

ORGANIZATION COMMITMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL UNCERTAINTY MODERATING BUDGET PARTICIPATION ON BUDGETARY SLACK

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Abstract: This research was conducted in order to determine the effect of budget participation, the budgetary slack, knowing the influence of organizational commitment moderates the effect of budget participation on budgetary slack, knowing the effect of moderating influence of environmental uncertainty budget participation on budgetary slack on the Government of West Sumatra Province. The sample in this study was 105 respondents and was taken by purposive sampling. The data used in this study are primary data, collected by surveying techniques by distributing questionnaires to each echelon III and IV in OPD Government of West Sumatra Province. The analysis technique used is the analysis of partial least square (PLS) based variance. The result of hypothesis analysis showed that budget participation and significant negative effect on the budgetary slack. Organizational commitment positively and significantly as a moderating budget participation on budgetary slack. Environmental uncertainties and significant negative effect as moderating budget participation on budgetary slack

Keywords: budget participation, organizational commitment, environmental uncertainty, budgetary slack

Budget is a plan about future activities that identifies activities to achieve goals. Budget is an element of management control system that serves as a planning and control tool, so that managers can carry out the organization's activities more effectively and efficiently. As a planning tool, budget has an important role in the planning process to achieve the objectives of an organization. Budget is not only important for the private sector, but it is also important for the public sector. If the budget of private sector tends

to be closed to the public, have a goal to make a profit and have a responsibility to shareholders or creditors, then the budget of public sector is open to the public, has a goal for the welfare of society (non-profit) and has accountability to the public (Mardiasmo 2002). In the government, budget is the political document/contract between the government and DPRD for future (Mardiasmo, 2002.a). In agency theory, it can be formulated that government plays a role as an agent, and society in this case is represented by DPRD as a principal. The relationship between agent and principal is expected to facilitate the process of budgetary surveillance in order to prevent the dysfunctional behavior, since the budget in the government is a form of development to achieve prosperous society. Several studies have been conducted regarding the factors that can lead to the tendency to create budgetary slack (slack budgeting). One of them that is



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considered to have tendency to slack is the budget participation. Participation of budgeting is the process which describes the individuals who are involved in the preparation of the budget and have an influence on the budget targets. The appreciation for the achievement of budget targets is required. The process of budget participation is quite due to an effective exchange of information so that the amount of the approved budget is the result of the expertise and personal knowledge of the budget maker who are close to the operating environment (Anthony and Govindarajan, 2006). In addition, there will be a negative behavior that could arise from the involvement of subordinates (agents) in the budget preparation, namely by creating budgetary slack. The results showed inconsistency between oneresearches one another, so it is suspected that there are other variables affecting the relationship between participation in the budget preparation with the possibility of budgetary slack. Suggests that the difference in results of those studies can be overcome through a contingency approach. This is done by incorporating other variables that may affect the relationship of participation and budgetary slack. In this study, the variables which are proposed are variable of organizational commitment and environmental uncertainty as moderating variable. The reason why the variable of organizational commitment is chosen in this study is because organizational commitment shows the confidence and strong support to the values and goals which want to be achieved by organization. Strong organizational commitment in individuals will lead them to struggle to achieve the organization's objectives in accordance with the purpose of the interest that has been planned, so the budgetary slack can be avoided (Porter, et al., 1974). Subordinates who have high level of organizational commitment will have a more positive view and try to do their best for the sake of the organization (Porter, et al., 1974). Conversely, individuals with low commitment will be selfish or more prioritize their own group. They have no desire to make the organization better, thus they lead to budgetary slack if they are involved in the budget preparation.

The difference of this study with the previous studies lies in the selection of moderating variable

that is used to replace the asymmetry information in the study with the variable of environmental uncertainty and keep using variable of organizational commitment as the moderating variable. Another difference is the place and time of the study, where this research raises the reality of budgetary slack phenomenon that occurs in West Sumatra Provincial Government, while the research conducted was in the Local Government of Dompu Regency. While the similarity lies in the technique of data analysis, which was by using Partial Least Square (PLS) analysis.

Based on the description above, this study examines the effect of budget participation on budgetary slack with organizational commitment and environmental uncertainty as moderating variables on the West Sumatra Provincial Government. The conceptual framework of this research is presented in Figure 1 below.

