ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF COMPANY SIZE, CPA FIRM, RETURN ON ASSET AND DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO TOWARDS AUDIT DELAY AT THE SECTORS OF PROPERTIES, REAL ESTATES AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS LISTED AT INDONESIA SHARIA STOCKS INDEX PERIOD 2013-2017

[1]Rizki Budi Saputri, [2]Suryani Sri Lestari
Prodi Perbankan Syariah, Jurusan Akuntansi, Politeknik Negeri Semarang
E-mail : [1]rizkyribus@yahoo.com [2]aiti_239@yahoo.com

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Kantor Akuntan Publik (KAP), Return on Asset (ROA) dan Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) terhadap Audit Delay pada perusahaan sektor properti, real estate dan konstruksi bangunan yang terdaftar di Indeks Saham Syariah Indonesia (ISSI) tahun 2013-2017, baik secara simultan maupun parsial. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh perusahaan sektor properti, real estate dan konstruksi bangunan yang terdaftar di Indeks Saham Syariah Indonesia (ISSI). Teknik pengambilan sample dilakukan dengan teknik purposive sampling, terdapat 19 sampel perusahaan yang layak untuk dianalisis. Penelitian ini menggunakan model analisis regresi linier berganda, sedangkan teknik analisis menggunakan Uji F, Uji R2 dan Uji t yang diolah menggunakan E-views 10. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa Ukuran Perusahaan, Kantor Akuntan Publik (KAP), Return on Asset (ROA) dan Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) secara simultan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Audit Delay pada perusahaan sektor property, real estate dan konstruksi bangunan yang terdaftar di ISSI periode 2013-2017. Selanjutnya Ukuran Perusahaan dan Return on Asset (ROA) masing-masing secara parsial berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap Audit Delay, Kantor Akuntan Publik (KAP) secara parsial berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap Audit Delay, sedangkan Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) secara parsial berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap Audit Delay pada perusahaan sektor property, real estate dan konstruksi bangunan yang terdaftar di ISSI periode 2013-2017.

Kata kunci: Audit Delay, Ukuran Perusahaan, Kantor Akuntan Publik (KAP), Return on Assets (ROA) dan Debt to Equity Ratio (DER).

INTRODUCTION

Problem Background

Public companies or emitent are required to periodically submitting audited financial reports. This statements are accordance with the regulations of *Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* (*OJK*) Number: 29/POJK.04/2016 about "Submit Periodical Financial Reports by Emitent or Public Companies". Basically, the financial reports must be prepared, arrange as well as submitted to give information on the performance of the company that useful to stakeholders in making a decision.

One of the obstacles encountered by companies in submitting financial reports is the timeliness of auditors in completing audit reports. This timelines is considered to an important factor of the financial information that may affect the value relevance of information useful to external users, such as financial analysts, investors, managers and stakeholders (Tazik and Mohamed, 2014).

The investors require audited financial reports because they

contain information on profits generated by the company which is the function as one of the bases of making decision to buy or sell of securities owned by investors. It means that, the information on profit from the published financial reports indirectly leads to an increase or decrease of stock prices. Timeliness of audited financial reports is an important factor in the capital market because the financial reports are one of the sources of information available for investors to determine the decisions over the stocks owned (Laksito, 2015).

The duration of the audit process is very influential against the timeliness of the company in submitting financial reports. According to Azubike (2014), the timeliness of submitting the financial reports refers to audit delay. The audit delay, according to Ashton, et al (1987) stated that audit delay, is the length of time from a company's fiscal year-end to the date stated in the independent auditor's report and it can affect the timeliness of accounting information releases. The longer the audit delay in company will make the relevance and benefits of financial reports information become reduce.

Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) still finds some public companies that are late in submitting financial reports. Reported by the IDX in 2014, IDX has imposed the first written warnings to 49 emitent declared late in submitting financial reports audited in 2013. In 2015, the number of companies that are late in submitting financial reports increased, there 52 listed companies that have not submitted audit financial reports in December 2014. In 2016, IDX recorded 63 companies that have not submitted annual reports in 2015 in a timely manner covering 5 companies are late submitting annual reports and 58 emitent do not submit information why they were delay. In 2017, IDX stated that were 70 public companies had not submitting the first quarter of 2017 financial report that had to be submitted by the end of April.

There are several factors influence the delay in the submitting of financial reports. Modugu, et al (2012) stated that company size significantly influences towards audit delay. Most researchers believe that large companies are faster in submitting audited financial report than small companies. Large companies have a strong internal control system and have accounting staff with expertise and higher education as well as more advanced information systems. Therefore, large companies will tend to submit financial reports on time.

Saemargani and Mustikawati (2015), stated that the CPA Firm has a significant positive effect on audit delay. The Big Four CPA Firm is requires a shorter time in completing the audit efficiently and on time because the Big Four has more human resources and has more experience than non-Big Four.

Return on Assets (ROA) is a financial ratio used to evaluate the company's ability on generate profits. In the results of research by Artaningrum, et al (2017), stated that ROA has a significant effect. It can be said that profit is good news for the company. The company will not delay the delivery of information that contains good news. Companies that have higher ROA levels will be faster in completing their audit reports, due to the need to deliver
good news as soon as possible to the public.

Other variables that affect the timeliness of submitting the financial report is the debt to equity ratio (DER). DER is a relationship exists between firm's liabilities and assets, that is the total debts used to finance the firm's assets. Firms with larger DER are regarded as highly leverage and require longer audit times and

companies expect high standard audit services through recruitment from high-quality audit firms, then the cost is higher (Jensen and Meckling, 1976).

Research Problem and Research Purpose

Based on the description in the background and supported by previous research on the effect of company size, CPA Firm, ROA and DER on audit delay, the problems in this research can be formulated as follow: How significant influence of company size, CPA Firm, ROA and DER audit delay at the sectors of properties, real estates and building constructions listed at Indonesia Sharia Stocks Index period 2013-2017?

