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**Jong-Wook Lee**, Electrical & Computer Engineering, Ajou University, Worldcupro 206, Yeongtong-gu. 16499, Geonggi-do, **South Korea**.

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**Area of Interest:** Control system, Signal Processing, Rehabilitation, Human assist technology. Pattern Recognition, Robotic.

**Rajeev Ahuja**, Physics Department, Uppsala University, Box 530, 751 21 Uppsala, **Sweden.**

**Area of interest:** Computational Materials Science, Electronic Materials, Spintronics, High pressure, Dynamics.

**S.A. Soliman**, Electrical Engineering Department, University of Qatar, P. O. Box 2713 Doha, **Qatar.**

**Area of Interest:** Applications of State Estimation to Electric Power Systems, Fuzzy and Neural System Applications to Electric Power Systems.

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**Area of Interest :** Nanotechnology, Environmental And Green Materials, Cellulose Derivatives, Materials Characterization And Materials Science & Engineering

**Ruaa Alsabah**, Lecturer, Department Of Computer Science, Freha Campus, Kerbala University, Kerbala, **Iraq.**

**Area of Interest :** Internet Of Things & Big Data Analysis, Wireless Communication 4G, 5G And Beyond, Microwave Remote Sensing, Space-Borne –

Airborne Platforms And Calibration And Validation Measurements.

**Dr. Asim Datta**, Associate Professor & Head, Dept. Of Electrical Engineering, Mizoram University ( A Central University), Tanhril, Aizawl-796004, Mizoram, **India**.

**Area of Interest** : Electical Pever Systems, Renewable Energy Sources, Embedded Systems

**Pranav Mahamuni**, Research Assistant, Department Of Mechanical Engineering, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, **United States Of America**.

**Area of Interest** : Mechanical Engineering - Cad/Cam, Product Design, Rapid Prototyping, Finite Element Analysis

**Dr. Diego Bellan**, Professor, Department Of Electronics, Information And Bioengineering, Politecnico Di Milano, Piazza Leonardo Da Vinci 32, 20133, Milan, **Italy**.

**Area of Interest** : Power Quality, Electromagnetic Compatibility

**Dr. Claudia Espro**, Assistant Professor, Department Of Engineering, Contrada Di Dio, 4° Piano, Blocco C, 98166 Messina, **Italy**.

**Area of Interest** : Heterogeneous Catalysis And Development Of Novel Catalytic Green Processes. Catalytic Conversion Of Natural Gas And Light Alkanes Into Intermediates, Fuels And Chemicals Of Higher Added Value. Conversion Of Renewable Biomass For The Production Of Bulk Chemicals, Electrochemical Sensors

**Dr. Massila Kamalrudin**, Deputy Dean, Associate Professor, Faculty of Information Technology and Communication , Institute of Technology Management and Enterpreneurship, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, **Malaysia**.

**Area of Interest** : ICT, software engineering

**Dr. Nilamadhab Mishra**, Assistant Professor, School Of Computing, Debre Berhan University, Ministry of Education, Government of Ethiopia, **Ethiopia**.

**Area of Interest** : Encompass Network Centric Data Management, Data Science: - Analytics and Applications, CIoT Big-Data System, and Cognitive Apps Design & Explorations.

**Dr. Liew Pay Jun**, Senior Lecturer, Department Of Manufacturing Process, Faculty Of Manufacturing Engineering, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Durian Tunggal, Melaka, **Malaysia**.

**Area of Interest** : Electrical discharge machining, machining, micro/nano machining, nanofluid

**Dr. G.PARAMASIVAM** , Associate Professor, Department Of Computer Science, KG COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, Tamilnadu, **India**.

**Area of Interest** : Image processing, Computer Network

**Dr. Ch. Swapna Priya**, Assistant Professor, Department Computer Sceince And Engineering, Vignan's institute of Information Technology, Visakhapatnam, Andhra

Pradesh, **India**.

**Area of Interest** : Image processing, Pattern recognition deep learning, machine learning

**Dr. K. Sangeetha**, Assistant Professor, Department Of Computer Science & Engineering, SNS College of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, **India**.

**Area of Interest** : Theory of computation, Computer Networks, Advanced Computer Architecture, Operating Systems, Computer Programming, Network Security, Object Oriented Analysis and Design and Data Base Management System

**Dr. Deepali Gupta**, Professor And Head, Department Of Computer Science & Engineering, Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Sadopur, Sadopur, Ambala, **India**.

**Area of Interest** : Computer Engineering & Information Technology, Software Engineering, Genetic Algorithms and Cloud Computing

**Dr. Ghassan Fadhil Smaisim**, Associate Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Kufa, Faculty of Engineering, Kufa, P.O. Box: 21, Najaf Government. **Iraq**.

**Area of Interest** : Enhancement Heat Transfer, Renewable Energy, Fluid Mechanics, Thermal Nanofluid Flow, Power Generation, Solar Energy, CFD.

**Dr. Darshankumar Chandrakant Dalwadi**, Associate Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Department, Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya Engineering College, Post Box No. 20, **India**.

**Area of Interest** : Digital Communication, Wireless Communication and M Tech Information Theory and Coding

**Jong-Wook Lee**, Electrical & Computer Engineering, Ajou University, Worldcupro 206, Yeongtong-gu. 16499, Geonggi-do, **South Korea**.

