# The Influence of Welfare on the Professionalism of Journalists

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**ABSTRACT.** This research aims to determine the influence of welfare on the professionalism of journalists in West Nusa Tenggara. This research was conducted using a quantitative correlational method with a questionnaire as the research instrument. The questionnaire used by researchers is a closed questionnaire which is measured using a Likert scale with the dimensions Strongly Agree (SS) with a value of 5, Agree (S) with a value of 4, Neutral (N) with a value of 3, Disagree (TS) with a value of 2, and Strongly Disagree (STS) with a value of 1. Meanwhile, the sampling technique used was random sampling with a type of purposive sampling. After conducting sampling, the researcher determined 45 respondents who answered the questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out using correlation and regression analysis of variable X (Welfare) with variable Y (Professionality of Journalists). This research found that there is a significant relationship between welfare and journalist professionalism. The calculated F value is 24.139. At degrees of freedom (df) = N – 2 = 45 – 2 = 43, Ftable is found to be 4.07. So, it can be concluded that Fcount > Ftable (24,139 > 4.07) with a significance value smaller than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05) means that the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable. Based on these criteria, H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted.

**KEYWORDS:** Welfare, Professionalism, Journalist

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Welfare is a right that every individual must receive. This is a condition that must be realized for citizens to fulfil material, spiritual and social needs to be able to live a decent life and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions. Welfare has a role in providing things for individuals, including those in the journalist profession. This encourages the importance of welfare to obtain equal rights between work and what will be obtained. Welfare has an important role in meeting individual needs. As stated in the AJI (Alliance of Independent Journalists) in the book Women Journalists written by Luviana (2012:49) which states that salary is part of driving welfare for all journalists. Apart from salary, there are supporting factors such as allowances and facilities received by individuals.

The Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI), as a journalist organization, has made the issue of press freedom and journalist professionalism an important campaign. The issue of welfare is also receiving no less serious attention. In the last ten years, there have been at least four studies that have discussed the welfare conditions of journalists in Indonesia. (Manan, 2017:13-14). Apart from welfare, professionalism of journalists is a requirement of the journalist profession. Journalists are bound by a code of ethics signed by the journalist organization in 1999 in Bandung. Then it became a reference called KEWI (Indonesian Journalists' Code of Ethics). Apart from that, journalists are also bound by Press Law no. 49/1999.

The issue of journalists' welfare is important to research because this profession is related to many interests such as democracy, politics, economics, culture and so on. Thus, paying attention to the issue of journalists' welfare can have an impact on improving our democracy, politics, economy, and culture, especially in West Nusa Tenggara.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Prosperity

Well-being or prosperity can have four meanings (Indonesian Dictionary), In general terms, prosperity refers to a state of goodness, the condition of humans in which they are prosperous, healthy, and peaceful. According to Law No. 11 of 2009, concerning Welfare, Welfare is the condition of fulfilling the material, spiritual, and social needs of citizens so that they can live decently and develop themselves, enabling them to fulfil their social functions. Welfare has a crucial role in meeting individual needs. In addition, there are several allowances that may be obtained to enhance productivity. AJI states that salary is part of the motivating factors for the well-being of all journalists (Luviana, 2012:49).

1. Salary is the total amount determined as a replacement for services rendered by workers including certain masses or conditions.
2. Welfare benefits are an employee service program that maintains employee morale, namely several rewards intended to provide a sense of calm for workers and family members whose function is to improve work welfare (Indriyani, 2014: 46).
3. Work facilities are supporting facilities in company activities in physical form, and are used in company activities, have a relatively permanent period of use, and provide benefits for the masses to come (Dahlius and Ibrahim, 2016:2-3)

### Journalist

A reporter is the most crucial factor in news production, whether working in a local area or covering global developments. Reporters are also the frontline of mass media directly involved in the events they report on (Romli, 2016:112). A journalist is an individual with sharp vision and hearing in pursuing news. A journalist has the main task of finding, collecting, and analysing facts and events that occur within society. Rahmadi (2011:21) said that "in the beginning he was a reporter".

