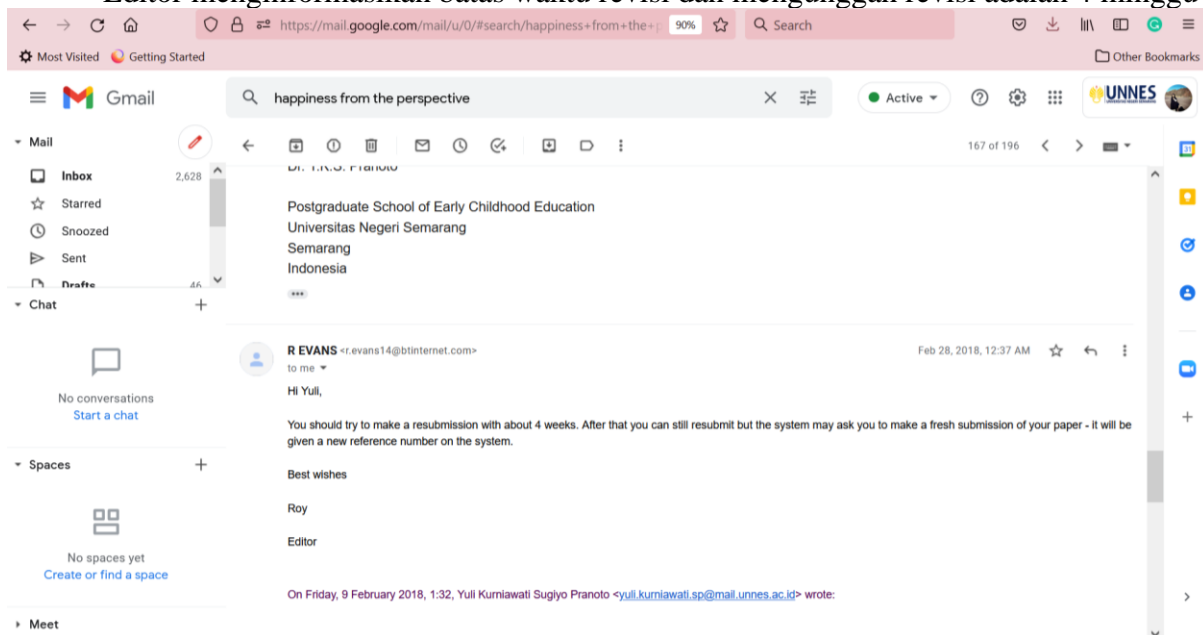
Because we are trying to facilitate timely publication of manuscripts submitted to Early Child Development and Care, your revised manuscript should be uploaded as soon as possible. If it is not possible for you to submit your revision in a reasonable amount of time, we may have to consider your paper as a new submission.

Once again, thank you for submitting your manuscript to Early Child Development and Care and I look forward to receiving your revision.

Sincerely,
Roy
Professor Roy EVANS, PhD, FRSA
Editor, Early Child Development and Care
r.evans14@btinternet.com

Pemberitahuan batas waktu revisi [28 Februari 2018]

■ Editor menginformasikan batas waktu revisi dan mengunggah revisi adalah 4 minggu



The screenshot shows a Gmail interface with a search bar containing "happiness from the perspective". The left sidebar shows the "Mail" section with folders: Inbox (2,628), Starred, Snoozed, Sent, and Drafts (46). The main content area displays an email from "R EVANS" (r.evans14@btinternet.com) dated Feb 28, 2018, 12:37 AM. The email body contains the following text:

Postgraduate School of Early Childhood Education
Universitas Negeri Semarang
Semarang
Indonesia

Hi Yuli,

You should try to make a resubmission with about 4 weeks. After that you can still resubmit but the system may ask you to make a fresh submission of your paper - it will be given a new reference number on the system.

Best wishes

Roy
Editor

On Friday, 9 February 2018, 1:32, Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyono Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id> wrote:

Mengunggah/submit revisi artikel [21 Maret 2018]

- Submit Artikel revisi ke 1, diberikan nomor ID GECD-2018-0025. R1

The screenshot shows a Gmail interface on a desktop browser. The address bar displays the URL: <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/happiness+from+the+perspective>. The search bar contains the text "happiness from the perspective". The left sidebar shows the "Mail" section with folders: "Inbox" (2,628), "Starred", "Snoozed", "Sent", and "Drafts" (46). Below "Mail" are "Chat" and "Spaces" sections, both showing "No conversations" and "No spaces yet" respectively. The main content area displays an email from "Early Child Development and Care" with the subject "Early Child Development and Care - Manuscript ID GECD-2018-0053.R1". The email is dated "Thu, Mar 22, 2018, 9:23 AM". The body of the email contains the following text:

Dear Dr suglyo pranoto:

Your manuscript entitled "Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in Early Child Development and Care.

Your manuscript ID is GECD-2018-0053.R1.

Please mention the above manuscript ID in all future correspondence or when calling the office for questions. If there are any changes in your street address or e-mail address, please log in to Manuscript Central at <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd> and edit your user information as appropriate.

You can also view the status of your manuscript at any time by checking your Author Centre after logging in to <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd>.

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to Early Child Development and Care.

Sincerely,
Early Child Development and Care Editorial Office

At the bottom of the email, there are "Reply" and "Forward" buttons.

Pemberitahuan artikel direkomendasikan untuk publikasi [28 Maret 2018]

- Pemberitahuan artikel direkomendasikan untuk publikasi, dengan **minor revisions**, 28 Maret 2018

The screenshot shows a Gmail interface with a search bar containing "happiness from the perspective". The email is from "Early Child Development and Care" to "me" on "28-Mar-2018". The subject is "Early Child Development and Care - Decision on Manuscript ID GECD-2018-0053.R1". The email body contains the following text:

Dear Dr Sugiy Pranoto:

Your manuscript entitled "**Happiness** from the **Perspective** of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting", which you submitted to The Early Child Development and Care, has been reviewed. The reviewer comments are included at the bottom of this letter.

The reviewer(s) have recommended publication, but also suggest some minor revisions to your manuscript. Therefore, I invite you to respond to the reviewer(s)' comments and revise your manuscript.

When you revise your manuscript please highlight the changes you make in the manuscript by using the track changes mode in MS Word or by using bold or coloured text.

To submit the revision, log into <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd> and enter your Author Centre, where you will find your manuscript title listed under "Manuscripts with Decisions." Under "Actions," click on "Create a Revision." Your manuscript number has been appended to denote a revision. Please enter your responses to the comments made by the reviewer(s) in the space provided. You can use this space to document any changes you made to the original manuscript. Please be as specific as possible in your response to the reviewer(s).

Alternatively, once you have revised your paper, it can be resubmitted to Early Child Development and Care by way of the following link:

*** PLEASE NOTE: This is a two-step process. After clicking on the link, you will be directed to a webpage to confirm. ***

The screenshot shows a Gmail interface with a search bar containing "happiness from the perspective". The email is from "Professor EVANS" to "me" on "28-Mar-2018". The subject is "Early Child Development and Care - Decision on Manuscript ID GECD-2018-0053.R1". The email body contains the following text:

IMPORTANT: Your original files are available to you when you upload your revised manuscript. Please delete any redundant files before completing the submission.

Because we are trying to facilitate timely publication of manuscripts submitted to Early Child Development and Care, your revised manuscript should be uploaded as soon as possible. If it is not possible for you to submit your revision in a reasonable amount of time, we may have to consider your paper as a new submission.

Once again, thank you for submitting your manuscript to Early Child Development and Care and I look forward to receiving your revision.

Sincerely,
Professor EVANS
Editor, Early Child Development and Care
r.evans14@btinternet.com

Reviewer(s) Comments to Author:

This paper is improved but there is one further matter that needs to be resolved. page 2 of the paper is not necessary and must be removed. It is not well written and has numerous presentational errors. I am not sure what purpose it serves.

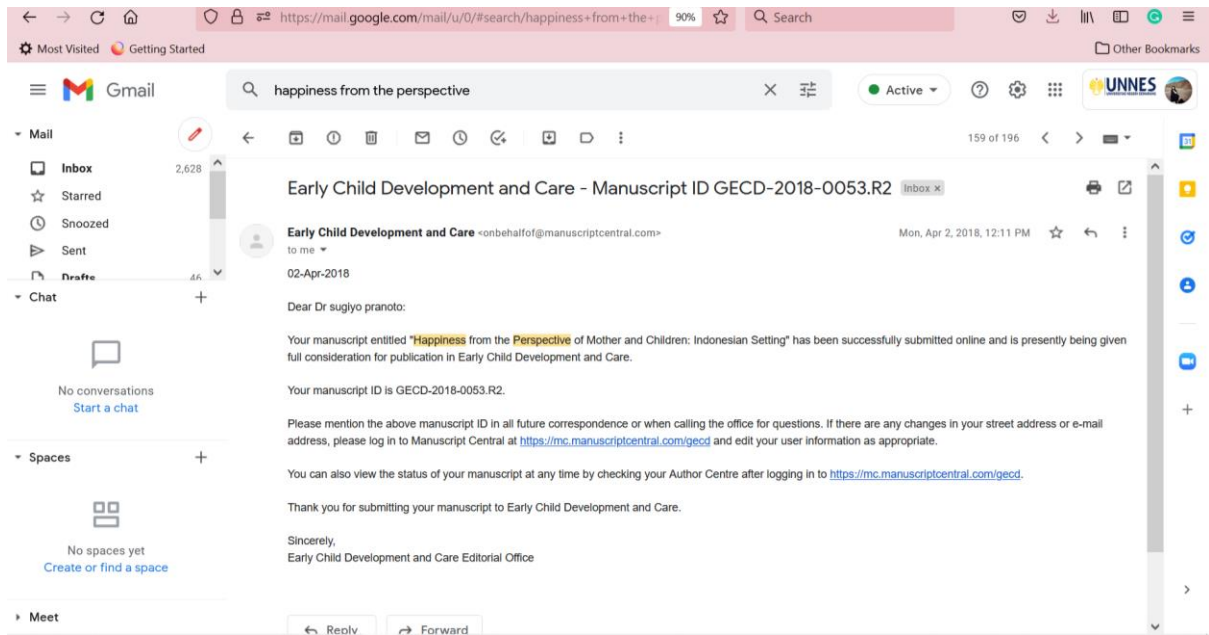
If you remove page 2 (ie the material prior to the introduction) then I feel we can probably move to publication. Hence it would be appreciated if you could attend to the change proposed quite quickly and resubmit the revised document.

Thank you.

Editor's Comments to Author:

Mengunggah artikel revisi kedua [2 April 2018]

- Submit artikel revisi ke 2 disertai surat tanggapan terhadap reviewer's comments



The screenshot shows a Gmail interface with a search bar containing "happiness from the perspective". The left sidebar shows the "Mail" section with folders for "Inbox" (2,628), "Starred", " Snoozed", "Sent", and "Drafts" (46). Below "Mail" are "Chat" and "Spaces" sections. The main content area displays an email from "Early Child Development and Care" (mailto:nonbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com) dated "02-Apr-2018". The email subject is "Early Child Development and Care - Manuscript ID GECD-2018-0053.R2". The body of the email contains the following text:

Dear Dr sugiyono pranoto:

Your manuscript entitled "Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in Early Child Development and Care.

Your manuscript ID is GECD-2018-0053.R2.

Please mention the above manuscript ID in all future correspondence or when calling the office for questions. If there are any changes in your street address or e-mail address, please log in to Manuscript Central at <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd> and edit your user information as appropriate.

You can also view the status of your manuscript at any time by checking your Author Centre after logging in to <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd>.

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to Early Child Development and Care.

Sincerely,
Early Child Development and Care Editorial Office

At the bottom of the email, there are buttons for "Reply" and "Forward".

Pemberitahuan status artikel telah *accepted* [2 April 2018]

The screenshot shows a Gmail interface with a search bar containing "happiness from the perspective". The left sidebar shows the "Mail" section with "Inbox" (2,628), "Starred", "Snoozed", "Sent", and "Drafts" (46). The "Chat" and "Spaces" sections are also visible. The main content area displays an email from "Early Child Development and Care" (on behalf of manuscriptcentral.com) dated "02-Apr-2018". The email body contains the following text:

Dear Dr Sugiyo Pranoto:

Ref: **Happiness** from the **Perspective** of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting

We have now re-read and considered your paper in the light of changes made and have recommended publication in Early Child Development and Care. We are pleased to accept your paper in its current form which will now be forwarded to the publisher for copy editing and typesetting. I hope you feel that the revisions made have strengthened your paper.

