The Influence of Auditor Reputation, Company Size, Profitability and Auditor Turnover on Audit Delay in Banking Companies Listed On the Idx, 2019 - 2021)

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Abstract

Banking is everything that concerns the Bank, including institutions, business activities as well as methods and processes for carrying out business activities. This research aims to determine and describe the influence of auditor reputation, company size, profitability and auditor turnover on audit delays in banking companies registered on BEI in 2019 - 2021). The method implemented in the research is quantitative through purposive sampling, in the form of 29 banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021. Auditor Reputation, Company Size, Profitability and Auditor Changes have no effect on Audit Delay in banking companies listed on the IDX in 2019 - 2021

I. Introduction

Banks are places for storing and exchanging money, which greatly benefits people's standard of living in general in the form of savings, deposits and current accounts. In his book Bank Politics, Prof. GM. Verrijin Stuart defines a bank as a business entity that aims to satisfy credit needs, either with its own means of payment or with money obtained from other people, as well as by circulating new means of exchange in the form of demand deposits.

Slow submission of financial reports will influence and have a negative impact on the company and management in terms of decision making. Based on POJK No. 29 / 2016 Article 7 Number 1 Issuers or Public Companies are required to submit an Annual Report to the Financial Services Authority no later than the end of the fourth month after the end of the financial year.

Audit Delay, is the length of time for audit completion which is measured from the date of completion of the independent audit report to the deadline for submission of financial reports by BAPEPAM-LK (Rochmah & Fachriyah, 2015). Audit delays can affect the timeliness of the delivery of accounting information and the market reaction to the delivery of that information. Audit delays that exceed the deadline stipulated by BAPEPAM certainly result in delays in the publication of financial reports (Yulianti, 2011).

In matters related to audit delay, this research has four variables, namely auditor reputation, company size, profitability and change of auditor, all four of which are closely related and influence audit delay or the length of time for audit completion which is measured from the closing date of the financial year to the date of completion of the independent audit report. (Wijasari and Wirajaya, 2021).

The first factor that influences audit delay is the auditor's reputation. According to Amiril, et al (2021:6) one of the most important strategic and lasting assets of any company is a good reputation, because a good reputation has a positive impact on company performance. Thus the Accounting Firm Publics who have a good reputation in the eyes of the public or service users directly give more responsibility to auditors to maintain this reputation so that they can improve the quality of auditors' performance in carrying out their duties, so that the possibility of auditors being late in completing tasks in auditing financial reports will be smaller.

The second factor that influences audit delay is company size. Dhita Alfiani and Putri Nurmala (2020) stated that company size influences audit delay so that the larger the company size, the smaller the audit delay will be. This is because larger companies have better internal controls. Larger companies have higher external pressure to complete their audit reports on time because they are closely monitored by investors, governments, and capital regulatory bodies.

The third factor that influences audit delay is profitability. In determining the level of profitability of a company, it is usually measured through the profits generated by the company. Earning a profit is usually used as a good sign that is sent to the market to obtain positive market signals. Companies that announce profits usually have shorter audit delays. This is because the profits obtained by the company want to be immediately notified to external parties (Rochmah & Fachriyah, 2015).

The fourth factor that influences audit delay is changing auditors. According to Verawati & Wirakusuma (2016), Praptika & Rasmini (2016), and Oktaviani & Ariyanto (2019), of the several variables that influence audit delay, there are three variables that are thought to influence it the most, namely auditor change, financial distress, and KAP reputation. The possibility of audit delays could be caused by the tendency of new auditors to spend more time reviewing company characteristics as an effect of changing auditors (Dewi & Suputra, 2017). A study conducted by Verawati & Wirakusuma, (2016) states that changing auditors has an effect on audit delay.