This research purpose to analyze the influence of company size, CPA Firm, ROA and DER audit delay at the sectors of properties, real estates and building constructions listed at Indonesia Sharia Stocks Index period 2013-2017.

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Company Financial Reports

The company's financial report contain the overall financial information. According to Tarigan (2012: 248-249), the information contained in the financial reports are used by investors to make a decisions to buy or sell of shares and used by the public as an assessment of the company's performance. The truth of
the financial reports made by the company must be accountable and the contents must comply with the company's economic activity, where the smallest of any transaction must be recorded.

Agency Theory

The agency theory according to Jensen and Meckling (1976) is a theory that explains the relationship between management (agent) and the owner (principal). The principal is the party that gives authority to the management to implement company performance which is will be informed to the principal in the form of financial report. Management acts as a party authorized to take a company decision when management has received the delegation from the principal.

Information asymmetry can be reduced if the company on time in submitting financial reports. To balance the interests between agent and principal, the auditor assigned to examine the audit reports that are useful for decision making. Asymmetry of information leads to the principals to be aware of any behavior by agent and has a distrust whether their interests have been prioritized by the agency (Faricha and Ardini, 2017).

Compliance Theory

Compliance according to Indonesian General Dictionary means obedient to command or rule, and discipline. Lunenburg (2012) stated that compliance theory is a theory that explains where the companies comply with the rules for the regulation is regarded as a necessity and a constituent authority because the regulation has the right to dictate behavior. In compliance assessed is the adherence to all activities in accordance with applicable policies, rules, regulations, and laws.

Compliance's company include the preparation and arrange of financial reports in accordance with the regulations of *OJK* Number: 29/POJK.04/2016 on submitting the financial reports by emitent or public company in Indonesia. This regulation imply compliance with the behavior of individuals and organizations (public companies) involved in the Indonesian capital

market to submit their financial reports on time. Companies that not submitting the financial reports in accordance with the time specified then will be given administrative sanctions.

Indonesia Sharia Stock Index (ISSI)

Indonesia Sharia Stock Index (ISSI), was launched on 12 May 2011 is a composite index of Islamic stocks listed on the Stock Exchange. ISSI is an indicator of the performance of Indonesia's sharia stock market. ISSI Constituents are all Sharia shares listed on the IDX and entered into the *Daftar Efek Syariah (DES)* issued by *Otoritas Jasa Keungan (OJK)*. That is, the IDX does not make a selection of sharia shares that enter into ISSI.

The ISSI constituents are re-selected twice a year, every May and November, following the *DES* review schedule. Therefore, every selection period, there are always Shari'ah stocks that come out or enter into ISSI constituents. The ISSI calculation method follows the other IDX calculation method, i.e the weighted average of market capitalization by December 2007 as the base year of the ISSI calculation (www.idx.com).

Audit Delay

Ashton, et al (1987) stated that audit delay is the length or time span of audit completion measured from the closing date of the financial year until the date of issuance of the auditor independen report. This delay audit may affect the timeliness of published financial reports that have an impact on the level of trust of the parties using the information. Timeliness is an important qualitative attribute of the financial reports which are requires the information to be made available to the users as rapidly as possible.

Increased lag reporting reduces the value of information and the relevance of financial report. The benefits of a financial report will be reduced if the report is not available on time. A company should issue its financial statements for a maximum of 4 months (120 days) after the balance sheet date. Factors such as the complexity of the company's operations are not enough to justify the superiority of the company's inability to provide timely financial reports (Rahayu and Suhayati, 2010: 96).

Company Size

Company size according to Dura (2017) is the scale of the classification size of a company can be seen from the amount of income, total assets, number of employees and total capital. The classification of company size is divided into 4 categories according to Law Number 20 Year 2008: micro, small, medium and large businesses.

Company size is measured using total assets, the greater the company's assets then size of the company tends to increase (Zebriyanti and Subardjo, 2016). Companies that large companies are often associated with having more resources, more accounting staff, and more advanced accounting information systems compared to the smaller company. Large companies tend to be followed by a large number of analysts who usually expect timely information to make a decisions. Big companies have greater pressure to publish their reports in a timely manner to avoid speculating their stock trades (Tahat, 2015).

Certified Public Accountant (CPA) Firm

CPA Firm is a form of public accountant organization that obtained a business license by legislation, as a container for public accountant in providing services. According to Khasarmeh and Aljifri (2010) CPA Firm is grouped into two groups: The

Big Four and Non-Big Four Generally, large CPA Firm is audit firm that cooperates with the Big Four or international audit firm. Large firms have strong incentives to complete the audit process more quickly to maintain their reputation. Otherwise, they may lose reassignment as client auditors in the coming year.

Large audit firm has more resources than small audit firm, so the large firm can work more efficiently and have high scheduling flexibility to complete timely audits than small firm. Khasarmeh and Aljifri (2010) stated that the variable CPA Firm is measured using dummy where the CPA Firm belongs to the Big Four (1) and non-Big Four (0).

Return on Asset (ROA)

Return on Assets (ROA) is the ratio used to measure a company's ability to generate profits. ROA is considered as an indication of whether the good news or bad news resulted from the company's activities this year. If the company suffers a loss, then management will delay the publication of the company's annual report to avoid a bad perception of the company. Companies that have higher ROA can complete the audit process as soon as possible to publish it to deliver "good news". So, most likely if the company's profitability is high, management tends to immediately publish the company's annual report (Ashton, et al, 1987).

Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)

DER can be used as an indicator of the company's financial difficulty level. A high DER means high financial risk and the company is experiencing financial difficulties. Financial difficulties are bad news that will affect the condition of the company in the eyes of the public, the companies tend to hide the level of this risk. Their purpose is to delaying the publishing of annual financial reports. Therefore auditors to increase their responsibility to complete audit process, a more complete investigation and audit procedures designed to plan and ensure the completeness of recorded liabilities. This process will take the more time and audit delay will be longer (Askari and Moradpour, 2016).