You will receive proofs for checking, and instructions for transfer of copyright in due course.

The publisher also requests that proofs are checked and returned within 48 hours of receipt.

Thank you for your contribution to Early Child Development and Care and we look forward to receiving further submissions from you.

Sincerely,
Roy
Professor Roy EVANS, PhD, FRSA
Editor

Pemberitahuan artikel sudah masuk dalam *production* [3April 2018]

The screenshot shows a Gmail interface with a search bar containing "happiness from the perspective". The email is from "cats@taylorandfrancis.com" dated "03 Apr 2018". The subject is "Welcome to Taylor & Francis Production: Early Child Development and Care 1461094". The email content includes:

- Sender: yuli kurniawati sugiyo pranoto,
- Re: Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting
- Production tracking number: GECD 1461094
- Thank you for submitting your paper, which has now been received by the Taylor & Francis production department. As production editor I will work with you to oversee the production of your article from manuscript to publication. My contact details are given at the end of this email.
- Please log in to CATS to complete your Author Publishing Agreement. Your user name and password are given below. If you have any questions on the process of completing your agreement, please contact me.
- Proofs will be ready for you to check in approximately 6 working days and we would like you to return your corrections within 3 days. Please let me know if there will be any difficulty in meeting this schedule.
- We will be sending proofs to you through our online proofing system. You will receive notification when your proofs are available and the link to access them from the email address: sis_tandf@novatechset.com
- The DOI of your paper is: 10.1080/03004430.2018.1461094. Once your article has published online, it will be available at the following permanent link: <https://doi.org/10.1080/03004430.2018.1461094>

The continuation of the email provides the following information:

- The DOI of your paper is: 10.1080/03004430.2018.1461094. Once your article has published online, it will be available at the following permanent link: <https://doi.org/10.1080/03004430.2018.1461094>
- You can check the status of your paper online through the CATS system at: <https://cats.informa.com/PTS/in?ut=E1C6859979204996AA077CA134C7E5B5>
- Your User Name is: sugiyoy
- Your Password is: Sug654 (You will be required to change this first time you log in)

Yours sincerely,
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At the bottom of the email, there are buttons for "Reply" and "Forward".

Permintaan pengisian form *Author Publishing Agreement* [3 April 2018]

The screenshot shows a Gmail interface on a desktop browser. The address bar displays the URL: <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/happiness+from+the+>. The search bar contains the text "happiness from the perspective". The email is from "authoragreement@taylorandfrancis.com" and is titled "Early Child Development and Care - Please complete your author agreement". The email content includes a header "Your Author Publishing Agreement (APA) with Taylor and Francis" and a "Start" button.

Attention: yuli kurniawati sugiyo pranoto

Hello,

In order to publish your article, "Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting", we ask that you complete your Author Publishing Agreement. Please click the link below (or copy the URL into your browser) to launch our online Author Publishing Agreement portal. The process should take only a few minutes. In most cases, you will receive immediate notice that your agreement is accepted and will be able to download a copy of it for your records.

Please do not reply to this email. If you need immediate assistance concerning your article, please instead contact [GECD: production@journals.tandf.co.uk](mailto:production@journals.tandf.co.uk).

Thank you.

[Start »](#)

<https://authoragreement.taylorandfrancis.com/Start?seed584-5024-4758-8103-1c3395a61560>

Notifikasi *Author Publishing Agreement* telah *completed* [3 April 2018]

The screenshot shows a Gmail interface with a search bar containing "happiness from the perspective". The email is from "authoragreement@taylorandfrancis.com" and is dated "Tue, Apr 3, 2018, 1:41 PM". The subject line is "Your completed Author Publishing Agreement for 'Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting'".

The email content includes a header from Taylor & Francis Group: "Your completed Author Publishing Agreement (APA) with Taylor and Francis". The body text reads: "Attention: yuli kurniawati sugiyo pranoto. Hello, Your Author Publishing Agreement for 'Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting' has been completed. Please click the link below (or copy the URL into your browser) to access the system and download your signed agreement. Should you have any question on this, you may contact GECOD-production@journals.tandf.co.uk. Thank you."

At the bottom of the email, there is a "Summary" button and a URL: "https://authoragreement.taylorandfrancisgroup.com/LicenseSummary/index?seeit504-b02d-4758-8192-1c5396a61980". The footer of the email states "© 2015 - Informa UK Limited, an Informa Group Company".

Permintaan *proof for review* [4 April 2018]

The screenshot shows a Gmail interface on a desktop browser. The browser's address bar displays the URL: <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/happiness+from+the+perspective>. The Gmail search bar contains the text "happiness from the perspective". The left sidebar shows the "Mail" section with folders for "Inbox" (2,628), "Starred", "Snoozed", "Sent", "Drafts" (46), and "External Mail" (17). Below "Mail" are "Chat" and "Spaces" sections, both showing "No conversations" and "No spaces yet" respectively. The main content area displays an email from "EG TANDF" (eg_tandf@novatechset.com) to the user, dated "Wed, Apr 4, 2018, 9:35 PM". The email subject is "Your article proofs for review (Manuscript ID: GECD 1461094)". A metadata box lists: Manuscript Title: "Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Childre: Indonesian Setting", Manuscript DOI: "10.1080/03004430.2018.1461094", and Journal: "Early Child Development and Care". The email body text reads: "Dear yuli kurniawati suglyo pranoto, I am pleased to inform you that your proofs are now available for review using the Taylor & Francis online proofing system: http://edilgenie.novatechset.com/correctool/ceniter?page=TANDF&journalid=GECD&articleid=GECD1461094&file_id=TandF201804041634241297 Please submit your corrections by **06-04-2018**, to avoid delay to publication. Corrections must be limited to answers to the Author Queries, typographical and essential corrections only. After we have received your corrections and Author Publishing Agreement, your article will be corrected and published online within 10 working days. The DOI of your paper is **10.1080/03004430.2018.1461094**. Once your article has published online, it will be available at the following permanent link: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03004430.2018.1461094> If you have any questions, please contact me using the details below and I will be pleased to assist. Thank you, Shrutthi Shankar Taylor & Francis Group Email: GECD-production@journals.tandf.co.uk

Konfirmasi unggahan proof for review [5 April 2018]

The screenshot shows a Gmail interface with an email from EG TANDF. The email subject is "TandF : Author corrections submitted for Manuscript ID: GECD 1461094". The sender is EG TANDF (eg.tandf@novatechset.com via amazonses.com) to the recipient (GECED-production@journals.tandf.co.uk). The email content includes a table of manuscript details, a greeting to yuli kumiawati sugyo pranoto, and a confirmation of submitted corrections. It also provides instructions to download a snapshot PDF and a link to a feedback questionnaire.

Manuscript Title : Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting
Manuscript DOI : 10.1080/03004430.2018.1461094
Journal : Early Child Development and Care
Date proof corrections submitted : 05-04-2018 03:22:16

Dear yuli kumiawati sugyo pranoto,

This email confirms that you have submitted corrections to your proofs via the Taylor & Francis online proofing system.

Kindly download the snapshot pdf as a record of your corrections from [here](#). This will be available for 14 days.

If any of this information is incorrect, please contact the Production Editor: **Shruthi Shankar**, Email: _GECED-production@journals.tandf.co.uk

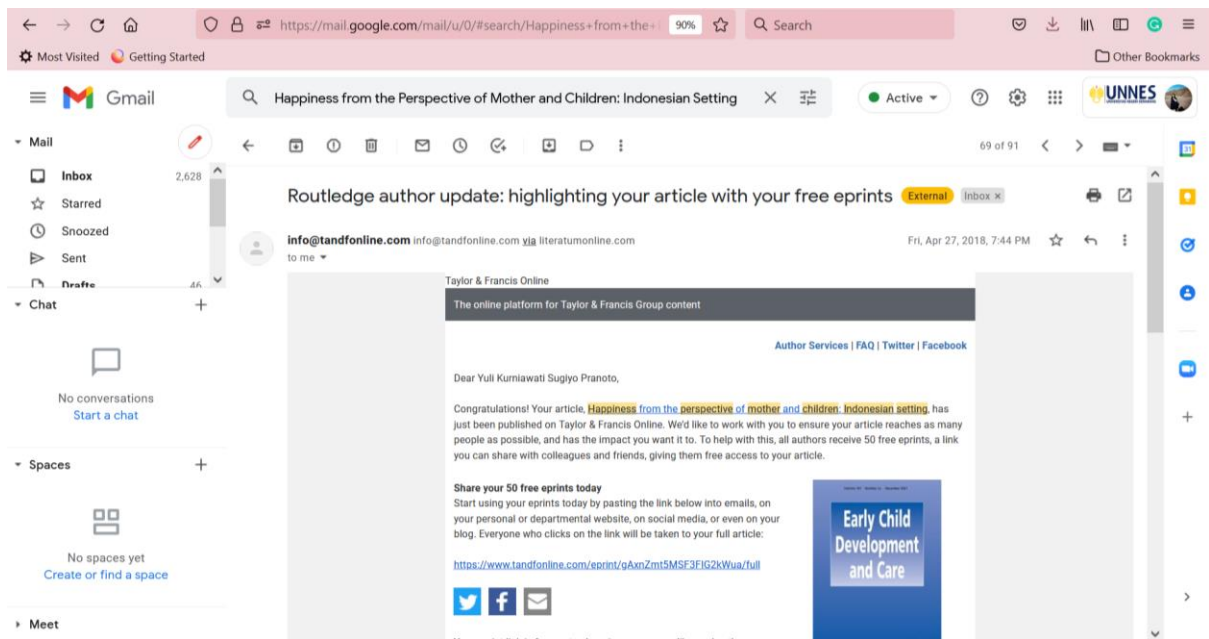
We would be grateful if you could answer this very short questionnaire to provide feedback on how you found the online proofing process. It should take about 1-2 minutes to complete: <http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/390026339/Taylor-Francis-Online-Correction-Tool-T>

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,
Taylor & Francis Online Proofing Team

Many thanks. Thank you for your mail. Received, thank you.

Pemberitahuan penulis mendapatkan *e-free print* [7 April 2018]



The screenshot shows a Gmail interface with a search bar containing "Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting". The email is from "info@tandfonline.com" and is titled "Routledge author update: highlighting your article with your free eprints". The email content includes:

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Author Services | FAQ | Twitter | Facebook

Dear Yuli Kurniawati Suglyo Pranoto,

Congratulations! Your article, [Happiness from the perspective of mother and children: Indonesian setting](#), has just been published on Taylor & Francis Online. We'd like to work with you to ensure your article reaches as many people as possible, and has the impact you want it to. To help with this, all authors receive 50 free eprints, a link you can share with colleagues and friends, giving them free access to your article.

Share your 50 free eprints today
Start using your eprints today by pasting the link below into emails, on your personal or departmental website, on social media, or even on your blog. Everyone who clicks on the link will be taken to your full article:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/eprint/gAxmZmt5MSE3FIG2kWua/full>

Below the text is a blue book cover titled "Early Child Development and Care".

