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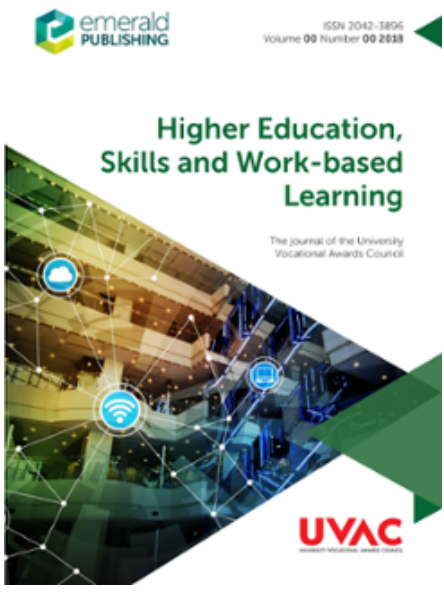
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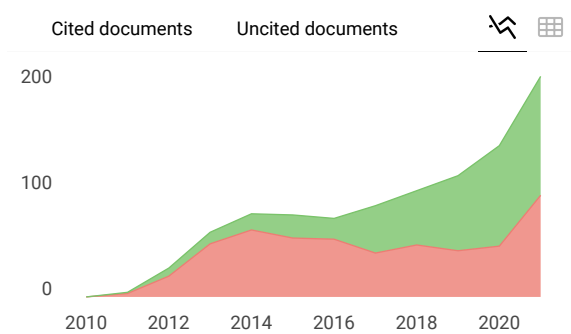
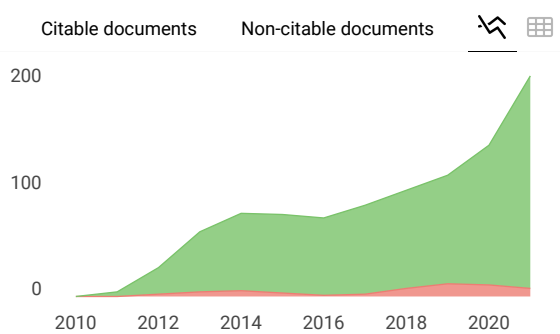
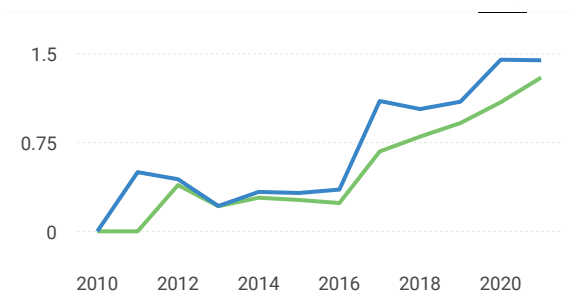
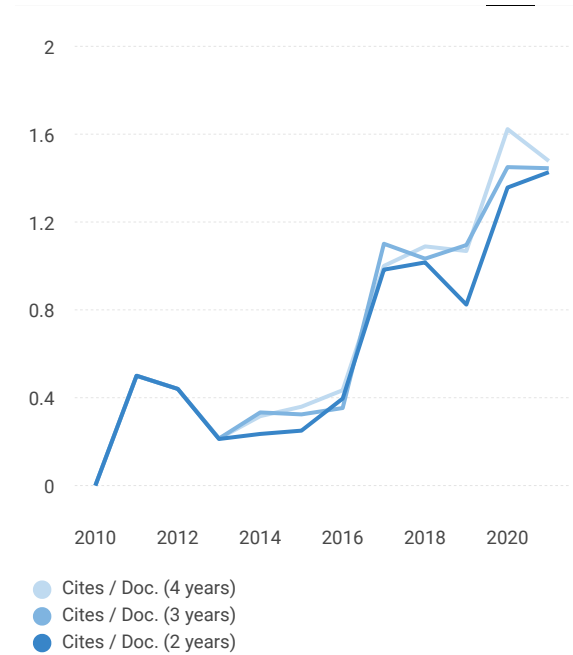
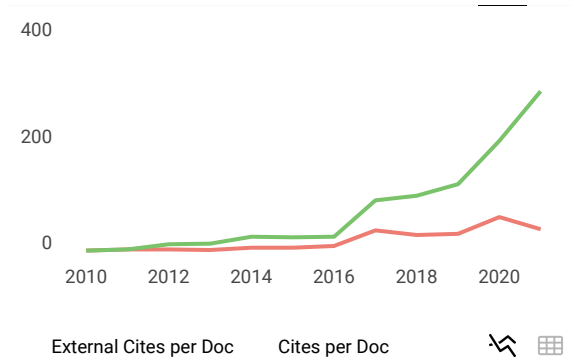
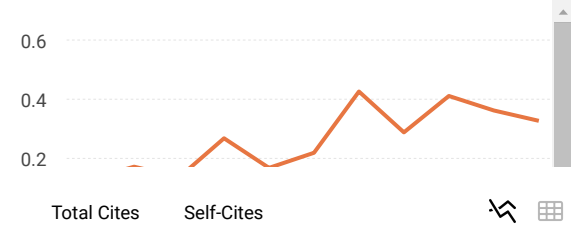
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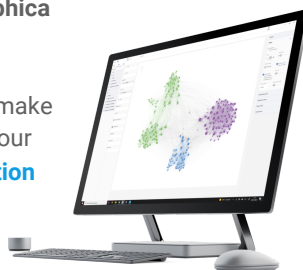
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# Accounting students' perceptions of work–life balance, accounting career image and intention to pursue accounting careers

Saarc Elsy Hatane, Bernard Emerson, Olivia Soesanto and  
Ruth Arum Gunawan

*Accounting, Universitas Kristen Petra, Surabaya, Indonesia, and  
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Students'  
perceptions of  
work–life  
balance

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## Abstract

**Purpose** – The purpose of this study is to discover the impact of work–life balance on the intention to pursue accounting careers through accounting career image.