LITERATUR REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS

Agency Theory

Agency theory which was described by Anthony and Govindarajan (2006) is a phenomenon that occurs if leaders delegate authority to their subordinates to perform an authority or duty in making decisions. The relationship of agency in the context of local government is between the leaders and subordinates, in which subordinates do the planning process, implementation, and reporting the local budgets by forming a Local Government Budget Team (TAPD), while the leaders play their role as supervisors. According to this theory, the relationship between subordinates and leaders basically is often in the opposite side because of the different interests.

Budgetary Slack

According to Anthony and Govindarajan (2006), budgetary slack is the difference in the amount of budget proposed by subordinate with the best estimation from the organization. Hansen and Mowen (2009) stated that budgetary slack arises when a manager estimates low income or increases the cost deliberately.

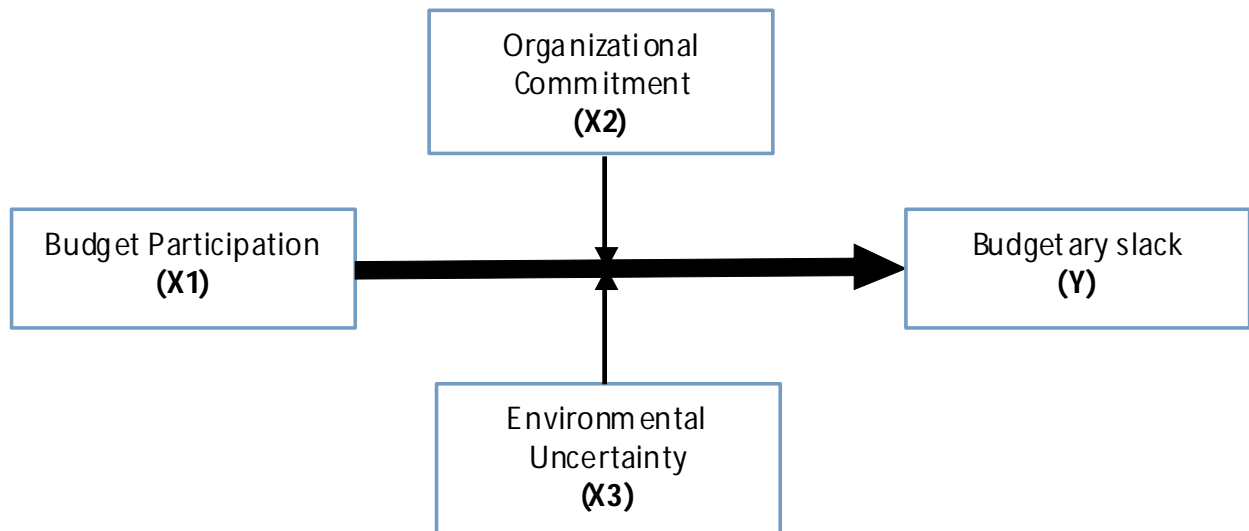


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of Research

The concept of budgetary slack can also be explained by the agency theory or agency theory approach. In the agency relationship, there are two parties who make an agreement, the one who gives authority is called principal, and the one who accepts the authority is called agent. In the agency relationship in government between executive and legislative, executive is the agent and legislative is the principal. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that budgetary slack is the difference between the budgets that has been planned with the actual implementation.

Budget Participation

Budget participation can also be explained by agency theory. The main principle of this theory is stating that there is working relationship between the parties that give the authority (principal) and the parties that receive the authority (agent). Based on agency theory, in local government, participatory budget is a process of cooperation between agents and principals in making decisions related to budgeting. Based on some of the definitions of budget participation above, it can be concluded that budget participation is the involvement of individuals in the budget preparation process, and will affect the budget that will be generated. High participation in the budgeting

process will provide greater opportunities to subordinates to do budgetary slack. Conversely, if the participation of subordinates is low, their expectation to do budgetary slack is restricted. So that the budgetary slack is also low (Edfan, 2002). Based on the explanation above, a hypothesis is proposed as follows:

H_1 : Budget participation affects the budgetary slack.

