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:: Abstract List ::

1	ABS-7	Accounting Education
<p style="text-align: center;">Intention of Students to Apply Environmental Accounting <i>Heri Yanto, Merlina</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Economics Faculty, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang L Building, Sekaran, Gunungpati, Semarang 50229, Indonesia merlina.sukses[at]students.unnes.ac.id heri.yanto[at]mail.unnes.ac.id</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In the industrial era, environmental accounting is pivotal, since the environmental degradation is increasing significantly. Therefore, accounting graduates should have intention to apply environmental accounting when they work. The objective of this paper is to identify a model of building student intention to apply environmental accounting (SIEA) by employing Input-Environment-Outcomes (I-E-O) Model. The inputs are family background (FB) and Peers (PE). The environment is campus environmental activity engagement (CEAE), environmental class engagement (ECE). In this case SIEA is outcome of education processes. The Population of the study is all accounting students of UNNES. The study employs path analysis to analyse data. The results of this study show PE, CEAE and ECE have positive impact on SIEA, but FE have negative impact on SIEA. Future research should use other type of assesment to predict SIEA. In addition, future research also should identify other important inputs.</p> <p>Keywords: Intention; Environmental Accounting; Engagement</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (merlina merlina)</p>		

2	ABS-11	Accounting Education
<p>EFFECTIVENESS OF PROJECT BASED LEARNING MODELS TO IMPROVE LEARNING OUTCOMES AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS IN INNOVATIVE LEARNING II</p> <p><i>Susanti, Joni Susilowibowo, Han Tantri Hardini</i></p> <p>UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SURABAYA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to determine the effectiveness of Project Based Learning models in achieving cognitive, affective and psychomotor learning outcomes compared to conventional methods in innovative learning courses II. In addition, to find out the learning activities of students in the Project Based Learning model compared to conventional learning models. The research subjects were 43 students of Accounting Education S1 class of 2015. The research approach used was quasi design experiment while the design used was non-equivalent control group design. Data collection uses test instruments and non-test instruments. Data analysis was carried out by descriptive analysis. The results showed that (1) the Project Based Learning learning model in achieving cognitive learning outcomes was more effective than conventional methods in innovative learning II subjects, (2) the Project Based Learning learning model in achieving affective learning outcomes was more effective than conventional learning models. in innovative learning lesson II, (3) Project Based Learning learning model in achieving psychomotor learning outcomes is more effective than conventional learning models in innovative learning II subjects, and (4) student learning activities in Project Based Learning learning models are more effective than with conventional learning models.</p> <p>Keywords: cognitive, affective, psychomotor, learning activities, project based learning.</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (susanti susanti)</p>		

3	ABS-15	Accounting Education
<p>An Analysis of the Reliability of a Teaching Model for Presenting a Computer-Based Cash Flow Report</p> <p><i>Ni Luh Gede Erni Sulindawati</i></p> <p>Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha</p> <p>Abstract</p>		

From a preliminary observation it was found out that, in general, the students of the Accounting Department of Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha have not understood how to write a cash flow report well. Hence, the researcher would like to develop a model in writing a reliable computer based cash flow report. This study aimed at obtaining a teaching model in presenting a reliable computer based cash flow report. The reliability of the teaching model was established through an inter expert group discussion. The reliability of the model in writing the computer based cash flow report was assessed in terms of its content reliability and organizational reliability. On the basis of the summary of the experts assessment it was found out that the teaching model used in writing the computer based cash flow in this study fell into the very reliable category. This cash flow report writing model can be used in the teaching of cash flow report

Keywords: Model, Learning, cash flows report, computer

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4	ABS-21	Accounting Education
<p>Development Of Module Myob Accounting Undergraduate Study Program For Students Of Accounting Education <i>Rochmawati, Suci Rohayati, Agung Listiadi, Irin Widayati</i> Faculty of economic, Universitas Negeri Surabaya Surabaya-Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this research is to develop a module Myob Accounting on Accounting study Program students. During this module used for teaching Myob Accounting in Labs still use module based vocational high school, and researchers want to update such content with the present. With the module Myob Accounting is expected to facilitate students to understand Myob Accounting courses. The results of a study using Myob module is more increased than before.</p> <p>Keywords: development, module Myob Accounting and learning outcomes</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Rochmawati Rochmawati)</p>		

5	ABS-23	Accounting Education
<p>The Roles of Technology Literacy and Technology Integration to Improve Students Teaching Competencies <i>Arif Santoso, Sari Lestari</i></p>		

Abstract

Students majoring in accounting education should be equipped not only with contents of subject matters but also pedagogy skills. Previous studies show that there is still significant gap between students teaching competencies prepared by university and teaching competencies required by schools. Current is development of technology changes the way students learn and teachers teach as students and teachers could easily acquire new knowledge and skills by using technology. The study aims at identifying the influence of technology literacy and technology integration on the students teaching competencies. The study employs quantitative approach and collects data from students majoring in accounting education both regular and international classes. By using random sampling technique and Likert-type questionnaire with five scales, the study collected 86 data from respondents. The results of regression analysis show that technology literacy and technology integration have significant influence on students teaching competencies. The determination coefficient reaches the percentage of 32.8%, meaning that the competency of student to teach is determined 32% by both independent variables. The faculty should provide more facilitation to students majoring in accounting education to ensure they can improve their technology literacy. Faculty also should provide more technology facilities to the students and lecturers to enable them to catch up with technology advancements. Future research should provide more comprehensive model by including other variables having potentials to contribute to students teaching competencies.

Keywords: Technology Literacy; Teaching Competency; Technology Integration

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6	ABS-31	Accounting Education
<p>THE EFFECT OF PERCEPTION OF JUSTICE REMUNERATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT TO THE PERFORMANCE OF PERGURUAN TINGGI BLU IN INSPEKTORAT REGION II <i>dewi prastiwi</i> Universitas Negeri Surabaya</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>The implementation of BLU governance is a form of bureaucratic reform in the public sector to serve the needs of the community. The success of bureaucratic reform is strongly influenced by the performance of Human Resources (HR), because it is directly proportional to organizational performance. This is a challenge for BLU to formulate policy strategies that are able to drive productivity and Human Resources performance to be better. Remuneration is a compensation strategy in BLU. This study aims to prove whether the</p>		

perception of remuneration justice can improve the performance of PT BLU through organizational commitment

Keywords: Remuneration, Perception of Justice, Organizational Comitment, Performance

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7	ABS-35	Accounting Education
<p>THE DEVELOPMENT OF TAX ADMINISTRATION MODULE CONTEXTUAL BASED ON THE FISCAL RECONCILIATION MATERIAL FOR VOCATIONAL SCHOOL</p> <p><i>Reza Ayu Palupi, Susanti</i></p> <p>Faculty of Economic, Universitas Negeri Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to find out the development process, feasibility, and response of students to the tax administration module contextual based on the material of fiscal reconciliation for the XII class of Vocational High School. This study type is research and development (R & D) using the 4D model from Thiagarajan. However, the researcher modifies the stages of research into three stages only, there are define, design, and develop. The resulting product is reviewed and validated by material experts, linguists and graphic experts. Furthermore, the trial of product was conducted on students of Vocational High School XII Grade Accounting in Surabaya who had taken fiscal reconciliation material using a small group which consist 20 peoples. The subject of the trial consisted of 7 students from State Vocational High School 1 Surabaya, 7 students from State Vocational High School 4 and 6 students from State Vocational High School 10 Surabaya. The instruments used in obtaining data are review questionnaires, validation questionnaires, and student responses questionnaires. Data analysis was carried out in descriptive and quantitative ways using percentage techniques. The results showed the feasibility of the content was 86.15% with very reasonable criteria, the presentation was 82% with very decent criteria, language was 87.14% with very decent criteria, and graphics were 92,76% with very decent criteria. The average of the four components is 87.01% with very decent criteria. The average percentage of student responses is 93,33 % with very good criteria.</p> <p>Keywords: Module, Contextual, Fiscal Reconciliation, Tax Administration, Vocational High School, R & D</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Reza Ayu Palupi)</p>		

8	ABS-36	Accounting Education
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LESSON STUDY AND REDESIGNING INSTRUCTIONAL CURRICULUM*Cipto Wardoyo, Aulia Herdiani, Moh. Iqbal Firdaus*

UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MALANG

Abstract

This study aims to examine the effectiveness of Statistics learning through lesson study. Generally, Statistics in higher education is defined into two concepts which are for describing data (statistics descriptive) and for inferencing the analysis result (statistical inference). However, the curriculum set for both courses seems to drive ineffectiveness in teaching and learning process. The time set to learn how to collect, organize and present the data is equal to how to analyze, interpret, and draw a conclusion, which is not proper to achieve the learning outcomes for each course. Hence, lesson study was conducted for two semesters to observe the teaching and learning process to figure out the circumstance and to propose the windup. Students from adjusted Statistics Descriptive course inclined to actively participate in discussion session at the first week of Statistical Inference class, while the conventional ones spent longer time to understand sampling probability. In addition, the lecturers pedagogical competence also plays important roles. This study provides adjusted instructional curriculum of both statistics courses.

Keywords: redesigning curriculum; instructional curriculum; lesson study

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9	ABS-59	Accounting Education
<p>Measuring Student Competencies in Disruption Era: The Case of Indonesia <i>Dian Syariati, Kholilah, Vega Wafaretta, Sriyani Mentari</i></p> <p>Universitas Negeri Malang</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Disruption era offers opportunities and challenges for educational institutions. In one side, educational institutions are required to produce graduates who meet the qualifications of the work world. In the other side, the existence of disruption phenomenon causes uncertainty over the permanence of a profession. Preparing graduates to be able to live anytime, anywhere, and in any situation becomes a necessity. Graduates competencies no longer contain only knowledge knowing attributes, but also knowledge production and innovation applications of knowledge. This study was designed to determine the extent to which student competencies face disruption era. Entrepreneurial is an important competencies that is measured in addition to technological competencies. Project assessment is used to answer research questions. The results of the study indicate that</p>		

there are combination in achievement of competency and collaboration is the lowest achieving competency.

Keywords: disruption era, student competencies, project assessment

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10	ABS-62	Accounting Education
<p>The Roles of Digital Literacy, Technology Literacy, and Human Literacy to Encourage Work Readiness of Accounting Education Students in The 4 th Industrial Revolution Era <i>Sari Lestari, Arif Santoso</i> Universitas Negeri Semarang</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Industry 4.0 requires workers to have ability in new literacy include digital literacy, technology literacy, and human literacy. The objective of this study is to determine the influence of digital literacy, technology literacy, and human literacy to the readiness of students to access work world. This research is a quantitative research.. The population of this study is 100 students of education study programs, Universitas Negeri Semarang with 80 students as samples calculated by Slovin formula with 5 percent error rate. The data collection techniques use questionnaires. The data analysis techniques use analysis of multiple regression with SPSS version 21. The results of this study shows that multiple regression analysis obtained equation $Y = 6.173 + 0.308X_1 + 0.264X_2 + 0.230X_3 + e$. Simultaneously, digital literacy, technology literacy, and human literacy have positive and significant influence 54.7 percent to the work readiness. Partially, digital literacy affects 14.9 percent, technology literacy affects 7.9 percent, and human literacy affects 6.6 percent to work readiness. Suggestions from this research are university could enhance literacy in the digital, technology and human fields. For digital literacy, university must make a habit and culture for students to access various information through the internet. For technology literacy, university could introduce and understand the use of the latest technology for students who are relevant to the department and work world. For human literacy, university could require students to join an organization to build spirit of leadership, teamwork, etc, so that they are more motivated and ready to face the work world.</p> <p>Keywords: digital literacy, human literacy, technology literacy, work readiness</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Sari Lestari)</p>		

11	ABS-74	Accounting Education
<p>Disruption Era, Do Students Have Its Competencies? The Case of Indonesia <i>Dian Syariati, Kholilah, Vega Wafaretta, Sriyani Mentari</i></p> <p>Accounting Universitas Negeri Malang</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Disruption era offers opportunities and challenges for educational institutions. In one side, educational institution are required to produce graduates who meet the qualifications of the work world. In the other side, the existence of disruption phenomenon causes uncertainty over the permanence of a profession. Preparing graduates to be able to live anytime, anywhere, and in any situation becomes a necessity. Graduates competencies no longer contain only knowledge knowing attributes, but also knowledge production and innovation applications of knowledge. This study was designed to determine the extent to which student competencies face disruption era. Entrepreneurial is an important competency that is measured (including technological competencies). Project assessment is used to answer research questions. The results of the study indicate that there is combination in achievement of competency and collaboration is competency that need to be improved.</p> <p>Keywords: disruption era, student competencies, project assessment</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Dian Syariati)</p>		

12	ABS-79	Accounting Education
<p>Sustainability Indicators Sanitation Eco Village of Waste Bank: Case study in Jakarta <i>Erika Takidah (1), Santi Susanti (2), Achmad Fauzi (3)</i></p> <p>(1) (2) (3) Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Jakarta</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research explains about sustainability indicator sanitation eco-village of waste Bank. Sustainability indicators are consists voice of society, regulation, the condition of finance, voluntary codes of conduct, supply chain pressure, internal pressure, environmental change, and competition. In this case, the Cililitan village Waste Bank built by society commitment and run as a Cooperative business. Data collection techniques will be carried out by interview, dissemination questionnaires, data triangulation, and literature study. The method used in this study is a mixed method. Researchers see that the waste Bank cooperatives have not been appropriately managed because managerial resources do not</p>		

maximize existing potential, and sustainability the development of waste Bank cooperatives tends to stagnate, even though opportunities in the framework maximize the economic potential of organizations to improve the welfare of open citizens very wide. Waste cooperatives also become additional income and also education environment for its citizens but not optimal in its implementation, involvement residents have not yet reached the stage of implementing good sustained.

Keywords: sustainability, cooperative business, waste bank

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13	ABS-24	Auditing
<p>The Analysis of Auditor Opinion after Financial Crisis <i>Devie*, Angeline Ellen, Chelsea Angelina, Jocelyn Fenella</i></p> <p>Faculty of Economy Business Accounting Department Petra Christian University Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The 2008 global financial crisis impacted Indonesian economy, especially manufacturing companies due to their contribution around 21,3% to Indonesian economy as per United Nation Statistic Division. This research aims to find out the extent of manufacturing company performance after financial crisis on the auditor side. Therefore, the influence of corporate governance (CG), earning management (EM) and firm value (FV) on audit opinion is conducted. From 154 manufacturing companies listed in capital market, 37 of them listed after the 2008 financial crisis and 38 of them did not report financial statement in 2008. So that this research is conducted on 79 public manufacturing companies which were able to overcome the 2008 financial crisis. The result is beyond expectation because auditor opinion is not influenced by corporate governance and also without regard to earning management practices but auditor opinion is influenced by firm value although firm value is influenced by corporate governance and earning management practices. The result indicates the extent on how the auditors determine the results of their opinion and improvements that need to be made throughout the audit process.</p> <p>Keywords: Financial Crisis, Corporate Governance, Earning Management, Firm Value, Audit Opinion</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Devie Devie)</p>		

14	ABS-57	Auditing
<p>The Influenes of Independency, Competence, Accountability and Audit Firm Size on Audit Quality</p> <p><i>Annisa Rahmawati and Yustrida Bernawati</i></p> <p>Airlangga University Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Back Ground : Audited financial statement is an assurance for users of financial statement for the reliability of the information they use for making business decisions. Audit quality is very important because it relates to opinions on the fairness of information in financial statement. Audit held with reference to general standards, Field work standards and audit reporting standards. The implementation of these standards depends on various factors that contribute to the implementation and results of the audit. This study is intended to empirically examine the effect of competence, independence, accountability and size of public accounting firms on audit quality.</p> <p>Method : This study aims to test the hypothesis, therefore this research is a quantitative research. The data of this study were obtained from questionnaires distributed to 40 public accounting firms in Surabaya. Questionnaires were processed as many as 179 of 205 questionnaires distributed. Variables are measured using 1-5 Likert scale. Hypothesis testing is done using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) which makes it possible to measure latent variables and hypothesis testing simultaneously.</p> <p>Result : Statistical testing shows that competency and accountability have a significant effect on audit quality with P value of 0.002, while the independency and size of KAP does not prove to having significantly affect on audit quality.</p> <p>Conclusion : This study provides empirical evidence that audit quality is influenced by competency and accountability of auditors, therefore Certified Public Accountant (CPA) Firms must constantly improve the competency and accountability of their auditors in order to improve audit quality.</p> <p>Keywords: Audit quality, Independency, Competency, Accountability, Audit Firm Size.</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Annisa Rahmawati)</p>		

15	ABS-61	Auditing
<p>The Effect of Audit Tenure, Size of KAP, Leverage, Firm Litigation On Audit Quality In Indonesia</p> <p><i>Ni Nyoman Alit Triani, Made Dudy Satyawati, AisyahTurrahmi</i></p> <p>Accounting Department Faculty of Economics Universitas Negeri Surabaya</p>		

Abstract

Audit quality is the main concern of investors in making investment decisions. The auditors report is information that gives confidence that the financial statements are free from material misstatements. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of audit tenure, the size of the Public Accounting Firm (KAP), leverage and firm litigation on audit quality. The research method used in this study is a quantitative method, the data sources of companies that are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2012-2016 in the basic industry and chemical sectors a total sample of 320. Sample collection methods using purposive sampling and engineering methods. The analysis used binary logistics, the results of the study indicate that audit tenure has a positive effect on audit quality, and leverage has a negative effect on audit quality. This study also conducts additional tests that show change revenue and loss have a negative effect on audit quality, and cash flow operations (CFO) affect audit quality.

