

ABSTRACT

The problem of the lack of health workers occurs because of maldistribution health workers. The number and type of health personnel continue to increase but needs unmet and equitable distribution. It is seen from the number of health centers still does not have public health personnel, especially primary care clinics located in Underdeveloped Border Areas and Islands (DTPK).

This research is an observational study with a cross-sectional study design. Data obtained from questionnaires such as google form and spread through social media WhatsApp to public health students who are three, namely the University of Airlangga University, University Mangkurat Banjarmasin and Makassar Hasanuddin University.

These results indicate that the majority of the input person is religion Islam (90.3%); female gender (74.9%); Javanese (78.3%); environmental background that father's education (42.6%); maternal education (54.3%); father's occupation (42.6%); employment of women (43.1%); income parents > 3,000,000 (70%); learning experiences high (85.4%); High self-efficacy (54.9%); High expectation outcomes (51.7%); no interest (64.6%). Program placement of health workers which Nusantara Nusantara Health and Enlightenment. Recommendations are given is the provision of education to public health students during lectures and rewards in the form of wages bear and raised as civil servants.

Based on this research, that affects the environmental background to the father's work towards self-efficacy. Had not power effect between learning experiences, self-efficacy and outcome expectation on student interest DTPK career in public health. The reason was given these recommendations as to give students experience and increased confidence in public health and that in carrying out the task reward for being in the area, they can maximize themselves.

Keywords: Bachelor Public Health, factors affecting, DTPK

ABSTRAK

Permasalahan terhadap kurangnya tenaga kesehatan terjadi karena maldistribusi tenaga kesehatan. Jumlah dan jenis tenaga kesehatan terus meningkat tetapi kebutuhan dan pemerataan distribusinya belum terpenuhi. Hal ini dilihat dari jumlah Puskesmas yang masih belum memiliki tenaga kesehatan masyarakat khususnya puskesmas yang berada di Daerah Tertinggal Perbatasan dan Kepulauan (DTPK).

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian observasional dengan desain studi penelitian *cross sectional*. Data diperoleh dari kuesioner yang berupa *google form* dan disebar melalui media sosial *whatsapp* kepada mahasiswa kesehatan masyarakat yang berada di tiga Universitas yaitu Universitas Airlangga, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin, dan Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar *person input* yaitu agama islam (90,3%); jenis kelamin perempuan (74,9%); suku Jawa (78,3%); *background environmental* yaitu pendidikan ayah (42,6%); pendidikan ibu (54,3%); pekerjaan ayah (42,6%); pekerjaan ibu (43,1%); pendapatan orang tua >3.000.000 (70%); *learning experiences* tinggi (85,4%); *self efficacy* tinggi (54,9%); *outcome expectation* tinggi (51,7%); tidak *interest* (64,6%). Program penempatan tenaga kesehatan yaitu Nusantara Sehat dan Pencerah Nusantara. Rekomendasi yang diberikan adalah pemberian edukasi kepada mahasiswa kesehatan masyarakat semasa perkuliahan dan *reward* berupa upah yang bear dan diangkatnya menjadi PNS.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, yang memiliki kekuatan pengaruh yaitu *background environmental* pada pekerjaan ayah terhadap *self efficacy*. Tidak ada yang berpengaruh signifikan antara *learning experiences*, *self efficacy*, dan *outcome expectation* terhadap *interest* mahasiswa kesehatan masyarakat berkarir di DTPK. Alasan diberikan rekomendasi tersebut karena untuk memberikan pengalaman serta meningkatkan keyakinan mahasiswa kesehatan masyarakat dan *reward* agar dalam menjalankan tugas selama berada didaerah tersebut, mereka dapat memaksimalkan diri.

Kata kunci: Sarjana Kesehatan Masyarakat, faktor yang mempengaruhi, DTPK