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## THE EFFECT OF COMPANY SIZE, RETURN ON ASSETS , SOLVENCY, AND OPINION AUDITING TO AUDITING DELAY ON COMPANY CONSUMER GOOD YANG REGISTERED IN EXCHANGE EFFECT INDONESIA

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### Abstract

This research was conducted to test the effect of company size, Return on assets (ROA), solvency, and audit opinion on audit delays in companies consumer goods listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange in 2019-2021 is good partially or simultaneously. From a total population of 55 companies and Based on the specified criteria, 20 sample companies were obtained for the last 3 years. This research is quantitative research, the data is processed in the form of secondary data which is measured using a ratio scale in processing statistics. Technique analysis Which used it is regression linear multiple. Based on the results of analysis using the t test (partial) and F test (simultaneous) show that Size company, ROA, Solvency, And Opinion Auditing influential negative And No significant to auditing delay.

**Keywords:** Audit Delay, Report, Finance, ROA, Auditing

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PAGE 1061-1069



## INTRODUCTION

This research was conducted to test the effect of company size, Return on assets (ROA), solvency, and audit opinion on audit delays in companies consumer goods listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange in 2019-2021 is good partially or simultaneously. From a total population of 55 companies and Based on the specified criteria, 20 sample companies were obtained for the last 3 years. This research is quantitative research, the data is processed in the form of secondary data which is measured using a ratio scale in processing statistics. Technique analysis Which used it is regression linear multiple. Based on the results of analysis using the t test (partial) and F test (simultaneous) show that Size company, ROA, Solvency, And Opinion Auditing influential negative And No significant to auditing delay. If financial reports are not published quickly, they can causing unclear information and rumors from market players making the market uncertain. However, in research language, delay The audit process is referred to as a delay audit. The time range between dates closing year book And date report auditing known as auditing lateness.

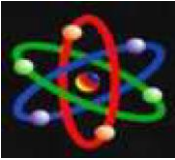
According to Desy Fitriyani (2019), a number of factor Which influence lateness auditing is size company, profit and loss operation, solvency, profitability, reputation office accountant public, And opinion auditors. In study This, researcher

will consider size company, returns on assets, solvency, and audit opinion. One way to determine the size of a company is by see how big his assets are. It shows how big or small something is company. Return on assets is a ratio used to measure performance company or ability to generate profits based on asset levels certain. It has comprehensive characteristics and can be used for measure efficiency product, use capital Which efficient, And efficiency sales. Therefore, businesses that generate profits will deliver report finances faster and the audit will be postponed less. Solvency, which is a measure of an organization's ability For pay off all debt, is factor furthermore Which can cause auditing delayed. Company with debt Which big will experience an impact on the audit process because the auditor will require time it takes longer to audit those financial reports and collect them audit evidence. Solvency, which is a measure of an organization's ability For pay off all debt, is factor furthermore Which can cause auditing delayed. Company with debt Which big will experience an impact on the audit process because the auditor will require time it takes longer to audit those financial reports and collect them audit evidence.

## RESEARCH METHODS

Researcher use approach quantitative with data number Which obtained from report finance Which has published in BEI And





can accessed at [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id). In study This, approach quantitative used. This means study Which the data form number And analyzed using statistics. Quantitative descriptive research is the type of research used. The quantitative descriptive problem formulation includes statement about the situation variable independent, fine one variable or more (variable Which stand-alone). This research is explanatory . Explanatory research is research Which aim For analyze connection causal between variables by testing hypotheses to support or oppose existing hypotheses found. Covers company consumer good Which registered in Exchange Effect Indonesia And has emit report finance Which audited And published in Bursa Effect Indonesia during the period 2019-2021.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Covers company consumer good Which registered in Exchange Effect Indonesia And has emit report finance Which audited And published in Bursa Effect Indonesia during the period 2019-2021.

