

Effect of Environmental Work and Pressure Work to Employee Performance Through Job Satisfaction PT. BANK BCA

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Submission date: 26-Feb-2024 09:21PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2304968647

File name: Basis_Data_-_Effect_of_Environmental_Work_and_Pressure_Work.pdf (696.93K)

Word count: 7405

Character count: 40578

Effect of Environmental Work and Pressure Work to Employee Performance Through Job Satisfaction PT. BANK BCA

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the effect of work environment and pressure work on employee performance simultaneously and partially and to know the influence of work environment and pressure work on employee performance through job satisfaction. Research conducted on the employees of PT. Bank BCA. The sampling technique used saturated sample method involving 98 people. Data analysis using path analysis. The result of the research shows that the work environment and pressure work variables influence the employee performance simultaneously, the work environment variables influence the partial employee performance, the pressure work variables affect the partial employee performance. The direct effect is greater than the indirect effect so it can be said that the variable of job satisfaction is not as intervening variable. The direct effect is greater than the indirect effect so it can be said that the job satisfaction variable is not an intervening variable.

Keywords: Work Environment, Pressure work, Job Satisfaction, Employee Performance

I. INTRODUCTION

The ability of employees to do certain skills is needed. This is related to employee performance. Employee performance is very necessary, because with this performance will be known ability of employees in carrying out the tasks assigned to him. It is therefore necessary to establish clear and measurable performance and set out together as a reference.

Performance is performance that is the result of work produced by employees or real behavior that is displayed in accordance with its role in the organization. Performance can be viewed as a process or a result of work. Performance is a process of how the work takes place to achieve the work. However, the work itself also shows performance. The work is achieved individually or institutionally, which means that the performance is the end result obtained individually or in groups. In carrying out the duties, the person or institution is granted authority and responsibility, which means the person or institution is granted the right and power to be followed up, so that his work can be done well. Factors that are predicted to affect employee performance are the work environment, pressure work, and job satisfaction. Research Kotteswari and Sharief (2014) states that pressure work affects the performance of company employees. This research was conducted on the industrial process employee outsourcing business in India.

Other studies suggest that the work environment has an effect on job satisfaction. The higher the working environment the greater job satisfaction (Raziq and Maulabakhsh, 2015). The research was conducted on a number of employees at educational institutions, banking sector and telecommunication industry operating in Pakistan.

Another study stated by Tobing (2009) states that job satisfaction affects employee performance. The research was conducted by employees of PT. Plantation Nusantara III in North Sumatra. In this study other variables of satisfaction also affect employee performance. The research used structural equation model using AMOS program.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Work Environment

The work environment is something that exists around the workers and that affects itself in carrying out the tasks charged (Nitisemito, 1992). Furthermore, according Sedarmayanti (2001) work environment is the entire tooling tools and materials encountered, the environment surrounding where a person works, methods of work, and arrangement of work both as individuals and as a group.

According to Schultz & Schultz (2006) the work environment is defined as a condition related to the characteristics of the place of work to the behavior and attitudes of employees where it is related to the occurrence of psychological changes due to things experienced in the work or in certain circumstances that should continue to be noticed by organizations that include work boredom, monotonous work and fatigue

In the opinion of Sedarmayanti (2001) who said that a condition of work environment can be said well if man can run an activity optimally, healthy, safe and comfortable.

Based on the theory and concept of work environment as described above, it can be concluded that the work environment is something that always exist around the area of employees / workers, whether it includes the physical environment, or included into the non-physical environment and the network in working relationships in an organization that can affect the morale of employees / workers in completing the work that has been assigned.

Type of Work Environment

Broadly speaking, the type of work environment is divided into two, namely (Sedarmayanti, 2001):

1. Physical Work Environment

- a. Work environment directly related to employees such as work centers, chairs, tables, and so forth.
- b. An intermediary environment or common environment can also be called a work environment that affects the human condition such as temperature, humidity, air circulation, lighting, noise, mechanical vibration, odor, color and others.

2. Non-Physical Work Environment

Companies should be able to reflect conditions that support cooperation between the level of superiors, subordinates and who have the same status. Conditions that should be created are the atmosphere of kinship, good communication, and self-control (Nitisemito, 2000). So this non-physical work environment is also a working environment group that cannot be ignored.

