

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN INTERAKSI SOSIAL DENGAN KEPUASAN HIDUP LANSIA SELAMA PANDEMI COVID-19 DI DESA KALIWEDI

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Latar Belakang : Adanya pandemi Covid-19 membuat proses sosial yang mulanya dapat dilakukan secara langsung kini banyak yang mengalami perubahan. Hal tersebut dimungkinkan dapat memengaruhi seseorang dalam memperoleh kepuasan hidup. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara interaksi sosial dengan kepuasan hidup lansia selama pandemi Covid-19 di Desa Kaliwedi.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Responden penelitian ini berjumlah 100 orang lansia yang tinggal di Desa Kaliwedi. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuisioner *Index of Social Interaction (ISI)* dan kuisioner *Life Satisfaction Index for the Third Age (LSITA)*. Analisa data menggunakan uji *Somer's d*.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar responden memiliki tingkat interaksi sosial tinggi (88%). Sebagian besar responden memiliki kepuasan hidup yang tinggi (88%). Hasil uji menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara interaksi sosial dengan kepuasan hidup ($p = 0,635$; $p > 0,05$). Adapun nilai koefisien korelasi variabel interaksi sosial dengan kepuasan hidup yaitu (0,042).

Kesimpulan : Interaksi sosial tidak berhubungan dengan kepuasan lansia selama pandemi Covid-19 Di Desa Kaliwedi.

Kata Kunci : Covid-19, interaksi sosial, kepuasan hidup, lansia.

ABSTRACT

SOCIAL INTERACTION RELATIONSHIP WITH LIFE SATISFACTION DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN KALIWEDI VILLAGE

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Background : With the Covid-19 pandemic, many social processes that were initially carried out directly have now changed. It is possible that it can affect a person in obtaining life satisfaction. This study aims to determine the relationship between social interactions and life satisfaction in the elderly during the Covid-19 pandemic in Kaliwedi Village.

Methods : This study is a quantitative study with a cross sectional design. The number of respondents in this study was 100 elderly people who live in Kaliwedi Village. This study used the Index of Social Interaction (ISI) questionnaire and the Life Satisfaction Index for the Third Age (LSITA) questionnaire. Data analysis using Somer's d.

Results : The results showed that most respondents had a high level of social interaction (88%). Most of the respondents have high life satisfaction (88%). The test results showed that there was no significant relationship between social interaction and life satisfaction ($p = 0,635$; $p > 0,05$). The correlation coefficient value of the social interaction variable with life satisfaction is (0,042).

Conclusion : Social interaction is not related to elderly satisfaction during the Covid-19 pandemic in Kaliwedi Village.

Keywords: Covid-19, social interaction, life satisfaction, elderly.