

## ABSTRAK

Anak jalanan di kawasan Senen, Jakarta Pusat, menghadapi kerentanan sosial, ekonomi, dan psikologis akibat keterbatasan akses pendidikan, perlindungan, serta sarana rehabilitasi, sementara fasilitas konvensional seperti rumah singgah belum sepenuhnya efektif. Kondisi ini menuntut adanya wadah komunitas yang tidak hanya melindungi, tetapi juga mendukung proses edukasi, pemulihan, dan pemberdayaan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah merancang Pusat Komunitas Anak Jalanan dengan pendekatan arsitektur perilaku yang mampu membentuk perilaku positif dan meningkatkan kualitas hidup anak jalanan. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif melalui studi literatur, studi preseden, observasi lapangan, wawancara, *behavioral mapping*, serta metode *observe rituals* menggunakan *users' everyday life modules* untuk memahami pola aktivitas dan preferensi ruang anak jalanan. Hasil perancangan menunjukkan bahwa penerapan prinsip arsitektur perilaku, seperti komunikasi ruang dengan pengguna, kenyamanan fisik dan psikis, pemenuhan kebutuhan emosional dan sosial, serta nilai estetika, dapat menghasilkan zonasi ruang edukasi, pelatihan vokasional, rekreasi, rehabilitasi, dan perlindungan darurat yang saling terintegrasi dengan memperhatikan fleksibilitas ruang, keterbacaan orientasi, keterhubungan sosial, pencahayaan alami, serta elemen ramah anak. Pusat komunitas ini diharapkan menjadi prototipe yang tidak hanya menjadi ruang aman, tetapi juga wahana edukasi, rehabilitasi, pengembangan keterampilan, dan rekreasi yang mendorong integrasi sosial serta memberikan arah masa depan yang lebih baik bagi anak jalanan.

**Kata Kunci :** Anak jalanan, pusat komunitas, arsitektur perilaku, rehabilitasi sosial, pemberdayaan.

## **ABSTRACT**

*Street children in the Senen district of Central Jakarta face severe social, economic, and psychological vulnerabilities due to limited access to education, protection, and rehabilitation facilities, while conventional shelters have proven insufficient in addressing their needs. This condition underscores the urgency of establishing a community center that not only provides protection but also supports education, recovery, and empowerment. The objective of this study is to design a Street Children Community Center using a behavioral architecture approach that fosters positive behavioral change and enhances the overall quality of life of street children. The research adopts a qualitative descriptive method, employing literature review, precedent studies, site observation, semi-structured interviews, behavioral mapping, as well as the Observe Rituals method combined with the Users' Everyday Life Modules to capture daily activity patterns and spatial preferences of the children. The design results demonstrate that applying the principles of behavioral architecture—such as spatial communication with users, physical and psychological comfort, fulfillment of emotional and social needs, and aesthetic values—can generate integrated spatial zoning for education, vocational training, recreation, rehabilitation, and emergency shelter. These are further reinforced by considerations of spatial flexibility, legibility, social connectivity, natural lighting, and child-friendly design elements. The proposed community center is envisioned as a prototype that functions not only as a safe haven but also as a platform for education, rehabilitation, skill development, and recreation, thereby fostering social reintegration and offering street children a pathway toward a brighter future.*

**Keywords:** *street children, community center, behavioral architecture, social rehabilitation, empowerment.*