

The Influence of Economic Pressure, Social Capital, and Coping Strategies on Fishers's Family Well-being

Rapida Djakiman^{1,2,*}, Euis Sunarti³, Diah Krisnatuti³

¹Master Program of Family Science and Child Development, Department of Family and Consumer Science, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, Jl. Kamper, IPB Dramaga Campus, Bogor, West Java 16880, Indonesia

²BKKBN Representative Maluku Province, Laksdya Leo Wattimena street, Negeri Lama, Baguala Sub-district, Ambon City 9732, Maluku

³Departement of Family and Consumer Sciences, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, Jl. Kamper, IPB Dramaga Campus, Bogor, West Java 16880, Indonesia

*) Corresponding author: rafidadjakiman90@gmail.com

Abstract

Fish families are vulnerable to poverty. The vulnerability of fishermen's families leads to economic pressure that can reduce family well-being. This study aimed to analyze the influence of economic pressure, social capital, and coping strategies on the well-being of fishers. This cross-sectional study was conducted in the Aru Islands Regency, Maluku Province, Japan. The sample consisted of 50 skipper fisher families and 50 laborer families. Sampling was performed using snowball sampling. The data were processed using descriptive tests, independent sample t-tests, and structural equation modeling (SEM) tests. This research revealed that labor fisher families' economic pressures were higher than those of skipper fisher families. The social capital of skippers and laborers was classified as a low category. The coping strategies of the skipper and laborer fisher families were classified as in the moderate category. The well-being of skipper fisher families was higher than that of labor-fisher families. Economic pressure has a direct negative influence on fishers' well-being. Social capital has a direct negative influence on fishers' well-being. The research implication is that the well-being of a fisher's family can be increased by increasing social capital.

Keywords: coping strategy, economic pressure, family well-being, fisher, social capital

Abstrak

Keluarga nelayan rentan terhadap segala jenis situasi kemiskinan. Kerentanan yang dihadapi keluarga nelayan menimbulkan tekanan ekonomi yang berdampak pada menurunnya kesejahteraan keluarga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh tekanan ekonomi, modal sosial, dan strategi koping terhadap kesejahteraan keluarga nelayan. Penelitian menggunakan desain *cross sectional study* dan dilakukan di Kabupaten Kepulauan Aru Provinsi Maluku. Sampel terdiri dari 50 nelayan juragan dan 50 nelayan buruh. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan menggunakan teknik *snowball sampling*. Data diolah menggunakan uji deskriptif, uji beda *independent sample t-test*, dan uji pengaruh menggunakan model persamaan struktural (SEM). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tekanan ekonomi keluarga nelayan buruh lebih tinggi dibandingkan keluarga nelayan juragan. Modal sosial keluarga nelayan juragan dan buruh terkategori rendah. Strategi koping keluarga nelayan juragan dan buruh terkategori sedang. Kesejahteraan keluarga nelayan juragan lebih tinggi dibandingkan keluarga nelayan buruh. Tekanan ekonomi berpengaruh negatif secara langsung terhadap kesejahteraan keluarga. Modal sosial berpengaruh positif secara langsung terhadap kesejahteraan keluarga. Implikasi penelitian adalah kesejahteraan keluarga nelayan dapat ditingkatkan dengan cara meningkatkan modal sosial keluarga.

Kata kunci: kesejahteraan keluarga, modal sosial, nelayan, strategi koping, tekanan ekonomi

Introduction

As one of the largest archipelagic nations in the world, Indonesia has high fishery resources and marine biodiversity. The abundance of fish resources should increase the income of fishers. However, Retnowati (2011) reported that, from an economic point of view, fishers' catch is far from adequate to make ends meet. This is due to a lack of social capital, pressure from capital owners, unfair profit-share systems, non-transparent fish auctions, and fishers having no authority to enforce the rules. In addition to social and economic factors, fishers' poverty is also caused by a high dependence on marine resources, which depends on the season. Their businesses, which depend on natural conditions, have made them have no fixed income and are vulnerable in their economy (Yuniarti & Sukarniati, 2021). Uncertain livelihoods and income changes experienced by fishers affect the fulfillment of family needs.