This research refers to research conducted by Ibrahim and Suryaningsih (2016) which examined the Influence of Profitability, Leverage, KAP Reputation and Audit Opinion on Audit Delay (Study of Infrastructure, Utilities and Transportation Sector Companies During the 2012 - 2014 Period). Only

Of course, this research changes several variables, based on the background above, the author is interested in taking the title "The Influence Of Auditor Reputation, Company Size, Profitability And Auditor Change On Audit Delay In Banking Companies Listed On The Bei In 2019 - 2021"

II. Review of Literature

2.1 The Influence of Auditor Reputation on Audit Delay

According to research by Badera and Rudyawan, 2009 in (Putri, 2014) an auditor's reputation is the achievements and public trust that the auditor bears on the big name that the auditor has.In conveying reliable and trustworthy information regarding company performance to the public, companies must use the services of a Public Accounting Firm (KAP) that has a good reputation. Companies that use audit services that have a good reputation tend to submit financial reports on time because auditors maintain a good image that is trusted by the public. A KAP that has a good reputation can be seen from how many auditors it has, the number of clients it has, the amount of income the KAP receives, and

the auditor's work experience so that the auditor can complete audits efficiently and submit financial reports in a timely manner.

2.2 The Influence of Company Size on Audit Delay

According to Puspitasari and Anggraeni (2012), they found evidence that company size has a significant effect. Company size is a scale that can be used to categorize the size of a company according to various ways, for example by the amount of assets and the number of company sales in one sales period. Usually what is used as a measuring tool in research is total assets (Ervilah & Fachriyah, 2015).

Companies that have strong internal controls can reduce the tendency to make errors in financial reports. Therefore, auditors rely more on the client's internal controls, which can reduce the extent of substantive audit testing and automatically reduce and simplify audit work (Che-Ahmad & Abidin, 2008).

2.3 The Effect of Profitability on Audit Delay

The profitability of a company can be assessed in various ways depending on the profits and assets or capital that will be compared with each other. According to (Kasmir 2019:114) the profitability ratio is a ratio to assess a company's ability to seek profit or profits in a certain period. This ratio also provides a measure of the level of effectiveness of a company's management as indicated by the profits generated from sales or investment income. According to (Prihadi 2020:166), profitability is the ability to generate profits.

According to Adi Nugraha (2013), profitability significantly influences audit delay. This can mean that companies that have a high level of profitability require faster time in auditing financial reports. This is due to the company's obligation to convey good news as quickly as possible to the public. Profitability describes the company's level of efficiency in utilizing its assets. (Ross et al., 2015:72). In this way, management will tend to shorten the delay in reporting the company's financial statements.

2.4 The Effect of Changing Auditors on Audit Delay

According to Mulyadi (2011:90) auditor switching is an action by a company or client in making changes with the aim of maintaining auditor independence so that they remain objective in auditing the client's financial statements

2.5 Audit Delay Theory

According to the research journal (Wulandari and Wiratmaja, 2017) states that: "Audit delay is the time span required for an auditor to audit financial reports from the closing date of the financial year to the date the audited financial report is published."
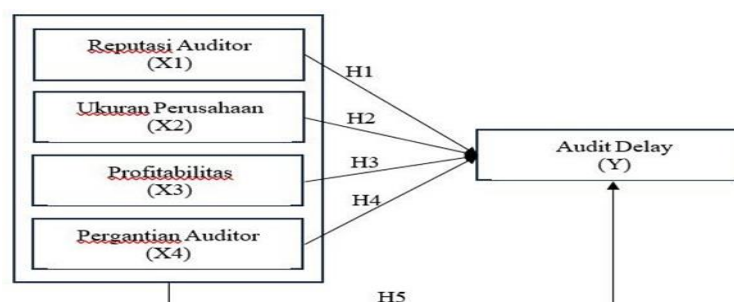
2.6 Conceptual Framework

Figure 1. *Conceptual Framework*

2.7 Research Hypothesis

Based on the conceptual framework described above, the hypothesis in this research can be developed as follows:

(H1): Auditor reputation has a partial effect on banking companies listed on the IDX in 2019-2021.

(H2): Company size has a partial effect on banking companies listed on the IDX in 2019-2021.

(H3): Profitability has a partial effect on banking companies listed on the IDX in 2019-2021.

(H4): Change of Auditor has a partial effect on banking companies listed on the IDX in 2019-2021.

