

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND *THE SUBJECTIVE WELL- BEING* OF INMATES IN CLASS IIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION KOTABUMI

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the relationship of social support provided by correctional officers to the subjective well-being of inmates in the Class IIA Kotabumi Correctional Institution. The social support received by the inmates, whether in the form of emotional, instrumental, informational, or reward support, is thought to have a significant effect on their subjective feelings of well-being. This study uses a quantitative approach with survey and questionnaire methods as data collection instruments. The sample of this study is inmates in the Class IIA Kotabumi Prison who are randomly selected. Data analysis was carried out using the Pearson correlation test to test the relationship between social support variables and subjective well-being. The results of the study are expected to provide insight into the importance of the role of correctional officers in improving the psychological welfare of inmates and provide recommendations for more humane correctional institution management policies.

Keywords: *Social Support, Subjective Well-Being, Inmates, Correctional Institutions, Welfare, Correctional Officers, Class IIA Kotabumi*

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INTRODUCTION

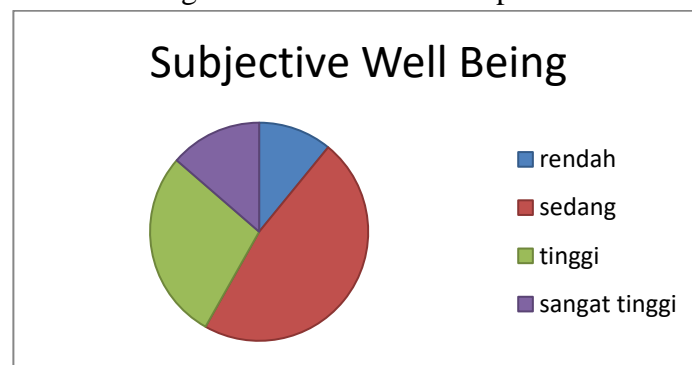
Criminal acts do not look at a person's gender, social status, or age. All groups have the potential to engage in criminal acts. The Indonesian National Police reported 137,419 crime cases in the period from January to April 2023 alone. The organization that records the global crime index, namely The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime, noted that Indonesia ranks 25th with the highest crime rate in the world. Further information from the Central Statistics Agency shows that the proportion of Indonesia's population who are victims of crime fluctuated during the 2020–2022 period. In 2020, the proportion reached 0.78% of the total population, then decreased to 0.47% in 2021, and faced optimization again to 0.53% in 2022. These fluctuations are likely to be influenced by a variety of factors, including government policies, economic conditions, and the security situation. (STATISTICS, 1964).

Individuals who are involved in crimes or commit criminal acts will face consequences and responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the law. They will be subject to punitive sanctions and undergo a coaching program for a certain period in the Correctional Institution. Correctional is stated as the purpose of prison origin, meaning that correctional is stated as a training system for those who violate the law with the intention to reintegrate social or restore biological relationships, life and livelihood of prisoners, thus the birth of the correctional

system is a process of fostering inmates will be given guidance and it is hoped that after completing their sentences, prisoners will become useful citizens for the community. (Rachmayanthy et al., 2023);(Mudzakkir, 2008). Coaching in Correctional Institutions is an activity designed to foster the value of independence and personality of fostered children and inmates. Therefore, in the implementation of the correctional system, inmates are always given physical and spiritual reinforcement (Rachmayanthy et al., 2023)

Personality development and independence development require active participation from parties such as prisoners, correctional officers, and the community in a mutual cooperation. The role of correctional officers can be in the form of social support that is very meaningful for inmates.

Figure 1. Construction Graphics



Source: research (Febrina & Rinaldi, 2020)

Although inmates face various limitations while serving their sentences in Correctional Institutions, this does not negate the possibility for them to achieve *subjective well-being*. The findings of the study noted that as many as 52% of inmates showed a level of subjective well-being that could be categorized as moderate, 31% were in the high category, 12% experienced a low level, and 5% even reached a very high level of subjective well-being. Therefore, even though they face various limitations during their detention period in Correctional Institutions, inmates still have the potential to achieve a level of subjective (Febrina & Rinaldi, 2020) *well-being*.