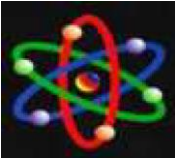
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Size company	60	13.77	30.88	24.4799	5.29193
ROA	60	.00	859.84	45.9627	117.63813
Solvency	60	.11	1.17	.4053	.19128
Op.Audit	60	.00	1.00	.9667	.18102
AuditDelay	60	57.00	148.00	95.1833	20.94585
Valid N (listwise)	60				

Table 1. Descriptive Static

Table shows the maximum, minimum, average and standard values deviation for the variables company size, return on assets, solvency, and opinion auditing about delay audit:

1. The company size variable has a sample of 60, with a value minimum 13.77 at PT. Akhasa Wira International Tbk in 2020 and the highest value is 30.88 at PT. Kalbe Farma Tbk in year 2021. Mark the average is 24.47999, with standard deviation 5.29193.
2. ROA variable: The sample is 60, with a minimum value of 0.00 at PT. Akhasa Hero International Tbk on year 2020 And mark maximum 859.84 at PT. Kimia Farma in 2020. The average value is 45.9627, and the standard deviation is 117.63813..
3. Variable solvency: the sample amount 60, with mark minimum 0.11 for PT. Campina Ice Cream Industry Tbk in 2021 and maximum value 1.17 for PT. Tunas Baru Lampung Tbk in 2021. The mean value is 0.4053, and the standard deviation is 0.9128, respectively each.
4. The Audit Opinion variable has 60 samples, with a minimum value of 0.00 PT. Campina Ice Cream Industry Tbk, mark maximum 1.00 on 59 company other, And mark mean 0.9667 And standard deviation 0.18102.
5. Variable auditing lateness own sample 60, with mark minimum 57.00 at PT. Tunas Baru Lampung Tbk and maximum value of 148.00 on PT. Hardinata Abadi





Tbk. The mean value is 95.1833 and the standard value deviation amounting to 20.94585.

Test normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, And autocorrelation is test classic assumption Which used in regression double linear.

Test normality used For know is mark residue distributed in a way normal or on the contrary. This can done with using the Kolmogorv Smirnov One Sample Test, which stipulates that data has a normal distribution if there is a significant value above 5% or 0.05. Besides That, analysis plots probability normal And analysis chart histogram used to carry out this test.

		Unstandardized Residual
N		55
Normal Parameters <sup>a</sup>	Mean	-.0061164
	Std. Deviation	.21207311
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.105
	Positive	.105
	Negative	-.095
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.805
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.525

Table 2. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

Table above show results test For size company, ROA, solvency, and audit opinions regarding general audit delays

due to value significant 0.529 is greater than 0.05.

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual

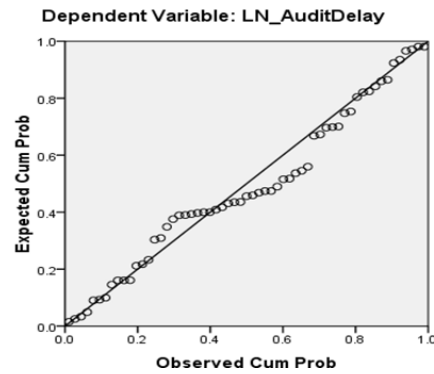


Figure 1. Test PP normality Plots

As proof that No There is symptom multicollinearity, size company, ROA, solvency, and audit opinion have a tolerance value of <0.100 and mark VIF <10.00. Faith Ghazali (2011:139) state that If picture scatterplot has a clear pattern (wavy, widens, then narrows) and is present point spread in on And in lower number 0 on axis Y, so heteroscedasticity will not happen.

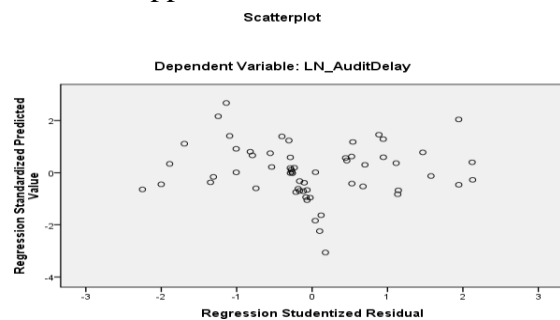
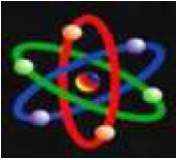


Figure 2. Test Heteroscedasticity





No There is heteroscedasticity in scatterplot the, like Which shown in figure 3.3, because the points do not gather into one and No form a pattern certain. According to Faith Ghozali (2011:111), base taking decision test Durbin Watson autocorrelation is that when the Durbin Watson value lies between two and four dots decision making, autocorrelation occurs. Based on  $K(4)$  and  $N(60)$ , the du value is looked for in the table value distribution Durbin Watson. With a significant 5% DU (1.7224) less than Durbin Watson (1,969) And less than 4-DU (2.2726), concluded that No There is symptom autocorrelation.