**Design/methodology/approach** – The study managed to collect 693 closed questionnaires, using the five-point Likert Scale, from accounting students in several universities in Java, Sulawesi and Kalimantan, as the three most densely populated islands in Indonesia. The research model is analysed using partial least square method as a part of structural equation modelling.

**Findings** – There are positive and significant influences between work–life balance and the intention to pursue accounting career when supported by accounting career image. The positive perception of accounting career image motivates accounting students to pursue accounting careers. Accounting students argue that attaining a balance between work and personal life can improve positive perceptions of accounting careers, which drive them to pursue a career in accounting. Work–life balance is an essential factor due to the fact that it can, directly and indirectly, affect the intention to pursue accounting careers. In addition, positive image of accounting profession is found to be able to strengthen the positive influence of the work–life balance to pursue accounting careers.

**Research limitations/implications** – Further studies can continue along the line of this study as the intention to choose an accounting career can change from time to time. In addition, the generational difference may create a discrepancy in perception and orientation in choosing accounting careers. Therefore, future studies should consider a broader scope and more updated objects.

**Practical implications** – The findings suggest that working experience is an essential part for accounting students in choosing accounting careers, and so higher education institutions need to consider including field work-practice in their curriculums. Companies are also expected to prioritise work–life balance since it will motivate accounting students to choose an accounting career.

**Originality/value** – This study investigates the link between work–life balance and decisions to pursue accounting careers through accounting students' perceptions in Indonesia. This study combines the influences of work–life balance and accounting career image on the intention to pursue accounting careers in one model, in which accounting career image is the mediating variable in the indirect link of work–life balance.

**Keywords** Work–life balance, Students' perceptions, Pursuit of accounting careers, Accounting career image, Indonesia

**Paper type** Research paper

## 1. Introduction

In 2018, IFAC (*International Federation of Accountants*) surveyed the career expectations of accounting students. The result confirmed that 71% of university students think work–life balance is an essential characteristic of choosing a future career (IFAC, 2018). Work–life balance assesses how effective and how satisfied someone is in his work and family role being consistent with their life values (Greenhaus and Allen, 2011). Emotional support, such as a pleasing and harmonious relationship with family and friends, has a positive impact on



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work-life balance; therefore, workers are given working hours that are based on the company's standards (Parker and Warren, 2017).

Work-life balance can reduce the workload pressure faced by the accounting profession (PCAOB, 2013; IAASB, 2014, p. 10; IOSCO, 2009, p. 15). Intense workload pressure is an issue that is often found in accountants working in public accounting firms (Cohen, 2013; Ahn and Jacobs, 2019). Workload pressure is a concern because it can reduce audit quality and make accounting not a major career choice (Lopez and Peters, 2012; Bills *et al.*, 2016). To anticipate this continuing issue, work-life balance is needed in the accounting profession. Thus, the accounting students, who are prospective accountants, can view accounting careers as their first choice (Smith *et al.*, 2016; Ahn and Jacobs, 2019).

Individuals can choose a career according to their perceptions about other individuals in that particular career (Ferreira and Santoso, 2008; Suryani *et al.*, 2018). For example, if a student has a positive perception of the accounting profession, this student tends to have a positive intention to pursue accounting careers (Germanou *et al.*, 2009; Hatane *et al.*, 2021). However, in reality, students observe and get testimonials from seniors that there is no work-life balance in the accounting profession (Porter and Woolley, 2014; Suryani *et al.*, 2018).

Work-life balance will be attained when someone finds the balance between working life and personal life, and technology is a tool to achieve the balance (Gregory *et al.*, 2013; Haar *et al.*, 2014; Smith *et al.*, 2016). For example, when a person has the opportunity to take leave (holiday work hours) but has emergency work that cannot be transferred, technology can help to complete the task. Two examples of such technological sophistication are TeamViewer and cloud technology. TeamViewer can control all work devices with personal devices (personal) while connected to the Internet. Cloud technology (cloud computing) can store all files and be accessed with devices that have been equipped with the Internet. The COVID-19 pandemic has further increased the need for telecommuting. The work from home policy further increases the need for work-life balance in all professions, including the accounting profession. This research was conducted before the COVID-19 pandemic emerged. The results of this study are further strengthened by the acceleration of changes in communication technology during the pandemic. Advances in communication technology can facilitate the achievement of work-life balance in the accounting profession. Although this research is limited to students in Indonesia, the results of this study can provide insight into research on work-life balance in accounting career choices, especially in ASEAN countries and broadly for emerging market countries.

This study focuses on nationally representative accounting university students in the three most densely populated islands in Indonesia, according to the Centre Bureau of Statistics (2019), which are Java, Sulawesi and Kalimantan Islands. Indonesia, in 2014, had the highest number of accounting graduates in ASEAN (World Bank, 2014). However, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia recorded that the number of accountants in Indonesia is relatively lower compared to those in countries registered in the ASEAN Federation of Accountants (AFA) (Gani and Utama, 2020; Suryani *et al.*, 2018; Hatane *et al.*, 2021).

The study focuses on accounting students from various universities in Indonesia. Currently, Indonesia is one of the developing nations listed in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). AEC is a realisation of the free market in South East Asia, which aims to increase economic stability in ASEAN while overcoming problems in the countries' economies (Suroso, 2015). One of the arrangements resulted from MEA is the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA). MRA is the mutual agreement on recognising and accepting some, or all aspects, of a test result or certificate. The profession listed in the MRA is accounting service (Avianti, 2015; Suroso, 2015).