### Code of Ethics for Journalists

Journalists, in carrying out their duties, adhere to a code of ethics signed by journalistic organizations in 1999 in Bandung. This code includes the following principles: Press freedom is a means to fulfil human rights to communicate and obtain information. In realizing press freedom, Indonesian journalists are aware of social responsibility and the diversity of society. To ensure the upholding of press freedom and the fulfilment of the rights of the public, a moral/ethical foundation for the profession is needed, serving as operational guidelines in upholding the integrity and professionalism of journalists. Based on this foundation, Indonesian journalists establish a Code of Ethics.

1. Indonesian journalists follow ethical procedures to obtain and disseminate information and disclose the identity of information sources.
2. Indonesian journalists respect the principle of presumption of innocence, avoid mixing facts with opinions, maintain balance, always verify the accuracy of information, and refrain from plagiarism.
3. Indonesian journalists do not broadcast false, slanderous, sadistic, or obscene information, and do not disclose the identity of victims of immoral crimes.
4. Indonesian journalists do not accept bribes and do not blame the profession.
5. Indonesian journalists have the Right to Refuse, respect embargo provisions, background information, and off-the-record agreements.

6. Indonesian journalists promptly retract and correct inaccuracies in reporting and accommodate the Right of Reply (ftp.unpad.ac.id 2022).

How journalists define their work will influence the content of the media they produce. In Law No. 40/1999 Chapter I Article I paragraph 1 concerning the Press and the Indonesian Journalists' Code of Ethics (KEWI) along with its explanation, as well as Article 2, Indonesian journalists adhere to professional methods in carrying out journalistic duties. There are eight professional attributes of journalists, including:

1. Show personal identification to sources.
2. Respect the right to privacy.
3. Do not engage in bribery.
4. Produce news that is factual and clearly sourced.
5. Engineering the capture and loading or broadcasting of images, photos, and sounds are accompanied by source information and presented in a balanced manner.
6. Respect the traumatic experiences of sources in the presentation of images, photos, and sounds.
7. Do not engage in plagiarism, including presenting the work of other journalists as one's own.
8. The use of specific methods can be considered for investigative news coverage for the public interest (Bekti Nugroho, Samsuri 2013:292).

**Professionalism of Journalists**

Professionalism can be interpreted as an individual's ability and skill in performing tasks according to their respective fields and levels. Professionalism involves the alignment of the skills possessed by bureaucrats with the needs of their tasks. The fulfilments of this alignment between skills and task requirements is a prerequisite for the formation of professional apparatus. This means that the expertise and abilities of the apparatus reflect the direction and goals that an organization wants to achieve (Daulay, 2016:37). As reported on kumparan.com, professionalism is the ability to carry out all matters with effective and efficient resolution. A professional journalist performs their duties in a professional manner. Several indicators of journalistic professionalism based on the Journalistic Code of Ethics include producing accurate news, not engaging in graft, respecting the privacy rights of sources, and avoiding plagiarism.

1. Producing accurate news, journalists broadcast information with clear sources and veracity, avoiding the concealment of facts, and refraining from creating one-sided rumours or baseless accusations.
2. Avoiding gratuities, journalists consistently uphold the honor of their profession by not accepting rewards in any form from news sources or interviewees related to their journalistic duties and refraining from abusing the profession for personal or group interests.
3. Respecting the privacy rights of sources, journalists must protect sources unwilling to be named or identified and show respect for all forms of privacy by not pressuring sources to disclose non-public information. Based on agreements, if a source requests a delay in the publication of provided information, it should be respected.
4. Avoiding plagiarism, professional journalists highly value the work and originality of a piece, making efforts to avoid acts of copying, imitating, or taking the work of others.

## 3. METHODOLOGY

This research is a quantitative correlational study. The quantitative method is based on positivism philosophy, used to investigate a specific population or sample, data collection involves research

instruments, and data analysis is quantitative/statistical in nature, with the aim of describing and testing predetermined hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2018:15). Correlational research is conducted to find the relationship or influence of one or more independent variables on one or more dependent variables (Suryani and Hendryadi, 2015:119). The researcher uses the quantitative correlational research method to examine the influence of well-being on the level of journalist professionalism in West Nusa Tenggara.

Research variables are phenomena that vary, factors that can change or be changed for research purposes. Research variables need to be determined and explained so that the flow of relationships between two or more variables in the research can be sought and analysed (Bungin, 2005:103). In this study, there are two variables: Well-being as an independent variable (influencing) and Journalist Professionalism (influenced). Well-being variable indicators consist of salary, welfare allowances, and workplace facilities. Journalist Professionalism variable indicators consist of producing accurate news, not engaging in gratuities, respecting the privacy rights of sources, and not engaging in plagiarism.

