

The Influence of Work Interest and Lifestyle on Non-Office Career Choices with Career Self-Efficacy as a Mediating Variable: Evidence from Generation Z Students

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Abstract

This study examines the influence of work interest and lifestyle on non-office career choices, with career self-efficacy acting as a mediating variable among Generation Z students. The increasing popularity of flexible work arrangements, digital entrepreneurship, and remote employment makes non-office careers an important topic in the contemporary labor market. This study adopts a quantitative approach using a survey of 209 Generation Z university students. Data were analyzed using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) with SmartPLS 4. The results indicate that work interest has a positive and significant effect on career self-efficacy. Lifestyle also positively influences career self-efficacy. Furthermore, career self-efficacy has a strong positive effect on non-office career choice. However, lifestyle shows a negative direct effect on non-office career choice. Mediation analysis demonstrates that career self-efficacy significantly mediates the relationships between work interest and non-office career choice as well as between lifestyle and non-office career choice. These findings suggest that students' confidence in their career abilities plays a crucial role in shaping their intention to pursue flexible and technology-based careers. The study provides insights for higher education institutions to strengthen students' career self-efficacy through career guidance, skill development, and experiential learning programs.

1. Introduction

The advancement of digital technology in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 has transformed employment dynamics and fostered the growth of flexible, digitally based professions such as freelancing and digital entrepreneurship. Generation Z, being technologically literate, tends to prioritize flexibility and work-life balance when determining their career choices (Gunarian et al., 2023). This condition requires higher education institutions not only to prepare graduates for conventional jobs but also for non-office careers (Suryahadikusumah et al., 2022).

The Management Study Program at Universitas Buana Perjuangan Karawang aims to produce high-quality graduates with an entrepreneurial spirit and international reputation by 2048. In line with this vision, the 2022 cohort students, who are adaptive to technology and prefer work flexibility, tend to be interested in non-office careers (Sumartik & Ambarwati., 2023). However, this career choice is still considered less stable compared to

conventional employment due to uncertainties in income and social security (Darliani et al., 2024). Therefore, a pre-survey was conducted involving 30 Management students from the 2022 cohort to identify their perspectives on non-office career choices.

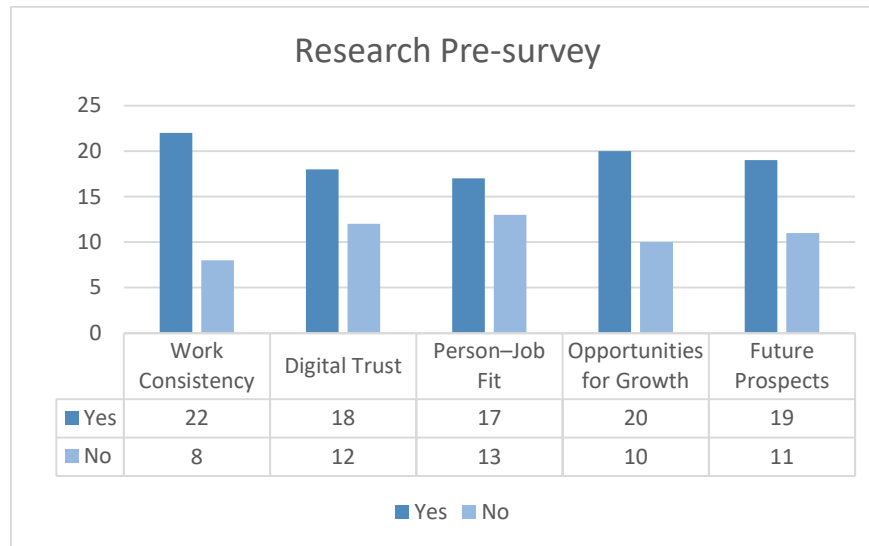


Figure 1 Research Pre-survey

Based on the pre-survey table, the majority of students provided positive responses toward non-office careers, particularly in terms of consistency, growth opportunities, and future prospects. However, there were still some hesitant responses regarding future prospects and personal suitability, indicating a perception of uncertainty in career decision-making.

