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Influence Size Company, Profitability, Liquidity, and Solvency of Audit Delay with the Reputation of the KAP as Variable Moderating on Company Manufacture Which Registered in BEI in the Year of 2017 – 2020

Devi Faradilah[1], Tifania Agitha br. Tarigan[2], Wilsa Road Betterment Sitepu[3]
[1,2,3]*Faculty Economics, Accounting, Universitas Prima Indonesia, Medan*
devifaradillah28@gmail.com, tifaniaagitha6@gmail.com, wilsa_better_sitepu@yahoo.co.id

Abstract

Study this aim for look for know influence size company, profitability, liquidity, and solvency on audit delay with KAP reputation as a moderating variable. Types of research this is quantitative with secondary data originating from BEI (www.idx.com) and sample in this study, 65 manufacturing companies were listed on the IDX in 2017 – 2020. Results This study states that firm size, liquidity and solvency have an effect on audit delay , profitability has no effect on audit delay , and firm size, profitability, liquidity, and solvency have no effect on audit delay with KAP reputation as a variable moderating.

Keywords
size company; profitability; liquidity; solvency; audit delays

I. Introduction

Timely presentation of financial statements greatly affects the value of financial statements company. The delay in conveying information will have a negative impact on the company because: belief to investors will reduce and could change price sell share. Investors will views the company badly if the information submitted is late. Late delivery audit report can be called with an *audit delay*. According to (Reza, Debbi, & Siti, 2019) *audit delay* is working time interval in annual financial audit report, which is calculated according to how many days required in completing the auditor's financial statements independent. Phenomenon happen, Exchange Securities Indonesia records 80 publicly traded companies late in publishing company financial reports. Financial performance is a measuring instrument to know the process of implementing the company's financial resources (Ichsan, R. et al. 2021).The assessment group at the IDX reported that it obtained 80 Listed Companies from June 30 did not make the 2019 *annual report* properly time. Companies that violate the rules of the exchange can be properly rewarded according to the rules regarding the Sanctions contained in Rule Number IH. In accordance with the provisions of the IDX, it can be given written warning I, on too late in submitting financial reports which until period then calculated from the financial reporting deadline (m.bisnis.com). Then, written warning II and a fine of Rp. 10 million if from the first 2 months the company has not been registered complete obligation they in presentation report finance. BEI could give warning written II with a fine that is added to the amount of Rp. 30 million if in the 3rd month of the submission deadline the company's financial statements still do not carry out the obligation to submit financial statements. Final is suspension if IDX problems will be given fine up to 150 million if this company want to stop suspension. Exist some companies that have not published financial statements namely PT Hanson International Tbk (MYRX), PT Cowell Development Tbk (COWL), PT Estika Tata Tiara Tbk (BEEF), and PT Three Pillar Prosperous Food Tbk (AISA).

But also obtained approx. 639 Registered Companies and 3 KIK DIRE Securities that have reported Annual Financial Statements *(Annual reports)* Year 2019 until June 30, 2019. From the above cases, delays in publishing the annual financial report will receive a fine from the IDX and also losses that will be experienced by investors because will influence decision and price sell share.

Company size is high and low company that seen of total assets. According to researcher (Dyna, middle & goddess, 2016) which show where size company affected by *audit delay*. This is because the higher the value of a company, it will the shorter the *audit delay*. Whereas, according to (I Gusti & Ni Ketut, 2017), and (Ridho & Fernando, 2017) show that size company no influenced to an *audit delay*.

Profitability is ratio finance which show something ability company for earn profit According to (Hakam, 2015) which shows that *audit delay* does not affect profitability. Because the method of an audit of a company with a small profit is the same as a company that have the method of a great audit, because it is good with companies that have an audit process small or large will shorten the auditing system of the financial statements. This research supported by researchers (Ridho & Fernando, 2017) showed that profitability is not affected to an *audit delay*. Inversely proportional with research from (Karyadi, 2017) with results that is profitability influential to *audit delay*.

Liquidity is a financial ratio that states how capable the company is in completing liability period short with treasure fluent on moment finished time has occur. According to the researcher (Erita, 2020) who stated that liquidity had no impact on *audit delay*. This is because the company's skills in completing short-term liabilities are not affected to *audit delay* due to too high a number of obligations. This research has also been supported by researcher (Karyadi, 2017) and (Ridho & Fernando, 2017) show that liquidity has no impact or influential to an *audit delay*.