According to Elder et al. (1992), job instability and changes in income cause fisher families to feel economic pressure. Economic pressure refers to the inability of families to meet their needs for food, clothing, shelter, health, and education. The economic pressure felt by families can have an impact on their well-being (Sunarti, 2018). According to Puspitawati et al. (2019), most fishermen in Indonesia have a low level of well-being. Fisher families still have limitations in meeting economic, social, and other standards.

The efforts of fishermen's families to improve their well-being depend on access to multiple capital assets (Salas et al., 2011). Social capital is one of the most substantial factors in households managing crises and decreasing their vulnerabilities (Lomboy et al., 2019). When faced with difficult or famine conditions, fishers usually use their social relationships involving individuals or more, who will then form social networks (Wibowo & Satria, 2015). In response to crises, social capital networks allow families to easily access information, assistance, financial resources, and emotional and psychological support (Aldrich & Meyer, 2015).

Although social capital networks can be an essential source for solving problems, not all families can access informal networks that can provide financial support. The fragility of informal networks is high for low-income families because they are excluded from family support, kinship, or community-based support systems owing to a lack of assets (Jordan, 2015). Social capital has not played a significant role in the livelihood of fisher families because they have limited access to economic and social community institutions (Triyanti & Firdaus, 2016).

In vulnerable situations, fisher families create multiple coping strategies to meet family needs. Most fisher families have to 7-13 coping strategies. When fishers have less income, their coping strategies diversify the food eaten or borrow money and rice from their neighbors (Muflikhati & Hernawati, 2016). In addition to these coping strategies, fishers use natural capital to overcome crises because of their limited ability to mitigate the negative impacts of crises and stresses arising from limited resources. Economic pressures force fishers into unsustainable fishing practices to meet short- and long-term needs (Lomboy et al., 2019).

This study examines the factors that influence the well-being of fisher families so that more comprehensive information can be produced to improve the well-being of fisher families. In general, this study aimed to analyze the influence of economic pressure, social capital, and coping strategies on the well-being of fisher families. This study also analyzes the differences in various research variables between skipper fisher families and laborers.

Methods

Participants

This cross-sectional study was conducted in the Aru Islands Regency, Maluku Province. The populations were families of fishers. The sample comprised 100 fisher families, consisting of 50 skipper fisher families (fishers who operate and have control over boats or fishing gear) and 50 labor fisher families (fishers who work to catch fish and earn wages based on sales profit sharing). Non-probability sampling was performed using snowball sampling. Data were gathered from July to September 2022 using interviews and questionnaires.

Measurement

Economic pressure is a condition in which families experience a limitation in meeting needs, which brings pressure (stress) to families due to a lack of economic resources and management (Sunarti, 2021). Economic pressures were measured using a Sunarti (2021) questionnaire of objective and subjective economic pressures. The objective economic pressures consisted of nine indicators, with scores ranging from 0 to 18. The Cronbach's alpha value of objective economic pressure was 0.535, and subjective economic pressures consisted of ten indicators with values ranging from 1 to 7 with Cronbach's alpha value of 0.079.

Putnam (1993) defined social capital as a feature of social organizations, such as networks, norms, and trust. Social networks allow for communication and coordination, fostering mutual trust and strengthening the norms regarding the obligation to help each other. Social capital was measured using a questionnaire modified from Grootaert et al. (2004) Cronbach's alpha value of 0.873. The following four dimensions of social capital were measured: associations, networks, trust, and solidarity. The total number of statements of all dimensions was 16 and measured using a four-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= agree, 4= strongly agree).

