

The Effect of Compensation and Motivation to Employee Performance

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The Effect of Compensation and Motivation to Employee Performance

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Abstract: The success of a company is influenced by employee performance. By improving employee performance will make it easier for company goals to be achieved. One factor that can improve employee performance is the provision of compensation and motivation. This study aims to determine and analyze the effect of compensation and work motivation on employee performance. The sampling technique used is by taking a purposive sampling. The method used in this research is data collection through questionnaires, literature study, and observation. The technique used to analyze simple linear regression data and examine hypotheses simultaneously and partially. The result is compensation and motivation significantly influence employee performance simultaneously.

Keywords: *compensation, motivation, employee performance.*

1. Introduction

In achieving the company goals, the company does not only rely on the modern equipment and adequate facilities, but it will rely more on the people who do the work. Therefore, human resource, precisely the employees, plays very important role to achieve company goal. In each organization or company will try to improve the performance of its employees, hoping that the company goal will be achieved. To achieve good employee performance, it will not run easily because employee performance can happen if factors that have an influence such as compensation and work motivation can be felt well and are accepted by all employees in an organization or company.

One way to improve employee performance is by giving appreciation such as compensation as a result of compensation from all businesses that have been given to the company. Compensation has an important impact on employees to trigger employee performance so that they can always be at the highest level in accordance with individual abilities. The role of compensation is quite influential in forming potential employees. A high and relevant level of compensation will affect employee performance. Compensation is very important for employees so that they will be able to meet their needs and be able to improve their welfare.

Leader should strive for employees to have high motivation in carrying out every task and work because it can encourage employee to always work harder and provide all abilities and skills for the achievement of company goals. Employee work motivation is very important, because it is expected that each individual employee will work harder and be enthusiastic to achieve high performance in the future. Automotive is a business engaged in vehicles, especially motorbikes and

cars. Labors in the automotive sector certainly "must have a high level of performance, one of which can be done by providing compensation and increasing work motivation.

2. Literature Review

Compensation

According to Hariandja in Suwati (2013)¹⁰ compensation is something that employees receive in lieu of their service contribution to the company in the form of money or other forms which can be in the salaries, bonuses, incentives, benefits, health, food allowances, etc.

Motivation

According to Hasubian (2012:143) motivation is the complex of forces starting at¹² keeping a person at work in an organization so that they want to cooperate with each other, work effectively, and be integrated with all their efforts to achieve satisfaction.

Motivation according to Ranupandojo and Hasan in Abrivianto et al. (2014) is the set of forces that initiate, directing and keep people in their efforts to achieve goals.

Employee Performance

As stated by¹³ sibuan (2012:94) employee performance can be interpreted as an individual work achievement in performing their duties in accordance with the responsibilities given to him based on experience, skills, sincerity and time.

Abdullah (2014:3) stated that employee performance is the result of work achieved by an¹⁴ employee in performing their duties. According to Colquitt, LePine, and Wesson in Wibowo (2016:2) performance is a value of employee behaviours that contribute positively or negatively, in achieving organizational goals.

Variable Operational Definition

1. Compensation (X1)¹¹

Compensation is all income received by employees in the form of money, direct or indirect goods issued by PT Daya Anugrah Mandiri Samarinda in return for employee performance.

Indicators used to measure compensation (Simamora, 2004: 442) are:

- Satisfied with basic salary
- Satisfied with work facilities
- Satisfied with allowance

2. Motivation (X2)

Motivation is a process that moves or encourages employees of PT Daya Anugrah Mandiri Samarinda in achieving the expected goals. Indicators used to measure motivation (George & Jones, 2005: 175) are:

- Motivated to work
- Trying to get the job done
- Continue to work persistently despite any problems

3. Employee Performance (Y)

Employee performance is the quantity and / or quality of work produced by employees of PT Daya Anugrah Mandiri Samarinda such as the standard of work, targets set during a certain

period that are guided by norms, standard operating procedures, criteria and functions that have been set or applicable in the company. The indicators used to measure employee performance (Bangun, 2012: 233) are:

- Number of jobs produced
- The quality of the work produced
- Timeliness of completing work
- Attendance on working days and hours
- Ability to work together

Conceptual Framework

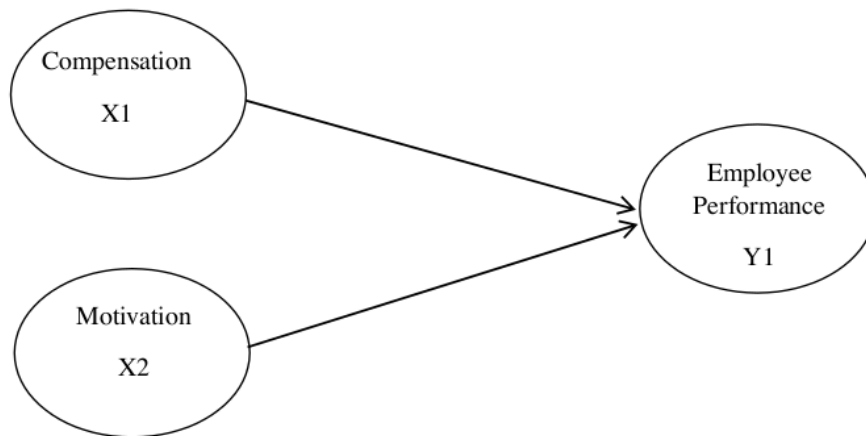


Figure 1. Coneptual Framework Model

Hypotheses

Hypothesis a supposition explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation. (Sugiyono, 2012: 93). From the description of the framework and the results of existing empirical studies, several hypotheses in this study can be proposed as follows:

H1: There is a positive and significant effect between motivation on employee performance

H2: There is a positive and significant effect between compensation on employee performance

3. Research Method

Sample and Population

Population and Research Samples Populations and samples used in this study are as follows:

Population is defined as the overall subject of the study within a specified scope and time (Kasmadi and Sunariah, 2013,; 65). The population used is employees from the automotive sector. The sample

technique used is called saturated sampling technique or total sampling technique. Based on this technique, the number of samples used in this study are 35 respondents.