Pemberitahuan artikel telah dipublikasikan secara *online* [12 Mei 2018]

The screenshot shows a Gmail interface with the following details:

- Browser:** Chrome, address bar shows <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/Happiness+from+the+Perspec>
- Search:** Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Inc
- Sender:** cats@taylorandfrancis.com
- Subject:** Taylor & Francis Author Survey
- Date:** Sat, May 12, 2018, 12:20 PM
- Content:**
 - Dear yuli kurniawati sugiyo pranoto,
 - You have been sent this email because your article 'Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting' has recently been published online in the journal *Early Child Development and Care*.
 - We would be grateful if you could spare a little of your time to answer our author survey. The questionnaire should take about 10 - 15 minutes to complete and respondents who complete the questionnaire will be eligible to enter a quarterly prize draw to win a US \$100 Amazon voucher. We use responses to this survey to monitor and improve our service to authors.
 - To complete the survey please go to the following address:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/TandFAuthorSurvey-415-Q2-2018>
 - or cut and paste it into your browser. Even if you have completed the survey recently for a *different* article we would be grateful if you could answer it again for the article above as we believe that each experience can be different.
 - If you would like us to be able to identify the article your response refers to, please copy the manuscript ID below and paste it into the survey when requested:
Manuscript ID: 1461094

The continuation of the email content includes:

- This enables us to follow up on any issues you raise regarding your experience of publishing your article.
- Please be assured that email address and Manuscript IDs are always removed before any data from this survey is shared externally; academic editors and referees will not be able to identify you from your responses.
- If you have an issue that requires immediate attention please do complete the survey but also email authorqueries@tandf.co.uk explaining the details of the problem. This will ensure that we are alerted to your problem straight away.
- Now your article has been published, you might like to visit the *Ensuring Your Research Makes an Impact* page at the Author Services website to learn how you can increase your article's readership:
<http://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/ensuring-your-research-makes-an-impact/>
- Many thanks in advance for taking the time to complete this survey.
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Research Department
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Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id>

Early Child Development and Care - Manuscript ID GECD-2018-0025

Early Child Development and Care <onbehalfof@manuscriptcentral.com>

Sat, Jan 20, 2018 at 1:23 PM

Reply-To: r.evans14@btinternet.com
To: yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id

20-Jan-2018

Dear Dr sugiyo pranoto:

Your manuscript entitled "The perspective of Indonesian children and mother of Happiness" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in Early Child Development and Care.

Your manuscript ID is GECD-2018-0025.

Please mention the above manuscript ID in all future correspondence or when calling the office for questions. If there are any changes in your street address or e-mail address, please log in to Manuscript Central at <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd> and edit your user information as appropriate.

You can also view the status of your manuscript at any time by checking your Author Centre after logging in to <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd>.

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to Early Child Development and Care.

Sincerely,
Early Child Development and Care Editorial Office



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Submission Confirmation

 Print

Thank you for your submission

Submitted to

Early Child Development and Care

Manuscript ID

GECD-2018-0025

Title

The perspective of Indonesian children and mother of Happiness

Authors

sugiyono pranoto, yuli kurniawati
Hong, Jianzhong

Date Submitted

20-Jan-2018

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Early Child Development and Care - Decision on Manuscript ID GECD-2018-0025

Early Child Development and Care <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com>Tue, Feb 6, 2018 at 11:47
PMReply-To: r.evans14@btinternet.com
To: yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id

06-Feb-2018

Dear Dr sugiyo pranoto:

Your manuscript entitled "The perspective of Indonesian children and mother of Happiness" which you submitted to Early Child Development and Care, has been reviewed. The reviewer comments are included at the bottom of this letter

I regret to inform you that the reviewers have raised serious concerns, and therefore your paper cannot be accepted for publication in Early Child Development and Care. However since the reviewers do find some merit in the paper, I would be willing to reconsider if you wish to undertake major revisions and re-submit, addressing the referees' concerns.

Please note that resubmitting your manuscript does not guarantee eventual acceptance, and that your resubmission will be subject to re-review before a decision is rendered.

You will be unable to make your revisions on the originally submitted version of your manuscript. Instead, revise your manuscript using a word processing program and save it on your computer.

Once you have revised your manuscript, go to <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd> and login to your Author Centre. Click on "Manuscripts with Decisions," and then click on "Create a Resubmission" located next to the manuscript number. Then, follow the steps for resubmitting your manuscript.

Because we are trying to facilitate timely publication of manuscripts submitted to Early Child Development and Care, your revised manuscript should be uploaded as soon as possible. If it is not possible for you to submit your revision within a reasonable amount of time, we will consider your paper as a new submission.

I look forward to a resubmission.

Sincerely,
Roy
Professor Roy Evans, PhD, FRSA
Editor,
Early Child Development and Care
r.evans14@btinternet.com

Reviewer(s)' Comments to Author:

Reviewer: 1

Comments to the Author

You have put an effort to carry out your research in Jakarta, Bandung, and Yogyakarta which deserves a praise.

However, you should write according to the APA format and your article should be proof read before hand.

"Introduction" is too lengthy and you should understand the differences between writing an assignment and a journal article. You should highlight your need of study and report the existing work on your issues critically.

"Method" is weak. Conducting an experiment is apparently tedious and therefore you need to explain all procedures and measures taken in detail. For example the reliability of your experiments.

Since your need of study is weak, consequently your discussion is similarly need improvement. You should discuss

your contribution in these issues internationally.



Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id>

Early Child Development and Care - Decision on Manuscript ID GECD-2018-0025

Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id>

Fri, Feb 9, 2018 at 8:32 AM

To: r.evans14@btinternet.com

Dear Professor Roy Evans
Editor of the Early Child Development and Care

We would like to thank the Editor as well as the reviewer for giving us a chance to revise and resubmit our manuscript.

We appreciate thoughtful feedback from the reviewer and will revise our manuscript accordingly. Could you please inform us the deadline of re-submission to ensure we revise the manuscript timely.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,
Dr. Y.K.S. Pranoto

Postgraduate School of Early Childhood Education
Universitas Negeri Semarang
Semarang
Indonesia

[Quoted text hidden]



Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyono Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id>

Early Child Development and Care - Decision on Manuscript ID GECD-2018-0053

Early Child Development and Care <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com>

Mon, Feb 19, 2018 at 9:09 PM

Reply-To: r.evans14@btinternet.com
To: yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id

19-Feb-2018

Dear Dr Sugiyono Pranoto:

Your revised manuscript entitled "Happiness Based on the Perspective of Mother and Children in Indonesian Family", which you submitted to The Early Child Development and Care, has been reviewed. There have been improvements made to the paper but our view is that there are presentational issues still to be resolved. Most of these relate to the use of English and there are numerous examples where the sentence structure is faulty. There is evidence of work having been done to address the earlier review but you must still subject the paper to a further in depth scrutiny to identify and remove linguistic errors. You would do well to justify - in bullet point form if necessary - the core reasons why the research is needed and then later, the key findings of the research and why these are important - or not !!

I look forward to receiving your revisions.

When you revise your manuscript please highlight the changes you make in the manuscript by using the track changes mode in MS Word or by using bold or coloured text.

To submit the revision, log into <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd> and enter your Author Centre, where you will find your manuscript title listed under "Manuscripts with Decisions." Under "Actions," click on "Create a Revision." Your manuscript number has been appended to denote a revision. Please enter your responses to the comments made by the reviewer(s) in the space provided. You can use this space to document any changes you made to the original manuscript. Please be as specific as possible in your response to the reviewer(s).

IMPORTANT: Your original files are available to you when you upload your revised manuscript. Please delete any redundant files before completing the submission.

Because we are trying to facilitate timely publication of manuscripts submitted to Early Child Development and Care, your revised manuscript should be uploaded as soon as possible. If it is not possible for you to submit your revision in a reasonable amount of time, we may have to consider your paper as a new submission.

Once again, thank you for submitting your manuscript to Early Child Development and Care and I look forward to receiving your revision.

Sincerely,
Roy
Professor Roy EVANS, PhD, FRSA
Editor, Early Child Development and Care
r.evans14@btinternet.com



Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id>

Early Child Development and Care - Decision on Manuscript ID GECD-2018-0025

R EVANS <r.evans14@btinternet.com>

Wed, Feb 28, 2018 at 12:33 AM

Reply-To: R EVANS <r.evans14@outlook.com>

To: Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id>

Hi Yuli,

You should try to make a resubmission with about 4 weeks. After that you can still resubmit but the system may ask you to make a fresh submission of your paper - it will be given a new reference number on the system.

Best wishes

Roy

Editor

On Friday, 9 February 2018, 1:32, Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id> wrote:

Dear Professor Roy Evans
Editor of the Early Child Development and Care

We would like to thank the Editor as well as the reviewer for giving us a chance to revise and resubmit our manuscript.

We appreciate thoughtful feedback from the reviewer and will revise our manuscript accordingly. Could you please inform us the deadline of re-submission to ensure we revise the manuscript timely.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,
Dr. Y.K.S. Pranoto

Postgraduate School of Early Childhood Education
Universitas Negeri Semarang
Semarang
Indonesia

On Tue, Feb 6, 2018 at 11:47 PM, Early Child Development and Care
<onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com> wrote:

06-Feb-2018

Dear Dr sugiyo pranoto:

Your manuscript entitled "The perspective of Indonesian children and mother of Happiness" which you submitted to Early Child Development and Care, has been reviewed. The reviewer

comments are included at the bottom of this letter

I regret to inform you that the reviewers have raised serious concerns, and therefore your paper cannot be accepted for publication in Early Child Development and Care. However since the reviewers do find some merit in the paper, I would be willing to reconsider if you wish to undertake major revisions and re-submit, addressing the referees' concerns.

Please note that resubmitting your manuscript does not guarantee eventual acceptance, and that your resubmission will be subject to re-review before a decision is rendered.

You will be unable to make your revisions on the originally submitted version of your manuscript. Instead, revise your manuscript using a word processing program and save it on your computer.

Once you have revised your manuscript, go to <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd> and login to your Author Centre. Click on "Manuscripts with Decisions," and then click on "Create a Resubmission" located next to the manuscript number. Then, follow the steps for resubmitting your manuscript.

[Quoted text hidden]



Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id>

Early Child Development and Care - Manuscript ID GECD-2018-0053.R1

Early Child Development and Care <onbehalfof@manuscriptcentral.com>

Thu, Mar 22, 2018 at 9:23 AM

Reply-To: r.evans14@btinternet.com

To: yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id

21-Mar-2018

Dear Dr sugiyo pranoto:

Your manuscript entitled "Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in Early Child Development and Care.

Your manuscript ID is GECD-2018-0053.R1.

Please mention the above manuscript ID in all future correspondence or when calling the office for questions. If there are any changes in your street address or e-mail address, please log in to Manuscript Central at <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd> and edit your user information as appropriate.

You can also view the status of your manuscript at any time by checking your Author Centre after logging in to <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd>.

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to Early Child Development and Care.

Sincerely,
Early Child Development and Care Editorial Office



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Thank you for your revision

Submitted to

Early Child Development and Care

Manuscript ID

GECD-2018-0053.R1

Title

Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting

Authors

sugiyono pranoto, yuli kurniawati

Hong, Jianzhong

Date Submitted

21-Mar-2018

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**Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children:
Indonesian Setting**

Journal:	<i>Early Child Development and Care</i>
Manuscript ID	GECD-2018-0053.R1
Manuscript Type:	Original Article
Keywords:	happiness, mother-child agreement, young children, Indonesian

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HAPPINESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN

1

Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting

ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate whether mothers and their children have the same perspective on the children's happiness. It enriched studies gap concerning agreement on perspective about young children happiness. Some studies showed agreement between mother's perception of their children and children's self-report of themselves, the others showed disagreement.

In total 777 children and 367 mothers were involved in this study. This study used face scale test for children to address their happiness. This study required mothers to recognize face scales. Mothers were asked to give ratings as to what the level of their children's happiness was. The Spearman rho analysis was used to test that there was agreement between children self-report and mothers description on children's happiness.

This study revealed that Indonesian mothers and children have discrepancies on happiness ($r=0.091$; $p = .080$). In view of gender difference, agreement was found between mothers and sons ($r=0.195$; $p = .009$), but not on daughters. It is needed to develop parenting program to educate mothers on how build better communication particularly with daughters.

Keywords: happiness, mother-child agreement, young children, Indonesian.

HAPPINESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN

2

Highlighted:

- This study was based on previous study by Hunsley and Mash (2007) that the best practice in measuring children happiness is by involving multiple respondents. However, a measurements which involving multiple respondents would allow for discrepancies (Tretler & Epkins, 2003). Previous studies showed a trend of study results leading to disagreement among respondents especially in studies involving children under the age of 7 years (e.g., Durbin & Wilson, 2012; Lagattuta et al., 2012; Youngstrom et al., 1999). Parents of children under the age of 7 tend to overestimate their child's happiness level when compared to the child's report.
- Further review on previous studies related to parent and children agreement on happiness, showed a gap between its results. Some showed disagreement, the others showed agreement between parent's (mother's) perception of their children and children's self-report of themselves (Levine, et.al, 1999; Karp et al, 2004; De Los Reyes, et.al, 2013). Considering that challenge, there should have been more studies on identifying agreements of perceptions among parents and the self-report made by their children. This dis-or-agreement will provide a rare opportunity for researchers to understand the underlying factors of the disagreement.
- This study result enriched studies gap concerning agreement on perspective about young children happiness, especially on gender differences issues. This study revealed that in view of gender difference, agreement was found between mothers and sons but not on daughters, so it is needed to develop parenting program to educate parents (mothers) on how they build better communication with daughters.

HAPPINESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN

Happiness in View of the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting**Introduction**

One of the most obvious questions in the literature over the last few years is the need for research on children happiness. As mentioned by Chaplin (2009), more studies that involved children, rather than adults, as informants are needed. This statement is supported by Ben-Arieh et al. (2001) who mentioned that we want to be able to properly measure happiness in children, therefore children should be involved in all of the research process regarding with evaluating and observing their happiness.

Some research on happiness in young children using adults' perspective were carried out by Park and Peterson (2006). The study used descriptions from parents (indirectly from children) to obtain a description on characters and levels of happiness among children. Park and Peterson suggested that parents and children should have common understandings on positive emotions children experience, as it was also mentioned earlier by Levine, Stein, and Liwag (1999).

One of the strategies used to assess children's happiness is collecting information from respondents (Hunsley & Mash, 2007). The assessments include reports from parents, teachers, and the children themselves (De Los Reyes, Salas, Menzer, & Daruwala, 2013). Nonetheless, most research concerning children under the age of 7 did not directly involve the children themselves (e.g., Bilancia & Rescorla 2010; Furniss, Byer, & Mueller, 2009).

However, a measurements which involving multiple respondents would allow for discrepancies (Tretler & Epkins, 2003). In the previous study there was a trend of study results leading to disagreement among respondents especially in studies involving children under the age of 7 years (e.g., Durbin & Wilson, 2012; Lagattuta et al., 2012; Youngstrom et al., 1999).

HAPPINESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN

4

The results showed that parents of children under the age of 7 tend to overestimate their child's happiness level when compared to the child's private report.

Lagattuta, Sayfan, and Bamford (2012) recently identified the relationships of reports from parents and children aged 4 to 11. Their results indicated positive bias, meaning that parents tend to provide higher scores for optimism aspects, and lower scores for pessimism facets, compared to those of their children. This is in line with previous results provided by Youngstrom, Izard, and Ackerman (1999). Another investigation on children aged 8 and 12 showed that parents tend to overrate children's happiness compared to the report by the children themselves (Holder, Coleman, & Wallace, 2010).

Other research by Kristin, Sayfan, and Bamford (2012) tried to involve both parents and children. It is aimed at measuring misunderstandings between parents and their children (aged 4 – 11) on daily emotions. Despite the fact that both parents and children provide internally consistent responses, the parents' perception on their children's emotional well-being fails to provide any correlation. Parents were significantly underestimating the concerns and worries and also optimism of their children.

Further review on previous studies related to parent and children agreement on happiness, showed a gap between its results. Some showed disagreement between parent's (mother's) perception of their children and children's self-report of themselves, the others showed agreement (Levine, et.al, 1999; Karp et al, 2004; De Los Reyes, et.al, 2013).

The study by Levine, Stein and Liwag (1999) involved parents and asked them to recall and describe the events that lead to happiness, sadness, anger and fear in children. Understanding between parents and children in the study was found to vary in a wide range of emotions function. Children frequently encountered to agree with parents when it comes to emotional

HAPPINESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN

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4 attributions that evoke happiness and sadness, rather than fear or even anger. Parents recognize
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6 emotions on events that have occurred previously but failed to recognize the purpose of those
7
8 events on their children.
9

10
11 It is a common assumption that parents who know and understand more about their
12
13 children's growth will be more sensitive toward their children's needs (Goodnow, Knight, &
14
15 Cashmore, 1985). Parents know their children best. Their everyday observation should provide
16
17 the most reliable information of their children's behavior (Karp et al, 2004). A study by De Los
18
19 Reyes et al (2013) revealed the relationship reports from both parents and children concerning
20
21 emotions in children aged 7 and older who are diagnosed with emotional disorder.
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24
25 Based on those empirical findings, there was a gap between its results. Some showed
26
27 agreement between parent's (mother's) perception of their children and children's self-report of
28
29 themselves, the others showed a disagreement. Considering that challenge, there should have
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31 been more research on identifying agreements of perceptions among parents and the self-report
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33 made by their children. This dis-or-agreement will provide a rare opportunity for researchers to
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35 understand the underlying factors of the dis-or-agreement.
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41 *Aim and research questions*

42
43 The purpose of this study was describe Indonesian children's happiness both form the
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45 perspective of children and their mothers and to investigate whether parents and their children
46
47 reported an agreement of opinions upon children's happiness. The following research questions
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49 were addressed:
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- 51 ● How do children describe their happiness (at most of the time)?
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- 53 ● How do parents (mothers) describe their children happiness (at most of the time)?
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- Is there any agreement between parents (mothers) and their children when reported children happiness?

Conceptual and theoretical framework

Happiness is a positive emotional status subjectively stated by an individual personally or subjectively (Snyder & Lopez, 2007). Happiness is also defined *as a global satisfaction in life or a perception on quality of life, the presence of positive affect, and the absence of negative affect* (Diener, 1984). Argyle et al. (1989) defines happiness as the average satisfaction at certain period with certain frequencies of positive and negative effects.

Chappell and Crisp (1998) stated that a subjectively experienced mental states (i.e happiness) cannot be measured, only people's preferences can be stated and inferred from their behavior, objectively. Angner (2013) tries to break that notion by writing an article entitled "*Is it possible to measure happiness? The argument from measurability*". This article tries to convince us that distributing questionnaires and input the data gained into a computer program such as SPSS to get a general impression on the matter, simply can be conducted. Ware and Sherbourne (1992) stated that it is only true that happiness can simply be measured from a single question, compared to depression that requires a 21-item Beck Depression Inventory or perhaps health status that needs a 36-item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36).

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Based on previous literatures and studies, children happiness is defined as average satisfaction at certain period which can be measured from a single question. Children's overall happiness is measured using one item scales such as the Facial Scale (Holder, Coleman, & Wallace, 2010; Agner, 2013). It has been widely used due to its validity and reliability (Abdel-Khalek, 2006).

Method

This study was designed from children and mothers perspective on happiness, responded to previous study by Hunsley and Mash (2007) that the best practice in measuring children happiness is by involving multiple respondents.

Participant and data collection

This study involved 777 children and 367 mothers. Participating children were aged 4 – 6 years old and still in kindergarten. The flowchart below describes participation from both children and parents (mothers).

[insert figure.1 here]

All participant were living in Java islands which consist of Javanese (in Yogyakarta), Sundanese (in Bandung, west Java), and mixed ethnicity (in Jakarta, capital city of Indonesia). The research carried out in two largest ethnic group in Indonesia.

The Face scale - children self report.

A modified face scale was modified to look more real, considering that participant of age was as young as 4. Adjustments were made by reducing the number of pictures (from 7 to 6).

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This was in line with an previous clinical study that also used the face scale to identify pain in children. The Faces Pain Rating Scale by Wong-Baker is the dominant method used nowadays to measure pain intensity in children. This scale was depicted in Fig. 1. Six faces are shown to 3 year olds or older; 0) is very happy because he does not feel hurt at all; 1) hurts a little bit; 2) hurts a little more; 3) hurts even more; 4) hurts a whole lot; and 5) hurts worst. (Wong & Baker, 1988). This face scale has been widely applied in children as respondent, as a graphical representation of emotions that can be recognized by children (MacDonald, et.al. 1996).

The face scale was used to measure one's perception on happiness (Andrews & Withey, 1976; Holder, Coleman, & Wallace, 2010; Agner, 2013). It has been widely used due to its validity and reliability (Abdel-Khalek, 2006). In Indonesian setting, a validity and reliability test for Face Scale was done previously (Pranoto & Hong, unpublished manuscript).

Once children names and ages were confirmed, they underwent the face scale test to address the area of their happiness. This scale used Likert type scale with six simple pictures positioned parallel to the horizontal line. These pictures depict varied mouth expressions, from very upturned (indicating great happiness) to the very downturned (indicating unhappiness) (Fig.2). Researchers asked children to value their happiness as "most of the time".

[insert figure.2 here]

The Face scale - mothers report.

Before the questionnaire for mothers' session, a procedure was implemented, sending enveloped invitation to parents. These envelopes were given to parents through their children. Inside the envelopes, there was a letter from the school attached that invited to attend a session

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4 for questionnaire filling. This study required mothers to recognize face scales. Mothers were
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6 asked to give ratings as to what the level of their children's happiness was. These pictures were
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8 graded from the happiest to the least happy.
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Pre-testing

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15 There was a need to have pre-testing to examine external judgement on the questionnaire
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17 and face scale prior to its distribution to the intended children. The pilot study involved 60
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19 children and 60 mothers who represented 20 ethnic categories. Besides, kindergarten teachers
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21 were also involved as professional expert in checking the questionnaire and the face scale. This
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23 external judgement is meant to identify any possible problem the children might faced while
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25 responding to the questions asked. Teachers were considered as the best people to provide input
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27 as they were professionals who worked and actively involved in children's day to day life. The
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29 teachers also involved to represent all ethnicity (two for each ethnic group) in the whole process
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31 of test design and trial. Once the test was tried on some children, a discussion with those teachers
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33 would ensue; related to problems experienced by the children while trying to answer the research
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35 question and give response to face scale. Their suggestions had been taken into account.
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41 The pilot study included reliability test for face scale. Since the face scale used a single item
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43 measure, test-retest was needed to evaluate the reability of its instrument. After the children
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45 filled out the face scale, the reliability of the face scale was examined. The reliability was
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47 acceptable with Cronbach's Alpha is 0.833. Next, mothers filled out the face scale by
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49 recognizing their children happiness of almost the time. The reliability of the face scale was
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51 acceptable with Alpha Cronbach is 0.901. Both displayed the degree to which the response were
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53 consistent or stable over time (Pranoto & Hong, unpublished manuscript).
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Ethical consideration

The researcher asked for permission from the school principals of eight public kindergartens in Bandung, Yogyakarta, and Jakarta, prior to data collection. After permission was granted, the researcher (YKSP) gave study information in written to parents together with invitation to attend parent meeting at school.

During parent meeting, the researcher gave information about the study and gave opportunity for parents to ask questions and make decisions to join the study and also gave consent in written for their children to participate in the study as well. Children, under the consent of their parents, were involved. In the interview session, the researcher gave a brief explanation regarding to the study conducted.

Data analysis

The Chi-square analysis was used to test response distribution of children and mothers on happiness. Further, the Spearman's rho analysis was used to test the agreement between children and mothers data on children's happiness based on age, gender, and ethnicity perspective.

Results and discussion

The study aimed to describe happiness from the perspective of children and mothers and to investigate whether parents and their children reported an agreement of response upon children's happiness. The merit of this research is that it involved children as active participants and parents as second participants.

The Spearman's rho analysis showed discrepancies of response between Indonesian mothers and children on happiness. This happened either in the category of ethnic and children's

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age. The frequency of distribution showed that most children reported happiness at level 1 which means very happy, whereas mothers mostly reported happiness at level 2 which means happy.

Children and mothers report on happiness

Based on table below, Indonesian mothers tend to report lower level of children happiness compare to child self report.

[insert table. 1 here]

[insert table. 2 here]

[insert table. 3 here]

[insert table. 4 here]

This result is in contrast to previous studies result. One of them is the finding of Lagattuta, et.al (2012) that tries to identify the relationship of reports from both informants (children age 4-11 and their mothers) on (optimism) and worries. Their finding showed that parents reported higher level of optimism and lower level of worries. This was incompatible with what their children said. Others previous study result revealed there was a trend of study results leading to disagreement among respondents especially in studies involving children under the age of 7 years (e.g., Durbin & Wilson, 2012; Lagattuta et al., 2012; Youngstrom et al., 1999). The results showed that parents of children under the age of 7 tend to overestimate their child's happiness level when compared to the child's private report.

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Agreement on happiness between Children and Mothers

The result of analysis using the Spearman's rho analysis (see table 1 and 4 above), showed disagreement between daughters and mothers report. Based on that table above, the Spearman's rho test showed that there was not a statistically significant correlation between Indonesian children's self-report and mother's description on children's happiness ($r= 0.091$, $p=.080$). An agreement was found between sons and mothers report ($r=0.195$; $p=.009$).

