# CHAPTER IV

# RESULT

## 4.1 Research Result

### 4.1.1 Research Data

Type of data used in the form of secondary data, understanding of secondary data is data that is not obtained by researchers directly from the object of research but through other parties who have data from the object under study (Marzuki, 2010). Secondary data used in the form of annual financial statements of manufacturing companies listed on the Stock Exchange from period 2012-2015.

Data sources are from:

1. Financial statement data of manufacturing companies from Indonesia Stock Exchange.
2. Manufacturing companies that are still operating and listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
3. Manufacturing companies that have financial reports on Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Table 4.1 Sampel Category

| NO | CATEGORY | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Manufacturing companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2012-2015 | 146 |
| 2 | Manufacturing companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange had a financial statement from 2012-2015 is delisting or not constant | 21 |
| 3 | Manufacturing companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange had a financial statement used dollar currency | 27 |
| 4 | Financial Statement of the company is not complete | 50 |
| **Total Sample Company** | | 48 |
| **Research Period** | | 4 Years |
| **Total Sample Data** | | **48 x 4 = 192** |

Sample in this research is 48 manufacturing companies in 4 years period (2012-2015), thus Total Sample Data in this research is 192 sample.

4.1.2 Result of Test

1. ANOVA

Anova is used to testing the significance in table. The data is normal if significance < alpha (α = 5).Based on the results of SPSS processing version 19, obtained the following results:

Table 4.2 Result of Anova

| Model | | Sum of Squares | Df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Regression | 15,231 | 4 | 3,808 | 2,734 | ,031[a] |
| | Residual | 206,116 | 148 | 1,393 | | |
| | Total | 221,346 | 152 | | | |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Ownership Of Public, Size Company, Audit Committe, Implemenntation Of International Financial Reporting Standard

b. Dependent Variable: Audit Delay

From Anova Table show $F_{Count}$ is 2,734 with a significance level of 0,031. While the $F_{Table}$ of 2,67 with a significance level of 0,05. This indicates that the regression model can be used or feasible to predict the variables due to the value of $F_{Count}$ > FTable and significance < alpha (α = 5%).

2. T TEST

T test is used to testing the significant of constants and each independent variable. Based on the results of SPSS processing version 19, obtained the following results:

Table 4.3 Result of T-Test

| Model | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. | Collinearity Statistics | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Beta | | | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 | (Constant) | | -1,632 | ,104 | | |
| | Size Company | ,139 | 1,938 | ,054 | ,989 | 1,012 |
| | Audit Committe | ,059 | ,808 | ,420 | ,961 | 1,040 |
| | Implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards | ,184 | 2,525 | ,012 | ,954 | 1,048 |
| | Ownwership of Public | -,011 | -,158 | ,875 | ,984 | 1,016 |

a. Dependent Variable: Audit Delay

Based on the above output, hypothesis testing in this study can be described as follows:

1. The influence of Size Company to Audit Delay Table 4.3 statistic shows that the t count of 1,938 < $t_{Table}$ of 1,97612. With significance of 0,054. This shows that the independent variable has not influence to the dependent

variable. In conclusion size company has not influence to audit delay, so that:

H1 in this research is rejected.

2. The influence of Audit Committee to Audit Delay Table 4.3 statistics shows that the t count of 0,808 < $t_{Table}$ of 1,97612. With significance of 0,420. This shows that the independent variable has no influence to the dependent variable. In conclusion, the Audit Committee has not influence to audit delay, so that:

   H2 in this research is rejected.

3. The influence of Implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards to Audit Delay Table 4.3 shows statistics that t count is 2,525 < $t_{Table}$ of 1,97612. With significance of 0,012. This shows that the independent variables influence to the dependent variable. In conclusion the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards has an influence to Audit delay, so that:

   H3 in this research is supported.

4. The influence of Ownership Public to Audit Delay Table 4.1 statistics shows that the t count is -0,158 < $t_{Table}$ of 1,97612. With significance of 0,875. This shows that the independent variable has not influence to the dependent variable. In conclusion Public Ownership has not influence to Audit delay, so that:

   H4 in this research is rejected.

Tabel 4.4 Research Result

| Hypothesis | Test Result |
|---|---|
| $H_1$ : Company Size To *Audit Delay* | Rejected |
| $H_2$ : Audit Committe To *Audit Delay*. | Rejected |
| $H_3$ : Implementation of *International Financial Reporting Standards* To *Audit Delay*. | Accepted |
| $H_4$ : Ownership Public To *Audit Delay* | Rejected |

## 4.2 Discussion of Research Results

### 4.2.1 The influence of Company Size to Audit Delay

Based on the results of statistical analysis in this study found that the first hypothesis (H1) rejected. From the results of data processing can be concluded that the size of the company does not affect the Audit Delay, so that the hypothesis that has been formulated not in accordance with the results of research that H1 rejected.

The size of the Company, judged by the size of the value of the property owned by the company, negatively affects the audit delay. The existence of a negative influence between Corporate Size and Audit Delay indicates that the management of large corporations has an incentive to reduce delays in financial statements. This can be caused by many factors, one of which is large-scale management companies tend to be given incentives to reduce audit delay because the company is closely monitored by investors, capital and government supervisors. These parties are very interested in the information contained in the financial statements that require the process of delivering information to the public quickly (Malinda, 2011).

4.2.2 The influence of Audit Committee to Audit Delay

Based on the results of statistical analysis in this study found that the second hypothesis (H2) rejected. From the results of data processing can be concluded that the Audit Committee has no effect on Audit Delay. This means that audit committee variables do not affect the Audit Delay variable. Thus, the hypothesis that has been formulated not in accordance with the results of research that H2 rejected.

Theory states that the role of the audit committee is to assist the commissioners in performing their duties including ensuring that the financial statements are presented fairly according to SAK, good internal control structure, the implementation of internal and external audits in accordance with applicable audit standards, and management's follow up on audit findings management. In addition, the audit committee will communicate several things with the auditor to facilitate the audit such as discussing fraud and illegal acts, discussing internal controls and so on (Randal, 2011).

4.2.3 The influence of International Financial Reporting Standards to Audit Delay

Based on the results of statistical analysis in this study found that the third hypothesis (H3) accepted. From the results of data processing can be concluded that the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards affects the Audit Delay. This means that the International

Financial Reporting Standards implementation variable influences the Audit Delay variable. Thus, the hypothesis that has been formulated in accordance with the results of research that H3 accepted.

The implementation of IFRS in many companies has a material effect on the financial statements and the positive direction is assumed to be due in 2012 to 2015 in Indonesia in the implementation of IFRS. (Martani 2011: 2)

4.2.4 The influence of Ownership Public to Audit Delay

Based on the results of statistical analysis in this study found that the fourth hypothesis (H4) is rejected. From the results of data processing can be concluded that Public Ownership has no effect on Audit Delay. This means that the Public Ownership variable has no effect on the Audit Delay variable. Thus, the hypothesis that has been formulated not in accordance with the results of research that H4 rejected.

These results indicate that a large percentage of public ownership can encourage the company to be timelier. In addition, this research uses manufacturing companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange as a sample, so the condition of the company will continue to be supervised by investors so that management publishes financial statements on time. This is done in order to avoid loss of public confidence that can affect the loss of confidence of shareholders which ultimately leads to the decline in stock prices.