Keywords: Audit Tenure; KAP Size; Leverage; Firm Litigation; Audit Quality

[PermaLink](#) | [Plain Format](#) | [Corresponding Author \(Made Dudy Satyawan\)](#)

16	ABS-76	Auditing
<p>The Effect of The Size of Public Accounting Firm, Leverage, And Corporate Governance on The Integrity of Financial Statement: A Study on Companies Listed on Indonesian Stock Exchange</p> <p><i>Qurrota Ayunin, I Gusti Ketut Agung Ulupui, and Marsellisa Nindito</i></p> <p>Universitas Negeri Jakarta</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>This research is conducted to find out how of the size of the Public Accounting Firms (KAP), leverage, and corporate governance affect the integrity of financial statements of companies listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and indexed in the Corporate Governance Perception Index (CGPI). The research covers a period of 5 years data observation (2012-2016). The effect of KAP size, leverage, and corporate governance were tested by applying panel data regression analysis. The result shows that leverage has a negative significant effect on the integrity of financial statements. However, the size of KAP and corporate governance have no significant effect on the integrity of financial statements.</p> <p>Keywords: size of KAP, leverage, corporate governance, integrity of financial statement; corporate governance perception index.</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Qurrota A yunin)</p>		

17	ABS-52	Behavioral Accounting
<p align="center">FINANCIAL WELL-BEING OF COLLEGE STUDENTS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON MEDIATION EFFECT OF FINANCIAL BEHAVIOR <i>Rediana Setiyani, Ipit Solichatun</i> Universitas Negeri Semarang</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>The aim of this study is to examine the influence of financial literacy, financial socialization, financial attitude, and financial confidence on financial well-being, either directly or through financial behavior. The population of this study are students of Economics Faculty of Semarang State University force year 2015, there are 536 students. The sample of this research are 230 students that is taken using Slovin formula with proportionate random sampling technique. This study used a quantitative approach and used questionnaire as data collecting method. Then, data analysis technique used descriptive analysis, path analysis, and sobel test. The results showed that financial literacy, financial socialization, financial attitude, financial confidence, and financial behavior have positive effect on financial well-being. Financial literacy, financial socialization, financial attitude, and financial confidence also have positive effect on financial behavior. Then, financial literacy, financial socialization, financial attitude, and financial confidence have positive effect on financial well-being through financial behavior.</p> <p>Keywords: financial attitude, financial behavior, financial confidence, financial socialization, financial well-being</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Rediana Setiyani)</p>		

18	ABS-47	Business Education
<p align="center">The influence of Professional Competency, Pedagogic Competence, Social Competence, Competency and Personality of the Teacher Against Teacher Performance Marketing Programs <i>Tri Sudarwanto (a*), Raya Sulistyowati (b*), Saino(c)*</i></p> <p align="center">a) Bussines Education Universitas Negeri Surabaya Jalan Ketintang Surabaya 60231, Indonesia *trisudarwanto[at]unesa.ac.id</p> <p align="center">b) Bussines Education Universitas Negeri Surabaya Jalan Ketintang Surabaya 60231, Indonesia</p>		

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Abstract

An abstract is nice weather or not the quality of education will be seen from the performance and competence of teachers as educators who implement the learning process. The teacher is the key to success is education, with his professional duties, teachers function helps learners to learn and develop; help the development of the intellectual, personal and social citizens who entered the school.

In this case the teacher not solely as a teacher who did the transfer of knowledge, but also as an educator who did the transfer values as well as supervising the influence and guide students in their learning. The completeness of the number of teachers and the quality of teachers that will affect the success of students in the study who fight on increasing the quality of education.

In an effort to increase the performance of the teachers there are several factors that include the competency of teachers took that includes professional pedagogic competence, social competencies, competency and personality.

Keywords: Keywords: pedagogic competencies, professional competence, social competence and the competence of personality on performance guru

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19	ABS-60	Business Education
<p>Implementation of Co-op Co-op learning model to increase students learning achievement and their active participation in entrepreneurship subject (A study in grade XII accounting 1 students of Vocational High School SMK PGRI Sooko Mojokerto)</p> <p><i>Ludi Wishnu Wardana; Agus Mukamad Zubaid</i></p> <p>Department of Management, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Malang</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>Keywords:</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (ludi wishnu wardana)</p>		

20	ABS-63	Business Education
<p align="center"> RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND THE NEED FOR ACHIEVEMENT WITH ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON STUDENTS OF JAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ECONOMICS IN JAKARTA <i>Corry Yohana, AhnaFatunSalsabila</i> Universitas Negeri Jakarta </p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p> Entrepreneurial ratio shows the economic condition of a country, the greater the ratio, the better the economy of the country, for example Malaysias entrepreneurship ratio of 5%, Singapore 7%. Indonesias entrepreneurship ratio is currently 3.1% and it is proven that until now Indonesia is still not a developed country in the economy. This is the background of the study. This study is limited to only two factors, namely self-efficacy and the need for achievement. This study aims to see the relationship between self-efficacy and the need for achievement with entrepreneurial intentions at students of the Faculty of Economics, Jakarta State University in Jakarta. The research method is survey. The population in this study is all student Faculty of Economics, State University of Jakarta. The technique of selecting respondent using purposive sampling which amounted to 152 people. Data analysis technique used is, first test requirement analysis consisted of test of normality and test of lineararitas. Both multiple linear regression tests. The three hypothesis test that contains t test and F test. Fourth multiple correlation test. The last one is analysis of coefficient of determination. t test on Self Efficacy variable equal 8,257 and thitung on Need for Achievement that is equal to 5,709 where ttabel equal to 1,65514, this means there is significant partial correlation of Self Efficacy and Need for Achievement . Because thitung>ttabel. While for test F, Fourth the result Fcount of 81,330 >Ftable value 3,056. Where can be drawn the conclusion that there influence simultaneously between variable Self Efficacy and Need for Achievement to Entrepreneurship Intention. Because Fcount>Ftable, Multiple regression equation obtained result $Y = 17,791 + 0,526 X_1 + 0,359 X_2$ R2 coefficient of determination value of 0,522. This means that Self Efficacy (X1) and Need for Achievement (X2) variables affect Entrepreneurship Intention (Y) by 52,2%, the rest is influenced by other variables </p> <p>Keywords: Entrepreneunerial Intention, Need for Achievement, Self Efficacy</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Corry Yohana)</p>		

21	ABS-2	Classroom Economic Action Research
<p align="center"> Improving Student Higher Order Thingking Skills through Problem Based Learning In Introduction to Microeconomics Course <i>Tri Kurniawati</i> </p>		

Economics Education Department, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Padang.

Abstract

Student achievements and learning outcomes are not just about grades, but also their skills and ability to think critically in solving various problems individually, cooperatively and creatively. These are known as higher order thinking skills. Higher order thinking skills should be an integral part of teaching and learning curriculum at the higher education level. One of the learning model that can improve students higher order thinking skills is problem based learning (PBL). PBL is a learning model that presents a variety of authentic and meaningful problematic situations for students, which can be used to conduct research and investigations. This study aims to analyze the improvement of students higher order thinking skills through the implementation of problem based learning in introduction to microeconomics course at Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Padang. This study uses a classroom action research approach. Data analyzed by quantitative and qualitative analysis. The results of this study show that problem based learning is effective in improving students higher order thinking skills. Based on the results it is suggested that the instructional design developed should facilitate students to develop their higher order thinking skills and encourage students to construct their own knowledge by using problem based learning or other relevant learning models

Keywords: higher order thinking skills; problem based learning; microeconomics course

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22	ABS-69	Cooperative Education
<p align="center">DETERMINATION SCHOOL CULTURE, AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION TO LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT LEARNING TOURISM <i>I Putu Gede Parma (a*), an Lisna Handayani (b)</i> Ganesha University of Educations</p>		
<p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to determine the determination of school culture, and achievement motivation on tourism learning achievement. This study is an "ex-post facto" study with a sample size of 133 people. Data collection tool in the form of questioner and observation sheet, data analysis with simple regression, multiple regression, and partial correlation. The results showed that: 1) there was a significant determination between school culture on learning achievement of Tourism with correlation cocient of 0.205 and effective contribution of 7.24%; 2) there was a significant determinant between the learning discipline on the learning achievement of Tourism with a correlation coefficient of 0.320 and effective contribution of 11.28%; 3) there is a significant determination between achievement motivation to the learning achievement of Tourism with a correlation</p>		

coefficient of 0.304 and effective contribution of 10.57%; 4) together, there is a significant determinant between school culture, discipline of learning, and achievement motivation toward learning achievement of Tourism with double correlation coefficient equal to 0,539 and its contribution equal to 29,1% to learning achievement of Tourism class X SMK in Singaraja Town

Keywords: school culture, achievement motivation, learning achievement Tourism

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23	ABS-41	E-Commerce
<p>Effects of Social Presence, Social Support and Trust in Sellers Against Consumer Purchase Intention Through Social Commerce in Indonesia <i>Cantika Sari Siregar, Loggar Bhilawa</i></p> <p>Accounting Department Faculty of Economics Universitas Negeri Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of perceived variables such as perceived usefulness of social presence and social support influencing trust in sellers and purchase intention by consumers of social commerce users. This research uses quantitative approach with questionnaire method. The population was used by a sample of 320 respondents. Data analysis using SEM (Structure Equation Model) with Amos software. The results showed that social presence and social support have a significant effect on consumer trust in trust sellers on social media and trust sellers have a significant effect on consumer decisions in making purchases through social commerce.</p> <p>Keywords: social presence; social support; trust; purchase intention</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (cantika sari siregar)</p>		

24	ABS-42	E-Commerce
<p>Gender difference between Payment Point Online Banking Users in East Java <i>Tias Andarini Indarwati, RA. Sista Paramita</i></p> <p>Faculty of Economics Universitas Negeri Surabaya</p>		

Abstract

The emergence of internet and smartphone technology induce people to change the way to pay any transactions. This study extends the TAM model (Davis 1989) with The Perception of Perceived ease of use, The Perception of Usefulness, by adding gender to a Payment Point Online Banking (PPOB) users which developed by a national company named Bebas Bayar. This literature provides a solid grounding for the technology acceptance model. Testing gender differences that might relate to the intention to reuse of a Payment Point Online Banking Bebas Bayar. This study sampled 100 female and male response via survey instrument. The sample drew from comparable groups of Payment Point Online Banking Bebas Bayar users in East Java. Study findings indicate that women and men differ in their perceptions use online application PPOB Bebas Bayar. These findings suggest that Bebas Bayar should include gender in marketing strategy of Bebas Bayar intention to reuse.

Keywords: Gender; Payment Point Online Banking; The Perception of Perceived ease of use; The Perception of Usefulness; The Intention to reuse

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25	ABS-3	Economic
<p>ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCING FACTORS ON INCOME LEVEL OF CATTLE BREEDERS IN SERDANG BEDAGAI REGENCY</p> <p><i>Arwansyah, Eko Wahyu Nugrahadi, Sri Wahyuni Pancasilawati</i></p> <p>Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Medan</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>One of the largest contributing sectors in improving the farmers income in Serdang Bedagai Regency is agriculture with animal husbandry sub-sector. This sub-sector has a great link from up to down stream compared with anothe sectors. The objectives of the research was to find out and to investigate how much the influece of the livestocks price, beef production, family labor, breeders experience and also breeders capital on the income level of cattle breeders in Serdang Bedagai regency. This research analyzed by using multiple regression analysis, which applied panel data and cross section. The analysis showed that livestocks price variable, breeders experience, bredders capital affect positively and significantly. Family labor affect negatively and significantly, Meanwhile beef production has no significant effect on cattle bredeers income in Serdang Bedagai Regency, Nort Sumatera</p> <p>Keywords: Breeder, beef production, family labor, income level</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Arwansyah Arwansyah)</p>		

26	ABS-13	Economic
<p>WOMENS EMPOWERMENT AND LOCAL PRODUCT DEFENSE: A MODEL OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT <i>I Gusti Ayu Purnamawati</i> Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to examine: the model of womens empowerment and the defense of local products in strengthening the local economy. This research is a development research, with sample of MSMEs having geographical indication product in Klungkung Regency, Bali Province. The results showed: the occurrence of improving the quality of human resources in the field of creative industries bring a positive influence in terms of socio-economic citizens; Improve the quality and quantity of welfare, production, human resources management, empowerment, and community cooperation Klungkung. There is an improvement in the quality of life of women craftsmen towards the distribution of welfare.</p> <p>Keywords: local economic development, women empowerment</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (I Gusti Ayu Purnamawati)</p>		

27	ABS-66	Economic
<p>MULTIFIER EFFECT THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT POLICY WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN ORDER TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE AND COMPETITIVENESS OF UMKM IN PROVINCE OF BALI <i>Gede Adi Yuniarta, Wayan Cipta, I Putu Gede Diatmika</i> Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>The Indonesian economy currently relies on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The important role of MSMEs is shown by their large numbers and moving in various business sectors and touching the interests of the community, being the business sector with the greatest contribution to national development, and creating considerable employment opportunities for domestic workers. The seriousness of the governments role in improving the performance and competitiveness of MSMEs is needed, including making innovative efforts to take advantage of various opportunities including the assistance of the private sector. The implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) can be seen as</p>		

an alternative form of government intervention in terms of policy, so that the synergy of the private sector in implementing CSR with the UMKM is expected to stimulate improvement in the performance and competitiveness of MSMEs. This study aims to prove the multifier effect the role of government policy with the implementation of CSR in order to improve the performance and competitiveness of MSMEs. The research sample was determined by the proportionate cluster random sampling of 67 MSMEs spread across Bali. Data analysis was carried out quantitatively using Partial Least Square Path Modeling. The results of the study prove that the role of government policy with the implementation of CSR concurrently influences the 5 performance variables and 6 variables of competitiveness of MSMEs. This proves that the role of government policy with the implementation of CSR has been proven to provide a multifier effect on improving the performance and competitiveness of MSMEs.

Keywords: multifier effect, Role of Government, Implementation of CSR, Performance, Competitiveness and MSMEs

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28	ABS-67	Economic
<p>REGIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AS POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY IN BANGLI REGENCY <i>Gede Putu Agus Jana Susila</i> Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>Poverty which is an urgent problem faced by Indonesia requires systematic, integrated and comprehensive handling steps as well as approach. Although many poverty reduction programs have been carried out by government agencies and other institutions, the results have not been optimal yet. This is due to the fact that the poverty reduction programs carried out so far is generally limited to the symptoms and do not touch the root of the problems. Tourism is one of the alternatives to improve the economy sector because it provides employment opportunities and business opportunities. The purpose of this study was to find out poverty reduction strategies by developing regional tourism in Bangli Regency. This study used quantitative main approach which was supported by qualitative approach. It was mixed method combining quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative research was carried out through secondary data collection from data sources available at the Statistical Office, the Office of Regional Instrument Organizations (OPD) of Bangli Regency and several articles related to the research available in the institutions. The qualitative approach was also used in this study because some of the problems investigated were carried out through exploration by conducting in-depth interviews. In addition to the in-depth interviews, data collection was also carried out by conducting focus group discussions to explore the specific problems related to poverty reduction strategy in</p>		

the form of regional tourism development of Bangli Regency.

In general, tourism development policies of Bangli Regency include: 1. The policies of developing tourism destinations in Bangli Regency which cover: (a). Improving the quality of facilities and infrastructure as well as supporting services that can still maintain regional culture; (b). Developing preservation of historical heritage and promotion of destination areas (DTW) which is carried out in accordance with the tourism development; and (c). Conducting tourism activities which are directed to new DTW explorations. 2. The policies of tourism marketing development of Bangli Regency which cover: (a). Determining market reach; (b). Providing information that can be easily accessed by foreign and domestic tourists from all over the world; and (c). Conducting research and development on tourism information systems. 3. The policies of tourism industry development in Bangli Regency which cover: (a). Increasing tourism investment; and (b). Increasing the absorption of labors in tourism field in the context of poverty reduction. 4. The policies of tourism institutions development of Bangli Regency which cover: (a). Strengthening tourism management, including management, human resources as well as clean and accountable governance; (b). Enhancing the quality of human resources that have certification and international standards.

Keywords: Poverty Reduction Strategy, Tourism Development.

Keywords: Poverty Reduction Strategy, Tourism Development.

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29	ABS-85	Economic
<p>ANALYSIS FACTOR OF EXISTENCE TRADITIONAL MARKET : THE ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOR PERSPECTIVE</p> <p><i>Saino</i></p> <p>Prodi Pendidikan Tata Niaga - Jur Pendidikan Ekonomi - Fak Ekonomi Unesa</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Abstract: Progo market is a traditional market in the small scope is an alternative choice for people Tropodo village, Waru Sidoarjo, East Java. The traditional market is the beginning of a merchant who sells vegetables (call as mlijon) eightteen years ago. The traditional markets survive, develop until today to around 243 merchants. The market is located in the middle of a large residential and surrounded by several modern shopping centers. Consumers are shopping more and more, both the lower social classes, midle, and upscale. Consumers come not only from such housing but from various housing around her. The purpose of this study are: 1) determine whether the factors that influence consumer buying in traditional markets, 2) determine whether the factors that most influence the purchasing decisions in the traditional markets. This type of research is factor analysis and factor analysis techniques are confirmatoring, the following factors which confirmed previous research, covering eight factors, namely culture, price, location, physiological needs, product quality, product diversity, quality of service, and comfort. Tecknic of</p>		

sampling using quota sampling with the number of respondents 100 people. The results showed that eight factors after analysis with a standard value of KMO is greater than 0.5, then all factor in because of all the factors have KMO value of more than 0.5. Of the eight factors once extracted using the standard eigent value having a value of more than 1, there are two, namely culture (with the eigent value is 3.247) and the price (eigent value is 1.195). These two factors are used as core factors, namely: physiological needs factors and cultural factors. Factors physiological needs shaped by factors physiological needs, comfort, service quality, and diversity of products, the total variance is 42.863%. While cultural factors shaped by cultural factors, price, and quality products with total variance is 17.052%. The analytical model could be used because it has the total variance more than 50%.

Keywords: factor analysis, existence of traditional market, consumer behavior.