Based on National Accreditation Agency for Higher Education (2019), there are 589 accounting departments in universities in Indonesia. And referring to Professor Mardiasmo

as the chairman of the Institute of Indonesia Chartered Accountants, in 2014, there were 265,000 accounting university students in Indonesia (Gani and Utama, 2020). Indonesia has the highest number of accounting graduates in ASEAN, which is 35,000 and is equal to 45% (World Bank, 2014). This means Indonesia has the capacity to produce accountants; yet, the ratio between Indonesia's accountants and the population is relatively low compared to other MEA nations (Avianti, 2015; Suryani *et al.*, 2018; Hatane *et al.*, 2021). According to Sukrisno Agoes, the head of the Indonesian Institute of Public Accountants (IAPI, Ikatan Akuntan Publik Indonesia), accounting graduates do not have much interest in working as accountants since the income is not proportional with the high risk (Kompas, 2009).

The accounting profession is going to encounter three changes, namely more sophisticated technology, globalisation of reporting/disclosure standards and new forms of regulations (Islam, 2017). These mentioned changes will definitely be faced by university students who pursue accounting as a career in the future. This study is prompted by an inquiry into whether work-life balance can influence students' perception to pursue an accounting career. Therefore, it aims to examine the influence of Work-life Balance (WLB) on the intention to Pursue Accounting Careers (PAC) through Accounting Career Image (ACI). The structure of the study is as follows: Section 2 outlines a review of literature and hypotheses development; Section 3 to specify the research method; Section 4 to present results and discussion; and Section 5 to draw conclusions, limitations and implications.

## 2. Review of literature and hypotheses development

### 2.1 Work-life balance (WLB)

Work-life balance can be assumed as a balanced separation between work and personal life (Buchheit *et al.*, 2016). Agarwal and Lenka (2015) added that work-life balance means maintaining a balance between work and lifestyle. In addition, Greenhaus and Allen (2011) defined work-life balance as an assessment of how effective and how satisfied someone is in his work and family role, consistent with their life values. Work-life balance is described as organisational support on personal life aspects (Balven *et al.*, 2017). Work-life balance will be effective when there is a policy that can reduce employee's workload without disturbing the organisation's productivity (Adame *et al.*, 2016; Ahn and Jacobs, 2019). The previous studies thought that work-life balance occurs based on well-organised plans (Darcy *et al.*, 2012).

University students have started to be aware of work-life balance's importance (Smith *et al.*, 2016). According to Smith *et al.* (2011), university students think work-life balance is crucial in making career decisions. Work-life balance has four essential elements: flexible work hours, job sharing, telecommuting and holiday work hours (Smith *et al.*, 2016). Flexible work hours allow employees to negate a fixed working time for the sake of having time for personal life. Flexible work hours can be defined as employees' freedom to choose the start and the end of working hours (Buchheit *et al.*, 2016; Ahn and Jacobs, 2019). Moreover, Masuda *et al.* (2012) emphasised that flexible work hours are the source of employees' work satisfaction and life quality. Healthy, flexible work hours make it possible for employees to reduce conflicts that possibly occur between work and family (Hofäcker and König, 2013; Buchheit *et al.*, 2016).

Job sharing can reduce the stress level of employees in that it helps give a balance between work and personal life (Thakur *et al.*, 2018). Many companies provide flexitime to retain their talented people, including accounting firms (Knight and Taylor, 2020). The application of flex time can be in the form of job sharing, compressed workweeks and flex space (telecommuting). Better quality of part-time work will help achieve a healthy balance between work and family (Pocock *et al.*, 2013). Telecommuting can be defined as a situation where employees do not work at their usual places while being supported by technological connections (Nieminen *et al.*, 2011; Bélanger *et al.*, 2013). Telecommuting can increase employees' work commitment, productivity and satisfaction (Harker and Macdonnell, 2012).

Telecommuting encourages employees to balance professional and personal life since they can spend more time with their families (Sarbu, 2018). Telecommuting can offset possible domestic conflicts due to working overtime (Ojala et al., 2014).

According to Smith et al. (2011), holiday work hours can be defined as any holidays on a work schedule. University students like the presence of holidays within their working schedule (Smith et al., 2016). Related to work–life balance, Table 1 shows that the Indonesian government has considered how important work–life balance is for workers and has stipulated it in Indonesian Labour Laws.

Work–life balance is closely related to Maslow’s Hierarchy Theory and McClelland’s Theory of Needs. Table 2 shows several previous studies which discuss work–life balance using Maslow’s and McClelland’s theories. Maslow described social needs, which is the need to have friendships (Dholakia-Lehenbauer et al., 2012), while McClelland identified the need for affiliation (nAff), meaning the desire to build and maintain a close relationship with others (Rybnicek et al., 2019). This desire is supported by trust in others (Steinmann et al., 2016). A person with a high nAff factor will enjoy interacting with other people, so he possesses a strong desire to be liked and accepted (Moberg and Leasher, 2011).

