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Influence of Leverage, Auditor Switching, and Company Size on Going Concern Audit Opinions on State-Owned Enterprises (SOES) Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to determine the effect of leverage, auditor switching and company size on going concern audit opinion on state-owned enterprises (SOEs) listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange. This type of research is Associative. The data used is secondary data. The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive statistics, classical assumption test and hypothesis testing. The hypothesis test used is logistic regression assisted by the statistical program for special science (SPSS). The results of this study indicate that simultaneously Leverage, Auditor Switching and Company Size affect the Going Concern Audit Opinion, while partially Leverage and Company Size affect the going concern audit opinion, Auditor Switching has no effect on the going concern audit opinion on state-owned enterprises (SOEs) listed on the Stock Exchange. Indonesian Effect.

KEYWORDS: Leverage, Auditor Switching, and Company Size, Audit Opinion Going Concern

I. INTRODUCTION

Rapid economic growth has resulted in intense competition between companies. Facing the ongoing competition, companies need a competitive advantage and public trust in order to increase production and profits, innovate and meet the adequacy of capital requirements in order to maintain the company's business continuity. In line with this, the need for transparent and quality financial information has also increased, so that stakeholders, such as investors, can easily obtain information related to their investment decisions.

According to Maris (2016: 33) the survival of a company's business can be influenced by two constraints, namely internal and external constraints. Internal constraints are constraints within the company itself, for example the condition of financial statements, human resources, corporate culture, and mastery of other internal control technologies. Meanwhile, external constraints can be in the form of constraints outside the company, such as markets, economic conditions, monetary, social, political, and others. One thing that is interesting is that the public accounting profession is also considered a profession that is required to conduct an assessment of the going concern of a company.

The results of the assessment of a public accountant as an auditor do not only include an assessment of financial statements in general, but include an interpretation of the company's financial condition in the future and requires some logical judgment support. If the auditor's assessment finds doubts about the financial statements and the condition of the company as well as the ability to maintain the company's business continuity, the auditor can provide a going concern opinion. According to Hery (2016:2) financial statements are the result of the accounting process in the form of notes on financial information to show the company's financial condition as information by interested parties both internally and externally.

In terms of the capital market, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) are companies that have gone public, and are required to submit financial reports that have been audited by an independent auditor. Independent auditors are professional auditors who provide services to the public, especially in the field of auditing the annual financial statements of their clients. The audit report is primarily intended for users of financial information such as creditors, investors, potential creditors, potential investors, and government agencies (especially tax authorities). The auditor’s report is a means for the auditor to express his opinion on the adequacy of the audited annual financial statements. The auditor's opinion is presented in a written report, which is generally in the form of an auditor’s report (Mulyadi 2017: 12).

Identification of going concern conditions requires consideration of several factors that influence it. Regarding the results of the examination of the company's financial statements, according to the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI 2011; SA Section

341) that a going concern opinion is an opinion issued by the auditor to evaluate whether there are doubts about the company's ability to maintain its viability. An audit report with a modification regarding going concern is an identification that in the auditor's assessment there is a risk that the audit cannot survive in business. According to Maris (2016: 33) several internal factors that affect going concern opinions for auditors, become benchmarks, and must be tested in fluctuating economic conditions, including leverage , auditor switching and company size.

Leverage is the use of assets and sources of funds that have a fixed burden (cost) with the aim of increasing the potential profits of shareholders. Meanwhile, according to Muslich (2007:49) in Elva et al (2019: 160) leverage is applied to estimate the size of the company's assets sourced from leverage or wealth, with this ratio the state of the entity and the leverage remains to other parties as well as the value of fixed assets with the availability of wealth can is known. One of the leverage ratio formulations can be applied to describe the use of leverage, in relation to financing the company's assets.

The next factor is auditor switching. According to Sunalika 2018 in Hestyaningsih et al (2020: 183) auditor switching is a change of auditors or a change of public accounting firm carried out by the client, auditor switching can be mandatory or voluntary. Meanwhile, according to Tuanakotta (2011: 239) in Elza and Suci (2018: 47) auditor switching is a change of auditors carried out by companies. Auditor switching changes mostly occur in the month (or months) after the end of the financial year. Usually the company waits until the audit for the year in question is completed.

