

Factors Affecting the Welfare of Coastal Communities in Karawang District, Indonesia

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Abstract

Cilamaya Subdistrict is one of the areas of Karawang Regency located on the coast of the Java Sea directly adjacent to the sea. This area has marine potential, diversity of fishery resources and beach tourism objects that can be developed. This potential has economic value for the welfare of coastal communities. However, despite the diverse potential, the level of welfare in coastal areas is still minimal due to poverty. In general, coastal communities are marginalized not only geographically but also in the internal aspects of the community itself. Therefore, with various social phenomena, development and empowerment are needed in the region. The development of the maritime sector in national economic development has always been in a marginal position (peripheral sector). This study aims to analyze the simultaneous and partial effects of employment, household expenditure, income and assets/ownership variables on welfare. Using the survey method, a sample of 174 people was taken and a questionnaire was used as the data collection instrument. This study used primary data and secondary data. The data analysis used was multiple linear regression analysis. The results show that together the variables of employment, household expenditure, income and property have a significant influence on the welfare variable. In some cases, the income and wealth variables have a positive and significant effect on welfare. Meanwhile, the household expenditure variable has a positive but insignificant effect on welfare. The employment variable is negative and has no significant effect on welfare.

Keywords: Coastal Communities, Effect, Welfare

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Introduction

Indonesia's coastal zones are rich in marine biodiversity, hosting a variety of ecosystems such as estuarine beaches, mangroves, coral reefs, and more (Mardianto, 2018). These areas offer economic opportunities but face challenges such as environmental degradation due to past development practices (Daulay, 2009). Despite being the largest archipelago globally, Indonesia's marine and fisheries development has not met expectations, with vast untapped natural resources in coastal areas and small islands. Efforts to manage coastal zones have been growing, with legislation devolving management to provincial and local governments, aiming for the sustainable utilization of marine resources (Lasabuda, 2013).

Indonesia is an archipelago state with approximately 70 percent of its territory are sea. This sea area has high potential in terms of marine economy and diversity of fishery resources. This potential diversity is of economic value for the welfare of people in the water area or commonly referred to as coastal areas. However, from this diverse potential, the level of welfare in coastal areas is still minimum due to poverty. As researched by Indarti (2015), coastal communities are generally not only marginalized in terms of geography, but also in the internal aspects of the community itself. Therefore, facing various social phenomena, especially welfare and poverty, development and empowerment are needed in the region.

Marine sector development in national economic development has always been in a marginalized position (peripheral sector). This means that the marine sector, which can also be a maritime industry, marine tourism, marine resource export services, is not the main goal of national economic development. Whereas Indonesia's water area is estimated to reach 5.8 million km². This condition is ironic when compared to the level of welfare in the region which is still marginalized (Wahdaniyah et al., 2018).

A prosperous, just and just society is the goal of national development. Achieving these goals requires the empowerment and management of existing resources, both human resources and natural resources. Indonesia is a country rich in natural resources. Natural resources are one of the important factors in everyday life that has a relationship with the stability of a country and supports development.

The welfare of coastal communities is an important aspect that is related to various factors such as psychological welfare, economic activities such as seaweed farming, and empowerment programs for community development. Studies emphasize the importance of understanding the relationship between psychological welfare and sustainable development in coastal communities (Listyati. et al., 2022). In addition, improving community welfare through activities such as seaweed farming is highlighted as a means to improve economic conditions in coastal areas (Belinda. et al, 2021). Furthermore, empowerment of coastal communities through engagement in programs can lead to improved welfare and support maritime security efforts. Overall, a holistic approach that integrates psychological welfare, economic activities, and community empowerment is essential to promote the welfare of coastal communities and ensure sustainable development (Wayan, 2021).