The Ability of Organizational Commitment to Moderate Budget Participation on Budgetary Slack

Organizational commitment shows attachment level of individuals to an organization that is reflected by the belief and keeping their involvement in the organization (Soejoso, 2004). This illustrates that employees who have high organizational commitment will use the budget to achieve organizational goals. Meanwhile, employees with low organizational commitment will use the budget to pursue their own interests.

H_2 : Organizational Commitment Moderates Influence of Budget Participation on Budgetary Slack

The Ability of Environmental Uncertainty to Moderate Budget Participation on Budgetary Slack

Environmental uncertainty is one thing that becomes obstacle in the budget preparation. High environmental uncertainty reduces the individual's ability to accurately predict the environment and can give impact on the budgetary slack. Although the information is easily obtained at low uncertainty, analytical skill remains limited. In low environmental uncertainty condition, high participation of subordinates can create budgetary slack. Based on the explanation above, a hypothesis is proposed as follows:

H₃ : Environmental Uncertainty Moderates the Influence of Budget Participation on Budgetary Slack

RESEARCH METHOD

Population and Sample of Research

The population in this study included echelon II, III and IV in 10 OPD of West Sumatra Provincial Government. The sampling technique was conducted by purposive sampling method, based on the consideration that the respondents are technical officials who are directly involved in budget preparation. The number of sample was 105 respondents.

Data Analysis

In this study, the data was collected by field survey, which was by sending questionnaires. Data was collected by distributing questionnaires directly to respondents as the research samples. Number of questionnaires distributed was 140 questionnaires. From 140 questionnaires, 105 questionnaires were returned, complete, and could be processed. This study used moderating variable of decentralized structure to determine the direct influence of the variable of budget participation (exogenous) on the variable of budgetary slack (endogenous) in Government of West Sumatra Province. The analysis in this study used

SEM Partial Least Square (PLS) method, based on variance.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Evaluation of Measurement Model (Outer Model)

Measurement model was used to test the construct validity and reliability of the research instruments, namely the questionnaires which were distributed to the samples. The validity test of this research were convergent validity and discriminant validity, whereas the reliability test was composite reliability.

Validity Test

The validity test of construct indicators is done by convergent validity and discriminant validity. Convergent validity of the measurement model is with the reflexive of value indicator based on the correlation between item score/component score and construct score which is calculated by PLS (Ghozali, 2008:24). The same thing was also stated by Hartono (2011), convergent validity test in the PLS with reflective indicator is assessed based on the loading factor (correlation between score item/component score and the construct score) of indicators that measure the construct. The analysis result of the can be seen in Figure 2 below.

The value of loading factor should be above 0.6 for exploratory research, but for loading factor value between 0.5-0.6 is still acceptable (Chin, 1998). By using loading factor value with limit of 0.6, then the indicators that can be declared invalid are KL1, KL2, KL3, KL4, KL5, KL8, KL9, KO3, KO5, KO8, PA2, PA3, and PA5. Therefore, indicator KL1, KL2, KL3, KL4, KL5, KL8, KL9, KO3, KO5, KO8, PA2, PA3, PA5 whose value <0.60 should be dropped (discarded) from the model as shown in Table 1 below.

After the indicators are dropped, then the indicators which have loading factor value > 0.60 were

