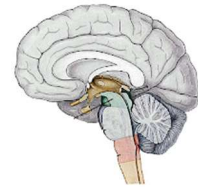


Contents lists available online at:

**Jurnal Kesehatan Mesencephalon**

Journal homepage:

<https://ejournal.stikeskepanjen-pemkabmalang.ac.id/index.php/mesencephalon>

# MOTIVATION OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH SCREENING VOLUNTEERS AT PUSKESMAS CIPTOMULYO AND MULYOREJO, MALANG CITY

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**ARTICLE INFO****Keywords:**

Motivation, Volunteers, School Children's Health Screening

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**ABSTRACT**

In 2019, Children's Health Screening was held because there is volunteers from universities in Malang City. This volunteers motivation needs to be concerned because it requires a lot of energy and time. The study was to determine the motivation of volunteers for School Children's Health Screening at Puskesmas Ciptomulyo and Mulyorejo. Respondents are volunteers for health screening at Puskesmas Ciptomulyo and Mulyorejo with total respondents are 34 respondents. Data was collected using "The Volunteer Functions Inventory" instrument. Data presented in descriptive and then used the unpaired t-test for analysis. The result is most of them (97.1%) of respondents had high motivation and the rest of them (2.9%) had moderate motivation. The factor of motivation that affect volunteers as following: understanding, career development, self-enrichment, personal value, self-protection and social factors. In addition, there is no difference in the motivation of volunteers based on the years of college education. Based on the results of this study, we suggest that academic institution prepare students to improve their clinical skills and motivate students to take part in volunteer activities in the community

**INTRODUCTION**

Motivation volunteer in activity netting health or screening health need noticed because activity this need many energy and time from volunteer. schoolboy that is children aged 7-15 years and is one of the target standard minimum service (SPM) field must have health implemented by the government area province and government area district/city (Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019) . One of Health services that must be given to children on school is health screening. This activity has to be done to support a good learning activity (Maisni et al., 2018) .

Amount child schools in Indonesia in 2018 namely as many as 103,440,170 children or by 39.03% of total whole Indonesian population and the number of child age school basic education in East Java is 4,212,696 children (Ministry of Health RI, 2019) . In 2019, Malang City has total child school of 96,357 children. Amount target Puskesmas Ciptomulyo as many as 7,396 students and Puskesmas Mulyorejo as many as 9,250 students.

Implementation of School Child Health Screening In 2019 in Malang City, the Health Office is working same with Universities in Malang City for To do activity School Children Health Screening for coverage could reach 100%. Based on Agreement Cooperation between the Malang City Health Office and the Institute Technology, Science and Health (ITSK) RS dr. Soepraoen mentioned that ITSK RS dr.

Soepraoen give power help (volunteer) examiner health as many as 34 people who did activities on the moon August -November 2019 with working area in Puskesmas Ciptomulyo and Puskesmas Mulyorejo .

One of skills that should be owned by volunteers at activities School Child Health Screening is skills To do inspection physical in children. Based on Diploma Nursing Study Program curriculum ITSK RS dr. Soepraoen, skill this found in the eye studying Child Nursing given in semester 4 (level 2) in the eye studying Child Nursing. at the time activity this ongoing, active students study is students entering semester 3 (level 2) who have not once got eye studying Child Nursing and semester 5 (level 3) students who have already got eye study and live practice clinic Child Nursing. However, with consideration that the lectures at level 3 are very dense which does not allow college student level 3 can participate full of activities this so that good college student level 2 and level 3 are given same opportunity for register as volunteer. Third twenty four volunteer from ITSK RS dr. Selected Soepraoen taken by random of 63 students who applied self for Becomes volunteer in activity School Child Health Screening this.

According to synder et al in stukas et al. (2016) , volunteer follow a activity motivated by various reason and maybe done for different purposes among one volunteer with volunteer other. Motivation is all something that pushes somebody for to do something. Clary et al in pearl and christensen (2017) mention that there is six motifs or factor to do activity volunteer that is factor protection self, personal values, development career, social, understanding and enrichment self. The objective from this study is to know the motivation level of volunteer at School Children's Health Screening at Puskesmas Ciptomulyo and Mulyorejo, to know the motivation factor from volunteer as well as know the difference motivation based on years of college education.

## METHODS

To assest volunteer motivation we using descriptive analysis univariate and unpair t-test for know difference motivation volunteer based on years of college education. The research sample is 34 respondents using total sampling technique where respondent is volunteer School Children's Health Screening at Puskesmas Ciptomulyo and Mulyorejo.