The level of community welfare is the essence of national development that reflects the quality of life of individuals or groups. As researched by Fadli and Nurlukman (2018), efforts to improve the welfare of coastal communities do not only include sustainable fisheries resource management, but also concern the issue of how to guarantee community empowerment to get a decent standard of living and overcome poverty. Safitri et al. (2017)

revealed the need for socialization for the community on the importance of advancing the economy and instilling a modern mindset to be able to accept changes in a more advanced direction. Socialization and dedication can be a form of coastal community empowerment that must be carried out thoroughly, along with socio-industrial technology interventions according to the times.

The lives of people living in coastal areas essentially depend on marine products. It is also explained that fishing activities are the main priority of coastal communities that must become development policies and empowerment of coastal communities. There are several techniques that hinder welfare, namely the majority of coastal communities earn a living as fishermen whose fishing characteristics are traditional with minimal scientific and technological capabilities (Syatori, 2014).

In addition, unpredictable problems such as unpredictable seasons, low human resources, and the equipment used affect the welfare of coastal communities. The catches of coastal communities tend to have low economic value. It is necessary to minimize people who tend to catch marine products exploitatively without knowing the economic value of their catch, causing the business to be unable to balance economic efficiency. Therefore, empowerment of coastal communities must be done so that the market price is equal to the cost of fishing or, income is equal to the average cost of fishing (Isma, 2013).

According to Mubyarto (in Sabarisman, 2017), when compared to other community groups in the agricultural sector, fishermen (especially fishing laborers) are classified as the lowest social strata, although not all can be said to be so. Likewise, Indarti (2015) proves that this is because most family members who live in coastal areas are not economically productive. On the other hand, the main source of fishery products is not sold to consumers directly but to middlemen who have good economic conditions. In addition, the underdevelopment of coastal communities can also be seen from the limited access to capital sources and the minimal socio-economic institutional infrastructure at the village level. Similarly, the culture of market access and entrepreneurship is still focused on household management with the orientation of fulfilling daily needs.

Karawang Regency is one of the regions in West Java that has an area of 175,327 ha. Eight of the 30 sub-districts in Karawang Regency are areas where people work as fishermen, including Cilamaya Wetan, Cilamaya Kulon, Tempuran, Pedes, Cilebar, Cibuaya, Tirtajaya, and Pakisjaya (BPS Kabupaten Karawang 2022). Cilamaya Wetan and Cilamaya Kulon sub-districts have the highest number of fishing households in Karawang Regency. The area is quite potential to be developed, because it is seen from several types of fishery catch production, which has the potential for quite diverse fish and has a high economic value.

Empowerment of coastal communities is very important because welfare indicators are a measure of the success of program implementation aimed at improving the quality of human resources and addressing poverty. Until now, research on the phenomenon of social empowerment of coastal communities has been carried out by several researchers, but less writings that discuss economic empowerment and poverty of coastal communities in general, especially since there is no study on the empowerment of coastal communities in Karawang Regency specifically and considers the identification of the potential and sources of welfare of coastal communities.

Literature Review

Social welfare is a condition or state of welfare, both physical, mental and social, and not only the improvement of certain social diseases (Chalid & Yusuf, 2014). BPS measures people's welfare through eight areas, namely population, health and nutrition, education, employment, consumption levels and patterns, housing and environment, poverty, and other social (BPS Karawang, 2022).

Poverty is a condition of economic inability to meet the average standard of living of the people in an area. People can be said to be poor if they have an income much lower than the average so that they do not have the opportunity to prosper themselves (Suryawati, 2003). Welfare is influenced by poverty in accordance with the research of Anasser & Hallaq (2019); Ariza (2016).

