

Persepsi Kecukupan Pendapatan Rumah Tangga, Karakteristik Sosial Ekonomi Demografi terhadap Subjective Well-Being dan Komponen-Komponennya pada Lansia Indonesia (Analisis Data SPTK 2021) = Perceived of Household Income Adequacy, Socio-Economic Demographic Characteristics to Subjective Well-Being and Its Components of Indonesian Older Person (Analysis of SPTK 2021 Data)

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Abstrak

Banyak negara di dunia, termasuk Indonesia, yang memasuki periode kelanjutusiaan penduduk. Periode ini ditandai dengan meningkatnya jumlah dan proporsi penduduk usia 60 tahun atau lebih. Peningkatan penduduk lansia berdampak positif jika penduduk lansia sehat, mandiri, aktif, serta produktif. Namun, peningkatan penduduk lansia juga dapat berdampak negatif jika terjadi penurunan kondisi kesehatan disertai tingkat disabilitas yang tinggi. WHO berfokus pada kesejahteraan lansia yang dituangkan dalam salah satu tujuan dari SDGs. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh persepsi kecukupan pendapatan rumah tangga dan karakteristik sosial ekonomi demografi terhadap subjective well-being serta komponennya pada lansia Indonesia. Selain itu, penelitian ini menggunakan data Survei Pengukuran Tingkat Kebahagiaan (SPTK) tahun 2021, dengan unit analisis penduduk usia 60 tahun ke atas yang berstatus sebagai kepala rumah tangga atau pasangannya. Adapun metode analisis inferensial yang digunakan adalah regresi logistik ordinal. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa lansia berstatus kepala rumah tangga atau pasangan yang merasa pendapatan rumah tangga mencukupi cenderung memiliki subjective well-being, kepuasan hidup, dan afeksi positif yang lebih tinggi, serta afeksi negatif lebih rendah dibandingkan lansia yang merasa kurang mencukupi untuk memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari. Selain itu, berumur lebih muda, tinggal dan memiliki kegiatan bersama orang lain, berpendidikan lebih tinggi, bekerja, dan berpendapatan rumah tangga lebih tinggi meningkatkan kecenderungan lansia berstatus kepala rumah tangga atau pasangan untuk memiliki subjective well-being yang lebih tinggi. Tinggal dan memiliki kegiatan bersama orang lain, berpendidikan lebih tinggi, bekerja, dan berpendapatan rumah tangga lebih tinggi meningkatkan kecenderungan lansia berstatus kepala rumah tangga atau pasangan untuk memiliki afeksi positif yang lebih tinggi. Menikah, berpendidikan lebih tinggi, bekerja, dan berpendapatan rumah tangga lebih tinggi meningkatkan kecenderungan lansia berstatus kepala rumah tangga atau pasangan untuk memiliki afeksi negatif yang lebih rendah

.....Many countries in the world, including Indonesia, are entering aging population period. This period is marked by an increase in the number and proportion of the population aged 60 years or over. The increase in the number of older person has a positive impact if the older person is healthy, independent, active, and productive. However, it can also have a negative impact if there is a decline in health conditions accompanied by a high level of disability. WHO focuses on the welfare of the older person as outlined in

one of the goals of the SDGs. This study aims to analyze the effect of perceived of household income adequacy and demographic socio-economic characteristics on subjective well-being and its components in the Indonesian older person. In addition, this study uses data from the 2021 Happiness Level Measurement Survey (SPTK), with a unit of analysis for residents aged 60 years and over who are the head of the household or their spouse. The inferential analysis method used is ordinal logistic regression. The results of this study indicate that the older person with the status of head of household or their spouse who feel their household income is sufficient tend to have higher subjective well-being, life satisfaction, and positive affect, and lower negative affection than the older person who feel inadequate to meet their daily needs. In addition, being younger, living and having activities with other people, being more educated, working, and having a higher household income increase the tendency of the older person with the status of head of household or their spouse to have higher subjective well-being. Living and having activities with other people, having a higher education, working, and having a higher household income increase the tendency of the older person with the status of the head of the household or their spouse to have higher life satisfaction. Being a woman, married, living and having activities with other people, having a higher education, working, and having a higher household income increases the tendency of the older person with the status of the head of the household or their spouse to have higher positive affect. Married, more educated, working, and having a higher household income increase the tendency of the older person with the status of the head of the household or their spouse to have lower negative affect.