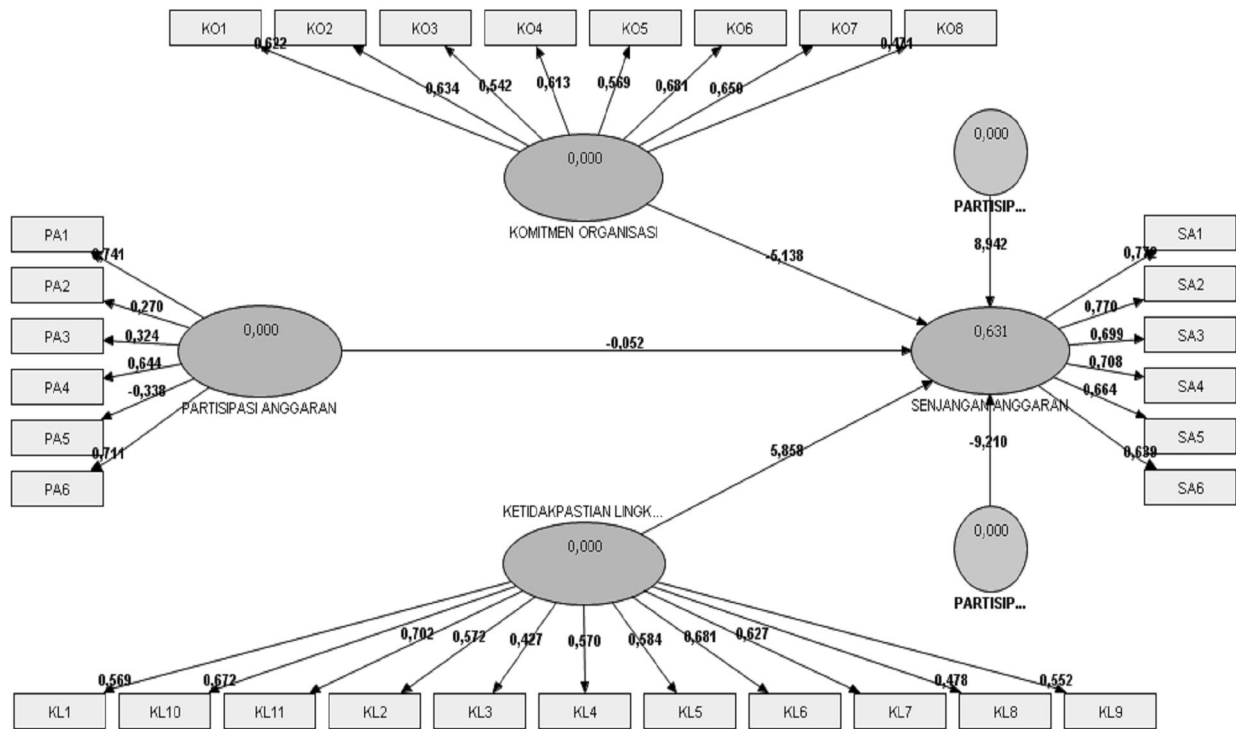


Figure 2. Measurement Model (Outer Model) I

Table 1. Analysis Result of Loading Factor Indicators < 0.60

Indicator	Loading Factor < 0.60	Information
KL1	0.568886	drop
KL2	0.572111	drop
KL3	0.427129	drop
KL4	0.569873	drop
KL5	0.584070	drop
KL8	0.477928	drop
KL9	0.552077	drop
KO3	0.542163	drop
KO5	0.568743	drop
KO8	0.470683	drop
PA2	-0.269650	drop
PA3	0.324297	drop
PA5	-0.337970	drop

Source: Data Processed by SmartPLS (2016)

analyzed. The results of the analysis can be seen in Figure 3 below.

After doing re-testing, the value of loading factor above 0.6 was produced, and the lowest value was 0.601539, which was the loading factor of indicator KO7 in the variable of organizational commitment. The results showed that all indicators have been able to form addressed variables well, and the indicators

used were valid and have met convergent validity. Another method to see the discriminant validity is by comparing the value of square root of average variance extracted (AVE) of each construct with the correlation between one construct with other constructs in the model. In this study, the method used was by looking at the value of cross loading. Based on the value of cross loading for all constructs which > 0.60, therefore, it met the term of discriminant validity. The recommended value is above 0.5. AVE value can be seen Table 4 below.

From Table 4 above, it was obtained AVE value above 0.5 for all variables contained in the research model. The lowest value of AVE was equal to 0.502566 on external factor variable. These results indicate that the indicator is valid in shaping the variable in question.