Remote work refers to flexible jobs that are not bound by formal working hours and are technology-based, such as remote workers, freelancers, and digital entrepreneurs (Sulistiyani et al., 2022). However, students still have concerns about job stability, long-term prospects, income uncertainty, and limited social security (Darliani et al., 2024). On the other hand, the growing interest in this type of career is influenced by lifestyle changes that prioritize flexibility and autonomy, as well as a level of self-efficacy that fosters confidence in facing risks and uncertainties.

Previous research has shown that career interest influences career decisions. Ajayi et al. (2023) noted a positive correlation between stronger interest and more definite career decisions. However, the role of career self-efficacy as a psychological factor in this relationship has not been widely studied, particularly in the context of non-office careers.

Based on this background, this study aims to describe work interest, lifestyle, career self-efficacy, and non-office career choices among Generation Z students at UBP Karawang. Furthermore, this study seeks to analyze the influence of work interest, lifestyle, and career self-efficacy on non-office career choices, as well as to examine the mediating role of career self-efficacy in the relationship between work interest and lifestyle towards non-office career choices.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Non-Office Career Choice

Non-office career choice refers to the decision to pursue flexible, digitally based employment that reflects independence (Sulistiyani et al., 2022), such as freelancing and digital entrepreneurship (Hidayat et al., 2023). This variable is measured through the dimensions of reality, educational process, emotions, and personal values. It is operationalized through the following indicators: career reality, expectation alignment, career readiness, utilization of skills, educational background, emotional management, emotional resilience, personal values, and value consistency (Maya et al., 2023).

2.2 Career Self-Efficacy

Career self-efficacy is defined as a person's belief in their ability to overcome challenges and manage their professional path (Firnanda & Wijayati, 2021). This includes the capacity to plan, make decisions and overcome obstacles (Sara & Kurniawan, 2021). It is measured using the following dimensions: self-assessment, gathering job information, selecting goals, future planning and problem solving. It is operationalised using the following indicators: confidence in abilities, self-potential, information search, information comprehension, career goals,

achievement of goals, career planning, implementation of plans, problem-solving ability and overcoming obstacles (Wahyuningsih et al., 2023).

2.3 Work Interest

Work interest refers to an individual's tendency to prefer or choose certain types of occupations that align with their preferences, interests, and personal characteristics, which in turn influence their educational choices, employment decisions, and future career paths (Su, Stoll, & Rounds, 2022). Work interest is also related to the individual's career development process, which encourages the exploration of career options and the development of abilities that are relevant to one's interests and potential (Artosandi, Prijowuntato, & Kadir, 2025). In this study, work interest is measured through the dimensions of Realistic, Artistic, and Enterprising, which are operationalized through the indicators of interest in technical work, interest in field work, interest in practical work, interest in creative work, interest in innovative activities, and interest in producing creative work (Bagaskara, 2024).

2.4 Lifestyle

Lifestyle refers to an individual's pattern of behavior in managing activities and expressing themselves, particularly within the context of digital technology that demands flexibility (Gunawan et al., 2020). Among Generation Z, lifestyle is closely related to work-life balance and influences non-office career choices (Sinring & Umar, 2023). This variable is measured through the dimensions of activity, interest, and opinion. It is operationalized through the following indicators: digital media use, consumption and spending behavior, social activities, entertainment and recreation, lifestyle interests, digital technology, creative activities, work flexibility, work-life balance, non-office career orientation, the role of technology, and digital media (Praditha et al., 2022).

2.5 Conceptual Framework

Work interest, lifestyle, and career self-efficacy influence non-office career choices. Work interest encourages individuals to pursue careers aligned with their interests (M. Rohmah et al., 2023), while a technology-based and flexible lifestyle further strengthens this tendency (Octavia & Surbakti, 2025). Career self-efficacy determines an individual's readiness to face risks (Putri & Primanita, 2023) and is influenced by both work interest and lifestyle (Husainah et al., 2022). Therefore, career self-efficacy acts as a mediating variable in shaping non-office career choices (Pratama, 2024).

