

## ABSTRAK

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**PENGARUH PROFESSIONAL SELF EFFICACY, LIFE SATISFACTION DAN BURNOUT TERHADAP JOB PERFORMANCE YANG DIMEDIASI OLEH WORK ENGAGEMENT (STUDI EMPIRIS PADA PERAWAT RUMAH SAKIT TMC)**

(xviii + 116 halaman; 6 gambar; 25 tabel; 7 lampiran)

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menguji pengaruh dari *professional self efficacy*, *life satisfaction* dan *burnout* serta mediasi oleh *work engagement* terhadap *job performance* pada perawat yang bekerja di Rumah Sakit TMC di Tasikmalaya. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan survei. PLS-SEM digunakan untuk menganalisis data empiris yang diperoleh melalui *simple random sampling*. Sebanyak 166 sampel dikumpulkan dan dianalisis melalui kuesioner yang telah didistribusikan secara daring. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sepuluh hipotesis yang diujikan, dua diantaranya menunjukkan nilai koefisien yang negatif dan signifikan sesuai hipotesis. Tujuh diantaranya menunjukkan nilai koefisien positif dan signifikan sesuai hipotesis. Namun, terdapat satu hipotesis menunjukkan hasil tidak signifikan. Pengaruh langsung terhadap *job performance* ditemukan paling kuat berasal dari *work engagement* dan *professional self efficacy* (koefisien: 0.338 dan 0.24). Ditemukan bahwa terdapat dampak negatif dari *burnout* terhadap *job performance* (-0.223), dengan demikian hasil dari penelitian ini mendukung bahwa keterlibatan dan efikasi diri serta manajemen kelelahan dapat meningkatkan performa perawat, serta menunjukkan penerapan baru terhadap kinerja perawat. Model penelitian ini memiliki tingkat akurasi prediksi sedang dan relevansi prediksi sedang, sehingga dapat dikembangkan dalam penelitian lanjut. Terdapat implikasi manajerial yang diperoleh dari temuan penelitian ini terkait dengan manajemen sumber daya manusia khususnya perawat, serta rekomendasi bagi peneliti di masa depan mengenai ukuran sampel, kriteria inklusi dan cakupan geografis.

**Kata kunci:** efikasi diri, kepuasan hidup, kelelahan, keterlibatan kerja, performa kerja

## ***ABSTRACT***

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***THE INFLUENCE OF PROFESSIONAL SELF-EFFICACY, LIFE SATISFACTION, AND BURNOUT ON JOB PERFORMANCE MEDIATED BY WORK ENGAGEMENT (EMPIRICAL STUDY ON TMC HOSPITAL NURSES)***

*(xviii + 116 pages; 6 figures; 25 tables; 7 appendices)*

*The purpose of this research is to examine the influence of professional self-efficacy, life satisfaction, and burnout, mediated by work engagement, on job performance among nurses working at TMC Hospital in Tasikmalaya. This study is quantitative and survey-based. Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) was utilized to analyze empirical data obtained through simple random sampling. A total of 166 samples were collected and assessed via distributed online questionnaires. The research results indicate that ten hypotheses were tested, two of which demonstrated negative and significant coefficient values in line with the hypotheses. Seven hypotheses showed positive and significant coefficient values as hypothesized. However, one hypothesis yielded non-significant results. The strongest direct influence on job performance was found to originate from work engagement and professional self-efficacy (coefficients: 0.338 and 0.24). There was evidence of a negative impact from burnout on job performance (-0.223). Therefore, the outcomes of this study support that engagement, self-efficacy, and fatigue management can enhance nurse performance, presenting novel applications towards nurse performance. This research model demonstrated moderate predictive accuracy and relevance, indicating potential for further exploration in future research. The research findings offer managerial implications concerning human resource management, particularly in hospital nursing, and recommendations for future researchers regarding sample size, inclusion criteria, and geographical scope.*

***Keywords:*** Professional self-efficacy, life satisfaction, burnout, work engagement, job performance