Sources and Types of Data

Data Types

- a. Qualitative data, collected data in the form of information, both orally and in writing relating to the problems of study.
- b. Quantitative data, i.e. collected data in the form of numbers that are calculated relating to the problems of study.

Data Sources

- a. Primary data, is research data collected directly from the original source, this data is collected by distributing questionnaires to respondents. In this study primary data includes data from the distribution of questionnaires to respondents
- b. Secondary Data, i.e. data collected indirectly or through other parties or history reports that have been compiled in archives that are published or not

Data Analysis

Quantitative Analysis is a data analysis method that requires statistical and mathematical calculations. To simplify the analysis, SPSS version 22 is used

4. Result and Discussion

Simple Linear Regression Results

Regression

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
PERFORMANCE	4.1714	1.94763	35
COMPENSATION	5.7714	2.10162	35
MOTIVATION	7.0857	2.04898	35

The Descriptive Statistics table shows that the average (mean) performance of 35 employees is 4.1714 with a standard deviation of 1.94763, an average compensation of 5.7714 with a standard deviation of 2.10162, and motivation with an average of 7.0857 with a standard deviation of 2.04898.

Correlations

		PERFORMANCE	COMPENSATION	MOTIVATION
Pearson Correlation	PERFORMANCE	1.000	.779	.726
	COMPENSATION	.779	1.000	.913
	MOTIVATION	.726	.913	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	PERFORMANCE	.	.000	.000
	COMPENSATION	.000	.	.000

	MOTIVATION	.000	.000	.
N	PERFORMANCE	35	35	35
	COMPENSATION	35	35	35
	MOTIVATION	35	35	35

In the correlations table, the correlation or relationship between the three variables is the compensation variable with the performance collected $r = 0.779$ with probability $= 0.000 < 0.05$ then H_0 is rejected, which means that there is a significant correlation between the compensation and the performance scores. Variable frequency of motivation with performance $r = 0.726$

5 Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	MOTIVATION, COMPENSATION ^b	.	Enter

- a. Dependent Variable: PERFORMANCE
b. All requested variables entered.

This Variable Entered / Removed table explains the variables that are entered or discarded and the methods used. In this case, the variables included are compensation and motivation variables as predictors and the method used is enter.

2 Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.780 ^a	.608	.583	1.25741	.608	24.786	2	32	.000

- a. Predictors: (Constant), MOTIVATION, COMPENSATION
b. Dependent Variable: PERFORMANCE

In this table, it shows that the R-square 0.608 or 60.8%. Which shows that the regression model can explain or describe the data behavior of 60.8% and the rest is influenced by other variables or in other words, the compensation variable can be explained by the motivational variable of 60.8 the remaining% is 39.2%. The standard error of the estimate in this table is 1.25741 on the performance variable. In the previous analysis the standard deviation of descriptive statistics was 1.94763 where the standard deviation rate was far greater than the standard error estimate of only 1.25741

8 ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	78.377	2	39.188	24.786	.000 ^b
	Residual	50.595	32	1.581		
	Total	128.971	34			

3
Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Correlations			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-.159	.805		-.197	.845					
	COMPENSATION	.646	.252	.697	2.568	.015	.779	.413	.284	.166	6.015
	MOTIVATION	.085	.258	.089	.328	.745	.726	.058	.036	.166	6.015

a. Dependent Variable: PERFORMANCE
a. Dependent Variable: PERFORMANCE
b. Predictors: (Constant), MOTIVATION, COMPENSATION

In this table, there is a substantial (significant) effect of compensation (X1) and motivation (X2) simultaneously (together) on the performance (Y). F value (f arithmetic) of 24,786 and (significant level) sig = 0,000

In the coefficient table column B in constants -159, the compensation is 646 and the motivation is 0.085. Based on the data above, it can be said that: a constant of -159 and a regression coefficient of X1 0.085 and a coefficient of X2 of 0.085.

15 **Conclusion and Suggestion**

Conclusion

Based on the results of this research, several conclusions can be drawn which can be used to answer the problems that have been formulated in this study :

1. Compensation has a positive and significant effect on employee performance
2. Motivation has a positive and significant effect on employee performance

Suggestion

From the conclusions, the author provides advices for the company:

1. Motivation provided in the automotive sector is quite high, the company should maintain it / be further enhanced. For example, having a vacation event with other employees. This togetherness event can improve social relations between employees and increase employee morale in working to provide the best performance. The company also needs to provide training to employees who have the potential to further improve their performance. The higher motivation will encourage employees to give better performance.
2. Compensation given by the company to employees is classified as moderate, so the company should give awards to the division that is able to show the best performance. Giving awards to each particular division will increase cooperation between employees. It can also create healthy competition between divisions and employees.

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