According to Deb and Haque (2016), coping is a process or strategy and a collection of actions implemented through a learning process when facing difficulties. In this study, coping strategies were divided into two categories: economic and social-psychological coping strategies. Questionnaires on economic coping strategies were adapted from the Financial Coping Strategies 1994-5 (Caplan & Schooler, 2007), which consisted of emotion-focused and problem-focused financial coping. The questionnaire consisted of eight problems, and we scored four points on a Likert scale (1= always, 2= sometimes, 3= rarely, 4= never). The questionnaire on social psychology was modified from Folkman et al. (1986) and divided into emotion-focused and problem-focused questions. The questionnaire was scored on points using the Likert scale (1= always, 2= sometimes, 3= rarely, and 4= never). Cronbach's alpha for the coping strategy variable was 0.582.

Family well-being is a condition resulting from a family's ability to meet basic and developmental needs. Family well-being was measured based on objective and subjective well-being (Sunarti, 2021). The questionnaire was administered as follows Sunarti (2021). The questionnaire on objective well-being consisted of ten statements; if the answer was "yes," it scored 1, and if the answer was "no," it was scored 0. Cronbach's alpha for objective well-being was 0.695. The subjective well-being questionnaire consisted of 30 statements measured on a scale of 1 to 7. Cronbach's alpha for subjective well-being was 0.951.

Analysis

Data analysis was performed descriptively and inferentially. The obtained data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel, the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 26, and Smart Partial Least Square (Smart PLS). Family characteristics, economic pressures, social capital, coping strategies, and family well-being were descriptively analyzed. Data from each variable were scored individually, and the total score was transformed into an index score that was grouped into three categories: i.e. low, <60, moderate 60-79, and high, ≥ 80 (Sunarti et al., 2005).

The inferential analysis used an independent sample t-test and a significant difference test using Smart PLS. The test was used to identify the score differences between the skipper and labor-fisher families. The testing hypothesis was used to analyze the direct or indirect influence of family characteristics, economic pressures, social capital, and coping strategies on the well-being of skippers and labor-fisher families.

Findings

Family Characteristics

The results showed that the average age of skippers and labor fishers was categorized as middle adulthood (41.91 years), while the average age of their wives was categorized as early adulthood (38.51 years). Over three-quarters (75%) of skipper fishers and fourth-fifths (80%) of laborers only had an elementary school education. The average education length of skipper fishers and laborers was 7.34 years. In comparison, the average education duration of their wives was 8.48 years.

The results showed that more than three-quarters (78%) of skipper fishers' wives and fourth-fifth (80%) of labor fishers' wives were unemployed. The results showed that more than half (68%) of skipper fishers were categorized as medium families, and more than half (54%) of laborer fishers were categorized as small families. The size of the families ranged from 2 to 8 persons.

Skippers and laborers had a significant difference in per capita income. The average per capita income of the skipper fishers was IDR 935,158. More than half (57.1%) of skipper fisher families have per capita income and were not categorized as poor, yet almost half (42.9%) had per capita income below the poverty level in the Aru Islands Regency. The results showed that the average per capita of laborers was IDR 436,828. Based on per capita income, the fourth-fifth (80%) of labor-fisher families were categorized as poor, and only 20 percent as not poor.

Economic Pressures

The results showed that objective economic pressure on laborers was higher than that on skipper fishers (Table 1). This is because the per capita income of skipper fishers was higher than that of laborers. Moreover, all skipper fishers also have permanent employment status, no potential job loss, and lower housing costs than laborers. Table 1 shows significant differences between the subjective economic pressures of skippers and laborers. Labor fisher families have a higher perception of subjective economic pressure than skipper fisher families in terms of meeting food needs, paying for education, health, homecare, access to science and information, living skills improvement costs, social costs, recreational costs, social activity costs, and social donation costs.