2.2 Accounting career image (ACI)

According to Griffin and Moorhead (2014), perception is a process where an individual becomes aware of and then interprets their environment. Luthans (2011) explained that recognising the unique interpretation of a perceived situation is the key to understand perception. Accounting students naturally would have perceptions of the accounting profession. Students’ perceptions can be based on teachers and accounting firms that promote the positive aspects of the accounting profession to students and or their parents (Dalcı and Özyapıcı, 2018). Hashim et al. (2012) suggested that most students perceive accountants as respectable and highly reputable individuals. It is consistent with the research done by Khalid et al. (2016), which stated that students possess a positive perception of the accounting profession based on job outcomes (high salary and stable career), job requirement and the accountant’s reputation. Another study done by Carnegie and Napier (2010) showed that an accountant possesses the quality of being honest and reliable. Due to this fact, the accounting profession is perceived as being promising and essential for society (Splitter and Borba, 2014). However, not many accounting graduates continue their careers in accounting. Suryani et al. (2018) and Hatane et al. (2021) stated the low interest of accounting graduates in

**Table 1.**  
Government policies  
on work–life balance  
through labour laws of  
Indonesia

| Policy   | Description  | Article No.                         |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Specialised leave policies</i>  |  |                                     |
| Bereavement leave  | Granting leave without wage cut to the worker whose husband/wife/child/son-in-law/daughter-in-law/parent-in-law/family member in the same house has died | Article 93 paragraphs 2c, 4f and 4g |
| Paid maternity leave   | Granting leave without wage cut to female workers who have the right to rest for 1.5 months before and after giving birth                                | Article 82 paragraph 1; Article 84  |
| Paternity leave  | Granting leave without wage cut to the male worker whose wife gives birth or miscarries  | Article 93 paragraph 4e             |
| <i>Religious support</i>   |  |                                     |
| Longer break and/or leave to do religious rituals                                  | Organisation must give a chance to workers to do religious rituals as regulated by the religion  | Article 80                          |
| <b>Source(s):</b> Act of The Republic of Indonesia Number 13 Year 2003 on manpower |  |                                     |

Table 2.  
Literature review

| Theory  | Topic  | Author                       | Description   |
|---|--|------------------------------|---|
| Maslow's Hierarchy  | Work-life balance, time management                         | Chansaengsee (2017)          | Work-life balance can support one's time management in attaining self-actualisation                                     |
|   | Quality of work-life                                       | Narehan <i>et al.</i> (2014) | The quality of the work-life program affects the life quality of employees in an organisation                           |
| Maslow's Hierarchy and McClelland's motivational needs theories | Work-life balance, perspectives of marketing professionals | Smith (2010)                 | Work-life balance can improve the work quality, performance, ethical decision making and work satisfaction of employees |
|   | Work-life balance, perspectives of future accountants      | Smith <i>et al.</i> (2016)   | Work-life balance can motivate university students in choosing a future career  |

Indonesia to continue their careers as accountants. Although there are many positive things about the accounting profession, other pictures of the accounting profession that have been formed are the high workload and imbalance in life and work. These two factors also cause low retention in accounting careers (Knight and Taylor, 2020).

Further, students' perceptions can be formed through the internship program. Work experience may be earned through internships, which provide a picture of the reality of accounting work (Tong and Tong, 2012). However, previous studies mention that university students possess some stigma over accounting careers. Students negatively perceive accounting as a rigorous profession regarding rules and regulations (McDowall and Jackling, 2010). The accounting profession is a monotonous and numerical job (Splitter and Borba, 2014). In line with it, some students perceive that the accounting profession is boring (Hung, 2014; Mellado *et al.*, 2020). In addition, students believed accounting is a pressure-heavy job that causes stress (Germanou *et al.*, 2009; Smith *et al.*, 2016). The research conducted by Caglio and Cameran (2017) found that accountants are deemed to be uncreative. In addition, accountants are also seen as solitary or individualistic by accounting students (Wessels and Steenkamp, 2009). Hatane *et al.* (2021) argued that current knowledge enhancement, through the internship, is favourable for student's intention to choose an accounting career. The undergraduate accounting students in Indonesia experienced a high workload during their internship, and then, therefore, they expect a work-life balance in their future careers. Thus, relating to the above explanation, the following hypothesis is expressed:

*H1.* Work-life balance affects the accounting career image.

### 2.3 Pursuit of accounting careers (PAC)

When pursuing a career, accounting students are concerned with three critical factors: job satisfaction, good working condition and job security in the accounting field (Byrne *et al.*, 2012). In addition, students are motivated in pursuit of accounting careers due to strong will and firm self-confidence (Owusu *et al.*, 2018). The students' intention to pursue a career can be influenced by sociocultural factors and other people's perspectives (Fishbein and Ajzen, 2011). A prior study examining students who intended to pursue accounting careers revealed that parents, friends and social status have essential roles in influencing students to choose an accounting career (Dalci and Özyapici, 2018; Bagley *et al.*, 2012).

Germanou *et al.* (2009) found that English and Malaysian students are different when choosing an accounting career. The English students believe that accounting careers would



give intrinsic and social values. In contrast, students from Malaysia choose the accounting career as they think that the profession would provide intrinsic, extrinsic, prestigious and social matters all at once. Ng *et al.* (2017) argued that intrinsic factors and career exposure have a more decisive influence than extrinsic factors in determining the career path of accounting students in Malaysia. Suryani *et al.* (2018) found that Indonesian accounting undergraduate students' perception of the image of an accounting profession drives their decision to choose a career path. The perception is shaped by the students' ethnicity, living environment and learning and educational experience.

According to Handley *et al.* (2017), in pursuing a career, university students are influenced by the *exciting* factor (interesting, fun and innovative) and the *challenging* factor (competitive and hard work). Based on Dalci and Özyapici (2018), enjoying life and having fun are the main priorities for university students. They also pursue accounting careers because they think it is interesting (Ng *et al.*, 2017). Another factor affecting university students is a challenge since they want to have an intellectually challenging job (Byrne *et al.*, 2012). The dynamic of the business environment due to globalisation has encouraged changes in students' views about the accounting profession. Students' perceptions of the traditional accounting profession may change as they interact with professional accountants who also have a modern idea (Mellado *et al.*, 2020).

H2. Accounting career image affects the intention to pursue accounting careers.