Reliability Test

Reliability test was done by looking at the value of composite reliability of indicators that measure variables. Composite reliability results will indicate satisfactory score if it is above 0.7, but for explanatory

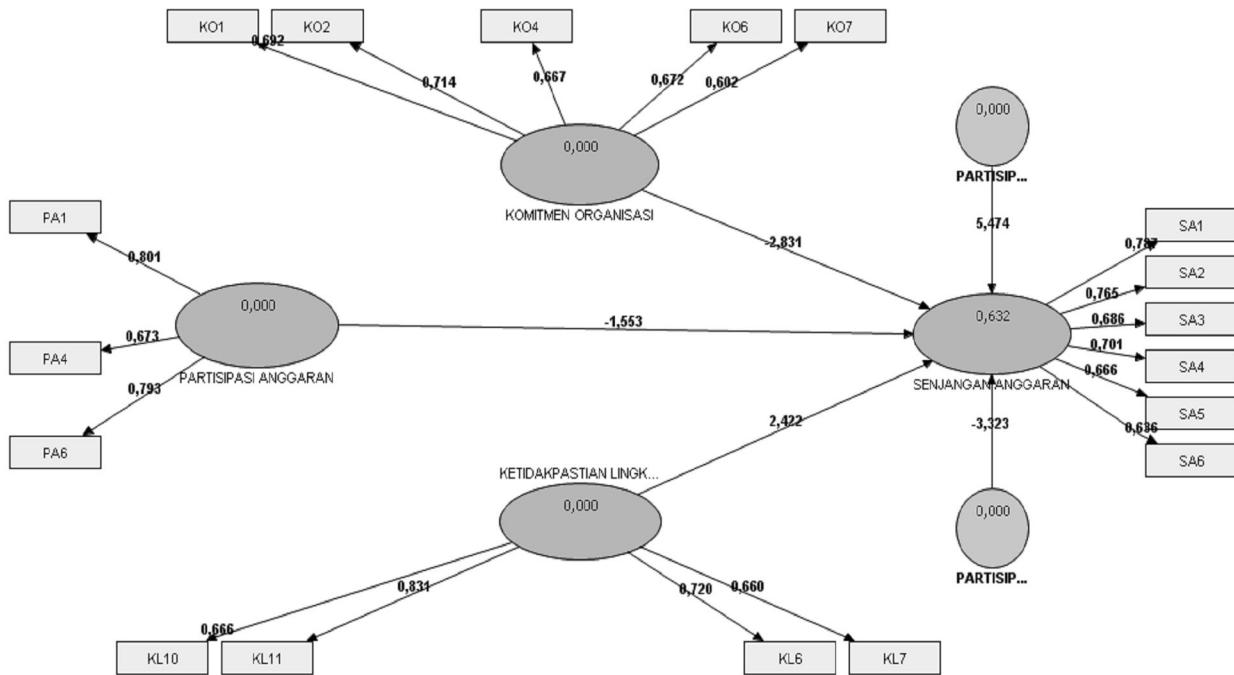


Figure 3. Measurement Model (Outer Model) II

Table 4. Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

	AVE
ENVIRONMENTAL UNCERTAINTY	0,522138
ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT	0,549274
BUDGET PARTICIPATION	0,574560
BUDGETARY SLACK	0,502566

Source: Output of Smart PLS Outer Model (Overview), 2016

research, composite reliability value of 0.6 is acceptable. Composite reliability value can be seen in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Composite Reliability

	Composite Reliability
ENVIRONMENTAL UNCERTAINTY	0,812438
ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT	0,802608
BUDGET PARTICIPATION	0,801081
BUDGETARY SLACK	0,857712

Source: Output of SmartPLS, Outer Model (Overview) (2016)

Table 5 above shows that the composite reliability value of for all variables is above 0.6, which indicates that all constructs in the estimated model meet the criteria of discriminant validity. The lowest composite

reliability value is equal to 0.801081 on the variable of budget participation.

Structural Model Test (Inner Model)

After the model which was estimated met Outer Model criteria, then structural model test (Inner model) was performed. Evaluation of inner model was done by bootstrapping test. Evaluation of structural model (inner model) was structural to predict causal relationship between the latent variable through bootstrapping test to predict the causal relationship of structural model (inner model) which was evaluated by using R-Square as shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6. R square

	R Square
ENVIRONMENTAL UNCERTAINTY	
ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT	
BUDGET PARTICIPATION	
BUDGETARY SLACK	0,632199

Source: Output of SmartPLS, Outer Model (Overview)

Based on Table 6 above, the value of R Square obtained is 0.632199 for variable of budgetary slack, which means that the budget participation can explain

the variable of budgetary slack by 63.21%. The rest, 36.79%, is explained by other factors outside this study.