RELATIONSHIP AMONG VARIABLES

Effect of Company Size towards Audit Delay

Dyer and McHugh (1975), which is show that the larger the company, the greater the outside interest and, consequently, the greater the potential political pressure to bring about such control. The larger companies have consistently been more timely submitting the financial reports than smaller companies. Large companies also have stronger internal controls than small-scale companies. Strong internal control can reduce and minimize the occurrence of errors in the recording of financial reports.

This opinion is supported by research conducted by Modugu, et al (2012), company size has an effect on the length of the audit reporting process. Larger companies more quickly to complete the financial reports than small companies, because of the induction of a strong internal control system. Large companies have high financial resources supported by many accounting staff with expertise and higher education and more advanced information systems. So, the greater the size of the company, the shorter the audit delay.

The above view is strengthened by the results of research conducted by Amani and Waluyo (2016), Zebriyanti and Subardjo (2016), Artaningrum, et al (2017), Candraningtiyas, et al (2017), which

are stated the company size have a significant effect on Audit Delay.

Effect of CPA Firm towards Audit Delay

The CPA Firm are classified into two: The Big Four and Non-Big Four. According to Rahayu and Suhayati (2010: 27-28), The Big Four are international public accounting firm that works with public accounting firms in Indonesia. Generally, large CPA Firm in Indonesia is audit firm which cooperates with The Big Four have strong incentives to complete the audit process more quickly so as to maintain their reputation otherwise, they may lose reassignment as client auditors in the coming year.

It is more likely that the larger audit firms (international audit firms) have a stronger incentive to finish their audit work more quickly in order to maintain their reputation. Otherwise, they might loose the re-appointment as the auditor of their client companies in the subsequent years. As the larger and well known audit firms have more human resources than smaller firms and it has been argued that these audit firms may be able to perform their audit work more quickly than smaller audit firms (Khasarmeh and Aljifri, 2010).

The above view is strengthened by the results of research conducted by Candraningtiyas, et al (2017), Puspitasari and Latrini (2014) and Zebriyanti and Subardjo (2016), which are stated the CPA Firm have a significant effect on Audit Delay.

Effect of Return on Asset (ROA) towards Audit Delay

Return on Assets (ROA) is considered as an indication of whether the good news or bad news resulted from the company's activities this year. If the company suffers a loss, then management will delay the publication of the company's annual report to avoid a bad perception of the company. Companies that have higher ROA can complete the audit process as soon as possible to publish it to deliver "good news". So, most likely if the company's profitability is high, management tends to immediately publish the company's annual report (Ashton, et al, 1987).

Researches conducted by Artaningrum, et al (2017) stated that ROA is a ratio that shows the level of efficiency and performance of a company in generating profits. With the greater profitability ratio, the better the company's performance will be so that the company will tend to provide that information to other interested parties. The higher ROA then the Audit Delay will be shorter.

The above view is strengthened by the results of research conducted by Candraningtiyas, et al (2017), Nurlis (2014) and Zebriyanti and Subardjo (2016), which are stated the ROA have a significant effect on Audit Delay.

Effect of Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) towards Audit Delay

Debt Equity Ratio (DER) according to Kasmir (2010: 156), is the company's ability to settle its obligations, both short and long-term. DER is a ratio used to measure the extent to a company's assets are financed by debt. DER can be used as an indicator of the company's financial difficulty level. A high DER means high financial risk and the company is experiencing financial difficulties.

The companies with high DER level, they tend to hide the level of this risk. Their purpose is to delaying the publishing of annual financial reports. Therefore auditors to increase their responsibility to complete audit process, a more complete investigation and audit procedures designed to plan and ensure the completeness of recorded

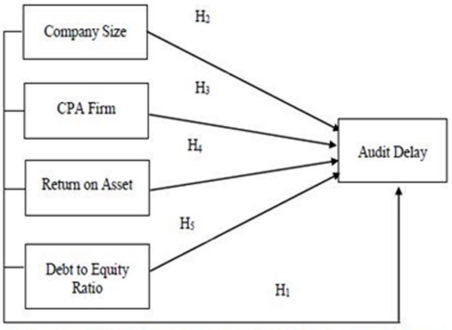
liabilities. This process will take the more time and audit delay will be longer (Askari and Moradpour, 2016).

The above view is strengthened by the results of research conducted by Dura (2017), Laksito (2015), Sari and Priyadi (2016), which are stated the DER have a significant effect on Audit Delay.

Theoretical Framework

Based on the results of literature review and researchers that have been done, then developed a model of theoretical framework underlying this research. This research will analyze the influence of Company Size, CPA Firm, Return on Asset (ROA) and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) to Audit Delay can be seen in Diagram 2.5.

Diagram 2.5.
Theoritical Framework



Source: Dyer and McHugh (1975), Modugu, et al (2012), Khasarmeh and Aljifri (2010) and Zebriyanti and Subardjo (2016), Ashton, et al (1987) and Artaningrum, et al (2017), Askari and Moradpour (2016).

Hypotheses

In accordance with the above theoretical framework, the hypotheses proposed in this reserach is as follows: H1 = It is assumed that Company Size, CPA Firm, ROA and DER simultaneously have significant effect towards Audit Delay at the sectors of properties, real estates and building constructions listed in Indonesia Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) period 2013-2017.

H_2 = It is assumed that Company Size partially has significant effect towards Audit Delay at the sectors of properties, real estates and building constructions listed in Indonesia Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) period 2013-2017.

H_3 = It is assumed that CPA Firm partially has significant effect towards Audit Delay at the sectors of properties, real estates and building constructions listed in Indonesia Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) period 2013-2017.

H_4 = It is assumed that Return on Asset partially has significant effect towards Audit Delay at the sectors of properties, real estates and building constructions listed in Indonesia Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) period 2013-2017.