Solvency is a financial ratio that assesses how able the company is to complete its debt period short or debt period long. According to (I Lord & Ni lol, 2015) which shows that solvency has an impact on *audit delay*. Because if there are more obligations company, thus increasing the length of the *audit delay*. Different with research results from (Dyna, middle & goddess, 2016) & (Karyadi, 2017) that is solvency no impact to *audit delay*.

According to (I Lord & Ni ketut, 2017) Reputation HOOD is a view on something public trust, good name and achievements of the Public Accounting Firm itself. A company will use service HOOD which good for grow integrity to a report.

This research is expected to be able to continue the research that has been done previously variable independent which almost same, but with use subject different and add moderating variable because it is suspected that it can increase or decrease the influence of the dependent variable, namely, firm size, profitability, liquidity, and solvency on *audit delay*. Besides that, it also has the aim is to examine variables that have different results from previous researchers. Here behind us so that we can raise this issue to in the journal that we have worked on and made entitled: "The Effect of Company Size, Profitability, Liquidity, And Solvency against *Audit Delay* with KAP Reputation as Moderating Variable". Study what we do is using manufacturing companies that have been listed on the Stock Exchange Effect Indonesia (IDX) in period 2017- 2020. Goals of study which has we do for understand influence size company, profitability, liquidity, and solvency to an *audit delay*.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Audit Delay

According to (Arry Eksandy) the need for *audit delay* on financial statements is for auditors to do the job at the right time. The length of time for auditing is indicated through the time difference between the date of the audit opinion in the financial statements and the reporting date finance. Regarding completing audit tasks, so very crucial thing is how so that when the financial statements are presented can be completed on time and the confidentiality of the information is not leaked to outsiders. Audit *delay* is also known as delay in submitting financial reports. According to (Arry Exandy, 2017) formula *audit delay* is:

Audit *delay* = date report audit – date closing year book, audit *delay* (too late convey) given score 0, if on time given score 1

2.2 Influence Size Company to *Audit Delay*

Company size refers to the exposure of (Arry Eksandy, 2017) which is a review of the consequences the occurrence of *audit delays.* Because the increase in the value of the company's activities, the *audit delay* will also increase short as well as the opposite. Company big estimated could work the audit with more shorter than smaller firms. This opinion is the same as that of previous researchers (Dyna, Nengah & Devi, 2016) and (Jessica, 2017) with the results that the size of the company against a *delay audit* can make an impact. Temporary company size refers to the exposure of (Erita, 2020) and (I Gusti & Ni Luh, 2015) has no effect on *audit delay.* Based on the description (Hartono, 2015) formula company size is :

***Size* = Ln (Total *Assets*)**

2.3 Influence Profitability to *Audit Delay*

According to (Arry Eksandy, 2017) profitability is a cause of the company's success in get a profit until the higher the profitability, the higher it will be also the company's ability to make a profit. If the lower the profitability, then auditors will be more thorough in carrying out their duties due to higher business risk, therefore hence extending a longer audit report. This opinion is the same as that of researchers (Reza, Debbi, & Siti, 2019) and (Karyadi, 2017) with the result that profitability to *audit delay* has influence . Meanwhile, according to (Hakam, 2015) and (Erita, 2020), profitability on *audit delay* does not give influence . According to (Cashmere, 2018) formula profitability, namely:

Return On assets (ROA) = $\frac{\square\ \square}{\square\ \square}$

2.4 Influence Liquidity against *Audit Delay*

According to (Maya, 2018) liquidity is defined as the company's ability to present source of asset funds to be able to meet its financial obligations when the time is requested. If increase big reject measuring assets fluent with debt fluent, it means increase tall also ability company when cover long-term liabilities its short until can shorten *delay audits.* The meaning of the company in this kind of situation is that the existing financial statements contain: good news so that the company will complete the financial reports on time. This description in line with researchers (Eko & Wati, 2019) that liquidity is affected by *audit delay.* Temporary According to (Erita, 2020) and (Karyadi, 2017) that liquidity is not affected by *audit delay.* According to (Cashmere, 2018) formula liquidity is:

Current Ratio = $\frac{\square\ \square}{\square\ \square}$

2.5 Influence Solvency to *Audit Delay*

According to (Arry Exandy, 2017) height level solvency on company tend make auditors more careful when carrying out the audit process, due can bring risk of loss from the company, consequently resulting in an increase in the length of delay audits. If company have total debt more big than total equity, until auditor will require longer time to examine the company's financial statements. This opinion same with researcher (I Lord & Ni lol, 2015) and (Erita, 2020) with results that is solvency effect on *audit delay*. Meanwhile, according to (Karyadi, 2017) and (Dyna, Nengah, and Devi, 2016) the result is that solvency on *audit delay* has no effect. According to (Kashmir, 2018) formula solvency is:

Debt To Asset Ratio =

2.6 Reputation HOOD

According to (Beautiful, Adrien, & elf, 2014) Reputation of KAP in a company can exert influence over in short deadline presentation report finance. HOOD with reputation the good one, usually have good ability until could work report audit with fast and appropriate time. According to (Beautiful, Adri & elf, 2014) formula reputation HOOD is:

Reputation HOOD = Variable dummy, 1 for *the big four* and 0 for *non big four*

2.7 Conceptual Framework

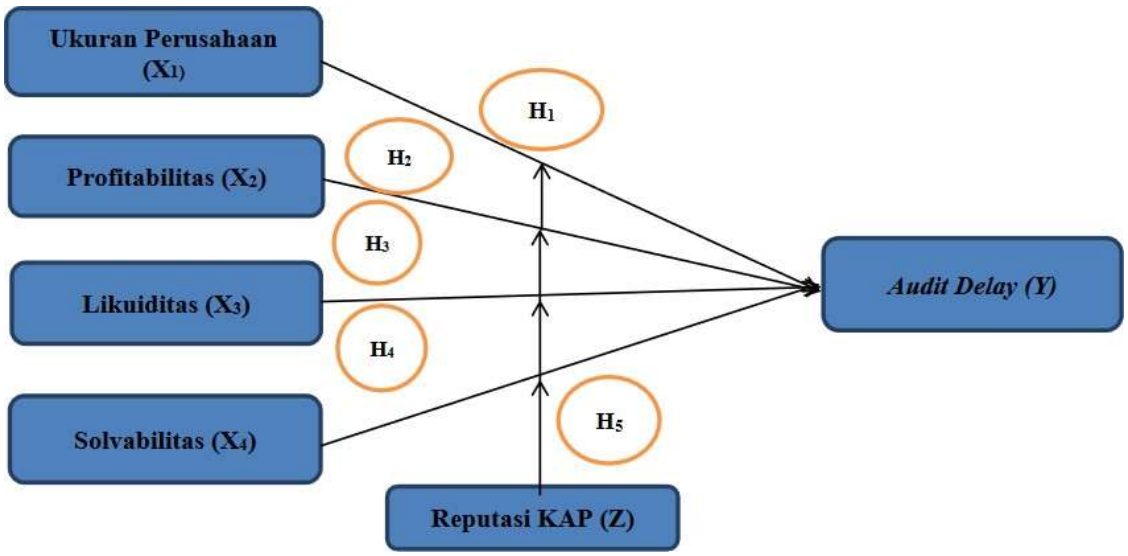

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

The hypothesis that spelled out for this research, is:

1 = _ Size company influential to audit *delay*
2 = _ Profitability influential to audit *delay*
3 = _ Liquidity influential to audit *delay*
4 = _ Solvency effect to audit *delay*
5 = _ Size company, profitability, liquidity, and solvency influential to audit *delay* with Reputation HOOD as variable moderating

III. Research Method

3.1 Type Study

This research is a type of quantitative research, where this is a research procedure that based on the philosophy of positivism which is useful in observing data samples or populations, techniques to collect data is done randomly, by utilizing research instruments, as well as data analyzed by quantitative use To do testing hypothesis study.

3.2 The place Study

The implementation of this research by taking data through the official website at www.idx.com related annual financial statements for the period 2017-2020 on manufacturing companies listed on the Stock Exchange (IDX) Effect Indonesia).