Hypothesis Test

After the analysis of the model was done, the next step was hypothesis test. The analysis was done

by comparing the value of T-table with T-statistics value which were resulted from the bootstrapping process in PLS. The hypothesis is accepted if the value of T-statistics is higher than the value of T-table (1.95) with the level of significance of 5%. The result of PLS bootstrapping process can be seen in Figure 4 and Table 7 below.

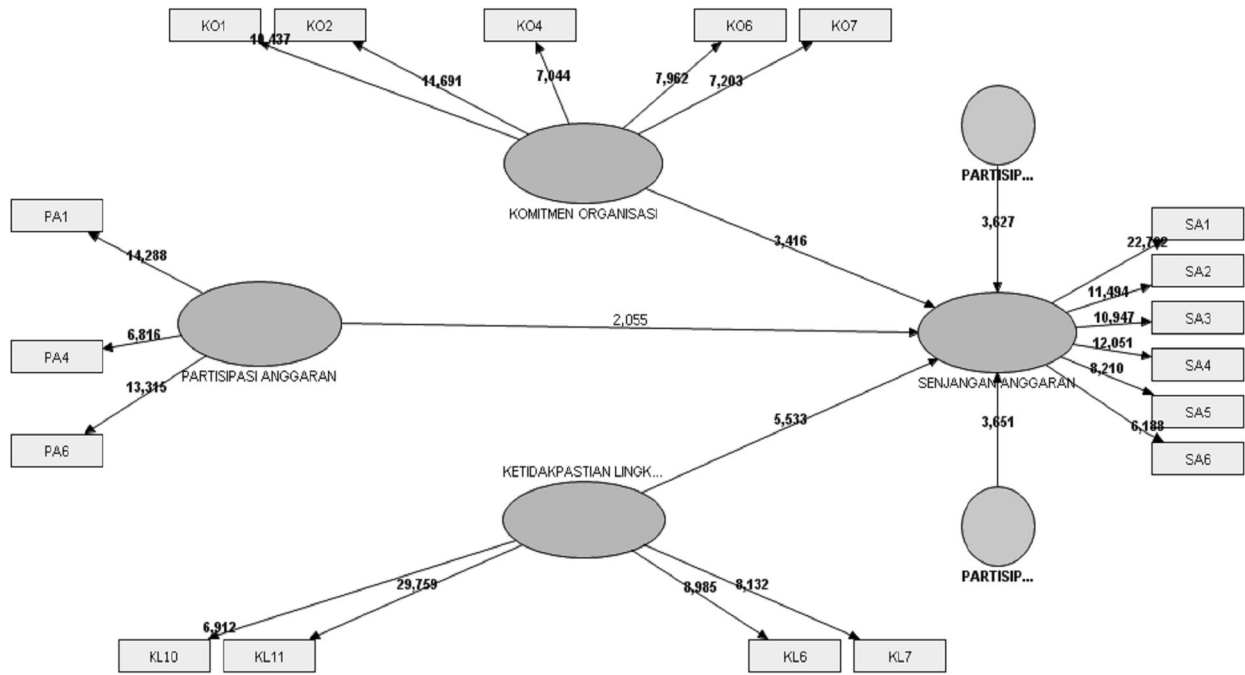


Figure 4. Result of Bootstrapping Process

Table 7. Result Direct Effect of Hypothesis Test (Output Inner Model)

Variable	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	Standard Error (STERR)	T Statistics (O/STERR)
BUDGET PARTICIPATION -> BUDGETARY SLACK	-1,552660	-0,986576	0,755616	0,755616	2,054826
BUDGET PARTICIPATION * ENVIRONMENTAL UNCERTAINTY -> BUDGETARY SLACK	-3,323037	-2,810450	0,910128	0,910128	3,651176
BUDGET PARTICIPATION * ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT -> BUDGETARY SLACK	5,473558	4,075098	1,509307	1,509307	3,626536

Source: Output of Inner Model Smart PLS (2016)