Based on some prior studies like Porter and Wooley (2014), intrinsic factor, such as work satisfaction, plays an essential role in aiding university students to choose the accounting profession. Next, Smith *et al.* (2016) recognised that work–life balance could help accountants experience job satisfaction. Therefore, the hypothesis can be summarised as follows (see Figure 1):

H3. Work–life balance affects the intention to pursue accounting careers.

Based on the explanation above, researchers can insert accounting career image as the mediating variable, which results in the following hypothesis:

H4. Accounting career image can mediate the link between work–life balance and the intention to pursue accounting careers.

3. Research method

This research applies *non-probability sampling*, in which the sample collection gives uneven chances for each element to be chosen as a sample. Specifically, this research employs *purposive/judgemental sampling*, a sample collection method on specific responses that can

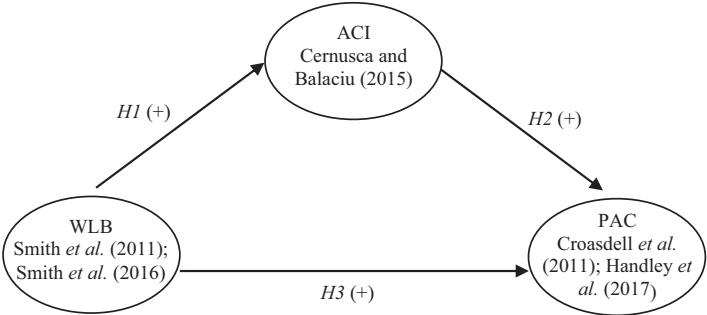


Figure 1.  
Research model



supply information related to the desired criteria (Sekaran and Bougie, 2016). Moreover, researchers distribute questionnaires to university students to collect accounting students' perception of work–life balance's effect on the intention to pursue accounting careers. Therefore, it is expected that this study can help university students in choosing a career.

### 3.1 Population and sample

Respondents of this study are university students majoring in accounting chosen from batch 2015 to 2018. The respondents are students of universities in the three most populated islands of Indonesia, according to the Centre Bureau of Statistics (2019), which are Java, Sulawesi and Kalimantan. The accounting students are selected since the researchers need to discover the effect of work–life balance and accounting career image on the intention to pursue accounting careers through accounting students' perceptions.

To determine sample size with an unknown population, the researchers apply a formula suggested by Saunders *et al.* (2016). The formula is  $n^a = (n \times 100)/re$ , in which  $n^a$  is the required size sample,  $n$  is the minimum sample size (or adjustable minimum), and  $re$  is the expected response level in percentage. According to the research by Wai *et al.* (2018), a total of 500 respondents are considered ample to meet the minimum sample size and the expected response level of 75%. Therefore, the sample size can be computed as follows:  $n^a = (500 \times 100)/75 = 667$ .

To meet the minimum sample size ( $n$ ), the researchers sent out 900 online questionnaires to random university students from 2015 to 2018. These students were from 51 universities in Indonesia. Of 900 questionnaires, 712 questionnaires were responded, yet only 693 met the criteria. All data are confidentially and anonymously saved and used for the sole purpose of this research. The period of questionnaire distribution and collection is one month.

### 3.2 Variable and measurements

Using the five-point Likert scale (from 1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree), respondents were asked to determine how much they agree upon the given statements. The data type is quantitative or numerical, which later were analysed using statistical method. The Likert scale, developed by Rensis Likert, urges the respondents to state their agreement or disagreement on a particular statement (Cooper and Schindler, 2014).

### 3.3 Instrument and questionnaire

The first part of the questionnaire consists of four questions: gender, batch year, higher educational institution ownership (public/private) and Grade Point Average (GPA). The intention is to discover the demographic summary of survey respondents. The next part is four questions on work–life balance, adapted from a prior research questionnaire by Smith *et al.* (2016). Next, the questions concerning the accounting career image consist of eight questions for accountant's image, one question for accountant's criteria, and eight questions for accountant's skills, which have been adapted from a previous study by Cemusca and Balaciu (2015). The other five questions added are questions concerning the pursue of accounting careers which also have been adapted from other previous research questionnaires, those of Croasdell *et al.* (2011) and Handley *et al.* (2017).

### 3.4 Method of analysis

Data analysis of this study consists of validity, reliability and hypothesis tests employing partial least square (PLS). PLS is a part of structural equation modelling (SEM). PLS is used as a modelling structural equation tool that supports constructive, reflective and formative

representations (CroasdeLL *et al.*, 2011). PLS has been widely used in many fields such as global environment changes (Brewer *et al.*, 2012), international business (Ketkar *et al.*, 2012) and accounting (Slapničar *et al.*, 2014). Generally, PLS is used for the small data sample. Therefore, the effect size value will probably be relatively weak (under 0.02) (Kock, 2014). The recommended values are 0.02, 0.15 and 0.35 for small, medium and large, respectively (Cohen, 1988).

4. Results and discussion

4.1 Respondents' demographic data

There are 900 questionnaires sent out online and randomly to 51 universities with accounting departments and were responded by 712 university students. It means the response level is 79.11%. However, 19 respondents were eliminated as they did not meet the requirement of being from accounting major. So, in the end, 693 respondents completed the conditions with a final response level of 77%.

Table 3 exhibits that most respondents are female students, with 79.37% or 550 respondents; the rest are male students amounting to 20.63% or 143 respondents. Most respondents are from the batch year 2018 with 29.30% or 203 respondents; the least is from under the year 2015 with 3.17% or 22 respondents. Of all the respondents, 516 students, or 74.46%, are from private universities and the rest, 177 respondents or 25.54%, are from public universities. Most (33.91%) respondents' GPAs are in the interval of 3.01–3.50.

