

ABSTRACT

**FACTORS RELATED TO DEPRESSION LEVEL AMONG ELDERS
WHO LIVED IN NURSING HOME OF GRIYA WREDA; A
FUNCTIONAL CONSEQUENCE THEORY APPROACH**

A Correlational Study

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Introduction: Depression is one common problem for elders who lived in Indonesia's nursing homes Indonesia that might have been neglected. **Aim(s):** This study was developed to analyse the correlation of between gender, loneliness, stress, social interaction, and history of elder abuse as factors and the level of depression experienced by elderly who lived in UPTD Griya Wreda, one of nursing homes in Surabaya. This study is important as a basis to improve nursing care services for elder who lived in nursing homes. **Method:** This study was a quantitative research and using cross sectional method. Chi Square and Spearman tests were used to analyse the data gathered from 18 elders as respondents, aged 60 years and older, which were involved through purposive sampling. **Results:** The results indicate that there was no significant relationship between gender and the level of depression ($p=0.119$ $\alpha>0.05$). However, it is indicated that female respondents have higher level of depression when compared with the opposite gender. On the other hand, loneliness, burdened stresses, low social interaction, and history of elder abuse were statistically proven to have significant relationship with the level of depression ($\alpha<0.05$). **Conclusion(s):** Depleted social activity, losing and grieving, feeling of being neglected, and history of being abused contributed to elder's level of depression. As consequences, compromised health outcomes, including appetite-loss, depleted concentration, and withdrawals tend to occur to those living in the nursing home. Given the limitation of this study, further research should be conducted.

Keywords: depression, gender, loneliness, stress, social interaction, elder abuse, elderly, nursing home