



Connection Between Support Social Friend Peers with Subjective Well-Being in Street Children

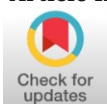
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Abstract:

This study aims to investigate the relationship between peer social support and subjective well-being among street children. Street children are particularly vulnerable to negative emotional and psychological effects due to their harsh living conditions. This research used a quantitative approach with a correlational method to analyze the data. The sample consisted of 100 street children aged 12-18 years, selected through accidental sampling. The data were collected using questionnaires, and the relationship between the two variables was analyzed using Spearman's Rho correlation analysis. The subjective well-being of participants was measured using the scale developed by Diener, while social support was measured using the Sarafino scale. The results of the analysis indicated a significant positive correlation ($r = 0.797$, $p < 0.01$) between peer social support and subjective well-being. This means that higher levels of peer social support are associated with higher levels of subjective well-being in street children. The findings suggest that social support from peers plays a crucial role in enhancing the emotional and psychological health of street children. The study concludes that fostering positive peer relationships can improve subjective well-being, highlighting the importance of peer support in the lives of street children. Future research could explore other variables that influence subjective well-being to deepen our understanding of this issue completed.

Keyword: Social Support, Well-Being, Street Children



INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of street children in Indonesia is a matter of concern and a complex social problem. Street children are children who spend most of their time on the streets carrying out their daily activities, either looking for a living or roaming the streets and public places. In fact, most street children come from low-income families. This is one of the reasons why children spend time on the streets, not fulfilling their daily needs causes this condition to occur. Children are used by their families as a means of earning income, parents let their children work on the streets, such as busking, begging and other activities on the streets. WHO, in its module which discusses street children, revealed that street children have their own reasons for living on the streets. Street children are children who do not have a place to live, or are sometimes referred to euphemistically as independent children, who are marginalized, marginalized and lack loving care.

In various corners of the city, street children have to survive in ways that are less acceptable to the general public. Street children are divided into two groups, namely children who live on the streets and those who work on the streets. Street children survive in ways that are socially inadequate or even less acceptable to the general public in various corners of the city.

According to the Directorate of Child, Family and Elderly Welfare, Ministry of Social Affairs, street children are children who spend most of their time earning a living or roaming the streets or other public places. Due to the amount of time spent on the street of more than four hours every day, street children basically spend their time on the street to earn a living, either willingly or by coercion from their parents. The parents' condition affects their children's ability to survive, and in the end they decide to go directly to the streets. One of the efforts made by street children is to live on the streets. Street children are very vulnerable to bad conditions, such as falling into criminal acts, drug abuse, sexual violence, physical violence, exploitation, and so on.

Children are exploited, employed in poor working conditions, and discrimination is still common in cities and in poor families, with the result that children are forced to beg on the streets. . Street children are often labeled as disrupting order and making the city dirty, so street children are no longer surprised by sudden attacks carried out by SATPOL PP. Like the case of street children in Jayapura City, based on the results of interviews conducted with the Head of the Service and Rehabilitation Division of the Jayapura City Social Service, disharmonious families, divorce, violence in the family, poor family economics in Jayapura City, make children become neglected and forced to survive on the streets. Based on data from Jayapura City street children obtained from the Jayapura City Social Service, street children have several problems that have a negative impact on street children, such as alcohol addiction, falling into promiscuity, committing theft, and so on. Thus, it can be concluded that students tend to be prone to experiencing negative emotions. Low life satisfaction and positive feelings accompanied by high levels of negative feelings indicate poor subjective well-being in an individual.

Data obtained from the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia every year experiences an increase in street children, starting from 2015-2018. Data obtained in 2015 there were 33,400 street children, in 2016 there were 20,719 children, in 2017 there were 16,416, and the data obtained In 2018 there were 16,000 children. Based on a survey conducted by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment, it revealed the reasons why children work to help their parents with their work, there is a compulsion to help their parents, to meet school expenses, and they want to live freely, earn extra money, and connect with other individuals.

Well-being has two different concepts, namely psychological well-being and subjective well-being. In this study, researchers chose subjective well-being in related variables. Diener et al stated that subjective well-being is defined as an evaluation of oneself that is based on a cognitive assessment that focuses on life satisfaction and an affective evaluation of mood or emotions, so it can be said that an individual's perspective regarding the quality of their life is referred to as subjective well-being. Subjective well-being is happiness which refers to individual life satisfaction and affective balance. Subjective Well-Being is the process of an individual's subjective evaluation of an individual's life, including the concepts of life satisfaction, pleasant emotions, feelings of satisfaction, and low levels of unpleasant emotions.