The new concept of inmate development does not only concentrate on the prison aspect, but includes social rehabilitation efforts through an approach known as the Correctional System. This approach aims so that after inmates complete their sentences, they can smoothly be accepted by the community, actively play a role in development, and continue their ordinary life as a good society (Halimatus et al., 2019).

According to the rules, a criminal who has received a verdict by the court is detained in a Correctional Institution. According to the definition contained in Article 1 in Indonesia, Correctional Institutions function as a place to complete briefings for prisoners and correctional students. The establishment of the prison aims to guide individuals who face various challenges in various aspects of their lives. The focus of coaching includes efforts to improve the self-control of inmates, with the hope that they can show positive behavior during their time in prison and, upon release, be able to adapt productively in community life. The function of the Correctional Institution, as mandated by Article 4 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services, involves the institution as a coaching entity for inmates who have served

their sentences. In other words, this institution has an important role in guiding inmates to reintegrate into society by providing the needed support and training (Nasution et al., n.d.)

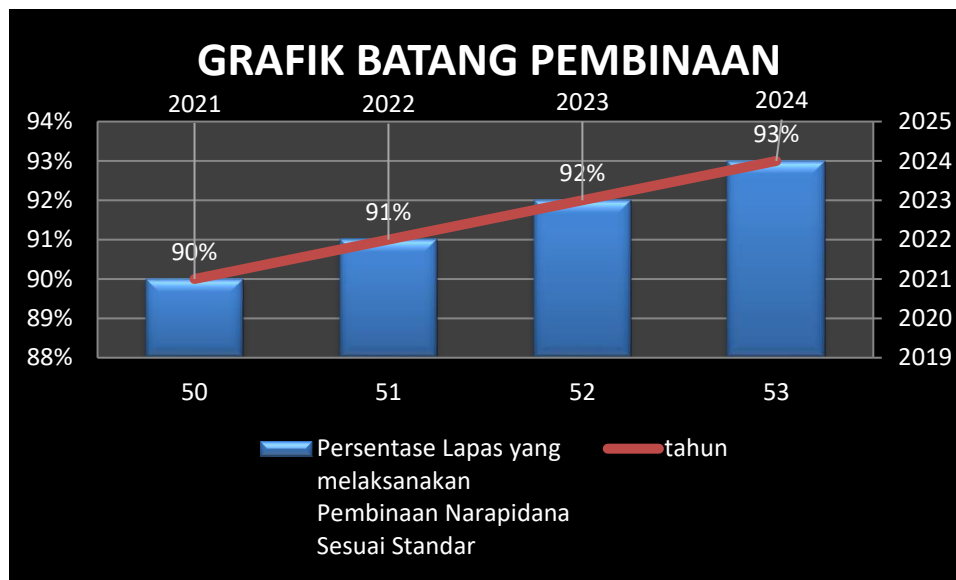
The process of fostering inmates in prisons is based on a system, institutional structure, and guidance methods that are an integral part of the vacuum system in the context of the criminal justice system as stated in Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. Thus, prisons not only function as physical places to bear sentences, but also as centers of transformation and coaching aimed at supporting the social rehabilitation of prisoners, so that they can rejoin the community that plays a positive role.

By referring to Article 1 paragraph 2 of Law No. 22 of 2022, it can be seen that the main focus in the Correctional System is to carry out various actions that aim to add value to the lives of prisoners and other prisoners. This is so that when they interact with the community again, they can be seen as individuals who have a better quality of life. This juridical provision is complemented by government regulations and technical provisions related to social support that is fostering, as regulated through Government Regulation No. 31 of 1999 and the National Correctional Service Standards (SPPN). argue that a person who experiences good life values will create a feeling of subjective well-being Cummings (1997) . SWB reflects an individual's assessment of their daily life, where they feel more satisfied and happy, with a minimal level of unhappiness. This is reflected in feelings of happiness compared to feelings of unhappiness, as well as showing a level of satisfaction in living life (Chan et al., 2008).