Benefits of the Work Environment

According to Ishak and Tanjung (2003), the benefits of working environment is to create a passion for work, so that productivity and job performance increases. Meanwhile, the benefits of working with motivated people are that work can be done properly, which means that the work is done according to the correct standards and on a specified timescale. Her work performance will be monitored by the individual concerned, and will not result in too much supervision and the fighting spirit will be high.

In the work environment around workers / employees, both physical and non-physical work environment there is certainly a benefit that can be felt by employees and workers. And as according Isaac and Tanjung (2003) about the benefits of the work environment means that, the benefits of the work environment is to create a passion for work, so that productivity and job performance increases.

Then the benefits gained from working with motivated people are as follows:

- a. The work can be done properly
- b. Employee performance / worker will be directly monitored by the individual concerned.

2.2 Pressure Work

Work stress is stress due to an imbalance between the characteristics of the employee's personality with the characteristics of his job aspects and can occur in all working conditions. Quick and Quick (1984) categorize the types of stress into two, namely:

1. Eustress, which results from a response to stress that is healthy, positive, and constructive (constructive). These include the well-being of individuals as well as organizations associated with growth, flexibility, adaptability, and high levels of performance.
2. Distress, which results from the response to stress that is unhealthy, negative, and destructive. These include individual and organizational consequences such as cardiovascular disease and high absenteeism, associated with illness, decline, and death.

Beehr and Newman (1999) reviewed some cases of occupational stress and concluded three symptoms of stress in individuals, namely:

1. Psychological Symptoms

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2. Physiological Symptoms

3. Symptoms of Behavior

The impact of stress is divided into the impact of stress on employees and the impact of stress on the company.

a. For Employees

In the employee, the consequences can include decreased arousal, high anxiety, frustration and so on (Rice, 1999). Consequences on these employees are not only related to work activities alone, but can extend to other activities outside of work. As cannot sleep quietly, appetite is reduced, less able to concentrate, and so forth.

b. For the Company

For the company, the consequences that arise and are indirect is the increased level of absenteeism, decreased levels of productivity, and psychologically can decrease organizational commitment, trigger alienated feeling, to turnover. To be able to eliminate the stress can be held stress management. Stress management is divided into:

Stress Management

Then needed the right approach in managing stress, there are two approach that is

- a) an individual approach
- b) organizational approach.

Technique of Stress Reduction

- a) Bio feedback
- b) Meditation
- c) Cognitive restructuring

According to Anwar (1993) Work stress is a pressing feeling or feeling depressed experienced by employees in the face of their work. Yoder and Staudohar (1982: 308) define Job Stress is a work-related stress also affects the person's emotion, thought process and physical condition, where the pressure comes from the work environment in which the individual is situated.

Beehr and Franz (2002) define work stress as a process that causes people to feel pain, discomfort or tension due to a particular job, workplace or work situation. Stress is a condition of tension that affects the emotions, thinking processes and conditions of a person. If a person / employee experiencing stress that is too big will be able to disrupt the ability of a person / employee to face the environment and the work to be done (Handoko 1997)

According to Anoraga (2001), work stress is a form of a person's response, both physically and mentally to a change in the environment that is perceived to be disturbing and causing him to be threatened. Gibson et al (1996), states that job stress is an adjustment response mediated by individual differences and / or psychological processes which are a consequence of any external action (environment), situation, or event that establishes excessive psychological or physical demand to someone.

Category of Work Stress

According to Phillip (2002), a person can be categorized as having job stress if:

1. Affairs of stress experienced also involves the organization or company where individuals work. But the cause is not only within the company, because the problems of household brought to work and homework problems can also be a cause of work stress.
2. Resulting in negative impacts for companies as well as individuals.
3. It is therefore necessary cooperation between the two parties to solve the stress problem

In general, a person experiencing stress on the job will display symptoms that include 3 aspects, namely: Physiological, Psychological and Behavior (Robbins, 2003).

1. Physiological has an indicator that is: there are changes in the body's metabolism, increased heart rate and breath rate, increased blood pressure, the onset of headaches and cause heart attacks.
2. Psychological have indicator that is: there is dissatisfaction of work relationship, tense, anxiety, anxiety, irritability, boredom and often delay work.
3. Behavior has an indicator that is: there are changes in productivity, absenteeism in work schedules, changes in appetite, increased consumption of cigarettes and alcohol, talking with rapid intonation, easily restless and insomnia.