3.3 Population

Population is a company consisting of objects or subjects that have values and characteristics specific characteristics that have been determined by the reviewer to be studied and then conclusions are drawn. (Sugiyono, 2019:126)

3.4 Sample

by sample brief including from total as well as characteristic typical Specific from something company.

Technique purposive sampling used on study this (Sugiyono, 2019:127).

Table 1. Technique purposive sampling

No.	Criteria	Amount
1.	Company manufacture which recorded in BEI on period 2017-2020	160
2.	Company which in *delisting* in BEI During period 2017-2020	(13)
3.	Company manufacture which no audit and do publication reportfinance as well as serve with complete on period 2017-2020	(65)
	Amount Sample Study from 2017-2020	**328**

3.5 Definition Operational Variable

Definition operational is explanation and formula which will we thorough. Definition operational variable study this is:

Table 2. Definition operational variable

Variable	Definition	Indicator	Ratio
Size company ($X_{1)}$	A scale that shows small or big company which already set by size such as total sales and total income company in one period, assets something company, total ownership, as well as other so on. (Ridho & Fernando, 2017)	*Size* = Ln (Total *assets*) (Hartono,2015)	Ratio
Profitability (X_2)	Using this ratio as an appraiser how much capable company getprofit/profit. (Cashmere, 2018)	Return On assets (ROA) = (Cashmere, 2018)	Ratio
Liquidity (X 3)	Ratio which used for count amount of liquid of a company. (Cashmere, 2018)	*Current Ratio* = (Cashmere, 2018)	Ratio
Solvency (X 4)	Ratio which worn for count asset company which financed debt. (Cashmere, 2018)	*Debt To assets Ratio* = (Cashmere, 2018)	Ratio

Audit delay (Y)	Distance time processing report audit finance annual, calculated according to how much long day required in work report finance auditor independent on report finance audit company on December 31 (date closed book) until date which has determined in the independent auditor's report or can also called lateness publish financial reports. (Reza, Debby, & Siti, 2019)	*audit delay = date of closing year – Audit report signed by the auditor (Arry Eksandi, 2017)* *Audit delay (late deliver) was given a score of 0, if appropriate time given score 1(Hendy & Revelation, 2020)*	noun l
Reputation HOOD (Z)	Something view on trust public, the good name and achievements of the KAP itself. (I Lord & Ni ketut, 2017)	*Reputation HOOD = dummy variable, 1 for the big four and 0 for non big four (Beautiful, Adri, & elf, 2014)*	noun l

3.6 Technique Data analysis

Analysis Statistics Descriptive

Function from statistics descriptive so that data variable something study could depicted or generally described. Descriptive statistics are indicated by the *mean, minimum, maximum,* and values *standard deviation*. (Ghozali, 2020:19)

3.7 Test Assumption classic

Test Multicolonierity

The purpose of multicollinearity testing is to assess whether the regression model is found to exist correlation between independent variables. If there is no correlation between the independent variables (variable free) so declared good model regression which used (Ghozali, 2020:107).

Equality regression logistics as following:

In where:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 SIZE + \beta_2 ROA + \beta_3 CR + \beta_4 DAR + e$$

Y : *audit delay* (Variable dependent)
: _ constant
SIZE : Size company (Variable independent)
ROA : Profitability (Variable independent)
CR : Liquidity (Independent variable
DAR : Solvency (Variable independent)
1 _ □4 _ : Coefficient regression multiple
: _ *Error term* (Level error)

3.8 Test Appropriateness Model Regression

This study uses a logistic regression method with a function to see the effect of the variable free to variable bound.

3.9 Evaluate Appropriateness Model Regression.

Homer and Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit Test aim To use assess the hypothesis zero that there is a match or match of the empirical data with the model. With the condition that

the numbers in the result statistics test which obtained worth 0.05 so will accepted. (Ghozali, 2020:333)

3.10Evaluate Model Fit (Overall Model fit)

Test this working in measure model fit H0: Model which hypothesized fit with data. H A: Model which hypothesized no fit with data

With reduction mark origin -2Logl with mark -2log. With mark *Likehood* obtained -2Logl prove that model fit with data. (Ghozali, 2020:97).