(H5): Auditor Reputation, Company Size, Profitability and Auditor Replacement simultaneously influence banking companies listed on the IDX in 2019-2021

III. Research Methods

3.1 Research Method

This research is descriptive research. Meanwhile, for the data used, this research is quantitative research and if you look at the characteristics of the problems discussed, this research is considered causal comparative. In this research, the data collection techniques used are documentation methods and data analysis techniques, namely the F test and T test.

3.2 Population and Sample
a. Population

According to Sugiyono (2019:126) population is a generalized area consisting of: objects/subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn. The population of this research is banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2019 – 2021

b. Sample

According to Prisyama (2017), a sample is a collection of data taken from the population. The sampling method used in this research is non-probability with a purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a technique for sampling data sources with certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2016:85). The information needed in this research refers to 2019 - 2021. The sample in this research was selected using a purposive sampling method. The criteria for determining the sample are as follows:

Table 1. Sampling Criteria

No	Information	Amount
1	Research Population:Banking companies listed on the IDX in 2019 - 2021	47
2	Banking companies that do not report financial reports in a row for 2019 - 2021	(4)
3	Banking companies that experienced losses in 2019 -2021	(14)
	Number of Research Samples	29
	Total Research Sample (29 Companies x 3 Years)	87

(Data processed by researchers, 2022)

From the sample criteria above, the number of companies that can be used as samples in this research is 29 companies x 3 years = 87 research samples.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique applied in this research is the documentation method by collecting data in the form of financial and annual reports of banking companies for 2019-2021 taken from the official website of the Indonesian Stock Exchange

3.4 Data Types and Data Sources

The type of data used in this research is quantitative data and secondary data in the form of financial reports and a summary of the development of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021 with the website www.idx.co.id.

3.5 Operational Definition

The types of variables used in this research are independent variables and dependent variables. The operational definitions of variables are summarized in the following table

Table 2. Operational Definition of Variables

No	Variable	Operational definition	Indicator	Ratio
1	Auditor Reputation (X1)	The achievements and public trust placed on the auditor are based on the auditor's big name. (Badera and Rudyawan, 2009)	Companies with a score of 1 = KAP Big Four, score 0 = KAP *non-Big Four*	Nominal with Dummy
2	Company Size (X2)	A scale on which the size of a company can be classified is measured by total assets, number of sales, value of shares and so on. (Putu Ayu and Gerianta, 2018)	Company Size =LN(Total Assets)	Ratio
3	Profitability (X3)	Profitability ratio is a comparison to determine the company's ability to obtain profits (profit) from income (earnings) related to sales, assets and equity on the basis of certain measurements.	$ROA = \dfrac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Average Total Aset}}$	Ratio
4	Change of Auditor (X4)	an action by a company or client in making changes aimed at maintaining the auditor's independence so that he remains objective in auditing the client's financial statements. (Mulyadi, 2011:90).	A company with a score of 1 = the company has made a change to KAP, score 0 = the company has not made a change HOOD	Nominal with Dummy

5	Audit Delay (Y)	Audit completion period	The time span between the book end date and the audit report signed	Intervals

3.6 Classic Assumption Test

a. Normality Test

The normality test is intended to test whether in the regression model the residual values have a normal distribution or not. According to Ghozali (2017: 127) there are two ways to predict whether residuals have a normal distribution or not, namely by graphic analysis and statistical analysis.

b. Multicollinearity Test

According to Ghazali (2017: 36) tolerance measures the variability of selected independent variables that is not explained by other independent variables. So, low tolerance is the same as a high VIF value.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

According to Ghozali (2017:47) heteroscedasticity means that there are variable variants in the regression model that are not the same. If the opposite happens, the variable variants in the regression model have the same value, it is called homoscedasticity.

d. Autocorrelation Test

According to Ghazali (2017: 93), this autocorrelation test is intended to test whether in a linear regression model there is a correlation between the residual error in period t and the error in period t-1 (previous). If correlation occurs then there is an autocorrelation problem.

3.7 Operational Definition

Multiple linear regression is a regression model that involves more than one independent variable. Conducted to determine the direction and how much influence the independent variable has on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018).

