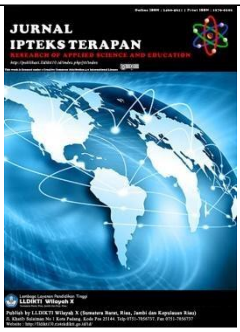

Vol. 17 No. 3 2023

FACTORS AFFECTING AUDIT DELAY IN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN THE CONSUMPTION GOODS INDUSTRY SECTOR

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Submit :
13/03/2023

accept :
15/07/2023

Publish :
17/07/2023

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence audit delay in manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector which are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The population in this study were 73 companies. The sampling method used purposive sampling method and obtained a sample of 37 companies with observational data of 111 companies. The Independent Variables used are: Company Size, Profitability, Audit Opinion, and Leverage, while the Dependent variable used is Audit Delay. The research data was obtained from the annual financial reports of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector which are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2021 period. The analytical method used is a quantitative method by testing the classical assumptions. The results of the study show that company size and leverage have a significant effect on audit delay. While profitability and audit opinion have no significant effect on audit delay. Simultaneously Company Size, Profitability, Audit Opinion, and Leverage have a significant effect on Audit delay in manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021.

Keywords: Company Size, Profitability, Audit Opinion, Leverage, Audit Delay

http://publikasi.lldikti10.id/index.php/jit DOI : https://doi.org/10.22216/jit.v17.i3 PAGE : 500-505

JURNAL IPTEKS TERAPAN
Research of Applied Science and Education V17.i3 (500-505)
ISSN : 1979-9292
E-ISSN : 2460-5611

INTRODUCTION

Financial statements are one of the important instruments for the company. According to Sofyan Syafri Harahap, a financial report is a report which contains information that describes the financial condition and business results of a company within a certain period of time (Perdana Kesuma, 2018). The information contained in the financial statements is very important for decision making. This information is not only used by internal parties in making decisions, but many external parties also need financial reports as a basis for decision making. External parties can obtain financial reports by accessing the Indonesian Stock Exchange. The more developed the progress of the economy, the more companies listed on the Indonesian stock exchange. Companies registered on the Indonesian stock exchange are required to submit financial reports in accordance with applicable standards and have also been audited by auditors registered with the OJK (Financial Services Authority). Therefore, accuracy and accuracy in submitting financial reports is very important for a company so that audit delay does not occur. In accordance with what has been stipulated in the regulation of the financial services authority (OJK) No. 29/PJOK.04/2016 article 7 paragraph 1 regarding the deadline for submitting annual financial reports, companies must submit annual reports to OJK no later than the end of the fourth month after the end of the financial year (www.ojk.go.id).

Year	Matter	Amount	Information
2019	Have not submitted Financial Statements	42	There is 42 company recorded Not yet convey report finance Which end per 31 December 2019 (Already imposed Warning Written II And a fine of IDR 50,000,000.00)
2020	Not yet convey Report Finance	52	There is 52 company recorded Not yet convey report finance Which end per 31 December 2020 (Already imposed Warning Written II And a fine of IDR 50,000,000.00)
2021	Not yet convey Report Finance	91	There is 91 company recorded Not yet convey report finance Which end per 31 December 2021 (Already a warning is imposed Written i)

Table 1. Number of Companies That Have Not Submitted Audited Financial Statements for 2019 – 2021

Based on the table above, in 2019 and 2020 the Indonesia Stock Exchange gave written warning II and a penalty of IDR 50,000,000.00 to companies that were late in submitting financial reports as of December 31, while in 2021 the Indonesia Stock Exchange gave written warning I to companies that experienced delays in submitting financial reports as of December 31, 2021. As can be seen from the above phenomenon, there is still a lack of awareness of companies listed on the Indonesian stock exchange in submitting financial reports, causing audit delays. Therefore, research is needed on several factors that influence audit delay, namely company size, profitability, audit opinion and leverage. Several previous researchers have conducted research on the factors that influence audit delay and obtained different results. According to research (Listyaningsih & Cahyono, 2018)

ISSN : 1979-9292
E-ISSN : 2460-5611

company size has a positive and significant effect on audit delay. Meanwhile, according to research (Sutarno, 2021) company size has a negative and insignificant effect on audit delay. According to research (Sutarno, 2021) profitability has a negative and significant effect on audit delay. Meanwhile, according to (Tisna, Eliza (2018) profitability has no effect on audit delay. According to research (Devina, 2019) audit opinion has a significant influence on audit delay. Meanwhile, according to research (Novi Rosalia, Fatmasari Sukesti, R.Ery Wibowo, 2018) opinion audit has no significant effect on audit delay.According to research (Dan et al., 2021) leverage does not have a significant effect on audit delay in contrast to research according to (Stiawan and Ningsih, 2020) leverage has a partial effect on audit delay.With the difference in the results research on the factors that influence audit delay, so the researcher is interested in examining the factors that affect audit delay.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research used to conduct this study is quantitative. The type of data used was secondary data obtained from the official BEI website (www.idx.co.id) obtained in June 2022. This study presents an overview of selected company data for the period 2019-2021 using technical analysis. For the sampling method 37 companies were secured using purposive sampling with an observation period of 3 years so that the total number of observations was 111 (37 companies x 3 years).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following results describe the mean maximum minimum and standard deviation for each observed variable in the table below:

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Means	std. Deviations
Size Company	111	13,62	30.88	23.6755	5.59576
Profitability	111	,001	,607	,11223	,107984
Opinion Audit	111	0	1	,93	,260
leverage	111	, 11	1.89	,4005	,21505
Audit Delay	111	29	178	90.50	26,161
Valid N (listwise)	111				

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

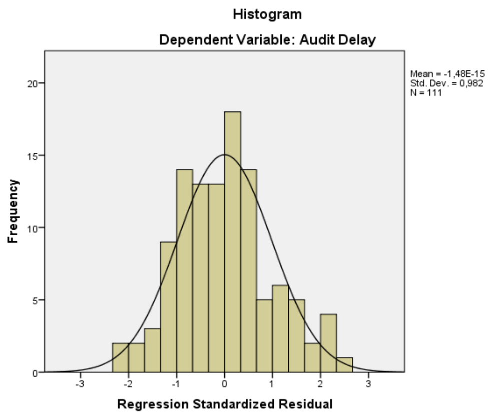

Figure 1. Normality Test Results with Histograms

JURNAL IPTEKS TERAPAN
Research of Applied Science and Education V17.i3 (500-505)

ISSN : 1979-9292

E-ISSN : 2460-5611

Figure 2. Results Test Normality with Normal P-Plot of Regression Standardized Residual l

Based on the histogram display the data is normally distributed as the curve is bell shaped and centered with no left or righ.

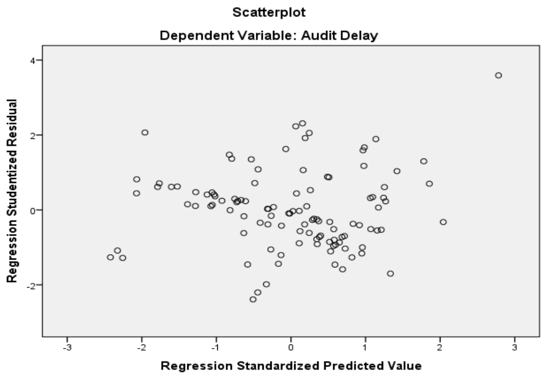

Figure 3. Test Heteroscedasticity with Scatter Plot

From this plot it can be concluded that the regression model does not have heteroskedasticity or the regression model is homogeneous because the points do not form a clear pattern and the points are spread evenly above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. The researchers also used the Spearman test to determine whether the heteroskedasticity test is correct.

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients std. Errors	Standardizec Coefficients Betas	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	51,975	17.177		3,026	003
	Size Company	1,504	.465	.322	3,236	002
	Profitability	-19,138	24,345	-.079	-.786	.434
	Opinion Audit	-7,537	9,513	-.075	-.792	.430
	leverage	30,094	11,748	.247	2,562	012

Table 3. Results Analysis Regression Linear Multiple

On the table above, multiple linear regression analysis can be obtained as follows:

Y = 51,975 + 1,504 SIZE - 19,138 PROFITABILITY - 7,537 OPINION + 30,094 LEVERAGE

The results of the tables and equations are explained as follows, **1.** The multiple regression equation above, is known to have a constant of 51,975 indicating that if the independent variables namely Company Size, Profitability, Audit Opinion, and Leverage are constant or do not change (equal to zero), then Audit Delay is 51,975. **2.** Company size has a regression coefficient of 1.504 with a positive relationship indicating that if company size increases by 1%, audit delay will increase by 1.504 days assuming the other independent variables are zero. **3.** Profitability has a regression coefficient of -19.138 with a negative relationship indicating that if Profitability increases by 1%, Audit Delay will decrease by -19.138 days assuming the other independent variables are zero. **4.** Audit Opinion has a regression coefficient of -7.537 with a

ISSN : 1979-9292
E-ISSN : 2460-5611

negative relationship indicating that if Audit Opinion increases by 1% then Audit Delay will decrease by -7.537 days assuming other independent variables are zero. **5.** Leverage has a regression coefficient of 30.094 with a positive relationship indicating that if leverage increases by 1%, audit delay will increase by 30.094 days assuming the other independent variables are zero-aner.

CONCLUSION

This study analyzes the factors that affect audit delay in manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesian stock exchange, with the total population of 71 companies. The determination of sample B using the purposive sampling method resulted in 37 companies being studied for the 2019-2021 period, so the total observations were 111 observations. Based on the results of the discussions and observations that have been made, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Company Size Variable (X1) has a significant effect on Audit Delay.

2. Profitability variable (X2) has no significant effect on Audit Delay.

3. Audit Opinion Variable (X3) has no significant effect on Audit Delay.

4. Leverage Variable (X4) has a significant effect on Audit Delay.

5. The variables of Company Size, Profitability, Audit Opinion, and Leverage have a simultaneous effect on Audit Delay.

6. The Adjusted R Square value or the coefficient of determination is 0.125 which indicates that 12.5% of the variation in audit quality can be explained by four independent variables, namely Firm Size, Profitability, Audit Opinion and Leverage, while the remaining 84.2% is explained by other variables.

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