For evaluate hypothesis, model regression linear multiple Which used in this research used to evaluate how big influence size company, ROA, solvency, And opinion auditing to delay audit:

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	
1 (Constant)	74,430	21,865		3,404
Size company	,298	,535	,075	,557
ROA	,000	,025	,002	,991
Solvency	-1,397	15,148	-.013	,927
Audit Op	14,492	15,886	,125	,913

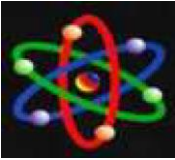
Table 3. Results Analysis Regression Multiple

From table on can arranged regression equation linear as following :  
 $R = 74,430 + 0.298\text{Size Company} + 0,000\text{ROA} + (1,397)\text{Solvability} + 14,492\text{Audit opinion}.$

Based on table 3.5 results Which obtained from test Q Partial is :

1. If variable X is 0, mark constant (a) show big variable Y. If the independent variables (company size, ROA, solvency, and opinion auditing worth 0) worth 0, so variable Y (delay audit) worth 74,430.
2. Variable size company calculated with mark Q 0.557. Q table obtained from  $(\alpha/2)$ ;  $nk-1 = (0.05/2 ; 60-4-1) = (0.025 ; 55) = 1.673$ , so t count table is 0.557. This show that size company influential negative to lateness auditing. Besides That, If sig 0.580 is greater than 0.005, company size has no influence Which significant to lateness auditing.
3. The calculated T value of the ROA variable is 0.012 T table, which is obtained from  $(\alpha/2)$  ;  $nk-1 = (0.05/2 ; 60-4-1) = (0.025 ; 55) = 1.673$ . Therefore, t count smaller from T table, which is 0.012 smaller of 1,673. This shows that return on assets (ROA) has a negative impact on audit delays. In addition, based on sig 0.991 > 0.005, ROA does not own impact Which significant impact on delays auditing





4. The calculated t value of the solvency variable (0.092) T table is obtained from  $(\alpha/2)$ ;  $n-k-1 = (0.05/2 ; 60-4-1) = (0.025 ; 55) = 1.673$ , so t is calculated below table ((0.092) below 1.673). In conclusion, t count below the table ((0.092) in lower 1,673). This show that solvency has a negative effect on audit delays. In addition, if sig is 0.927 greater than 0.005, then solvency has no influence significant against audit delays.

5. Variable opinion auditing own mark Q count 0.912 Q table, Which obtained from  $(\alpha/2)$ ;  $nk-1 = (0.05/2 ; 60-4-1) = (0.025 ; 55) = 1.673$ . By therefore, t table count  $< 0.912 < 0.673$ . This shows that opinion auditing impact negative to delay auditing. Besides That, If sig 0.366 is greater than 0.005, then the audit opinion has no influence Which significant to delay auditing.

The calculated T value of the company size variable is 0.557 based on the T test Partial. Mark Q table obtained from  $(\alpha/2)$  ;  $nk-1 = (0.05/2 ; 60-4-1) = (0.025 ; 55)$ . Mark Q count variable ROA is 0.012 Q table based on test Q Partial. The result is  $(\alpha/2)$ ;  $nk-1 = (0.05/2 ; 60-4-1) = (0.025 ; 55) = 1.673$ . There is a possibility that return on assets (ROA) has a positive effect on audit delay, because t count  $<$  t table (0.012  $<$  1673). In addition, if sig is 0.991 more big from 0.05, so ROA No own influence. Mark Q count variable solvency is 0.092 Q, according to test Q Partial. T table is obtained from  $(\alpha/2)$ ;  $nk-$

$1 = (0.05/2 ; 60-4-1) = (0.025 ; 55) = 1.673$ . There is possibility that solvency influential positive to lateness audit, because t count  $<$  t table ((0.092)  $<$  1673). In addition, if the sig is 0.927 more greater than 0.05, solvency does not have a significant effect on delays auditing on consumer companies are good at year 2020-2021.

## CONCLUSION

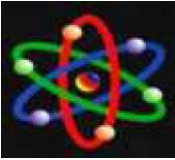
Company size does not partially have a significant effect on audit delay in consumer goods companies which was listed on the IDX in 2018 2020-2021. ROA in a way Partial No influential significant to auditing delay on consumer goods company Which registered in BEI year 2020-2021. Solvency in a way Partial No influential significant to auditing delays in consumer goods companies listed on the IDX in 2020- 2021. • Opinion auditing in a way Partial No influential significant to auditing delays in consumer goods companies listed on the IDX in 2020-2021.

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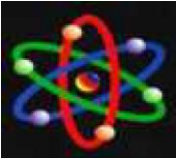




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