3.11 Coefficient Determination (R2)

Coefficient determination (R2) working in evaluate so far where strength model in interpret types variable dependent. The coefficient of determination is worth between zero and one small value (R2) show cake independent variables and interpret type very dependent variable Specific. (Ghozali, 2020:97)

3.12 Test Hypothesis

a. Test Stimulants (Test F)

Test stimulant (Test F) used as a measure between variable independent which by simultaneously affect the independent variable. Measurements on the F stimulant test were carried out with wear level significant (= 5%) or 0.05 by using the comparison of table F. (Ghozali, 2018:98)

b. Test Partial (Test t)

Basically t test prove the extent of the influence of the independent variables in interpreting individually dependent variable. The test on the partial t test is carried out at the significance level 0.05 (_ = 5%) and use ratio table t. (Ghozali, 2018:98)

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

a. Statistic Analysis Descriptive

The results of this analysis function so that the variable data in a study can be described or generally described. The results of this descriptive statistical analysis data processing include the value of *mean*, *minimum*, *maximum*, and *standard deviation*. (Ghozali, 2020: 19). Take note table under this:

Table 3. Descrptive Statistic

Tahun		Size	ROA	CR	DAR	AD	KAP
2017	N	82	82	82	82	82	82
	Minimum	12.16	-9.07	11.16	2.67	Audit delay	non big four
	Maximum	30.19	52.67	1582.23	507.33	Tepat Waktu	the big four
	Std. Deviation	5.32185	7.62562	252.62884	56.72927	.43916	.49341
	Mean	22.9457	4.0259	239.7990	53.8522	.7439	.4024
2018	N	82	82	82	82	82	82
	Minimum	12.18	-18.04	.00	9.04	Audit delay	non big four
	Maximum	30.33	97.80	1083.90	556.61	Tepat Waktu	the big four
	Std. Deviation	5.34787	12.71147	174.80314	79.78892	.43916	.49341
	Mean	22.9944	4.8893	212.7868	61.2239	.7439	.4024
2019	N	82	82	82	82	82	82
	Minimum	12.02	-136.93	.36	9.68	Audit delay	non big four

	Maximum	30.58	58.95	1263.37	488.90	Tepat Waktu	the big four
	Std. Deviation	5.34786	19.04787	213.41768	57.89138	.43916	.49341
	Mean	22.9517	1.4887	217.9252	55.1383	.7439	.4024
2020	N	82	82	82	82	82	82
	Minimum	11.91	-24.74	1.15	7.36	Audit delay	non big four
	Maximum	30.62	239.96	9863.43	820.77	Tepat Waktu	the big four
	Std. Deviation	5.28241	27.62459	1088.02218	102.09261	.43916	.49341
	Mean	22.9505	3.5575	333.8694	61.9921	.7439	.4024
Total	N	328	328	328	328	328	328
	Minimum	11.91	-136.93	.00	2.67	Audit delay	non big four
	Maximum	30.62	239.96	9863.43	820.77	Tepat Waktu	the big four
	Std. Deviation	5.30062	18.30027	574.70619	76.15177	.43714	.49114
	Mean	22.9606	3.4903	251.0951	58.0516	.7439	.4024

1. Company size as X 1 has a sample of 328, with a *minimum value of* 11.91, *maximum* 30.62, *std. Deviation* 5.30062, and *mean* 22.9606. Size company *minimum* held by the company Lotte Chemical Titan Tbk (FPNI) worth 702,788 thousand and size company *max* held by company Mayora Beautiful Tbk (MYOR) worth 66,653,690,980,416.
2. Profitability as X 2 have sample 328, with mark *minimum* -136.93, *maximum* 239.96, *std. Deviation* 18.30027, and *mean* 3.4903. Profitability *minimum* held by company ceramics Indonesia Association Tbk (KIAS) worth -55% and profitability *maximum* held company Multi Star Indonesia Tbk (MLBI) worth 147%.
3. Liquidity as X 3 has a sample of 328, with a *minimum value of* .00, *maximum* 574,70619, *std. Deviation* 18.30027, and *mean* 251.0951. *Minimum* liquidity held by Asia Pacific Fibers Tbk (POLY) company by 46% and *maximum liquidity is* held by company Ultra Jaya Milk Industry and Trading Company Tbk (ULTJ) worth 111.167%.
4. Solvency as X 4 has a sample of 328, with a *minimum value of* 2.67, *maximum* 820.77, *std. Deviation* 76,15177, and *mean* 58,0516. The *minimum solvency is* held by Emdika Main Tbk (MDKI) worth 39% and solvency *maximum* held by company Asia PacificFibers Tbk (POLY) worth 2.003%.
5. Audit Delay as Y has a sample of 328, with a *minimum value of* Audit delay, *maximum* On Time, *std. Deviation* .43714, and *mean* .7439. *Minimum* audit delay with mark 0 own 65 company and audit delay *maximum* with mark 1 own 82 company.
6. KAP reputation as Z has a sample of 328, with a *minimum value of* non big four, *maximum* the big four, *std. Deviation* .49114, and mean *.4024* . *Minimum* KAP reputation with mark 0 own 50 company and reputation HOOD *maximum* with mark 1 own 32 company.