The following is the multiple linear regression equation, namely:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + e$$

Information :
Y = Audit Delay
X1 = Auditor's Reputation X2 = Company Size X3 = Profitability
X4 = Auditor Change a = Constant
b1,b2,b3,b4 = Independent variable regression coefficient e = percentage error

3.8 Coefficient of Determination (R2)

According to Sujarweni (2015:164) "The Coefficient of Determination (R^2) is used to determine the percentage change in the dependent variable (Y) caused by the independent variable (X)". If R2 gets bigger, then the percentage change in the dependent variable (Y) caused by the independent variable (X) gets higher.

3.9 Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing(F Test)

According to Sugiyono (2014: 96), the F test aims to determine the influence of independent variables simultaneously. The model can be called feasible if it has a Sig F value less than or equal to alpha 0.05.

3.10 Hypothesis Testing OverallPartial (T Test)

According to Sugiyono (2014: 213), the t test is used to test the hypothesis of the relationship between two or more variables if there are controlled variables. The hypothesis is accepted if the sig value is <0.05 and the regression coefficient is in the direction of the hypothesis.

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1 General Overview of the Indonesian Stock Exchange

Historically, the capital market or stock exchange has been around since the Dutch colonial era, to be precise in December 1912 in Batavia, which was used for the interests of the colonial government or VOC. Several things caused development and growth not to go as expected, one of which was World War I, then in 1914-1918 the stock exchange was closed and reopened in 1921 in Semarang and Surabaya, next in 1942-1952 World War II occurred, resulting in transfer of power from the colonial government to the government of the Republic of Indonesia. Then it became active again on December 10, 1977 under the name Jakarta Stock Exchange which was inaugurated by President Soeharto which was run under BAPEPAM.

The reactivation of the Stock Exchange was marked by PT Semen Cibinong as the first issuer. Around 1977-1987, trading was very sluggish with the number of issuers bar reaching 24 at the end because people preferred banking instruments to capital market instruments. In 1988-1990, a deregulation package in the banking and capital markets was implemented. Around December 1988 the government issued PAKDES 88 (December 1988 Package) which made it easier to go public and several other positive policies that supported capital market growth

4.2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics Test Results

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Auditor's Reputation	87	,0000	1,0000	.609195	.4907593
Company Size	87	29.2016	37.1944	32.295917	1.8146642
Profitability	87	.0002	.2520	.015051	.0294598
Change of Auditor	87	,0000	1,0000	.517241	.5025995
Audit Delay	87	18,0000	186,0000	62.701149	35.1177802
Valid N (listwise)	87				

From the attached data we can conclude:
1. The Auditor Reputation variable has a sample of 87 with a minimum value of 0 and a maximum value of 1 due to using a dummy scale. The average (mean) is 0.609195 with a standard deviation of 0.4907593.

2. The Company Size variable has a sample of 87 with a minimum value of 29.2016 and a maximum value of 37.1944. The average (mean) is 32.295917, with a standard deviation of 1.8146642.
3. The Profitability variable has a sample of 87 with a minimum value of 0.002 and a maximum value of 0.252. The average (mean) is 0.15051 with a standard deviation of 0.0294598.
4. The Auditor Change variable has a sample of 87 with a minimum value of 0 and a maximum value of 1 due to using a dummy scale. The average (mean) is 0.517241 with a standard deviation of 0.5025995.
5. The Audit Delay variable has a sample of 87 with a minimum value of 18 and a maximum value of 186. The average (mean) is 62.70 with a standard deviation of 35.1177802.