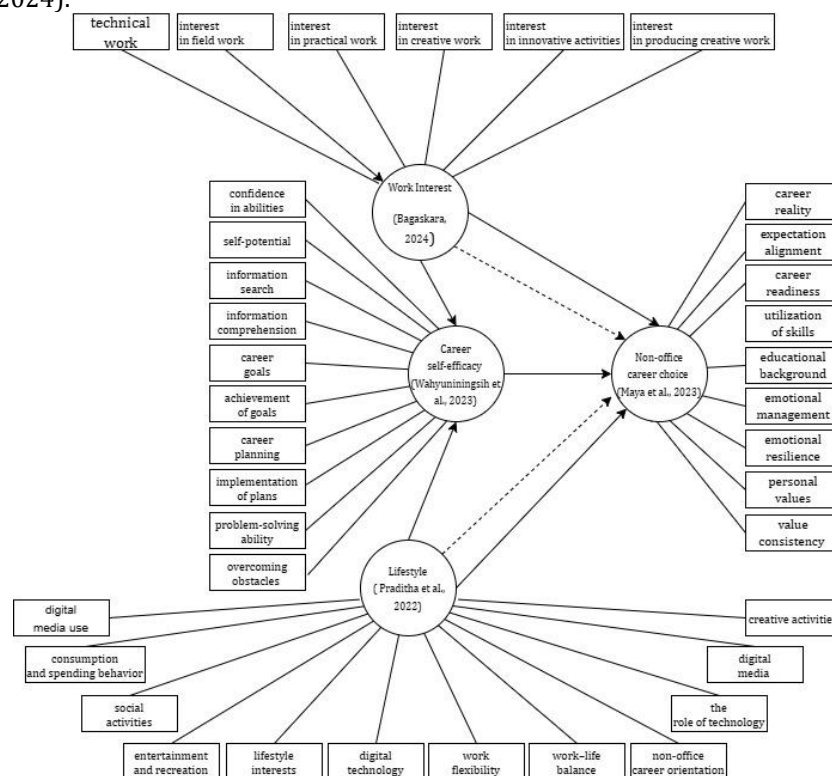


Figure 2 Conceptual Framework

H1: Work interest has a positive effect on non-office career choices in Generation Z students.

H2: Lifestyle has a positive effect on non-office career choices in Generation Z students.

H3: Career self-efficacy has a positive effect on non-office career choices in Generation Z students.

H4: Work interest positively affects career self-efficacy among Generation Z students.

H5: Lifestyle has a positive effect on career self-efficacy in Generation Z students.

H6: Work interest has a positive effect on non-office career choices through career self-efficacy in Generation Z students.

H7: Lifestyle has a positive effect on non-office career choices through career self-efficacy in Generation Z students.

3. Research Methods

This study employed a quantitative approach using an explanatory survey method to analyze the direct and indirect effects of variables such as work interest, lifestyle, career self-efficacy and non-office career choices (Fadli et al., 2025). The study's respondents were active students from the 2022 Management Study Programme at the Faculty of Economics and Business at Buana Perjuangan University in Karawang. Data collection for this study took place between October and December 2025.