Factors Cause Work Stress

According to (Robbin, 2003) causes of stress that there are 3 factors:

1. Environmental Factor.
2. Organizational Factors

1

3. Individual Factors

2.3 Job Satisfaction

Job satisfaction, according to Martoyo (1992), is basically one of the psychological aspects that reflects one's feelings toward his work, he will be satisfied with the suitability between his ability, his skills and his expectations with the work he faces. Satisfaction is actually a subjective condition that is the result of a conclusion based on a comparison of what an employee receives from his job as expected, desired, and thought of as appropriate or entitled to it. While every employee / employee subjectively determines how the job is satisfactory.

According to Tiffin (1958) in As'ad (1995) job satisfaction is closely related to attitudes of employees to their own work, work situation, cooperation between leaders and employees. Meanwhile, according to Blum (1956) in As'ad (1995) suggests that job satisfaction is a general attitude that is the result of some special attitudes toward work factors, adjustments and individual social relationships outside the workplace.

According to Herzberg as quoted by Sumantri (2001), the attributes of satisfied worker behavior are those who have high motivation to work, they prefer to do their work, while the characteristics of the less satisfied workers are those who are lazy to go to work, and lazy in doing his job. So it can be concluded that job satisfaction is the feeling or attitude of a person to the work he does, which can be influenced by various factors, both internal and external factors.

According to Robbins (2003) there are two approaches that can be used to measure employee job satisfaction, namely:

1. Single global rating
2. Summation score

Factors Affecting Job Satisfaction

Factors that affect job satisfaction can basically be two parts: intrinsic factors or factors that come from within the employee itself such as expectations and needs of the individual and the second is extrinsic factors, extrinsic factors are factors that come from employees such as company policy, the physical condition of the work environment, the interaction with other employees, the payroll system, etc. Theoretically, the factors that can influence job satisfaction are numerous, such as leadership style, behavior, locus of control payroll expectation, and work effectiveness.

The factors that are commonly used to measure an employee's job satisfaction are: (a) job content, actual job performance and job control; (b) supervision; (c) organization and management; (d) an opportunity to advance; (e) salaries and other financial benefits such as incentives; (f) co-workers; and (g) working conditions (Chruden & Sherman, 1972).

According Hasibuan (2004) employee job satisfaction is influenced by factors:

1. Reasonable and fair remuneration
2. Proper placement according to skill
3. Weight of work
4. Atmosphere and work environment

According to Robbins (2003) there are four factors that are conducive to high job satisfaction levels, namely:

- a. Work that mentally challenges People prefer jobs that give them the opportunity to use their skills and abilities and offer a variety of tasks, freedom and feedback about how well they do it. These characteristics make the work mentally challenging.
- b. employee's fair. Benefits employees want a system of sustenance that they consider unambiguous, and in line with their expectations. If the payments appear to be fair based on job demand, individual skill level, and the standard of community payments, satisfaction may be generated.
- c. Working environment conditions that support employees are concerned with their working environment when it comes to personal comfort and the ease of working. Many studies have shown that employees prefer a harmless or comfortable physical environment. In addition, most employees prefer to work not far from home, in clean and relatively modern facilities, with adequate tools and equipment.
- d. Supportive colleagues. From work people get more than just money or tangible achievements, for some employees also can fill the need for social interaction. Therefore, it is not surprising that an employee has a supportive and friendly partner to improve their job satisfaction.

Koesmono (2005) suggests that job satisfaction is an assessment, feelings or attitudes of a person or employee to his work and related to the work environment and so forth. So it can be said that job satisfaction is the fulfillment of some desires and needs through work or work activities.