H_5 = It is assumed that Debt to Equity Ratio partially has significant effect towards Audit Delay at the sectors of properties, real estates and building constructions listed in Indonesia Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) period 2013-2017

RESEARCH METHOD Types and Sources of Data

The data required in this research is secondary data consisting of 1 (one) dependent variable and 4 (four) independent variables. The dependent variable in this study is the audit delay. While the independent variables in this research are company size, CPA firm, ROA and DER. This data was obtained from the annual reports of the companies listed in Indonesia Sharia Stocks Index in the period 2013-2017 has been published.

Method of Collecting Data

Data collection method used in this research uses documentation method. The research data are obtained from the documentation of

annual reports which are published through the IDX website through www.idx.co.id.

Population and Sample

The population in this research are the companies listed in ISSI in the period of 2013-2017. The samples used are companies on the sectors of properties, real estates and building construction listed in ISSI in the period 2013-2017. The sampling technique used in this research is purposive sampling.

Model Analysis of Data

The model analysis in this research uses a panel data regression analysis. Panel data are often called pooled data (pooling time series and cross-section), micro panel data, longitudinal data or event history analysis. Simply, panel data can be defined as a dataset whose the behavior of unit cross-section (example: individuals, companies, state) are observed the over time (Ghozali, 2013: 231). In panel data regression model, the step taken are choosing and estimating the best panel data regression model followed by interpreting the regression result obtained.

The dependent variable in this research is audit delay. Meanwhile, independent variables in this research are Company Size, CPA Firm, ROA and DER. Model equations in this research are as follows:

$$Yit = \beta 0 - \beta 1X1it - \beta 2X2it - \beta 3X3it + \beta 4X4it + eit$$

Description:

Y = Audit Delay.
β0 = Constanta.
$\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\beta_4$ = Coefficient of regression equation X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4.
X_1 = Company Size.
X_2 = CPA Firm.
X_3 = ROA.
X_4 = DER.
e = Value Error.
I = Cross Section shown enterprise data were taken.
t = Time series indicating the length of time taken.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Estimation of Panel Data Regression

There are three common methods used to estimate the regression model with panel data according to Widarjono (2009: 231-233), that are Common Effect Model, Fixed Effect Model, and Random Effect Model.

According to Widarjono (2009:238) the selection of panel data estimation technique is determined by using 3 (three) comparative test, that are a comparison test of Common Effect method with Fixed Effect Model (Chow Test), Fixed Effect Model and Random Effect Model (Hausman Test).

Chow Test

Chow test is done to know the model is better used, whether Common Effect Model or Fixed Effect Model. Chow test results can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1.
Chow Test Result

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	7.995230	(18,72)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	104.330398	18	0.0000

Source: Processed secondary data, 2018.

Based on Table 1. the redundant test of the Fixed Effect Model test above can be known p-value value of 0,000 which means smaller than 0,05, so the model selected is the Fixed Effect Model.

Hausman Test

This test is to choose that one is better between the Fixed Effect

Model and Random Effect Model. It can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2.
Hausman Test Result

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	11.708536	4	0.0197

Source: Processed secondary data, 2018.

Based on Table 2. the Hausman test above can be known p-value value of 0,0197 which means smaller than 0,05, so the model selected is the Fixed Effect Model.

Multiple Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression test in this research is conducted using the selected model that is the Fixed Effects Model. The regression test is done with the independent variables that are Company Size, CPA Firm, Return on Asset (ROA), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER). The results of multiple regression testing can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3.
Estimation of Panel Data Rgression Result

Dependent Variable: DELAY
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 06/24/18 Time: 11:28
Sample: 2013 2017
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 19
Total panel (balanced) observations: 95

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	232.2475	69.68562	3.332789	0.0014
FIRMSZ	-5.360480	2.348440	-2.282571	0.0254
CPA	-4.052985	6.808201	-0.595309	0.5535
ROA	-1.286935	0.397137	-3.240529	0.0018
DER	7.398356	3.559623	2.078410	0.0412

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

R-squared	0.794161	Mean dependent var	73.20000
Adjusted R-squared	0.731265	S.D. dependent var	16.43919
S.E. of regression	8.522014	Akaike info criterion	7.330182
Sum squared resid	5228.980	Schwarz criterion	7.948489
Log likelihood	-325.1837	Hannan-Quinn criter.	7.580025
F-statistic	12.62669	Durbin-Watson stat	1.976974
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: Processed secondary data, 2018.

Then obtain the regression estimation is as follows:

Audelayit = 232,2475 – 5,360480CPAit – 4,052985Auditit – 1,286935ROAit + 7,398356DERit

The above estimation can be interpreted as follows:

1. The constants of 232,2475 show that if the independent variables are considered constant, then the average of Audit Delay of companies listed in ISSI amounted to 232,2475.
2. The variable regression coefficient of Firmsz is -5,360480 shows that the Firmsz variable negatively affects the Audit Delay of companies listed in ISSI. This means that every time there is a Firmsz variable increase of 1 item, then the Audit Delay of companies will decrease by -5,360480.
3. The variable regression coefficient of CPA is -4,052985 shows that the CPA Firm variable negatively affects the Audit Delay of companies listed in ISSI. This means that every time there is a CPA Firm variable increase of 1 item, then the Audit Delay of companies will decrease by -4,052985.
4. The variable regression coefficient of ROA is -1,286935 shows that the ROA variable negatively affects the Audit Delay of companies listed in ISSI. This means that every time there is the ROA variable increase of 1 item, then the Audit Delay of companies will decrease by -1,286935.
5. The variable regression coefficient of DER is 7,398356 shows that the DER variable positively affects the Audit Delay of companies listed in ISSI. This means that every time there is a DER variable increase of 1 item, then the Audit Delay of companies will increase by 7,398356.