Subjective Well-Being affects everything that is relevant to the individual, such as health, tasks carried out, social relationships with the surrounding environment, and so on. Subjective well-being is interesting to know and research is carried out to explain the

life satisfaction and well-being of street children, and this can influence the well-being of street children. Low Subjective Well-Being can have a negative impact and disrupt a person's life. Someone with low Subjective Well-Being experiences negative emotions, such as anger and anxiety, so they are at risk of depression and not being happy with their life. . Subjective well-being is determined by the way individuals evaluate their lives. In accordance with the opinion, where people who feel satisfaction in their lives will experience positive emotions such as happiness and affection, and rarely experience negative emotions such as sadness and anger, they can be said to have high subjective well-being. On the other hand, if an individual does not feel satisfaction in life, rarely has positive emotions, and has negative emotions, then the individual can be said to have low subjective well-being. Child neglect has various causes of concern, and if it is not addressed through good parenting patterns from parents, society and the state, it will have negative psychological impacts on children.

According to Diener, subjective well-being depends on how a person assesses their life, which leads to indicators of individual happiness in life. The evaluation in question is cognitive and affective. A person's satisfaction with their life gives rise to more positive emotions than negative emotions which are related to subjective Well-Being. Subjective Well-Being is influenced by several factors, namely demographic factors, social relationships, social support, genetic factors, society or culture, cognitive processes and goals. Subjective well-being includes factors that have a moderate influence and factors that have a strong influence. Several factors that can influence subjective well-being include age, gender, spirituality, social support. Of the several subjective well-being factors, the social support factor that will be examined is how big its role is in determining subjective well-being .

Every individual to achieve subjective well-being in his life cannot be separated from the support of his family and the environment around him. Social support is always related to two things, namely the personal perception pattern of people who can be relied on to help solve problems and the level of satisfaction with this support is related to the pattern of needs that personally felt must be satisfied. According to Taylor, social support is a form of providing information and feeling loved and cared for, respected and appreciated and is part of the communication network and reciprocal obligations of parents, relatives or lovers, friends, social networks and within the community. Relationships and relations with other individuals are established in a positive and intimate manner which can influence subjective well-being because individuals receive social support in the form of emotional closeness such as feeling loved. Santrock defines peers or also known as peers, namely individuals who have the same age or level of maturity.

According to Sarafino and Smith, Social support can be obtained from the environment around the individual, including family, groups and peers who are willing to share situations and information that tend to be the same. Social support includes feelings of comfort, attention, appreciation, and assistance provided by other individuals. Social support makes other individuals feel appreciated, cared for, loved and cherished. Social support is related to subjective well-being. Social support is related to subjective well-being because social support plays a role in providing a sense of appreciation and attention, as well as providing support in the form of financial assistance and information to help the individual get out of stressful conditions.

Taylor stated that social support, especially peer social support, is help provided by peers, from an informational, instrumental and emotional perspective, which can give individuals confidence that they are valued and cared for. The existence of social support

from peers is very important because it can be a source of information other than family that provides feedback about individual abilities and obtains information about many things. One of the important roles of peer social support is potentially improving problem solving and providing confidence that individuals will always be there to provide assistance when needed. The impact of social support from peers is that individuals will have positive emotions and feel satisfaction with the quality of life that individuals have, thus being able to increase subjective well-being in individuals. Based on the phenomena and description above, this research is important because it remembers the impact of subjective well-being, which can neglect street children.

RESEARCH METHOD

Method quantitative with use method correlational population is a generalization area which includes objects and subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that have been determined by researchers to be studied and summarized later (Sugiyono, 2015). The population in this study involved mostly children street Which is at in partner Save Street Childern Sidoarjo Which have prosperity low with total child street as much 140 with age 13-18 years, based on data obtained from Save Street Children Sidoarjo in 2023. And the sample is part of the population. A large population does not allow researchers to examine everything, so researchers take samples that can represent the population and the samples taken must truly represent the population in question (Sugiyono, 2015).

In this study, researchers used the Issac and Michael table with a margin of error of 5%. The number of samples obtained was 100 people, sampling technique use table Isaac And Michael. Retrieval Which means Every person who meets the researcher and is willing to become a participant is also used if the potential participant turns out to be suitable as a data source. In this research, sampling used an accidental sampling technique , namely by systematically using anyone who happened to meet the researcher and was willing to become a participant and was suitable as a data source (Hadi, 2015).