Area of Interest: I Device structure and materials for sub-0.5V voltage operation, I Scaling-down enabling technology, I Low-power, high-speed devices and circuits.

**Mohd Hafiz bin Jali**, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Hang Tuah Jaya, 76100, Melaka, **Malaysia**.

Area of Interest: Control system, Signal Processing, Rehabilitation, Human assist technology. Pattern Recognition, Robotic.

**Timon Rabczuk**, Chair of Computational Mechanics, Bauhaus University Weimar, Marienstrasse 15, 99423 Weimar, **Germany**.

**Hacene Mahmoudi**, Vice Rector for Animation, promotion of scientific research, Hassiba Benbouali University, B.P. 151, Chlef, **Algeria**.

**Mircea Cristian DUDESCU**, Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Departament of Mechanical Engineering, B-dul Muncii 103-105, 400641 Cluj-Napoca, **Romania**.

**Area of interest**: mechanics of materials, experimental mechanics, mechanical



testing, structural analysis of MEMS.

**Rajeev Ahuja**, Physics Department, Uppsala University, Box 530, 751 21 Uppsala, **Sweden**.

**Area of interest:** Computational Materials Science, Electronic Materials, Spintronics, High pressure, Dynamics.

**Shigeru Aoki**, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Tokyo Metropolitan College of Technology, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 140-0011, **Japan**.

**Area of Interest:** Random vibration, Seismic response of mechanical system, Approximate analysis of nonlinear vibration.

**G.Q. Chen**, Department of Mechanics and Engineering science, Peking University, Beijing 100871, **China**.

**Area of Interest:** CFD (Computational fluid dynamics), energy and resources engineering, and systems ecology.

**Anna Laura Pisello**, Department of Engineering, CIRIAF – Interuniversity Research Center, University of Perugia, **Italy**.

**Dr. Jahar Sarkar**, Department of Mechanical Engineering, IIT (BHU) Varanasi, UP-221005, **India**.

**Area of Interest:** Energy, Thermal & Fluid Engineering.

**Verena Kantere**, Centre Universitaire d'Informatique, University of Geneva, Bâtiment A, Route de Drize 7, 1227 Carouge, **Switzerland**.

**B.T.F. Chung**, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44325, **USA**.

**Area of interest:** Heat Transfer with Phase Changes, Optimum Design of Extended Surfaces, Radiative Heat Transfer System.

**Marcelo J.S. De Lemos**, Departamento de Energia - IEME, Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica - ITA, 12228-900 São José dos Campos S.P. - **Brazil**.

Area of interest: Turbulence Modeling, Porous Media, Combustion in Porous Media, Numerical Methods, Finite Volume.

**Dimitris Drikakis**, Head of Aerospace Sciences Department, Cranfield University, School of Engineering, Cranfield, MK43 0AL, **United Kingdom**.

**Area of Interest:** Computational Fluid Dynamics, Aerodynamics, Turbulence Gas dynamics, Computational Nanotechnology.

**A.S. Al-Harthy**, Department of Civil, Surveying and Environmental Engineering, University of Newcastle, Callaghan, NSW 2308 **Australia**.

**Area of interest:** Concrete material and durability, Recycling construction materials, reliability assessment of structures.

**S.Z. Kassab**, Mechanical Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering,

Alexandria University, Alexandria, 21544 **Egypt.**

**Area of Interest :** Experimental Fluid Mechanics, Lubrication, Energy, Environment and Pollution.

**Bashar El-Khasawneh**, Chairman, Industrial Engineering Department, JUST, P.O. Box 3030, Irbid 22110 **Jordan.**

**Area of Interest:** Design process and manufacturing-related sciences and processes, advanced and parallel kinematics machine tools.

**Kazuhiko Kudo**, Laboratory of Micro-Energy Systems, Division of Human Mechanical Systems and Design, Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University, **Japan.**

**Area of interest:** Radiative heat transfer analysis, transient analysis on surface tension.

**Carlos Mario Morales Bautista**, Calzada Olmeca 105. Cerrada Chiltepec No. 1. Fraccionamiento la Venta. Villa Parrilla II. C.P. 86280. Villahermosa, Centro, Tabasco, **Mexico.**

**Ihab Obaidat**, Department Of Physics, College of Science, United Arab Emirates University, P.O. Box 15551, Al Ain, **UAE.**

**Area of Interest:** Nanomagnetism, Superconductivity

**Huihe QIU**, Department of Mechanical Engineering, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon **Hong Kong.**

**Area of Interest:** Transport phenomena in microscale multiphase flows, micro sensors and actuators, optical diagnostics and instrumentation

**S.A. Soliman**, Electrical Engineering Department, University of Qatar, P. O. Box 2713 Doha, **Qatar.**

**Area of Interest:** Applications of State Estimation to Electric Power Systems, Fuzzy and Neural System Applications to Electric Power Systems

**Dimitri V. Val**, Dept. of Structural Engineering, Faculty of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa 32000, **Israel**

**Area of Interest:** structural safety and reliability; analysis, design, and assessment of reinforced concrete and steel structures

**Guo-Xiang Wang**, Department of Mechanical Engineering, The University of Akron, Akron OH 44325-3903 **USA.**

**Area of Interest:** Heat and Mass Transfer, Materials Processing, Solidification Theory and Application

**Samir Mekid**, Mechanical Engineering Department, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals PO Box 155, Dhahran, 31261, **Saudi Arabia.**