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According to Spector (1997) aspects of job satisfaction there are 2 factors, namely intrinsic and extrinsic factors. These factors serve as indicators in this study on the job satisfaction scale.

a) Intrinsic Factors

- Activity: How far the job can still occupy the individual
- Independence: The authority to be self-employed
- Variety: Opportunities to do different jobs
- Social status: Public acknowledgment of employment status
- Moral values: Work is not related to anything that can interfere with conscience
- Security: Certainty of work provided
- Social service: The opportunity to help others do the work
- Authority: Having power over others
- Ability utilization: Opportunity to use existing capabilities
- Responsibility: Responsibility in making decisions and actions
- Creativity: The freedom to express new ideas
- Achievement: Feelings gained when completing a task

b) Extrinsic Factors

- Compensation: The amount of rewards or wages received
- Advancement; Opportunity to get promotion
- Coworkers; How good is the relationship between co-workers
- Human relations supervisions: The ability of superiors in interpersonal relationships
- Technical supervisions: The ability or skill of the boss concerns everything related to the job
- Company policies and practice: How far the company pleases the workers
- Working conditions: Working conditions such as working hours, temperatures, office supplies and work locations
- Recognition: Compliments obtained when completing good work

Dimensions of Job Satisfaction

Nelson and Quick (2006) revealed that job satisfaction is influenced by 5 specific dimensions of the job i.e salary, job itself, promotion opportunity, supervision and co-worker.

1. Salary
2. Position promotion opportunities
3. Supervision
4. Coworkers

III. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Design

This research uses explanatory analysis approach. This means that each variable presented in the hypothesis will be observed through testing the causal relationship of independent variables to the dependent variable. Relationships between variables can be described in the form of path analysis diagram as follows:

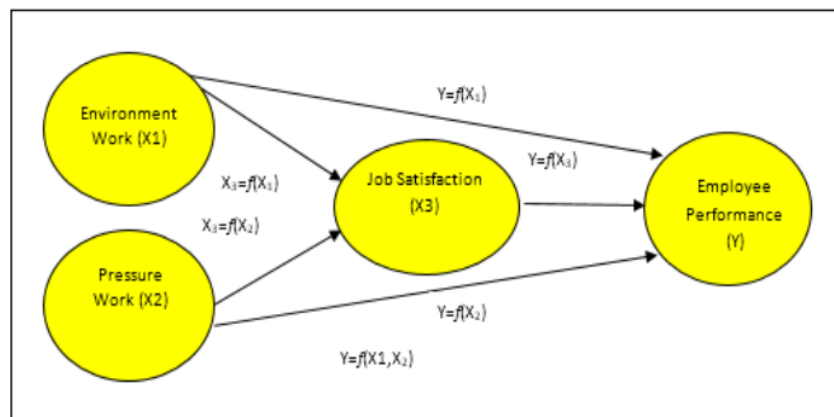


Figure 1. Research Design

3.2 Population and Sample

Population is a generalization region consisting of objects / subjects that have a certain quantity and characteristics set by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2005). The sample is the pull of a portion of the population to represent the entire population, (Surakhmad, 2000).

The samples used by the authors in this study were company employees. The total number of employees is 98 people. The number of employees is entirely involved in this study. So the sampling is using saturated sample method.

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

To obtain a concrete and objective data must be held research on the problems studied, while the steps that researchers took in the collection of data are:

a. Primary data

Primary data is data obtained directly from the object of research In this case the primary data obtained from field research that is data collection method used premises direct research on the object of research in question.

b. Secondary data

Secondary data is data obtained indirectly from research object. In this case the secondary data obtained from the library research data collecting method that is done by studying and understanding books of literature of the author's work that can be justified theoretical basic.

3.4 Data Processing Techniques

Questionnaires to be used in research, to produce a valid and reliable instrument first tested with validity and reliability test instrument. According Sugiyono (2007) "Validity is a condition that describes the level of the instrument concerned is able to measure what should be measured". While reliability is a value that shows the consistency of a measuring device in measuring the same symptoms (Riduwan, 2003). By using a valid and reliable instrument, it is expected that the results will be valid and reliable.

1. Test Data Validity

Testing the validity of the instrument using the item analysis, which is to calculate the score of each item with the total score which is the number of each score item. The correlation coefficient used is Product Moment correlation coefficient.

2. Test Data Reliability

Looking for instrument reliability whose score is not 0-1, but it is a range between several values, eg 0-10 or 0-100 or scales of 1-3, 1-5, or 1-7, and so on can use alpha coefficients (α) from Cronbach alpha.