According to Sugiyono (2018:131), a sample is a part of the quantity and characteristics possessed by the population. Sampling technique is the method of sample selection. Sampling techniques can be broadly categorized into two types: probability sampling and nonprobability sampling. In this research, the technique used is nonprobability sampling. Sugiyono (2018:84) explains that nonprobability sampling does not provide an opportunity for every element or member of the population to be selected as a sample. In this study, one of the nonprobability sampling techniques used is snowball sampling. Snowball sampling, according to Sugiyono (2018:121), is a sampling determination technique that starts with a small number and then grows. Researchers choose snowball sampling because in determining the sample, the researcher initially selects only a few people, but because the data obtained is deemed incomplete, the researcher seeks additional individuals to complete the data.

The primary data collection technique used in this research is a questionnaire. A questionnaire is a data collection technique that involves providing a set of written statements or questions to respondents for them to answer (Sugiyono, 2018:219). The questionnaire is a list of questions to be filled out by respondents. The purpose of distributing the questionnaire is to gather comprehensive information about a problem from respondents (Kriyantono, 2014). The instrument used in this research is a questionnaire. The questionnaire used by the researcher is a closed-ended questionnaire measured using a Likert scale. The Likert scale is used to measure the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of an individual or group of people regarding a social phenomenon (Sugiyono, 2018:152). The Likert scale in the questionnaire used in this research consists of: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD). The weight of each of these five assessments is as follows:

Table 3.1. Score Weighting

| Answer Choices in the Questionnaire | Score |
|---|---|
| Strongly Agree (SA) | 5 |
| Agree (A) | 4 |
| Neutral (N) | 3 |
| Disagree (D) | 2 |
| Strongly Disagree (SD) | 1 |

A study that measures variables using instruments in a questionnaire involves testing the quality of the obtained data through validity and reliability tests. Validity and reliability tests are conducted to assess the accuracy of the measuring tool in evaluating the studied object. In this research, validity and reliability tests are calculated using Microsoft Excel 2019 and IBM SPSS version 25. The validity test is used to measure the legitimacy or validity of a questionnaire. A questionnaire is considered valid if the questions within it can reveal something that the questionnaire aims to measure (Ghozali, 2018). The significance test is performed by comparing the calculated r with the tabled r. If the calculated r is greater than the tabled r and is positive, then the item or indicator question is considered valid. Conversely, if the calculated r is smaller than the tabled r, then the item or indicator question is considered not valid (Sujarweni, 2014). In this research, the researcher uses Spearman Rank correlation analysis. According to Sugiyono (2013), the Spearman Rank correlation is used to find relationships or test the significance of an associative hypothesis when each variable being compared is in ordinal form, and the data sources between variables do not have to be the same. The decision criteria for the validity test are as follows:

1. If $r_s \geq 0{,}30$, then the questionnaire's item questions are valid.
2. If $r_s < 0{,}30$, then the questionnaire's item questions are not valid.

Testing is done by correlating the scores of each item question with the total score, and then interpreting the correlation coefficient produced. If the correlation for each factor is positive and its magnitude is greater than or equal to 0.30, it can be concluded that the instrument has good construct validity (Sugiyono, 2013). The following presents the results of the instrument validity test filled out by 20 sample respondents.

Table 3.2. Validity Test Results

| Variable | Indicator | Questionnaire Number | r count | Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prosperity (X) | Salary | 1 | 0,779 | Valid |
| | | 2 | 0,701 | Valid |
| | Welfare Allowances | 3 | 0,812 | Valid |
| | | 4 | 0,771 | Valid |
| | | 5 | 0,615 | Valid |
| | | 6 | 0,825 | Valid |
| | Workplace Facilities | 7 | 0,864 | Valid |
| | | 8 | 0,839 | Valid |
| Professionalism of Journalists (Y) | Producing accurate news | 9 | 0,692 | Valid |
| | | 10 | 0,864 | Valid |
| | | 11 | 0,801 | Valid |
| | Not engaging in gratuities | 12 | 0,907 | Valid |
| | | 13 | 0,875 | Valid |
| | | 14 | 0,956 | Valid |
| | Respecting the privacy rights of sources | 15 | 0,912 | Valid |
| | | 16 | 0,862 | Valid |
| | | 17 | 0,827 | Valid |
| | Not engaging in plagiarism | 18 | 0,870 | Valid |
| | | 19 | 0,911 | Valid |
| | | 20 | 0,911 | Valid |