Unemployment is a situation in which a person who belongs to the labor force wants to get a job but has not been able to get it (Sukirno, 2013). Unemployment is a macroeconomic problem that can affect people directly and is the most severe. For most people, losing a job means a decline in living standards and psychological distress. So it is not surprising that unemployment is a frequent topic in political debates and politicians often claim that the policies they offer will help create jobs (Mankiw, 2010). Research conducted by Chalid & Yusuf (2014); Ojima (2019) shows that the unemployment rate is one of the factors that can potentially affect people's welfare. According to BPS, changes in a person's income will affect shifts in spending patterns. The higher the income, the higher the non-food expenditure. Thus, the pattern of expenditure can be used as a tool to measure the level of welfare of the population, where changes in its composition are used as an indication of changes in the level of welfare. This statement supports previous research conducted by Arifin et al. (2020); Gomanee et al. (2003); Paul et al. (2014) that per capita expenditure has a positive relationship, which means that the higher the community expenditure, the higher the level of welfare.

Economic growth is one indicator of successful development in an economy. Economic growth can seek to increase production capacity to increase output, which is measured using Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in a region (Adisasmita, 2013). Research conducted by Ariza (2016); Chalid & Yusuf (2014); Nurarif (2013); Reyes & Useche (2019) found that economic growth shown in the GRDP value is quite capable of affecting community welfare.

Based on this background and previous research, the purpose of this study is to analyze the factors that influence the level of social welfare of coastal communities in Karawang Regency, and solutions to improve welfare both socially and economically.

Research Method

The method used in this research is associative method because this research aims to determine the effect or relationship of two variable or more. The approach used in this research is a quantitative approach. The quantitative approach views human behavior as predictable and social reality, objective, and measurable (Yusuf, 2017).

The research was conducted in two sub-districts, namely Cilamaya Wetan and Cilamaya Kulon, Karawang Regency, considering that these two sub-districts have the highest number

of capture fishermen households and researchers also received recommendations from the local government. The scope of this research focused on a case study analyzing 5 the factors that influence the welfare of coastal communities in Karawang Regency.

The data analysis method used in this research is to use two analysis methods, namely, quantitative descriptive analysis with multiple linear regression analysis methods. This study conducted a classical assumption test before multiple linear regression analysis. The classical assumption test is carried out to determine whether or not there are classical assumption deviations from the multiple linear regression equation used.

According to Riyanto and Hatmawan (2020) Multiple linear regression analysis can be used if the number of independent variables used is more than one with one dependent variable. In this study using multiple linear regression analysis with the equation used, namely:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + e \quad (1)$$

Description:

Y	: Welfare
a	: Constant
b ₁ ;b ₂ ;b ₃ ;b ₄	: Multiple regression coefficients
X ₁	: Revenue
X ₂	: Household Expenditure
X ₃	: Assets/Ownership
X ₄	: employment
e	: error

To find out which independent variable has the greatest influence on the dependent variable, the regression coefficient of each variable is used, the greater the regression coefficient value, the greater the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

This study involved 174 respondents in two sub-districts, Cilamaya Wetan and Cilamaya Kulon, Karawang Regency, who participated in this study and met the requirements for further processing. All respondents were coastal communities. In general, respondents belong to the productive working age group, namely aged 17-65 years as many as 184 respondents or 94 percent. The remaining 10 respondents or 6 percent were aged between 68-80 years. This situation shows that coastal communities in Kabupaten Karawang are generally at productive age. 10 respondents or as much as 6 percent belong to the unproductive age group or seniors, but they are still working.

Discussion

Karawang Regency is in the northern part of West Java Province which is geographically located between 107° 02' - 107° 40' East Longitude and 5° 56' -6° 34' South Latitude. With an area of 1,911.09 km² most of the land is used for agriculture. The landforms in Karawang Regency are mostly in the form of relatively flat plains with variations between 0 - 5 m above sea level. Only a small part of the area is undulating and hilly with an altitude between 0-1200 m above sea level. In addition, Karawang Regency has the longest coastline on the north coast of West Java and is directly adjacent to the Java Sea. Cilamaya Kulon sub-district is part of a sub-district in Karawang Regency, bordering the Java Sea with a total of 12 villages, namely Kiara Village, Bayurkidul Village, Bayurlor Village, Langgensari Village, Sukamulya Village, Pasirukem Village, Sukajaya Village, Pasirjaya Village, Muktijaya Village, Tegalurung Village, Manggungjaya Village and Sumurgede Village. Cilamaya