RESULT AND DICUSSION

1. Literatur Review in Case

Subjective well-being is a term in psychology that refers to an individual's overall evaluation of their life. It includes cognitive assessments such as life satisfaction and job satisfaction, as well as affective reactions to life events such as joy and sadness. This concept involves reflective judgments and emotional responses to life experiences, the body, thoughts, and the environment in which individuals live. Subjective well-being reflects the presence of positive emotions, the absence of negative emotions, and high cognitive evaluation of life satisfaction (Diener, 2006; Oishi, Diener & Lucas, 2018).

Several experts have provided similar definitions of subjective well-being. It is how individuals assess their lives through emotional and cognitive aspects, such as evaluating themselves as free from anxiety, depression, and stress while maintaining a positive mood. Subjective well-being is also the perception of experiencing life that includes emotions, cognitive assessments, and psychological well-being (Tarigan, 2018; Compton, 2015; Eddington & Shuman, 2005). Individuals who feel satisfied with their lives tend to experience positive emotions and less frequently encounter negative emotions, indicating a high level of subjective well-being. On the other hand, those who lack life satisfaction often have low subjective well-being and may experience anxiety, anger, or even depression, leading to a perception that life is unhappy (Listian & Alhamdu, 2016; Diener, Oishi & Lucas, 2015).

Several factors influence subjective well-being, one of which is demographics, including age, gender, income, marital status, education, and health. These factors help differentiate between individuals who are moderately happy and those who are very happy. The social comparison theory also plays a role, where individuals assess their life satisfaction by comparing themselves with others who are either more or less successful (Diener et al., 2012). In terms of demographics, studies show that average levels of subjective well-being do not differ much between men and women, although women may experience emotions more intensely. Income has a positive effect on well-being but diminishes as income increases. Education correlates positively with well-being, while marital status shows that married individuals report higher happiness than those who are single or separated. Health is also crucial, as poor health may hinder individuals from achieving their goals (Diener et al., 2012).

Religious factors are also associated with subjective well-being. Religious individuals tend to experience higher levels of happiness, particularly those who regularly participate in religious services, have strong religious affiliations, feel connected to God, and practice prayer. These spiritual practices provide emotional comfort and a sense of meaning in life (Diener & Ryan, 2009). Life goals influence how individuals feel about their lives. The type of goals they have, the structure of those goals, their success in achieving them, and their progress toward those goals all contribute to emotional responses and life satisfaction. Achieving meaningful goals gives individuals a sense of purpose and control, increasing their subjective well-being (Diener et al., 2012).

Personality traits such as neuroticism and extraversion are strongly linked to subjective well-being. People who are high in neuroticism tend to be anxious, moody, and emotionally reactive, which lowers their well-being. In contrast, extraverted individuals are usually cheerful, sociable, and outgoing, traits that enhance their subjective well-being (Feist & Robert, 2017). Self-esteem plays a significant role in determining subjective well-being. Those who evaluate themselves positively tend to be more confident and successful, which leads to higher well-being. Conversely, individuals with low self-esteem often lack confidence and may struggle with negative outcomes, which can decrease their well-being. Social support also matters—those with more friends and strong family ties usually have higher subjective well-being (Sarwono & Meinarno, 2015).

Peer social support is a form of emotional and practical help provided by friends or peer groups. It creates a sense of comfort, love, appreciation, and care. Social support includes emotional support (empathy and caring), esteem support (recognition and encouragement), instrumental support (tangible help such as money or services), informational support (advice and guidance), and network support (being part of a social group with shared activities). All these aspects help individuals cope with life challenges and contribute significantly to their subjective well-being (Sarafino, 2002; Sarafino & Smith, 2011; Cutrona & Russell, 1987; Dewi & Sukmayanti, 2020; Asih, 2018).

2. Correlation Between Peer Social Support and Subjective Well-Being

The results of data analysis of the Spearman Rho correlation test with the help of the Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) version 16.00 for Windows program are seen from mark coefficient Which produce mark $r_{xy} = 0.797$ with significance 0.000 or ($p < 0.01$). This means that it can be concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between support social Friend peer with subjective well-being to street children . So the higher the social support of peers, the more tall Also subjective well-being on street children, and the more The lower the social support from peers, the lower the subjective well-being of street children.