b. Results Analysis Data

Test Multicolonierity

Multicollinearity test is used to measure independent variable experienced or no experience multicollinearity. Take note table under this:

Table 4. Coefficients [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1.021	.102		10.044	.000		

	Size	-.015	.004	-.187	-3.694	.000	.869	1.151
	ROI	.002	.001	.102	1.914	.057	.779	1.284
	CR	-8.833E-5	.000	-.116	-2.359	.019	.919	1.088
	DAR	-.001	.000	-.192	-3.545	.000	.759	1.318
	Size*KAP	.015	.004	.384	3.396	.001	.175	5.727
	ROI*KAP	-.003	.007	-.023	-.396	.692	.686	1.458
	CR*KAP	8.352E-5	.000	.036	.498	.619	.421	2.375
	DAR*KAP	.001	.001	.062	.685	.494	.274	3.644

a. Dependent Variables: AD

From the table above, if the VIF value is < 10, the above results are obtained entirely from the VID value < 10 so that no occur multicollinearity.

c. Test Appropriateness Model Regression

1. Evaluate Appropriateness Model Regression

Objective testing this to use determine is model regression logistics can worn for calculate bankruptcy or not. Test this if the value is significant *host* r and *lameshow* above 0.05. Take note table under this:

Table 5. Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	5.008	8	.757

Based on data the obtained number *chi-square* 5008,with number significant 0.757 and with a df value of 8. Significant figures obtained > 0.05. So the data can be concluded that model regression logistics data used for measure company To do audit delay or no.

2. Evaluate Model Fit (Overall Model fit)

The purpose of this test is to interpret the fit model used is good. Through assumptions *Likelihood* describes the data for which the data is processed. By reducing the original value of -2Logl to the value of -2Logl. Mark The probability obtained by *-2Logl* proves that the hypothesized model fits the data. (Ghozali, 2020:97). Take note table under this:

Table 6. Iteration History a,b,c

Iteration		-2 Log likelihood	Coefficients Constant
Step 0	1	373.744	.976
	2	373.222	1.064
	3	373.222	1.066
	4	373.222	1.066

a. Constant is included in the model.
b. Initial -2 Log Likelihood: 373.222
c. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Tabel 7. Iteration History a,b,c,d

Iteration		-2 Log likelihood	Coefficients								
			Constant	Size	ROI	CR	DAR	Size*KAP	ROI*KAP	CR*KAP	DAR*KAP
Step 1	1	285.490	2.084	-.062	.010	.=000	-.004	.059	-.011	.000	.004
	2	260.355	2.568	-.073	.013	-.001	-.006	.090	-.007	.001	.008
	3	250.671	2.677	-.066	.016	-.002	-.007	.108	.001	.003	.015
	4	247.884	2.683	-.063	.017	-.002	-.007	.131	.013	.003	.022
	5	246.864	2.661	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.154	.026	.004	.031
	6	246.475	2.652	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.176	.039	.005	.039
	7	246.328	2.649	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.197	.052	.005	.048
	8	246.272	2.648	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.219	.066	.006	.057
	9	246.251	2.648	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.241	.080	.007	.067
	10	246.243	2.648	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.264	.094	.008	.076
	11	246.240	2.648	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.288	.109	.009	.085
	12	246.239	2.648	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.313	.124	.009	.094
	13	246.239	2.648	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.338	.139	.010	.103
	14	246.239	2.648	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.364	.155	.011	.112
	15	246.238	2.648	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.390	.171	.012	.120
	16	246.238	2.648	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.417	.187	.013	.129
	17	246.238	2.648	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.444	.203	.013	.138
	18	246.238	2.648	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.472	.220	.014	.147
	19	246.238	2.648	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.500	.237	.015	.155
	20	246.238	2.648	-.062	.017	-.002	-.007	.528	.253	.016	.164

a. Method: Enter
b. Constant is included in the model.
c. Initial -2 Log Likelihood: 373.222
d. Estimation terminated at iteration number 20 because maximum iterations has been reached. Final solution cannot be found.