Table 1. The average index of economic pressures and statistical tests between skipper fisher families and labor fisher families

Economic pressure category	Skipper fisher families	Labor fisher families	p-value
Objective economic pressure	37.42	51.0	0.000**
Subjective economic pressure	54.36	72.92	0.000**

Note: **significant at $p < 0.01$

Social Capital

The results showed that most skipper and labor-fisher families were not involved in local associations. Meanwhile, the average social networks of the skipper and labor-fisher families were also relatively small. When faced with famine, most families receive little support or assistance because of their lack of networks. Table 2 shows the average trust level of the skipper and laborer fisher families categorized as moderate. Based on the interviews, we found that most skipper and labor-fisher families do not entrust their children to be cared for by neighbors when there is an urgent need. Meanwhile, some labor-fisher families were still reluctant to lend their money or valuable things to others. This research also found significant differences in solidarity between skipper and labor-fisher families. It was found that skipper fisher families tend to discuss skipper fisher families in order to improve their economic situation.

Table 2. The average index social capital and statistical test between skipper and labor fisher families

Social capital category	Skipper fisher families	Labor fisher families	p-value
Local association	6.16	6.12	0.991
Network	46.44	44.04	0.423
Trust	61.84	61.48	0.861
Solidarity	72.12	66.50	0.024*

Note: *significant at $p < 0.05$

Coping Strategies

This research found significant differences in coping strategies between skipper and labor-fisher families. Table 3 shows the average index coping strategies between skipper and labor-fisher families focusing on problems categorized as low. Both skipper and labor-fisher families could not control pressure (stress) when it came to financial problems. Moreover, most skipper and labor-fisher families only accept their situation because they feel little can be done.

Table 3 shows that the labor fisher families use more problem-focused economic coping strategies than skipper fisher families, and this was because labor fisher families have more economic pressure than skipper fisher families. So when faced with financial difficulties, most labor fisher families always use strategies to reduce expenses, change food menus, borrow money from friends or relatives, and look for side jobs.

Table 3 shows the average social psychology coping strategy focused on the emotions of skipper fisher families and labor-fisher families categorized as moderate. When faced with problems, most skipper and laborer fisher families discussed the problems with others and prayed to the Almighty. Respondents also stated that they often sympathized with those around them. However, most skipper and labor-fisher families

often avoid being around others when there is a problem. Respondents also chose to sleep longer than usual to avoid thinking about problems.

Table 3. The average index coping strategy and statistical tests between skipper and labor fisher families

Coping strategy category	Skipper fisher family	Labor fisher family	p-value
Economic coping strategy			
Emotion-focused financial coping	57.52	55.14	0.505
Problem-focused financial coping	51.04	60.80	0.007**
Social-psychological coping strategy			
Emotion-focused coping	70.24	65.08	0.034*
Problem-focused coping	71.28	68.28	0.197

Note: *significant at $p < 0.05$; **significant at $p < 0.01$

The results show that the average skipper fisher families and laborer fisher families had a social-psychological coping strategy focused on problems that were categorized as moderate. The results showed that when faced with problems, the skipper and labor-fisher families were often self-critical, asked opinions from others who could be trusted, looked for solutions, and struggled to get what they wanted. Despite this, many skipper and labor-fisher families always hope that a miracle will happen.

Family Well-being

The results showed that the level of objective well-being of skipper fisher families was higher than that of labor-fisher families. Most skipper fisher families eat three times a day with adequate portions of protein in every meal, have a housing density of 8 m²/capita, have healthy home conditions, and can seek treatment health services whenever they are sick. Meanwhile, laborer fisher families had little nutritional needs, housing, inadequate sanitation, and low access to health services.

The results showed that most skipper and labor-fisher families had low subjective well-being. Significant differences existed in all subjective well-being dimensions between the skipper and labor-fisher families. Table 4 shows the average economic subjective well-being of skipper fisher families and laborer fisher families categorized as low. Based on interviews, most skipper and laborer fisher families stated that they were only satisfied with the food consumed, the clothes they had, the conditions of their houses, and the ability to finance their children's education services. However, most skipper and labor-fisher families were dissatisfied with the ability to finance health services, family income, ownership of assets or property, and ownership of savings.