Test of the Influence of Budget Participation on Budgetary Slack

Based on the analysis result in Table 8, Hypothesis 1 states that budget participation gives significant effect on budgetary slack. Hypothesis test results show path coefficient between budget participation and budgetary slack, which value of T-statistics (2.054826) > T-table (1.95) with level of significance of 5%, indicating that the budget participation gives significant effect on budgetary slack. Thus the first hypothesis is accepted. The value of original sample estimate is negative by -1.552660 , which shows negative direction of the relationship between budget participation and budgetary slack. This means that the higher the level of participation in the budget preparation, the tendency of budgetary slack declines. High budget participation makes employees optimize their productive capability. This ultimately leads to a decrease in budgetary slack between subordinates and leaders. This is clearly a positive effect on an organization because cooperation between subordinates and leaders becomes harmonious. One appropriate effort to decrease the budgetary slack is involving several subordinates to participate directly in the budget preparation. It can foster a sense of community among employees so that high budgetary slack can be minimized. These results are consistent with the results of studies conducted by Lowe and Shaw (1968), Lukka (1988), Young (1985), Amrul and Nasir (2002), and Yuwono (1999). The increase of tendency to create budgetary slack is in line with the increase in the participation rate, which shows a dysfunctional behavior of the use of participatory budget.

Test of Organizational Commitment Moderating the Influence of Budget Participation on Budgetary Slack

Based on the analysis result in Table 8, Hypothesis 2 states that Organizational Commitment Moderates the Influence of Budget Participation on Budgetary Slack. Hypothesis test results show path coefficient between Organizational Commitment Moderates the Influence of Budget Participation on Budgetary Slack has T-statistics value of (3.626536) > T-table (1.95) with the level of significance of 5%. It

indicates that organizational commitment moderates the effect of budget participation on budgetary slack; therefore, hypothesis 2 is accepted. The value of the original sample estimate is 5.473558 . Therefore, the organizational commitment can play a role as a moderating variable affecting the relationship between budget participation and budgetary slack. Based on these results, it appears that in Government of West Sumatra Province, which is the object of research, there was found that organizational commitment has significant negative impact on the relationship between budget participation and budgetary slack. Organizational commitment can grow because people have an emotional attachment to the organization, which includes moral support and accepting the existing value as well as the determination of people to do something in order to support the success of the organization, in accordance with the objectives and prioritize the interests of the organization compared to their own interests. In this view, individuals who have a high commitment will prioritize the interests of the organization than personal or group interests. This result is consistent with the result of research conducted by Yuwono (1999). This result is not consistent with the result of research which was conducted by Nouri and Parker (1996), who took a sample of managers of chemical companies in the United States. Nouri and Parker concluded that the relationship between budget participation and budgetary slack is moderated by organizational commitment.

Test of Environmental Uncertainty Moderating the Influence of Budget Participation on Budgetary Slack

Based on the analysis result in Table 8, hypothesis 3 states that environmental uncertainty moderates the influence of budget participation on budgetary slack. Hypothesis test results show path coefficient between environmental uncertainty moderating the influence of budget participation on budgetary slack, which has a value of T-statistics (3.651176) > T-table (1.95); therefore, hypothesis 3 is accepted. According to Ghozali (2005: 159), a variable can be considered as a moderating variable if the value of the parameter coefficient is negative and significant. Thus, environment uncertainty can act as a variable that moderates

the relationship between budget participation and budgetary slack. The results of this study support hypothesis 3, in which the environmental uncertainty can act as a moderating variable on the relationship between budget participation and budgetary slack. Based on these results, it appears that in Government of West Sumatra Province, who became the object being studied, it was found that the environmental uncertainty has a significant influence on the relationship between budget participation and budgetary slack. The results of this study are consistent with the results of research conducted by Govindarajan (1986), Amrul and Nasir (2002), and Yuwono (1999). Govindarajan (1986) argues that the level of budget participation would have a positive influence on budgetary slack. In a low environmental uncertainty, the higher the participation, the higher the budgetary slack. Conversely, budget participation will have a negative influence on budgetary slack in high environmental uncertainty. A subordinate who has high participation in budget and faces low environmental uncertainty will be able to create budgetary slack because he/she can deal with uncertainty and can predict the future. In contrast, the high degree of uncertainty, it will be increasingly difficult to predict the future and create budgetary slack. The following

is the output inner based on output with SmartPLS 3 Version 2.