Based on the data above, -2Log *Likehood* at step 0 is 373,744 and -2Log *Likehood* at step 1 is 246,238 so that there is a decrease between -2Log *Likehood* step 0 and -2Log Likehood step 1, by therefore concluded that second model which used fit with good.

d. Coefficient Determination (R2)

Objective testing this to use evaluate ability variable independent and explain type variable dependent which limited. Take note table under this:

Tabel 8. Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	246.238[a]	.321	.472

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 20 because maximum iterations has been reached. Final solution cannot be found.

Referring to these data, explained the results of -2Log *Likehood* 246,238 [a,] Cox & Snell R Square 0, 321, and *Nagelkerke R Square* 0.472 states firm size, profitability, liquidity, solvency, moderating KAP reputation with company size, profitability, liquidity, solvency affect audit delay as big as 47.2 %.

e. Test Hypothesis

1. Test Simultaneous (Test F)

Objective testing this to use evaluate influence among variable dependent with variable independent.

Take note table under this:

Tabel 9. Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	126.983	8	.000
	Block	126.983	8	.000
	Model	126.983	8	.000

From table above, explained that *Chi-square* as big as 126,983, with df as big as 8, and significant amount 0.000 < 0.05 by therefore got conclusion that there is variable independent which influence company will To do audit delay or no.

2. Test Partial (Test t)

This test aims to show how far the influence of the independent variable on variable depends. Pay attention table below:

Table 10. Variables in the Equation

		B	SE	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B) Lower	Upper
Step 1[a]	Size	-.062	.030	4.271	1	.039	.940	.886	.997
	ROI	.017	.009	3.288	1	.070	1.017	.999	1.035
	CR	-.002	.001	5.621	1	.018	.998	.995	1,000
	NARROW	-.007	.002	7,614	one	.006	.993	.988	.998
	Size*CAP	.528	397,310	.000	one	.999	1,695	.000	.
	ROI*CAP	.253	721,897	.000	one	.999	1,288	.000	.
	CR*CAP	.016	19.669	.000	1	.999	1.016	.000	.561
	DAR * KAP	.164	142,620	.000	1	.999	1.178	.000	2,948
	Constant	2,648	.778	11,585	1	.001	14,127		

a. variable(s) entered on step 1: Sizes, ROI, CR, DAR, Size*KAP, ROI*KAP, CR*KAP, DAR*KAP.

From table on explained that variable constant as big as 2,648 so could concluded :

a) The significance of the firm size variable is 0.039 < 0.05. Company size against audit delay has an effect.
b) The significance of the profitability variable is 0.070 > 0.05. Profitability against audit delay no own influence.
c) The significance of the liquidity variable is 0.018 < 0.05. Liquidity against audit delay has influence.

d) The significance of the solvency variable worth 0.006 < 0.05. Solvency against audit delay own influence.
e) The significance of KAP moderation with company size, profitability, liquidity, solvency is 0.999 > 0.05. Firm size, profitability, liquidity, and solvency on audit delay with reputation HOOD as variable moderating do not have influence.