There were not many researches that specifically revealed correspondence among the informants, meaning on whether parents agree with what their children have reported, in terms of happiness. There are only few studies dedicated to gain reports from both parents and their children on happiness. All these research supported this positive bias. A research by Holder, Coleman, and Wallace (2010) indicated that there was no agreement between reports from parents and those from their children. Parents tend to overrate happiness compared to what their children really feel/experience. Even for the laboratory research using bubbles (which the children play with freely), parents report more happiness compared to what their children actually feel themselves - as described by trained coders (Durbin & Wilson, 2012).

The reason as to why parents overrate the happiness of their 12 year olds or younger children is their egocentric bias that they use as the anchor point to estimate or justify their children's emotions. The effect of egocentric bias should be put into consideration, despite the fact that mothers tend to underrate happiness of their children.

Another study emphasized that parents of children aged 5 or younger were less happy than those who have older children (Nelson et.al, 2014). In reality, parents with younger children have more experiences in which their children are sources of happiness and pride, but they also feel the stress of their negative attitude and the many time consuming chores and confusing situations

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4 that sometimes frustrates or irritate them (Crnic & Low, 2002, p. 243). Hence, Lagattuta et al.
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6 (2012) stated that parents can either be happier or less happy, this was where the bias stems
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8 from.

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10 A research by López-Pérez and Wilson (2015) that investigated agreement between parents
11 and their children aged 12 or younger and also perceptions between them, stresses this bias.
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13 Another research by Durbin and Wilson, (2012) and Lagattuta et al. (2012) confirmed bias in
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15 estimation. There was a clear difference between mothers' estimation and that of the children's
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17 (Durbin & Wilson, 2012). This research, however, was not focused on the life satisfaction of
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19 mothers. Hence, it was not intended to measure egocentric bias. Instead, this would be a
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21 challenge for further research.
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Comparison analysis on ethnic, age, and gender differences

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31 Overall, this study found disagreement between children and mothers report in view of
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33 ethnic and age differences. From gender point of view, it was mothers and their boys who had
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35 agreement in response on the issue of happiness ($r=0.195$; $p=.009$), not on daughters ($r=0.039$;
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37 $p=.590$).

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40 Gender played a significant role in the level of agreement between parents and children.
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42 Mothers had different expectations for their sons or daughters. Nonetheless, previous studies
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44 showed no gender differences in the level of agreement between parents and children (Duhig et
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46 al., 2000; Hughes & Gullone, 2010; Langberg et al., 2010).

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49 Gender differences on the level of agreement was perhaps because mothers tend to
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51 recognize boy's emotion expressed better compared to girls, due to an emotional display norm
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53 (Saarni, 1993). Emotional display norm was understood by girls that they learnt to hold back
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4 emotions. Boys, on the contrary, were allowed to express themselves more. This explained why
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6 mothers know the emotions of their boys better.
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8 Emotional display norm that usually applies to girls prevent them from doing self-retrospect
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10 and understand emotional changes within themselves. According to Kraemer Measelle, Ablow,
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12 Essex, Boyce, & Kupfer (2003), self-retrospect and self-monitoring skills were factors that
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14 influence the level of agreement. This is consistent with what other expert said (i.e. Renouf &
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16 Kovacs, 1994).
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20 For Indonesian young girls, they experience limited emotional expression as this is against
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22 the norms for majority in Indonesia, (Garna, 1984). The philosophy of harmonious integration
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24 prevents any intense feelings of resentment to manifest itself. Less expressive win-win solution
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26 is the norm in cases of conflicts. This value has seemed to penetrate to the whole Indonesian way
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28 of life as well (Shiraisi, 1997).
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31 Although rare studies examining ethnic differences in socialization of emotions, but it
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33 appears in all the different groups or ethnic involved in the research. For example, the results of
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35 study by Markus & Kitayama, (1991) proved that these overt emotional expressions correlated
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37 with individual orientation on individuality and had character independence as it was owned by
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39 people of European American in the United States, when compared to the individual-oriented
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41 collectivist or family orientation in which the expression of emotions tend to be suppressed.
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45 Some of the literature review as submitted by Dunsmore and Halberstadt (1997) and
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47 Eisenberg et al., (1998) emphasized the importance of parental emotion beliefs affect emotion
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49 socialization practices. Wong, Diener, & Isabella, (2008) in his research indicated that parents
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51 who accepted and appreciated her children emotions tended to support on display negative
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53 emotions, and parents tended to treat their children less hostile or dismissive response to the
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negative emotions of children. In fact, Halberstadt, Thompson, Parker, & Dunsmore, (2008) found that these types of parents who preferred to discuss any event occurred with the child could potentially trigger negative emotions. Similarly, research by Leerkers (2010) found that mothers who had positive beliefs about the importance of negative emotions in the infant, tended to be sensitive to the child's condition, especially when they were in distressed conditions.

In Indonesian setting, mothers tend to accept emotional expression of sons than daughter might because of the cultural values that have been believed. In Indonesian culture, the position of the wife (mother) is lower than husband. In Indonesia, a wife must respect the man. Koentjaraningrat (1994) states that a wife must "respect", showing respect for her husband. Based on the study Liliani (2000) indicates that even in modern women still found that women still have an obligation to please her husband, obedient and submissive to the husband's orders. The value which a wife believes is manifested in her role as a mother and how she build relationship with her children. Mothers tend to accept and appreciate emotions of sons than daughters, because of the value of sons within patriarchal society is higher than daughters.

Conclusions and implications for research

The Spearman's rho analysis showed discrepancies of response between Indonesian mothers and children on happiness. Agreement was found only between mothers and sons. The frequency of distribution showed that most children reported happiness at level 1 which means very happy, whereas mothers mostly reported happiness at level 2 which means happy. Practically, the findings of this study can help parents, social workers and education professionals, researchers in the field of educational and children's development to develop

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parenting program and seminar to educate mothers to build better communication with their daughters.

Future researchers should consider involving mothers and fathers at the same time, in order to get better portrayal of how fathers-children and mother-children agreement or disagreement look like. This measure has been earlier attempted by Treutler and Epkins (2003) who revealed that there was a difference in the level of agreement between children with their mothers and children with their fathers.

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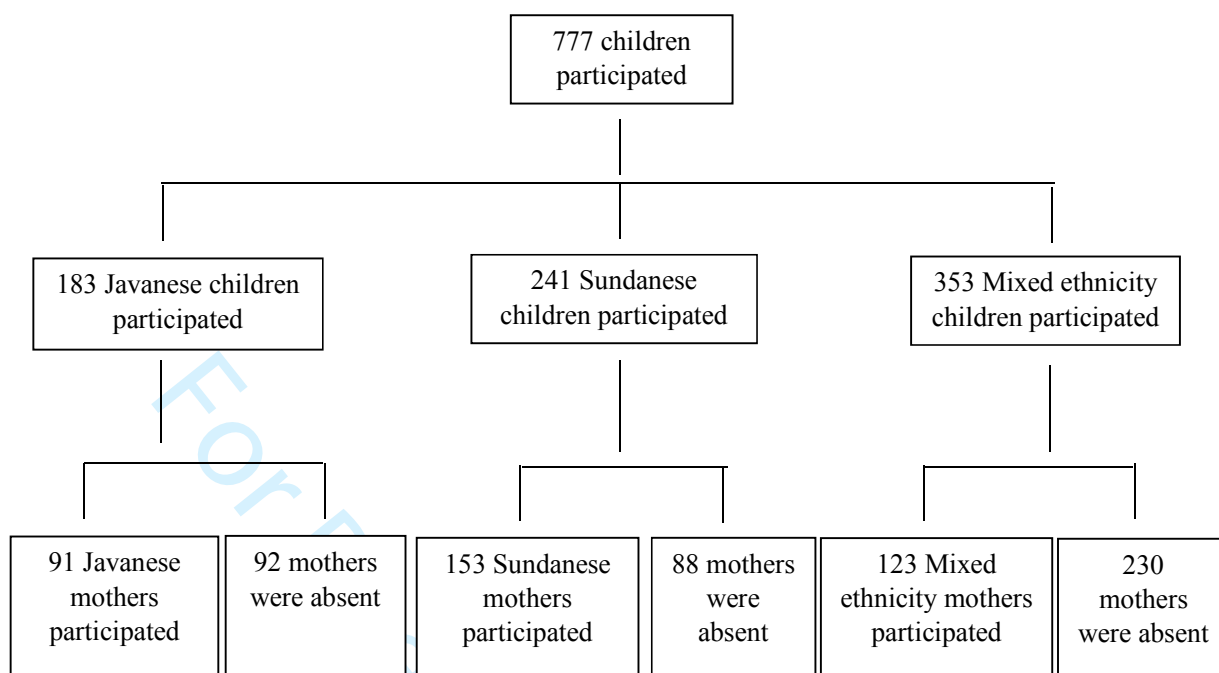


Figure 1. Flowchart of participants

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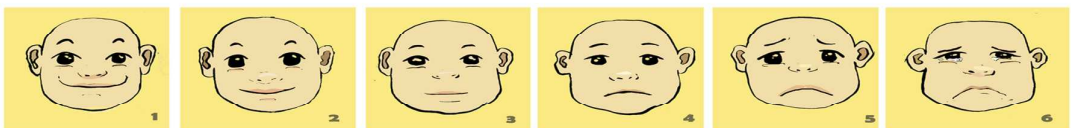


Figure 2. A Modified Face scale.

For Peer Review Only

Table. 1 Children and mother's report of children's happiness

Level of Happiness	Child	Mother	r [p value]
	n=777	n=367	
	f(%)	f(%)	
1	559 (71.9)	143 (39.0)	n.s
2	147 (18.9)	180 (49.0)	
3	22 (2.8)	39 (10.6)	
4	4 (.5)	1 (.3)	
5	7 (.9)	4 (1.1)	
6	38 (4.9)	-	

Note.

Chi-square is applied. In each cell, the first number is the frequency of level chosen followed by percentage in the bracket.

Spearman's rho is applied, significant p value < 0.05

Table. 1 Children's and mother's report of children's happiness at different ethnic

Level of Happiness	Javanese			Sundanese			Mixed ethnicity		
	Child n=183	Mother n=91	r	Child n=241	Mother n=153	r	Child n=353	Mother n=123	r
	f(%)	f(%)	[p]	f(%)	f(%)	[p]	f(%)	f(%)	[p]
1	140 (76.5)	26 (28.6)		154 (63.9)	53 (34.6)		265 (75.1)	64 (52.0)	
2	33 (18.0)	46 (50.5)		53 (22.0)	84 (54.9)		61 (17.3)	50 (40.7)	
3	3 (1.6)	18 (19.8)		9 (3.7)	14 (9.2)		10 (2.8)	7 (5.7)	
4	1 (.5)	-	n.s	1 (.4)	1 (.7)	n.s	2 (.6)	-	n.s
5	-	1 (1.1)		5 (2.1)	1 (.7)		2 (.6)	2 (1.6)	
6	6 (3.3)	-		19 (7.9)	-		13 (3.7)	-	

Note.

Chi-square is applied. In each cell, the first number is the frequency of level chosen followed by percentage in the bracket.

Spearman's rho is applied, significant p value < 0.05

Table. 3 Children's and mother's report of children's happiness at different age

Level of Happiness	Age 4			Age 5			Age 6		
	Child n=139	Mother n=82	r [p]	Child n=390	Mother n=186	r [p]	Child n=248	Mother n=99	r [p]
	f(%)	f(%)		f(%)	f(%)		f(%)	f(%)	
1	98 (70.5)	36 (43.9)		290 (74.4)	72 (38.7)		171 (69)	35 (35.4)	
2	25 (18)	35 (42.7)		66 (16.9)	91 (48.9)		56 (22.6)	54 (54.5)	
3	7 (5)	9 (11.0)	n.s	8 (2.1)	22 (11.8)	n.s	7 (2.8)	8 (8.1)	n.s
4	2 (1.4)	-		1 (.3)	1 (.5)		1 (.4)	-	
5	1 (.7)	1 (2.4)		2 (.5)	-		4 (1.6)	2 (2.0)	
6	6 (4.3)	-		23 (5.9)	-		9 (3.6)	-	

Note.