Reliability test is a test of reliability that aims to determine how much the measuring tool can be trusted. Reliability is related to how consistent a measuring tool is when measurements are repeatedly taken with different samples. An instrument is considered reliable if it provides a Cronbach's Alpha value > 0.70. The closer the Cronbach's Alpha value is to 1, the more reliable the data is for each variable (Ghozali, 2018). The following presents the results of the instrument reliability test filled out by 20 sample respondents.

Table 3.3. Reliability Test Results

| No. | Variable | N Calculate *AlphaCronbach's* | N Table *AlphaCronbach's* | Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Prosperity (X) | 0,920 | 0,70 | Valid |
| 2. | Professionalism of Journalists (Y) | 0,973 | 0,70 | Valid |

Singarimbun (2006) explains that data analysis is the process of simplifying data into a form that is easier to read and interpret. The data analysis in this research used the Microsoft Excel 2019 and IBM SPSS 25 applications. To test the relationship between the two correlated variables, the researcher used the Spearman's Rank-Order Correlations formula, which is as follows:

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6\sum d^2}{n(n^2-1)}$$

Information:
$\rho$ : level correlation coefficient
Numbers 1 & 6: constant numbers (must not be changed)
$\sum$ : sigma or amount
d : *difference*, namely the difference between the sequence of scores on the first variable (R1) and the sequence on the second variable (R2); so d = R1 – R2
n : the number of individuals in the sample

The basis for decision making in the Spearman correlation test is as follows.

1. If the sigma score < 0.05 then, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between the variables linked.
2. If the sigma score > 0,05 then, it can be concluded that there is no significant correlation between the variables linked.

Descriptive statistics are useful for providing an overview of the research object without drawing general conclusions. The data generated in this analysis include the mean, standard deviation, variance, maximum, minimum, and range of the processed variables. Before conducting regression analysis, a prerequisite test for linear regression analysis will be performed, namely the linearity test. The linearity test aims to determine whether two variables show a linear relationship or not. The decision-making method in the linearity test is if the significance value in Deviation from Linearity is greater than 0.05, then the relationship between the two variables is considered linear (Prayitno, 2016). Simple linear regression is a method used to measure the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable and predict the dependent variable using the independent variable. The linear regression method is intended to determine the level of influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. This method can also be used for prediction, so the relationship between the goodness or badness of a variable X in relation to the fluctuation of a level of variable Y can be estimated, and vice versa. The formula for simple linear regression is as follows.

$$Y = a + bX$$

Information:
Y = Dependent variable
a = The value of Y when X=0
b = Direction number or regression coefficient, which shows the rate of increase or decrease in the independent variable.
X = Independent variable

The coefficient of determination ($R^2$) aims to determine how well the independent variable explains the dependent variable. In the SPSS output, the coefficient of determination is found in the Model Summary table and is labelled as R square. A score of $R^2$ equal to 1 means that the influence of the dependent variable can be entirely explained by the independent variable, and there are no other factors causing the effect on the dependent variable. If the $R^2$ score ranges from 0 to 1, it means that the stronger the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable. To interpret the coefficient of determination ($R^2$) as large or small, it will be explained using an interpretation table for the value of r as follows.

Table 3.4. Guidelines for the Interpretation of Determination Coefficients

| Coefficient Interval | Level of Influence |
|---|---|
| 0,80 – 1,000 | Very Strong |
| 0,60 – 0,799 | Strong |
| 0,40 – 0,599 | Strong Enough |
| 0,20 – 0,399 | Low |
| 0,00 – 0,199 | Very Low |

The F test is essentially conducted to determine whether the independent variables included in the model have a significant influence on the dependent variable. The approach used is to examine the significance level. According to Ghozali (2018), if the significance value is < 0.05, then the independent variable will have a significant effect on the dependent variable. The criteria for drawing conclusions in the F test are as follows:

1. If the score of $F_{hitung} < F_{tabel}$ and if the value is significant > 0,05. Then H0 is accepted, which means that the independent variable does not significantly influence the dependent variable.
2. If the score of $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$ and if the value is significant < 0,05. Then H0 is rejected, which means that the independent variable significantly influences the dependent variable.