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30	ABS-98	Economic
<p align="center">Determinants of Demand for Catering Services in Indonesia <i>Amir Machmud and Eeng Ahman</i> Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to determine and analyze the factors that influence the demand for catering services in Indonesia. Variables that are thought to be influential are catering prices, income, and taste. The study method used is explanatory survey with data collection techniques through questionnaires and observations. The object of this research is the request of 8 companies catering to the management of DPC APJI Bandung, West Java in the 8 quarter period with a sample of 64 respondents. The data analysis technique used is panel data regression method. The results of the study show that: income and tastes have a positive influence on demand, the inner catering service business while the price does not have a significant influence on the demand for catering services. This finding implies that catering entrepreneurs in their destinations do not always play prices but must pay attention to the aspects of income and consumer tastes.</p> <p>Keywords: Demand, Catering Services, Price, Taste and Income</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Amir Machmud)</p>		

31	ABS-6	Economic Education
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The Analysis of High School Students Interest in Choosing Education Programs

Rita Syofyan, Annur Fitri Hayati, Jean Elikal Marna

Universitas Negeri Padang

Abstract

Improving the quality of education in Indonesia related to the role of the teacher. The problem that occurs at this time is that high school students prefer to continue their education in non-education fields. This causes Indonesia to experience a crisis of quality teacher in the future. The purpose of this study was to analyze internal and external factors of interest that influence students in choosing education programs.

This research is quantitative descriptive, data analysis used in this study is multiple regression analysis using computer software, SPSS Version 21. Data was obtained by distributing questionnaires to 212 Senior high school students in Padang City.

The results showed that the interest of state high school students in Padang city in choosing education study programs was influenced by internal factors and external factors, Internal factors consist of attention, feeling of happiness, ambition, personal values and interest in the education study program. External factors are the family environment which includes the parenting, relationships between family members, home ambiance, competitor, family financial condition, understanding of parents, and cultural background. Based on the results of the study, the interest can be developed by demanding students to add insight into educational study programs by reading education literature and parents are expected to direct their children to choose educational study programs because they can become teachers and earn good income because there are already professional allowances for teachers. the results of factor analysis classify that interest is formed by two variable, this is ambition and family environment.

Keywords: Interest and Education Program

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32	ABS-28	Economic Education
<p style="text-align: center;">Analysis of Utilization of the Instructional Media by Economics Teacher Candidates in Facing Digital Era <i>Elvi Rahmi</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Negeri Padang</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>One of the capabilities that must be possessed by teachers, is the ability to use the instructional media. This study aims to analyze the ability of economics teacher candidates</p>		

in using of media to improve the quality of learning. This is descriptive research, the population in this study are students who are taking the economic teacher professional education, with the sampling technique is total sampling. The results showed the capability of teacher candidates to adjust the media to the characteristics of students, and the enthusiasm of students in participating in learning when used by the media was still not optimal. It is recommended for students to pay more attention to this aspect, because the media should be able to accommodate a variety of student learning styles, both audio, visual and kinesthetic, so that the media used can improve students learning enthusiasm

Keywords: Instructional Media; Teacher Candidates

[PermaLink](#) | [Plain Format](#) | [Corresponding Author \(Elvi Rahmi\)](#)

33	ABS-32	Economic Education
<p>Teachers Perception on Classroom Action Research <i>Dwi Wulandari, Bagus Shandy Narmaditya, Sugeng Hadi Utomo, Putra Hilmi Prayitno</i> Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Malang</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>This research explores teachers understanding toward classroom action research. The study applied descriptive research method employing information from primary data related to teachers knowledge and perception on classroom action research in East Java Indonesia. The findings showed that about 84 per cent of teacher have tried to conduct classroom action research in their classroom, mainly because it is mandatory for them in order to improve their careers. Other than that, the curriculum changes in Indonesia forced them to conduct this kind of research to adjust to those changes. At a glance, they did not do this type of reseach voluntarily, but it turned out to be beneficial for their classes. The benefits are to solve classroom problems such as lack of critical thinking skill, low motivation and lack of activities. It also improves students achievements in learning economics. Moreover, teachers feel more confident because they know how to use classroom action research to find out if students are learning from their lesson.</p> <p>Keywords: Classroom Action Research; Teachers Perception; Teaching; Learning</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Dwi Wulandari)</p>		

34	ABS-38	Economic Education
<p>IMPROVING LEARNING QUALITY THROUGH NHT COOPERATION MODEL IN INDONESIA VOCATIONARY SCHOOL</p>		

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Abstract

An abstract is One of the objectives of cooperative learning is to improve student performance in academic tasks and improve student learning outcomes. This research uses action research method from Kemmis & Taggart with vocational student respondents. Student activity during Total Numbered Heads Together cooperative learning works better, and teacher-run teaching activities are significantly improved. Thus the mastery of learning can be achieved by applying cooperative learning model type Numbered Heads Together. Student response in this cooperative learning is positive, students enjoy the learning process and are motivated to collaborate during the learning process.

Keywords: Cooperative learning; Numbered Heads Together

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35	ABS-44	Economic Education
<p>Social Capital Application In Community Business Development <i>Nikolaus Topas Baruna Putra, Dwi Wulandari, Sugeng Hadi Utomo, Bagus Shandy Narmaditya, Putra Hilmi Prayitno</i></p> <p>Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Malang</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to determine the application of social capital toward community business development in Agro Tawon Wisata Petik Madu. This research uses descriptive analytical method by using in-depth interview to business owner of Agro Tawon Petik Madu, Agro</p>		

Tawon Tour guides, and community representatives belonging to the honey breeders group Agro Tawon Wisata Petik Madu. The result of the research shows that the social capital influences the development of community business in Agro Tawon Wisata Petik Madu. Trust has a major effect on the distribution of the wasp seeds which will be used in the production of honey. A network of honey farmers also makes the development of the business community can grow better and can do promotion without the big cost.

Keywords: Social capital; business development; community development

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36	ABS-54	Economic Education
<p>Interest in Senior High School Students at the Sciences Major in Economics Insert Economics Sharia Subjects</p> <p><i>Luqman Hakim (a*), M. Khoirul Anwar (b), Riza Yonisa Kurniawan (c), Triesninda Pahlevi(d)</i></p> <p>(a,b,c,d) Faculty of economics, Universitas Negeri Surabaya Jl. Ketintang Surabaya 60231 Surabaya Indonesia</p> <p>(a) luqmanhakim[at]unesa.ac.id (b) khoirulanwar[at]unesa.c.id (c) rizakurniawan[at]unesa.ac.id (d) triesnindapahlevi[at]unesa.ac.id</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This article describes the interest of students inserting Islamic economics in economic subjects throughout East Java. The research method used is a survey using questionnaires to students and interviews with teachers. Samples were taken using purposive sampling technique in the schools that have a science in major and interesting in economics. The results showed that 55% of students were very interested and 45% of students were of interest to learn more about these subjects. This shows that the response of students is very good if these economic subjects include Islamic economics. While the results of interviews with the teacher concluded that Islamic economic inserts should not be included in local content but included in the national curriculum on economic subjects.</p> <p>Keywords: Senior High School; student; islamic economic subject</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (luqman hakim)</p>		

37	ABS-56	Economic Education
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IMPACT OF FIELD EXPERIENCE ON PEDAGOGIC COMPOTENCE OF ECONOMIC EDUCATION STUDENTS

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Gorontalo State University

Abstract

This study uses a quantitative approach with correlational methods. The technique used in data collection is questionnaire (questionnaire). Data analysis using simple regression test. The results of this study indicate the influence of the practice of field experience on the pedagogical potential of prospective students of the Economic Education Study Program of the Faculty of Economics, Gorontalo State University. The result of a simple linear regression equation is the Field Experience Practice of Pedagogic Competence, namely $\hat{Y} = 12,627 + 0,81 X$, the equation implies that if there is a change of one unit in the Field Experience Practice variable it will be followed by an average change of 0, 81 on the Pedagogic Compatibility variable. Furthermore, it can be concluded that the degree of relationship between X Variables (Field Experience Practices) and Y Variables (Pedagogic Compatibility) is 82.24%. This means that 82.24% of the variations that occur in variable Y can be explained by Variable X.

Keywords: Practice Field Experience, Pedagogic Compotency

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38	ABS-72	Economic Education
<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge transfer mapalus in an eris village indonesia <i>Ventje A Senduk</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Faculty of economics, Universitas Negeri Manado</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In this article, the others present an examination of Mapalus, a tradisional management related to knowledge transfer deeply ambedded in the lives of families in Minahasa, Indonesia. The main goal of this study is to detail the extent to which knowledge transfwer between generation (known as Mapalus) has shifted from the nobel meaning of Mapalus. Data where collected using direct observation and analyzed and validated using triangulation. The major research location was Eris Village, Minahasa. Eris Village is one of the areas in Minahasa known for its agricultural products. The research was conducted in six mounths period. While Mapalus does not in principle in volve monetary exchanges, the current practice of Mapalus shows that it does involve monetary exchanges. This bin facilitated by parents expectation of their children to work in the city rather than continue</p>		

the practice of Mapalus. Considering that Mapalus is theorised to improve entrepreneurial activities in the area, implications for entrepreneurship and economic development are discussed.

Keywords: Agriculture, Entrepreneurship, Knowledge Transfer, Mapalus.

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39	ABS-88	Economic Education
<p>Dynamics of Family Business Management: Involvement of Parents and Children in Family Business Management</p> <p><i>Septiana Putri1, Agung Winarno Jefry Aulia Martha Hanum Kartikasari</i></p> <p>Jurusan Manajemen Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Negeri Malang</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>Integrating a business with an education problem is an effort made in the development of business at this time. Substitution of leaders in the family business is a very important thing to do in continuing a business and it certainly cannot be separated from the influence of the leadership succession applied from each leader to each generation. One way to foster children's interest to become the next generation of business from their families is to involve parents in providing business education and involving children who will support the survival of the family business. The purpose of this study was to determine the involvement of parents and children in managing family business management in aspects of (1) parental involvement to children to continue the family business, (2) the involvement of children to continue the family business, (3) the role of parents in shaping the values the value of entrepreneurs towards their children. This study used a descriptive qualitative research design, the main informant in this study consisted of 3 family business owners and 3 family business owners. Data collection is done by interviews, observation, and documentation. The results of this study are: (1) parents have been involved in the succession process of family business planning by providing business education and involving their children directly to manage their family business, (2) children have an interest in continuing their family business and children have been directly involved in his family's daily business work, (3) parents have taught business education related to the cultivation of entrepreneurial values so as to encourage and motivate children in continuing their family business by providing parents with experience in managing family businesses, giving examples to children about how to manage a business so that children can understand and imitate the ways of parents, and involve children to help work in the family business.</p>		
<p>Keywords: Business Dynamics, Family Business, Parental and Child Involvement</p>		
<p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Agung Winarno)</p>		

40	ABS-92	Economic Education
<p>YOUTUBE: Media of Pancasila Economics Learning by the Manager of the Reog Ponorogo Association of Cultural Arts <i>Susanti (1), Cipto Wardoyo (2)</i></p> <p>(1) Faculty of Economy, State University of Malang, Jl. Semarang No. 5, Malang 65111, Indonesia. *susanti.1604318@students.um.ac.id</p> <p>(2) Faculty of Economy, State University of Malang, Jl. Semarang No. 5, Malang 65111, Indonesia. *ciptowardoyo@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>ABSTRACT: In this disruption era or better known as the digital era that is happening today, peoples economic life cannot be separated from the internet connection. Pancasila economy as a manifestation of Pancasila ideological values in the economic life of society will be more easily implemented in economic practice through the ease of learning in this digital era. You-Tube as one of the media that is often favored by certain groups of people is particular concern in its use as a medium for learning economics in peoples lives. Society as a group of individuals has learning activities in the context of non-formal economic education. Culture and art as a very close thing in peoples lives have the potential to become a forum for learning the Pancasila economy itself. The research aims to trace the use of You-Tube as a medium of learning Pancasila economics in the management of the arts and culture community of Reog Ponorogo "Singo Aryo Wijoyo" in Crabak Village, Slahung District, Ponorogo Regency. This research was conducted in the Crabak Village, apart from being known as the Crabak Village as a Cultural Village, Crabak Village was also awarded as Desa Siaga, a WiFi installation program for each hamlet to facilitate internet connection into the Crabak Village. This study uses a qualitative research method approach, also with new media theory references, using data collection techniques of direct interviews with research informants. Based on the results of the study showed the results of the study as follows; (1) Understanding the management of the art and culture association Reog "Singo Aryo Wijoyo" about the importance of using You-Tube as a management tool is primarily the marketing strategy of the community itself. (2) There has been a change in the mindset of the use of internet access by the Reog "Singo Aryo Wijoyo" art and culture management which is more useful in the economic life of managers and associations, even though the utilization is not too optimal to increase public knowledge, where often or most people use youtube applications only to meet the need for film and music entertainment that can be seen on the youtube. (3) Utilization of You-Tube as a media of learning the Pancasila economics is based on the practice of Pancasila economic values in the management of the art culture of Reog "Singo Aryo Wijoyo" both for managers who make the video and the community itself. (4) The community managers who use youtube application as a medium for learning Pancasila economics are still few, this is because most of the managers of the non-young generation are very close to the digital world, especially You-Tube.</p>		

Keywords: Pancasila Economics Learning, You Tube, Reog Culture and Arts.

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41	ABS-95	Economic Education
<p>Effect of Learning Style on Learning Outcomes with Mediator Variable Learning Motivation <i>Gumelar P. Pratama, Ani Pinayani</i> Faculty of Economics and Business Education Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The learning outcomes of the economic subjects of State High Schools in Cirebon City are still low, this indicates that students in following the learning process have not been able to achieve the competencies that have been set. The low average national examination and midterm exam scores on economic subjects show that the expected learning outcomes have not been achieved. The study aims to determine the effect of student learning styles on learning outcomes in economic subjects with learning motivation as mediator variables. The research method used is an explanatory survey using a questionnaire as a data collection tool. The population in this study were 1,036 students with a sample of 311 students using the stratified proportional random sampling technique. Data analysis techniques use path analysis. The results of the study showed that (1) Learning style had an effect on learning motivation; (2) Learning styles affect learning outcomes; (3) Learning styles affect learning outcomes through learning motivation.</p> <p>Keywords: Learning Style; Motivation; Learning Outcomes.</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Ani Pinayani)</p>		

42	ABS-97	Economic Education
<p>PARADOX OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND WORKING OF THE WORLD: OPPORTUNITIES OR THREATS IN THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4th ? <i>NoridaCandaSakti(a*),Raya Sulistyowati(b*),Yoyok Soesatyo(c*) Choirul Hudha(d*)</i></p> <p>a) Economic Of Education, Economic Faculty Universitas Negeri Surabaya Jalan Ketintang, Surabaya 60231, Indonesia *noridacanda[at]unesa.ac.id</p> <p>b)Economic Of Education, Economic Faculty Universitas Negeri Surabaya</p>		

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Abstract

The condition of Indonesias human resources (HR) is still classified as low quality so that the business and industry face difficulties in recruiting quality human resources in a fast time. The system planning used that has been prepared by higher education is expected to achieve the desired goals. thousands of college graduates are the main problem when the 4.0 industry has to use the workforce using a machine (digitization) in the production process, so that college graduates will become a problem that must be sought concrete solutions. Therefore, universities are expected to be able to face the industrial revolution 4.0 as an opportunity or threat to college graduates. Data literacy is needed by college graduates to improve skills in processing and analyzing big data for the benefit of improving public and business services. Technology literacy shows the ability to utilize digital technology to process data and information. While human literacy must be mastered because it shows elements of soft skill or individual character development to be able to collaborate, adapt and be wise.

Keywords: higher education, working of the world and industrial revolution 4th

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43	ABS-27	Education of Office Administration
<p>Portfolio-Based Module as an Assessment Alternative For Achieving Outcome Based Education at Study Program of Office Administration Education <i>Meylia Elizabeth Ranu</i> Universitas Negeri Surabaya</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>Recently a lot has been discussed about outcome based learning curriculum to form graduates with standard competency qualifications. Students do not only graduate with a high GPA, but whether they are able to use knowledge, skills while pursuing higher education to solve the problem of their field of study. Of course this cannot be seen only from the value of the test results, but must be continuously seen in every lesson. The trend</p>		

to realize an assessment that is in accordance with the objectives of the assessment that is to reflect authentic competence continues to be carried out by the government and educators. One alternative form of research to realize outcome based education is portfolio assessment. Through student portfolios, we can assess their knowledge, skills, and competencies while taking the courses they are taught. The portfolio assessment method provides an alternative to a more concrete, actual, and most importantly authentic assessment. Thus the demand for outcome based education curriculum requires that knowledge, skills and competencies of students can be assessed can be achieved by portfolio assessment methods. One alternative assessment and learning is the preparation of a portfolio-based model. The preparation of the module is an effort to realize student-centered learning. More broadly, the competencies that are expected to be in accordance with learning outcomes will be in accordance with the needs of the workforce. A portfolio is an assessment activity carried out using evidence of learning outcomes that are relevant to the competency of the skills being studied. This study uses Research and Development (R n D) which uses 4 stages according to S.Thiagarajan, the first step is define, design, develop, and the last step is dissemination. (Trianto, 2007; 189). The development of the 4D model was chosen by researchers because it was in accordance with the stages needed in the module development process. Modules are considered feasible after being validated involving expert material, language, and graphics. The results from the application of student portfolio-based modules show a positive response through independence in learning, besides mastering the competencies of students can be assessed authentically. Through the portfolio in each competency can be used as a basis for student outcome based education assessment according to the field of study, which is in accordance with the outcome based education curriculum requirements that each competency must be assessed.

Keywords: alternative assessment; module based portfolio; outcome based learning; portfolio assessment method

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44	ABS-29	Education of Office Administration
<p>Determinants of Employee Performance Based on Remuneration <i>Amir Mahmud, S.Pd, M.Si Nanik Sri Utaminingsih, SE. M.Si, Akt</i></p> <p>Universitas Negeri Semarang</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Employee performance is an indicator of an employees career success assessment. For employer, the factors forming employee performance are the main factors in any decision making related to reward giving. Semarang State University uses a remuneration system as a form of reward that is expected to improve service performance and fulfill a sense of justice. This research aims to obtain empirical evidence of the influence of gender, tenure, class, functional hierarchy and remuneration on lecturer performance</p>		

The research population used was all lecturers who did not have additional tasks at Unnes.. Samples were obtained by purposive sampling method. The categories used are active teaching lecturers for 2 semesters in 2017 and PNS. Sample was obtained as many as 552 lecturers from population 683. Data analysis used multiple regression. Independent variables is gender, tenure, class, functional hierarchy and remuneration. Dependent variables is performance.