4.2 Descriptive statistics and measurement model

The total mean in Table 4 is the average students' response to a given statement. Thus, the mean reflects that the students' response data are within the mean range. The value range in Table 4 is the percentage value of the mean. The range can be computed using the following formula:  $R = (X/5) \times 100$ , in which  $X$  is the mean, 5 is the point of the Likert scale used, and 100 is the percentage.

Table 4 presents that loading and cross-loading values meet the convergent validity standard, as their values are within the range of –1 to 1, with the value in the brackets being larger than the cross-loading value (Kock, 2017). In addition, the loading value of over 0.5 and the  $p$ -value lower than 0.05 have acceptable convergent validity (Hair *et al.*, 2009). Next, the

Table 3.  
Demographic  
summary of Survey's  
respondents ( $n = 693$ )

| Characteristics                          | Category      | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|---------------|-----------|------------|
| Gender                                   | Female        | 550       | 79.37      |
|  | Male          | 143       | 20.63      |
| Year                                     | <2015         | 22        | 3.17       |
|  | 2015          | 185       | 26.7       |
|  | 2016          | 175       | 25.25      |
|  | 2017          | 108       | 15.58      |
|  | 2018          | 203       | 29.3       |
| Higher educational institution ownership | Public        | 177       | 25.54      |
|  | Private       | 516       | 74.46      |
| GPA                                      | On semester 1 | 197       | 28.43      |
|  | ≤2.50         | 0         | 0          |
|  | 2.51–3.00     | 56        | 8.08       |
|  | 3.01–3.50     | 235       | 33.91      |
|  | >3.51         | 205       | 29.58      |

**Table 4.**  
Values of loading, cross-loading and descriptive statistics

|      | WLB     | ACI     | PAC     | <i>p</i> -value | Total mean | Range (per cent) | Standard deviation |
|------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|
| W1   | (0.610) | −0.164  | 0.196   | <0.001          | 3.96       | 79.20            | 0.795              |
| W2   | (0.792) | −0.011  | 0.054   | <0.001          | 3.71       | 74.20            | 0.841              |
| W3   | (0.686) | 0.030   | −0.096  | <0.001          | 4.24       | 84.80            | 0.815              |
| W4   | (0.679) | 0.131   | −0.142  | <0.001          | 4.12       | 82.40            | 0.804              |
| ACI1 | 0.027   | (0.852) | 0.206   | <0.001          | 4.21       | 84.23            | 0.519              |
| ACI2 | −0.139  | (0.755) | −0.299  | <0.001          | 4.14       | 82.80            | 0.784              |
| ACI3 | 0.094   | (0.876) | 0.057   | <0.001          | 4.46       | 89.13            | 0.495              |
| PAC1 | −0.081  | 0.003   | (0.733) | <0.001          | 3.94       | 76.8             | 0.728              |
| PAC2 | −0.111  | −0.005  | (0.666) | <0.001          | 3.97       | 79.4             | 0.678              |
| PAC3 | 0.150   | −0.109  | (0.522) | <0.001          | 4.13       | 82.6             | 0.812              |
| PAC4 | 0.075   | 0.018   | (0.741) | <0.001          | 4.27       | 85.4             | 0.662              |
| PAC5 | −0.001  | 0.071   | (0.629) | <0.001          | 4          | 80               | 0.807              |

standard deviation in Table 4 reflects variations in the normal data distribution to describe sample characteristics.

Referring to university students' responses, work–life balance is an essential factor in the working world. Their total average response, 4.01, marks this. According to the students, the critical work–life balance factor is holiday work hours; telecommuting and flexible work hours follow. In addition, they have a positive ACI, which is confirmed by a total mean response of 4.27. The students' responses show that the order of the factors that most affecting students' perception are skill, image and criteria of the accounting profession. Due to its competitiveness and challenge, the students are interested in pursuing the accounting profession as their future career is marked by 4.04 of the total average response.

Table 5 shows that the effect size of this research meets the standard with 0.17 for work–life balance on accounting career image, 0.021 for work–life balances on the pursuit of accounting careers and 0.376 for accounting career images on the pursuit of accounting careers.

Validity discriminant is pointed by the value of square roots of average variances extracted (AVE). The value of square roots of AVE can be seen from the diagonal value in which correlation between latent variables is in and is declared to meet the standard if it is higher than other variables' values (Kock, 2017). Table 6 shows that the value of square roots of AVE meets the standard. Meanwhile, the composite reliability and Cronbach's alpha values are accepted when

**Table 5.**  
Effect size

|     | WLB   | ACI   | PAC |
|-----|-------|-------|-----|
| WLB |       |       |     |
| ACI | 0.170 |       |     |
| PAC | 0.021 | 0.376 |     |

**Note(s):** 0.170 (medium), 0.021 (small), 0.376 (large)

**Table 6.**  
Correlation among latent variables with sqrts of AVEs, composite reliability and Cronbach's alpha

|     | WLB   | ACI   | PAC   | Composite reliability | Cronbach's alpha |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|------------------|
| WLB | 0.695 | 0.407 | 0.311 | 0.787                 | 0.639            |
| ACI | 0.407 | 0.829 | 0.623 | 0.868                 | 0.771            |
| PAC | 0.311 | 0.623 | 0.663 | 0.795                 | 0.676            |

each value is equal with or more than 0.7 and 0.6 (Kock and Lynn, 2012). Thus, the values of composite reliability and Cronbach’s alpha at each variable have met the standard, which means they are reliable.

4.3 Hypotheses testing

On Figure 2, there are  $\beta$ - and  $p$ -values to test the significance level of the hypotheses. The figure can show how accounting career image mediates the link between work–life balance and the intention to pursue accounting careers.