**Abdul Razak Rehmat**, Department of Bioprocess & Polymer Engineering, Faculty of Chemical & Energy Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Johor



Bahru, **Malaysia.**

**Area of Interest:** Polymer Processing and Rheology, Biobased Polymer Composite, Microwave Processing of Polymer

**V.R. Mudinepalli**, Department of Physics, National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, 11677, **Taiwan.**

**Damodar Maity**, Civil Engineering Department Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, West Bengal, **India.**

**Area of Interest:** Damage Assessment of Structures; Seismic Resistant of Structures; Fluid-Structure Interaction; Sloshing; Concrete Gravity Dam

**NG EYK**, School of Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, 50 Nanyang Avenue, 639798 **Singapore.**

**Area of Interest:** biomedical engg; computational fluid dynamics and numerical heat transfer

**Mohammad Luqman**, Chemical Engineering Department King Saud University Chemical Engineering Department, Riyadh, **Saudi Arabia.**

**Area of Interest:** Polymer Nanocomposites, Polymer/Plastic, Ionomers, Nanocomposites

**Mohammad Valipour**, Department of Irrigation and Drainage Engineering, College of Abureyhan, University of Tehran, Pakdasht, Tehran, **Iran.**

**Area of Interest:** Surface and pressurized irrigation, Drainage engineering, Fluid mechanics, Heat transfer in soil media

**Najm Obaid Salim Alghazali**, Department of Civil Engineering, Babylon University, Hilla, Babylon, **Iraq.**

**Area of Interest:** Hydraulic Structures, Hydraulics, Engineering Hydrology, Groundwater Hydrology, Dams Engineering

**Sushant K. Singh**, Earth and Environmental Studies Department, Montclair State University, Montclair, 07043, New Jersey, **USA.**

**Area of Interest:** Environmental pollution, Environmental management, Environmental toxicology, Environmental policy

**Hongseok Choi**, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Clemson University, 205 Fluor Daniel Bldg. Clemson, SC 29634 **USA.**

**Ling Zhou**, National Research Center of Pumps, Jiangsu University, No.301 Xuefu Road, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu 212013, **China.**

**Area of Interest :** Fluids Engineering, Multiphase flow, CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics)

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# The Impact of Leadership Style, Work Environment and Job Satisfaction on Employee Performance

Nurul Qomariah<sup>1</sup>, Deny Friyanti<sup>2</sup>, Eko Budisatoto<sup>3</sup>, Masram Masram<sup>4</sup>, Mu'ah Mu'ah<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember, Jalan Karimata 49 Jember 68121 Jawa Timur Indonesia.

<sup>4,5</sup> STIE KH Ahmad Dahlan Lamongan.

<sup>1</sup>Corresponding author, email address: [nurulqomariah@unmuhjember.ac.id](mailto:nurulqomariah@unmuhjember.ac.id)

Orchid id: 0000-0001-8662-8904

## Abstract

This study aims to: test and analyze the influence of leadership style, work environment, and job satisfaction on employee performance in employees of BPKAD (Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency) Bondowoso Regency. The population in this study were all employees of BPKAD in Bondowoso Regency, totaling 61 civil servants. The entire population is sampled in this study, so it is also called census research. Validity and reliability tests are used to test the measurement tools in the form of questionnaires. The analysis tool uses Partial Least Square (PLS). The results of hypothesis testing indicate that leadership style has a significant effect on employee performance. Work environment has a significant effect on employee performance. Job satisfaction has a significant effect on employee performance.

**Keywords:** leadership style; work environment; job satisfaction; employee performance.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In-Law Number 32 article 25 of 2004 it is explained that each regional head has duties and authorities, among others: 1) to lead the region based on policies determined by the DPRD; 2) submit a Perda plan; 3) Establishing Regional Regulations that have been agreed with the DPRD; 4) compile and submit a draft Perda on APBD to the DPRD to be discussed and determined together; 5) work towards the implementation of regional obligations; 6) represent the area inside / outside the court and can appoint a legal representative to represent it in accordance with statutory regulations; 7) carry out duties and authorities in accordance with statutory regulations. The most important part of the task of local government is to provide services to the needs of the community they are responsible for. In order for services to the community to run as expected, a division of tasks was held with the formation of a Regional Government Work Unit (SKPD).

Services to the community must continue to be improved often with increasing community needs. Service to the community can run well if the personnel in it continue to be committed to improving its performance. According to Government Regulation Number 46 of 2011 the assessment of Civil Servants' work performance can be measured by assessing Employee Work Targets (SKP) and work behavior. Employee Work Targets, hereinafter abbreviated as SKP are work plans

and targets to be achieved by a civil servant. Work behavior is any behavior, attitude or action taken by a civil servant or does not do something that should be done by statutory provisions. The assessment of employee work behavior includes five aspects, namely service orientation, integrity, commitment, discipline, cooperation, and leadership. From the results of the assessment of employee work behavior and then grouped based on a certain predicate that is very good (91-up), good (76-90), enough (61-75), less (51-60) and (50 and below) bad. A good employee will try to increase the value of his SKP. This SKP value illustrates the performance of a civil servant. Increasing competition in the current 4.0 industry era, requires government and private organizations to continue to improve the best service for service users. Superior service is the key to the success of an organization, both government and private organizations. Superior service will be achieved if the performance of the organization goes well. Good organizational performance is inseparable from the performance of good employees as well.

