



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

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<https://doi.org/10.69812/ijsp.v1i1.43>

Article Info



Article History;

Received:

2024-08-12

Revised:

2024-08-24

Accepted:

2024-08-27

Abstract:

Study This research was conducted for determine the relationship between Peer Social Support and *Subjective Well-Being* in Street Children. This research uses method quantitative with use method correlational. The sample in the study was 100 participants with the criteria being street children aged 12-18 years. The sampling technique uses *accidental sampling* using a questionnaire. The data analysis technique uses *Spearman Rho analysis* . Measurement of *subjective well-being* data uses the scale proposed by Diener. Measuring social support data uses the scale proposed by Sarafino. The results of *Spearman Rho's* analysis show that there is a relationship between social support from peers and *subjective well-being*, getting a score of 0.797 with a significance of 0.000, which means there is a significant relationship between social support. Friend peer with *subjective well-being* . It means, the more The higher the social support received, the higher *the subjective well-being* of street children, so that the research hypothesis "there is a positive relationship between social support from peers and subjective well-being" can be accepted.

Keyword: Support Social, Subjective Well- Being



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 because most of them at a relatively young age already have to face the harsh metropolitan environment and are not even allowed to live. child friendly. 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 Children 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).

A. Definition of Subjective Well-Being

According to Diener (2006) subjective well being refers on all various type evaluation life , good positive nor negative done every individual on his life. This matter including evaluation cognitive reflective, like satisfaction life, satisfaction work, interest And engagement, and reaction affective to incident life , like excitement And sadness . So subjective well-being is term general For different judgments are made every individual about life individual , fine That event that occurred on individual, body And thought individual, and circumstances Where individual life. Subjective well-being is draft area that covers its height affect positive related atmosphere a pleasant heart, to put it mildly affect negative, and its height evaluation cognitive related satisfaction life (Oishi, Diener & Lucas, 2018).

There is a number of definition regarding the subjective well-being of a number of expert . Tarigan (2018) stated that subjective well-being is method somebody evaluate his life in a way affective And cognitive , like evaluate himself Alone that No there is a feeling of anxiety, depression, stress, atmosphere heart (mood), having a sense of satisfaction life. Subjective well-

being is perception somebody to experience his life, which consists from affection to live , evaluate cognitive , and present in welfare psychological (Compton, 2015). Subjective well-being or welfare subjective is evaluating individual life they including in evaluation cognitive , like satisfaction life And evaluation affective (atmosphere heart And emotions), such as feeling emotion positive And negative emotions (Eddington & Shuman, 2005)

Listian & Alhamdu (2016) also argue that if an individual feels satisfaction in his life, then the individual has positive emotions and rarely has negative emotions, it can be said that the individual has good *subjective well-being* . Individuals who do not have satisfaction in their lives can be said to have low *subjective well-being* . In line with what was expressed by Diener, Oishi, and Lucas (2015) that people who have a low level of *subjective well-being* will experience negative feelings such as anxiety, anger, and can be at risk of depression so that they feel their life is unhappy.

Based on the above definitions regarding *subjective well-being* which have been put forward by several experts, it can be concluded that subjective well-being is a term in psychology which means happiness and satisfaction in life. Subjective well-being is defined as the process of individual assessment or evaluation of life, which includes cognitive and affective evaluation.

1. Factors that Influence *Subjective Well-Being*

According to Diener et al (2012), factors that influence *subjective well being* are:

- Demographic Factors, Diener said that demographic factors including age, gender, income, marital status, education and health have an influence on the level of *subjective well-being*. Demographic factors differentiate between individuals who are quite happy (medium level) and very happy (high level). Demographic factors can increase an individual's *subjective well-being* depending on the individual's values and goals. Demographic theory and *subjective well-being* use social comparison theory, namely a theory which states that an individual's life satisfaction depends on that individual measuring the satisfaction of other individuals whose status is above or below that individual. A brief explanation of the influence of demographic factors on *subjective well being* :

a). Age and gender

Relative levels of well-being between genders have often been examined, but so far the well-being data collected shows that women and men do not differ much in terms of average subjective well-being. While women appeared more frequently in the sample as both very happy and very unhappy, the data suggest that this overrepresentation is due to the fact that women experience positive and negative emotions more frequently and more intensely than men.

b). Income

Overall, according to Diener, research on the relationship between income and well-being reveals that money has a positive effect, but it diminishes as income increases. While increasing income significantly affects the well-being of individuals living at poverty levels, the strength of the relationship between wealth and life satisfaction decreases at higher income levels, indicating that what money means.

c). Education

That the level of education is positively correlated with the level of welfare. Economists predict that the level of education will be negatively correlated with welfare because the level of education will decrease while welfare will increase.

d). Marital status

Large-scale surveys show that married people are happier than never married, divorced, separated, or widowed people. Among unmarried adults, people who live with a partner are significantly happier in some cultures than those who live alone. Marriage and well-being are significantly correlated even when variables such as age and income are controlled

e). Health

Poor health is considered to influence *subjective well-being* negatively because it interferes with achieving goals

- Religious Factors

The spiritual relationship between religiosity and well-being is a paradoxical relationship. In general, religious people tend to experience higher well-being, and more specifically, participation in religious services, strength of religious affiliation, connection with God, and prayer have all been associated with higher levels of well-being (Diener & Ryan, 2009)

- Goal Factors

Goals are what individuals typically try to do in their lives and how well individuals succeed in doing them can help understand individual behavior better. The type of goals a person has, the individual's goal structure, their success in achieving individual goals, and the individual's rate of progress toward goals can all influence the individual's emotions and life satisfaction.