A quality life can be interpreted as *subjective well-being*, which can be said to be happiness. *Subjective well-being* refers to an individual's assessment of his or her daily life. This concept includes aspects of feelings, positive experiences, higher levels of life satisfaction, and reduced levels of bad emotions that a person feels in his or her life. Individuals with a large (Diener, 2000) (Lucas et al., 2003). *Subjective well-being* rating can be recognized by the dominance of feelings of happiness, minimal neuroticism and a striking level of enjoyment of life. Thus, the success of achieving *subjective well-being* is not only reflected in happiness alone, but also involves memorable positive experiences, substantial levels of satisfaction with life, and minimal levels of neuroticism (Nayana, 2013).

Subjective well-being involves assessing a person's quality of life, both from an affective and cognitive point of view. A large level of *subjective well-being* occurs when a person is used to enjoying positive emotions rather than negative emotions. For example, when an inmate feels the happiness of knowing about his family, receiving attention from his friends and workers in prison, and only getting a little disappointment, pain, hatred, and anger because of the situation (Diener, 2000).

Figure 2. Construction Graphics



Source: Directorate General of Corrections

From the graph above for coaching from 2021 to 2024, the percentage of 90,91,92,93 regarding the increase for UPTs that carry out procedures and in 2021-2024 and around 50,51,52,53,54 prisons that have implemented the effectiveness of coaching, so that in coaching inmates there has been an increase. In the development of correctional officers, they will provide coaching programs to inmates so that subjective well-being will be influential. *Subjective well-being* can be caused by things that can come from outside or from within a person. Internal aspects include elements such as self-esteem, personality, gratitude, the ability to forgive, and the dimension of spirituality. Meanwhile, external factors involve social support, as explained by . Social support, which includes emotional support and instrumental support from peers, was identified as a significant factor in mastering SWB according to . The study highlights that social support has a wide range of positive impacts, including physical health, psychological well-being, and the quality of social relationships. Therefore, the influence on SWB can be sourced from a number of internal and external factors, with social support as an element that has a significant positive impact (DEWI, 2019);(Lutfiah et al., 2017);(Burleson & Kunkel, 2002).

Through a study conducted by Sahrah and her research colleagues in 2017 on prisoners at the Class IIA Yogyakarta Correctional Institution (LAPAS), it was found that several aspects, such as religiosity, courage, meaning of life, emotional maturity, social support, perception of the physical environment, and handling techniques, have a significant effect on *subjective well-being* (SWB) inmates. Overall, from these aspects, meaning of life, courage, and social support were identified as the variables that most affected the inmates' SWB. Meaning of life and self-confidence are individual aspects, while social support is a contextual factor that can be regulated according to the regulatory order.

The LAPAS, as an institution responsible for fostering prisoners during the sentence period. These findings underscore the importance of paying attention to these factors in creating an environment that supports *the subjective well-being* of inmates in the prison environment.

Correctional officers, who have responsibility for the management of Correctional Institutions, are recognized as a vital element in Indonesia's criminal justice system, as explained in Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. Correctional officers are state civil servants (ASN) who work in Correctional Institutions or detention centers (Rutan), and have an important role in carrying out correctional-related functions. According to the regulation, the main task of correctional officers involves the implementation of correctional functions to achieve the goals of correctional services that have been set. The main purpose of correctional services is to guide Correctional Assisted Citizens (WBP) to become conscious and willing to convert, and be able to avoid repetition of criminal acts. In fact, they also have the responsibility to assist the government in maintaining order, security, and law enforcement in society. Thus, the role of correctional officers is not only limited to the management of institutions, but also involves real efforts in the rehabilitation process and the prevention of crimes in the community.

According to Johnson and Johnson, mentioned in the quote by, the concept of social support refers to an interaction in which individuals exchange views whose goal is to advance peace, involving the existence of individuals who can be entrusted to help, encourage, receive, and provide attention in the face of challenges. Social support can be obtained from various parties, including fellow inmates in the Correctional Institution who are also serving their sentences in prisons. The hope is that the existence of social support from fellow inmates can make a positive contribution by increasing positive behavior and reducing negative behavior among inmates. Thus, the aspect of social support is an important factor in shaping the dynamics of inmate behavior within the Correctional Institution (Handono & Bashori, 2015).