Performance is a result of work achieved by a person in carrying out the tasks assigned to him based on skill, experience, and sincerity and time (Hasibuan, 2013). Performance is basically what employees do or don't do (Davis & Newstorm, 2008). Performance is the responsibility of every individual for work, helping to define performance expectations, working for a framework for supervisors and workers to communicate with each other (Hariandja, 2007). Many factors can improve employee performance. Several factors are allegedly able to influence employee performance, including leadership style, work environment, and job satisfaction.

Leadership plays a very important role in an organization. Experts in the field of organization generally put forward their understanding of leadership. Leadership is defined in terms of individual characteristics, habits, ways of influencing others, interactions, positions in administration, and perceptions of legitimate influence. Leadership style, where the leadership style is the norm of behavior used by someone when the person is trying to influence the behavior of others or subordinates (Samsudin, 2006). Leadership style is the style of a leader in controlling his organization to achieve organizational goals (Azhad et al., 2015). Leadership is the way a leader influences the behavior of subordinates, so they are willing to work together and work productively to achieve organizational goals (Hasibuan, 2013). Leadership style is behavior and strategy, as



a result of a combination of philosophy, skills, traits, attitudes that are often applied by a leader when he tries to influence the performance of his subordinates (Nawawi, 2008).

The next factor that can also improve performance is the environment in which employees work. The work environment is everything that is around workers and which can affect themselves in carrying out the tasks that are charged, for example, cleanliness, music, lighting, and others (Hasibuan, 2013). The work environment is the overall tools and materials faced, the surrounding environment in which a person works, his work methods, and his work arrangements both as individuals and as a group (Sedarmayati, 2011). A factor that can also improve performance is an employee's satisfaction. Employees who are satisfied working in an organization will perform well (Mu'ah, 2002). An employee will feel comfortable and high loyalty to the company if he gets job satisfaction by what is desired (Robbins, 2011). Job satisfaction is an emotional attitude that is fun and loves work. This attitude is reflected by work morale, discipline, and work performance. Job satisfaction is enjoyed at work, outside of work, and a combination of the two (Hasibuan, 2013).

Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency (BPKAD) of Bondowoso Regency. BPKAD is a government agency that was formed based on Bondowoso Regency Regulation Number 7 the Year 2016. BPKAD is also regulated based on Bondowoso Regency Regulation Number 79 the Year 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the Financial and Asset

Management Agency of Bondowoso Regency. BPKAD of Bondowoso Regency as a technical institution of regional financial management is responsible for creating a regional financial management system that is synergized and integrated with all Bondowoso Regency Regional Work Units (SKPD) and is guided by the principles of effective, efficient, transparent and accountable financial management. This is in accordance with Permendagri No 13 of 2006, Permendagri No 59 of 2008 and Government Regulation number 58 of 2005 concerning regional financial management. This BPKAD carries out the mandatory functions of regional autonomy, general government, regional financial administration, regional apparatus, staffing, and coding. In addition, BPKAD Bondowoso Regency is responsible for the management of regional assets in order to improve the quality of asset data that supports the regional balance sheet. In carrying out its tasks, BPKAD is also demanded to provide the best service to the people who need services from BPKAD.

BPKAD performance achievements which are the responsibility of carrying out its main tasks and functions, as well as the authority to manage resources during 2018 based on measuring performance achievements against the performance targets set in the 2018 Performance Agreement (PK). This is an elaboration of the 2014-2018 RPJMD and target Plans Work (Renja) 2018. The performance achievements of the Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency until 2018 can be summarized in table 1.

**Table 1:** BPKAD Performance Achievements in 2018

No.	Results Indicator	Formula Indicator	Target On 2018	Realization On 2018	Achievements The performance	Value
1	Percentage of OPD that compiles the financial statements	$\frac{\sum \text{OPD which compiles financial statements}}{\sum \text{OPD}}$	100 %	100 %	100 %	VS
2	Percentage of OPD compiling RKA on time	$\frac{\sum \text{OPD which compiles RKA on time}}{\sum \text{OPD}}$	100 %	100 %	100 %	VS
3	Percentage of absorption of APBD budget	$\frac{\sum \text{APBD realization}}{\sum \text{APBD budget}}$	100 %	89,13 %	89,13 %	VS
4	Percentage of OPD that carries out an orderly administration of financial administration	$\frac{\sum \text{OPD which carries out the administration in an orderly manner}}{\sum \text{OPD}}$	100 %	100 %	100 %	VS
5	Percentage of legalization of regional asset ownership	$\frac{\sum \text{land that has been legalized}}{\sum \text{existing land assets}}$	56,98 %	57,89 %	101,59 %	VS
6	Percentage of asset utilization	$\frac{\sum \text{assets utilized}}{\sum \text{assets}}$	99,43 %	53,25 %	53,55 %	NS
<b>Average Performance Results</b>					<b>90,71 %</b>	<b>VS</b>

From table 1. it can be explained that there are 2 indicators known that their performance is not reaching the target or is low. Not achieving this performance target is not an indicator that employees are performing poorly, but there could be a cause for other factors. The explanation on the background and theories that support the formulation in this study is how to improve the performance of employees in the BPKAD environment Bondowoso district. While the purpose of this study is to analyze and test the impact of leadership style, work environment and job satisfaction on employee performance in BPKAD Bondowoso Regency.