IV. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Validity Test Results

The working environment variables include 6 questions compared from numbers 1 through 6. The question is then submitted to 98 employees. Before analyzed further then the results of the questionnaire is seen the validity and reliability. Validity test results can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Validity Test Results Instrument Variable Work Environment

Variable	Statement	R arithmetic	R table	Description
Work Environment (X1)	Question 1	0,840	0,198	Valid
	Question 2	0,621	0,198	Valid
	Question 3	0,621	0,198	Valid
	Question 4	0,697	0,198	Valid
	Question 5	0,743	0,198	Valid
	Question 6	0,621	0,198	Valid

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2017

Pressure work variables include 5 questions. The question was then submitted to 98 employees. Before further analyzed the results of the questionnaire is seen the validity. Validity test results can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. Validity Test Results Instrument Variable Pressure Work

Variable	Statement	R arithmetic	R table	Description
Pressure Work (X2)	Question 1	0,537	0,198	Valid
	Question 2	0,532	0,198	Valid
	Question 3	0,522	0,198	Valid
	Question 4	0,473	0,198	Valid
	Question 5	0,532	0,198	Valid

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2017

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Job satisfaction variables include 6 questions. The question was then submitted to 98 employees. Before further analyzed the results of the questionnaire is seen the validity. Validity test results can be seen in the following table.

Table 3. Validity Test Results Instrument Variable Job Satisfaction

Variable	Statement	R arithmetic	R table	Description
Job Satisfaction(X3)	Question 1	0,537	0.198	Valid
	Question 2	0,532	0.198	Valid
	Question 3	0,522	0.198	Valid
	Question 4	0,473	0.198	Valid
	Question 5	0,532	0.198	Valid
	Question 6	0,579	0.198	Valid

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2017

Employee performance variables include 9 questions. The question was then submitted to 98 employees. Before further analyzed the results of the questionnaire is seen the validity. Validity test results can be seen in the following table.

Table 4. Instrument Validity Test Results Employee Performance Variables

Variable	Statement	R arithmetic	R table	Description
Employee Performance (Y)	Question 1	0,534	0.198	Valid
	Question 2	0,603	0.198	Valid
	Question 3	0,484	0.198	Valid
	Question 4	0,465	0.198	Valid
	Question 5	0,577	0.198	Valid
	Question 6	0,404	0.198	Valid
	Question 7	0,450	0.198	Valid
	Question 8	0,480	0.198	Valid
	Question 9	0,497	0.198	Valid

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2017

Based on Tables 1,2,3 and 4 it can be seen that all of the variable questionnaires used (work environment, pressure work, job satisfaction and employee performance variables) results are valid.

4.2 Test Reliability

Test reliability to know the extent to which the measurement results are reliable and consistent. In Table the following test results note that all variables have alpha above 0.6 which means that all variables in this study reliable.

Table 5. Reliability Test Results Instrument Variable Research

Variable	Cronbach Alpha (α)	Description
Work Environment(X1)	0,736	Reliable
Pressure Work (X2)	0,609	Reliable
Job Satisfaction(X3)	0,717	Reliable
Employee Performance (Y)	0,633	Reliable

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2017

Based on Table 5, Cronbach alpha reliability test results can be seen that all existing statements form a reliable measure of the work environment variables, pressure work, job satisfaction and employee performance form a reliable measure of each dimension.

4.3 Discussion

4.3.1 Effect of Work Environment and Pressure of Work on Employee Performance

Linear analysis model can be seen based on calculation by using SPSS program as follows.

Table 6. Results of the first equation analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	12,612	2,112		5,970	,000
	Work Environment	,602	,080	,579	7,521	,000
	Pressure Work	,321	,096	,257	3,333	,001

a. Dependent Variable: Employee Performance

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2017

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Based on Table 6, the simultaneous structural equations can be described as follows:
 $Y = 0.579 X1 + 0.257 X2$

The value of F arithmetic can be obtained from the following table

Table 7. Value F Calculate simultaneous equations

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	955,261	2	477,631	39,953	,000 ^b
	Residual	1135,718	95	11,955		
	Total	2090,980	97			
a. Dependent Variable: Employee Performance						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Work Environment, Pressure Work						

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2017

Based on Table 7 it is known that the F value is 13,792 and the significance is 0,05. This value is less than 0,05. This means that work environment variables and pressure works affect employee performance simultaneously. The magnitude of the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable can be seen from the r quadratic value as follows.