Kulon sub-district has an area of 89.68 km or about 3.97% of the total area of Karawang Regency. In addition, one of the areas located along the coast of the Java Sea is Cilamaya Wetan Sub-district. Cilamaya Wetan Sub-district is located in the eastern and northern parts of Karawang Regency. Cilamaya Wetan sub-district is the result of the expansion of Cilamaya sub-district along with Cilamaya Kulon sub-district. Cilamaya Wetan sub-district has an area of 69.36 km² and a distance of 43 km from the district government center. The sub-district government center is located in Mekarmaya Village. Cilamaya Wetan sub-district is divided into 12 villages, namely Cikarang, Cikalong, Tegalsari, Tegalwaru, Mekarmaya, Cilamaya, Sukatani, Sukakarta, Rawagempol Kulon, Rawagempol Wetan, Muara Baru and Muara Lama. These two sub-districts are agricultural and fisheries areas in Karawang regency.

Based on the data obtained in the study, the factors that influence welfare are based on income, employment, household expenditure, and assets/ownership. Then the data is analyzed using multiple linear regression to test the hypothesis using the F-test and t-test, as well as calculating the coefficient of determination to find out how much the independent variable can provide the information needed to predict the dependent variable. Hypothesis test calculations were carried out using SPSS statistics 26, the following are the results of hypothesis test calculations:

1. Coefficient of Determination (R²)

The coefficient of determination aims at measuring how far the ability of the independent variables can provide information on the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination (R²) ranges from 0-1, a small coefficient of determination (R²) indicates that the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variable is very limited. The coefficient of determination in this study can be seen in the R square value seen below.

Table 1. Coefficient of Determination
Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,739 ^a	,546	,536	5,732

a. Predictors: (Constant), Employment, Expenditures Household Income, Assets/ Ownership

b. Dependent Variable: Welfare

The coefficient of determination in this study is 0.546 or 54.60%, which means that 54.60% of the variables of Employment, Household Expenditure, Income, Assets / Ownership can provide the information needed to predict the dependent variable (Welfare) while 43.60% is influenced by other variables outside this study.

2. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

This F test is used to determine whether the independent variables (Employment, Household Expenditure, Income, Assets / Ownership) have a joint or simultaneous effect on the dependent variable (Welfare). In the F test if the Sig value. ≥ 0.05 then H₁₀ is accepted and H₁₁ is rejected, but if the Sig. value < 0.05 then H₁₀ is rejected and H₁₁ is accepted.

Table 2. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6689.103	4	1672.276	50,889	,000 ^b
	Residual	5553.564	169	32,861		
	Total	12242.667	173			

a. Dependent Variable: Welfare

b. Predictors: (Constant), Employment, Expenditures Household, Income, Assets/Ownership

The results above show that the Sig. value of 0.000 < 0.05 then H_{10} is rejected and H_{11} is accepted, meaning that the variables of Employment, Household Expenditure, Income, Assets /Ownership together or simultaneously affect the Welfare of the Karawang coastal community.

3. Partial Test (t Test)

The t test aims to determine each independent variable (Employment, Household Expenditure, Income, Assets/Ownership) partially affects the dependent variable (Welfare). In the t test if the Sig. \geq 0.05 then H_{20} is accepted and H_{21} is rejected, but if the Sig. value < 0.05 then H_{20} is rejected and H_{21} is accepted.