Table 4. The average index well-being and statistical tests between skipper and labor fisher families

Family well-being category	Skipper fisher families	Labor fisher families	p-value
Objective well-being	64.60	31.74	0.001**
Subjective well-being: economic	45.76	31.74	0.000**
Subjective well-being: social	56.92	51.50	0.000**
Subjective well-being: psychological	64.80	59.06	0.000**

Note: **significant at $p < 0.01$

The results showed that the average social subjective well-being index of skipper fisher families and laborer fisher families was categorized as low (Table 4). Most skipper fisher families expressed their satisfaction with handling problems in the family, relationships with neighbors and extended families, and assistance given to others. Meanwhile, most labor-fisher families were dissatisfied with the assistance provided to others, support and assistance from outside the family, and their participation in community activities.

Table 4 shows the average subjective well-being of the psychology of the fishermen's families, which was categorized as moderate, while the labor-fisher families were categorized as low. The interview results showed that most skipper-fisher families were satisfied with their roles in extended families and broader communities. In comparison, labor-fisher families were only satisfied with the implementation of their daily worship, behavior, and achievement of their family members, their roles as parents, extended families, and broader communities.

The Influence of Economic Pressure, Social Capital, and Coping Strategies on Fishers' Family Well-being

The results of family characteristics, economic pressure, social capital, and coping strategy tests on fishers' family well-being showed that the academic competency of the husband and wife and income per capita ($\beta=-0.368$, $t>1.96$) had a direct negative effect on objective economic pressure (Figure 1). This value explains why the higher the academic level of the couple and the higher the income per capita, the lower the objective economic pressure the family perceives.

The results of the test also showed that the couple's academic level and income per capita ($\beta=-0.368$, $t>1.96$) had a direct negative effect on subjective economic pressure (Picture 1). This explains why the higher the academic level of the couple and the higher the income per capita, the lower the subjective economic pressure on the family. Table 1 shows that the academic level of the couple and income per capita ($\beta=0.289$, $t>1.96$) had a direct positive effect on social capital, explaining that the higher the couple's academic level, the higher the social capital possessed by the family.

Other findings from the influence test show that social capital ($\beta=-0.023$, $t>1.96$) has a direct negative effect on objective economic pressure. Social capital ($\beta=0.528$, $t>1.96$) had a direct positive effect on family coping strategies. The result of the social capital influence model on coping strategy showed an *R-Square* value of 0.083, which means that the model explains 8.3 percent of the variable influencing coping strategy, while the remaining 91.7 percent is influenced by other variables beyond this research (Figure 1).