**Spearman's Correlation Analysis**

To test the relationship between the two variables that are correlated, the researcher uses the Spearman's Rank-Order Correlations formula using the SPSS version 25 application, which is as follows:

Table 4.1. Correlation Test

| | | | Prosperity | Professionalism of Journalists |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spearman's rho | Prosperity | Correlation Coefficient | 1.000 | .539** |
| | | Sig. (2-tailed) | . | .000 |
| | | N | 45 | 45 |
| | Professionalism of Journalists | Correlation Coefficient | .539** | 1.000 |
| | | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | . |
| | | N | 45 | 45 |
| **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). | | | | |

From the calculation results above, the Correlation Coefficient output is 0.539 with a Sig value. (2-tailed) of 0.000. So, based on the decision-making basis in the Spearman correlation test, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the Welfare variable and the Journalist Professionalism variable with a correlation value of 0.539.

**Analysis of the Influence of Welfare and Professionalism Variables**

The Welfare variable, based on the results of the questionnaire with 8 statements filled out by 45 respondents, can be described in the table below.

Table 4.2. Descriptive Statistics of Welfare Variables

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prosperity | 45 | 8 | 37 | 26.31 | 6.701 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 45 | | | | |

Based on the results of the descriptive statistical test in the table above, the total number of respondents is 45 people. The lowest and highest values for the Welfare variable are 8 and 37, respectively. The average value of the Welfare variable is 26.31, and the standard deviation is 6.701. The data processing results from 45 respondents produce the frequency distribution values for the Welfare variable, which can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.3. Categorization of Welfare Variables

| Guidance | Score Class | Category | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| X < (Mean – 1,5 standard deviation) | X < 16 | Very Low | 3 | 6,7% |
| (Mean – 1,5 standard deviation) ≤ X < (Mean – 0,5 standard deviation) | 16 ≤ X < 23 | Low | 7 | 15,6% |
| (Mean – 0,5 standard deviation) ≤ X < (Mean + 0,5 standard deviation) | 23 ≤ X < 30 | Medium | 19 | 42,2% |
| (Mean + 0,5 standard deviation) ≤ X < (Mean + 1,5 standard deviation) | 30 ≤ X < 36 | High | 13 | 28,9% |
| X ≥ (Mean + 1,5 standard deviation) | X ≥ 36 | Very High | 3 | 6,7% |
| Total | | | 45 | 100% |

Based on the table above, out of a total of 45 respondents, 5 respondents fall into the class of scores X < 19, categorized as low, 30 respondents fall into the class of scores 19 ≤ X < 33, categorized as moderate, and 10 respondents fall into the class of scores X ≥ 33, categorized as high. The Journalist Professionalism variable, based on the results of the questionnaire with 12 statements filled out by 45 respondents, can be described in the table below.

Table 4.4. Descriptive Statistics of Journalist Professionalism Variables

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Professionalism of Journalists | 45 | 12 | 60 | 39.00 | 12.539 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 45 | | | | |

Based on the results of the descriptive statistics test in the table above, out of a total of 45 respondents, the lowest and highest values for the Journalist Professionalism variable are 12 and 45, respectively. The average value of the Journalist Professionalism variable is 39, and the standard deviation is 12.539. The data processing results from 45 respondents produce the frequency distribution values for the Journalist Professionalism variable, which can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.5. Categorization of Journalist Professionalism Variables

| Guidance | Score Class | Category | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| X < (Mean – 1,5 standard deviation) | X < 20 | Very Low | 4 | 8,9% |
| (Mean – 1,5 standard deviation) ≤ X < (Mean – 0,5 standard deviation) | 20 ≤ X < 33 | Low | 9 | 20,0% |
| (Mean – 0,5 standard deviation) ≤ X < (Mean + 0,5 standard deviation) | 33 ≤ X < 45 | Medium | 11 | 24,4% |
| (Mean + 0,5 standard deviation) ≤ X < (Mean + 1,5 standard deviation) | 45 ≤ X < 58 | High | 19 | 42,2% |
| X ≥ (Mean + 1,5 standard deviation) | X ≥ 58 | Very High | 2 | 4,4% |
| Total | | | 45 | 100% |

Based on the table above, out of a total of 45 respondents, 8 respondents fall into the class of scores X < 26, categorized as low, 31 respondents fall into the class of scores 26 ≤ X < 52, categorized as moderate, and 6 respondents fall into the class of scores X ≥ 52, categorized as high. The prerequisite test for linear regression analysis using the linearity test was conducted before performing regression analysis to determine whether there is a linear relationship between the two variables. The following are the results of the linearity test using the SPSS application.