Table 8. The r-value of the squared first regression model. Based on Table 7 it is known that the F value is 13,792 and the significance is 0,05. This value is less than 0,05. This means that work environment variables and pressure works affect employee performance simultaneously. The magnitude of the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable can be seen from the r quadratic value as follows.

Table 8. The r-value of the squared first regression model

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,514 ^a	,264	,245	4,47485	,951
a. Predictors: (Constant), Work Environment, Pressure Work					
b. Dependent Variable: Employee Performance					

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2017

Based on Table 8 it is known that r square value of 26,4% means work environment variables and pressure work effect employee performance of 26,4% while the rest is influenced by other variables not included in equation model.

4.3.2. Analysis of The Effect of Work Environment on Partial Employee Performance

The results of the analysis of the effect of the work environment on the performance partially can be seen in the following table.

Table 9. Results of the second regression equation analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	16,372	1,877		8,721	,000
	Work Environment	,652	,083	,627	7,889	,000
a. Dependent Variable: Employee Performance						

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2017

The structural equation of the data of Table 9 can be seen as follows: $Y = 0.627X1$
 Based on Table 9, the results of the above analysis note that the working environment coefficient of 0,627. The value of t is 7,889. Value significance of 0,00. This value of significance is smaller than 0,05. This means that the working environment variables affect the performance of employees partially. The amount of influence of the work environment on employee performance can be seen in the following table.

Table 10. The square r-value of the second equation

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,627 ^a	,393	,387	3,63507
a. Predictors: (Constant), Work Environment				

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2017

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Based on Table 10 it can be seen r square value of 0.393. This means that the effect of work environment variable on employee performance is 39,3% and the rest is influenced by other variables that are not included into equation model.

4.3.3 Analysis of the Influence of Pressure of Work on Partial Employee Performance

The result of the analysis of the effect of work pressure on performance partially can be seen in the following table.

Table 11. Results of the analysis of the third regression equation

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	23,954	1,858		12,890	,000
	Pressure Work	,457	,119	,365	3,845	,000

a. Dependent Variable: Employee Performance

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2017

The structural equation of the above data can be seen as follows: $Y = 0.365X_2$

Based on Table 11 it is known that the pressure work coefficient of 0.365. The value of t is 3.845. Value significance of 0.00. This value of significance is smaller than 0.05. This means that the pressure work variable affects the employee's performance partially. The magnitude of the influence of pressure work on employee performance can be seen in the following table.

Table 12. The r-value of squared the third equation

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,365 ^a	,133	,124	4,34443

a. Predictors: (Constant), Pressure Work

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2017

Based on Table 12 it can be seen the r square value of 0.133. This means that the effect of pressure work variables on employee performance is 13.3% and the rest is influenced by other variables not included in the equation model.

4.3.4 Analysis of Influence Job Satisfaction Against Employee Performance Partially

The results of the analysis of the effect of satisfaction on performance partially can be seen in the following table.

Table 13. Results of the analysis of the fourth regression equation

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	18,499	2,066		8,952	,000
	Job Satisfaction	,648	,106	,530	6,116	,000

a. Dependent Variable: Employee Performance

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2017

The structural equation of the above data can be seen as follows: $Y = 0.530X_3$

Based on Table 13 the results of the analysis note that the job satisfaction of 0,530. The value of t is 6,116. Value significance of 0.00. This value of significance is smaller than 0.05. This means that the job satisfaction variable affects the employee's performance partially. The magnitude of the effect of job satisfaction on employee performance can be seen in the following table

Table 14. The r-value of squared the fourth equation

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,530 ^a	,280	,273	3,95900

a. Predictors: (Constant), Job Satisfaction

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2017

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Based on Table 14 we can see the r square value of 0.280. This means that the effect of the job satisfaction variable on employee performance is 28.0% and the rest is influenced by other variables that are not included in the equation model.