In this research, we used the primary data obtained from measurement results directly to the respondent on January 16, 2020. Researchers give informed consent and questionnaire in the google form via Whatsapp group on UKS Soepraoen screening. Instruments used in this research were “The Volunteer Functions Inventory” created by Clary et al who later modified by Pearl and Christensen (2017) and adapted researcher for this research . This questionnaire consist of 30 item related to motivation of volunteer. Respondent will answer with likert scale 1-5. Total score between 30-150, with score category 30-70 = low motivation, 71-110 = moderate motivation, 111-150 = high motivation.

The instrument tested for ensure that questionnaire it is valid and reliable. Validity test done with use *Product Moment Pearson Correlation*. Questionnaire is said to be valid if mark correlation each question item with total value of each variable shows  $r_{hit} > r_{tab}$  0.3291 (n=34). Reliability test use *Chronbach's Alpha* obtained result r 0.938. So can concluded that the instrument used is valid and reliable.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent distribution based on demographics characteristics of each respondent category

Table 1. Frequency Distribution: Respondent Characteristics

Variable	Years 2	Years 3	Amount
Age			
< 20 years	10	0	10 (29.4%)
20-24 years old	6	18	24 (70.6%)
Gender			
Female	16	17	33 (97.1%)
Male	0	1	1 (2.9%)
Previous Experience			
Never had	9	13	22 (64.7%)
Ever had	7	5	12 (35.3%)

Based on table 1 we can see that most of respondents (70.6%) were 20-24 years old and other (29.4%) are less than 20 years. Almost all (97.1%) respondents are women and some (2.9%) respondents are men. Respondent years of education mostly (52.9%) is on years 3 and almost half (47.1%) of respondents is on years 2. Most (64.7%) respondents never becomes volunteer before and the rest (35.3%) of respondents ever becomes volunteer. Volunteer Motivation are describes as following.

Table 2 Distribution Frequency of Volunteer Motivation

Variable	Years 2	Years 3	Amount
Motivation			
Low	0	0	0
Currently	1 (2.9%)	0	1 (2.9%)
Tall	15 (44.1%)	18 (53%)	33 (97.1%)

Based on table 2 can be seen that almost all (97.1%) of respondents have high motivation and not single one have low.motivation. Factor of volunteer Motivation are describes as following.

Table 3 Distribution of Motivation Factor Values

Variable	Level 2		Level 3		Amount	
	Average	Rating	Average	Rating	Average	Rating
Factor Motivation						
Protection Self	21.94±1.95	4	21.78 ± 2.49	6	21.85 ± 2.21	5
Personal Value	22.25 ± 2.38	2	22.11 ± 2.95	5	22.18 ± 2.66	4
Development	22.19 ± 2.34	3	22.44 ± 2.46	4	22.32 ± 2.37	2
Career						
Social	20.94 ± 2.11	6	22.44 ± 1.82	3	21.74 ± 2.08	6
Understanding	23.00 ± 2.22	1	22.61 ± 2.25	2	22.79 ± 2.21	1
Enrichment Self	21.56 ± 2.48	5	22.89 ± 2.35	1	22.26 ± 2.47	3
Total	131.88 ± 11.37		134.28 ± 12.94		33.15 ± 12.1	

Based on table 3 can seen that greatest motivation factor is understanding with score  $22.79 \pm 2.21$  and smallest motivation factor in social function with score  $21.74 \pm 2.08$ . Difference in volunteer motivation based on years of Education are describes as following

Table 4 Difference Motivation Volunteer Based on Lecture Level on Activities Health Screening of School Children at the Health Center Ciptomulyo and Puskesmas Mulyorejo

Variable	Mean±SD	<i>p-value</i>
Motivation		
Years 2	131.88 ± 11.37	0.571
Years 3	134.28 ± 12.94	

From table 4 it can be seen average volunteer motivational based years of education in years 2 is  $131.88 \pm 11.37$  and in yeras 3 is  $134.28 \pm 12.94$ . Unpaired t test results show there is no difference motivational average on years 2 and years 3 college education.

#### **Volunteer Motivation at School Children's Health Screening at Puskesmas Ciptomulyo and Mulyorejo**

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that almost all (97.1%) volunteers for School Children Health Screening activities are high motivation, a small proportion (2.9%) have moderate motivation and none of them have low motivation. High motivation can because of volunteer status, age and shape of screening activity

Volunteer from this child activity health screening school at health center Ciptomulyo and Puskesmas Mulyorejo Malang City entirely is Diploma Nursing Study Program students at ITSK RS dr. Soepraoen. From *Volunteering and Civic Life in America* 2015 report, 18-24 years old student have volunteer activity twice more then they friends who don't active studying (Washington, 2018) . Besides, Bringle and Clayton (2012) put forward that for student , learning no only got from the class but also from outside of class, one of them is volunteerism. Through volunteer, student got many knowledge and experience in interact with problems in society.