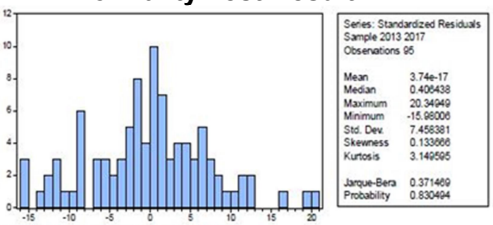
Classic Assumption Test

Before testing the hypotheses, the first step is testing of classic assumption, to know in model data in this research is whether or not a violation of the classical assumptions. A good test result is a test that does not violate classical assumption testing. The classical assumption test consists of several tests, namely normality test, autocorrelation test, multicollinearity test, and heteroscedasticity test. The following the results of testing the classical assumption.

Normality Test

The normality test aims to test whether, in the regression model, variable interference or residual has a normal distribution. Normality testing can be shown in Diagram 1.

Diagram 1.
Normality Test Result



Source: Processed secondary data, 2018.

From the diagram 1. above is known the p-value of the normality table known that the value of p-value obtained for 0,830494, so that the value of p-value greater than the value of α = 0,05, then the data are normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

In this research, multicollinearity test will be done by using a correlation matrix to detect the existence of multicollinearity. The criteria are that each independent variables must have a value less than 0,8. The results of multicollinearity testing using correlation matrix presented in Table 4.

Table 4.
Multicollinearity Test Result

	FIRMSZ (Ln)	CPA (Dummy)	ROA (%)	DER (%)
FIRMSZ	1.000000	0.400492	0.074731	0.258141
CPA	0.400492	1.000000	0.062394	0.123297
ROA	0.074731	0.062394	1.000000	-0.128385
DER	0.258141	0.123297	-0.128385	1.000000

Source: Processed secondary data, 2018.

Based on Table 4. the multicollinearity test using correlation matrix shows that each variable has a correlation value less than 0,8. This shows that there is no multicollinearity between independent variables.

Autocorrelation Test

In this research the autocorrelation test using the Durbin-Watson (DW) test to determine whether or not the problem of autocorrelation. The results of the autocorrelation test can be adjusted based on the characteristics in chapter III, to determine the autocorrelation. Then, based on the autocorrelation test output can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5.
Autocorrelation Test Result

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

R-squared	0.794161	Mean dependent var	73.20000
Adjusted R-squared	0.731265	S.D. dependent var	16.43919
S.E. of regression	8.522014	Akaike info criterion	7.330182
Sum squared resid	5228.980	Schwarz criterion	7.948489
Log likelihood	-325.1837	Hannan-Quinn criter.	7.580025
F-statistic	12.62669	**Durbin-Watson stat**	**1.976974**
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: Processed secondary data, 2018.

Based on Table 5. it can be seen that the value of DW = 1,976. From the table above, the value of DW is in between -2 and +2 or -2 ≤ 1,976 ≤ +2, so there is no autocorrelation problem.

Heteroscedasticity Test

In this research heteroscedasticity test using the Glejser test method. The Glejser test is performed by regressing the residual absolute value to the independent variables. If there is an independent variabl that has a value prob < 5 % then there is

heteroscedasticity, otherwise if there are no independent variable that have a value prob < 5 %, it did not happen heteroscedasticity. The results of heteroscedasticity testing presented in Table 6.

Table 6.
Heteroscedasticity Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	15.50709	33.10573	0.468411	0.6409
FIRMSZ	-0.317094	1.115679	-0.284216	0.7771
CPA	4.759398	3.234389	1.471498	0.1455
ROA	-0.370058	0.188669	-1.961416	0.0537
DER	1.091756	1.691079	0.645597	0.5206

Source: Processed secondary data, 2018.

Based on the output results in Table 6. that obtained Prob value. For each independent variables are more than 0,05, so there is no heteroscedasticity problem.

Hypotheses Test

Simultaneous Significance Test

Simultaneous significance test conducted by the F statistical test aims to measuring whether all the independent variables included in the model simultaneously have a significant influence on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2013). Testing hypothesis 1 (one) is done with the F test, presented in Table 7.

Table 7.
F Test Result

R-squared	0.794161	Mean dependent var	73.20000
Adjusted R-squared	**0.731265**	S.D. dependent var	16.43919
S.E. of regression	8.522014	Akaike info criterion	7.330182
Sum squared resid	5228.980	Schwarz criterion	7.948489
Log likelihood	-325.1837	Hannan-Quinn criter.	7.580025
F-statistic	12.62669	Durbin-Watson stat	1.976974
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: Processed secondary data, 2018.

Based on Table 7. prob. (F-statistic) is 0,000 which means the value is smaller than 0,05 which means that every independent variable simultaneously influences significantly to the dependent variable (Audit Delay). It can be concluded that Company Size, CPA Firm, Return on Asset (ROA), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) influences simultaneously towards audit delay.

Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination test (Adjusted R^2) is essentially used to measure how far the ability of independent variables in explaining the variation of the dependent variable. This research uses a coefficient of determination by using the value of the Adjusted R2 to evaluate the regression model.

Based on Table 6. that the value of R^2 is 0,731. This Adjusted R2 value can be seen that all independent variables consisting of Company Size, CPA Firm, Return on Asset (ROA), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) can explain variations of the dependent variable that audit delay is 73,12 % while the remaining 26,88 % can be explained by other variables not included in the model.

Significance Test (t-Test)

The significance test of individual parameters performed by the statistical t-test aims to measure how far the influence of one independent variable individually in explaining the variation of the dependent variable with a significance level of 0,05. The magnitude of the significance of the influence of independent variables can be seen partially in Table 8.

Table 8.
t-Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	232.2475	69.68562	3.332789	0.0014
FIRMSZ	-5.360480	2.348440	-2.282571	0.0254
CPA	-4.052985	6.808201	-0.595309	0.5535
ROA	-1.286935	0.397137	-3.240529	0.0018
DER	7.398356	3.559623	2.078410	0.0412

Source: Processed secondary data, 2018.