4.3.5 Analysis of The Effect of Work Environment on Employee Performance Through Job Satisfaction Variables

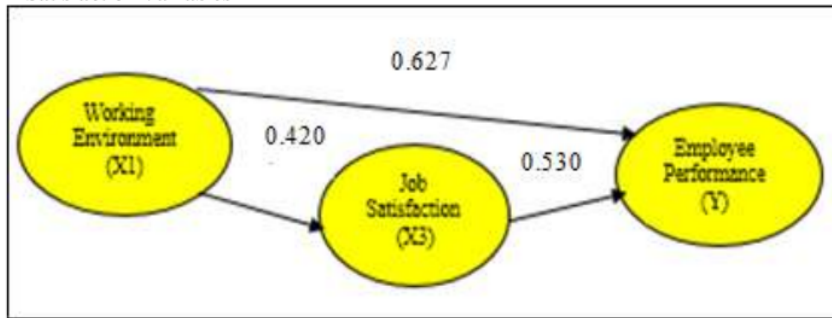


Figure 2. Analysis of Influence of X1 Line Against Y Through X3

The coefficient of the influence of work environment on job satisfaction can be seen in the following table

Table 15. Effect of Work Environment on Job Satisfaction

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	11,185	1,787		6,260	,000
	Work Environment	,356	,079	,420	4,530	,000

a. Dependent Variable: Job Satisfaction

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2020

Based on Figures 2 and Table 15, it can be seen that the direct effect of work environment on employee performance is 0.627. While the effect of work environment on employee performance through job satisfaction is $0,420 \times 0,530 = 0,2226$. In this case the direct influence is greater than the indirect effect so it can be said that the variable of job satisfaction is not as intervening variable.

4.3.6 Analysis of The Influence of Pressure of Work on Employee Performance Through Job Satisfaction Variables



Figure 3. Path Analysis of Influence X2 Against Y Through X3

Table 16. The Influence of Pressure Wok on Job satisfaction

3 Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	14,673	1,562		9,394	,000
	Pressure Work	,293	,100	,287	2,932

a. Dependent Variable: Job Satisfaction

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2017

Based on Figures 3 and Table 16 it can be seen that the direct effect of pressure work on employee performance is 0.365. While the influence of pressure work on employee performance through job satisfaction is $0,287 \times 0,530 = 0,15211$. In this case the direct influence is greater than the indirect effect so it can be said that the variable of job satisfaction is not as intervening variable.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

Work environment variables and pressure works affect employee performance simultaneously. F value count 39,953 and significance equal to 0,05. This value is less than 0.05. The r squared value of 45.7% means the working environment and pressure work affect the employee performance of 45.7% while the rest is influenced by other variables not included in the equation model.

Work environment variables affect the employee's performance partially. The value of t is 7,889. Value significance of 0.00. This value of significance is smaller than 0.05. The value of r squared is 0.393. This means that the effect of work environment on employee performance is 39.3% and the rest is influenced by other variables not included in the equation model.

Pressure work variable affects partially employee performance. The value of t is 3.845. Value significance of 0.00. This value of significance is smaller than 0.05. The value of r squared is 0.133. This means that the effect of pressure work variables on employee performance is 13.3% and the rest is influenced by other variables not included in the equation model.

The job satisfaction variable affects the employee's performance partially. Value significance of 0.00. This value of significance is smaller than 0.05. The value of r squared is 0.280. This means that the effect of the job satisfaction variable to the employee performance is 28.0% and the rest is influenced by other variables not included in the equation model.

The effect of work environment on employee performance is 0.627. The effect of work environment on employee performance through job satisfaction is $0,420 \times 0,530 = 0,2226$. In this case the direct effect is greater than the indirect effect so it can be said that the variable of job satisfaction is not as intervening variable.

The direct effect of pressure work on employee performance is 0.365. While the effect of pressure work on employee performance through job satisfaction is $0,287 \times 0,530 = 0,15211$. In this case the direct effect is greater than the indirect effect so it can be said that the variable of job satisfaction is not as intervening variable.

5.2. Suggestion

Work environment needs to be considered in improving employee performance. The work environment includes the means employed by employees and non-physical conditions such as communication, organizational culture and so on. Companies need to maintain and maintain the equipment needed by employees so that they feel at home to work.

In addition, company management needs to pay attention to pressure work from its employees. Pressure work needs to be revisited. Excessive pressure works can result in employees feeling stressed by work but too weak pressure works will also impact employees' unpreparedness in getting the job done. Jobs are very slow to complete.

Job satisfaction also needs to be improved. Job satisfaction will occur if all employee needs are met. But companies also need to consider the company's ability to meet the employee's wishes.

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