

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *The elderly population in the world is increasing, including in Indonesia. One of the government's efforts to increase Life Expectancy is through the Elderly Posyandu program. However, there are still many elderly who do not visit and participate in activities at the elderly posyandu. This study aims to determine the factors related to elderly visits to the elderly posyandu in Mayang Mangurai Village, Jambi City in 2024.*

**Method:** *This study uses a quantitative method with a cross-sectional design. The study population was pre-elderly (aged 45–59 years) and elderly (aged 60–69 years) totaling 7,259 people, the number of samples was 95 respondents selected using the multi-stage sampling technique. The dependent variable is elderly visits to the elderly posyandu, while the independent variables include knowledge, attitudes, family support, and distance from home. Data analysis was carried out univariately and bivariately with the chi-square test.*

**Results:** *It is known that 70.5% of respondents do not routinely come to the elderly posyandu. chi-square statistical test results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge and elderly visits to the posyandu with a p-value of 0.001. Attitude with a p-value of 0.013. Family support with a p-value of 0.373 and distance from home with a p-value of 0.011.*

**Conclusion:** *there is a relationship between knowledge, attitude, and distance from home with elderly visits to the posyandu for the elderly in Mayang Mangurai Village, Jambi City. While there is no relationship with family support. It is hoped that the elderly can routinely come to the posyandu for the elderly so that they can check their health.*

**Keywords:** *Related factors, Visits, Elderly, Posyandu for the Elderly.*

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Populasi lansia didunia semakin meningkat termasuk Indonesia salah satu upaya yang dilakukan pemerintah untuk meningkatkan Umur Harapan Hidup yaitu dengan program Posyandu Lansia. Namun masih banyak lansia yang tidak berkunjung dan mengikuti kegiatan di posyandu lansia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kunjungan lansia ke posyandu lansia di Kelurahan Mayang Mangurai Kota Jambi Tahun 2024.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional. Populasi penelitian adalah pra lansia (usia 45–59 tahun) dan lansia (usia 60–69 tahun) sebanyak 7.259 orang, jumlah Sampel adalah 95 responden yang dipilih dengan teknik multi stage sampling. Variabel dependen adalah kunjungan lansia ke posyandu lansia, sedangkan variabel independen meliputi pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan keluarga, dan jarak rumah. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat dengan uji chi-square.

**Hasil:** Diketahui 70,5% responden tidak rutin datang ke posyandu lansia. hasil uji statistik chi-square menunjukkan ada hubungan pengetahuan dengan kunjungan lansia ke posyandu dengan p-value 0,001. Sikap dengan p-value 0,013. Dukungan keluarga dengan p-value 0,373 serta jarak rumah dengan p-value 0,011.

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan jarak rumah dengan kunjungan lansia ke posyandu lansia di Kelurahan Mayang Mangurai, Kota Jambi. Sedangkan dukungan keluarga tidak terdapat hubungan. Diharapkan lansia agar dapat rutin datang ke posyandu lansia supaya dapat memeriksakan kesehatannya.

**Kata Kunci:** Faktor yang berhubungan, Kunjungan, Lansia, Posyandu Lansia.