## 2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESES

Performance is a result of work achieved by a person in carrying out the tasks assigned to him based on skill, experience, and sincerity and time (Hasibuan, 2013). One factor that can improve performance is one's leadership style. Leadership style is a person's behavior in managing their organization in achieving company goals (Azhad et al., 2015). Research on the relationship between leadership style and performance has been widely carried out. Research (Qomariah, 2012) states that leadership and organizational commitment do not affect lecturer performance. Research (Wardani et al., 2017) states there is a positive influence between leadership on employee performance. Research Penelitian (Hendrawan & Budiarta, 2018) shows that the transformational leadership style has a positive and significant effect on auditor performance. Research (Sya'roni et al., 2018) states that the principal's leadership has a positive influence on teacher performance, which means that if the principal's leadership is getting better, it will improve teacher performance. Research (Bentar et al., 2017) states that from the results of multiple linear regression analysis it is known that leadership has a positive and significant effect on performance by 0.458, meaning that leadership attitudes and styles have a strong influence on organizational life, especially employee performance. Research (Yulianti & Wuryanti, 2015) produced transformational leadership which had a positive and significant effect on HR performance in BKPPD and BPMP in Konawe Selatan Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. Some studies that also examine the relationship between leadership and employee performance include: (Andriani et al., 2018), (Ayuningtyas & Whidya Utami, 2019), (Andriani et al., 2018), (Kurniawati & Tobing, 2019), (Sya'roni et al., 2018), (Jayanti & Wati, 2014), (Wiranata, 2011), (Dolphina, 2012), (Qomariah, 2019), (Sulistyo, 2009), (Sugiyatmi et al., 2016), (Vidianingtyas & Putri, 2014), (Ishak et al., 2019), (Kurniawati & Tobing, 2019), (Ayuningtyas & Whidya Utami, 2019), (Andriani et al., 2018), (Kurniawati & Tobing, 2019), (Hadiana & Maya Sari, 2019). From the explanation of the theory of performance and leadership as well as from research that has been done, the hypotheses that can be developed are:

**H1:** leadership can improve employee performance.

Employee performance can also be influenced by a comfortable work environment. The work environment can be a physical work environment and a non-physical environment. A physical work environment is a place where employees perform daily work activities. While the non-physical work environment is a

work environment that includes among others: the relationship between employees and leaders, the relationship between employees and fellow employees, the work atmosphere (Sedarmayati, 2011). The work environment is everything that is around workers and which can affect themselves in carrying out the tasks that are charged, for example, cleanliness, music, lighting, and others (Hasibuan, 2013). Research (Harin, 2014) states that Work motivation, work environment, and organizational culture either partially or simultaneously have a significant and positive impact on the performance of Bank Aceh Syariah employees in Banda Aceh City. Research (Bentar et al., 2017) states that work environment work environment has a positive and significant effect on employee performance Taman Botani Sukorambi Jember. Research (Susanti, 2017) states that the independent variable of work environment and job satisfaction with the dependent variable of employee productivity at RSUP Haji Adam Malik Medan. Research (Feel et al., 2018) indicate that the labor discipline, organizational culture and working environment simultaneously significant effect on the performance of employees at the Village Office Sekarputih, District Tegalampel, Bondowoso. Research (Suwondo & Sutanto, 2015) indicates that work environment and work discipline has effect to employee performance of bank's employees in Malang city. Research (Firdaus et al., 2017) states that the environment has a significant impact on employee performance South PT. Tanjung Jaya Makmur South Kalimantan. Research (Husnah et al., 2018), states that the job environment has significant effect on employee performance of Royal Hotel Jember. Research (Makkira et al., 2016), states that work environment has positive and significant influence on employees performance at PT. Trans Retail Indonesia (Carrefour) Branch of Panakkukang Makassar. Research (Komaling et al., 2016), states that the recruitment, motivation, and the work environment has a positive and significant in simultaneously and partially on the employee performance PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Manado Branch. Research (Abdi & Wahid, 2017), the work environment has a positive and significant effect on employee performance at the Selayar Islands District Health Office. Research (Priyono et al., 2018), states that the variables of leadership style, teacher motivation and physical work environment, all have a positive effect on teacher performance SMAN 1 Tanggul Jember. Research (Adha et al., 2019), showed that the work environment and work culture has a positive and significant effect on employee performance Jember Regency Social Service. From previous theoretical studies and research. Some studies that also examine the relationship between work environment and employee performance include: (Kurniawati & Tobing, 2019), (Makkira et al., 2016), (Adha et al., 2019),. The second hypothesis (H2) in this study is:

**H2:** A Comfortable Work Environment That Can Improve Employee Performance

Employee performance can also improve if employees who work in an organization feel satisfied at work. Job satisfaction as a positive feeling about one's work is the result of evaluating its characteristics. job satisfaction is a general attitude of an individual towards his job. Work requires interaction with coworkers and superiors, follows organizational rules and

policies, meets performance standards, lives in working conditions that are often less than ideal, and other similar things. Satisfied employees tend to talk positively about their organization, help others or coworkers and try to do more than expected in their work (Robbins, 2011). Job satisfaction is an emotional attitude that is fun and loves work. This attitude is reflected by work morale, discipline, and work performance. Job satisfaction is enjoyed at work, outside of work, and a combination of the two (Hasibuan, 2013). Job satisfaction is a set of employees' feelings about whether or not an employee's job is fun (Davis & Newstorm, 2008). Job satisfaction is a pleasant and unpleasant emotional state with which employees view their work. Job satisfaction is an individual thing. Each individual will have a different level of satisfaction by the system of values that apply to him. This is due to differences in each individual. The more aspects of the job that fit the individual's desires, the higher the level of satisfaction felt and if employee job satisfaction is considered, the employee will work to the extent of his ability to get what is expected in the work. If the company pays attention to employee job satisfaction, then employees will work harder so that employee work productivity will be higher too (Nawawi, 2008). Research on the relationship between job satisfaction and employee performance has been done a lot.