In this School Child Health Screening activity at the Ciptomulyo Health Center and the Mulyorejo Health Center in Malang City, the volunteers are students aged 19-21 years who are teenagers. This is in line with research from Ho et al. (2012) found that volunteers of all ages have a high motivational understanding because learning is important in adulthood. At a younger age, volunteers learn more knowledge and skills that are useful for the future.

The high motivation of these volunteers could also be due to the school's School Children Health Screening activities related to lectures. According to Beehr et al. (2010), the definition of volunteerism changes slightly when universities ask students to volunteer. It is possible that students volunteer purely out of a desire to help others but also because there is encouragement from the university. In addition, volunteer activities promoted by the campus will attract more students so that they are motivated to participate in volunteer activities (Emmanuel et al., 2014).

Kretchmar in Beehr et al. (2010) also stated that students prefer volunteer activities that do not require writing assignments or summaries of their activities. It is the same as in the School Children's Health Screening activity which only requires assistance in carrying out physical examinations of school children without being charged with administrative records or assignments at home.

In this study, there was only one (2.9%) respondent who had moderate motivation. This is likely due to environmental factors where the activity takes place. From the results of research by Upoyo and Sumarwati (2011), it was found that the hospital environment had an effect on the motivation of students who took part in the nursing profession program. Likewise, schools as a place for volunteer activities to learn clinical skills that are not supportive will reduce volunteer motivation. The volunteer said that he had an

unpleasant experience during the activity, namely that school teachers were sometimes not friendly to volunteers even when the volunteers felt they had not done anything wrong which in the end could reduce the motivation of volunteers in participating in School Children Health Screening activities at Ciptomulyo Health Center and Mulyorejo Health Center Malang City.

### **Volunteer Motivation Factors in School Children's Health Screening Activities at Ciptomulyo Health Center and Mulyorejo Health Center Malang City**

Based on the results of this study, the biggest factor of volunteer motivation in School Children Health Screening activities at Ciptomulyo Health Center and Mulyorejo Health Center Malang City was the understanding factor ( $22.79 \pm 2.21$ ), then the career development factor ( $22.32 \pm 2.37$ ), self-enrichment factor ( $22.26 \pm 2.47$ ), personal value factor ( $22.18 \pm 2.66$ ), self-protection factor ( $21.85 \pm 2.21$ ) and the smallest motivation function, namely social function with a score of  $21, 74 \pm 2.08$ . Research from Holdsworth and Quinn (2010a) states that volunteer motivation shows a high value of all motivational factors of volunteers. It can be seen from the research results that all volunteers have high scores in each of the motivational factors ( $21.74-22.79$ ). Washington (2018) also states that volunteers who are students carry out volunteer activities because of many factors (not just one factor) and the altruism factor (voluntary actions to help others without expecting anything in return) is the biggest factor in deciding to take part in volunteer activities.

In this study, the motivational factor that had the highest value for volunteers in School Children's Health Screening activities at the Ciptomulyo Health Center and Mulyorejo Health Center was the understanding factor ( $22.79 \pm 2.21$ ). Gage III and Thapa (2012) found that the understanding factor was the most important motivational factor influencing students' decisions to become volunteers. With the motivation of understanding, volunteers can learn about new cultures, environments and people who are different from themselves.

The factor of volunteer motivation in School Children Health Screening activities at Ciptomulyo Health Center and Mulyorejo Health Center Malang City was the second largest career development factor ( $22.32 \pm 2.37$ ). Garver et al. (2009) stated that student volunteer activities are motivated by egoistic reasons, one of which is career development. It is hoped that by participating in volunteer activities, students will get something for their academic activities. This can be seen in several reports of messages and impressions from the volunteers of this study that volunteers who participate in school children's health screening activities gain clinical skills in the form of physical examinations and communication in children which are not only in the form of theory but also direct application in the field.

In addition, Holdsworth and Quinn (2010b) stated that the motivation of students to volunteer can change at any time and students who are motivated by career development factors seek more structured activities. This is supported from this research that the School Children Health Screening activity is a scheduled activity where the Puskesmas both Ciptomulyo and Mulyorejo have scheduled schools to be visited first then the ITSK RS dr. Soepraoen will provide a schedule for volunteers to carry out activities and if they cannot attend the activities, volunteers are given the opportunity to exchange schedules. In addition, in screening school children's health, volunteers only carry out physical examinations so that volunteers can focus on practicing and applying their clinical skills.