Table 3. Partial Test (t Test)

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	8,186	2,260		3,623	,000		
	Income	,344	,094	,249	3,645	,000	,576	1,737
	Expenditure Household	,181	,108	,125	1,674	,096	,485	2,064
	Assets/ Ownership	,643	,097	,506	6,657	,000	,464	2,156
	Employment	-.065	,130	-.036	-.499	,619	,509	1,965

a. Dependent Variable: Welfare

Based on the results in the table above, it can be seen that the variables of capital, education, labor, length of business, and marketing have a Sig. value < 0.05, meaning that these variables affect income. There are 2 variables that have a Sig. \geq 0.05, namely the variables of household expenditure and employment, which means that these variables have no effect on welfare.

4. Multiple Linear Regression Model

Multiple linear regression aims to test the effect of two or more independent variables on one dependent variable. The model can be seen in the results below.

Table 4. Multiple Linear Regression Model
Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	8,186	2,260		3,623	,000
Income	,344	,094	,249	3,645	,000
Expenditure Household	,181	.108	.125	1,674	,096
Assets/ Ownership	,643	,097	,506	6,657	,000
Employment	-.065	,130	-.036	-.499	,619

a. Dependent Variable: Welfare

The results above show the coefficient value from the multiple linear regression calculation results. Based on the results of these calculations, the multiple linear regression model is obtained as follows:

$$Y = 8,186 + 0,443X_1 + 0,181X_2 + 0,643X_3 - 0,65X_4 \quad (2)$$

Description:

X1 : Income
X2 : Household Expenditure
X3 : Asset/Ownership
X4 : Employment
Y : Welfare

This means that if the value of the independent variables is equal to zero, then the constant will be 8.186. In addition, there is also one variable that has a negative contribution, namely the employment variable (-0.65). The results show that simultaneously the variables of employment, household expenditure, income and assets/ownership have a significant influence on the welfare variable. In some cases, the income and wealth variables have a positive and significant effect on welfare. Meanwhile, the household expenditure variable has a positive but insignificant effect on welfare. The employment variable is negative and has no significant effect on welfare.

From the results of the above research, the living conditions of coastal communities in Karawang Regency can be described as follows:

1. **Karawang Regency Has Quite Complete Facilities and Infrastructure.** This can be seen in Cilamaya Kulon and Wetan Sub-districts, which have complete education and health facilities in each village in Cilamaya Kolan and Wetan Sub-districts. Each village has educational facilities ranging from early childhood education (PAUD), kindergarten (TK), elementary school (SD) both public and private are found in each village. With the exception of junior secondary school education facilities, all villages have them except Cikarang Village, Cilamaya Village, Sukakarta Village and Muara Village, which do not have them. As for senior secondary school education facilities (SMU/MA/SMK), there are only nine facilities in Kecamatan Cilamaya Kulon and Wetan, with Tegalsari Village, Tegalwaru Village, Mekarmaya Village. Cilamaya Village, Sukatani Village and Muara Village having these facilities. There are no higher education facilities in Cilamaya Wetan sub-district. For health facilities, there are no hospital facilities in Cilamaya Wetan Sub-district, only health centers, maternity hospitals, polyclinics and auxiliary health centers. In addition, for worship facilities in the Cilamaya Wetan Subdistrict area, there are already available Mushola and Mosques throughout the village area here, besides that

there are worship facilities for Protestant Christian Churches and Catholic Christian Churches in Cilamaya Village, besides that there are no worship facilities for other religious communities. From the facilities and infrastructure, it can be seen that this shows that Karawang Regency has facilities and infrastructure that support the community in meeting educational and health needs. However, it is still minimal in providing employment opportunities.

2. **Working Conditions.** Work is one of the main points for coastal communities in the two sub-districts of Cilamaya Wetan and Cilamaya Kulon, Karawang Regency, to meet the needs of their families as a logical consequence of the obligation to fulfill family needs is that the greater the number of family members who are dependent, the greater the expenses that must be incurred. The occupations of the research respondents were village officials, household assistants, service bureaus, teachers, housewives, employees, fishermen, traders, farmers, students, self-employed and unemployed. From these occupational categories, it can be seen in the figure that fishermen and the self-employed are the most common occupations in this subdistrict.