This study develops 6 hypotheses, each of which shows partial effects between variables.

The test results show that of all the predictor variables, there are 3 variables that affect employee performance is tenure, total remuneration and grade. They have probability < 0,005. For gender and class have significance of 0.934 and 0.094 so that these two variables have no effect on performance. Whereas for functional hierarchy has the probability value <0.005 but has a negative coefficient, thus indicating no influence.

The conclusions of this study indicate that the dominant factors that influence the performance of lecturers without additional assignments at Unnes are remuneration, functional hierarchy and tenure.

Keywords: Performance, Remuneration, Tenure, Functional Hierarchy

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45	ABS-86	Education of Office Administration
<p>THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND SCHOOL CULTURE THROUGH SELF-EFFICATION ON LEARNING OUTCOMES</p> <p><i>Ely Rizky Amaliyah, Heri Pratikto, Madziatul Churiyah, Andi Basuki, Buyung Adi Dharma</i></p> <p>Jurusan Manajemen Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Negeri Malang</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to explain the position of the variables studied and the relationship between family environment variables, school culture, self efficacy and student learning outcomes. This research is a type of quantitative research with explanatory descriptive research. The sampling technique is proportionate stratified random sampling, the study sample consisted of 114 students. Data analysis in this research use by path analysis. The results of path analysis in this study indicate that there are positive and significant effect of family environment on self efficacy, there are positive and significant effect of school culture on self efficacy, there are positive and significant direct effect between family environment to learning outcomes, there is no direct effect between variables school culture on learning outcomes, there is a direct positive and significant effect between the self efficacy of learning outcomes, there is an indirect effect between the family environment on learning outcomes through student self efficacy, and there is an indirect effect between school culture on learning outcomes through student self efficacy .</p> <p>Keywords: family environment, school culture, self efficacy and learning outcomes</p>		

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46	ABS-89	Education of Office Administration
<p>Effect of Self Efficacy, Learning Continuity, Learning Independence, and Internet Utilization on the Learning Outcomes</p> <p><i>Irani Ayu Amalia, Gatot Isnani, Djoko Dwi Kusumodjanto, Dyah Ayu Mentari, Aniek Indrawati</i></p> <p>Jurusan Manajemen, Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Negeri Malang</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to determine the following points: (1) description of self-efficacy, learning continuity, learning independence, and internet utilization; (2) the effect of self-efficacy, learning continuity, learning independence, and partial internet utilization of learners learning outcomes; (3) dominant influence of self-efficacy, learning continuity, learning independence, internet utilization of learning outcomes of learners. The population in this study are the tenth, eleventh and twelfth grade students of Administration at SMK Muhammadiyah 7 Gondanglegi Malang Regency which consist of 135 learners. Based on the Issac and Michael formula, it obtained a sample of 100 learners. The sampling technique uses proportionate random sampling. The method used descriptive analysis and multiple linier regression analysis. The result of the analysis show that: (1) self-efficacy is in good rank, learning continuity is in good rank, learning independence is in good rank, utilization of the internet is in good dimensions and, learning outcomes of learners is in good classification. (2) there is no positive and significant influence between the self-efficacy of learners learning outcomes, there is no positive and significant correlation between the learning continuity and learning outcomes, there is no positive and significant influence between the independence of learning on learning outcomes, there is no positive and significant influence between the use of internet to learning outcomes. (3) there is no variable of self-efficacy, learning continuity, learning independence, internet utilization which is dominant toward learning outcomes.</p> <p>Keywords: self-efficacy, learning continuity, learning independence, internet utilization, learning outcomes.</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Gatot Isnani)</p>		

47	ABS-1	Entrepreneurship
<p>Financial Literacy: Empirical Study from Small Medium Enterprises in Sidoarjo, East Java</p>		

Jaka Nugraha, Bambang Suratman, Siti Sri Wulandari, Triesninda Pahlevi, Mauren Gita Miranti

Universitas Negeri Surabaya

Abstract

BACKGROUND : One of the most important factors on the financial decision-making is financial literacy which is become the main topic in this study. The research purpose on this research is to measure financial literacy on Small Medium Enterprises perspective. In addition, this study was conducted to proven the differences financial literacy based on demographic factors (gender, ages, SMEs ages)

MATERIALS AND METHODS : the subject of this study are Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Sidoarjo Regency, East Java Indonesia. The financial literacy was measured by basic knowledge of financial literacy, credit management, investment management, and risk management. Independent T-test analysis and analysis of variance (Anova) has been conducted to this research

RESULTS : this study found that there is no differences among financial literacy on education levels, demographic factors (gender, age, SMEs ages)

CONCLUSION : There is no difference in the level of financial literacy based on educational level. Gender, age of manager and business ages could not distinguishing factor in financial literacy. The results stated that educational level, gender, age of managers and business ages does not affect financial literacy.

Keywords: demographic factors, financial literacy, small medium enterprises

[PermaLink](#) | [Plain Format](#) | [Corresponding Author \(JAKA NUGRAHA\)](#)

48	ABS-30	Entrepreneurship
<p>Implementing PATRIOT As an Integrated Model of Instruction to Rebuild the Culture of Entrepreneurship in Higher Education <i>Naswan Suharsono (a*), M. Rudi Irwansyah (b)</i></p> <p>a) Faculty of Economic, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Jalan Udayana No. 11 Singaraja - Bali, 81116 naswan.suharsono[at]undiksha.ac.id</p> <p>b) Faculty of Economic Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Jalan Udayana No. 11 Singaraja - Bali, 81116 rudi.irwansyah[at]undiksha.ac.id</p>		
Abstract		

This research was aimed to find an instructional technology program of Entrepreneurship from theory to practice. Those integrated event was showed through mastering theoretical knowledge acquisition, and then applied in the business firms, and completed by action. The research activities starts from prototyping four instructional packet programs based on the PATRIOT model of instruction, and then offered to students through integrated instruction to increase abilities to conduct the Totally Entrepreneurship actions (Entrepreneurs) in the fields. Instruments of this research were the learning materials of entrepreneurship, operational procedures standard the field work practice, field study practice, and field actions at the end program. That prototype was designed and empirical surveyed to the research subject of 110 university students, faculty staffs, and owners of the small business in the field. Research finding showed that in general, the entrepreneurship program has been running, but it is still need to improve to match theoretical viewpoints to practical actions. The weakness of this program was in how to coordinate learning activities among students, teachers and field workers. The other problems were about how to standardized operational procedures, readiness of the students to come to the field, and internal barriers of the firms.

Keywords: entrepreneurship; culture of business; integrated model; higher education

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49	ABS-33	Entrepreneurship
<p>Eco-entrepreneurship study in improving competitive human resources: A survey in students in Jakarta, Semarang, and Malang <i>M. Yasser Arafat, Suherman, Agung Dharmawan Buchdadi</i> Universitas Negeri Jakarta</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>This research aims to examine the entrepreneurial behaviour of students and to investigate whether the level of innovation moderates the relationship of environmental concern and entrepreneur behaviour of students. The samples are the students from Jakarta, Semarang, and Malang totaling 742 data. The findings show that the level of entrepreneur behaviour is still in low level. Students are also less concern on environment issues and have low level of innovation. The model could not found the moderation effect of level of innovation variables</p> <p>Keywords: entrepreneurship, eco-entrepreneurship, level of innovation</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Agung Dharmawan Buchdadi)</p>		

50	ABS-34	Entrepreneurship
<p>THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PART-TIME VERSUS FULL-TIME ENTREPRENEURIAL WOMAN: MOTIVATION, PERSONALITY AND ENVIRONMENT FACTORS <i>Sri Setyo Iriani; Sanaji; Dian Anita Nuswantara</i> Universitas Negeri Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The development of the number of entrepreneurs shows an increase over the past 3 years reaching 3.7% at the end of 2017. Among women, this profession is not even just a side job but has become a main job. This study tries to identify whether there are differences in the influence of motivation, environment and personality between full-time and part-time entrepreneurial women. A quantitative research approach with a descriptive-conclusive research design was chosen to find answers to research questions. Using non-probability sampling techniques, a sample of 58 people consisting of 28 full-time entrepreneurial women and 30 part-time self-employed women were obtained. Research instruments in the form of questionnaires were distributed through the web and the results were analyzed in stages, namely: First, a regression analysis between motivation, environment, and personality variables on entrepreneurial decisions made at the womens part-time and full-time entrepreneurship, secondly, different tests were conducted to find out whether or not there is a difference in the influence of motivation, environment and personality variables between part-time and full-time entrepreneurial women.</p> <p>The results of the study show that variables that influence entrepreneurial decisions for full-time entrepreneurial women are motivational variables from the self concept dimension but part-time entrepreneurial women are self efficacy and internal locus of control dimensions. The results of the different test analysis showed that there was no difference in the effect of motivation, environment and personality variables on entrepreneurial decisions between part-time and full-time entrepreneurial women.</p> <p>Keywords: entrepreneurial woman; motivation; personality; environment</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (dian anita nuswantara)</p>		

51	ABS-14	Environmental Accounting
<p>THE INFLUENCE OF GREEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND STAKEHOLDER PRESSURE ON BUSINESS PERFORMANCE THROUGH SUSTAINABILITY REPORT ON EMKM IN EAST JAVA <i>Hariyati, Mariana</i> Universitas Negeri Surabaya</p>		

Abstract

This study examines the relationship between green entrepreneurship and stakeholder pressure on business performance mediated by sustainability report. Hypothesis in this research is green entrepreneurship and stakeholder pressure on business performance mediated by sustainability report. This research is a quantitative research on explanation level. The population in this study are all manufacturing companies located in East Java. There are 398 companies. Data were collected through questionnaires. There are 135 questionnaires or 34% returned and processed more or more marine or 34%. The analyst unit in this study is a business unit. Respondents in this study are business unit managers at manufacturing companies in East Java. The results show that the sustainability report does not mediate the relationship between green entrepreneurship and business performance. Similarly, sustainability reports do not mediate the relationship between stakeholder pressure and business performance. The results of this study also have important implications for the management of manufacturing companies. They have not realized the importance of sustainability reports.

Keywords: green entrepreneurship, stakeholder pressure, business performance, mediation, sustainability report

[PermaLink](#) | [Plain Format](#) | [Corresponding Author \(Hariyati Hariyati\)](#)

52	ABS-16	Environmental Accounting
<p>Customers Income: Exploring Customer Willingness to Pay Towards Green-Rated Hotels</p> <p><i>Priskila Adiasih, Agnes C. Budiarmo, Christine N. Sulangi, Erlita Valerin</i></p> <p>Petra Christian University</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>At present, environmental issues attract the attention of academics, business communities, and governments in Indonesia. It is considered to be one of requirements for sustainable development. The research studied the impact of customers belief, customers reasonable objective, customers income, and hotels obligation on the green rated hotels customer willingness to pay. The selected green hotel in Surabaya, Indonesia are J.W. Marriot, Sheraton, and Mercure. To test the proposed model empirically, personal surveys of hotel customers were conducted in Surabaya, Indonesia using a structured questionnaire. A structural equations model was developed to test the research hypothesis. The findings show that customers belief and hotels obligation has positive direct effects on willingness to pay. But income and reasonable & objective turns out to have a negative relationship to willingness to pay. At the same time, they reveal that customers income become a moderating variable of belief and hotels obligation to willingness to pay.</p>		

Keywords: Green rated hotels, willingness to pay, customers income, customers belief, hotels obligation

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53	ABS-18	Environmental Accounting
<p align="center">Asymmetry and Governance of Corporate Social Responsible Disclosure in Indonesia <i>Priskila Adiasih, Vania Lianawati</i> Petra Christian University</p>		
<p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this research is to find the influence of financial leverage, earnings management (modified Jones model), woman in board (percentage) and size of the board to environmental, social and governance disclosure (ESG). The ESG disclosure used in this research are from Bloomberg database for the period of 5 years from 2012 to 2016. The method analysis used in this study is double linear regression and the data processed using Gretl software. The results show that the financial leverage, earning management and woman in board (percentage) influence negatively to ESG disclosure and size of the board influence positively to ESG disclosure. This research limitations is the sample of companies is based on Bloomberg ESG disclosure database. Yet this study extends previous studies with the inclusion of ESG disclosure in Indonesia.</p> <p>Keywords: Corporate Governance, Disclosure, ESG, Bloomberg</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Vania Lianawati)</p>		

54	ABS-25	Environmental Accounting
<p align="center">Stakeholders Power, Environmental Performance and Financial Performance <i>Juniarti, Lianny Alandi, Jessica Mianto, Veny Yuana</i> Petra Christian University</p>		
<p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>BACKGROUND : Unlike prior study that has concerned more with the ex-post effect of good environmental performance on the financial performance, this paper address the role of stakeholders power in driving managers to achieve a good environmental performance).</p>		

This study aims to explore the stakeholders power behind the loyalty of management to achieve their best environmental performance and the financial benefit of having good environmental performance.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: This research adopts Ullmanns three-dimensional framework (1985) to explain stakeholder power. It was represented by shareholder power, creditor power, and government power. Companies that consistently follow PROPER in 2010-2017, listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and have the necessary data for research are selected as the research sample. The sample that met the criteria over the years 2010-2017 were 472 observations; however, after removing some of the missing values, the remaining data is 266 observations. This study includes several control variables that proved as the determinant of the company performance. The control variables consist of firm size, level of competitiveness and firm age.

RESULTS : We proposed two hypothesis in this study; the first is stakeholder power has a positive association with the environmental performance. The results support for the two proxies of stakeholder power, that is shareholder power and government power, each significant at < 0.01 , while creditor power does not verify. However, creditor power still has a positive coefficient though it is not statistically significant. The first model of hypothesis 2 is also supported, in which PROPER statistically significant at < 0.01 . The higher the environmental performance, the better the financial performance. The result confirms that there is a significant contribution of the environmental performance to the financial performance. The second model of hypothesis 2 proves the opposite, where the stakeholder power has a negative effect on the firm performance.

CONCLUSION : This study finds that stakeholder power especially shareholders power and government power successfully encourages management to care about the environmental problems. This study also finds that good environmental performance significantly affect firm performance

Keywords: environmental; financial; performance, stakeholders power

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55	ABS-5	Financial Accounting
<p align="center">Turnaround Strategy Of Financial Distress Company <i>Lintang Venusita, Mike Nur Wijayanti</i> Universitas Negeri Surabaya</p>		
<p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this paper is to examine financial distressed companies in Indonesia and their restructuring strategies. The strategies we observed are merger & acquisition, CEO turnover and employee lay-off. This research tries to identify the difference of abnormal</p>		

return and average abnormal return before and after the strategies announce. This research uses event study and market model method. Through purposive sampling, 30 companies categorized as financial distress using discriminant altman z-score in the period of 2009-2011 and 14 events were identified as turnaround strategies in the period of 2012-2017 as the sample. The observation periods are ten days prior to, one day during, and ten days following the strategies announcement. The data were collected through documentation. The research variables are abnormal return assessed using One Sample t-test and average abnormal return assessed using Paired Samples t-test. It found out there are 3 events of merger and acquisitions, 5 events of CEO turnover, and 6 events of employee lay-off. The result shows that there are positive significant difference abnormal return in the merger and acquisition announcement. It means that market react positively for merger and acquisition announcement. For CEO turnover and employee lay-off there are no significant difference abnormal return. Market react positively towards CEO turnover and negatively towards employee lay-off but not significant. The second result shows that there are no significant differences in the average abnormal return of stock before and after merger & acquisition, CEO turnover and employee lay-off. In the previous research, investors tend to react to information that provides benefits because it could bring them a high return, the differences with this research is that the result gives investors more insight into the strategies chosen by companies that suffer from financial distress where the strategy has the possibility of not being able to bring information that provides benefits for investors. Furthermore, this research contributes to the existing literature by adding new evidence from developing countries such as Indonesia which can help any investor to understand more information about the company before deciding to invest.

Keywords: Turnaround strategy, financial distress, abnormal return

[PermaLink](#) | [Plain Format](#) | [Corresponding Author \(Mike Nur Wijayanti\)](#)

56	ABS-22	Financial Accounting
<p>Earnings Quality: The Association of Board Diversity, Executive Compensation, Debt Covenant, and Investment Opportunity Sets</p> <p><i>Siti Auliyanti Nurbach, S.E (a*), Unggul Purwohedhi, S.E, M. Si, Ph. D (b) and Dwi Handarini, S. Pd, M. Ak (b)</i></p> <p>a) Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Jakarta Jalan Rawamangun Muka RT.11/RW.14, Rawamangun, Jakarta 13220, Indonesia *auliyanti.nurbach[at]gmail.com</p> <p>b) Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Jakarta Jalan Rawamangun Muka RT.11/RW.14, Rawamangun, Jakarta 13220, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Abstract: Reliability of companys financial statement particularly earnings information important for stakeholders. According to agency theory, there is a difference of interest between the company and stakeholder. Earnings quality is the answer to see it and</p>		

accomplish that problem. This research investigates the influence of board diversity, executive compensation, debt covenant, and investment opportunity sets on earnings quality. Data were taken from manufacturing industry companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and selected 325 observations from 2012 to 2016. This research found that board diversity and debt covenant have positive association with earnings quality. Its explained the presence of board diversity and debt covenant level can give positive earnings quality in manufacturing industry. While, board diversity is not well regulated in Indonesia. Investment opportunity sets has negative association with earnings quality. The negative association means that investor not knowing and tricked because management apparently do earnings management. While, executive compensation has no proven effect on earnings quality. Money is not the main purpose for top level in company, in the same manner as Mashlows hierarchy of needs theory that top level in company focus on self actualization.