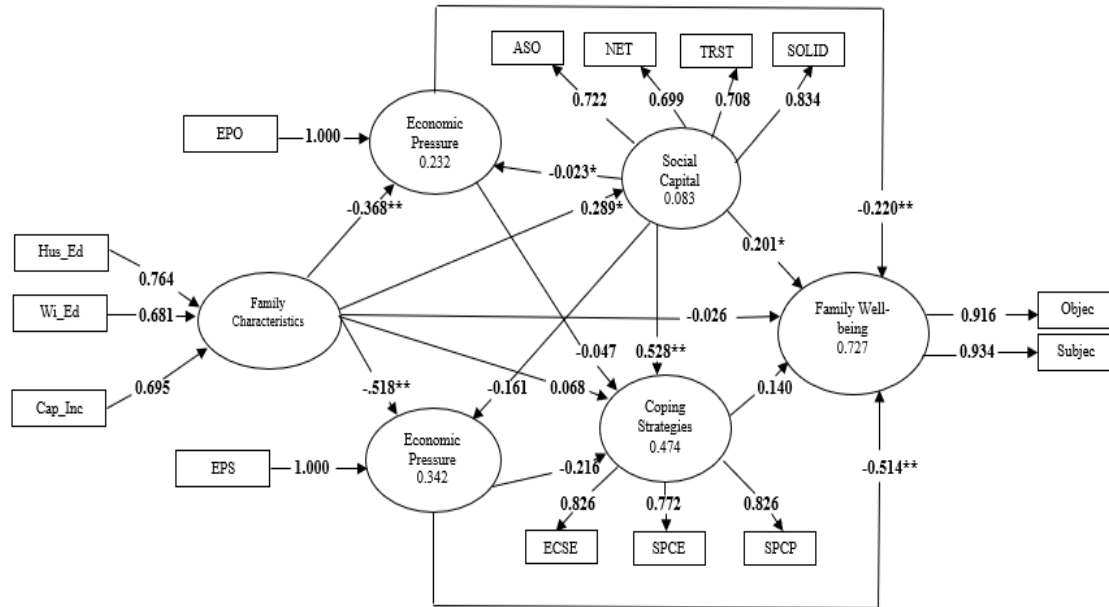


Figure 1. The final model of the influence of economic pressure, social capital, and coping strategies on fishers' family well-being

The results of the influence test showed that objective economic pressure ($\beta = -0.220$, $t > 1.96$) and subjective economic pressure ($\beta = -0.514$, $t > 1.96$) had direct negative effects on family well-being (Figure 1). The higher the economic pressure the family perceives, the lower the family's well-being. Meanwhile, the social capital variable ($\beta = 0.201$, $t > 1.96$) had a positive effect on family well-being, explaining that the higher the ownership of social capital, the higher the family well-being (Figure 1).

Table 5. Effect of family characteristics, economic pressure, social capital, and coping strategies on fisher family well-being

Category	Family well-being					
	IE through					TE
	DE	OEP	SEP	SC	CS	
Family characteristics	-0.026	-	-	0.494**	0.010	0.467**
Objective economic pressure	-0.220**	-	-	-	-0.007	-0.227**
Subjective economic pressure	-0.514**	-	-	-	-0.030	-0.544**
Social capital	0.201**	-	-	0.212**	-	0.413**
Coping strategies	0.140	-	-	-	-	0.140
R ²					0.727	
Adj. R ²					0.713	
N					100	

Note: ** significant at $t > 1.96$; DE: Direct Effect; OEP: Objective Economic Pressure; SEP: Subjective Economic Pressure; IE: Indirect Effect; SC: Social Capital; CS: Coping Strategies; TE: Total Effect

The results of the indirect effect analysis showed that the academic competency of the husband and wife and income per capita ($\beta = -0.494$, $t > 1.96$) had an indirect positive effect on family well-being through social capital (Table 5). This explains why the higher the academic level of the couple and the higher the income per capita, the higher the social capital of the family. This influences an increase in family well-being. The result of *Smart PLS* analysis related to the effect of the model on family characteristics, economic pressure, social capital, and coping strategy on fishers' family well-being showed an R-

Square value of 0.727, which means that 72.7 percent of the variables in the model influenced family well-being, and other variables beyond this research influenced the remaining 27.3 percent.

Discussion

This research shows that almost half of the skipper fisher families and four-fifths of the laborer fisher families have an income per capita below the poverty line. According to Conger et al. (2002), low income per capita directly affects the economic pressure perceived by the family. The results show a significant distinction between the economic pressure perceived by skipper fisher families and labor fisher families.

Labor fisher families risk losing their jobs, having no savings, and obtaining smaller incomes compared to expenditure. These affect the troubling perspective perceived by the labor-fisher families in fulfilling the family's basic needs. According to Widihastuti and Rosyidah (2018), the profit-share system enforced by the skipper fisher to the labor fisher affects the fulfillment of the fisher's life necessities. Firzan and Erawan (2020) explain that the profit-share system makes the fisher's income depend on the catch of fish. Labor fishers obtain the last earnings from the profit-share system because of limited skills and labor in fish catching. Low earnings make it difficult for labor to fulfill the increasing necessities of life.