- Personality Factors

The two traits most related to *subjective well being* are neuroticism (N) and extraversion (E). According to McCrae and Costa, people who score high on neuroticism tend to be anxious, temperamental, self-pitying, very self-conscious, emotional, and prone to stress-related disorders. Those who have a low N score are usually calm, not temperamental, satisfied with themselves, and unemotional. People who score high on extraversion tend to be affectionate, cheerful, happy to talk, happy to gather, and fun. In contrast, those with low E scores are usually closed, quiet, withdrawn, passive, and do not have the ability to express strong emotions (Feist, Robert, 2017)

- Self-Esteem Factor

Self-esteem, known as *self-esteem*, is a person's assessment or evaluation of himself positively or negatively. If someone evaluates themselves positively, the individual becomes more confident in carrying out tasks and gets positive results too.

Conversely, if individuals evaluate themselves negatively, they become less confident in doing something and get unsatisfactory results (Sarwono & Meinarno, 2015).

a). Social Support Factors

The level of subjective well-being of individuals who have more friends and family tends to be higher. Studies show that engaging in social interactions is the best aspect of a person's life. In general, people prefer to be around other people.

b). Cultural Factors

Differences in *subjective well-being* can occur due to differences in country wealth. Rich countries are considered to be able to create high *subjective well-being* among their residents because rich countries tend to respect human rights, provide longer life expectancies and are more democratic. Differences can also be caused by culture (Diener et al., 2003).

B. Definition of Peer Social support

Sarafino (2002) stated that social support is a communication relationship which contains the provision of assistance involving several aspects consisting of information,

attention, emotions, assessments and instrumental assistance obtained by individuals through communication with the environment that has emotional benefits or effects. behavior for the recipient. Social support can come from many parties, such as family, especially parents, partners, friends, or social communities, peers or classmates are also sources of social support (Sarafino and Smith, 2011). Social support is an act of helping and assisting by involving emotions and providing instrumental assistance and information to help other individuals solve problems (Hause, 2017).

Social support is important information obtained by other individuals which makes the individual feel cared for, loved, appreciated and respected when the individual is in difficulty and will receive support from other individuals (Gibson et al, 1998). Dianto (2017) means that providing assistance to other individuals by behaving with affection and attention is a form of social support for other individuals. Several definitions of social support according to experts. Attachment is a close relationship between a person and peers, which is the first component in peer social support (Cutrona & Russell, 1987). Dewi & Sukmayanti (2020) revealed that providing support to other individuals is a form of social support to make the individual being supported feel cared for, more confident and competent. Social support and other individuals in life are needed to overcome the demands of problems and changes in life (Asih, 2018).

From the description above, it can be concluded that peer social support is the provision of physical and psychological assistance or support to individuals by friends or peer groups which creates feelings of comfort, feeling loved, appreciated and cared for by other individuals.

1. Aspects of Peer Social Support

Sarafino & Smith (2011) revealed that there are four aspects of social support, including:

- a. Emotional support (*emotional*), The support aspect in the form of providing positive caring and empathetic appreciation is a form of social support given to other individuals. Also social role support which can cause feelings of comfort, such as feeling cared for, loved, owned.
- b. Appreciation support (*esteem support*), Aspects of support in the form of expressing positive things, appreciation, motivational encouragement, and recognition of other individuals.
- c. Instrumental support (*tangible or instrumental support*), the instrumental support aspect is a form of direct assistance, such as gifts in the form of materials, time and services. Providing assistance in material form such as lending money.
- d. Informative support (*informational support*), the informative support aspect includes the form of providing information, advice, guidance and feedback needed by the individual receiving it.
- e. Social network support (network support), the support aspect is provided by making the individual a part of a group that has similar interests and social activities. Social network support is friendship support *which* is social interaction with other individuals by spending time and doing activities together.

RESULT AND DICUSSION

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.

Results Test Correlation *Spearman Rho*

| Variable | N | Rxy | Sig. |
|--|----|-------|-------|
| Support Social Friend Peers – <i>Subjective Well- Being</i> | 94 | 0.797 | 0,000 |

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.

CONCLUSION

Conclusions in research This aim For study connection between support social peers with *subjective well-being* towards street children. The subjects of this research were street children in the Save Streets Children Sidoarjo community with a total of 100 respondents. The research results show that there is a positive relationship between social support from peers and *subjective well-being*.

1. To Research Subjects

Recommended can increase support social Friend peer with provide care, affection, motivation and attention in order to provide comfort, happiness and enthusiasm for life

2. For the Government

- It is recommended that the government provide assistance in empowering street children, in the form of material assistance and activities
- It is recommended that the government create programs to improve the quality of life on child street, like organize activities life skills for children, interests and needs of children.
- It is recommended that the government collaborate with communities that handle street children's problems, so that the problems of street children can be addressed and controlled well.

3. For Researcher Furthermore

- It is recommended that future researchers add other variables that were not present in previous research.

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