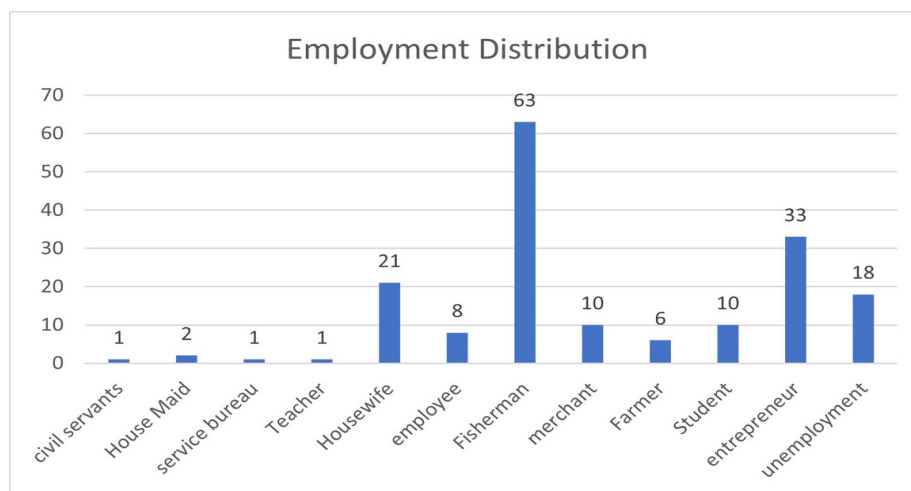


Figure 1. Occupation of research respondents

Most people work as fishermen to fulfill their needs, one of which is food. Food is needed by humans quantitatively and qualitatively. Efforts to meet food needs by fishermen are carried out traditionally or by expanding their livelihoods. Most of the food in the coastal communities of Karawang Regency is taken by themselves from the results of their daily fishing.

3. **Household Expenditure Condition.** The situation illustrates that the education level of the community in the two sub-districts of Cilamaya Wetan and Cilamaya Kulon in Karawang Regency is still very low. The educational background of a fisherman is not important to them. This means that because most of their work as fishermen is manual labor that relies more on muscle and experience, the highest level of education for them does not affect their skills in fishing. For them, the issue of the importance of education level is considered important when a fisherman wants to move to another job that is more promising. In general, they tend to go to neighboring villages. This is because their daily work is only fishing, so there is no shopping center for their daily food needs. Most people in the two sub-districts of Cilamaya Wetan and Cilamaya Kulon in Karawang Regency only spend money on food needs on big days (weddings, Christmas, and holidays). Trade and service facilities in the two sub-districts of Cilamaya Wetan and

Cilamaya Kulon in Karawang Regency are still very minimal and this is because the community lives only by fishing. The catches they get are then marketed only in neighboring villages, thus the income they get is only to meet their daily needs.

4. **Income Condition.** Based on the research, the respondent's education level compared to the income received, will experience insufficiency in financing the costs of a decent life for his family such as food, clothing and shelter needs. Because if a family is unable to meet basic needs, then the family is classified as poor. In other words, the number of family dependents is one of the factors that can affect whether a family is poor or not.
5. **Asset Condition/Ownership.** Residential housing in the two sub-districts of Cilamaya Wetan and Cilamaya Kulon in Karawang Regency has mostly used walls made of walls, however, there are still some housing units with walls made of half walls and wooden walls. Most of the floors are also basic, some are already basic and some are not yet basic.

Conclusion

The study aims to analyze the simultaneous and partial influence of the variables of employment, household expenditure, income and wealth on welfare. The results show that simultaneously the variables of employment, household expenditure, income and assets/ownership have a significant influence on the welfare variable. In some cases, the income and wealth variables have a positive and significant effect on welfare. Meanwhile, the household expenditure variable has a positive but insignificant effect on welfare. The employment variable is negative and has no significant effect on welfare.

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