Chi-square is applied. In each cell, the first number is the frequency of level chosen followed by percentage in the bracket.

Spearman's rho is applied, significant p value < 0.05

Table. 2 Children's and mother's report of children's happiness at different gender

Level of Happiness	Boys			Girls		
	child	mother	r [p]	child	mother	r [p]
	n=381 f(%)	n=176 f(%)		n=396 f(%)	n=191 f(%)	
1	298 (78.2)	62 (35.2)	0.1950 [0.0095]	261 (65.9)	81 (42.4)	n.s
2	51 (13.4)	61 (51.7)		96 (24.2)	89 (46.6)	
3	11 (2.9)	20 (11.4)		11 (2.8)	19 (9.9)	
4	2 (.5)	-		2 (.5)	1 (.5)	
5	2 (.5)	3 (1.7)		5 (1.3)	1 (.5)	
6	17 (4.5)	-		21 (5.3)	-	

Note.

Chi-square is applied. In each cell, the first number is the frequency of level chosen followed by percentage in the bracket.

Spearman's rho is applied, significant p value < 0.05



Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id>

Early Child Development and Care - Decision on Manuscript ID GECD-2018-0053.R1

Early Child Development and Care <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com>

Wed, Mar 28, 2018 at 8:08
PM

Reply-To: r.evans14@btinternet.com

To: yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id

28-Mar-2018

Dear Dr Sugiyo Pranoto:

Your manuscript entitled "Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting", which you submitted to The Early Child Development and Care, has been reviewed. The reviewer comments are included at the bottom of this letter.

The reviewer(s) have recommended publication, but also suggest some minor revisions to your manuscript. Therefore, I invite you to respond to the reviewer(s)' comments and revise your manuscript.

When you revise your manuscript please highlight the changes you make in the manuscript by using the track changes mode in MS Word or by using bold or coloured text.

To submit the revision, log into <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd> and enter your Author Centre, where you will find your manuscript title listed under "Manuscripts with Decisions." Under "Actions," click on "Create a Revision." Your manuscript number has been appended to denote a revision. Please enter your responses to the comments made by the reviewer(s) in the space provided. You can use this space to document any changes you made to the original manuscript. Please be as specific as possible in your response to the reviewer(s).

Alternatively, once you have revised your paper, it can be resubmitted to Early Child Development and Care by way of the following link:

*** PLEASE NOTE: This is a two-step process. After clicking on the link, you will be directed to a webpage to confirm.

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IMPORTANT: Your original files are available to you when you upload your revised manuscript. Please delete any redundant files before completing the submission.

Because we are trying to facilitate timely publication of manuscripts submitted to Early Child Development and Care, your revised manuscript should be uploaded as soon as possible. If it is not possible for you to submit your revision in a reasonable amount of time, we may have to consider your paper as a new submission.

Once again, thank you for submitting your manuscript to Early Child Development and Care and I look forward to receiving your revision.

Sincerely,
Professor EVANS
Editor, Early Child Development and Care
r.evans14@btinternet.com

Reviewer(s)' Comments to Author:

This paper is improved but there is one further matter that needs to be resolved.
page 2 of the paper is not necessary and must be removed. It is not well written and has numerous presentational

errors. I am not sure what purpose it serves.

If you remove page 2 (ie the material prior to the introduction) then I feel we can probably move to publication. Hence it would be appreciated if you could attend to the change proposed quite quickly and resubmit the revised document.

Thank you.

Editor's Comments to Author:



Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyono Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id>

**Early Child Development and Care - Decision on Manuscript ID
GECD-2018-0053.R1**

Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyono Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id>
To: r.evans14@btinternet.com

Sat, Mar 31, 2018 at 1:33 PM

Dear Professor Roy Evans
Editor of the Early Child Development and Care

We would like to thank very much the Editor as well as the reviewer for giving us a chance to publish our manuscript after some revisions.
We appreciate thoughtful feedback from the reviewer and will revise our manuscript accordingly and submit it as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,
Dr. Y.K.S. Pranoto

Postgraduate School of Early Childhood Education
Universitas Negeri Semarang
Semarang
Indonesia

[Quoted text hidden]



Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id>

Early Child Development and Care - Manuscript ID GECD-2018-0053.R2

Early Child Development and Care <onbehalfof@manuscriptcentral.com>

Mon, Apr 2, 2018 at 12:11
PM

Reply-To: r.evans14@btinternet.com
To: yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id

02-Apr-2018

Dear Dr sugiyo pranoto:

Your manuscript entitled "Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in Early Child Development and Care.

Your manuscript ID is GECD-2018-0053.R2.

Please mention the above manuscript ID in all future correspondence or when calling the office for questions. If there are any changes in your street address or e-mail address, please log in to Manuscript Central at <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gecd> and edit your user information as appropriate.

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Thank you for submitting your manuscript to Early Child Development and Care.

Sincerely,
Early Child Development and Care Editorial Office



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Submitted to

Early Child Development and Care

Manuscript ID

GECD-2018-0053.R2

Title

Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting

Authors

sugiyono pranoto, yuli kurniawati

Hong, Jianzhong

Date Submitted

02-Apr-2018

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**Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children:
Indonesian Setting**

Journal:	<i>Early Child Development and Care</i>
Manuscript ID	GECD-2018-0053.R2
Manuscript Type:	Original Article
Keywords:	happiness, mother-child agreement, young children, Indonesian

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HAPPINESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN

1

Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting

ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate whether mothers and their children have the same perspective on the children's happiness. It enriched studies gap concerning agreement on perspective about young children happiness. Some studies showed agreement between mother's perception of their children and children's self-report of themselves, the others showed disagreement.

In total 777 children and 367 mothers were involved in this study. This study used face scale test for children to address their happiness. This study required mothers to recognize face scales. Mothers were asked to give ratings as to what the level of their children's happiness was. The Spearman rho analysis was used to test that there was agreement between children self-report and mothers description on children's happiness.

This study revealed that Indonesian mothers and children have discrepancies on happiness ($r=0.091$; $p = .080$). In view of gender difference, agreement was found between mothers and sons ($r=0.195$; $p = .009$), but not on daughters. It is needed to develop parenting program to educate mothers on how build better communication particularly with daughters.

Keywords: happiness, mother-child agreement, young children, Indonesian.

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2

Happiness in View of the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting**Introduction**

One of the most obvious questions in the literature over the last few years is the need for research on children happiness. As mentioned by Chaplin (2009), more studies that involved children, rather than adults, as informants are needed. This statement is supported by Ben-Arieh et al. (2001) who mentioned that we want to be able to properly measure happiness in children, therefore children should be involved in all of the research process regarding with evaluating and observing their happiness.

Some research on happiness in young children using adults' perspective were carried out by Park and Peterson (2006). The study used descriptions from parents (indirectly from children) to obtain a description on characters and levels of happiness among children. Park and Peterson suggested that parents and children should have common understandings on positive emotions children experience, as it was also mentioned earlier by Levine, Stein, and Liwag (1999).

One of the strategies used to assess children's happiness is collecting information from respondents (Hunsley & Mash, 2007). The assessments include reports from parents, teachers, and the children themselves (De Los Reyes, Salas, Menzer, & Daruwala, 2013). Nonetheless, most research concerning children under the age of 7 did not directly involve the children themselves (e.g., Bilancia & Rescorla 2010; Furniss, Byer, & Mueller, 2009).

However, a measurements which involving multiple respondents would allow for discrepancies (Tretler & Epkins, 2003). In the previous study there was a trend of study results leading to disagreement among respondents especially in studies involving children under the age of 7 years (e.g., Durbin & Wilson, 2012; Lagattuta et al., 2012; Youngstrom et al., 1999).

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The results showed that parents of children under the age of 7 tend to overestimate their child's happiness level when compared to the child's private report.

Lagattuta, Sayfan, and Bamford (2012) recently identified the relationships of reports from parents and children aged 4 to 11. Their results indicated positive bias, meaning that parents tend to provide higher scores for optimism aspects, and lower scores for pessimism facets, compared to those of their children. This is in line with previous results provided by Youngstrom, Izard, and Ackerman (1999). Another investigation on children aged 8 and 12 showed that parents tend to overrate children's happiness compared to the report by the children themselves (Holder, Coleman, & Wallace, 2010).

Other research by Kristin, Sayfan, and Bamford (2012) tried to involve both parents and children. It is aimed at measuring misunderstandings between parents and their children (aged 4 – 11) on daily emotions. Despite the fact that both parents and children provide internally consistent responses, the parents' perception on their children's emotional well-being fails to provide any correlation. Parents were significantly underestimating the concerns and worries and also optimism of their children.

Further review on previous studies related to parent and children agreement on happiness, showed a gap between its results. Some showed disagreement between parent's (mother's) perception of their children and children's self-report of themselves, the others showed agreement (Levine, et.al, 1999; Karp et al, 2004; De Los Reyes, et.al, 2013).

The study by Levine, Stein and Liwag (1999) involved parents and asked them to recall and describe the events that lead to happiness, sadness, anger and fear in children. Understanding between parents and children in the study was found to vary in a wide range of emotions function. Children frequently encountered to agree with parents when it comes to emotional

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3 attributions that evoke happiness and sadness, rather than fear or even anger. Parents recognize
4 emotions on events that have occurred previously but failed to recognize the purpose of those
5 events on their children.
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10 It is a common assumption that parents who know and understand more about their
11 children's growth will be more sensitive toward their children's needs (Goodnow, Knight, &
12 Cashmore, 1985). Parents know their children best. Their everyday observation should provide
13 the most reliable information of their children's behavior (Karp et al, 2004). A study by De Los
14 Reyes et al (2013) revealed the relationship reports from both parents and children concerning
15 emotions in children aged 7 and older who are diagnosed with emotional disorder.
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24 Based on those empirical findings, there was a gap between its results. Some showed
25 agreement between parent's (mother's) perception of their children and children's self-report of
26 themselves, the others showed a disagreement. Considering that challenge, there should have
27 been more research on identifying agreements of perceptions among parents and the self-report
28 made by their children. This dis-or-agreement will provide a rare opportunity for researchers to
29 understand the underlying factors of the dis-or-agreement.
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Aim and research questions

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42 The purpose of this study was describe Indonesian children's happiness both form the
43 perspective of children and their mothers and to investigate whether parents and their children
44 reported an agreement of opinions upon children's happiness. The following research questions
45 were addressed:
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- 51 ● How do children describe their happiness (at most of the time)?
- 52 ● How do parents (mothers) describe their children happiness (at most of the time)?
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HAPPINESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN

- Is there any agreement between parents (mothers) and their children when reported children happiness?

Conceptual and theoretical framework

Happiness is a positive emotional status subjectively stated by an individual personally or subjectively (Snyder & Lopez, 2007). Happiness is also defined *as a global satisfaction in life or a perception on quality of life, the presence of positive affect, and the absence of negative affect* (Diener, 1984). Argyle et al. (1989) defines happiness as the average satisfaction at certain period with certain frequencies of positive and negative effects.

Chappell and Crisp (1998) stated that a subjectively experienced mental states (i.e happiness) cannot be measured, only people's preferences can be stated and inferred from their behavior, objectively. Angner (2013) tries to break that notion by writing an article entitled "*Is it possible to measure happiness? The argument from measurability*". This article tries to convince us that distributing questionnaires and input the data gained into a computer program such as SPSS to get a general impression on the matter, simply can be conducted. Ware and Sherbourne (1992) stated that it is only true that happiness can simply be measured from a single question, compared to depression that requires a 21-item Beck Depression Inventory or perhaps health status that needs a 36-item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36).

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Based on previous literatures and studies, children happiness is defined as average satisfaction at certain period which can be measured from a single question. Children's overall happiness is measured using one item scales such as the Facial Scale (Holder, Coleman, & Wallace, 2010; Agner, 2013). It has been widely used due to its validity and reliability (Abdel-Khalek, 2006).

Method

This study was designed from children and mothers perspective on happiness, responded to previous study by Hunsley and Mash (2007) that the best practice in measuring children happiness is by involving multiple respondents.

Participant and data collection

This study involved 777 children and 367 mothers. Participating children were aged 4 – 6 years old and still in kindergarten. The flowchart below describes participation from both children and parents (mothers).

[insert figure.1 here]

All participant were living in Java islands which consist of Javanese (in Yogyakarta), Sundanese (in Bandung, west Java), and mixed ethnicity (in Jakarta, capital city of Indonesia). The research carried out in two largest ethnic group in Indonesia.

