

ABSTRAK

**KONSEP PERANCANGAN SENIOR LIVING DENGAN PENDEKATAN
ARSITEKTUR PERILAKU**

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Fenomena aging population di berbagai negara telah mendorong permintaan akan alternatif hunian lanjut usia (lansia), seperti panti jompo maupun senior living. Namun, panti jompo yang tersedia umumnya hanya menasar lansia miskin/terlantar, sementara senior living di Jakarta menawarkan tarif yang tinggi sehingga hanya terjangkau oleh lansia berekonomi menengah atas atau atas. Penelitian ini bertujuan merumuskan implikasi arsitektural sebagai dasar perancangan senior living bagi lansia berekonomi menengah yang tinggal sendiri di Jakarta, dengan mengidentifikasi keterkaitan antara perilaku pengguna dan lingkungan binaan dalam mendukung pencapaian penuaan aktif (active aging). Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif melalui observasi langsung dengan teknik person-centered mapping dan place-centered mapping untuk memetakan perilaku lansia pada hunian khusus lansia, serta analisis data sekunder berupa studi literatur dan komparasi tiga preseden senior living untuk mengidentifikasi variasi rancangan sebagai acuan pembentukan implikasi arsitektural. Penelitian ini menghasilkan implikasi arsitektural melalui sintesis temuan perilaku lapangan dan evaluasi active aging, kemudian direorganisasi menggunakan 17 indikator arsitektur perilaku sebagai kerangka yang konsisten dengan variabel komparasi preseden. Hasilnya berupa rekomendasi ruangruang esensial yang relevan dengan perilaku, preferensi, dan karakteristik dari kelompok lansia berekonomi menengah, sehingga senior living dapat lebih terjangkau sekaligus tetap mendukung pencapaian penuaan aktif. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi acuan bagi pengembang maupun pemangku kebijakan dalam merancang hunian lansia yang lebih inklusif secara ekonomi.

Kata Kunci: senior living, active aging, arsitektur perilaku, implikasi arsitektural, lansia berekonomi menengah.

ABSTRACT**BEHAVIORAL ARCHITECTURE APPROACH FOR SENIOR LIVING TO
SUPPORT ACTIVE AGING OF MIDDLE CLASS OLDER PERSONS IN
JAKARTA****By****QISTY ANNISA FEBRYANTI**

The phenomenon of aging population in various countries has driven the demand of housing for elderly alternative, such as nursing homes or senior living. Nevertheless availability of nursing home only targets low-class or neglected older persons in general, whereas senior living in Jakarta offers high rental fees, hence only by older person from middle up or upper class economy can afford it. This research aims to derive architectural implications as a basis for designing senior living for middle-class older persons living alone cohort in Jakarta, with identifying interrelationships between user behavior and built environment to enable active aging. This research methods are using descriptive qualitative through direct observation with person-centered mapping and place-centered mapping techniques to map older persons behavior in senior housing. Concurrently analyzing secondary data in the form of literature study and comparison study of three senior living precedents to obtain design variety as references to determine architectural implications. This research has derived architectural implications through synthesis of behavioral mapping findings and active aging evaluation, with precedent comparison using 17 behavioral architecture indicators as consistent variables, which subsequently serve as the reorganization framework for the resulting implications. In result is essential space program recommendation that relevant with behavior, preference, and characteristic of middle class economy older person cohort, with the result that senior living could more affordable and enabled to achieve active aging concurrently. This research is expected to serve as a reference for developers and policymakers in designing more economically inclusive housing for older persons in Jakarta.

Keywords: *senior living, active aging, behavioral architecture, architectural implications, middle-class older persons.*