

RINGKASAN

Keberhasilan pemerintah di bidang kesehatan berdampak makin tingginya harapan hidup manusia. Peningkatan usia harapan hidup ternyata berdampak pada berbagai masalah yang berkaitan dengan makin meningkatnya jumlah orang lanjut usia. Pada orang lanjut usia terjadi penurunan kapasitas untuk mengatur lingkungan internal sehingga kemungkinan untuk mempertahankan hidup berkurang. Pada umumnya mekanisme faal dalam tubuh berjalan tidak sebaik waktu muda. Waktu reaksi melambat, ketahanan terhadap penyakit melemah, kapasitas kerja menurun, masa pulih asal setelah bekerja bertambah lama, dan struktur tubuh merapuh. Dalam kondisi yang telah berubah seperti itu mereka akan banyak menghadapi permasalahan baik yang datang dari dalam dirinya maupun dari lingkungan, seperti permasalahan kesehatan, ekonomi, dan sosial yang dapat menyebabkan ketidak mandirian.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari apakah faktor kesehatan, ekonomi dan kondisi sosial berpengaruh terhadap kemandirian orang lanjut usia? Dan Faktor yang manakah yang berpengaruh secara dominan terhadap kemandirian orang lanjut usia ?. Penelitian dilakukan di kelurahan Jambangan kecamatan Jambangan. Sampel dalam penelitian ini orang lanjut usia berumur 56 tahun sebanyak 104 orang. Variabel penelitian meliputi kemandirian sebagai variabel terikat, kondisi kesehatan, kondisi sosial sebagai variabel bebas. Prosedur pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi dan wawancara langsung pada masing-masing responden dengan menggunakan kuesioner. Data hasil penelitian kemudian ditampilkan dalam bentuk tabulasi silang untuk mengetahui distribusi frekwensi dan proporsi. Untuk menganalisis pengaruh variabel bebas terhadap variabel terikat diuji dengan menggunakan uji regresi logistik, dengan tingkat kebermaknaan $p \leq 0,05$

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada variabel kesehatan sebagian besar pada kategori baik sebanyak 83 orang (79,8%), sedangkan pada variabel

ekonomi sebagian besar adalah kategori sedang sebanyak 97 (93,3%), dan variabel sosial yang paling banyak adalah pada kondisi sedang sebanyak 98 orang (94,2%). Pada tabulasi silang menunjukkan bahwa pada kelompok mandiri sebagian besar responden mempunyai tingkat kesehatan baik sebanyak 72 orang (86,7%) sedangkan pada kelompok tidak mandiri sebagian besar pada tingkat kesehatan sedang sebanyak 71 orang (81%), Untuk variabel ekonomi pada kelompok mandiri sebagian besar responden mempunyai tingkat ekonomi sedang sebanyak 71 orang (73,2%) sedangkan pada kelompok tidak mandiri sebagian besar pada tingkat ekonomi sedang sebanyak 26 orang (26,8%). Dan pada variabel sosial, sebagian besar responden pada pada kelompok mandiri dan kategori sedang sebanyak 72 (73,5%), sedangkan yang tidak mandiri sebagian besar termasuk dalam kategori sedang sebanyak sebanyak 26 (26,5%). Hasil pengujian regresi logistik diperoleh bahwa variabel kesehatan mempunyai pengaruh terhadap kemandirian orang lanjut usia dengan nilai signifikansi 0,000 ($p < 0,05$), namun variabel ekonomi dan sosial tidak berpengaruh terhadap kemandirian orang lanjut usia dengan nilai signifikansi masing-masing sebesar 0,781 dan 0,681 ($p > 0,05$)

SUMMARY

Ratna Suhartini

The success of health program run by the government results in higher life expectancy. However, the increase of life expectancy apparently also gives rise to various problems related to the increasing number of the elderly. Among this age group, there is a reduction of capacity in regulating internal environment, resulting in reduced possibility for survival. In general, physiological mechanism in the body is not as reliable as that during younger age. Reaction time is delayed, resistance towards diseases becomes weaker, recovery after working becomes longer, and body structure becomes fragile. In such a changed condition, they may face problems, either from themselves or from the environment, which is presenting as health, economics, and social problems that lead to dependence.

This study was aimed to investigate whether the factors of health, economy, and social conditions had effect on the independence of the elderly, and to determine the predominant factor. It was carried out in Jambangan Village, Subdistrict of Jambangan. Samples were 104 elderly aged 56 years. Variables studied were independence as dependent variable, and health and social conditions as independent variables. Data were collected by means of observation and direct interview to each respondent using questionnaire. Data were presented as cross-tabulation to reveal the frequency distribution and proportion. To analyze the effect of independent variable on dependent variable, logistic regression test was undertaken with significance level of $p \leq 0.05$.

Results showed that in 83 individuals (79.8%), the variable of health was classified as good, while the variable of economy fell to the category of moderate in 97 individuals (93.3%), and the variable of social also fell to the category of moderate in 98 individuals (94.2%). Cross-tabulation revealed that in independent group, most of the respondents (72 individuals, 86.71%) had a good level of health, whereas, most of respondents in dependent group fell to the category of moderate (71 individuals, 81%). For the variable of economy in independent group, most of the respondents (71 individuals, 73.2%) had a moderate level of economy, while in dependent group, most (26 individuals, 26.8%) also had a moderate level of economy. For the variable of social, most of the respondents in independent group (72 individuals, 73.5%) were at the category of moderate, while those in dependent group were mostly (26 individuals, 26.51%) at the category of moderate either. Results of logistic regression test demonstrated that the variable of health had effect on the independence of the elderly with significance level of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), and the variables of economy and social had no effect on the independence of elderly with significance level of respectively 0.781 and 0.681 ($p > 0.05$).

ABSTRACT

Ratna Suhartini

The increasing number of elderly has effects on various problems of health, economy, and social. The loss of physical condition in elderly results in problems for themselves as well as for other people. Therefore, treatments should be provided to reduce the problems in that age group. Before treatment is established, the cause of the problems, either in health, economy, and social aspects, should be first investigated. The cause of dependence among elderly, such as the factors of health, economy, and social conditions and independence. This study was aimed to analyze whether the factors of health, economy, and social conditions had effect on the independence of the elderly, and to determine the predominant factor.

The study was carried out in Jambangan Village, Subdistrict of Jambangan. Samples were a number of 104 elderly of 56 years old or more. The variables studied were independence as dependent variable, and health, economy, and social conditions as independent variables. Data were collected using observation and direct interview to each respondent by means of questionnaire. Data were presented as cross-tabulation to find the frequency distribution and proportion. To analyze the effect of independent variable on the dependent variable, logistic regression test was employed with significance level of $p < 0.05$.

Results revealed that in the variable of health, most of the respondents were at good category, in the variable of economy at moderate category, and the variable of social at moderate category. Cross-tabulation disclosed that in independent group, most of the respondents had a good level of health, while those in dependent group had a moderate level of health. In the variable of economy in independent group, most of the respondents had moderate level of economy, and in dependent group most of them also had moderate level of economy. In the variable of social condition, most of the respondents in independent group was at the category of moderate social level, while those in dependent group were also at the category of moderate social level. Results of logistic regression test showed that the variable of health had effect on the independence of the elderly, while the variables of economy and social had no effect of their independence.

Keywords: *independence, health, economy, social conditions, elderly*