4.2 Discussion

a. Influence Size Company to Audit Delay

From the table above, it can be seen that the company size variable has a significance value of 0.039 or below 0.05 and it can be concluded that the size of the company on audit delay at level trust 95% own influence which significant. Number coefficient regression is -0.062 shows a negative impact. Thus it can be said that increasing the value of size company that company tend To do audit delay. This because increase the greater the value of a company, the shorter the audit delay will be. Conclusion that the size of the company affects the audit delay then H1 is accepted. This opinion is the same as researchers (Dyna, Nengah & Devi, 2016) who showed that where company size to audit delay own influence.

b. Influence Profitability to Audit Delay

From the table above, it can be seen that the profitability variable has a significance value of 0.070 or in on 0.05 and can concluded that of profitability to audit delay on level 90% belief has a significant effect. The regression coefficient number is 0.017 indicating a positive impact. Thus it can be said that the higher the value of profitability the audit delay tends not to be carried out by the company. This is due to the company's audit system which has a small profit is the same as a company with a large audit system, because it is good with companies that have small or large audit systems will streamline the process auditing report finance the. So can declared that profitability no impact against audit delay and hence rejection of H 2. This opinion is the same as that of researchers (Ridho & Fernando, 2017), and (Hakam, 2015) show that profitability to audit delay no own influence.

c. Influence Liquidity to Audit Delay

Based on these data, it can be noted that the liquidity variable has a significance of 0.018 or below 0.05 and it can be concluded that from liquidity to audit delay the level of trust 95% own influence significant. Number coefficient regression is -0.002 show a negative impact. Therefore, it can be said that the higher the liquidity value, the higher the liquidity value audit delay will tend done company. Thing this because if increase big ratio assets fluent with debt fluent, own meaning increase height ability the company covers its short-term obligations, thereby shortening the audit delay. A company in this kind of situation means that its financial statements contain news Therefore, financial reports tend to be submitted by the company in a timely manner. So it can be stated that liquidity has an impact on audit delay and thus the acceptance of H3. Opinion this same with researcher (Eko & Wati, 2019) that liquidity influential to audit delay.

d. Influence Solvency to Audit Delay

Based on these data, it can be noted that the solvency variable has a significance worth 0.006 or below 0.05 and it can be concluded that from the solvency of audit delay at level trust 95% there is influence which significant. Number coefficient regression is -0.007 shows a negative impact. So from this, it can be stated that increasing the height solvency value, the company tends to do audit delay. This is because increasing the more

debt the company has, the longer the audit delay will be. Therefore it is obtained conclusion solvency influential to audit delay and that H 4 accepted. Opinion this same as the researcher (I Gusti & Ni Luh, 2015) who showed that solvency had an effect or impact to audit delay.

e. Effect of Firm Size, Profitability, Liquidity, and Solvency on Audit delay with Reputation HOOD as Variable Moderating

From table on could noticed that mark significance moderation HOOD with size company, profitability, liquidity, solvency are 0.999 so that the KAP variable does not moderate influence size company, profitability, liquidity, solvency to audit delay. So could concluded that size company, profitability, liquidity, and solvency no influential on audit delay with KAP reputation as a moderating variable and thus that H_5 rejected.

V. Conclusion

Results study which has done, so could concluded that:

1. Firm size has an effect on audit delay in manufacturing companies that Registered on BEI on 2017 – 2020. Significance value from variable size company that is 0.039 or below 0.05 and it can be concluded that there are significant effect of firm size on audit delay. Coefficient figures regression is -0.062 means there is impact negative.
2. Profitability has no effect on audit delay, there are Manufacturing Companies that Registered in BEI on Year 2017 – 2020. Variable profitability own significance value of 0.070 or above 0.05 and it can be concluded that there is an effect of which is significant from profitability to audit delay. The regression coefficient number is 0.017 show existence impact positive.
3. Liquidity affects audit delay in Registered Manufacturing Companies on the IDX in 2017 – 2020. The significance value of the liquidity variable is 0.018 or below 0.05 and it can be concluded that there is a significant effect of liquidity to audit delay. Number coefficient regression is -0.002 show existence impact negative.
4. Solvency has an effect on audit delay in manufacturing companies that Registered in BEI on Year 207 – 2020. Mark significance from variable solvency is 0.006 so the significance value is less than 0.05 and can be concluded that there is a significant effect of solvency against audit delays. The regression coefficient number is -0.007 indicating the presence of impact negative.
5. Size Company, profitability, Liquidity, and Solvency no influential on audit delay with KAP reputation as a moderating variable in the company Manufacturers Listed on the IDX in 2017 – 2020. Moderation significance value HOOD with size company, profitability, liquidity, solvency is 0.999 so that the KAP variable does not moderate the effect of firm size, profitability, liquidity, solvency to audit delay.

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