Table 7 explains the direct effects of work–life balance on accounting career image, accounting career image on pursue of accounting careers and work–life balance on pursue of accounting careers. Table 7 also presents the indirect effect of work–life balance toward pursue of accounting careers which is mediated by accounting career image. Based on the results, the direct effect link of work–life balance on accounting career image has 0.17  $R^2$  value, and  $<0.001$  of  $p$ -value, and coefficient of 0.412. It indicates a significantly positive link. Therefore, work–life balance can explain accounting career image with 17% along with a path coefficient of 0.412. It makes H1 accepted. The direct positive effect of power of work–life balance and accounting career image toward pursue of accounting careers is 40% (the  $R^2$ ), with  $p$ -values less than 1%. It confirms that H2 and H3 are acceptable.

The value of  $R^2$  is employed to compute Goodness of Fit (GOF). GOF is then employed to compute the explainable strength size of a particular model (Kock, 2017). Next, GOF can be calculated this way:  $Q^2 = 1 - ((1 - 0.17) \times (1 - 0.40)) = 50.2\%$ . On the other hand, ACI can mediate the link between work–life balance and pursue of accounting careers, marked by the presence of indirect effect with the coefficient of 0.247 and  $<0.001$  of  $p$ -value. These results signify positive links between accounting career image and pursue of accounting careers,

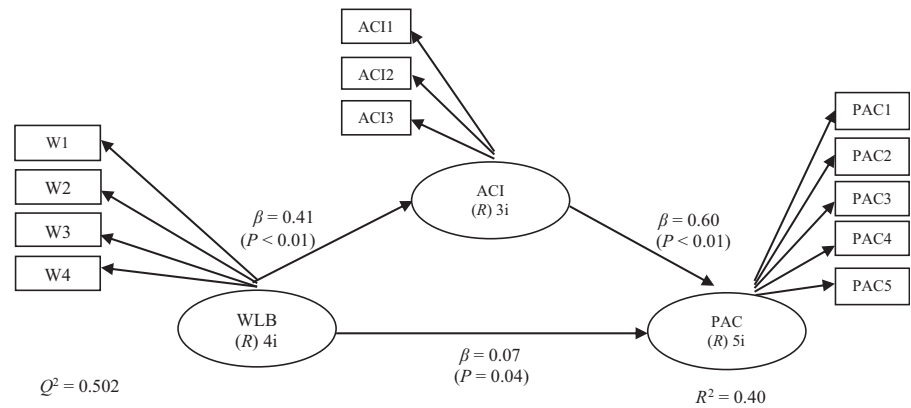


Figure 2.  
PLS results of the  
research model testing

Table 7.  
Inner model results

|           | Direct effect            | Indirect effect                         | Total effect             |
|-----------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| WLB → ACI | 0.412<br>( $p < 0.001$ ) |   | 0.412<br>( $p < 0.001$ ) |
| ACI → PAC | 0.599<br>( $p < 0.001$ ) |   | 0.599<br>( $p < 0.001$ ) |
| WLB → PAC | 0.068<br>( $p = 0.037$ ) | WLB → ACI → PAC 0.247<br>( $p < 0.01$ ) | 0.315<br>( $p < 0.001$ ) |

work–life balance and pursue of accounting careers; as well as the mediating effect of accounting career image in the link of work–life balance and pursue of accounting careers. It proves that H4 is acceptable.

#### 4.4 Discussion

In this research, accounting students realise the importance of work–life balance and desire it in the working world. Table 4 indicates flexible work hours, job sharing, holiday work hours and telecommuting as work–life balance factors wanted by accounting students in their careers. This research has confirmed that the most favourable work–life balance factor of accounting students is holiday work hours, which is in line with Smith *et al.* (2016). Accounting students have realised how important it is to have a holiday and paid leave in the working world. In Indonesia, work–life balance has been implemented through the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 the Year 2003 on Manpower Act, which covers workers' holidays and leaves. This policy enables holiday work hours to be the essential factor for students in seeing work–life balance implementation in the real world.

Accounting university students positively perceive the accounting career image as the accounting profession is seriously needed in the working world. The development of the business environment causes an accountant role to shift and to have more roles. This fact causes the accounting profession to play an essential role at organisation levels. This study shows that they perceive the accounting profession as an excellent opportunity for career development, which is in line with the study of Splitter and Borba (2014). Furthermore, accounting students also perceive the accounting profession as prestigious. This view is gained from the favourable opinion of society and is consistent with Khalid *et al.* (2016).

Accounting students agree to consider work experience as a criterion any accountant must have, which aligns with Cernusca and Balaciu (2015). The work experience can be attained by internship programs provided by both universities and companies. The internship program trains accounting students when trying out actual work activities. Meanwhile, the accounting students' perception of the most required accountant's skill is a personal skill. Accounting students believe that an accountant must possess honesty and integrity since an accountant deals with company financial reports. Moreover, an accountant must also be equipped with accuracy, consistency and perseverance to minimise possible mistakes.

Accounting students intend to choose accounting as their profession. Continuing the studies of Ng *et al.* (2017) and Dalci and Özyapici (2018), accounting students choose accounting careers as they are interested in becoming accountants. By being interested, they will be happy and enjoy doing their work. Besides the interest, accounting students feel challenged to choose an accounting career as their future career. In line with the study by Byrne *et al.* (2012), accounting students see the accounting profession as an intellectually challenging job. Along with the development of the business environment, an accountant must enhance his knowledge and comprehension to compete with others.