Keywords: Board diversity; Debt covenant; Earnings quality; Executive compensation; Investment opportunity sets

[PermaLink](#) | [Plain Format](#) | [Corresponding Author \(Siti Auliyanti Nurbach\)](#)

57	ABS-37	Financial Accounting
<p>Financial Ratios and Financial Distress, An Empirical Study On Manufacturing Companies Listed In Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2011-2015 <i>Efni Cerya (a*), Gilda Prima Zola (b)</i></p> <p>a) Economic Education Department, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Padang Jalan Prof. Dr. Hamka, Kampus UNP Air Tawar, Padang Indonesia *efnicerya[at]fe.unp.ac.id</p> <p>b) freelance reseacher, Lampung - Indonesia gilda.pima[at]yahoo.co.id</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of financial ratios to predict probability financial distress in the company. The ratios analysed are the indicators of liquidity, solvability, activity, and profitability. The population was all manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2011-2015. Samples were chosen by using the purposive sampling method. There were 61 companies chosen as the samples of this study. 305 data were obtained in the observation. The criteria of the financial distress were measured by using the z-score. Meanwhile, the statistic analysis used was the panel regression. The results of this study show that the ratios of liquidity (current ratio), solvability (debt ratio), activity (total asset turnover), and profitability (net profit margin) significantly contribute to predict the financial distress in the company.</p> <p>Keywords: financial ratios, financial distress, manufacturing companies</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Efni Cerya)</p>		

58	ABS-51	Financial Accounting
<p align="center">The Accuracy of Financial Distress Prediction Models <i>Mia Indriyanti</i> State University of Surabaya</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Every company has the potential to go bankrupt. Bankruptcy begins with a condition of financial distress. A reliable and accurate models prediction are needed as the early warning system to anticipate financial distress. This research aims to find predictor model of financial distress which are the most accurate in predicting the condition of financial distress at technology companies.</p> <p>The population of this research is the technology companies that listed on the Worlds 25 Biggest Tech Companies in 2015- 2016 Forbes version. Total sample of this research is 30 technology company. The data in this research is totaled 60 annual reports. Determination of the accuracy level based on the calculation of the correct number of prediction divided by the total data and multiplied by one hundred percent. This study compares seven predictors model of financial distress. The result find if Grover as the most accurate model in predicting financial condition after the year predict. Grover model has an accuracy rate of 96,6%.</p> <p>Keywords: Financial Distress; Bankruptcy; Model Prediction; Accuracy</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Mia Indriyanti)</p>		

59	ABS-53	Financial Accounting
<p align="center">Value Relevance of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Public Companies in ASEAN Countries <i>Dwi Narullia, Imam Subekti, Nurul Azizah, Fitri Purnamasari</i> Universitas Negeri Malang, Universitas Brawijaya, Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to examine the value relevance of corporate social responsibility (CSR) information for measuring the companys value. The sample used in this study is the companies included in the ASEAN Stars. The results show that accounting information, earnings, book value of equity, and operating cash flow are the relevant informations. CSR information is relevant information because it can increase the value relevance of cash flow</p>		

information, but is not able to increase the value relevance of earnings and book value information. CSR information is relevant, but its value relevance is not consistent. This indicates that the quality of CSR reports is still lacking and needs to be improved so that the relevance of its information value becomes greater and consistent. The results also indicate that the presence of book value and the cash flow information resulting a decline in the value relevance of earnings information. Despite of the declining on value relevance, the earnings information show the most consistent value relevance in all countries, which means that the earnings information is still the most relevant information for measuring the company's value.

Keywords: value relevance, CSR, profits, book value of equity, operating cash flow

[PermaLink](#) | [Plain Format](#) | [Corresponding Author \(Dwi Narullia\)](#)

60	ABS-58	Financial Accounting
<p align="center">Sustainability Reporting Assurance: The Involvement of stakeholder <i>Novi Khoiriawati, Eti Putranti</i></p> <p align="center">Politeknik Kediri</p> <p align="center">novi_khoiriawati[at]ymail.com etiputranti[at]gmail.com</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>In recent years, there has been a significantly increasing in sustainability reporting in Indonesia. In 2005, there was only one company that issued a sustainability reporting then, in 2012 there were forty companies. This study aims to understand whether stakeholders have significantly consulted and involved in preparation of sustainability reporting as international literature.</p> <p>This study used an explanatory analysis that it is possible to repeat and taken valid conclusions. Data collection is carried out by providing a number of assurance questions related to sustainability reporting and providing scores in accordance with the guidelines for Sustainability Reporting issued by the Global Initiative reporting (GRI). The questions regarding sustainability reporting assurance are developed into 12 questions which include professional opinion expressed by the assurance provider, intrinsic coherence of the assurance statement, Assurances cooperation with third parties, role of stakeholders in the assurance process. This study also uses the content analysis approach to verify question instruments including evaluating the score and quality of stakeholder assurance. The population used is non-financial companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and publishes sustainability reports for the 2015-2017 period. By using purposive sampling technique, there are obtained 50 samples.</p> <p>The study show that stakeholders are increasingly entering all stages of the sustainability reporting assurance process. The study also show that there is a tendency for assurors to</p>		

involve stakeholders, even though there are obstacles that prevent stakeholders from being involved in it. There is an increase in the interest of assurance providers and companies towards the challenges of assurance from stakeholders. There are indications that companies are more likely to involve external stakeholders in providing sustainability reporting assurance. Stakeholder involvement is currently limited to internal stakeholders. This shows that the company actually intends to gradually develop and involve external stakeholders. The company strives to involve all stakeholders and prioritize to involve internal stakeholders that are easy to reach.

Keywords: Assurance, Sustainability reporting, Global Reporting Initiative, Stakeholder

[PermaLink](#) | [Plain Format](#) | [Corresponding Author \(Novi Khoiriawati\)](#)

61	ABS-68	Financial Accounting
<p>THE SIGNIFICANT IMPACT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT VALUE-BASED MANAGEMENT AT HOTELS IN BALI <i>I Putu Gede Diatmika, Gede Adi Yuniarta</i> Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Bali is very dependent on the tourism industry. Many entities rely on business from tourism industry including large hotels owned by foreign investors. The existence of hotels in Bali has a huge effect on economic growth. During this time the hotel performance is more be measured based on financial ratios. This financial ratio is very dependent on the method or accounting treatment which used in compose the companys financial report. The things that caused the companys performance to look good and improved, even though it could not have increased and even decreased. Performance measures are needed which it more be emphasize value or value-based management. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of financial performance assessment with Value-Based Management at hotels in Bali, especially towards: (1) the enhancement number of room occupancy rates, (2) the enhancement of profits, (3) the enhancement of confidence of creditors, and (4) the enhancement of confidence of investor and potential investor. The choice of hotels is based on the following considerations: (1) the extent of business carried out, (2) foreign ownership, and (3) the responsibility of foreign investor towards the preservation of Bali. Determination of the sample using purposive sampling method. The testing of effect of value-based management is tested by multiple linear regression. The results of the study prove that Value Based Management has a significant influence on: (1) the enhancement number of room occupancy rates, (2) the enhancement of profits, (3) the enhancement of confidence of creditors, and (4) the enhancement of confidence of investor and potential investor.</p> <p>Keywords: Financial Performance, Value-Based Management, Hotel</p>		

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62	ABS-78	Financial Accounting
<p>SMEs FINANCIAL REPORT: BETWEEN QUALITY AND ACCESS TO BANK CREDIT <i>Andi Iswoyo, Yuli Ermawati, Alfi Nugroho</i></p> <p>Universitas Wijaya Putra</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: Indonesia Bank noted that only 22% of SMEs has access to bank credits and one of the main obstacles that they do not have a good financial administration and management system. The aim of this study is to determine the perception and understanding of SMEs in compiling financial report in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards for SMEs to facilitate in obtaining capital from the banks so as improving the competitiveness of SMEs.</p> <p>Materials and Methods: The data is obtained from the perception SMEs owners in some cities at East Java Indonesia, using survey as primary data. Data analysis was using Partial Least Square to test the confirmatory factor analysis and T-test to test to determine the effect between variables and use interviews to strengthen the results of the study.</p> <p>Results: The test results show that the entire outer loading construct indicator has a loading value more than 0.5, thus meeting convergent validity. The discriminant validity result shows that the root square value of AVE is greater than 0.5. It is reliable because composite reliability values are above 0.7. For the inner models of Q-Square is greater than 0. It can be interpreted that the latent predictor and the model can be estimated to be estimated. The results of the t-test show that the level and background of education, age and size of the company influence the perception of SMEs about the importance of financial report. Information and socialization about financial report affect the perception and understanding of SMEs indicated by the T-test value of 23,725. Company age and size, credit terms and collateral credit have a significant effect on bank credit, but the quality of financial statements has no effect on bank credit as indicated by the T-test of 0.291 because financial reports are generated by SMEs have not been tested and have not been able to reflect the real reality of SMEs.</p> <p>Conclusion: The implementation of financial accounting standards for SMEs is still not felt by SMEs, hampered due to the low perception and understanding of SMEs towards the prevailing accounting standards so that socialization is needed. The banking sector must provide learning to SMEs about the terms of credit provision through quality financial reports.</p> <p>Keywords: Financial accounting standard for SMEs, financial reporting, perception, access to bank credit</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Andi Iswoyo)</p>		

63	ABS-87	Financial Accounting
<p align="center">CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURE OF SHARIA BANKS IN INDONESIA</p> <p align="center"><i>Alwan Sri Kustono; Ardhya Yudistira Adi Nanggala</i></p> <p align="center">University of Jember</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Keywords:</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Alwan Sri Kustono)</p>		

64	ABS-43	Financial management
<p align="center">Supply Chain Management Model to Improve the Competitiveness of SMEs in the ASEAN Economic Community Era 2015 - 2025 in Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency, Indonesia</p> <p align="center"><i>Fitriaty</i></p> <p align="center">Universitas Jambi</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Creative Industry is the one of the economic sectors that is able to contribute directly to employment and increase household income. The Problem is creative industries are often difficult to grow and are good and have competitiveness even though they have good potential that is supported by the available raw materials which are the result of the natural resources of the local area. Therefore the aim of this research is to formulate a model and strategy for Increasing the Competitiveness of UMKM in Creative Industries through Supply Chain Management in Facing the Era of the ASEAN Economic Community (MEA) 2015-2025 in Tanjung Jabung Barat District. The applying Supply Chain model is a new way of efforts in integrating business processes. The problem is that business agents and distributors must be able to support the business performance of SMEs.</p> <p>The purpose of this research are: 1. Produce maps and dynamics and characteristics of creative industries in Tanjung Jabung Barat District. 1. Descriptions of the position of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Tanjung Jabung Barat District.2. Knowing the obstacles and opportunities faced by UMKM in Tanjung Jabung Barat to improve competitiveness. 3. SMEs strategies and provide options or recommendations to improve the competitiveness of Creative Industry MSMEs. 4. Business model for MSMEs in improving the competitiveness of MSMEs in Tanjung Jabung Barat District and finding solutions to overcome the obstacles faced by MSMEs. 5. SMEs Supply Chain Management. This Supply Chain model is not based on certain considerations. The analysis used is the Process</p>		

Hierarchy Analysis Method (AHP). The results of this study indicate that the Supply Chain Goodness of Fit Model is a model of raw material supply and without agents as well as direct sales and a good partnership with distributors with payment regulations in cash and on schedule.

Keywords: Strategy; Competitiveness; SMEs; Supply Chain

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65	ABS-45	Financial management
<p align="center">Financial Literacy Of Young Entrepreneurs: Study On University Based On Entrepreneurship Education <i>Wirawan ED Radianto, Tommy Christian Efrata, Liliana Dewi</i></p> <p align="center">Accounting Department Universitas Ciputra Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to examine the level of financial literacy of young entrepreneurs. Young entrepreneurs in this study are active college students who take entrepreneurship education so that they have a real business. The novelty of this research lies in the research respondents, namely young entrepreneurs. The method of this research is comparative descriptive. There are two steps in this study, namely investigating the level of financial literacy and then examines whether there are differences in the level of financial literacy between male and female entrepreneurs. This study used survey method. The level of financial literacy uses the concept of Chen & Volpe (1998) while the different test uses the Mann-Whitney test. The results showed that the level of young entrepreneurial literacy was included in the medium category. The highest aspect of financial literacy is insurance and the lowest is investment. There is no difference in the level of financial literacy between young men and women entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Keywords: Financial Literacy; Young Entrepreneurs; Gender</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Wirawan ED Radianto)</p>		

66	ABS-77	Financial management
<p align="center">Access to Formal Credit of Indonesian SME: Study of SMEs in Sidoarjo <i>R.A. Sista Paramita</i></p>		

Abstract

Keywords: Accessibility, Formal credit, Small Medium Enterprise (SME).

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67	ABS-82	Financial management
<p>The Determinants Of Capital Structure in Manufacturing Companies listed on The Indonesia Stock Exchange With The Firms Size as A Moderating Variables <i>Yolandafitri Zulvia, Muthia Roza Linda</i> Universitas Negeri Padang</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Factors that influence the determination of capital structure have been debated among financial management researchers. This debate is caused by different research result about the determination of capital structure. The capital structure is a financing mix of short-term debt, long-term debt and equity. This study purposed the determinants of capital structure in Manufacturing Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Asset structure, profitability, growth opportunities, business risk are used as independent variables, capital structure proxied by debt to equity ratio (DER) as dependent variables and firm size as a moderating variable. The population in this study is Manufacturing Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) period 2010-2016, sampling method used purposive sampling and data analysis techniques using panel data regression. The result shows that there is no significant impact of asset structure, profitability and business risk to capital structure. The capital structure is significantly positively affected by the growth opportunities at Manufacturing Companies. Meanwhile, firm size as a moderating variable strengthens the positive and significant relationship between asset structure and capital structure. On the basis of these empirical findings, the determinants of capital structure influenced by the growth of the firms. The firms size strengthens the positive and significant relationship between asset structure and capital structure.</p> <p>Keywords: DER, Tangibility, Profitability, Growth Opportunities, Business Risk, Firm Size</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Yolandafitri Zulvia)</p>		

68	ABS-83	Financial management
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THE CAPITAL BUFFER IN INDONESIA: DO ADJUSTMENT COST AND BUSINESS CYCLE MATTER?

Abel Tasman¹, Halkadri Fitra², Nayang Helmayunita³, Fifka Amelia Susanti⁴

Universitas Negeri Padang¹, Universitas Negeri Padang², Universitas Negeri Padang³, STIE Sumbar Pariaman⁴

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to analyze the influence of adjustment cost and business cycle on the capital buffer of going public banks in Indonesia from 2012 to 2016. The sample selection was based on purposive sampling which resulted in 120 samples. The capital buffer is the dependent variable, and the adjustment cost proxied by the lag of capital buffer (BUFF t-1) and business cycle proxied by GDP growth are the independent variables. The technique of the analysis is multiple regression analysis. The research results show that: 1) the adjustment cost has a positive and significant impact on the capital buffer of going public banks in Indonesia; 2) business cycles has a negative and significant impact on the capital buffer of going public banks in Indonesia.

Keywords: Capital Buffer, Adjustment cost, Business Cycles

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69	ABS-93	Financial management
<h2>THE DETERMINANTS OF DIVIDEND POLICY AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR STOCK PRICES ON MANUFACTURING COMPANIES LISTED ON THE INDONESIAN STOCK EXCHANGE</h2> <p><i>Ramon Arthur Ferry Tumiwa, Nova Christian Mamuaya</i></p> <p>Universitas Negeri Manado</p> <h2>Abstract</h2> <p>This study aims to (1) analyze the determinants of dividend policy, (2) analyze the implications for stock prices. This research is a quantitative research using panel data regression method.</p> <p>The population is all the financial statements of manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian stock exchange. Samples were obtained through purposive sampling method, namely manufacturing companies that distributed dividends according to criteria in 2013-2015, as many as 19 companies.</p> <p>The findings of this study are: (1) company size, profitability (ROA) affect the companys dividend policy negatively and significantly. While leverage (DER) does not significantly affect dividend policy. (2) variable company size, profitability (ROA), and leverage (DER) significantly affect the companys stock price.</p>		

Simultaneously, variable company size, profitability and leverage have a significant effect on dividend policy. And also have a significant effect on the stock price of manufacturing companies listed on the IDX for the period 2013-2015. Managerial implications for companies in determining dividend policy and increasing stock prices, must consider the variables of company size, profitability and leverage.

Keywords: dividend policy, stock price, company size, profitability and leverage

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70	ABS-12	Human Resource Management
<p>Implementation of Corporate Governance through Self Assessment in Increasing Liquidity of East Java Regional Development Bank <i>Eni Wuryani, Durinda Puspasari, Durinta Puspasari</i></p> <p>Accounting Department, faculty of Economics Universitas Negeri Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research analyzes the implementation of corporate governance in increasing liquidity. Corporate governance is measured from the assessment of self assessment conducted by the East Java Development Bank. Implementation of corporate governance based on SEOJK No.32 / SEOJK.04 / 2015, regarding open corporate governance. There are 8 principles of corporate governance implementation. Liquidity is measured by Loan Deposit Ratio, Current Ratio, Cash Ratio, and Quick Ratio. This study uses descriptive analysis. The data used in the financial statements and application of corporate governance in 2017. The results showed that the implementation of corporate governance based on self assessment had good criteria. The level of liquidity shows liquid results. This shows that good corporate governance implementation will increase the level of liquidity.</p> <p>Keywords: Corporate Governance, Liquidity, Loan Deposit Ratio, Current Ratio, Cash Ratio, and Quick Ratio</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Eni Wuryani)</p>		

71	ABS-40	Human Resource Management
<p>Does Organizational Culture Matters In Organizational Change Transformational Leadership And Cynicism About Organizational Change <i>Zainur Rahman, Hafid Kholidi Hadi</i></p>		

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Abstract

Culture being fundamental in the organizational change because the culture becomes a distinguishing feature or characteristic of the organization. In organizational change context, culture is important because differences of organizational culture will affect the difference perception of employee about organizational change. Leaders need to be an example and be a pioneer in the formation of a positive culture within the organization. In this article shows that transformational leadership is able to minimize cynicism about organizational change (CAOC). Transformational leadership is characterized by the ability to become role model which will be followed by all members of the organization. Members behavior of the Organization would be an organizational culture that had an impact on decreasing CAOC.