4.3 Classic Assumption Test
a. Normality Test
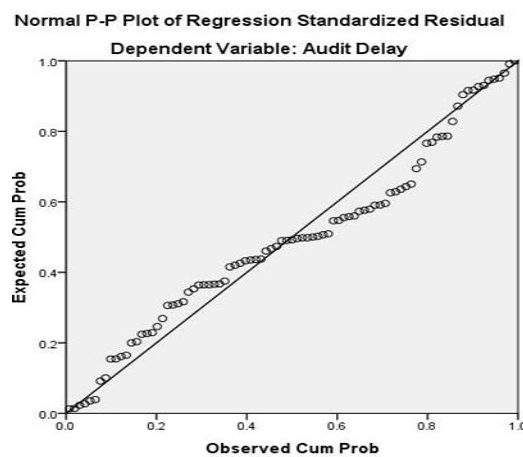There are two ways to determine whether the residuals are normally distributed or not, namely:
1. Test Graphics
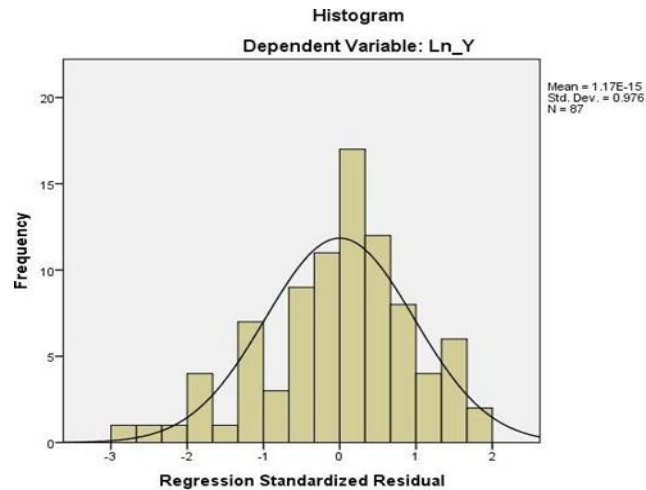
Figure 2. Histogram Normality Test

The test results show that the data is in the form of a symmetrical curved line and does not turn left or right, so it can be interpreted that the data is distributed normally.

Figure 3. PP Plot Normality Test

The test results show that the data is spread around the line, the distribution is mostly close to the line. This is considered normal distributed data.

2. Statistic test
Normality statistical test using Kolmogorov Smirnov.

		Unstandardized Residuals
N		87
Normal Parameters[a, b]	Mean	0E-7
	Std. Deviation	.41596971
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,097
	Positive	,045
	Negative	-.097
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,901
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,391

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.

Based on the results of the tests carried out, it shows a significant value of 0.391 > 0.05. This means that the data is distributed normally

4.4 Multicollinearity Test

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	10,035	,841		11,938	,000		
	Auditor's Reputation Size	-.299	,098	-.249	-3,035	,003	,905	1,105
		-.181	,027	-.559	-6,827	,000	,909	1,100
	Company Profitability	-2,709	1,589	-.136	-1,704	,092	,963	1,039
	Change of Auditor	,032	,092	.028	,354	,724	,992	1,008

a. Dependent Variable: Ln_Y
Because the tolerance for each variable is > 0.1 and the VIF value is < 10, in this test there is no correlation between the independent variables in the multicollinearity test.

4.5 Autocorrelation Test

Table 4. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.707a	,500	,476	.42599	1,982

a. Predictors: (Constant), Auditor Change, Auditor Reputation, Profitability, Company Size

b. Dependent Variable: Ln_Y

From the attached data it is clear that the DW value is 1.982. How to check or calculate the autocorrelation test = du < dw < 4 - du. The dl and du values in this test utilize 4 variables and the research sample is 87, so the dl value = 1.5567 and the du value = 1.7485. The measurement results are du < dw < 4 - du so 1.7485 < 1.982 < 2.2515 so there is no autocorrelation in this test.

4.6 Heteroscedasticity Test
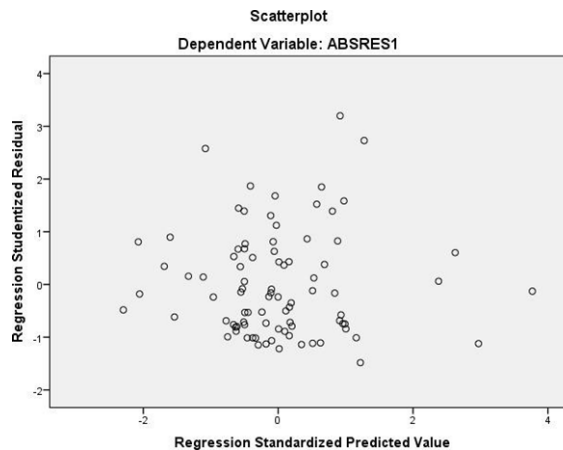
Figure 4. *Heteroscedasticity Test*

In the picture above it is clear that the points are distributed randomly and are spread both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. This can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