Another factor is the size of the company (firm size) . Company size is describing the size of a company that can be expressed by total assets. The greater the total assets, the greater the size of a company. There is also more money turnover in the business (V.Wiratna, 2019: 211). Meanwhile, according to Sudirham (2011) in Rivaldi and Ridwan (2019:219) the size of the company is a scale where the size of the company can be grouped according to various ways, including total asset log, total sales log, market capacity.

Phenomenon related to going concern audit opinion that occurs at PT Garuda Indonesia Tbk (GIAA). PT Garuda Indonesia Tbk (GIAA) received a going concern audit opinion by the auditors in 2019, for the 2018 financial statements. In 2018, PT GIAA posted a net profit of Rp. 11.33 billion, which in fact comes from the profits of PT Mahara Aero Teknologi which has a debt to PT GIAA (Hesti, CNN Indonesia, 2019). Interestingly, in 2020 the Public Accountant Office of Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis, & Partners as an independent auditor gave an opinion not stating income or disclaimer for the company's financial statements. One of them is regarding Garuda Indonesia's current financial condition of USD 1.9 billion in equity due to the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by restrictions on the Company's liquidity journey. The adverse impact on Garuda's operations and liquidity directly affects the company's ability to meet its obligations, causing a significant reduction in air travel and impacting the Company's operations and liquidity. As a result, the auditor was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support the assumption that Garuda Indonesia's management plan could be achieved within the timeframe required for the auditor to complete the audit. A significant setback from the aviation industry which has grown rapidly over the last 10 years. This condition is also reflected in the business performance of PT. GIAA which is currently having a significant impact on the business continuity aspect (Pipit, liputan6.com, 2021).

The phenomenon related to leverage is that PT Krakatau Steel (Persero) Tbk, has debts from 2012 to 2019 in a row of US$2.2 billion or Rp30 trillion (assuming an exchange rate of Rp. 13,663 per US dollar). This corporate action involved 10 national banks, national private banks, and foreign private banks. The main director of Krakatau Steel, Silmy Karim, stated that debt restructuring is an effort made by the company to save Krakatau Steel. This is because the state-owned enterprise has recorded a loss for 8 years. Losses in the body of Krakatau Steel were triggered by various reasons, one of which was the heavy import of iron and steel. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for January to August 2019, imports of iron and steel rose 5.5 percent or US$6.38 billion, equivalent to Rp89.3 trillion at an exchange rate of Rp.14 thousand. (Hesti, cnnindonesia.com, 2020).

The phenomenon related to auditor switching at PT Garuda Indonesia in 2019 Gatot emphasized that his party asked Garuda to improve the financial statements by using another independent auditor. The Ministry of SOEs has also asked the Board of Commissioners to conduct an interim audit as of June 30, 2019. (Suci Sedya Utama, medcom.id, 2019).

Several previous studies on going concern audit opinion gave mixed results . The results of research conducted by Kusuma (2021) with the title the effect of leverage , previous year's audit opinion, company growth, and company size on going concern audit opinion . The results show that leverage has an effect on going concern audit opinion . While the research conducted by Ade and Adi (2017) with the title The effect of financial distress , profitability, leverage and liquidity on going concern audit opinions, shows that Leverage has no effect on going concern audit opinions.

Based on the results of research conducted by Indri and Patricia (2019) with the title the effect of auditor switching, liquidity, leverage, disclosure and financial distress on the possibility of going concern audit opinions on mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, it shows that auditor switching has a negative effect on the possibility acceptance of going concern audit opinion. Meanwhile, research conducted by Elza and Suci (2018), entitled the effect of auditor switching, public accounting firm (KAP) reputation and financial distress on going concern audit opinions , shows that auditor switching has a positive effect on going concern audit opinions.

In addition, research conducted by Suryani (2020) entitled the effect of profitability, company size, debt default and audit tenure on going concern audit opinions , shows that company size has a negative effect on going concern audit opinions. While the research conducted by Debby and Mertha (2016) entitled the effect of audit committee, company size, audit tenure and public accounting firm (KAP) reputation on going concern audit opinion shows that company size has no influence on going concern audit opinion.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Leverage

According to Hery (2017:12) leverage is an important tool to measure the effectiveness of using company debt. The concept of leverage is important for investors in making stock valuation considerations because investors generally tend to avoid risk. The leverage ratio is a measure of how much the company is financed with debt. The use of debt that is too high will harm the company because the company will fall into the category of extreme leverage , namely the company is trapped in high debt levels and it is difficult to release the debt burden, therefore the company should balance how much debt is worth taking and from where. resources that can be used to pay debts (Fahmi, 2014: 75).