Table 1 Variable Operations

Variabel	Dimensions	Indicator	Statemen t No	Variabel	Dimensions	Indicator	Statemen t No
Non-Office Career Choice	Reality	The reality of a career	Y1	Work Interest	Realistic	Interest in technical work	X1.1
		Expectations fit	Y2			Interest in field work	X1.2
	Process and Education	Career preparation	Y3		Artistic	Interest in practical work	X1.3
		Capability utilization	Y4			Interest in creative work	X1.4
		Educational background	Y5			Interest in innovative activities	X1.5
	Emotions	Emotion management	Y6		Enterprising	Interest in producing creative work	X1.6
		Emotional resilience	Y7				
	Personal Value	Personal value	Y8				
		Consistency of values	Y9				
Variabel	Dimensions	Indicator	Statemen t No	Variabel	Dimensions	Indicator	Statemen t No
Career Self- Efficacy	Self-Appraisal	Confidence in ability	M1	Lifestyle	Activity	Digital Media	X2.1
		Self-potential	M2			Consumption and shopping	X2.2
	Gathering	Information search	M3			Social activities	X2.3
		Information comprehension	M4			Entertainment and recreation	X2.4
	Goal Selection	Career goals	M5		Interest	Lifestyle interest	X2.5
		Goal achievement	M6			Digital technology	X2.6
	Planning for the Future	Career planning	M7			Creative activities	X2.7
		Plan implementation	M8			Work flexibility	X2.8
	Problem Solving	Troubleshooting	M9		Opinion	Work-life balance	X2.9
		Overcoming obstacles	M10			Non-office careers	X2.10
						The role of technology	X2.11

This study examined a population of 435 students, with 209 respondents being selected through purposive sampling and using the Slovin formula at a 5% error rate. Quantitative data were collected via an online questionnaire using a five-point Likert scale, as well as through a literature review.

Data analysis was conducted using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) with SmartPLS 4. which included testing of both the external and internal models. Validity and reliability were used to evaluate the external model, while the internal model was assessed using R-square values, path coefficients and bootstrapping. The criteria were t-statistics greater than 1.96 and p-values less than 0.05. Mediation testing was conducted through specific indirect effects.

4. Results and discussion

4.1 Respondent Characteristics

This study involved 209 respondents who were students on the 2022 Management Study Programme, based on the results of the questionnaire distribution. The respondents were grouped by gender, age, programme of study and generation.

Table 2 *Respondent Characteristics*

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	91	43.5
	Female	118	56.5
Age	< 20 years	39	18.7
	20–22 years	133	63.6
	23–25 years	30	14.4
	> 26 years	7	3.3
Total Respondents		209	100

Based on the table, the majority of respondents were female students, accounting for 118 respondents (56.5%), while 91 respondents (43.5%) were male. In terms of age distribution, most respondents were between 20 and 22 years old, totaling 133 respondents (63.6%). Respondents aged under 20 years accounted for 39 students (18.7%), while 30 respondents (14.4%) were aged 23–25 years, and 7 respondents (3.3%) were older than 26 years. These findings indicate that the respondents are predominantly within the typical age range of undergraduate students, which aligns with the focus of this study on Generation Z students exploring potential career paths.

4.2 Descriptive Analysis of Research Variables

The descriptive analysis aims to provide an overview of respondents' perceptions of the variables under investigation: job interest, lifestyle, career self-efficacy, and non-office career choices.



Figure 3 *Descriptive Analysis*

The descriptive analysis indicates that all indicators for the Non-Office Career Choice variable are categorized as medium. This finding suggests that while students are considering non-office careers, their overall inclination remains moderate.

4.3 Outer Loadings

The measurement model was assessed for convergent validity by considering outer loadings. An indicator was considered valid if its value was greater than 0.70 (Hair et al., 2022).