Tabel 1. Results Test Correlation Spearman Rho

Variable	N	Rxy	Sig.
Support Social Friend Peers – Subjective Well- Being	94	0.797	0,000

Source: Author, 2024

It can be seen that of the 100 respondents who participated in this research, there were 20 respondents (20%) aged 13 years, as many as 37 respondents (40%) aged 14 year, as much 26 respondents (26%) aged 15 years old, and 9 respondents (9%) were 16 years old. Thus, the highest number of respondents in this study were aged 37 years. data study started from date 22 June 2024 s/d 24 June 2024. Researchers distribute questionnaires offline in the form of paper sheets. The results of the subjective well-being categorization analysis that was carried out showed that there were 0 respondents (0%) in the low category, 0 respondents (0%) in the medium category, and 100 respondents (100%) in the high category. It can be concluded that based on this research, it shows that respondents have subjective well-being in the high category.

The results of data analysis of the Spearman Rho correlation test with the help of the Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) version 16.00 for Windows program are seen from mark coefficient Which produce mark $r_{xy} = 0.797$ with significance 0.000 or ($p < 0.01$), This means that it can be concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between support social Friend peer with subjective well-being to street children . So the higher the social support of peers, the more tall Also subjective well-being on street children, and the more The lower the social support from peers, the lower the subjective well-being of street children.

Based on the discussion in this research, Based on the results of the research data above, it shows that the hypothesis put forward by researchers is that there is a positive relationship between social support from peers and subjective well-being. Based on the research results, the correlation coefficient is 0.797 with a significance of 0.000 or $p < 0.01$. This means that there is a significant relationship between social support from peers and subjective well-being in street children. Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that the hypothesis in this study can be accepted. In line with the journal, social support from peers is one of the factors in good subjective well-being conditions (Wijaya & Pratisti, 2019).

This research was conducted with the aim of finding out the correlation between social support and subjective well-being in street children. The method used in this research uses a quantitative method by distributing questionnaires, with two variables, namely the subjective well-being variable (Y) and the peer social support variable (X). The respondents in this research were 100 street children in the Save Street Children Sidoarjo community.

Study This give results that subjective well-being on child streets in the Save Street Children Sidoarjo Community with 100 participants or 100%, Which It means child street own category subjective well-being Which tall. In line with Which expressed founder Community Save Street Children Sidoarjo, that child street in community Save Street Children Sidoarjo No all have a low level of subjective well-being . There is a social support factor in various forms of support provided by the founder, namely providing support. Support in the form of attention, such as always asking about the whereabouts of street children. Support in the form of empowering street children, such as holding an independent class program,

Street children who provide social support in the form of assistance in the form of advice, motivation, materials and appreciation to their peers can create a feeling of comfort and affection. Research conducted by Astriewardhany (2021) about Social Support with Subjective Well-Being of class XI Singosari High School Singosari Education Foundation Delita. Based on results from study show mark $p = 0,000$ And $r = 0.794$ which indicates that there is a significant positive relationship between support social with subjective well-being. Coefficient correlation as big as 0.6304 which indicates that social support makes an effective contribution to subjective well-being by 63.04% and the remaining 3.9% is influenced by other factors. This means that there is a positive relationship between social support and subjective well-being .

Subjective well-being refers to all various types of evaluations in life, both positive and negative, where cognitive evaluation refers to an assessment of an individual's life satisfaction, while emotional assessment is an assessment of an individual's life satisfaction. to emotion Which pleasant And that emotion No fun in an individual's life. According to Diener (2006) there are two forming aspects that influence subjective well-being , namely: (1) Cognitive, (2), Affective. Based on several factors behind subjective well-being, one of which is social support from peers. Peer social support is a relationship that provides in the form of help to individual in form love Darling, motivation, And Also in the form of material. The more social support an individual receives, the more the individual feels they receive love, attention and comfort. According to Sarafino (2011), there is a number of aspect support social Friend peer that can be provided, namely emotional, instrumental, informational support, and support in the form of appreciation.

3. Analysis of the Spearman Rho Correlation Test

The Spearman Rho Correlation Test was employed in this study to explore the relationship between peer social support and subjective well-being among street children. The test measures the strength and direction of the association between two variables without assuming a linear relationship, making it ideal for ordinal or non-normally distributed data. The results revealed a significant positive correlation with a coefficient of 0.797, with a p-value of 0.000, indicating that there is a strong and statistically significant relationship between the two variables. This suggests that as peer social support increases, subjective well-being among street children also improves. The value of 0.797 indicates a high degree of association, which is considered a substantial relationship in the context of social science research. A p-value of less than 0.01 further confirms that the correlation is not due to chance and that the relationship is meaningful.