The Face scale - children self report.

A modified face scale was modified to look more real, considering that participant of age was as young as 4. Adjustments were made by reducing the number of pictures (from 7 to 6).

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This was in line with an previous clinical study that also used the face scale to identify pain in children. The Faces Pain Rating Scale by Wong-Baker is the dominant method used nowadays to measure pain intensity in children. This scale was depicted in Fig. 1. Six faces are shown to 3 year olds or older; 0) is very happy because he does not feel hurt at all; 1) hurts a little bit; 2) hurts a little more; 3) hurts even more; 4) hurts a whole lot; and 5) hurts worst. (Wong & Baker, 1988). This face scale has been widely applied in children as respondent, as a graphical representation of emotions that can be recognized by children (MacDonald, et.al. 1996).

The face scale was used to measure one's perception on happiness (Andrews & Withey, 1976; Holder, Coleman, & Wallace, 2010; Agner, 2013). It has been widely used due to its validity and reliability (Abdel-Khalek, 2006). In Indonesian setting, a validity and reliability test for Face Scale was done previously (Pranoto & Hong, unpublished manuscript).

Once children names and ages were confirmed, they underwent the face scale test to address the area of their happiness. This scale used Likert type scale with six simple pictures positioned parallel to the horizontal line. These pictures depict varied mouth expressions, from very upturned (indicating great happiness) to the very downturned (indicating unhappiness) (Fig.2). Researchers asked children to value their happiness as "most of the time".

[insert figure.2 here]

The Face scale - mothers report.

Before the questionnaire for mothers' session, a procedure was implemented, sending enveloped invitation to parents. These envelopes were given to parents through their children. Inside the envelopes, there was a letter from the school attached that invited to attend a session

HAPPINESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN

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4 for questionnaire filling. This study required mothers to recognize face scales. Mothers were
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6 asked to give ratings as to what the level of their children's happiness was. These pictures were
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8 graded from the happiest to the least happy.
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Pre-testing

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15 There was a need to have pre-testing to examine external judgement on the questionnaire
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17 and face scale prior to its distribution to the intended children. The pilot study involved 60
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19 children and 60 mothers who represented 20 ethnic categories. Besides, kindergarten teachers
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21 were also involved as professional expert in checking the questionnaire and the face scale. This
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23 external judgement is meant to identify any possible problem the children might faced while
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25 responding to the questions asked. Teachers were considered as the best people to provide input
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27 as they were professionals who worked and actively involved in children's day to day life. The
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29 teachers also involved to represent all ethnicity (two for each ethnic group) in the whole process
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31 of test design and trial. Once the test was tried on some children, a discussion with those teachers
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33 would ensue; related to problems experienced by the children while trying to answer the research
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35 question and give response to face scale. Their suggestions had been taken into account.
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41 The pilot study included reliability test for face scale. Since the face scale used a single item
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43 measure, test-retest was needed to evaluate the reability of its instrument. After the children
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45 filled out the face scale, the reliability of the face scale was examined. The reliability was
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47 acceptable with Cronbach's Alpha is 0.833. Next, mothers filled out the face scale by
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49 recognizing their children happiness of almost the time. The reliability of the face scale was
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51 acceptable with Alpha Cronbach is 0.901. Both displayed the degree to which the response were
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53 consistent or stable over time (Pranoto & Hong, unpublished manuscript).
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HAPPINESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN

Ethical consideration

The researcher asked for permission from the school principals of eight public kindergartens in Bandung, Yogyakarta, and Jakarta, prior to data collection. After permission was granted, the researcher (YKSP) gave study information in written to parents together with invitation to attend parent meeting at school.

During parent meeting, the researcher gave information about the study and gave opportunity for parents to ask questions and make decisions to join the study and also gave consent in written for their children to participate in the study as well. Children, under the consent of their parents, were involved. In the interview session, the researcher gave a brief explanation regarding to the study conducted.

Data analysis

The Chi-square analysis was used to test response distribution of children and mothers on happiness. Further, the Spearman's rho analysis was used to test the agreement between children and mothers data on children's happiness based on age, gender, and ethnicity perspective.

Results and discussion

The study aimed to describe happiness from the perspective of children and mothers and to investigate whether parents and their children reported an agreement of response upon children's happiness. The merit of this research is that it involved children as active participants and parents as second participants.

The Spearman's rho analysis showed discrepancies of response between Indonesian mothers and children on happiness. This happened either in the category of ethnic and children's

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4 age. The frequency of distribution showed that most children reported happiness at level 1 which
5 means very happy, whereas mothers mostly reported happiness at level 2 which means happy.
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Children and mothers report on happiness

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15 Based on table below, Indonesian mothers tend to report lower level of children
16 happiness compare to child self report.
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20 [insert table. 1 here]
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23 [insert table. 2 here]
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26 [insert table. 3 here]
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29 [insert table. 4 here]
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32 This result is in contrast to previous studies result. One of them is the finding of
33 Lagattuta, et.al (2012) that tries to identify the relationship of reports from both informants
34 (children age 4-11 and their mothers) on (optimism) and worries. Their finding showed that
35 parents reported higher level of optimism and lower level of worries. This was incompatible with
36 what their children said. Others previous study result revealed there was a trend of study results
37 leading to disagreement among respondents especially in studies involving children under the
38 age of 7 years (e.g., Durbin & Wilson, 2012; Lagattuta et al., 2012; Youngstrom et al., 1999).
39 The results showed that parents of children under the age of 7 tend to overestimate their child's
40 happiness level when compared to the child's private report.
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HAPPINESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN

Agreement on happiness between Children and Mothers

The result of analysis using the Spearman's rho analysis (see table 1 and 4 above), showed disagreement between daughters and mothers report. Based on that table above, the Spearman's rho test showed that there was not a statistically significant correlation between Indonesian children's self-report and mother's description on children's happiness ($r= 0.091$, $p=.080$). An agreement was found between sons and mothers report ($r=0.195$; $p=.009$).

There were not many researches that specifically revealed correspondence among the informants, meaning on whether parents agree with what their children have reported, in terms of happiness. There are only few studies dedicated to gain reports from both parents and their children on happiness. All these research supported this positive bias. A research by Holder, Coleman, and Wallace (2010) indicated that there was no agreement between reports from parents and those from their children. Parents tend to overrate happiness compared to what their children really feel/experience. Even for the laboratory research using bubbles (which the children play with freely), parents report more happiness compared to what their children actually feel themselves - as described by trained coders (Durbin & Wilson, 2012).

The reason as to why parents overrate the happiness of their 12 year olds or younger children is their egocentric bias that they use as the anchor point to estimate or justify their children's emotions. The effect of egocentric bias should be put into consideration, despite the fact that mothers tend to underrate happiness of their children.

Another study emphasized that parents of children aged 5 or younger were less happy than those who have older children (Nelson et.al, 2014). In reality, parents with younger children have more experiences in which their children are sources of happiness and pride, but they also feel the stress of their negative attitude and the many time consuming chores and confusing situations

HAPPINESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN

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4 that sometimes frustrates or irritate them (Crnic & Low, 2002, p. 243). Hence, Lagattuta et al.
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6 (2012) stated that parents can either be happier or less happy, this was where the bias stems
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8 from.
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10 A research by López-Pérez and Wilson (2015) that investigated agreement between parents
11 and their children aged 12 or younger and also perceptions between them, stresses this bias.
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13 Another research by Durbin and Wilson, (2012) and Lagattuta et al. (2012) confirmed bias in
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15 estimation. There was a clear difference between mothers' estimation and that of the children's
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17 (Durbin & Wilson, 2012). This research, however, was not focused on the life satisfaction of
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19 mothers. Hence, it was not intended to measure egocentric bias. Instead, this would be a
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21 challenge for further research.
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29 *Comparison analysis on ethnic, age, and gender differences*

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31 Overall, this study found disagreement between children and mothers report in view of
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33 ethnic and age differences. From gender point of view, it was mothers and their boys who had
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35 agreement in response on the issue of happiness ($r=0.195$; $p=.009$), not on daughters ($r=0.039$;
36
37 $p=.590$).
38
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40 Gender played a significant role in the level of agreement between parents and children.
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42 Mothers had different expectations for their sons or daughters. Nonetheless, previous studies
43
44 showed no gender differences in the level of agreement between parents and children (Duhig et
45
46 al., 2000; Hughes & Gullone, 2010; Langberg et al., 2010).
47
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49 Gender differences on the level of agreement was perhaps because mothers tend to
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51 recognize boy's emotion expressed better compared to girls, due to an emotional display norm
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53 (Saarni, 1993). Emotional display norm was understood by girls that they learnt to hold back
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HAPPINESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN

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4 emotions. Boys, on the contrary, were allowed to express themselves more. This explained why
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6 mothers know the emotions of their boys better.
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8 Emotional display norm that usually applies to girls prevent them from doing self-retrospect
9
10 and understand emotional changes within themselves. According to Kraemer Measelle, Ablow,
11
12 Essex, Boyce, & Kupfer (2003), self-retrospect and self-monitoring skills were factors that
13
14 influence the level of agreement. This is consistent with what other expert said (i.e. Renouf &
15
16 Kovacs, 1994).
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20 For Indonesian young girls, they experience limited emotional expression as this is against
21
22 the norms for majority in Indonesia, (Garna, 1984). The philosophy of harmonious integration
23
24 prevents any intense feelings of resentment to manifest itself. Less expressive win-win solution
25
26 is the norm in cases of conflicts. This value has seemed to penetrate to the whole Indonesian way
27
28 of life as well (Shiraisi, 1997).
29
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31 Although rare studies examining ethnic differences in socialization of emotions, but it
32
33 appears in all the different groups or ethnic involved in the research. For example, the results of
34
35 study by Markus & Kitayama, (1991) proved that these overt emotional expressions correlated
36
37 with individual orientation on individuality and had character independence as it was owned by
38
39 people of European American in the United States, when compared to the individual-oriented
40
41 collectivist or family orientation in which the expression of emotions tend to be suppressed.
42
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45 Some of the literature review as submitted by Dunsmore and Halberstadt (1997) and
46
47 Eisenberg et al., (1998) emphasized the importance of parental emotion beliefs affect emotion
48
49 socialization practices. Wong, Diener, & Isabella, (2008) in his research indicated that parents
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51 who accepted and appreciated her children emotions tended to support on display negative
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53 emotions, and parents tended to treat their children less hostile or dismissive response to the
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HAPPINESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN

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4 negative emotions of children. In fact, Halberstadt, Thompson, Parker, & Dunsmore, (2008)
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6 found that these types of parents who preferred to discuss any event occurred with the child
7
8 could potentially trigger negative emotions. Similarly, research by Leerkers (2010) found that
9
10 mothers who had positive beliefs about the importance of negative emotions in the infant, tended
11
12 to be sensitive to the child's condition, especially when they were in distressed conditions.
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15 In Indonesian setting, mothers tend to accept emotional expression of sons than daughter
16
17 might because of the cultural values that have been believed. In Indonesian culture, the position
18
19 of the wife (mother) is lower than husband. In Indonesia, a wife must respect the man.
20
21 Koentjaraningrat (1994) states that a wife must "respect", showing respect for her husband.
22
23 Based on the study Liliani (2000) indicates that even in modern women still found that women
24
25 still have an obligation to please her husband, obedient and submissive to the husband's orders.
26
27 The value which a wife believes is manifested in her role as a mother and how she build
28
29 relationship with her children. Mothers tend to accept and appreciate emotions of sons than
30
31 daughters, because of the value of sons within patriarchal society is higher than daughters.
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Conclusions and implications for research

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41 The Spearman's rho analysis showed discrepancies of response between Indonesian
42
43 mothers and children on happiness. Agreement was found only between mothers and sons. The
44
45 frequency of distribution showed that most children reported happiness at level 1 which means
46
47 very happy, whereas mothers mostly reported happiness at level 2 which means happy.
48
49 Practically, the findings of this study can help parents, social workers and education
50
51 professionals, researchers in the field of educational and children's development to develop
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HAPPINESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN

parenting program and seminar to educate mothers to build better communication with their daughters.