Table 3 *Outer Loadings*

	Outer loadings (Standardized)	Remarks		Outer loadings (Standardized)	Remarks
Career Self-Efficacy 1	0.830	Valid	Lifestyle 1	0.840	Valid
Career Self-Efficacy 2	0.866	Valid	Lifestyle 2	0.876	Valid
Career Self-Efficacy 3	0.792	Valid	Lifestyle 3	0.867	Valid
Career Self-Efficacy 4	0.814	Valid	Lifestyle 4	0.814	Valid
Career Self-Efficacy 5	0.847	Valid	Lifestyle 5	0.809	Valid
Career Self-Efficacy 6	0.856	Valid	Lifestyle 6	0.785	Valid
Career Self-Efficacy 7	0.806	Valid	Lifestyle 7	0.809	Valid
Career Self-Efficacy 8	0.801	Valid	Lifestyle 8	0.864	Valid
Career Self-Efficacy 9	0.793	Valid	Lifestyle 9	0.822	Valid
Career Self-Efficacy 10	0.818	Valid	Lifestyle 10	0.823	Valid
Work Interest 1	0.866	Valid	Lifestyle 11	0.850	Valid
Work Interest 2	0.860	Valid	Non-Office Career Choice 1	0.839	Valid
Work Interest 3	0.841	Valid	Non-Office Career Choice 2	0.857	Valid
Work Interest 4	0.852	Valid	Non-Office Career Choice 3	0.855	Valid
Work Interest 5	0.831	Valid	Non-Office Career Choice 4	0.835	Valid
Work Interest 6	0.832	Valid	Non-Office Career Choice 5	0.820	Valid
			Non-Office Career Choice 6	0.860	Valid
			Non-Office Career Choice 7	0.828	Valid
			Non-Office Career Choice 8	0.835	Valid
			Non-Office Career Choice 9	0.886	Valid

As shown in the table, all indicators for the variables of Career Self-Efficacy, Work Interest, Lifestyle, and Non-Office Career Choice have outer loading values above 0.70. Specifically, the outer loading values for Career Self-Efficacy range from 0.792 to 0.866, Work Interest ranges from 0.831 to 0.866, Lifestyle ranges from 0.785 to 0.876, and Non-Office Career Choice ranges from 0.820 to 0.886. These results indicate that all indicators meet the recommended threshold for convergent validity. Therefore, all indicators are considered valid and can be used as measurement instruments in this study.

4.4 Construct Reliability

Construct Reliability was measured using Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability. The construct was considered reliable if the value exceeded 0.70 (Hair et al., 2022).

Table 4 *Construct Reliability and Average Variance Extracted (AVE)*

	Cronbach's alpha (standardized)	Cronbach's alpha (unstandardized)	Composite reliability (rho_c)	Average variance extracted (AVE)
Career Self-Efficacy	0.954	0.954	0.955	0.677
Work Interest	0.939	0.938	0.939	0.718
Lifestyle	0.961	0.961	0.962	0.694
Non-Office Career Choice	0.958	0.957	0.958	0.716

Based on the reliability test results, all constructs show high internal consistency, as the Cronbach's Alpha values exceed the recommended threshold of 0.70. The Cronbach's Alpha values are 0.954 for Career Self-Efficacy,

0.939 for Work Interest, 0.961 for Lifestyle, and 0.958 for Non-Office Career Choice. In addition, the Composite Reliability values range from 0.939 to 0.962, confirming that all constructs are reliable. The Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values range from 0.677 to 0.718, which are above the threshold of 0.50, indicating that all constructs meet the convergent validity criteria. Although several Cronbach's Alpha values exceed 0.95, which may indicate potential redundancy among indicators, the composite reliability and AVE values remain within acceptable thresholds, suggesting that the constructs still demonstrate adequate internal consistency (Hair et al., 2022).

4.5 Discriminant Validity (HTMT and Fornell–Larcker)

The Heterotrait–Monotrait Ratio and the Fornell–Larcker criteria are used to ensure that each construct is clearly distinct from the others (Hair et al., 2022).

Table 5 *HTMT and Fornell–Larcker*

		HTMT			
	Career Self-Efficacy	Work Interest	Lifestyle	Non-Office Career Choice	
Career Self-Efficacy					
Work Interest	0.484				
Lifestyle	0.675	0.077			
Non-Office Career Choice	0.734	0.685	0.312		
		Fornell–Larcker			
	Career Self-Efficacy	Work Interest	Lifestyle	Non-Office Career Choice	
Career Self-Efficacy	0.823				
Work Interest	0.484	0.847			
Lifestyle	0.675	0.065	0.833		
Non-Office Career Choice	0.736	0.686	0.317	0.846	

The HTMT results show that all values are below the recommended threshold of 0.90, ranging from 0.077 to 0.734, indicating that the constructs are empirically distinct. In addition, based on the Fornell–Larcker criterion, the square root of the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) for each construct (0.823 for Career Self-Efficacy, 0.847 for Work Interest, 0.833 for Lifestyle, and 0.846 for Non-Office Career Choice) is higher than the correlations with other constructs. These findings confirm that discriminant validity has been satisfactorily established (Hair et al., 2022).