Research shows that social support has an impact on satisfaction levels, including more intense experiences of happiness and decreased levels of sadness. Despite being in a prison environment full of limitations, interaction with correctional officers allows inmates to receive support and moral assistance. This includes providing encouragement when facing grief, providing motivation, listening to the problems of the inmates, and providing support to improve lives (Alsarida & Susandari, 2019).

Although there have been many studies on subjective welfare, there are still shortcomings in research that specifically investigates the influence of social support from correctional officers on the *subjective well-being* of inmates, especially in the Class IIA Kotabumi prison. Therefore, it is considered important to practice this research to be able to get a better and more understanding of the interaction between inmates and correctional officers and its potential impact on the subjective welfare of inmates.

Kotabumi Class IIA Prison is a Correctional Institution in Indonesia that accommodates inmates with various backgrounds and social conditions. As part of the penitentiary system, the role of correctional officers is not only to maintain safety and stability, but also to provide social support to inmates. From a sociological point of view, corrections are not only a legal process that involves the enforcement of norms and rules, but also a complex social phenomenon. Kotabumi Class IIA prison, like other correctional institutions, is a place where social interaction between inmates and correctional officers occurs intensively. In this context, the theory of social support in sociology becomes relevant to consider.

Taking into account the importance of social support in the context of correctional care and the need for more specialized research, this study intends to be able to systematically

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investigate the relationship between the social support received by prisoners from correctional officers and their *level of subjective well-being* in Class IIA Kotabumi prison. It is hoped that the results of this study can provide new knowledge for the development of rehabilitation and reintegration programs for inmates and improve their quality of life during the detention period and afterwards.

From the background that has been conveyed, the researcher was lured to carry out a research entitled: "**Analysis of the influence of Social Support of Correctional Officers on the Subjective Well-Being of Prisoners in Class IIA Kotabumi Prison**"

METHOD

This study method uses a method with a quantitative approach first, followed by a qualitative approach, allowing for the collection of numerically measurable data followed by a deeper awareness of the research object. Quantitative strategies provide an opportunity to collect data in the form of numbers that can be calculated and analyzed statistically, while qualitative approaches provide deeper knowledge through direct observation, interviews, or text analysis. Thus, this approach allows researchers to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the research subject, validate the findings, and capture dimensions that may be missed if only one approach is used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In carrying out the research, the researcher conducted research at the Class IIA Kotabumi Correctional Institution. The Kotabumi Class IIA Correctional Institution itself is one of the UPTs (Technical Implementation Units) in the field of corrections located on Correctional Street No. 215 Kotabumi, Tanjung Harapan Village, South Kotabumi District, North Lampung Regency which is the result of the North Lampung Regional Government Exchange Development with the Head of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Lampung (formerly the Ministry of Justice). Kotabumi Prison was built on an area of 12,000 m² in 1976 and has been operated or used since 1979 which at that time was still in the status of Kotabumi Class IIB Correctional Institution. Currently, the Kotabumi Class IIA Correctional Institution has changed its nomenclature based on the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.HH-07OT.01.03 of 108 concerning the Change of the Nomenclature of the Class IIB Kotabumi Correctional Institution to the Kotabumi Class IIA Correctional Institution.

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Implementation of Try out

The implementation of this trial is a stage before the research. This stage is an important stage to do, because this stage is to select items and determine the reliability of the measurement media used in the research. This stage was carried out on March 27, 2024 with a total of 30 respondents in the Kotabumi Class IIB State Prison. The researcher gave a direct questionnaire to 30 inmates in the Kotabumi class IIA correctional institution. After the number of respondents meets the requirements, scoring and analysis are carried out. In this case, what will

be tested is the social support scale of correctional officers which amounted to 24 items and the subjective *well-being scale* which amounted to 24 items.

Test of Instrument Validity and Reliability

The researcher used SPSS 23 to determine the reliability and selection of items on the scale that had been tested. The reliability of the measuring instrument uses *Alpha Cronbach*, so that the correlation coefficient index is considered. According to (Kurniawan & Azwar, 2017), the total correlation coefficient is used to distinguish the aitem with the process of observing the coefficient of the distribution of the aitem value with the scale. A good item is at a \geq value of 0.250.