In this study, the lowest social factor of volunteer motivation alone ( $21.74 \pm 2.08$ ). This is not in line with Gage III and Thapa (2012) who stated that young people are more concerned and influenced by the opinions of their peers and Francis (2011) who observes that students are more comfortable when

volunteering when accompanied by the closest people such as parents, brother or friend. This is because the volunteers in this health screening activity for school children are taken randomly so that volunteers cannot choose their teammates.

### **Differences in Volunteer Motivation based on Lecture Level in School Children's Health Screening Activities at Ciptomulyo Health Center and Mulyorejo Health Center Malang City**

Based on the results of the unpaired t-test, it shows that there is no difference in the average value of volunteer motivation based on the level of lectures in the School Child Health Screening activities at Ciptomulyo Health Center and Mulyorejo Health Center Malang City ( $p = 0.571$   $p > 0.05$ ) which can be interpreted as that the motivation of volunteers at level 2 and level 3 is the same.

Higher education institutions have the potential to create a learning atmosphere inside and outside the classroom where volunteer activities are one of the learning models that can be applied outside the classroom (Washington, 2018). Service-based learning helps students connect classroom learning to the tangible benefits they can offer society (Christensen et al., 2015).

### **Difference Motivation Volunteer based on Lecture Level on Activities Health Screening of School Children at the Health Center Ciptomulyo and Mulyorejo Malang City**

Based on the results of the unpaired t - test, it shows that there is no difference in the average value of volunteer motivation based on the level of lectures in the School Children Health Screening activity at Ciptomulyo Health Center and Mulyorejo Health Center Malang City. ( $p=0.571$   $p>0.05$ ) which means that the motivation of volunteers at level 2 and level 3 is the same.

Institution college tall own potency create atmosphere learning inside and outside class where activity volunteer is one of the learning models that can applied outside class (Washington, 2018) . Learning based on service help college student connect classroom learning with benefit real that can they offer to public (Christensen et al., 2015) .

Activity School Child Health Screening is shape activity work same between the Malang City Health Office and institutions college the height that is in the whole new Malang City first time done. Department Child Nursing as coordinator institution at ITSK RS dr. Soepraoen has to do a number of consideration in implementation activity this. one of them election volunteer where there is worries when choose volunteer from students who haven't got Theory Pediatric Nursing will arise various problem including lack of motivation and inhibit activity because lack of skills possessed volunteer.

However worries this no proven because based on the results of this study obtained that motivation volunteer from level 2 and level 3 are same. Motivation volunteers from from level 2 (which has not been got Theory Pediatric Nursing) turns out to be same with motivation from volunteer from level 3 (which has been got Theory Child Nursing). Volunteers no worried related with skills clinics that are applied to activities this because skills clinic this can studied moment activity School Child Health Screening take place. This thing in line with statement Astin & Sax in Washington (2018) which states that development skills could occur in line with activity volunteerism.

The School Children Health Screening activity is a form of collaborative activity between the Malang City Health Office and higher education institutions throughout Malang City, which is the first time it has been carried out. The Department of Child Nursing as the institutional coordinator at ITSK RS dr. Soepraoen has made several considerations in the implementation of this activity. One of them is the selection of

volunteers where there are concerns when choosing volunteers from students who have not received Child Nursing materials, various problems will arise including lack of motivation and hindering activities due to lack of skills possessed by volunteers.

However, this concern was not proven because based on the results of this study it was found that the motivation of volunteers from level 2 and level 3 was the same. The motivation of volunteers from level 2 (who have not received Child Nursing materials) is the same as the motivation of volunteers from level 3 (who have received Child Nursing materials). The volunteers are not worried about the clinical skills applied to this activity because these clinical skills can be learned during the School Child Health Screening activity. This is in line with Astin & Sax's statement in Washington (2018) which states that skill development can occur in line with volunteer activities.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Volunteer motivation in School Children Health Screening activities at Ciptomulyo Health Center and Mulyorejo Health Center Malang City is almost entirely (97.1%) of respondents have high motivation and a small portion (2.9%) of respondents have moderate motivation with the largest to the smallest motivational factors being factors understanding, career development, self-enrichment, personal value, self-protection and social. In addition, there is no difference in the motivation of volunteers based on the level of lectures in School Children's Health Screening activities at Ciptomulyo Health Center and Mulyorejo Health Center Malang City. It is hoped that academic education managers can prepare students to improve clinical skills for volunteer activities and motivate students to take part in volunteer activities in the community.

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