Table 5. Gletjer Test Result Table

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-.579	,519		-1.116	,268		
	Auditor's Reputation Size	-.091	,061	-.168	-1,492	,140	,905	1,105
	Company	,030	.016	,202	1,804	,075	,909	1,100

	,988	,981		,110	1,007	,317	,963	1,039
Profitability								
Change of Auditor	-.032	,057		-.061	-.568	,572	,992	1,008

a.   Dependent Variable: ABSRES1

The data table above uses absolute residual (ABSRes1) with a significant value for the independent variable Auditor Reputation 0.140 > 0.05, the independent variable Company Size 0.075 > 0.05, the Profitability variable 0.317 > 0.05 and the Auditor Turnover variable 0.572 > 0.05. Therefore, it can be implied that heteroscedasticity does not exist.

4.7 Research Data Analysis
Research Results Model

The hypothesis used in the observations was tested using multiple linear regression analysis with the formula:

$$Y = α + β1X1 + β2X2 + β3X3 + β4X4 + e$$

Coefficientsª

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	10,035	,841		11,938	,000		
	Auditor's Reputation Size	-.299	,098	-.249	-3,035	,003	,905	1,105
	Company Profitability	-.181	,027	-.559	-6,827	,000	,909	1,100
		-2,709	1,589	-.136	-1,704	,092	,963	1,039
	Change of Auditor	,032	,092	.028	,354	,724	,992	1,008

From the results above, the following regression equation is obtained: Y = α + β1X1 + β2X2 + β3X3 + β4X4 + e

Audit Delay = 10,035 - 0.299 Auditor Reputation - 0.181 Company Size - 2.709 Profitability + 0.032 Auditor Change + e

From the regression equation, several conclusions can be drawn, namely: Based on the multiple linear regression analysis model equation above, it can be described as follows:

1. The constant value is 10.035, which means that if the variables Auditor Reputation (X1), Company Size (X2), Profitability (X3) and Auditor Turnover (X4) are considered constant, then the audit delay is 10.035 units.

2. The value of the Auditor Reputation coefficient (X1) is -0.299 units, indicating that the auditor's reputation is negative, meaning that if there is an increase in Auditor Reputation per unit, the audit delay will decrease by -0.299 units.

3. The coefficient value of Company Size (X2) is -0.181 units, indicating that company size is negative, meaning that if there is an increase in Company Size per unit, the audit

delay will decrease by -0.181 units.

4. The Profitability Coefficient (X3) value of -2,709 units indicates that Profitability is negative, meaning that if there is an increase in Profitability per unit, the audit delay will decrease by -2,709 units.
5. The value of the Auditor Change Coefficient (X4) is 0.032 units, indicating that auditor change is positive, meaning that if there is an increase in Auditor Turnover per unit, the audit delay will increase by 0.032 units

a. Coefficient of Determination (R2)

Table 6. Coefficient of Determination Test Results (R2)

Model Summary b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,707 a	,50 0	,476	.4259 9	1,98 2

a. Predictors: (Constant), Auditor Change, Auditor Reputation, Profitability, Company Size
b. Dependent Variable: Ln_Y

From the table above, which is the result of the coefficient of determination test (R2) shows an Adjust R Square value of 0.476. It can be said that 47.6% of the audit delay variable is explained by Auditor Reputation (X1), Company Size (X2), Profitability (X3) and Auditor Change (X4) and the remaining 52.4% is influenced by other variables not included in the research model This.

b. Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (F Test)

Table 7. Simultaneous Hypothesis Test Results (F Test)

ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	d f	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	14,908	4	3,727	20,53 7	,000 b
	Residual	14,881	82	,181		
	Total	29,788	86			

The calculated F value from the table is 20.537 and the significance value is 0.000b. This shows that the regression model can be used to predict the dependent variable because the sig value is <0.05. From this it can be concluded that auditor reputation, company size, profitability and auditor turnover side by side have a significant influence on Audit Delay.