Research (Pujiarti, 2019), states that partially the job satisfaction factor has an effect of R<sup>2</sup> (R Square) of 0.326 (0.571)<sup>2</sup>, a relatively weak relationship of 32.6% occurs on PT. Pilar Guna Usahatama. Research (Koesmono, 2005), states that the direct effect job satisfaction toward job performance is 0.003 on In the Medium Scale Timber Processing Industry Sub Sector in East Java. Research (Susanti, 2017), states that job satisfaction has effect to employee productivity On Haji Adam Malik Hospital Medan. Research (Kurniawan et al., 2019) showed employee job satisfaction has a significant effect on employee performance of PTPN XII Kebun Glantang. Research (Engko, 2008), states that from this study are the positive effect of job satisfaction on job performance. Research (Indrawati, 2013), states that job satisfaction have significant positive impact on employee performance In Private Hospitals In Denpasar City. Research (Changgriawan, 2017), showed that job satisfaction affects employee performance in One Way Production. Research (Saputra et al., 2016), showed that a positive effect job satisfaction of the employee's performance at PT Sun Star Motor Negara. Some studies that also examine the relationship between leadership and employee performance include: (Sadariah, 2019), (Saleh et al., 2016), (Kharisma et al., 2019), (Arda, 2017), (Saputra et al., 2016), (Pujiarti, 2019). Based on the theory and previous research that has been done, the hypothesis that can be built (H3) is :

H3: If The Employee Feels Satisfied Working In An Organization, The Employee's Performance Will Increase

### 3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a quantitative approach, quantitative research is a study that basically uses the deductive-inductive approach. This approach departs from a theoretical framework, the ideas of experts, and understanding of researchers based on their experience, then developed into problems and solutions

proposed to obtain justification or rejection in the form of field empirical data documents (Sudana & Setyanto, 2018). The independent variables in this study are leadership style, work environment and job satisfaction. While the dependent variable is employee performance. The independent variable is a variable that affects the dependent variable (Sugiyono, 2013). The population in this study were all employees of the Financial and Asset Management Agency of Bondowoso Regency, totaling 61 civil servant employees. The sampling technique used in this study is saturated or census sampling. Saturated or census sampling is a sampling technique when all members of a population are used as a sample (Gozali & Nurchayati A, 2015). Thus the number of samples in this study were 61 people.

Validity and reliability tests are used to test the measuring instruments used in this study. Partial Least Square (PLS) is the least squares method used to analyze the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. The calculation process is carried out by iteration, if the convergent conditions have been reached then the iteration will stop. Hypothesis testing is done with an explanatory research approach. This method is a method approach that uses PLS. This is because in this method there is hypothesis testing. Testing the hypothesis can be seen from the t-statistic value and the probability value. For testing hypotheses using statistical values, for alpha 5% the t-statistic value used was 1.96. So the hypothesis of acceptance / rejection criteria is H<sub>a</sub> is accepted and H<sub>0</sub> is rejected when t-statistics > 1.96. To reject / accept the hypothesis using probability, H<sub>a</sub> is accepted if the value of p < 0.05.

### 4. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

#### Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Based on the respondent's gender the data obtained is the number of male employees more than 51,% of male employees (31 male) and 49% female employees (30 female employees). Based on respondents by age, it was found that the characteristics of respondents based on age, employees with an age range of 26-35 years were 9 people or 15%, age range 36-45 years with the number of employees as many as 34 people or 56%, age range 46-55 years with the number of employees is 14 people or 23%, and the age is more than 55 years with the number of employees as many as 4 people or 6%. This shows that the majority of BPKAD employees are dominated by productive age groups who should still have high motivation to work. Based on the education of the respondents, it was obtained that the number of BPKAD employees according to the highest education level was from 29 people (48%), 7 people (11%) from S2, 7 people (11%) with DIII education while the second highest number was employees with high school education of 18 people (30%). This shows that in general it is in accordance with the existing class position, where for staff-level employees have functioned as programmers, analysts, managers and administrators according to their respective fields. Based on the respondent's tenure, it is known that employees with tenure above 10 years are 36 people (59%), 6-10 years of service are 21 people (34%) and less than 6 years of service are 4 people (7%).