Based on the research results, there is a skipper fisher family that has a relatively similar condition to the labor fisher family due to unstable profitability from the catch. This finding is similar to Sunarti et al. (2011), stating that there are still skipper fishers, who are categorized in a very poor state for all seasons, as skipper fishers spend mostly on maintaining the assets and taking the loss risk if the fishing cost is higher than the profit obtained. Faletahan, Mauludin, and Hakim (2022) stated that most of the income of the skipper fisher family is used to repay debt to the capital provider.

The effort of fishers to handle economic issues is to develop social relationships (Sinaga et al., 2015). Similar to financial capital, social capital is considered a resource or currency that can be utilized during difficult times (Frank et al., 2014). The research results show that most skipper and labor-fisher families possess low social capital. Low possession of social capital among fisher families is visible from the participation of skipper and labor-fisher families in the local association. Most of the respondents in the study were not involved in any local association. Family participation in any association or social group may improve family social networks. As stated by Kabbaro and Yuliati (2014) the fact that the more organizations or social groups followed, the more family social networks as a consequence. Sunarti and Fitriani (2010) high fishing activity makes it difficult for fishermen to attend local association meetings or make decisions.

The results also show a low possession of social networks by the skipper and laborer fisher families. Most skipper fisher families only utilize the social relationship with the boss, while the laborer fisher families mostly utilize only the social relationship with the skipper to receive any support required. This finding is in line with the result of Putri (2020), explaining that the laborer originally depended on the skipper fisher as a social assurance. During the famine season, the laborer owes the skipper fisher to fulfill the life necessities of the family. Meanwhile, skipper fishers rely on their bosses or capital owners. According to Sinaga et al. (2015), the skippers and fishers rely on the capital owner during fishing activities and economic crises.

Another crucial component of social capital is trust, as existence implies what an individual is doing. Santoso (2020) stated that mutual trust makes beneficial transactions in a good manner. In these findings, more than half of the trust levels in skipper and labor-fisher families were moderate. However, Putnam et al. (1993) the higher the trust level in the community, the higher the probability of cooperation. The feeling of mutual trust strengthens norms to help each other. This research found that the solidarity level of skipper and labor-fisher families was categorized as moderate. Both skipper and laborer fisher families appreciate the norms and values to help each other and work together for society's interests. However, in the last six months, fisher families have said that they have never done something in society for the sake of common interest. Ardiyansah et al. (2022) Two factors hindering fishing communities' social solidarity are modernization and materialism. The emergence of modernization resulted in social changes, which affected the social solidarity of fishers during the famine. In addition, the social and economic demands of the family are heavy, making fishing communities more concerned with personal interests.

The research findings show that the academic level of the couple and income per capita has a direct positive impact on social capital. This is in line with the research of Okviyanto and Syafitri (2021), stating that at a high academic level, the individual will be given a bigger opportunity to participate in an association and have more social networks. Moreover, a higher academic level, trust level, tolerance, and collective actions were performed. In addition, income also contributes to the increase in social capital, in which a higher income increases the trust level and tolerance.

During a crisis, the family requires coping strategies to maintain their well-being (Muflikhati & Hernawati, 2016). Research shows that the coping strategy efforts carried out by fisher families are in the moderate category. Deb and Haque (2016), Coping actions evolve gradually, and are based on economic conditions and capabilities. Based on the research results, it is known that laborer fisher families mostly use an economic coping strategy that focuses on the problem when compared to skipper fisher families. Most labor-fisher families are making an effort to reduce expenditure, change food menus, and look for a side job when facing financial difficulties. Meanwhile, skipper fisher families selling assets mostly use the problem-focused economic coping strategy. This is in line with research by Yuniarti and Sukarniati (2021), stating that when the fisher is not fishing, there are two types of coping strategies: i.e., passive coping strategy (reducing spending, consuming more affordable food) and active coping strategy (looking for a side job, selling assets). Johan et al. (2013) also stated that when income decreases, fisher families often adopt a coping strategy to reduce expenditure rather than increase income.