Keywords: Organizational culture; Transformational leadership; CAOC; Organizational change

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72	ABS-80	Human Resource Management
<p>ANALYSIS OF LECTURER IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT (CASE STUDY ON MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS BRAWIJAYA UNIVERSITY)</p> <p><i>Dr. Christin Susilowati, SE., M.Si. christin@ub.ac.id I Made Adi Suardana Putra, SE Adi.suardana.p@gmail.com</i></p> <p>Departement of Management Economic and Business Faculty Brawijaya University</p>		
<h3>Abstract</h3> <p>The objective of this research is to determine the type of impression management applied by lecturers in Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Brawijaya University. The steps taken by the researcher to meet the research objective are interviewing the lecturers and grouping and analyzing the interview results to identify the type of impression management being used, and to identify its implementation to the students. This research uses descriptive method, which, according to Sugiyono (2013), is defined as a method of data analysis by describing the collected data as it is without the intention of making conclusions that apply publicly or generally. The primary data of this research were obtained from interviews, and the secondary data were obtained from the internet, books, journals, previous researches, and other sources. The result of this research is lecturer with master degree more dominant in ingratiation tactics, lecturer with PhD degree is more dominant in exemplification tactics. In addition, male lecturers are</p>		

more dominant in ingratiation tactics and female lecturers are more dominant in ingratiation and intimidation tactics.

Keywords: Impression Management, Self-Promotion, Ingratiation, Exemplification, Intimidation, Supplication.

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73	ABS-84	Human Resource Management
<p>Self-Efficacy as a Mediation Variable Between Leader Member Exchange And Employee Career Success PT. XY Surabaya <i>Dwiarko Nugrohoseno</i></p> <p>Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Economics Department of Management</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research has two objectives. First is to highlight and analyze the influence of Leader-Member Exchange on career success and second, Self-efficacy on career success at PT XY Surabaya. Data is collected from questionnaires given to employees. The analysis results show that career success mediates between Leader-Member Exchange and Self-efficacy</p> <p>Keywords: Leader-Member Exchange, Self efficacy, Career Success</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (dwiarko nugrohoseno nugroho)</p>		

74	ABS-90	Human Resource Management
<p>RESOURCE IMMOBILITY, STRATEGIC CAPABILITY, AND COMPETITIVE PERFORMANCE OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISE AT INDONESIA: A CONCEPTUAL PAPER <i>Rumaji, Sudrajat Dharmawansyah</i></p> <p>Airlangga University</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The importance of State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) in Indonesian for the economic development and environment sustainability is obvious. However, few studies propose the</p>		

strategic orientation and the capabilities that SOE need to compete in the business performance. Based on a dynamic capability perspective, we propose that SOE competitiveness is determined by their strategic capabilities to value, explore, apply and orchestrate resources. The capabilities has three elements: resource immobility of the firm could explore, internal capabilities of the firm has optimize and institutional and social capital of the firm has maintain. Based on a discussion among Indonesian SOE, this paper reveals a conceptual frameworks that resources immobility, strategic capability have profound the impact on firm competitive performance. This paper implications are presented in the further study

Keywords: Resource Immobility; Strategic Capability; Competitive Performance

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75	ABS-94	Human Resource Management
<p align="center">Determinants of Motivation and Its Implications Toward the Performance of Lecturers at Private Colleges in Manado</p> <p align="center"><i>Dr. Nova Christian Mamuaya, MM dan Dr. Ramon Ferry Tumiwa, MM</i></p> <p align="center">Manado State University (Universitas Negeri Manado)</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Determinants of Motivation and Its Implications Toward the Performance of Lecturers at Private Colleges in Manado</p> <p>Nova Christian Mamuaya, Ramon Ferrry Tumiwa Faculty of Economics, Manado State University Email: novachmamuaya@unima.ac.id</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to find out and analyze the influence of competence, organizational culture, and career development on motivation and the influence of competence, organizational culture, career development, and motivation on the performance of lecturers at private colleges in Manado, both partially and simultaneously. The method used in this study are descriptive and explanatory survey with a sample size of 200 respondents; data collection techniques using a questionnaire instrument with a Likert scale and structural equation modeling analysis technique with the Lisrel 8.80 program. The results showed partially that competency, organizational culture, and career development had positive and significant effect on motivation. Competence, organizational culture, and career development simultaneously have positive and significant effect on motivation. But when viewed partially, it turns out that competence has the most dominant</p>		

influence on motivation. Partially, competency, organizational culture, career development, and motivation have positive and significant effect on lecturer performance. Competence, organizational culture, career development, and motivation simultaneously have positive and significant effect on the performance of lecturers. But when viewed partially, it turns out that career development has the most dominant influence on lecturer performance.

Keywords: competence, organizational culture, career development, motivation, lecturer performance

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76	ABS-99	Human Resource Management
<p>Characteristic of Human Development: Socio-economic Dimension <i>Muhammad Hasan, Thamrin Tahir, Muhammad Imam Ma ruf</i></p> <p>Department of Economics Education Faculty of Economics Universitas Negeri Makassar</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to analyze the impact of economic growth, the percentage of poor people, government spending in education, government spending on health, and the inequality of income distribution to the Human Development Index in Makassar City. This research is quantitative research. The type of data used in this study is secondary data in the form of annual time series starting from 2007-2016 which are quantitative data. Data analysis using multiple linear regression statistical analysis. The findings show that economic growth, the percentage of the poor, government spending in education, government spending on health, and the inequality of income distribution have a significant influence on the Human Development Index in Makassar City.</p> <p>Keywords: Human Development; Socio-economic Dimension</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Muhammad Hasan)</p>		

77	ABS-20	Management Accounting
<p>The Levers of Management Control System in Organisational Life Cycle</p>		

Saarce Elsy Hatane, Lisa Gabrielle, Sarah Febe Angelina

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Abstract

This paper discusses the application of management control system (MCS) in each stage of organisational life cycle (OLC). MCS is described using levers of control from Simon (belief, boundary, interactive control, and diagnostic control). The OLC is discussed using 5 perspectives, which are environment uncertainty, strategic planning, diversification, marketing and distribution and innovation. The questionnaires in the form of Likert scales are distributed to the companies in Jakarta and East Java, and by limited the target respondent in the middle to top level management, 37 limited liability companies become the total samples. The data is examined using Compare Means One-Way Anova. Under environment uncertainty and diversification, the boundary is the greatest control system applied in the revival stage. Belief control system is found to be used in a greater extent in the revival stage of strategic planning, market and distribution, and innovation processes. Interactive control system is used in a greater extent at the revival stage when the companies face the environment uncertainty and develop the strategic planning. This paper provides the insight to managers about type of controls is often used in the OLC stages in order to decide the right MCS in managing the strategy for the company.

Keywords: organisational life cycle, management control system, levers of control

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78	ABS-26	Management Accounting
<p>The Influence of Customer Satisfaction on Financial Performance through Customer Loyalty and Customer Advocacy <i>Josua Tarigan, Saarce Elsy Hatane, Fanny Sutjiono</i></p> <p>Business Accounting Program, Faculty of Economics, Petra Christian University. Jalan Siwalankerto 121-131, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia</p>		
<h3>Abstract</h3> <p>Free trade era makes every companies create and improve their excellence in order to compete with the competitors. Satisfaction and loyalty are powerful keys for the companies to survive as they are parts of non-financial performance. The level of customer advocacy is also a factor for improving the financial performance, because it shows the ability of companies to focus on providing the best services for the customers. The purpose of this research is to determine the impact of customer satisfaction to financial performance through customer loyalty and customer advocacy in various sectors companies in</p>		

Indonesia. The samples are various sectors companies in Indonesia that listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange and its brand is registered in Indonesia Original Brands (IOB) in SWA magazine. The number of companies that meet the criteria are 13 companies with a 4-year research periods, thus 52 firm years are the sample in this study. The analysis technique using Partial Least Square (PLS) approach. The results describe a positive impact of customer satisfaction to customer loyalty, customer advocacy, and financial performance. While customer loyalty and customer advocacy has no impact to financial performance, but customer loyalty has positive impact to customer advocacy.

Keywords: Indonesia original brands, customer satisfaction, customer loyalty, customer advocacy, financial performance.

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79	ABS-70	Management Accounting
<p>Mediating Effect of Financial Performance on Assosiation between Good Corporate Governance and Firm Value <i>Rima Khaira Afiani, Yustrida Bernawati</i> Airlangga University</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>Back Ground : This study aims to determine the effect of good corporate governance that proxied by managerial ownership, institutional ownership, independent commissioner ownership and corporate secretary on firm value with financial performance as a mediating variable in manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for three years (2014- 2016).</p> <p>Method : This study uses a quantitative approach. The method used is purposive sampling. Sampling obtained are 67 companies. GCG that proxied by managerial ownership, institutional ownership, independent commissioner and corporate secretary. The hypothesis in this study were tested using linear regression and path analysis, using $\alpha = 5\%$.</p> <p>Results : The results of this study reveal that not all GCG proxies in the study have significantly influence to the firm value. Institutional ownership has a significant negative influence on firm value and independent commissioners have a significant positive influence on firm value, while managerial ownership, and corporate secretary have no significant influence on firm value. For the influence of GCG on financial performance, only the corporate secretary as a GCG proxy that has a significant positive influence on financial performance, while another GCG proxies, namely managerial ownership, institutional ownership, and independent commissioners have no significant influence on financial performance. Financial performance as a mediating variable has significant positive influence on firm value.</p> <p>Conclusion : Financial performance can mediate the effect of good corporate governance that proxied by corporate secretary on firm value, and it can be concluded that the corporate secretary has an indirect effect on the firm value through financial performance.</p>		

Keywords: Keywords : corporate secretary, financial performance, firm value, good corporate governance, institutional ownership, independent commissioner, managerial ownership.

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80	ABS-9	Marketing
<p>Prokem Brand: Antecedents of Customers Buying Decision on Ayam Neraka <i>Susi Evanita, Okki Trinanda</i></p> <p>Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Negeri Padang</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Brand is created to inspire a good image in the minds of consumers. But lately there is an interesting trend, where a brand was created with a negative connotation, which then we gave term Prokem Brand. Ayam Neraka is one of the famous Prokem Brand in Indonesia. This study aims to analyze the influence of Brand Equity, Promotion, and Reference Groups towards Buying Decision of Ayam Neraka in Padang. The population of this study is all the Ayam Neraka Cafe consumers with a sample size of 60 people. The sampling technique is Accidental, where we distribute questionnaires to consumers which happened to be found during the study. Data analysis using linear regression analysis.</p> <p>Keywords: Prokem Brand, Buying Decision, Brand Equity, Promosi, Group Reference</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Okki Trinanda)</p>		

81	ABS-10	Marketing
<p>Youth Perception Towards Their Traditional Culinary: A Study of Minangkabau Culinary Brand Image <i>Okki Trinanda, Susi Evanita</i></p>		

Abstract

Based on our previous research, we found that young people in West Sumatra have a tendency to choose modern snacks rather than traditional food based on its Brands and Packaging, even though they feel that traditional food was more appropriate to their taste. This study aims to analyze the influence of (1) Brand Perception, (2) Packaging Perception and (3) Product Quality Perception towards Minangkabau culinary Brand Image. The population of this study is all Minangkabau Youth in Padang, Padang Panjang, Payakumbuh, Bukittinggi and Agam, with a sample size of 224 people. The sampling technique is Accidental, where we distribute questionnaires to consumers which happened to be found during the study. Data analysis using linear regression analysis.

Keywords: Brand Image, Brand Perception, Packaging Perception, Product Quality Perception, Minangkabau traditional Culinary

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82	ABS-55	Marketing
<p>Emotional Mindsets of Millennial Consumers in Surabaya on Local Indie Brands Purchase Decision <i>Harti Harti</i></p> <p>Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Surabaya Ketintang No. 2, Surabaya, Indonesia, 60231 harti[at]unesa.ac.id</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>Emotions are the main drivers in the whole process of decision-making. In this online consumption era, many products try to offer experiences that speak to the emotions of customers and facilitate confident purchase decisions, one of which are products from local indie brands. As local indie brands are now popular among the millennial, to help drive sales and loyalty to their products, it is important to know the key emotional drivers and factors in the needs, desires and behaviors of the consumers. This quantitative study that was conducted on 185 millennials in Surabaya, aims to analyze eight different emotional mindsets that influence how millennial consumers make decisions to shop and buy. These eight emotional mindsets include: Know-It-All, Need Validation, Got to be First, Some Fun Want, Avoid Remorse, Decision Anxiety, I am Special, Buy and Be Done. The findings show that, Need Validation is the most significant factor that influence the decision to purchase local indie brand products. This research will help these brands to be able to plan personalized and optimized shopping experiences that resonate with buyers, hence, increase their competitiveness.</p>		

Keywords: emotional mindsets; millennial consumer; local indie brand; purchase decision

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83	ABS-65	Marketing
<p>Healthcare Quality and Justice Quality: Its Effect on Patient Satisfaction in The National Health Insurance Era</p> <p><i>Nugroho Mardi Wibowo (a*), Woro Utari (b), Abdul Muhith (c), Yuyun Widiastuti (d)</i></p> <p>a) Management Department, Universitas Wijaya Putra, Jalan Raya Benowo 1-3, Surabaya 60197, Indonesia</p> <p>b) Management Department, Universitas Wijaya Putra, Jalan Raya Benowo 1-3, Surabaya 60197, Indonesia</p> <p>c) Nursing Department, STIKes Majapahit, Jalan Raya Jabon KM 2, Mojokerto 61364, Indonesia</p> <p>d) Management Department, Universitas Wijaya Putra, Jalan Raya Benowo 1-3, Surabaya 60197, Indonesia</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this article is to explain the model of healthcare quality which consists of interaction, physical environment, outcomes, and justice quality associated with patient satisfaction by considering the patient health condition before and after hospital treatment. The authors aim to examine the effect of healthcare quality (interaction, physical environment, outcome, and justice quality) on patient satisfaction which is moderated by health conditions. Data were collected using a questionnaire with patients or patient families as repondents in three Regional Public Hospital in East Java - Indonesia. The proposed research model consists of six constructs. Four represent healthcare quality: interaction quality (five variables); physical environment quality (four variables); outcome quality (three variables) dan justice quality (six variables). There is also one construct that represents the patient health condition (two variables - health conditions before and after treatment). Finally, there is one construct that represents patient satisfaction (six variables). Testing the hypothesis model of this study used structural equation modeling (SEM) with the WarpPLS approach. The results of SEM analysis with the WarpPLS approach show that the goodness of fit statistics supported the model of healthcare quality-health conditions-patient satisfaction. The results of hypothesis testing found that quality of physical environment, quality of outcomes, quality of justice were proven as constructs that could predict patient satisfaction. Another important finding is the construct of health conditions proved to be a moderator on the effect of justice quality on patient satisfaction.</p>		
<p>Keywords: Healthcare; Health Condition; Patient Satisfaction; East Java; Indonesia</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Nugroho Mardi Wibowo)</p>		

84	ABS-96	Public policy
<p>Contribution And Effectiveness Ease Smoke To Earnings Of Genuiness Area North Province Sulawesi Of The Year 2014-2017 <i>Alzefin Yolandi Roos Mareike Sinolungan</i></p> <p>Faculty Of Economic,Science Economics, Manado State University</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Problems is: 1.How much is big of lease contribution smoke to earnings of genuiness North Sulawesi Province of the year 2014-2017?.2.How is lease effectiveness storey level smoke to earnings of genuiness?. Research method: Quantitative Descriptive. Operationalitation Variable: 1. Contribution lease smoke, 2. Effectiveness smoke taxes lease cigarette.3.Earnings of genuiness North Province. Type data: data direct. Source of Data: Data Primary: passing observation process, direct interview; Data Secondary: line on website journal.Technique data collecting:1.Riset Library, 2.Field Study:a.observation, b.interview,c.documentation. Technique analyze data: Contribution, Analyze Effectiveness Lease Cigarette. Conclusion:1.Evaluation contribution analysis acceptance of lease smoke in provinece North Sulawesi budget 2014-2017 positive increase.2.Level effectiveness lease smoke in Province North Sulawesi is effective,when seen tired effectiveness lease cigarette mean of percentage equal,this show lease smoke in Province North Sulawesi lease smoke and also if diffraction is progressively improved contribution to lease smoke of genuiness area ever greater by more intensifying is collecting.</p> <p>Keywords: Contribution, Effectiveness Lease Cigarette, Earnings of Genuiness Area</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Alzefin Yolandi Roos Mareike Sinolungan)</p>		

85	ABS-64	Public sector accounting
<p>THE ROLE OF GOOD GOVERNMENT GOVERNANCE ON THE INFLUENCE OF E-GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTATION TOWARD LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE <i>Wiwik Supratiwi, Isnalita, and Farandi Angesti Octorizki</i></p> <p>Airlangga University</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Back Ground : The purpose of this research is to examine the role of good government governance on the influence of e-government implementation toward local government performance.</p> <p>Method : This research is designed as quantitative method and uses path analysis with</p>		

SPSS 21 version to test hypothesis. By applying the quota method, this research collects data using a closed questionnaire distributed to 59 Local Government Agencies (Organisasi Perangkat Daerah) of Surabaya City. Variables are measured by using 1-5 Likert scale.

Result : The statistical testing show that good government governance mediates the influence of e-government implementation toward local government performance with p-value less than 5%. This result is supported by the significant influence of e-government implementation on good government governance and also the significant influence of good government governance on local government performance. Sobel test shows a z value of 4.025, that is bigger than 1.96 with a significance level of 5%. It implies that all hypothesis are supported.

Conclusion : This study provides empirical evidence that good corporate governance mediate the influence of e-government implementation toward local government performance. Therefore, Local Government Agencies of Surabaya city should increase the level of government governance in order to enhance its performance.