Test of Item Validity and Reliability Scale of Social Support for Correctional Officers.

From the evaluation of the validity test of the items and the reliability of the social support scale of correctional officers, which originally totaled 24 items with 20 items valid and 4 items lost, the value of the correlation coefficient was between 0.279-0.582 which then the reliability was 0.834.

Table 1. Distribution of Valid and Fallen Items Scale of social support for correctional officers

No.	Aspects	No. Item		Total
		<i>Favorable</i>	<i>Unfavorable</i>	
1.	Emotional Support	1, 2	5, 6	4
2.	Information Support	7, 8, 9	10, 11, 12	6
3.	Instrumental or Tool Support	13, 14	17, 18	4
4.	Award Support	19, 20, 21	22, 23, 24	6
Total		10	10	20

Evaluation of the Validity Test of Item and Reliability of *the Subjective Well-Being Scale*.

From the evaluation of the validity test of items and the reliability of *the subjective wellbeing scale* , which originally totaled 24 items and dropped 3 items so that there were 21 items left, the value of the correlation coefficient was between 0.252-0.668 which then the reliability of the measuring tool was 0.837.

Table 2. Valid Item Distribution and Fall of the Subjective Well Being Scale

No.	Aspects	No. Item		Total
		<i>Favorable</i>	<i>Unfavorable</i>	
1.	Self-Acceptance	1, 2	3, 4	4
2.	Positive Relationships with Others	5, 6	7	3
3.	Autonomous	9, 10	11	4
4.	Environmental Mastery	13, 14	15, 16	4
5.	Purpose in Life	17, 18	19, 20	4
6.	Pribation Growth	22	23, 24	3
Total		11	10	21

Preparation of Research Scale

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Based on the presentation of the item validity and reliability test above, the number of good items is 20 items on the social support scale of correctional officers and 21 items on *the subjective well-being scale*. The researcher prepared the scale well and reliably so that it can be used for measuring instruments in this study. The following is a manifestation of the valid item table of each scale.

Table 3. Distribution of Good Items Scale of social support for correctional officers

No.	Aspects	No. Item		Total
		<i>Favorable</i>	<i>Unfavorable</i>	
1.	Emotional Support	1, 2	5, 6	4
2.	Information Support	7, 8, 9	10, 11, 12	6
3.	Instrumental or Tool Support	13, 14	17, 18	4
4.	Award Support	19, 20, 21	22, 23, 24	6
Total		10	10	20

Table 4. Distribution of Good Items on the Scale of Subjective Well-Being

No.	Aspects	No. Item		Total
		<i>Favorable</i>	<i>Unfavorable</i>	
1.	Self-Acceptance	1, 2	3, 4	4
2.	Positive Relationships with Others	5, 6	7	3
3.	Autonomous	9, 10	11	4
4.	Environmental Mastery	13, 14	15, 16	4
5.	Purpose in Life	17, 18	19, 20	4
6.	Pribation Growth	22	23, 24	3
Total		11	10	21

Research Analysis

Statistical Description of Research Variables

The results of data from social support instruments for correctional officers and *subjective well-being* distributed to inmates in class IIA correctional institutions were 52 people who were then scored. The data obtained is elaborated by applying statistical tests, and is detailed in the following table:

Table 5. Statistical Description of Research Variables
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
DS	52	54.00	98.00	76.7500	10.87158
SWB	52	50.00	92.00	72.8846	8.76637
Valid N (listwise)	52				

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Based on the above data, it can be described that the social support variabel of correctional officers received a minimum score of 54, a maximum score of 98 and an average of 76.7 and a standard deviation of 10.1. For the subjective well-being variable, the score is at least 50, the maximum score is 92, and the standard deviation is 8.7.

1. Categorization of Research Variable Scores

Based on the results of the research carried out, the classification of the score of the research variables is based on the hypothetical mean score and hypothetical standard. The **pie chart** of the score category of each variable.