According to Muslich (2007:49) in Elva et al (2019:160) leverage is applied to estimate the size of the company's assets sourced from leverage or wealth, with this ratio the state of the entity and the leverage remains to other parties as well as the value of fixed assets with the availability of wealth can be known .

Auditor Switching

According to Tuanakotta (2011: 239) in Elza and Suci (2018) auditor switching is the change of auditors carried out by companies. Auditor switching changes mostly occur in the month after the end of the financial year. Usually the company waits until the audit of the year in question.

According to Rustiana and Jayanti (2015) in Indri (2019:144) auditor switching is the transfer of an auditor or public accounting firm (KAP) carried out by a client company (auditee). Changes in auditors can occur because of a must (mandatory) or voluntarily (voluntary). Mandatory auditor replacement is a change that occurs because of the applicable regulations regarding the period of providing audit services as regulated in Financial Government Regulation (PMK) No. 20 of 2015 concerning the practice of Public Accountants which is a renewal of PMK No. 17 of 2008. Valuntary auditor switching causes the auditor's working relationship with the client to be shorter due to an earlier auditor turnover. Meanwhile, according to Divianto (2011) in Ayu and Wirakusuma (2016: 1656) auditor switching is the change of auditors or public accounting firms (KAP) carried out by companies. In Indonesia, the limitation of the period of providing audit services by KAP and public accountants is contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 17/PMK.01.2008. Auditor switching can occur due to the applicable regulatory regulations (mandatory) or due to certain reasons from the client company outside the applicable regulatory provisions (voluntary). Companies that change auditors voluntarily can be caused by two possibilities, namely companies that terminate auditors or auditors who resign.

Company Size

According to V.Wiratna (2019: 211) company size can describe the size of a company which can be expressed by total assets. The greater the total assets, the greater the size of a company. The greater the capital invested, while the more sales can be the more the turnover of money in the business.

According to Riyanto (2016) in Felia and Rahmaita (2021: 261) company size is the size of the company can be seen from the amount of equity value, sales value or asset value. Company size is a scale where the size of the company can be classified according to various ways, including total assets, market value, shares and others. The size of the company is considered capable of influencing the value of the company because the larger the size or scale of the company, the easier it will be for the company to obtain funding sources, both internal and external (Hery, 2017: 11).

Going Concern Audit Opinion

According to Arum (2018: 169) Survival relates to the inability of the company or client to be able to fulfill its obligations that will soon mature, because the client does not have assets that are not used in the company's normal activities in sufficient quantities to pay money. business continuity can be influenced by two constraints, namely internal and external constraints. Internal constraints are constraints that exist within the company itself, External constraints in the form of constraints outside the company such as markets, monetary, social, political conditions and others (Maris, 2016: 33).

According to Harahap (2013: 68) in Yulianto et al (2020: 32), going concern is the opinion of a team of auditors who considers that a company can continue to carry out its operations throughout the completion of projects, agreements and ongoing activities. Meanwhile, according to Stevanus (2013) in Rivaldi and Ridwan (2019: 289) in going concern is defined in the entity's ability to sustain its life continuously, going concern opinion received by the company by the auditor can be caused by external factors as well as factors within the company itself. The auditor is obliged to not only examine the financial statements to see events that have the opportunity to end the continuity of their business.

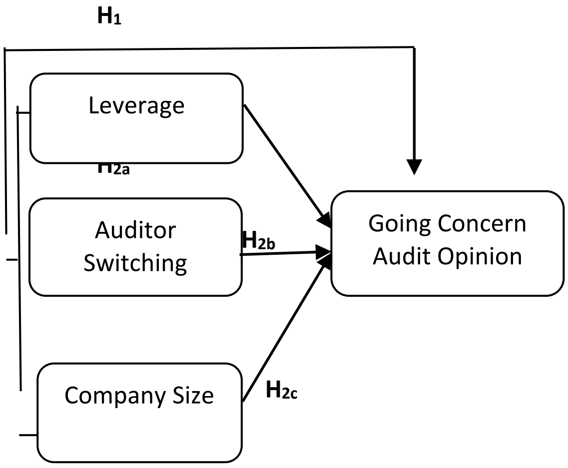

Figure 1. Thinking Framework

Hyphothesis

H_1 : Leverage, Auditor Switching and Company Size affect the Going Concern audit opinion

H_{2a} : Leverage has an effect on going concern audit opinion.