Keywords: e-government implementation, good government governance, and local government performance

[PermaLink](#) | [Plain Format](#) | [Corresponding Author \(Wiwik Supratiwi\)](#)

86	ABS-71	Public sector accounting
<p>FACTORS AFFECTING QUALITY OF VILLAGE FINANCIAL STATMENT <i>Tri Hesti Utaminingsyas</i></p> <p>Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Negeri Jakarta</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Based on the results of the BPKs examination, several causes of village fund financial statements were found to be unreliable and not qualified. The weakness of the Internal Control System, lack of attention to organizational culture, and failure of the village government apparatus in understanding and applying accounting logic that cause of the quality of village fund financial reports. Therefore, this research was conducted to find empirical evidence about factors that could affect the quality of village fund financial reports.</p> <p>The population in this study were all heads of village financial affairs in Sumedang District, West Java, with a total sample of 161 respondents. The data in this study using primary data, and processed using multiple linear regression analysis.</p> <p>The results showed that the ability of the village financial apparatus in understanding the internal control system (p-value = 0.026) and organizational culture (p-value = 0,000) could affect the quality of village fund financial reports, while human resource</p>		

competencies (p-value = 0.574) does not affect the quality of village fund financial reports. However, when viewed simultaneously it is known that the Quality of the Village Fund Financial Report is influenced by the three independent variables in this study (p-value = 0,000), with the adjusted R2 value of 28.6%. Therefore, further research can add other factors that can affect the quality of village fund financial reports, and use a wider sample.

Keywords: human resource competencies, internal control system, organizational culture, and village fund financial reports.

[PermaLink](#) | [Plain Format](#) | [Corresponding Author \(Tri Hesti Utaminingsyas\)](#)

87	ABS-91	Public sector accounting
<p>Is it stochastic error or strategic manipulation? A Bias in Public Budget <i>Dian Anita Nuswantara, Dianwicakasih Arieftiara, Susi Handayani, Lintang Venusita</i> Universitas Negeri Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Budget plays an important role in Government Spending. There are many empirical research mentioned that government budget characterized by slacks, manipulation, and finally inefficient resources used. This study tries to discover factors may becomes the trigger. Using case study in one local working unit that experienced less efficient and effective budget performance, we investigate the issue. Investigation was done using focus group discussion and deep interview with the main actor. We discover that political intention is more apparent than technical error. Thus we propose that due to achieve some party interest, the budget effectiveness is somewhat unrealistic</p> <p>Keywords: strategic manipulation, local government budget, budget effectiveness</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (dian anita nuswantara)</p>		

88	ABS-46	Rural Development Economics
<p>Is Spiritual Management and Accountability able to improve Village Financial Management for the better? : Case in Sumenep Regency - Indonesia <i>Hafidhah (a), Mohammad Herli (a)</i> a) Departement of Accounting, Economic and Busines Faculty, Wiraraja University *hafidhah[at]wiraraja.ac.id *mohammadherli[at]wiraraja.ac.id</p>		

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of spiritual management and accountability in village financial management. We have confidence that the rampant cases of corruption in village finance in Indonesia, one of which is due to a lack of religious values from the village head. We did this research in Sumenep Regency because Madura represented the religious community in Indonesia, we used the village head and other village officials as respondents and asked them to fill out a questionnaire which we then analysed using regression. The results show that spiritual management and accountability influence the creation of better village financial management. This implies that the higher the values of spirituality and accountability possessed by the village apparatus will improve village financial management towards a better direction. Spiritual values or spiritual values make village officials aware of the importance of good financial management and avoid corruption in village finances. While accountability aspects are essential to apply at each stage of village financial management

Keywords: spiritual management, accountability, village finance

[PermaLink](#) | [Plain Format](#) | [Corresponding Author \(hafidhah Hafidhah\)](#)

89	ABS-39	Sharia accounting
<p>The Role of Waqf in Social Development <i>Rohmawati Kusumaningtias</i> Universitas Negeri Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this paper is to explore waqf in practice by understanding the concept-history-issues of waqf. This study uses secondary data from books, journal, proceedings, and government rules. It found that waqf could be the effective instrument to support social development. Waqf has a social function for poverty alleviation, encourage entrepreneurship, and improve education. For waqf institution, administration and comprehensive rule are significant for their sustainability.</p> <p>Keywords: Waqf, social, development</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Rohmawati Kusumaningtias)</p>		
90	ABS-49	Sharia accounting

The Implementation of Islamic Governance Disclosure: An Empirical Study in Indonesian Islamic Banking

Agus Wahyudin, Ahmad Nurkhin, Fachrurrozie, Satsya Yoga Baswara

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Abstract

There have been several research related to good corporate governance (GCG). This study aims at examining more deeply the implementation of Islamic Governance Disclosure (IGD) in Islamic banks in Indonesia. The research method used is descriptive quantitative research. The research population is Islamic banks in Indonesia. The sampling method is purposive sampling with the criteria of Islamic commercial banks having assets of more than 20 trillion rupiah on December 31, 2017 and their annual reports can be accessed during the observation period. The research sample obtained four Islamic banks, namely Bank Muamalat, Bank Syariah Mandiri, BNI Syariah, and BRI Syariah. The observation period is 3 years, 2015-2017. The writer employed documentation with a checklist tool developed from previous research and regulations in collecting the data. Then, the writer used content analysis in analyzing data. The analysis is used to calculate the index of IGD disclosure and analyze the extent of disclosure. Consisting of three main index such as Shariah Supervisory Board (SSB) disclosure index, SSB report disclosure index, and zakat disclosure index. The results showed that the four Islamic banks had a good IGD index for past three years. The IGD index of BRI Syariah was fluctuating and was the lowest in 2015 and 2017. The IGD index of Bank Syariah Mandiri and BNI Syariah were the highest and most consistent for three consecutive years. The IGD index of Bank Muamalat was consecutively 0.78 in 2015, 0.81 in 2016, and 0.69 in 2017. The IGD index of Bank Syariah Mandiri and BNI Syariah were the same, which was 0.78 in 2015, 0.81 in 2016, and 0.78 in 2017. While the IGD of BRI Syariah was 0.67 in 2015, 0.83 in 2016, and 0.69 in 2017.

Keywords: good corporate governance, Islamic governance disclosure, Sharia supervisory board, Islamic bank

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91	ABS-4	Sharia Economics
REVEALED THE EFFECT OF INFLATION AND EXCHANGE RATE ON THE THIRD PARTY FUND (TPF) DEVELOPMENT IN SYARIAH BANKING <i>Noni Rozaini</i> UNIMED Abstract		

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Keywords: Exchange rate, rate and inflation, Third Party Fund, syariah Banking[PermaLink](#) | [Plain Format](#) | [Corresponding Author \(Noni Rozaini\)](#)

92	ABS-75	Strategic Management
<p>Link and Match Policy Analysis in Increasing The Absorption of The Number of Vocational High Schools in West Java <i>Agus Rahayu, Lili Adi Wibowo, S.Sulastri</i> Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The main mission of Vocational School is to prepare students as prospective workers who have the readiness to enter the workforce. However, not all vocational school graduates can meet the demands of employment according to their specialization. This is because there is a gap between the skills possessed by vocational school graduates and the skills needed in the world of work. In addition to skills, vocational school students have not fully had job readiness, because there are still many graduates who are unemployed. In West Java the Open Unemployment Rate is still dominated by vocational school graduates. The purpose of this study was to analyze the link and match policy developed by the Ministry of Industry as a follow-up to the presidential instruction regarding the development and development of a competency-based vocational school that links and matches with the industry.</p> <p>The method used in this study is qualitative research with data collection techniques through Forum Group Discussion. The sample in this study are people who are considered to know the most about the link and match policy in this case from the Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, Ministry of Manpower, and Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises using purposive sampling technique.</p> <p>The results of the study show that policies related to link and match of vocational schools with industry have so far been socialized to relevant government agencies, vocational and industrial schools. The Ministry of Industry has also conducted cross checks for curricula in vocational schools and industrial demands. But in the implementation, until now the curriculum has not been fully implemented in schools.</p> <p>Keywords: Link and Match, Vocational High School Policy, Work Readiness</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Agus Rahayu)</p>		

93	ABS-50	Sustainable Development
<p>Business Intelligence and the Accuracy of Management Decisions. Case Study at PT. Petrokimia Gresik Indonesia <i>Mohammad Herli (a), Tendra Dwi Saputra (b)</i></p> <p>(a) Universitas Wiraraja Sumenep (b) PT. Petrokimia Gresik</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper is intended to explain the vital role of business intelligence to achieve the companys target. We use an interpretative approach by conducting interviews with several informants at PT. Petrokimia Gresik to see the role of the process. The results showed that the business intelligence developed by the company was able to provide appropriate information for managers regarding revenue trends, distribution of components and cost of the product, inventory of raw material and finished goods, product distribution processes, and viewing conditions in real time corporate finance. We focus on the role of business intelligence developed by the company in an accurate decision-making process with a case study approach.</p> <p>Keywords: business intelligence, Decisions, Petrokimia Gresik</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Tendra Dwi Saputra)</p>		

94	ABS-100	Sustainable Development
<p>The Mapping Of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Implementation Model Activities in East Java <i>Achmad Murdiono (a*), Adelia Shabrina Prameka (b); Afwan Hariri (c); Agus Hermawan (d); Suryo Hadi Wira Prabowo (e)</i></p> <p>a,b,c,d,e) Department of Management, Faculty of Economics Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia *ahmad.murdiono.fe[at]um.ac.id</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to map the implementation model of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in East Java, while the specific objectives are (1) To identify the CSR implementation model done by CSR executing corporations in East Java; (2) Identify the model of cooperation done by corporations with partners in East Java; (3) Identify the forms of activities organized by corporations through CSR in East Java. The study was designed on a regional scale with regencies / cities spread throughout the East Java Province. This research is an</p>		

explorative study designed using the approach of Mixing Methods, which is a research with qualitative and quantitative approaches, which want to examine in depth a phenomenon (in-dept interview) exist in society by not manipulating the research variables (expose facto) and not connecting between variables statistically. The results show that (1). The model of the implementation of CSR in the majority is in the form of charity, the rest is the pattern of organizing CSR with the nuances of empowerment. This charity-shaped implementation model will have an impact on the behavior and utilization of CSR funds by the target groups of CSR recipients. (2) The plasma core pattern is the most common model of collaboration done by corporations while the agency model is the least cooperative model done by corporations, (3). The form of CSR activities that are mostly done by corporations is venture capital, while physical development is a form of CSR activities that are rarely done by corporations.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); Corporation; CSR implementation

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95	ABS-8	Taxation
<p>DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS FOR TAXPAYERS TO TRANSACTIONS TO RELATED PARTIES</p> <p><i>zubaidahlilik1@gmail.com (a), madesatyawan@unesa.ac.id (b*)</i></p> <p>a) State University of Surabaya Kampus Ketintang, jalan ketintang, Jawa Timur, Indonesia</p> <p>b) Faculty of Economic, State University of Surabaya Kampus Ketintang, jalan ketintang, Jawa Timur, Indonesia madesatyawan[at]unesa.ac.id (b*)</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to examine the impact of the issuance of the Minister of Finance Regulation PMK 213 of 2016 concerning the obligation to make and report transfer pricing documents to taxpayers who conduct special relationship transactions against tax evasion. The research method used is a quantitative positivistic approach with multiple linear regression analysis techniques. The results of the study show that sales transactions and loans to related parties are not factors that can be used by taxpayers in tax evasion. However, the purchase transaction to a related party shows the opposite result, which is a factor that can affect tax avoidance. The conclusions with strict tax regulations and demanding transaction transparency are able to reduce the factors that taxpayers can use to avoid tax evasion.</p> <p>Keywords: Tax Avoidance, Ralated Party Transaction, PMK 213</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Made Dudy Satyawan)</p>		

96	ABS-17	Taxation
<p align="center">DIFFERENT CITIES, DIFFERENT GENDERS, DIFFERENT PERCEPTIONS OF TAX EVASION</p> <p align="center"><i>Elisa Tjondro*, Retnaningtyas Widuri, Silvia Belinda Manoy</i></p> <p align="center">Accounting Department, Petra Christian University *Email: elisatjondro[at]petra.ac.id</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>This study intends to prove the different perceptions of ethics in tax evasion from the viewpoint of two groups of society coming from two types of cities in Indonesia: Surabaya as an emerging economy-new city and Bitung as a developed economy-new city. Different levels of urban development contribute to the different perceptions of tax evasion. The second objective is to examine differences in perceptions of tax evasion among the genders in each city. The sample of research is 100 students from various fields of science in Surabaya and Bitung. The analysis technique used is an independent sample t-test. The result shows that there is a different perception of tax evasion between Surabaya and Bitung. Students from Bitung tend to be more tolerant of tax evasion compared to students in the city of Surabaya. This study also found there is a difference of perceptions between genders in Surabaya, but different results were found in Bitung city. There is no difference perception of tax evasion between male and female in Bitung. This research proves the perception of tax evasion between emerging and developed economy cities is divergent.</p> <p>Keywords: perception of tax evasion, gender perception of tax evasion, cities perception of tax evasion.</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Elisa Tjondro)</p>		

97	ABS-19	Taxation
<p align="center">The Effect of Gender, Education, and Nationalism Level of Individual Taxpayers toward Tax Compliance (Case Study on KPP Pratama Mojokerto)</p> <p align="center"><i>Khansa Chetisa Putri, Lintang Venusita</i></p> <p align="center">State University of Surabaya</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>The successfull of self assessment system as a tax collection system in Indonesia can be influenced by internal factors, especially characteristics of the taxpayers themselves. This research aims to examine the characteristics of taxpayers which include gender, education level, and nationalism level affect taxpayers compliance. The sampling method used is non-</p>		

probability sampling with simple random sampling, by distributing 110 questionnaires to KPP Pratama Mojokerto taxpayers. Multiple linear regression analysis test using IBM SPSS Statistics 22 shows that gender and education level have no partial influence to tax compliance. While nationalism level affects tax compliance. However, simultaneously three independent variables of this research show the effect on tax compliance.

Keywords: Gender, Education Level, Nationalism Level, Tax Compliance

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98	ABS-81	Taxation
<p align="center">EFFECT OF COMPANY PROFITABILITY AND SIZE ON TAX AVOIDANCE IN MANUFACTURING COMPANY LISTED IN INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE <i>Hj. Masnawaty S., SE.,M.Sc.,Ph.D.,Ak.,CA.,CPA.</i> Universitas Negeri Makassar</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Abstract. Effect of company profitability and size on tax avoidance in companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Accounting Study Program. Faculty of Economics. Makassar State University (UNM). Supervised by Hj. Masnawaty S, SE., M.Sc., Ph.D., Ak., CA., CPAI and M.Ridwan Tikollah, S.Pd., M.SA.</p> <p>This study aims to determine the effect of profitability and firm size on tax avoidance in companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This study uses the dependent variable, namely tax avoidance. Independent variables are profitability and size of the company. Data collection techniques used are documentation. Data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression method.</p> <p>The results showed that the profitability and firm size variables simultaneously affect tax avoidance with a significant value below 0.05 and the adjusted R square value of 0.48. While partially only profitability variables that affect tax avoidance with a significant value below 0.05.</p> <p>Keywords: company profitability, company size and tax avoidance</p> <p>PermaLink Plain Format Corresponding Author (Masnawaty Sangkala)</p>		

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Stakeholders Power, Environmental Performance and Financial Performance

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ABSTRACT

Prior study concerned more to the ex post effect of good environmental performance to the financial performance, this paper address the role of stakeholders power in driving managers to achieve a good environmental performance. We use 266 listed companies from the period 2010-2017 that consistently enrolled in the PROPER Program, whereas PROPER program is initiated by the government of Indonesia to encourage the involvement of companies on the environmental issues. We find that the power of stakeholders represented by shareholders and government power have a significantly effect to the environmental performance, but creditor power does not. In addition, we also prove that companies with good environmental performance have a good financial performance as prior results.

Type of Paper: Empirical

Keywords: stakeholders power, environmental, financial, performance

1. Introduction

In Indonesia, the concern of government related to the issue of global warming, has been shown by the issuing of The Acts of Government of Indonesia Number 17 in 2004. The Acts stipulate a decrease the amount of GHG (Greenhouse Gases) emission due to human activities so as to stabilize the concentration of GHG in the atmosphere and does not endanger the earth's climate. Following this Act, The Ministry of Environment published PROPER to raise company awareness toward the importance of environmental responsibility. Companies in Indonesia that joined PROPER had been aware that environmental responsibility is a matter. Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) provides investors with the relevant information value. Therefore, this leads to more efficient capital market (Hussainey & Salama, 2010). Many shareholders necessitate disclosure of several environmental information including an overview of risks and effects on the environment, environmental policy, measurable

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environmental targets, performance toward target and environmental cost (Villiers & Staden, 2012).

The study that focus on how the power of stakeholders such as shareholders, government and creditor pressure the management to concern with their environmental impact, is still very rare. Among others are Eljido (2007) that found that the stakeholder power, proxied by government power has the significant impact on environmental performance, while stakeholder power, measured by creditor power had not. In addition, Garcés-Ayerbe, et al (2012) confirmed that the level of proactive environmental strategies is determined by pressures from stakeholders' in companies, whether it be a company with moderate pollution or a high-pollution company.

A number of prior studies have still focused on the ex post effect of the environmental responsibility companies on their performance, both financial and non-financial. The studies found that well-managed companies can obtain financial profit through means of environmental strategies, investor appreciation, and finally, they experience an abnormal return (Cai and He, 2014; Christmann, 2000). Companies responsible towards their environment will create better image, motivate employees, save cost, better reputation, gain favor suppliers and loyal customers (Heikkurinen, 2010). Some other benefits for the companies that choose to improve their environmental performance over time are likely to experience an improvement in their financial resources and their management capabilities (Clarkson, et. Al., 2011), better reputation and good economic performance (Zhongfu, et. al., 2011; Li, et al. 2017; Kim and Statman, 2012). Further, companies that proactive in supporting social responsibilities and environmental conservation (SRES corporations) is featured by higher scale of profit compared to their industrial sector (Akron, 2015).