4.6 Evaluation of Structural Models (inner Model)

Hypothesis testing takes into account the relationships between variables (Ringle et al., 2023). The figure below shows the results of testing the measurement model (outer model) in SmartPLS 4 software following the bootstrapping process.

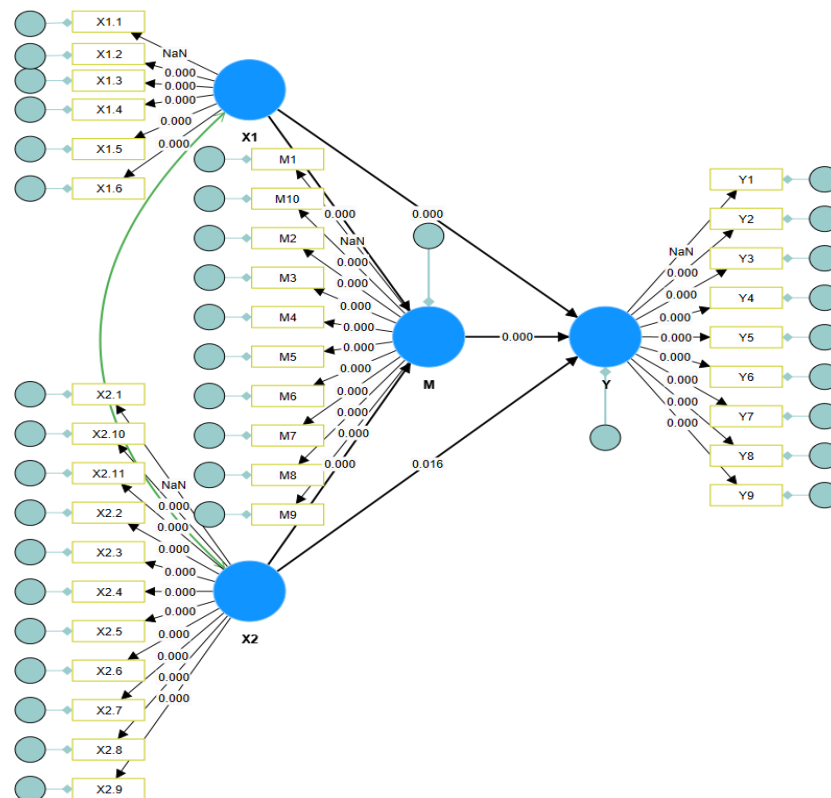


Figure 4 Outer Model Chart

The outer model diagram shows the results of evaluating the measurement model after bootstrapping was performed in SmartPLS 4. This assessment confirms that all the indicators accurately represent the Work Interest, Lifestyle, Career Self-Efficacy and Non-Office Career Choices constructs. These findings establish the measurement model as a valid and reliable tool for further structural analysis..

4.7 R-Square (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) is used to measure the extent to which the independent variables can be used to explain the dependent variables within a structural model (Hair et al., 2022).

Table 6 R-Square (R^2)

	R-square
Career Self-Efficacy	0.651
Non-Office Career Choice	0.694

As shown in the table, Career Self-Efficacy has an R^2 value of 0.651, indicating that the predictor variables in the model can explain 65.1% of the variance in Career Self-Efficacy. Meanwhile, Non-Office Career Choice has an R^2 value of 0.694, which indicates that the model explains 69.4% of the variance in Non-Office Career Choice.

4.8 Path Coefficient

The hypothesis is tested by considering the t-value and p-value statistically significant only if the p-value is below 0.05 (Hair et al., 2022).

