CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

1. Object / Subject of the Research

The populations of this research are undergraduate students in the third, fifth and seventh semester of University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. This research recruited 100 participants. Accounting students are considered interesting to be studied because they are prospective accountants and prospective business people who must have the courage to expose fraud in his/her organization or in the surrounding environment. These students were those who are currently taking and those who had taken classes of management accounting, management control and audit system. So, participants were expected to know about the activities in the internal management of companies or organization and any kind of fraud or wrongdoings.

2. Data Type

The type of the data used in this research was primary data. The primary data was collected directly by the researcher using questionnaire. The respondent will be asked some questions to be answered.

3. Sampling Technique

Sampling method that used in this research is purposive sampling, from which the researcher selected the samples based on consideration and certain specified criterion. The sampling technique of the companies in the research is based on the following criteria:

a. Third, fifth and seventh semesters

b. Already taken management accounting and internal control management major

4. Operational Definition of Research Variables

a. Dependent Variable (Y)

Whistleblowing intention is an act of an individual or group to report an unethical action or wrongdoing (Miceli, 1985). Whistleblowing in this study refers to individual intention as an employee of an organization to report wrongdoing conducts by individuals or groups in the internal of the organization. The dependent variable in this research will be measured by asking the participants to reviews their intention to report wrongdoing after reading a case. The case of whistleblowing intention in this research is the compilation and modification from Researches were conducted by Princess (2016) and Seifert, Sweeney, Joireman, & Thornton (2010) with 5 likert scale ranging from very not agree (1), disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), to strongly agree (5). The questionaire was adopted from (Rodiyah, 2015)

b. **Independent variables (X)**

1. Religiosity

Religiosity refers to somenone beliefs which means the religious commitment in each individual (religious commitment). In the area of religiosity, relationship is associated with moral improvement as the result of the debate among religious scholars. While some people see moral improvement and religiosity as a bonded relationship, there are some who claim that both should be set apart. They think that ethics is separated from the concept of religiosity (Burks and Sellani, 2005). The questionaire was adopted from Sikstin (2014).

2. Organizaional Commitment

Organizational commitment is important in creating the survival of an organization. Commitment shows the desire of employees of a company to stay and work and devote themselves to the company (Amilin & Dewi, 2008). High organizational commitment will increase the level of employee intention to do whistleblowing and vice versa. This variable was measured based on three components model as revealed by Meyer, Bobocel, & Allen (1991) using an interval scale (likert) 5 points ranging from very not agree (1), disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), to strongly agree (5). The questionaire that adopted from Agustin (2016).

3. Locus of Control

Locus of control is a depiction of an individual's view of the relationship between the act done and the results obtained. So, the correlation with this is that individuals will tend to carry out whistleblowing actions when they assess the actions they do is right in order to prevent violations from repeating and restore trust to reliable information for users of financial statements (Joneta, 2016).

Locus of control was the independent variable (free). This variable was measured using a questionnaire; the respondents were asked to respond to the statements provided on the questionnaire. Six items of statements were presented randomly after the anticipatory socialization statement and were measured by using an interval scale (likert) 5 points ranging from very not agree (1), disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), to strongly agree (5). ". The questionaire was adopted from Prasasti (2017)

4. Retaliation

Retaliation is any kind of possibility of revenge or pressure that will be received by the whistleblower. The retaliation variable was measured using instruments adopted from (Larasati, 2015). The instrument consisted of 7 items and was measured using an interval scale (likert) 5 points ranging from very not agree (1), disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), to strongly agree (5).

B. Data Analysis

1. **Analysis Tools**

The data of the research was the answers from the participants when answering the questionnaire. SPSS 15 was used in this research throughout the data processing into the output. This tools helped the researcher in doing the analysis and gave the valid and reliable result.

2. **Quality Data Test**

This data was the primary datawhose quality had been ensured from validity test and reliability test conducted earlier.

a. Validity test

Validity test was used to measure the validity of the questionnaire. A questionnaire is said to be valid if the question on the questionnaire is able to reveal something to be measured by the questionnaire (Ghozali, 2009). To tes the internal validity, this study used Pearson Correlation by means of calculating the correlation between the values obtained from the questions. If the obtained result from the Pearson Correlation test indicated a value below 0.05, it means the data obtained is valid (Ghozali, 2009).

b. Reliability Test

Reliability is a tool for measuring a questionnaire as an indicator of a variable or construct. A questionnaire is said to be reliable or reliable if someone's answer to statement is consistent or

stable over time (Ghozali, 2009). To tes the questionaire's reliability, this study used Cronbach's Alpha with minimum reliability of 0,6. If the obtained Cronbach's Alpha has value bigger than 0.7, it means the data obtained is reliable

2. **Classic Assumption Test**

Classic assumption test was undertaken in the research to identify whether or not the data fulfills the requirements of the test. The purpose of this classic assumption test was to determine whether the result of multiple regressions is a deviation from the classical assumption. The classic assumption test consisted of a normality test, autocorrelation test, multicollinearity test, and heteroscedasticity test (Nazzarudin & Basuki, 2016).

a. Normality test

A normality test was performed to test whether the data being analyzed was in normal distribution or not. Good data is that which is normally distributed or near to normal. Normality can be detected using non-parametric statistical tests Kolmogorov Smirnov. The assumptions are if Asymp Sig 2 tailed > significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$), thus the data is distributed normally. On the other hand, if Asymp Sig 2 tailed < significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$), thus the data is not distributed normally.

b. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test is conducted to test whether there is correlation between independent variables (Nazzarudin & Basuki, 2016). Research data can be said good if not exposed to multicollinearity. To detect the presence or absence of multicollinearity, the value of variance inflation factor (VIF) should be identified. If the VIF value is < 10, then there is no multicollinearity; whereas if the VIF value > 10, then there is multicollinearity among the independent variables.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether within the regression model there is a variance inequality of the residual between one observation to another observation. Research data can be said good if not exposed to heteroscedasticity. Meanwhile, if the variance of the residual from one observation to another observation remains the same, it is called homoscedasticity. To detect whether the research data is heteroscedasticity or homoscedasticity, Glejser test was done. If the value of sig > 0.05 then it can be said to be affected by heteroscedasticity.

3. Hypotheses testing

1. Testing with Multiple Regression Analysis

The interaction test or often called as Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA) is a special application of linear multiple regression in which the regression equation contains an element of interaction with the equation:

Y   = a+ b1 RGS+ b2 OCM + b3 LOC+b4 RTS+e

Exlanation:
Y   = Whistleblowng Intention
B1,b2,b3,b4 = Coefficient regression
a   = Constanta
RGS   = Religiousity
OCM   = Organizational Commitment
LOC   = Locus of Control
RTS   = Retaliation
E   = Error
The hypothesis is tested through:

a) F-Test

F-test is statistics test to know whether independent variables simultaneously affect dependent variable. The assumption if sig < alpha 0,05, independent variables simultaneously have significant effect towards dependent variable.

b) T-test

T-test is statistics test to know the effect of independent variables towards dependent variable. The t test uses the coefficients table where the hypothesis is accepted if the value of sig <value α or 0.05 and the value of Unstandardized Coefficients B for each variable must be in line with each hypothesis

(Nazaruddin and Basuki, 2015). It means that there is significant effect

c) Adjusted R^2

Coefficient determination test means that dependent variables can be described by the independent variables. This test is used to measure how far the model's ability to explain variations in the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2011). If the value of R2 is small, the ability of independent variables to explain variations in the dependent variable is very limited.