2. Categorization of social support for correctional officers

The researcher categorized the social support of correctional officers into three categories which can be seen as the table below:

Table 6. Categories of social support for correctional officers

Kategorisasi	Vulnerable Score	Frequency	Presented
Tall	74 - 100	23	56%
Keep	48 - 73	29	44%
Low	20 - 47	0	0%
Total		52	100%

Below is a pie chart of the social support of correctional officers of the research respondents:

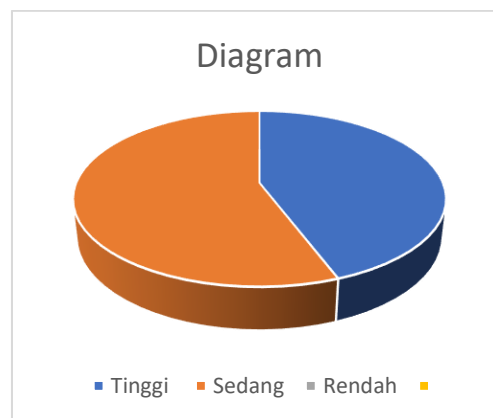


Diagram 1. Social support for correctional officers

From the data above, it was found that the category of social support for correctional officers in inmates in class IIA correctional institutions consisted of three types of categories, namely the high category with a score of 74 – 100 consisting of as many as 13 people with a total percentage of 25%. In the medium category, the score is 48 – 73 with a total of 39 people with a total percentage of 75%, and in the low category with a score of 20 – 47 with a total of 0 people and a percentage of 0%.

3. Categorization of Subjective Well-Being

Subjective Well-Being is divided into three categorizations, the following table is a table of *Subjective Well-Being categories*:

Tabel 7. Kategori *Subjective Well Being*

Kategorisasi	Vulnerable Score	Frequency	Presented
Tall	79 – 105	13	25%
Keep	50 - 78	39	75%
Low	21 - 49	0	0%
Total		52	100%

From the data above, it can be seen that *subjective well-being* has three levels, namely the high category of 79 – 105 can be obtained by 13 people with a total percentage of 25%. The medium level category with a score of 50 – 78 with a total of 39 people with a total percentage of 75%. and low category with a score of 21 - 49 with a total of 0 people and a percentage of 0%.

Below is a pie chart of *the subjective wellbeing* of the research respondents:

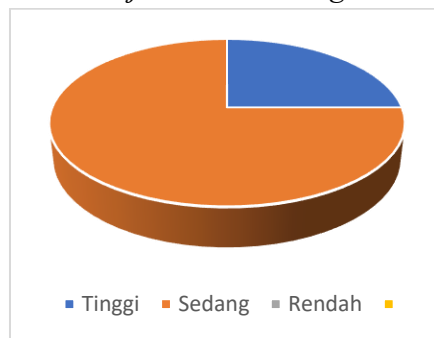


Diagram 2. *subjective well being* responden penelitian

Assumption Test

An assumption test was carried out to find out whether the data obtained met the data requirements or not. The assumption test consists of a normality test, namely:

1. Normality Test

In order to find out whether the data disseminated is normal or not, a normality test is carried out. The normality test is also to examine whether the sample in the study meets the standards to represent the population or not. This normality test uses SPSS 23. The normality test table is as follows:

Table 8. Normality Test of Social Support for Correctional Officers and *Subjective Well-Being*

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test			
		Subjective Well Being	Social support for correctional officers
N		52	52
Normal	Mean	72.8846	76.7500
Parametersa,b	Std. Deviation	13.14780	11.72153

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Most Extreme	Absolute	.071	.074
Differences	Positive	.063	.071
	Negative	-.071	-.074
Test Statistic		.071	.074
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200c,d	.200c,d

Based on the above analysis data with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, the results of K-SZ social support for correctional officers K-SZ = 0.0714 with sig. = 0.200 and *subjective well-being* K-SZ = 0.071 with sig. = 0.200. In the sense that both variables meet the normal criteria, because sig=p > 0.05, then the data is normally distributed.