1. Company Size

Based on Table 8. t-test states that the Company Size variable has a significantly smaller than 0,05 (α) that

is 0,025 means H0 is rejected. The Company Size variable proved to have an effect on audit delay. Thus H2 stating that Company Size effect to audit delay is **accepted.**

2. CPA Firm

Based on Table 8. t-test states that the CPA Firm has a significant greater than 0,05 (α) that is equal to 0,553 means H0 accepted. The firm's size variable is not proven to effect audit delay. Thus H3 stating that CPA Firm effect to audit delay is **rejected.**

3. ROA

Based on Table 8. t-test states that the variable Return on Asset (ROA) has a significantly smaller than 0,05 (α) is equal to 0,001, means H0 rejected. ROA variable proved to have an effect on audit delay. Thus H4 stating that the ROA effect audit delay is **accepted.**

4. DER

Based on Table 8. t-test states that the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) variable has a significantly smaller than 0,05 (α) of 0,041, meaning H0 is rejected. DER variable proved to have an effect on audit delay. Thus H5 stating that the DER effect on audit delay is **accepted**.

Effects of Company Size, CPA Firm, Return on Asset (ROA), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) Simultaneously Towards Audit Delay.

The results of testing the hypothesis 1 (one) shows that Company Size, CPA Firm, Return on Asset (ROA), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) simultaneously have a significant effects towards Audit Delay. This situation shows that Company Size, CPA Firm, Return on Asset (ROA), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) variables are relevant used to predict Audit Delay on the sectors of properties, real estates and building constructions listed in the Sharia Stock Index of Indonesia (ISSI) period 2012-2017.

From the result of F test known that Company Size, CPA Firm, Return on Asset (ROA), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) simultaneously have a significant effect towards Audit Delay. The coefficient of determination test shows that 73,12 % of the variation of Audit Delay can be explained by independent variables (Company Size, CPA Firm, Return on Asset (ROA), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), while the remaining 26,88 % can be explained by the other variable not included in the model.

Effect of Company Size towards Audit Delay

Based on the results of hypothesis testing 2 (two) show that Company Size partially has a significant effect towards Audit Delay on the sectors of properties, real estates and building constructions listed in the Sharia Stock Index of Indonesia (ISSI).

The results of this research are in line with the results conducted by Dyer and McHugh (1975), which is show that the larger the company, the greater the outside interest and, consequently, the greater the potential political pressure to bring about such control. The larger companies have consistently been more timely submitting the financial reports than smaller companies. Large companies also have stronger internal controls than small-scale companies. Strong internal control can reduce and minimize the occurrence of errors in the recording of financial reports.

The results of this research are in line with the results conducted by Dura (2017), Amani and Waluyo (2016), Zebriyanti and Subardjo (2016), Artaningrum, et al (2017), Candraningtiyas, et al (2017), Muhammad and Suzan (2016),

which are stated the company size have a significant effect on Audit Delay.

Judging from the direction of influence, company size has a negative effect on Audit Delay. The results in accordance with previous research conducted by Modugu, et al (2012) stated that the size of the company has a significant negative effect on audit delay. From the results of this research can be said that the total assets owned companies have a significant influence on the length of time completion of the audit. The size of the company in this research negatively affect audit delay which means the greater the total assets owned by the company, the audit delay will be shorter. This is in line with the theory that has been explained that companies that have wealth or large companies tend to more quickly in completing the audit process compared with small companies.

The results of this research support research conducted Zebriyanti and Subardjo (2016), Artaningrum, et al (2017), Candraningtiyas, et al (2017), Muhammad and Suzan (2016), which are stated the company size have a negative effect on Audit Delay.

Effect of CPA Firm towards Audit Delay

Based on the results of hypothesis testing 3 (three) shows that the CPA Firm partially has no significant effect towards Audit Delay at the sectors of properties, real estates and building constructions listed in ISSI.

CPA Firm cannot be used as the main indicator of the delay in the publication of a company's financial reports, because it all depends on the condition of the financial reports audited by the auditor. From this research can be attributed to the Compliance Theory that is the obedience of all activities in accordance with the policies, rules, regulations and laws that have been established. Both Big Four and Non-Big Four will follow the rules and conditions set by the *Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK)* which is contain 120 days of the financial report publication deadline, if the time limit is exceeded, sanctions will be imposed. For example, the samples of companies in this research, the highest and lowest audit delay are experienced by companies using the Big Four services, that company is PT Agung Podomoro Land Tbk. that using the services of the Big Four with the highest delay audit is 116 days in 2016 and the lowest audit delay is PT Metropolitan Kentjana Tbk that using the services of the Big Four with audit delay is 30 days in 2016.

These results conducted by Muhamad and Suzan (2016), show that companies in publishing financial reports are not influenced by the quality of CPA Firm because both The Big Four and Non Big Four have the same standards in accordance with the

Public Accountant Professional Standards (*SPAP*) in carrying out their work. In accordance with the results of this research, then companies that use the services of Big Four or Non-Big Four have the opportunity to experience a long audit delay, it depends on the condition of financial reports that have been in the audit. This is because all auditors will certainly try to complete the audit quickly, this is done to maintain the quality of CPA Firm and since the *Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK)* regulations to deliver financial reports on time.

The results are consistent with research conducted by Alkhatib and Marji (2012), Modugu, et al (2012), Ibadin, et al (2012), Pitaloka and Suzan (2015), Saemargani and

Mustikawati (2015), Azhari and Riharjo (2014), mentions that the CPA Firm did not significant affect to Audit Delay.

Effect of Return on Asset (ROA) towards Audit Delay

Based on the results of hypothesis testing 4 (four) shows ROA partially has a significant effect towards Audit Delay on the sectors of properties, real estates and building constructions listed in ISSI.