Table 8. Partial Hypothesis Test Results (T Test)

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	10,035	,841		11,938	,000		
Auditor's Reputation	-.299	,098	-.249	-3,035	,003	,905	1,105
Size 1	-.181	,027	-.559	-6,827	,000	,909	1,100
Company Profitability	-2,709	1,589	-.136	-1,704	,092	,963	1,039
Change of Auditor	,032	,092	.028	,354	,724	,992	1,008

a. Dependent Variable: Ln_Y

The partial test results above are:

a. Auditor Reputation has a t count of -3.035 < 1.989 and Sig 0.003 < 0.05 so that the first hypothesis is rejected, indicating that Auditor Reputation has no effect.
b. Company size has a t count of -6.827 < 1.989 and Sig 0.000 < 0.05 so the second hypothesis is rejected, indicating company size has no effect.
c. Profitability has a t count of -1.704 < 1.989 and Sig 0.092 < 0.05 so that the third hypothesis is rejected, indicating that profitability has no effect.
d. Change of Auditor t has a t count of 0.354 < 1.989 and Sig 0.724 < 0.05 so that the fourth hypothesis is rejected, indicating that Change of Auditor has no effect

4.8 Discussion

a. The Influence of Auditor Reputation on Audit Delay

The results of a partial regression test using a random effect model show that the auditor's reputation has no effect on audit delay. Based on the results of this research, it appears that auditor reputation has no effect on the suspension of reviews in financial institutions in 2019-2021 because organizations with large or limited coverage both use big four and non-big four KAPs with sufficient number of auditors and good quality auditors. both in carrying out the audit process within the company, there is high business risk or uncertainty faced by the company, resulting in auditors of the big four and non-big four KAPs used by the company having to expand their audits so that they can quickly complete their tasks correctly.

The results of this research are supported by the results of previous research conducted by Lestari, et al. (2017) and Primastiwi (2017) which shows that the auditor's reputation has no effect on audit delay.

b. The Influence of Company Size on Audit Delay

The results of partial regression tests using a random effect model show that company size has no effect on audit delay.
The wealth owned by the company apparently does not have a significant influence on the time frame for submitting financial reports. This is because a company that is getting

bigger means having a good control system so that it can reduce the level of errors in submitting financial reports so that auditors can audit financial reports.

In Fitri Ingga Saemargani's (2015) research, company size did not have a significant effect on Audit Delay in banking companies listed on the IDX in 2019-2021.

c. The Effect of Profitability on Audit Delay

The results of partial regression tests using a random effect model show that profitability has no effect on audit delay. This is because companies that have a high level of profitability require faster time in auditing financial reports so that audit delays are getting shorter due to the need to convey good news as quickly as possible to the public.

In Astuti's (2019) research, profitability has no effect on audits delay.

d. The Effect of Changing Auditors on Audit Delay

The results of partial regression tests using a random effect model show that company size has no effect on audit delay. Company size has no effect on audit delay because all banking companies and other companies listed on the IDX are always closely monitored by investors, capital supervisors and the government, resulting in companies with large or small total assets equally facing high external pressure. to be able to publish audited financial reports in a timely manner. The results of this research are supported by research conducted by Irman (2017) and Hartono (2015).

V. Conclusion

1. Auditor's reputation has no partial effect on Audit Delay
2. Company size has no partial effect on Audit Delay
3. Profitability has no partial effect on Audit Delay
4. Changing Auditors has no partial effect on Audit Delay
5. Auditor Reputation, Company Size, Profitability and Auditor Changes do not simultaneously influence Audit Delay

Suggestions

1. For Auditors

The results of this research provide information regarding the average Audit Delay in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the factors that influence it so that auditors can control the most dominant factors that influence audit delay. From the results of this research, the most dominant factors are company size and company profitability. Auditors are advised to plan field work well so that the audit process can be carried out effectively and efficiently so as to minimize audit delays.

2. For Companies

In order to be more efficient in preventing and reducing the lead time for audit delays.

3. For Researchers

You can use other independent variables outside the ones we have tested, so you can find out the causes of audit delays from other sectors

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