**Test Results For Validity And Reliability**

**Table 2:** Test Validity with Combined Loadings and Cross-Loadings

	<b>X1</b>	<b>X2</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Type (a</b>	<b>SE</b>	<b>P- value</b>	<b>Information</b>
X1.1	0.572	0.086	-0.249	0.032	Reflect	0.096	<0.001	Valid
X1.2	0.572	-0.108	0.279	-0.368	Reflect	0.096	<0.001	Valid
X1.3	0.569	-0.318	0.070	0.307	Reflect	0.096	<0.001	Valid
X1.4	0.524	0.256	-0.243	-0.113	Reflect	0.098	<0.001	Valid
X1.5	0.028	0.553	0.056	-0.113	Reflect	0.097	<0.001	Valid
X2.1	0.266	0.515	0.044	-0.678	Reflect	0.099	<0.001	Valid
X2.2	-0.551	0.514	0.101	0.357	Reflect	0.092	<0.001	Valid
X2.3	0.249	0.549	-0.350	0.321	Reflect	0.095	<0.001	Valid
X2.4	-0.264	0.530	0.080	-0.026	Reflect	0.098	<0.001	Valid
X2.5	0.215	0.065	0.537	-0.045	Reflect	0.098	<0.001	Valid
Z1	-0.261	-0.367	0.510	-0.217	Reflect	0.092	<0.001	Valid
Z2	0.077	-0.020	0.516	0.173	Reflect	0.093	<0.001	Valid
Z3	-0.244	0.129	0.562	0.256	Reflect	0.097	<0.001	Valid
Z4	0.088	0.110	0.514	-0.279	Reflect	0.099	<0.001	Valid
Z5	0.111	0.364	0.158	0.576	Reflect	0.099	<0.001	Valid
Y1	0.159	-0.262	0.086	0.511	Reflect	0.092	<0.001	Valid
Y2	0.086	0.123	-0.336	0.576	Reflect	0.099	<0.001	Valid
Y3	-0.289	-0.165	-0.201	0.550	Reflect	0.097	<0.001	Valid
Y4	-0.137	-0.264	0.173	0.512	Reflect	0.099	<0.001	Valid
Y5	0.572	0.086	-0.249	0.032	Reflect	0.096	<0.001	Valid

Notes: Loadings are unrotated and cross-loadings are oblique-rotated. SEs and P values are for loadings. P values < 0.05 are desirable for reflective indicators.

Based on the outputs in table 2, it can be seen that the correlation of each construct and indicator variable with a cross loading value above 0.5 and a p-value of less than 0.05. so it can be concluded that constructs meet the criteria of discriminant validity, where all latent constructs predict their indicators.

The reliability test is used to measure the consistency of the instrument using WarpPLS 6.0 software, indicated by the value of Composite Reliability and Cronbach's Alpha.

**Table 3:** Reliability Test Results

<b>Value</b>	<b>Variable</b>				<b>Standart</b>	<b>Information</b>
	<b>X1</b>	<b>X2</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>Y</b>		
<i>Composite Reliability coefficients</i>	0.812	0.782	0.760	0.775	0,700	Reliable
<i>Cronbach's Alpha coefficients</i>	0.769	0.772	0.746	0.753	0,600	Reliable

Based on table 3, obtained a significant Composite Reliability value of each variable, namely leadership style (0.812), work environment (0.782), job satisfaction (0.760), employee performance (0.775). The value of Cronbach's Alpha also shows significant results, namely leadership style (0.769), work environment (0.772), job satisfaction (0.746), Employee Performance (0.753). All Composite Reliability values show more than 0.70 and Cronbach's Alpha shows more than 0.60 so it can be concluded that each construct has a high reliability.

### Hypothesis Test Results

Hypothesis testing using Partial Least Square with WarpPLS 6.0 software aims to evaluate the structural relationship in the analysis of the path between latent variables namely the variables of leadership style, work environment, employee performance and job satisfaction. Hypothesis testing of the path coefficient between variables by comparing the p-value with alpha (0.05). Research hypotheses can be accepted if the p-value <0.05. The amount of p-value is obtained from the output in WarpPLS 6.0. Testing this hypothesis is also intended to prove the truth of the alleged research that is 3 hypotheses.

**Table 4:** Beta Coefficients

	Beta Coefficients
X1 → Y	0.31
X2 → Y	0.28
X3 → Y	0.34

## DISCUSSION

### The Effect of Leadership Style on Employee Performance

The results showed that the beta coefficient ( $\beta$ ) of the leadership style variable was 0.31 with a p-value of <0.01. Because the value of p-value is smaller than 0.05, H<sub>0</sub> is rejected, thus there is a significant influence of leadership style on the performance of BPKAD employees in Bondowoso Regency. Leadership is the ability of individuals to influence, motivate, and make others able to contribute to the effectiveness and success of an organization. Leadership in organizations is a factor that determines the success or failure of an organization in achieving its goals. Leadership is the ability to influence a group to achieve goals. Leadership plays a central role in trying to understand group behavior, because it is the leader who usually gives direction to pursue goals (Robbins, 2011). Leaders who are able to manage their subordinates by giving examples and examples can improve the performance of their employees. This research is in line with research that has been done by several researchers such as: research (Qomariah, 2012) (Hendrawan & Budiarta, 2018), (Sya'roni et al., 2018), (Bentar et al., 2017), (Yulianti & Wuryanti, 2015).