H1 result shows that work–life balance positively affects the accounting career image. Contrary to the study by Wessels and Steenkamp (2009), previously, accountants were seen as independent individuals, but the presence of work–life balance makes it possible for accountants to have social relationships. Work–life balance allows workers to have social relations with friends, family and colleagues and maintains these relationships due to intense interactions. The H2 result of this study suggests that the accounting career image has a positive impact on the pursue of accounting careers. A positive accounting career image can support the inner motivation of accounting students so that they choose an accounting career. In line with Cernusca and Balaciu (2015), work experience can encourage students to be interested in having an accounting career. This finding is also supported by studies of

Hashim *et al.* (2012) and Dalci and Özyapici (2018), which mentioned that students are motivated to choose accounting careers because they perceive accounting as a profession with a prestigious social status. It proves that the esteem needs in Maslow's motivational need theory encourage accounting students to choose accounting careers.

Based on McClelland's theory, the need for affiliation (nAff) demonstrates that accounting students need social relations in their accounting careers. Work-life balance can encourage students to choose a job that will be able to fulfil their social needs. Therefore, the H3 result postulates that work-life balance affects the pursue of accounting careers positively. Work-life balance then becomes a crucial factor for accounting students to determine their future career, which is in line with the studies of Smith *et al.* (2011) and Smith *et al.* (2016). Next, the H4 result shows that the accounting career image can strengthen the link between work-life balance and pursue of accounting careers. The students' positive perception of accounting careers can motivate them more when work-life balance becomes students' primary consideration in choosing an accounting career. Students' perception of work-life balance may change after taking the accounting profession since this study is done to anticipate and provide reasons on why accounting students have relatively low interest in the accounting profession. Referring to Maslow's theory, social needs will motivate accounting students to desire work-life balance at work to fulfil their social needs. Over the fulfilled social needs, accounting students will be concerned with esteem needs. Students will choose accounting as their profession due to the fact that accounting is a highly reputable profession in society, which is consistent with the results of Hashim *et al.* (2012) and Khalid *et al.* (2016).

## 5. Conclusions, limitations and implications

Within the frame of business environment changes, it is hard to find a balance between career and personal life in the accounting career. Work-life balance focuses on the balance between work life and personal life. Work-life balance implementation at work is essential so that it can shift accounting students' perception of accounting careers to a more positive one. Accountant's image, criteria and skill can affect the accounting career image. It can definitely drive university students to choose accounting as their future career. Maslow's theory of motivation and McClelland's theory of needs are proven to be able to explain students' needs so that they would choose the accounting career.

Work-life balance is proven to have a positive and significant impact on accounting career image. First, work-life balance can enhance accounting students' perception of accounting careers. Also, accounting career image has been confirmed to have a positive and significant effect on the pursuit of accounting careers. The positive perception of accounting students can motivate them to select the accounting career as their future career. The development of the industry today has shifted the role and picture of the accounting profession. Accountants are expected to be more communicative to fulfil their role as strategic partners for the owners of companies. The image of a modern accountant can enhance the interest of students in choosing an accounting career. Next, work-life balance is empirically proven to have a positive and significant impact on students' intention to pursue accounting careers as well. Work-life balance can enhance students' motivation to choose an accounting career. The accounting career image is also able to be a mediating link between work-life balance and the pursuit of accounting careers. The results of this study show that accounting career image can encourage and strengthen the connection between work-life balance and the pursuit of accounting careers. The high perceived image of accounting careers enhances the positive effect of work-life balance on students' motivation to pursue accounting careers.

Regarding the sample collection of this research, it is still necessary to collect samples from all of Indonesia as it can be more representative of all the accounting students in

Indonesia. Future research can continue this research since the desire to choose accounting careers can change from time to time. This research suggests that for accounting students, work experience is an essential criterion for choosing accounting careers; higher education institutes need to consider inserting internship as a compulsory subject to prepare and equip students to face work challenges. On the other hand, employers are also expected to apply work-life balance in their companies in that it will motivate accounting students to choose the accounting profession.

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## Appendix

| Indicators | Description   |
|------------|---|
| W1         | In considering my future career, I will choose a job that offers more time flexibility  |
| W2         | In considering my future career, I will choose a job that can be shared (job sharing)   |
| W3         | In considering my future career, I will choose a job that has day-offs and offers paid leaves   |
| W4         | In considering my future career, I will choose a job equipped with high-degree communication technology to be managed from home                         |
| ACI1       | Accountant's image  |
| ACI11      | Accounting profession is really needed in the working world   |
| ACI12      | Accounting profession is a firm job   |
| ACI13      | Accounting profession gives big salary  |
| ACI14      | Accounting profession is a prestigious profession   |
| ACI15      | Accounting profession requires teamwork   |
| ACI16      | Accounting profession gives a chance to start a business  |
| ACI17      | Accounting profession gives a chance to develop a career  |
| ACI18      | Accounting profession has job vacancy assurance   |
| ACI2       | Accountant's criteria   |
| ACI21      | Accounting profession requires accounting work experience, such as internship experience  |
| ACI3       | Accountant's skills   |
| ACI31      | Accounting profession requires communication skills, both written and spoken  |
| ACI32      | Accounting profession requires technical skills (skill to use spreadsheets and Database management system (DBMS), e-tax, and other accounting software) |
| ACI33      | Accounting profession requires non-technical skills (management skills, business knowledge, presentation skill, analysing financial report skills)      |
| ACI34      | Accounting profession requires skill to use information technology  |
| ACI35      | Accounting profession requires organisational skills (making a decision, problem-solving, coordination and planning and time management)                |
| ACI36      | Accounting profession requires accuracy and consistency   |
| ACI37      | Accounting profession requires personal skills (integrity and honesty)  |
| ACI38      | Accounting profession requires perseverance   |
| PAC1       | I Will choose the accounting field as my job  |
| PAC2       | Accounting job is fascinating (innovative and pleasant)   |
| PAC3       | Accounting profession is competitive  |
| PAC4       | Accounting profession is challenging  |
| PAC5       | Accounting profession requires communication skills   |

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