Table 7 Path Coefficient

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics (O/STDEV)	P values
Career Self-Efficacy -> Non-Office Career Choice	0.651	0.648	0.078	8.400	0.000
Work Interest -> Career Self-Efficacy	0.442	0.442	0.052	8.523	0.000

Work Interest -> Non-Office Career Choice	0.381	0.384	0.058	6.619	0.000
Lifestyle -> Career Self-Efficacy	0.647	0.647	0.046	14.205	0.000
Lifestyle -> Non-Office Career Choice	-0.147	-0.147	0.056	2.605	0.009

The structural model results indicate several significant relationships among the variables. Career self-efficacy has a strong positive effect on non-office career choice ($\beta = 0.651$, $t = 8.400$, $p < 0.001$), indicating that students with higher confidence in their career abilities are more likely to pursue flexible career paths. Work interest positively influences both career self-efficacy ($\beta = 0.442$, $t = 8.523$, $p < 0.001$) and non-office career choice ($\beta = 0.381$, $t = 6.619$, $p < 0.001$), suggesting that stronger work interests enhance students' confidence and their intention to choose non-office careers. Lifestyle also shows a positive and significant effect on career self-efficacy ($\beta = 0.647$, $t = 14.205$, $p < 0.001$), indicating that a dynamic lifestyle contributes to greater career confidence. However, lifestyle has a negative but significant effect on non-office career choice ($\beta = -0.147$, $t = 2.605$, $p = 0.009$), suggesting that certain lifestyle orientations may reduce students' direct preference for non-office careers.

4.9 Specific Indirect Effects

The function of mediator variables in this research framework was examined using an indirect effect test (Sarstedt et al., 2022).

Table 8 *Specific Indirect Effects*

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics (O/STDEV)	P values
Work Interest -> Career Self-Efficacy -> Non-Office Career Choice	0.288	0.285	0.041	7.020	0.000
Lifestyle -> Career Self-Efficacy -> Non-Office Career Choice	0.421	0.421	0.065	6.450	0.000

The results show that work interest has a significant indirect effect on non-office career choice through career self-efficacy ($\beta = 0.288$, $t = 7.020$, $p = 0.000$). In addition, lifestyle also has a significant indirect effect on non-office career choice through career self-efficacy ($\beta = 0.421$, $t = 6.450$, $p = 0.000$). These findings indicate that career self-efficacy acts as a mediating variable that links work interest and lifestyle to non-office career choice.

4.10 Discussion

4.10.1 Discussion of Work Interest on Non-Office Career Choice

With a significance value of 0.000, work interest has a significant positive impact on career choices outside the office of 0.381, indicating that this variable is a key factor in the career decision-making process. Hypothesis test results show that the indicators have outer loading values ranging from 0.831 to 0.866, indicating their significant contribution to the work interest variable. This finding is consistent with vocational interest theory, which suggests that individuals tend to choose careers aligned with their dominant interest profiles (Rounds & Su, 2023).

4.10.2 Discussion of Lifestyle on Non-Office Career Choice

Lifestyle has a negative impact on career choices outside the office. With a coefficient of -0.147 and a significance value of 0.009, it is clear that lifestyle orientation influences career decisions. Among the lifestyle indicators, the outer loading values range from 0.785 to 0.876, signifying their strong contribution to the variable. These findings align with research demonstrating that the intensity of digital media and technology usage shapes preferences for flexible, technology-based roles (Praditha et al., 2022).

4.10.3 Discussion of Career Self-Efficacy on Non-Office Career Choice

The findings show that career self-efficacy has a positive influence on non-office career choice, with a coefficient of 0.651 and a significance value of 0.000. This indicates that self-confidence plays a crucial role in determining career decisions. Those with high self-efficacy are better prepared to face the risks of careers outside the office. The indicators of career self-efficacy show outer loading values ranging from 0.792 to 0.866, illustrating their strong contribution compared to other indicators. These results are consistent with Career Social Cognitive Theory, which emphasises that a person's belief in their abilities influences their career choices and their ability to persevere on their chosen career path (Lent et al., 2021).