Table 4.6. Linearity Test Results

| ANOVA Table | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| Professionalism of Journalists * Prosperity | Between Groups | (Combined) | 19.008 | 4 | 4.752 | 5.904 | .001 |
| | | Linearity | 18.408 | 1 | 18.408 | 22.873 | .000 |
| | | Deviation from Linearity | .599 | 3 | .200 | .248 | **.862** |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Within Groups | 32.192 | 40 | .805 | | |
| | Total | 51.200 | 44 | | | |

In the table above, the significance value for Deviation from Linearity is 0.862. This significance value is greater than 0.05, so it can be interpreted that the relationship between the two variables is linear. Once the prerequisite test is satisfied, we can proceed with the simple linear regression analysis. This simple linear regression method is intended to determine the level of influence between welfare and journalist professionalism. Therefore, I present the results of the simple linear regression test based on the following table:

Table 4.7. The Results of Simple Linear Regression Test

| Coefficients[a] | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 1.088 | .436 | | 2.494 | .017 |
| | Prosperity | .653 | .133 | .600 | 4.913 | .000 |
| a. Dependent Variable: Profesionalisme Wartawan | | | | | | |

In this output, the coefficient values of the regression equation are presented. In this case, the simple regression equation used is:

$$Y = a + bX$$

Information:

Y = Professionalism of Journalists

X = Prosperity

From the output, the regression equation model is obtained:

$$Y = 1{,}088 + 0{,}653X$$

The simple linear regression equation above can be interpreted as follows: if the welfare variable increases by 1 unit, it will increase journalist professionalism by 0.653 units. The coefficient of determination (R *square*) aims to determine how well the independent variable (welfare) can explain the dependent variable (journalist professionalism). Here are the results of the determination test (R *square*).

Table 4.8. Determination Test Results

| Model Summary | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1 | .600[a] | .360 | .345 | .873 |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Prosperity | | | | |

Based on the table above, the R *square* score is 0.360. This indicates that, using the regression model obtained, the independent variable, which is welfare, has an influence on the journalist professionalism variable by 36%. So, this proves that the influence of welfare on journalist professionalism falls within the coefficient interval of 0.20 – 0.399, which is categorized as low. The remaining 64% is explained by other factors or variables not included in this study. The hypothesis testing is intended to determine whether there is an influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The results of the hypothesis in this test are as follows.

Table 4.9. F Test Results

| ANOVA[a] | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| 1 | Regression | 18.408 | 1 | 18.408 | 24.139 | .000[b] |
| | Residual | 32.792 | 43 | .763 | | |
| | Total | 51.200 | 44 | | | |
| a. Dependent Variable: Professionalism of Journalists | | | | | | |
| b. Predictors: (Constant), Prosperity | | | | | | |

In the table above, the $F_{hitung}$ score is 24,139. At degrees of freedom (df) = N – 2 = 45 – 2 = 43, $F_{tabel}$ is found to be 4.07. So, it can be concluded that $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$ (24.139 > 4,07) with a significance value smaller than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05) means that the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable. Based on these criteria, H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted.

## 6. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that there is an influence between welfare and journalist professionalism. The significance value of Deviation from Linearity is 0.862. This significance value is greater than 0.05, so it can be interpreted that the relationship between the two variables is linear. The simple linear regression equation conducted can be interpreted as follows: if the welfare variable increases by 1 unit, it will increase journalist professionalism by 0.653 units. The F-test value is 24.139. With degrees of freedom (df) = N – 2 = 45 – 2 = 43, the critical F-table value is found to be 4.07. Therefore, it can be concluded that F-test > F-table (24.139 > 4.07) with a significance value less than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05), meaning that the independent variable significantly influences the dependent variable. Based on these criteria, H0 is rejected, and H1 is accepted.

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