Social capital influences the coping strategies of skipper and labor-fisher families. The more social capital possessed, the more coping strategies were implemented. Mpanje et al. (2022) The form of social capital available to the family determines how far the family chooses the coping strategy to implement. Families that have a strong connection to other parts of the family, relatives, friends, and neighbors can adapt to shock and pressure. Interaction at the level of family, friends, and neighborhood is important in helping the family handle stress and survive when needed.

Well-being concepts are closely related to the basic needs of humans, and someone or a family is categorized as prosper if the basic needs are fully fulfilled. Family well-being is based on two aspects: objective and subjective well-being. Objective well-being is measured by physical-economic, social, and psychological factors, while subjective

well-being is an internal subjective experience of each individual (Sunarti, 2021). Based on the research results, it is known that skipper fisher families are more prosperous than labor fisher families. This means that skipper fisher families are good enough to meet the needs of the family, while laborer fisher families still cannot fully fulfill the needs of the family. According to Wafi et al. (2019), fishers who have a higher level of well-being have a higher income and expenditure, especially the monthly expenditure per capita for non-food needs.

Both skipper and labor-fisher families have a low level of subjective well-being. The low subjective well-being of fisher families is visible from the lack of family satisfaction with income, asset possession, and savings, which later affects dissatisfaction with the fulfillment of basic family needs. In addition, fisher families are not satisfied with their participation in society and the support given or received from others. Lack of satisfaction is also visible in the role of a large family and as a part of society. Dewi and Ginanjar (2019) state that family members are categorized as prosperous if they feel satisfaction in the relationship, financial stability, or health. Zabriskie and Ward (2013) explained that families with a higher functional level of family, good family communication, and satisfaction in spare time involvement in the family have a higher satisfaction with life.

This study found that economic pressure hurts family well-being. The high economic pressure felt by fishermen's families has an impact on decreasing family well-being. Families Shim et al. (2017) facing economic difficulties have lower life satisfaction. Economic difficulties, likely low income, job instability, and other negative financial phenomena cause economic pressure on couples. The higher and more consistent the economic pressure on the couple, the higher the risk of the couple suffering any emotional pressure, such as depression or anger issues (Conger et al., 2010), which later results in a decrease in marital satisfaction and life as a whole (Hardie et al., 2014).

The influence test results showed that social capital had a direct positive effect on family well-being. This is in line with the research of Kabbaro and Yuliati (2014), explaining that the increase in social networks possessed by families results in a higher probability of the family being more objectively well-behaved. Furthermore, the higher the social networks and trust level in the social environment or local institution, the happier and more satisfied the family feels (Portela et al., 2013). This study has a limitation that can be improved in future research. The instrument uses a closed statement that the analysis is still limited and less profound.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusion

The average age of the fishers was categorized as middle adulthood, whereas the average age of the wife was categorized as early adulthood. The couple only completed elementary education. The range of the fisher family was two to eight persons. Most wives were unemployed. More than half of the skipper fisher families were not categorized as poor, while four-fifths of laborer fish families were categorized as poor. The economic pressure felt by labor-fisher families is higher than that of skipper-fisher families. The social capital of the skipper and labor-fisher families was categorized as low. The coping strategies implemented by the skipper and labor-fisher families were categorized as moderate. Skipper fisher families' objective well-being level was higher

than that of labor-fisher families. The subjective well-being levels of the skipper and labor-fisher families were categorized as low. Economic pressure has a direct negative effect on family well-being. Social capital had a direct and positive effect on family well-being.

Recommendation

Fisher families should participate more in local associations to expand their social networks. The government needs to procure transportation and catch tools assistance for labor fishers, as the labor fisher does not rely on the skipper fisher. Meanwhile, the government is obliged to develop clear regulations for the catch area and a profit-share system. NGO are expected to propel the fisher family economy through skills improvement training or training on food processing diversification of fishery products for the fisher's wives.

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