Studies on the benefit of good environmental performance are very important, many previous studies have done this. However, the role of stakeholders as the driver factors that push the management to concern with their environmental problem become an interesting research question, for some reasons. First, stakeholder power is viewed as the function to measure as to what extent does stakeholder control resources needed by the corporation (Ullmann, 1985). A company must maintain relationship with its stakeholders by accommodating demands and needs, especially those who have power over resources availability needed for company operational activities, e.g. human resources, company product market, etc (Chariri dan Ghazali,

2007). This correspond to stakeholder theory according to Dobbs and Staden (2016) which indicated that corporate management will identify the necessities of stakeholder and disclose any information to maintain their support. Second, companies that building better relationships with primary stakeholders help corporate develop valuable tangible assets which could become a source of competitive advantage (Hillman and Keim, 2001). Third, in Indonesia, the concern of the government in reducing environmental impact by encouraging companies to improve their environment quality through PROPER Program need to be further investigated, which of the stakeholder power effectively push them to enter in the PROPER Program. Prior studies in Indonesia, i.e Sarumpaet et al (2017), Amilia and Wijayanto (2007) and Sarumpaet (2005) just search the impact of the PROPER ranking with the financial performance. Therefore, it will be valuable for current study to explore the power behind the loyalty of management to achieve their best performance in environmental responsibility, in addition to measure the benefit of having good environmental performance. Therefore, using Ullmann's three-dimensional framework (1985) that measures stakeholder power by shareholder power, creditor power and government power, this study aims to seek the empirical evidence on the role of the stakeholders power in contributing the good environmental performance achieved by companies.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Corporate Environmental Responsibility

Corporate environmental responsibility (CER) is as a component of corporate social responsibility (CSR) which is a company's commitments and practices to act responsibly to protect and improve natural environment (Holtbrügge and Dogl, 2012). Demands for implementation of manufacturing activities which are environmentally friendly, environmental audit, environmental accounting management, and environmental report are increasing day by day (Hossain, 2010). In developing countries, the concept of environmental responsibility is starting to be accepted by society and stakeholders has become aware of their environmental rights (Sindhi & Kumar, 2012). Organizations are starting to accentuate themselves as environmentally responsible organizations and display their ambition to improve their environmental performance (Ruepert, et. al., 2017).

In Indonesia, weak observations and enforcements of official regulations, and moderate budget, whereas manufacturing companies grow more than 10% each year, have pressured the

government to recognize the growing risk of severe damage due to pollution. To overcome the risk, the Ministry of Environment decided to make a large-scale public disclosure program so as to reduce pollution and develop a formal regulatory system (Afsah, et. al., 2004). Faced with the difference between a strong industrial and development sector and shortage of own resources, The Environmental Impact Management Agency of Indonesia (BAPEDAL) decided to create an information disclosure program which is PROPER (Lopez, et. al., 2004). The fundamental principle of the PROPER implementation is to encourage companies environmental management through means of incentive instruments reputation/image for companies that have a good environmental management performance (Hardjasoemantri, 2011). There are five ranks of PROPER, the highest rank is gold, followed by green, blue, red and black rank. A company with gold color will get a reward since it has met international standard for environmental excellence. (Lopez, et. al., 2004)

2.2 Stakeholder Power and Environmental Performance

Stakeholder power can be classified into shareholder power, creditor power, dan government power (Eljido, 2007; Liu & Anbumozhi, 2009; Lu and Abeysekera, 2014). Management will identify the necessities of stakeholder and disclose any information to maintain their support (Dobbs and Staden, 2016). Increasing awareness on environmental activities has put more pressure on companies to communicate information regarding these activities and respond to several requisites set by stakeholders. Hughes (2000) found that corporate's equity value which got environmental impact tends to fall in the investors' view. Capital providers must concern themselves with how companies manage risks of environmental, social and governance (ESG) and its influence on the company's financial feasibility (Bubna-Litic, 2007). Global institutional investor made a document containing information that investors needed from a company where they will invest in to analyze risk and business opportunities resulting from climate change (The Global Framework for Climate Risk Disclosure, 2006).

According to (Li, et. al. 2017), companies are faced with more stringent government regulation must be more efficient in investing and utilize their resources to address environmental issues. In Indonesia, the government expect companies to pay attention to environmental issues. This is evident by the issuing of the Peraturan Pemerintah Number 47/2012 regarding Social and Environmental Responsibilities of Corporations which explicitly states that social and environmental responsibilities are obligations of companies which

operations are in or related to natural resources sector. Companies who do not execute these responsibilities will be penalized in accordance to the law.

Creditors are imperative stakeholder whose influence must be managed. As a company depend more on loan financing to fund capital projects, the company's management will be expected to respond to creditors' expectations in regard to the company's role in socially responsible activities (Robert, 1992). The more a company depends on loan financing, the more likely it's going to try to do environmental strategies in its strategic planning decisions such that it will be considered a company with low risk (Elijido, 2007). Companies utilize environmental disclosure to elevate their status, providing information to stakeholders in regard to their activities (Khlif, et al., 2015). Thus, CER reporting is driven by power and expectations of stakeholders (Khlif, et al., 2015; Hossain and Alam, 2015; Papagiannakis and Lioukas, 2012).

There is no solid conclusion from the prior studies, Elijido (2007) found that the shareholders' power and government power affected environmental performance, while creditors' power did not. Lu and Abeysekera (2014) showed that eventhough the pressure of several stakeholders are weak. However, from the above explanation, we argue that there is a strong influence of stakeholder power in driving companies to have good environmental performance.

Based on the above analysis, the hypothesis implied in this research is

H1 : There is a positive association between stakeholder power and environmental performance.

2.3 Environmental Performance and Financial Performance

CER implementation dramatically contributes to better company reputation, leading the company toward open report reporting, assisting in forming a circle of environmental information with good economic performance (Zhongfu, et. al., 2011). Li et. al. (2017) stated that a company's active involvement in environmental performance could assist in building a better company reputation, meeting stakeholders' interests, attracting more investors, thereby increasing financial performance.

Customers give rewards to environmentally responsible companies by demanding more product or paying extra to the company, which translates to the main source of income for the company, while the government penalize companies which violate environmental regulations (Arbelo, et. al., 2014). Economic Performance and Environmental Performance are directly

related to management quality. Managers will act in regard to the company long-term interests to carry out corporate social responsibility and adopting proactive strategy to regulate environmental pollution (Al-Tuwaijri, 2004). Companies which try to reduce cost will incur higher explicit cost (payment to bonds' holders), inducing competitive disadvantage (Waddock and Graves, 1997). By doing so, companies will obtain support from several stakeholders who offers several facilities and resources, which will help increase company's financial performance (Li, 2017).

Based on the above arguments, the following can be hypothesized:

H2: There is a positive association between environmental performance and financial performance.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Data and Sample

This research adopts Ullmann's three-dimensional framework (1985) in order to explain stakeholder power. It was represented by shareholder power, creditor power and government power. Companies that consistently follow PROPER in 2010-2017, listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and have the necessary data for research are selected as the research sample.

There are 1,924 companies that follow PROPER during the period of 2010 to 2017. Of the 1,924 companies enrolled in PROPER, there were 1,811 companies that consistently followed PROPER and the remaining 113 were not consistent. Of the 1,811 companies, only 52 companies are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, while the remaining 1,752 are not listed. Since there are no data available for private companies, this research applies only to listed companies. The sample that met the criteria during the years 2010-2017 were 472 observations, however after removing some of the missing values, the remaining data is 266 observations.

3.2 Model of Analysis

This study includes several control variables that proved as the determinant of the company performance. The control variables consist of firm size, level of competitiveness and firm age. Larger firm sizes are more diversified (Pandey, et al 2004), have more access to equity markets and have more internal financial accumulation than smaller firms (Titman and Wessels, 1988).

Level Competitiveness (COMP), according to Schmidt (1997) the higher the level of competition increase the threat of liquidation. This threats encourage managers to work harder to improve the internal efficiency of their companies. However, the impact of competition will lower when companies have dominant external shareholders (Nickell, 1997).

Firm Age (AGE), the older business tends to provide an accumulation of experience and knowledge to the owner, which can provide the ability to manage corporate finance (Karadag, 2017). Owners become more advanced and experienced in negotiating with providers of capital, as their business develops (Ang, 1992).

The analysis model of this research is expressed in the model as follows:

The following model 1 is used to test hypothesis 1:

$$PROPER_{i,t} = a_0 + \beta_1 SP_{i,t-1} + \beta_2 CP_{i,t-1} + \beta_3 GP_{i,t-1} + \beta_4 FS_{i,t-1} + \beta_5 COMP_{i,t-1} + \beta_6 AGE_{i,t-1} + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

To test hypothesis 2, we used two model, the first model includes environmental performance and the second model excludes the environmental performance, as below:

Model 2.1

$$ROA_{i,t} = a_0 + \beta_1 KINL_{i,t-1} + \beta_2 SP_{i,t-1} + \beta_3 CP_{i,t-1} + \beta_4 GP_{i,t-1} + \beta_5 FS_{i,t-1} + \beta_6 COMP_{i,t-1} + \beta_7 AGE_{i,t-1} + \varepsilon \quad (2)$$

Model 2.2

$$ROA_{i,t} = a_0 + \beta_1 SP_{i,t-1} + \beta_2 CP_{i,t-1} + \beta_3 GP_{i,t-1} + \beta_4 FS_{i,t-1} + \beta_5 COMP_{i,t-1} + \beta_6 AGE_{i,t-1} + \varepsilon \quad (3)$$

Where:

$PROPER_{i,t}$: company environmental performance i in period t;

$ROA_{i,t}$: financial performance of company i in period t;

$SP_{i,t-1}$: the strength of shareholder in company i in period t;

$CP_{i,t-1}$: the strength of the creditor at firm i in period t;

$GP_{i,t-1}$: the power of government at firm i in period t;

$FS_{i,t-1}$: firm size i in period t;

$COMP_{i,t-1}$: level of competitiveness of firm i in period t;

$AGE_{i,t-1}$: age of firm i in period t;

3.3 Operational Definition

Table 1: Operational Definition

Variable	Measurement
Corporate Environmental Responsibility Performance (PROPER)	Environmental responsibility is measured using the PROPER rating taken from the Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup (KLH) where the gold rating is given a value of five, green is a value of four, blue is given a value of three, red is given a value of two and black is given a value of one. Sarumpaet, et. al (2017)
Stakeholder Power	Ullmann (1985) three-dimensional framework model consisting of shareholder power (SP), creditor power (CP), and government power (GP). Shareholder power (SP) is measured by the percentage of ownership of firm i held by shareholder holding 5% or more of total shareholding at period t. The creditor power (CP) is measured by dividing the average debt to equity ratio (D / E). Government power (GP) will be assigned a value of 1 for high profile industry and 0, otherwise. High profile industries are those in mining and resource industries, energy, buildings and forests / paper products, transportation / logistics, steel and heavy metals and chemical industries.
Financial Performance (FP)	Financial performance is measured by ROA (Elijido, 2007) $ROA = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Assets}}$
Firm Size (FS)	Firm size is measured using the total logarithm of assets (Li, et al., 2017).
Level Competitiveness (COMP)	Level Competitiveness (COMP) is measured by Herfindahl Index (HI) which is an index of concentration in an industry. High score is an indication of high concentration levels or low competition and low score indicates high competition (Nawrocki, 2010). $COMP = S_1^2 + S_2^2 + S_3^2 + \dots + S_n^2$
Firm Age (AGE)	AGE is explained by the number of years since the company was listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX).

4. Results

There is 51 listed companies from the period 2010-2017 that consistently enrolled in the PROPER Program, among them are some prominent companies that have a good reputation in their environmental responsibility such as PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk, PT Holcim Indonesia

Tbk, PT Indocement Tungal Prakarsa Tbk and PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk. These companies often earned gold rank from the PROPER and were awarded as the best environmentally responsible companies. Overall, 51 firms that consistently involve in PROPER have a moderate PROPER's rank. It implies that the companies have enough concern to their environmental problem. Firms sample, on average are able to create return as of 7.56 from their assets. Environmentally responsible companies in this study are in the moderate level of competition, have ample experience in their industry and have relatively similar size. The summary of main statistic is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary Statistics

Variable	Mean	Median	S.D.	Min	Max
ROA	7,56	5,66	10,2	-19,7	43,9
EPS	313,	67,0	611,	-758,	4,03e+003
PROPER	3,17	3,00	0,530	2,00	4,50
SP	2,18	2,00	1,50	1,00	7,00
CP	26,7	3,57	44,8	0,00	328,
GP	0,513	1,00	0,501	0,00	1,00
FS	9,81	9,85	0,611	8,52	11,0
COMP	0,454	0,400	0,239	0,126	0,967
AGE	19,3	21,0	8,54	0,00	38,0

Table 2 groups companies by PROPER ranking. It exhibits that the higher the PROPER ranking, the better the company performance as expected. The power of shareholder, creditor and government seem linier with the PROPER ranking, though creditor power become slightly lower for Gold ranking group compare to Green ranking group. There is seem no different in firm size, level of competitiveness and age among sample groups.

Table 2: Profile of companies based on PROPER Ranking

PROPER	N	%	ROA	SP	CP	GP		FS	COMP	AGE
						High	Low			
Gold (5)	16	6.02%	12.688	1.500	37.141	14	2	10.227	0.420	19.500
Green (4)	39	14.66%	11.489	1.897	48.161	29	10	10.150	0.531	20.538
Blue (3)	196	73.68%	6.673	1.690	23.242	85	111	9.729	0.437	19.337
Red (2)	15	5.64%	4.222	1.000	17.146	9	6	9.440	0.617	14.409
Total	266									

We proposed two hypothesis in this study, the first is stakeholder power has a positive association with the environmental performance. Our argumentation is that companies need to maintain the stakeholders' interest in order to get their support to companies operation. Therefore, companies continue to struggle to meet the needs of stakeholders. The results

support for the two proxies of stakeholder power, that is shareholder power and government power, each significant at < 0.01 , while creditor power does not verified. However, creditor power still has a positive coefficient though it is not statistically significant. This finding consistent with Eljido (2007) who found that creditor power did not affect environmental performance. Lu and Abeysekera (2014) showed that eventhough the pressure of several stakeholders are weak, however it had an influence company's disclosure related to environmental performance.

The first model of hypothesis 2 is also supported, in which PROPER statistically significant at < 0.01 . The higher the environmental performance, the better the financial performance. The result confirms that there is a significant contribution of the environmental performance to the financial performance. The second model of hypothesis 2 proves the opposite, where the stakeholder power have negatively effect to the firm performance. The direct effect of stakeholder power does not prove, it seems that there is an indirect effect of stakeholder power to the firm performance, since there is a positive association of stakeholder power to the environmental performance (hypothesis 1) and environmental performance to firm performance (the first model of hypothesis 2).

Table 3: Summary of Hypothesis Tests

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	PROPER		ROA		ROA	
	<i>Coef</i>	<i>p-value</i>	<i>Coef</i>	<i>p-value</i>	<i>Coef</i>	<i>p-value</i>
Const	-0.303		-52.981	***	-51.049	***
PROPER			4.25	***		
SP	0.146	***	-1.186	***	-1.296	***
CP	0.000		-0.106	***	-0.106	***
GP	0.248	***	-6.563	***	-5.682	***
FS	0.319	***	5.147	***	6.278	***
COMP	-0.022		6.249	**	6.891	***
AGE	-0.0010		0.131	**	0.13	**
R2	0.188		0.383		0.342	
Adj R2	0.169		0.366		0.327	
F	9.924	***	22.748	***	22.265	***

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

5. Discussion

Capital providers concern with how companies manage risks of environmental, social and governance (ESG) and its influence on the company's financial feasibility, since it may affect to a company's capability to attract equity or loan capital (Bubna-Litic, 2007). Global institutional investor made a document containing information investors needed to analyze risk

and business opportunities resulting from climate change (The Global Framework for Climate Risk Disclosure, 2006). Companies with widespread ownership possess good environmental performance in accordance to their strategy to attract investors (Elijido, 2007). According to Li, et. al. (2017), companies are faced more stringent government regulation must become more efficient in investing and utilize it to address environmental issue. Companies utilize environmental disclosure to elevate their status, providing information to stakeholders in regard to their activities (Khlif et al., 2015). Thus, CER reporting is driven by power and expectations of stakeholders (Khlif et al., 2015; Hossain and Alam, 2015; Papagiannakis and Lioukas, 2012).

Environmental attitudes are significantly related with behavior and belief towards global warming (Bord, et. al. 2000). Companies must take initiative to shoulder the responsibility towards the environment through the management system on the company environment, a mechanism for environmental governance, and introducing a system to evaluate environmental performance (Li, et. al. , 2017). However, managers usually focused on short term results, staying unfocused to long term perspective (Madsen and Ulhoi, 2004). It is needed the outside power, such as from shareholders, creditor and government to push the concern of management on environmental problems.

This finding supports a couple of earlier reasearches that said CER gives positive influence to the financial performance of the company. Companies that choose to improve their environmental performance significantly over time are likely to experience an improvement in their financial resources and their management capabilities (Clarkson, et. Al., 2011). Implementation of CER contributes greatly to better reputation of the company, leading the company towards open report, helping to build an environmental circle on information and good economic performance (Zhongfu, et. al., 2011). Companies proactive in supporting social responsibilities and enviromental conservation (SRES corporations) is featured by higher scale of profit compared to their industrial sector (Akron, 2015).

6. Conclusion

Nowdays, environmental problem become world wide issue and the stakeholders' awareness to this issue are also increasing. It has caused the external pressure for managers to address this issue. This study finds that stakeholder power especially shareholders power and government power successfully encourages management to care about the environmental

problems arising from the results of its business. However, the pressure from the creditor is quite weak in this study so it is not significant to press managers to achieve good environmental performance. This study also find that good environmental performance significantly affect firm performance. Companies that achieve good environmental performance have better financial performance. This finding supports a number of prior studies.

The results imply how the power of stakeholders including government effectively push the companies to comply with the rule. However, we cannot prove the direct influence of stakeholders power on the financial performance. Future research can verify this issue and explore another stakeholders power such as customer, employee and local community.

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