CONCLUSION

Budget Participation has a negative and significant effect on the budgetary slack in the Government of West Sumatra Province. Thus, the involvement of subordinates in the budgeting process decreases the tendency of budgetary slack of the Government of West Sumatra Province. Organizational commitment can moderate the effect of budget participation on budgetary slack. Thus, organizational commitment can be a moderating between budget participation with budgetary slack in the Government of West Sumatra Province. Environmental uncertainty can moderate the influence of budget participation on budgetary slack. Thus, the environmental uncertainty can be a moderating between budget participation and budgetary slack on the Government of West Sumatra Province.

SUGGESTION

Based on the analysis and conclusions obtained, the suggestions which may be proposed both for the Government of West Sumatra Province and for further

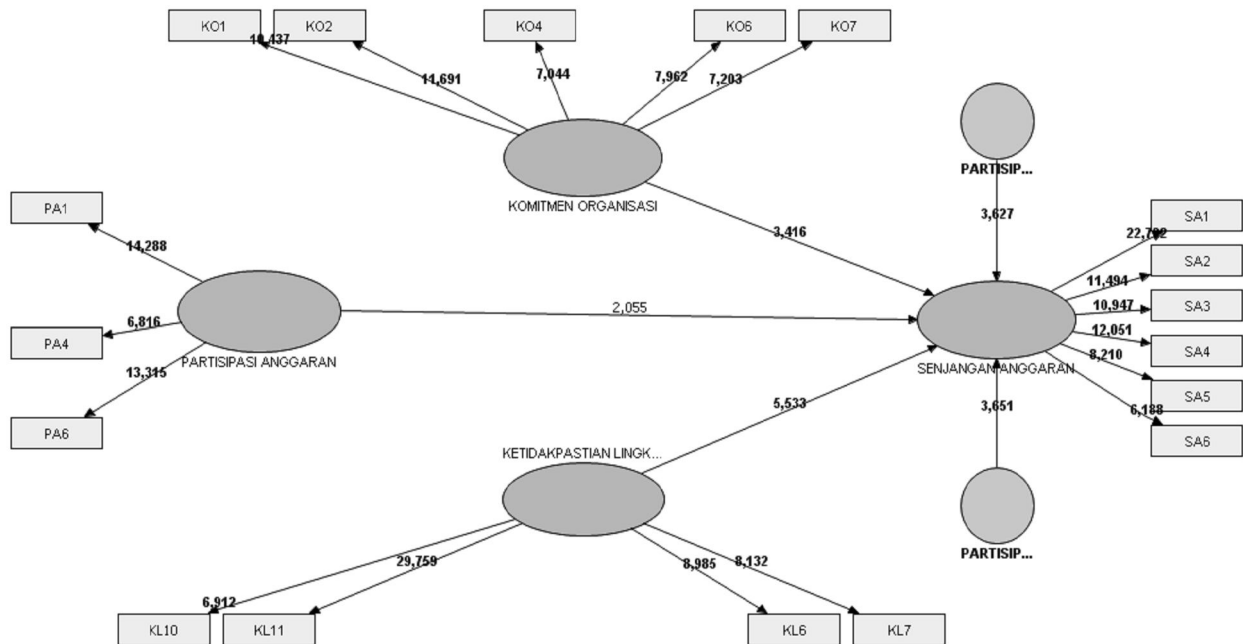


Figure 5. Output Inner Model

researches are budgetary slack should be predicted and controlled from an early age in order to improve the effectiveness of budget because budgetary slack makes human resources not utilized maximally in SKPD West Sumatra Provincial Government, In budget preparation, the real concept of participation should be created, not only pseudo participation, so that the tendency of budgetary slack can be minimized, The Government of West Sumatra Province needs to increase the commitment of subordinates, namely by increasing the sense of belonging. With a sense of belonging, the subordinates will assume that any kind of damages suffered by the Government of West Sumatra province is a loss for them as well, Research on the same aspects to determine the consistency of the results of this study is still required, and Further research is required to examine the moderating effect by using variables such as work engagement, budget accuracy, and information related to the task (job relevant information).

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