Return on Assets (ROA) is considered as an indication of whether the good news or bad news resulted from the company's activities this year. If the company suffers a loss, then management will delay the publication of the company's annual report to avoid a bad perception of the company. Companies that have higher ROA can complete the audit process as soon as possible to publish it to deliver "good news". So, most likely if the company's profitability is high, management tends to immediately publish the company's annual report (Ashton, et al, 1987).

The results of this research are in line with the results conducted by Dura (2017), Laksito (2015), Nurlis (2014), Pitaloka and Suzan (2015), which are stated the ROA have a significant effect on Audit Delay.

This negative influence indicates that the higher the profit level of the company, the audit delay of the company will be shorter. Because the company wants to more quickly deliver "good news" to shareholders. The Company will not delay the delivery of information containing “good news”. Companies that have higher levels of profit take time to audit the financial reports more quickly because the auditor needs to bring the “good news” to the public as soon as possible. So companies that generate higher levels of profits the audit delay will be shorter than firms with lower profit levels (Gulec, 2017).

The results of this research in line with research conducted by Artaningrum, et al (2017), Candraningtiyas, et al (2017), Putra and Putra (2016), Dura (2017), stated that ROA has a significant negative effect towards audit delay.

Effect of Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) towards Audit Delay

Based on the results of hypothesis testing 5 (five) shows DER partially has a significant effect towards Audit Delay on the sectors of properties, real estates and building constructions listed in ISSI.

The companies with high DER level, they tend to hide the level of this risk. Their purpose is to delaying the publishing of annual financial reports. Therefore auditors to increase their responsibility to complete audit process, a more complete investigation and audit procedures designed to plan and ensure the completeness of recorded liabilities. This process will take the more time and audit delay will be longer (Askari and Moradpour, 2016).

The results of this research are in line with the results conducted by Artaningrum, et al (2017), Laksito (2015), Sari and Priyadi (2016), which are stated the DER have a significant effect on Audit Delay.

The positive influence indicates that the higher the company's DER level, the company's audit delay will be higher as well. According to Carslaw dan Kaplan (1991) in Dura (2017), the high DER reflects the high financial risk of the company. High corporate risk indicates that the company is experiencing financial difficulties. Financial difficulties are bad news for the company's image in the public and this causes management to delay their financial report. The auditors must collect more competent evidence to

convince the fairness of financial reports. Therefore, the auditor needs a longer time to carry out the audit process.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Dura (2017), Sari and Priyadi (2016), Putra and Putra (2016), Artaningrum, et al (2017) and Candraningtyas, et al (2017) mentioned that DER has a significant positive effect on Audit Delay.

Conclusions

This research is intended to test empirically the effects of Company Size, CPA Firm, Return on Asset (ROA) and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) towards Audit Delay on The Sectors of Properties, Real Estates, and Building Constructions Listed in Indonesia Sharia Stocks Index (ISSI). The research was conducted for 5 (five) consecutive years, from 2013 to 2017 and included 95 samples companies This research uses multiple regression analysis of panel data, where the classical assumption test is done before hypotheses test, obtained some conclusions are as follows:

1. Company Size, CPA Firm, Return on Asset (ROA) and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) simultaneously have a significant effect towards Audit Delay in Sectors of Properties and Real Estates and Building Constructions Listed in Indonesia Sharia Stock Index period 2013-2017.
2. Company Size partially has negative and significant effect towards Audit Delay in Sectors of Properties and Real Estates and Building Constructions Listed in Indonesia Sharia Stock Index period 2013-2017.
3. CPA Firm partially has negative and not significant effect towards Audit Delay in Sectors of Properties and Real Estates and Building Constructions Listed in Indonesia Sharia Stock Index period 2013-2017.
4. Return on Assets (ROA) partially has a negative and significant effect towards Audit Delay in Sectors of Properties and Real Estates and Building Constructions Listed in Indonesia Sharia Stock Index period 2013-2017.
5. Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) partially has a positive and significant effect towards Audit Delay in Sectors of Properties and Real Estates and Building Constructions Listed in Indonesia Sharia Stock Index period 2013-2017.

Suggestions

The results obtained in this research and the limitations above can be used as a source to develop idea and future research also the companies in Indonesia Sharia Stocks Index. The following suggestions can be given:

1. In connection with data, the further researcher are expected to expanding the object of research, not only on The Sectors of Properties, Real Estates and Building Constructions but also be able to another sector, so it will increase the number of samples.
2. In connection with this research, the further researcher are expected to increase the year of observation so that the number of companies studied is more, so the results of the research are better able to predict audit delay more precisely and accurately.
3. *Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK)* is advised to be more intensive in conducting supervision and tightening regulations on the publication of annual financial reports, so that companies can be more disciplined in publishing

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alkhatib, Khalid and Qais Marji. 2012. Audit Reports Timeliness: Empirical Evidence From Jordan. ***Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences***.

Amani, Fauziyah Althaf and Indarto Waluyo. 2016. Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Opini Audit, dan Umur Perusahaan Terhadap *Audit Delay.* ***Jurnal Nominal*** . Vol. 5. No. 1.

Artaningrum, Rai Gina, I Ketut Budiartha and Made Gede Wirakusuma. 2017. Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, Likuiditas, kuran Perusahaan dan Pergantian Manajemen Pada Audit Report Lag Perusahaan Perbankan. ***E-Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana***. Vol. 6. No. 3.

Ashton, Robert, John Wilingham, and Elliot Robert. 1987. *An Empirical Analysisi of Audit Delay*. ***Journal of Accounting Research***. Vol. 25. No. 2.

Askari, Ramin and Said Moradpour. 2016. The Relationship Between Auditor Characteristics and Its Impact on The Audit Report on Companies Listed in The Tehran Stock Exchange. ***International Journal of Humanities And Cultural Studies*****.** Vol. 3. No.1.

Azhari, Muhammad, Wahidahwati and Ikhsan Budi Raharjo. 2014. Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi *Audit Delay* (Study Kasus Pada Perusahaan Perbankan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia). ***Jurnal Ilmu & Riset Akuntansi***. Vol. 3 No. 10.