2. Uji Hipotesis

After the data passes the assumption test, the next is the hypothesis test. This hypothesis test is to determine the existence of a relationship between the independent variable 1 (X1) and the bound variable (Y). The researcher used a simple regression method analysis using SPSS 23 software.

a. First Hypothesis Test

The first hypothesis in this research is "There is a significant relationship between social support of correctional officers and *subjective well-being*". The results of this first hypothesis test are in the following table:

Table 9. First Hypothesis Test of Social Support for Correctional Officers and *Subjective Well-Being*

Model Summary ^b									
Model	R			Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	Adjusted R Square	F Change	df1	Sig.
1	.387 ^a	.150	.133	12.24192	.150	8.827	1	50	.005

Based on the table above, the first hypothesis is accepted with a significant 0.005 ($p < 0.05$) meaning that there is a significant relationship between social support of correctional officers and *subjective well-being* with an effective contribution of 13.3%.

b. Second Hypothesis Test

The second hypothesis in this research is that "there is a positive relationship between social support of correctional officers and *subjective well-being*". The researcher analyzed the data so that the results of the hypothesis test were obtained as follows:

Table 10. Second Hypothesis Test: Social Support for Correctional Officers and Subjective Well-Being
Correlations

		Subjective Well Being	Social support for correctional officers
Subjective Well Being	Pearson Correlation	1	.387**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.005
	N	52	52
Social support for correctional officers	Pearson Correlation	.387**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	
	N	52	52

Based on the table above, it can be stated that the second hypothesis is accepted with a person corellation value of 0.387 and a sig. of 0.005. Therefore, it can be interpreted that there is a significant positive relationship between the social support of correctional officers and *subjective well-being*, which means that the higher the social support of correctional officers, the higher the *subjective well-being*.

Discussion

H0 : There is no significant relationship between the Social Support distributed from Correctional Officers on *the subjective well-being* of prisoners in Class IIA Kotabumi prison.

It was stated that it was not true because there was an influence between the social support of correctional officers and *the subjective well-being* of prisoners in the Class IIA Kotabumi prison.

Ha: There is a significant relationship between the Social Support distributed from Correctional Officers on *the Subjective well-being* of Prisoners in Class IIA Kotabumi prison.

It was stated that there was an influence between the social support of correctional officers and *the subjective well-being* of prisoners in the Class IIA Kotabumi prison.

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, researchers have found that there is a significant positive relationship between social support and *subjective well-being*. This shows that the higher the social support received, the higher the *subjective well-being*. The results of this study are in accordance with previous research conducted by Febrina & Rinaldi (2020) which obtained the results of a significant positive relationship between social support and *subjective well-being* fellow inmates of the Class IIA Kotabumi Prison.

The results of the study show that inmates at LPK IIA Kotabumi have a high level of *subjective well-being* are in the medium category with a score of 50-78 with a total of 39 people with a total percentage of 75%, the high category with a score of 79-105 obtained as many as 13 people with a total percentage of 25%, and the low category with a total score of 21-49 with a total of 0 people and a percentage of 0%. This study proposes two hypotheses, the first is that there is a significant relationship between social support and *subjective well being*. The second hypothesis is There is a positive relationship between social support and *subjective well being*. Based on these data, it can be concluded that the majority of subjects have a level of *subjective*

well-being moderate. Diener (dalam Biswas-Diener et al., 2013) stated that *subjective well-being* at a moderate level indicates that it is not optimal *subjective well-being* in individuals, so it needs to be improved again.

Social support has a great influence on *subjective well-being*. Pramesya et al., (2021) suggests that social support is a strong predictor of influencing *subjective well-being*. Brajša-Žganec et al. (2018) found that a person who gets sufficient social support from friends has a higher level of *subjective well-being* which is higher than adolescents who get sufficient social support from friends. Finally, (Brannan et al., 2013) stated that social support from the family has a great influence on *subjective well-being*.

Subjective well-being involves assessing a person's quality of life, both from an affective and cognitive point of view. A large level of *subjective well-being* occurs when a person is used to enjoying positive emotions rather than negative emotions. For example, when inmates feel a sense of sadness because they know about how their families are doing, receive daily life from friends and workers in prison, and only get a little disappointment, pain, hatred, and anger over the situation.