Future researchers should consider involving mothers and fathers at the same time, in order to get better portrayal of how fathers-children and mother-children agreement or disagreement look like. This measure has been earlier attempted by Treutler and Epkins (2003) who revealed that there was a difference in the level of agreement between children with their mothers and children with their fathers.

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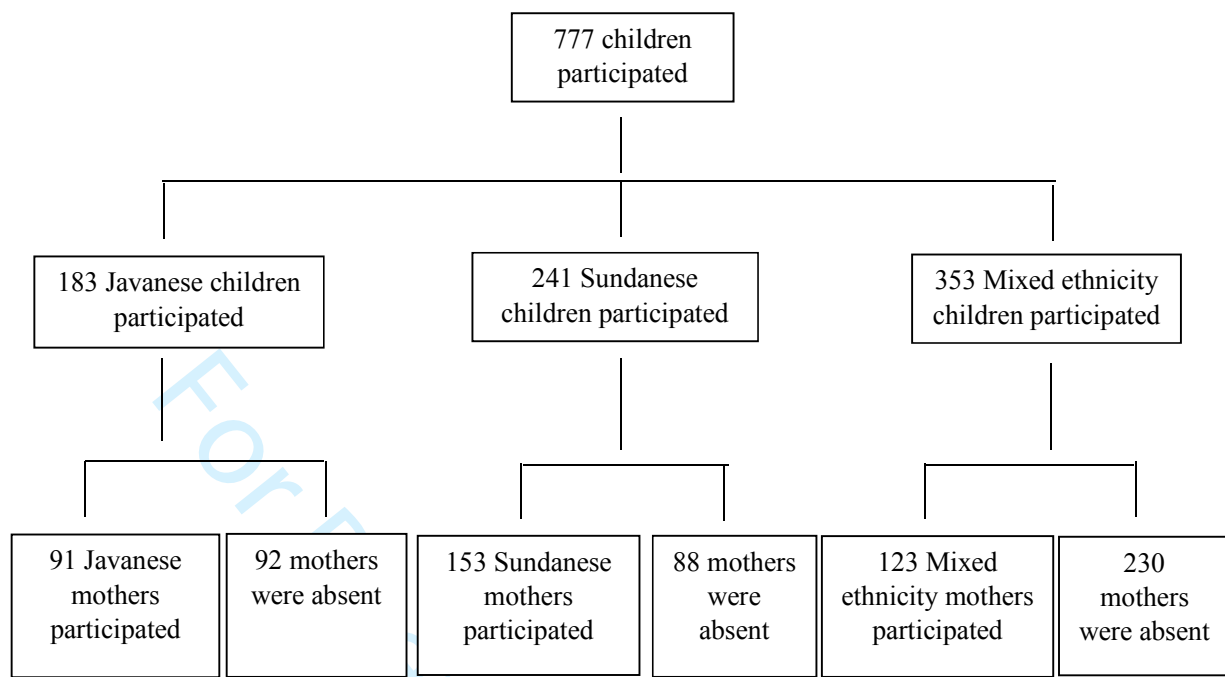


Figure 1. Flowchart of participants

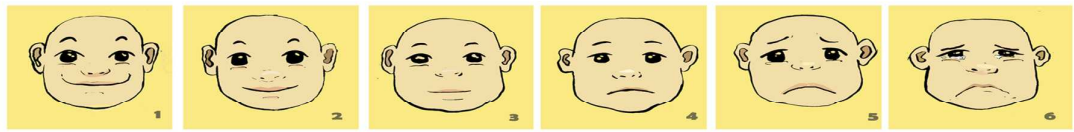


Figure 2. A Modified Face scale.

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Table. 1 Children and mother's report of children's happiness

Level of Happiness	Child	Mother	r [p value]
	n=777	n=367	
	f(%)	f(%)	
1	559 (71.9)	143 (39.0)	n.s
2	147 (18.9)	180 (49.0)	
3	22 (2.8)	39 (10.6)	
4	4 (.5)	1 (.3)	
5	7 (.9)	4 (1.1)	
6	38 (4.9)	-	

Note.

Chi-square is applied. In each cell, the first number is the frequency of level chosen followed by percentage in the bracket.

Spearman's rho is applied, significant p value < 0.05

Table. 1 Children's and mother's report of children's happiness at different ethnic

Level of Happiness	Javanese			Sundanese			Mixed ethnicity		
	Child n=183	Mother n=91	r	Child n=241	Mother n=153	r	Child n=353	Mother n=123	r
	f(%)	f(%)	[p]	f(%)	f(%)	[p]	f(%)	f(%)	[p]
1	140 (76.5)	26 (28.6)		154 (63.9)	53 (34.6)		265 (75.1)	64 (52.0)	
2	33 (18.0)	46 (50.5)		53 (22.0)	84 (54.9)		61 (17.3)	50 (40.7)	
3	3 (1.6)	18 (19.8)		9 (3.7)	14 (9.2)		10 (2.8)	7 (5.7)	
4	1 (.5)	-	n.s	1 (.4)	1 (.7)	n.s	2 (.6)	-	n.s
5	-	1 (1.1)		5 (2.1)	1 (.7)		2 (.6)	2 (1.6)	
6	6 (3.3)	-		19 (7.9)	-		13 (3.7)	-	

Note.

Chi-square is applied. In each cell, the first number is the frequency of level chosen followed by percentage in the bracket.

Spearman's rho is applied, significant p value < 0.05

Table. 3 Children's and mother's report of children's happiness at different age

Level of Happiness	Age 4			Age 5			Age 6		
	Child n=139	Mother n=82	r [p]	Child n=390	Mother n=186	r [p]	Child n=248	Mother n=99	r [p]
	f(%)	f(%)		f(%)	f(%)		f(%)	f(%)	
1	98 (70.5)	36 (43.9)		290 (74.4)	72 (38.7)		171 (69)	35 (35.4)	
2	25 (18)	35 (42.7)		66 (16.9)	91 (48.9)		56 (22.6)	54 (54.5)	
3	7 (5)	9 (11.0)	n.s	8 (2.1)	22 (11.8)	n.s	7 (2.8)	8 (8.1)	n.s
4	2 (1.4)	-		1 (.3)	1 (.5)		1 (.4)	-	
5	1 (.7)	1 (2.4)		2 (.5)	-		4 (1.6)	2 (2.0)	
6	6 (4.3)	-		23 (5.9)	-		9 (3.6)	-	

Note.

Chi-square is applied. In each cell, the first number is the frequency of level chosen followed by percentage in the bracket.

Spearman's rho is applied, significant p value < 0.05

Table. 2 Children's and mother's report of children's happiness at different gender

Level of Happiness	Boys			Girls		
	child	mother	r [p]	child	mother	r [p]
	n=381 f(%)	n=176 f(%)		n=396 f(%)	n=191 f(%)	
1	298 (78.2)	62 (35.2)	0.1950 [0.0095]	261 (65.9)	81 (42.4)	n.s
2	51 (13.4)	61 (51.7)		96 (24.2)	89 (46.6)	
3	11 (2.9)	20 (11.4)		11 (2.8)	19 (9.9)	
4	2 (.5)	-		2 (.5)	1 (.5)	
5	2 (.5)	3 (1.7)		5 (1.3)	1 (.5)	
6	17 (4.5)	-		21 (5.3)	-	

Note.

Chi-square is applied. In each cell, the first number is the frequency of level chosen followed by percentage in the bracket.

Spearman's rho is applied, significant p value < 0.05



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Cc: GECD-production@journals.tandf.co.uk, correctonline-net@novatechset.com

Manuscript Title : Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting
Manuscript DOI : 10.1080/03004430.2018.1461094
Journal : Early Child Development and Care

Dear **yuli kurniawati sugiyo pranoto**,

I am pleased to inform you that your proofs are now available for review using the Taylor & Francis online proofing system:

http://editgenie.novatechset.com/correctool/center?page=TANDF&journalId=GECD&articleId=GECD1461094&file_id=TandF201804041634241297

Please submit your corrections by **06-04-2018**, to avoid delay to publication.

Corrections must be limited to answers to the Author Queries, typographical and essential corrections only.

After we have received your corrections and Author Publishing Agreement, your article will be corrected and published online within 10 working days.

The DOI of your paper is: **10.1080/03004430.2018.1461094**. Once your article has published online, it will be available at the following permanent link: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03004430.2018.1461094>.

If you have any questions, please contact me using the details below and I will be pleased to assist.

Thank you,

Shruthi Shankar

Taylor & Francis Group

Email: GECD-production@journals.tandf.co.uk



Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id>

TandF : Author corrections submitted for Manuscript ID: GECD 1461094

EG TANDF <eg_tandf@novatechset.com>

Thu, Apr 5, 2018 at 10:18 AM

To: yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id

Cc: "GECD-production@journals.tandf.co.uk" <GECD-production@journals.tandf.co.uk>

Manuscript Title : Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting
Manuscript DOI : 10.1080/03004430.2018.1461094
Journal : Early Child Development and Care
Date proof corrections submitted : 05-04-2018 03:22:16

Dear **yuli kurniawati sugiyo pranoto**,

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We would be grateful if you could answer this very short questionnaire to provide feedback on how you found the online proofing process. It should take about 1-2 minutes to complete:
<http://www.surveygizmo.eu/s3/90026339/Taylor-Francis-Online-Correction-Tool-T>

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,
Taylor & Francis Online Proofing Team



Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id>

GECD 1461094 - Query on proof corrections #TrackingId:792892

GECD-production@journals.tandf.co.uk <GECD-production@journals.tandf.co.uk>

Wed, Apr 18, 2018 at 5:31 PM

To: yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id

Dear Yuli,

Thank you for returning the proof corrections of your paper.

I have gone through your proof corrections with care and I would like to seek your assistance on the below queries to avoid further delay in publication of your article.

1. Please can you provide a short bio of the author of yourself Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto. We need to present a short bio of all authors in the paper.

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Many thanks and best wishes,
Shruthi

*Shruthi Shankar (Ms.)
Journal Production Team
Taylor and Francis Publishing Group*

Early Child Development And Care

From: eg_tandf@novatechset.com
Sent: 05-04-2018 04:18
To: eg_tandf@novatechset.com, yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id
Cc:
Subject: TandF : Author corrections submitted for Manuscript ID: GECD 1461094

Manuscript Title	:	Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting
Manuscript DOI	:	10.1080/03004430.2018.1461094
Journal	:	Early Child Development and Care
Date proof corrections submitted	:	05-04-2018 03:22:16

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Thank you.

Yours sincerely,
Taylor & Francis Online Proofing Team



Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyono Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id>

Routledge author update: congratulations, your article is published!

info@tandfonline.com <info@tandfonline.com>
Reply-To: noreply@tandfonline.com
To: yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id

Fri, Apr 20, 2018 at 7:44 PM

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Dear Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyono Pranoto,

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[Happiness from the perspective of mother and children: Indonesian setting](#)

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Next steps

We'll be in touch as soon as your article is assigned to the latest issue of *Early Child Development and Care*, but if you've any queries in the interim don't hesitate to get in touch via authorqueries@tandf.co.uk.

Kind regards,

Author Services team

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Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto <yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id>

Taylor & Francis Author Survey

cats@taylorandfrancis.com <cats@taylorandfrancis.com>

Sat, May 12, 2018 at 12:20 PM

Reply-To: cats@taylorandfrancis.com

To: yuli.kurniawati.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id

Dear yuli kurniawati sugiyo pranoto,

You have been sent this email because your article 'Happiness from the Perspective of Mother and Children: Indonesian Setting' has recently been published online in the journal *Early Child Development and Care*.

We would be grateful if you could spare a little of your time to answer our author survey. The questionnaire should take about 10 - 15 minutes to complete and respondents who complete the questionnaire will be eligible to enter a quarterly prize draw to win a US \$100 Amazon voucher. We use responses to this survey to monitor and improve our service to authors.

To complete the survey please go to the following address:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/TandFAuthorSurvey-41S-Q2-2018>

or cut and paste it into your browser. Even if you have completed the survey recently for a *different* article we would be grateful if you could answer it again for the article above as we believe that each experience can be different.

If you would like us to be able to identify the article your response refers to, please copy the manuscript ID below and paste it into the survey when requested:

Manuscript ID: 1461094

This enables us to follow up on any issues you raise regarding your experience of publishing your article.

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Many thanks in advance for taking the time to complete this survey.

Kind regards,

Research Department
Taylor & Francis Group

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