Azubike, J.U.B and M. Aggreh, M.Sc., ACA. 2014. Corporate Governance And Audit Delay In Nigerian Quoted Companies*.* ***European Journal of Accounting Auditing and Finance Research*****.** Vol. 2. No. 10.

Candraninngtyas, Elia Galuh, Ni Luh Gede E. S and Made Arie Wahyuni. 2017. Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, dan Ukuran Kantor Akuntan Publik Terhadap *Audit Delay* pada Perusahaan yang Terdaftar di BEI Tahun 2012-2015. ***E-Journal S1 Akuntansi Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha***. Vol. 8. No. 2.

Carslaw, Charles, A.P.N., and Steven, E. Kaplan. 1991. An Examination of Audit Delay: Further Evidence from New Zealand. ***Accounting and Business Research*****.** PP. 21–32.

Dura, Justita. 2017. Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Likuiditas, Solvabilitas, dan Ukuran Perusahaan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. ***JIBEKA*** Vol. 11. No. 1.

Dyer, James C. AND Arthur J. McHugh. 1975. *The Timeliness of The Australian Annual Report.*

Journal of Accounting Research. Vol. 13. No. 2.

Faricha, Afrida Nur and Lilis Ardini. 2017. Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Audit Delay. ***Jurnal Ilmu dan Riset Akuntansi.*** Vol. 6. No. 8.

Ghozali, Imam. 2013. ***Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program IBM SPSS 21 Update PLS Regresi.*** Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

Gulec, Omer Faruk. 2017. Timeliness of corporate reporting in developing economies: Evidence from Turkey. ***Accounting and Management Information Systems.*** Vol. 16. No. 3.

Ibadin, Izilin Mavis, Famous Izedonmi and Peter Okoeguale Ibadin. 2012. The Association Between Selected Corporate Governance Attributes, Company Attributes And Timeliness Of Financial Reporting In Nigeria. ***Research Journal of Finance and Accounting***. Vol. 3. No. 9.

Jensen, M.C. and Meckling, W.H., 1976. The Theory of The Firm: Managerial Behaviour, Agency Cost, And Ownership Structures. ***Journal of Financial Economics***. Vol. 3. PP. 305-360.

Kasmir. 2010. ***Analisis Laporan Keuangan***. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.

Laksito, Yulintang Kurniawan. 2015. Pengaruh Faktor Internal Dan Eksternal Perusahaan Terhadap *Audit Delay* Dan *Timeliness.* ***Diponegoro Journal of Accounting***. Vol. 4. No. 1.

Modugu, Prince Kenedy, Emmanuel Eragbhe and Ohiorenuan Jude Ikhatua *et al.* 2012. Determinants of Audit Delay in Nigerian Companies: Empirical Evidence. ***Research Journal of Finance and Accounting***. Vol. 3. No. 6.

Muhamad, Fadhel and Leny Suzan. 2016. Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Opini Auditor dan Kualitas Kantor Akuntan Publik Terhadap *Audit Delay* (Perusahaan Sektor Primer yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2011-2014). ***e-Proceeding of Management.*** Vol. 3. No. 2.

Nurlis. 2014. Pengaruh *Firm Size*, Jenis Industri, Pertumbuhan Perusahaan, *Earning* Per *Share*, Arus Kas Dan *Leverage* Terhadap Audit *Delay* Perusahaan Go Publik Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. ***Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi dan Sosial.*** Vol. 3. No. 1.

Pitaloka, Dyah Fatma and Leny Suzan. 2015. Pengaruh Ukuran Kap, Opini Audit, Ukuran Perusahaan, dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Audit *Delay.* ***e-Proceeding of Management.*** Vol. 2. No. 2.

Putra, Putu Gede Ovan S.P. and I Made Pande D.P. 2016. Ukuran Perusahaan Sebagai Pemoderasi Pengaruh Opini Auditor, Profitabilitas, Dan *Debt To Equity Ratio* Terhadap *Audit Delay.* ***E- Jurnal Akuntansi Universitas Udayana*****.** Vol. 14. No. 3.

Rahayu, Siti Kurnia and Ely Suhayati. 2010. ***Auditing, Konsep Dasar dan Pedoman Pemeriksaan Akuntan Publik***. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.

Saemargani, Fitria Ingga and Rr. Indah Mustikawati. 2015. Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Umur Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, Ukuran Kap, Dan Opini Auditor Terhadap Audit Delay. ***Jurnal Nominal***. Vol. 4. No. 2.

Sari, Hani Kartika and Maswar Patuh Priyadi. 2016. Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Audit Delay Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Tahun 2010-2014. ***Jurnal Ilmu dan Riset Akuntansi***. Vol. 5. No. 6.

Sari, Indah Permata, R. Adri Setiawan and Elfi Ilham. 2014. Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Solvabilitas, dan Reputasi KAP terhadap Audit Delay pada Perusahaan Property & Real Estate di Bursa Efek Indonesia Period 2009-2012. ***Jom Fekon****.* Vol. 1. No. 2.

Sawyer, Lawrence B. Mortimer A. Dittenhofer and James H. Scheiner. 2006. ***Sawyer's Internal Auditing***. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Tahat, Saqer Sulaiman Yousef. 2015. *Company Attributes and the Timeliness of Interim Financial Reporting in Jordan.* ***International Journal of Application or Inovation in Engineering & Management***. Vol. 4. No.3.

Tazik and Mohamed. 2014. Accounting Information System Effectiveness, Foreign Ownership and Timeliness of Corporate Financial Report. ***Proceedings of 5th Asia-Pacific Business Research Conference 17-18 February, 2014, Hotel Istana, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.*** ISBN: 978-1-922069-44-3.

Widarjonno, Agus. 2009. ***Ekonometrika Pengantar dan Aplikasinya****.* Jakarta: Ekonesia.