4.10.4 Discussion of Work Interest on Career Self-Efficacy

The results show that work interest has a significant positive effect on career self-efficacy ($\beta = 0.442$, $p = 0.000$). This finding indicates that higher levels of work interest are associated with stronger career confidence among students. One possible explanation is that students who show strong interest in certain types of work are more motivated to develop the skills and competencies needed to pursue those careers. This motivation may increase their confidence in managing career-related challenges. Therefore, this result suggests that work interest plays an important role in strengthening career self-efficacy when supported by adequate preparation, skills, and career information.

4.10.5 Discussion of Lifestyle on Career Self-Efficacy

A positive lifestyle has a significant impact on self-confidence in career development, with a coefficient of 0.647 and a significance level of 0.000. This demonstrates that adopting an adaptive and flexible lifestyle can boost an individual's self-confidence when it comes to developing their career.

4.10.6 Discussion of Career Self-Efficacy as a Mediator between Work Interest and Non-Office Career Choice

Work interest influences career choices outside the office through self-efficacy, with an indirect effect of 0.288 and a p-value of 0.000. These findings suggest that the greater a person's self-confidence, the greater the influence of work interests on career decisions outside the office.

4.10.7 Discussion of Career Self-Efficacy as a Mediator between Lifestyle and Non-Office Career Choice

Lifestyle has an impact on non-office career choice through the mechanism of career self-efficacy, with an indirect effect size of 0.421 and a significance level of 0.000. These results reveal that lifestyle plays a role in shaping career choices, both directly and indirectly, by increasing career self-efficacy, an internal factor of individuals.

5. Conclusion

This study investigates the influence of work interest and lifestyle on non-office career choice among Generation Z students, with career self-efficacy acting as a mediating variable. The results demonstrate that work interest and lifestyle both positively influence career self-efficacy, indicating that students' personal preferences and lifestyle orientations contribute to the development of their confidence in managing career challenges.

Career self-efficacy is found to have a strong positive effect on non-office career choice, highlighting its crucial role in shaping students' willingness to pursue flexible and technology-based career paths. Interestingly, lifestyle shows a negative direct effect on non-office career choice. This suggests that certain lifestyle orientations may reduce students' immediate inclination toward non-office careers.

However, lifestyle indirectly influences non-office career choice through career self-efficacy. This finding emphasizes that career self-confidence acts as an important psychological mechanism that connects personal factors with career decisions.

Overall, the findings indicate that strengthening students' career self-efficacy is essential for encouraging them to explore diverse career opportunities beyond traditional office employment. Higher education institutions should therefore provide career guidance, skill development programs, and experiential learning opportunities that enhance students' confidence and readiness to navigate the evolving world of work.

6. Implications

Understanding of information, problem-solving skills, work engagement, and technology orientation show relatively lower levels of achievement, indicating that students still need to strengthen their capacity to access and manage career information, overcome obstacles effectively, build stronger work attachment, and optimize the use of technology. Therefore, targeted development strategies are required, including enhancing career information literacy, providing problem-solving training, expanding involvement in practice-based work experiences, and strengthening technological competencies to support readiness and sustainability in pursuing non-office careers.

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Conflict of Interest

The author states that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of the paper.

Author's Contributions

The author confirms the contributions to the paper as follows: conception and design of the study: Dimas Rizki Fadilah, Uus Mohammad Darul Fadli. and Ery Rosmawati.; Data collection: Dimas Rizki Fadilah, Uus Mohammad Darul Fadli. and Ery Rosmawati. Analysis and interpretation of results: Dimas Rizki Fadilah, Uus Mohammad Darul Fadli. and Ery Rosmawati.; Preparation of draft manuscripts: Dimas Rizki Fadilah, Uus Mohammad Darul Fadli. and Ery Rosmawati. All authors reviewed the results and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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