### Effect Of Work Environment On Employee Performance

Based on the results of statistical calculations show that the beta value ( $\beta$ ) is 0.28 with p-value of 0.01 for the work environment variable. Because the value of p-value is smaller than 0.05, H<sub>0</sub> is rejected, thus there is a significant influence of the work environment on the employee performance of BPKAD Bondowoso regency employees. Environmental factors do have a very important role because it is the closest thing to the workers themselves, where the environment not only influences workplace morale but often also has a significant influence on the general decline in morale due to employee dissatisfaction in working both materially and non material (Sedarmayati, 2011). Research in line with this research are: Reasearch (Harin, 2014), (Bentar et al., 2017), (Susanti, 2017), (Feel et al., 2018), (Suwondo & Sutanto, 2015), (Husnah et al., 2018), (Makkira et al., 2016), (Komaling et al., 2016), (Abdi & Wahid, 2017), (Priyono et al., 2018), (Adha et al., 2019).

### Effect of Job Satisfaction on Employee Performance

Based on the results of testing the variable job satisfaction on employee performance obtained a beta value ( $\beta$ ) of 0.34 with a p-value of <0.01. Because the value of p-value is smaller than 0.05, H<sub>0</sub> is rejected, thus there is a significant effect of job satisfaction on employee performance. Employees who are satisfied with the work undertaken can improve their performance. Job satisfaction as a positive feeling about one's work is the result of evaluating its characteristics (Hasibuan, 2013). Job satisfaction is a person's feelings towards his job. Feelings of pleasure are usually described by work discipline, completing work completely, all of which can improve performance (Azhad et al., 2015). Research in line with this research include:research (Pujiarti, 2019), (Koesmono, 2005), (Susanti, 2017), (Kurniawan et al., 2019), (Engko, 2008), (Indrawati, 2013), (Changgriawan, 2017), (Saputra et al., 2016).

## CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, SUGGESTION, AND LIMITATIONS

Leadership style has a significant effect on employee performance. A good leader is a leader who can improve the performance of his employees. Therefore the leadership style favored by employees must be maintained well. This research of this study do not support the research (Qomariah, 2012) which states that leadership and organizational commitment do not affect lecturer performance. Research of (Wardani et al., 2017) support this research that states there is a positive influence between leadership on employee performance. This research of this study support the research (Hendrawan & Budiarta, 2018) which states the transformational leadership style has a positive and significant effect on auditor performance. Research (Sya'roni et al., 2018) support this research which states states that the principal's leadership has a positive influence on teacher performance, which means that if the principal's leadership is getting better, it will improve teacher performance. Research (Bentar et al., 2017) support this research which states leadership has a positive and significant effect on performance. Research (Yulianti &

Wuryanti, 2015) support this research which states produced transformational leadership which had a positive and significant effect on HR performance.

The work environment has a significant effect

on employee performance. The work environment is a place where employees carry out activities related to work, therefore the work environment must be made as comfortable as possible so that employees are active in working so that performance can improve. This research support the research (Harin, 2014) which states that work environment has a significant and positive impact on the performance. This research support the research (Bentar et al., 2017) which states that work environment has a positive and significant effect on employee performance. This research support the research (Susanti, 2017) which states that work environment has effect on employee productivity. This research support the research (Feel et al., 2018) which states that working environment has effect on the performance of employees. This research support the research (Suwondo & Sutanto, 2015) which states that work environment has effect to employee performance. This research support the research (Firdaus et al., 2017) which states that the environment has a significant impact on employee performance. This research support the research (Husnah et al., 2018), which states that the job environment has significant effect on employee performance. This research support the research (Makkira et al., 2016), which states that work environment has positive and significant influence on employees. This research support the research (Komaling et al., 2016), which states that the work environment has a positive and significant in on the employee performance. This research support the research (Abdi & Wahid, 2017), which states that the work environment has effect on employee performance. This research support the research (Priyono et al., 2018), which states that physical work environment has effect on teacher performance. This research support the research (Adha et al., 2019), which showed that the work environment has effect on employee performance.

Job satisfaction has a significant effect on employee performance. Employees who are satisfied with the work that they do, will carry out their work properly, which in turn can improve their performance. This research support the research (Pujiarti, 2019), which states that the job satisfaction has an effect on job performance. This research support the research (Koesmono, 2005), which states that job satisfaction has an effect on job performance. This research support the research (Susanti, 2017), which states that job satisfaction has effect to employee productivity. This research support the research (Kurniawan et al., 2019) which showed that employee job satisfaction has an effect on employee performance. This research support the research (Engko, 2008), which states that job satisfaction has an effect on job performance. This research support the research (Indrawati, 2013), which states that job satisfaction have impact on employee performance. This research support the research (Changgriawan, 2017), which showed that job satisfaction affects employee performance. This research support the research (Saputra et al., 2016), which showed that job satisfaction has effect on the employee's performance.

The implication of this research shows that BPKAD Bondowoso Regency can improve the performance of its employees by paying attention to the leadership styles that exist within the BPKAD environment, the work environment when employees work carrying out their duties, and job satisfaction felt by the employees at BPKAD. why this is important to do because the three variables are proven to be able to improve the performance of BPKAD employees in Bondowoso Regency.

The Bondowoso Regency Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency needs to pay attention to the employee's work environment that is applied because this factor is a very significant factor affecting the performance of the Bondowoso Regency Financial and Asset Management Agency employee. The Regional Financial Management and Asset Management Agency of Bondowoso Regency needs to pay attention to factors that might affect employee performance.

There are several limitations to this study. Respondents from this study were limited to BPKAD Bondowoso Regency employees. Further research It is recommended to use respondents throughout the Bondowoso Regency SKPD. This study only uses three independent variables. For the next research, other variables such as work motivation, work culture, and OCB are suggested.

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