The test result implies that peer social support plays a crucial role in shaping the subjective well-being of street children. Specifically, those who receive higher levels of social support from their peers tend to report higher levels of life satisfaction, positive emotions, and lower instances of negative emotions. This finding aligns with previous research that has established a connection between social support and well-being. For example, studies have demonstrated that emotional support, esteem support, and practical assistance from peers can reduce stress and increase happiness, thus enhancing overall subjective well-being (Sarafino & Smith, 2011). In this context, the study provides empirical evidence supporting the idea that social bonds, particularly those formed through peer networks, are integral to the emotional and psychological well-being of vulnerable groups, such as street children.

Moreover, the analysis highlights the influence of peer social support as a buffer against negative life experiences. The presence of peer support creates a sense of belonging and emotional comfort, which is especially critical for street children who may

face numerous challenges such as lack of family stability, poverty, and marginalization. These social ties serve as a protective mechanism, promoting a positive outlook on life. In contrast, the absence of peer support may exacerbate feelings of isolation, sadness, and anxiety, potentially leading to lower levels of subjective well-being. This is consistent with the assertion that strong, supportive social networks can help individuals cope better with adversity, leading to higher satisfaction with life (Feist & Robert, 2017).

The results also suggest that the positive relationship between peer social support and subjective well-being is not limited to street children but may be applicable to other populations as well. Social support has been widely recognized as a key factor in enhancing mental health and overall well-being across diverse demographic groups, including adolescents, the elderly, and individuals with chronic illnesses (Diener et al., 2012). Peer social support, in particular, is often more impactful during adolescence and early adulthood when individuals are navigating significant life transitions. By fostering strong peer relationships, communities and organizations can help improve the mental and emotional well-being of at-risk populations, such as street children, thus contributing to their overall health and development.

Finally, while the study's findings strongly support the hypothesis that peer social support significantly impacts subjective well-being, it is important to consider the limitations of the research. The sample size of 100 street children, although sufficient for this study, may not fully represent the broader population of street children across different regions or countries. Additionally, the cross-sectional nature of the study limits the ability to draw causal conclusions. Longitudinal studies that track changes in peer support and well-being over time could provide further insight into the long-term effects of social support on mental health. Despite these limitations, the study's use of the Spearman Rho Correlation Test offers valuable evidence for the importance of peer relationships in promoting subjective well-being among street children.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the study clearly demonstrates a significant and positive relationship between peer social support and subjective well-being among street children. The Spearman Rho Correlation Test revealed a strong correlation ($r = 0.797$, $p < 0.01$), which suggests that higher levels of peer social support are associated with increased life satisfaction, positive emotions, and decreased negative emotions. These findings align with previous research that emphasizes the importance of social support in enhancing an individual's emotional and psychological well-being. Peer social support, especially in the form of emotional, esteem, and instrumental assistance, plays a critical role in mitigating stress and promoting happiness, making it an essential factor for the well-being of vulnerable groups like street children.

Furthermore, the study underscores the importance of peer relationships as a protective mechanism for street children, who often face challenges such as family instability, poverty, and marginalization. Peer support provides them with a sense of belonging and emotional comfort, which helps them cope better with life's difficulties. This support creates a buffer against negative life experiences, contributing to a more positive outlook on life. In the absence of peer support, street children may experience greater feelings of isolation, anxiety, and sadness, which can negatively impact their subjective well-being. Therefore, fostering strong peer support networks is crucial for enhancing the emotional health of these children and improving their overall life satisfaction.

Despite the significant findings, the study also has its limitations, including a relatively small sample size and the cross-sectional design, which limits the ability to draw definitive causal conclusions. Future research could benefit from a larger and more diverse sample of street children, as well as longitudinal studies to examine how changes in peer social support over time influence subjective well-being. Additionally, exploring other factors that might affect the relationship between social support and well-being, such as cultural influences or individual personality traits, could provide a more comprehensive understanding of how peer social support contributes to mental health in vulnerable populations. Nevertheless, the study provides compelling evidence that peer social support is a crucial factor in promoting subjective well-being and emotional resilience, especially for at-risk groups like street children.

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