Social support can increase *subjective well being*. Social support can act as a resource or mechanism *coping* so that it can reduce the negative effects of stress and conflict. The function of social support can reduce negative feelings experienced by individuals such as sadness, fatigue due to tasks, activities and others so that this social support can ease the burden on individuals (Sulastri & Hartoyo, 2014).

According to Johnson and Johnson (in Handono & Bashori, 2015), the concept of social support refers to an interaction in which individuals exchange views whose goal is to advance peace, involving the existence of individuals who can be entrusted to help, encourage, receive, and provide attention when facing challenges. Social support can be obtained from various parties, including fellow inmates in the Correctional Institution who are also serving their sentences in prison. The hope is that the existence of social support from fellow inmates can make a positive contribution by increasing positive behavior and reducing negative behavior among inmates. Thus, the aspect of social support is an important factor in shaping the dynamics of inmate behavior within the Correctional Institution.

The results of research conducted by (Novriani et al., 2023) prove that there is a very significant positive relationship between social support and *subjective well-being*. The higher the social support, the higher the *subjective well-being*. On the other hand, the lower the social support, the lower *the subjective well-being*. Individuals who receive social support throughout their lives will help build self-esteem and tend to look at things positively and optimistically in their lives. The individual also has the belief that he is able to control the various situations he faces. Individuals who lack support from the social environment will feel dissatisfied with their lives and feel unhappy.

The hypothesis in this study can provide information that peer social support can predict *subjective well-being* for prisoners, therefore high social support needs to be possessed by all narapidana in order to have high *subjective well-being* as well. In the management of social support, it should be noted that good social support can affect *a person's subjective well-being* and life experience. Deeper and in-depth research can be conducted to find out how social support can be optimized to improve *subjective well-being*

Tabel 11. Skor Responden *Subjective Well Being*

Name	Skor subjective well being
Anonymous 1	74
Anonim2	85
Anonymous 3	79
Anonymous 4	81
Anonymous 5	82
Anonymous 6	74
Anonymous 7	74
Anonymous 8	88
Anonymous 9	74
Anonymous 10	77
Anonymous 11	63
Anonymous 12	53
Anonymous 13	81
Anonymous 14	77
Anonymous 15	84
Anonymous 16	87
Anonymous 17	63
Anonymous 18	65
Anonymous 19	75
Anonymous 20	79
Anonymous 21	48
Anonymous 22	65
Anonymous 23	70
Anonymous 24	71
Anonymous 25	63
Anonymous 26	65
Anonymous 27	67
Anonymous 28	63
Anonymous 29	61
Anonymous 30	66
Anonymous 31	65
Anonymous 32	92
Anonymous 33	87
Anonymous 34	85
Anonymous 35	71
Anonymous 36	84
Anonymous 37	73
Anonymous 38	78
Anonymous 39	76
Anonymous 40	75
Anonymous 41	73

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Anonymous 42	67
Anonymous 43	70
Anonymous 44	71
Anonymous 45	74
Anonymous 46	78
Anonymous 47	71
Anonymous 48	73
Anonymous 49	70
Anonymous 50	68
Anonymous 51	63
Anonymous 52	70

This primary data was obtained through the results of quantitative research that has obtained results and produced informants, namely:

No.	Position	Informant Code
1	Head of the Prisoner Guidance Section / Class IIA Kotabumi	Kasi Binadik
2	Head of the Community Guidance Subsection	Kasubsi Bimkemas
3	Community guidance staff	Bimkemas Staff
4	Highest Score Prisoner 1	1 per day
5	Highest Score Prisoner 2	2 per day
6	Prisoner Highest Score 3	3 per day

CONCLUSION

This study shows that there is a significant positive relationship between the social support provided by correctional officers and the subjective well-being of inmates in Kotabumi Class IIA Prison. The higher the social support received by the inmate, the higher their subjective level of well-being. This social support includes several dimensions, namely emotional, instrumental, appreciative, and informational support. Emotional support improves the emotional stability of inmates, instrumental support helps them overcome daily challenges, and a fair reward system motivates them to actively participate in coaching programs. Transparent access to information also helps reduce inmates' anxiety. This overall support encourages inmates to feel more accepted, supported, and motivated to change into better individuals.

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