H_{2b} : Auditor Switching has an effect on going concern audit opinion

H_{2c} : Company size has an effect on going concern audit opinion.

III. METHODOLOGY

This type of research is associative, namely to determine the effect of leverage, auditor switching and company size on going concern audit opinions . The location of state-owned enterprises listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, where the data is taken in the form of publications and accessed on the IDX website www.idx.co.id, besides that researchers also collect data at the Investment Gallery of the Indonesia Stock Exchange, University of Muhammadiyah Palembang. which will used in This research is 25 state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in 2016-2020. The data used in this study is secondary data because the researcher obtained data from the company's published financial statements on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The sample used in this study is a saturated sample. The data used by the author in this study is secondary data. Data the data collection method used is a document in the form of a financial report. The data analysis method used in this research is quantitative data analysis.

The data analysis technique used to determine the factors that influence the effect of leverage, auditor switching and firm size on going concern audit opinion is using descriptive statistics, classical assumption test, multicollinearity test, logistic regression analysis, assessing the feasibility of the regression model (Hosmer and Lemeshow test), coefficient of determination, hypothesis testing, joint variable testing (goodness of fit test) and simultaneous testing (wald test).

IV. RESULTS

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Descriptive statistical analysis in this study is the minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation. Data management for descriptive analysis using IBM SPSS Statistic 25. Descriptive data from each variable are as follows:

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics Test

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Leverage	125	.06	1.18	.6261	.20181
Auditor Switching	125	.0	1.0	.275	.4426
Company Size	125	15.01	31.71	21.6692	4.62453
Going Concern Audit Opinion	126	0	11	.17	1.013
Valid N (listwise)	125				

Based on Table 1 above, it can be seen that the descriptive statistical values of the research variables are as follows:

a) Leverage (X_1) has a minimum of 0.06, a maximum value of 1.18, an average value of 0.6261 and a standard deviation value of 0.120181.

b) Auditor Switching (X_2) has a minimum value of 0.0, a maximum value of 1.0, an average value of 0.257 standard deviation of 0.4426.

c) Company size (X_3) has a minimum value of 15.01, a maximum value of 31.71, an average value of 21.6692, a standard deviation of 4.62453.

d) Going Concern Audit Opinion (Y) has a minimum value of 0, a maximum value of 11, an average value of 0.17 and a standard deviation of 1.013.

MULTICOLLINEARITY TEST

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test

Correlation Matrix					
		Constant	Leverage	Auditor Switching	Company Size
Step 1	Constant	1,000	.113	.029	-.819
	Leverage	.113	1,000	-.211	-.655
	Audi Auditor Switching	.029	-.211	1,000	.056
	Company Size	-.819	-.655	.056	1,000

Based on the results above, it can be seen that the independent variable has a strong relationship (multicollinearity occurs) if the correlation value is greater than 0.8. Based on the results obtained, the value of the relationship between Leverage (X_1) and Auditor Switching is -0.211, Leverage X_1 with a value of X_3 Company Size is -0.655, the value of each variable is <0.8. The value of the relationship between Auditor Switching and Leverage is -0.211 and Auditor Switching is 0.056. Seen from each of these variables get a value < 0.8. Based on these results, it can be concluded that all independent variables do not occur multicolonearity.

Logistics Regression Analysis

Logistic regression analysis is used when the assumption of a multivariate normal distribution cannot be met because the independent variable is a mixture of metric and n on-metric variables. Based on the test data through SPSS, the following results were obtained.

Table 3. Logistics Regression Test

		B	SE	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1[a]	Leverage	9.944	3,578	7,722	1	.005	20822,906
	Auditor Switching	-.758	1.017	.555	1	.456	.469
	Company Size	-.645	.250	6.679	1	.010	.525
	Constant	3.223	3.597	.803	1	.370	25,108

Based on the results of the logistic regression test obtained using the SPSS version 25 program, Leverage, Auditor Switching and Company Size on Going Concern Audit Opinions can be described by the logistic regression equation as follows:

Y = a + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + e

Y = 3.223 + 9.944X1 - 0.758X2 – 0.645X3 + e

$\ln \frac{GO}{GO}$ = b0 + b1X1 + b2X2 +b3X3 + e

$\ln \frac{GO}{1-GO}$ = 3,223 + 9,944X1 - 0,758X2 - 0,645X3

The regression equation above is as follows:

1) The constant value is 3.223, which means that if the variables Leverage, Auditor Switching and Company Size are 0, then the probability of going concern opinion is 3.223. In addition, through a review of the results of the odds ratio, it can be interpreted that Leverage, Auditor Switching and Company Size together have a risk or probability of 25,108 times in influencing the company to obtain a going concern opinion.
2) The results of the calculation of the value of the logistic regression coefficient for the Leverage variable are 9.994, meaning that if every increase in the Leverage variable is 1, it will be followed by an increase in the probability of going concern opinion of 9.994 and vice versa, assuming other variables are constant or fixed. In addition, through a review of the odds ratio, it can be interpreted that, in units of thousands of rupiah, a company with a high leverage value has a risk or probability of 20,822 times getting a going concern opinion, compared to other companies with low leverage .
3) The results of the calculation of the logistic regression coefficient of the Auditor Switching variable are -0.758, meaning that if each increase in the Auditor Switching variable is 1, it will be followed by a decrease in the probability of going concern opinion by -0.758 and vice versa with other variables constant or fixed. In addition, although it does not have a significant effect, through a review of the odds ratio, it can be interpreted that companies with auditor switching have a risk or probability of 0.469 times getting a going concern opinion. Compared to other companies that are not auditor switching.
4) The results of the calculation of the logistic regression coefficient for the Company Size variable are -0.645, meaning that if each increase in the Firm Size variable is 1, it will be followed by a decrease in the probability of going concern opinion by 0.322 and vice versa, assuming other variables are constant or fixed. In addition, through a review of the results of the odds ratio value , it can be interpreted that companies with small (low) size companies have a risk or probability of 0.552 times getting a going concern opinion, compared to other companies with small company sizes.

ASSESSING THE FEASIBILITY OF THE REGRESSION MODEL (HOSMER AND LEMESHOW TEST)

The results of the Hosmer and Lemeshow Test were used to assess the feasibility of the model. These results indicate that the empirical data is suitable or in accordance with the model so that the model can be said to be fit.

Table 4. Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	Df	Sig.
1	10,403	8	.238

Based on Table 4, the chi-square value is 10.403 and the chi-square table is 15.50731 with a probability of 0.238. Based on these results, because the significant value is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the model is acceptable or fit and can be tested further.

COEFFICIENT OF DETERMINATION (NAGELKERKE R SQUARE)

The coefficient of determination is used to see how much influence the independent variable has on the dependent variable partially, the coefficient of determination is used.

Table 5. Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model Summary			
Step	-2 Logs likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	46,707 [a]	.199	.444

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that the Nagelkerke R Square value in this study is 0.444 which can state that the variability of the independent variable which can be explained by the variability of the independent variable is 44.4%. While the remaining 55.6% is influenced by other variables outside this study such as solvency, audit quality, company growth and others.

HYPOTHESIS TEST

Hypothesis testing is intended to determine whether there is a significant effect between the independent variables on the dependent variable. In this study, hypothesis testing uses a significant test, with the determination of the null hypothesis (H_o) and the alternative hypothesis (Ha). The null hypothesis (H_0) is a hypothesis which states that there is no significant effect between the independent variable and the dependent variable. While the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is a hypothesis which states that the independent variables have a significant effect on the variables.

1. Simultaneous Variable Testing (Goodness of Fit Test)

a) Value -2Log Likehood (-2 Log L).

The -2Log statistic was used to determine if the independent variable was added to the model whether it significantly improved the model fit by calculating the -2Log difference between the model with only constants and the model independent variables following a chi square distribution with degrees of freedom. Here's a table of values - 2loglikelihood (initial -2LL) and -2loglikelihood value (final -2LL)

Table 6. Value - 2Log Likelihood (-2LL Initial)

Iteration History [a,b,c]			
Iteration		-2 Logs likelihood	Coefficients
			Constant
Step 0	1	80.255	-1,648
	2	74.701	-2.190
	3	74.472	-2,330
	4	74.471	-2.338
	5	74.471	-2.338

Based on the results of SPSS output in Table 6 is the value of -2Log which consists of constants without any independent variables. The value of -2Log which only includes constants is 74,471 with df 124 (125-1) with a chi square table value of 150,98943 stating that 74.471 < 150,98943, then H_1 is accepted which means the model by including constants and independent variables is fit with the data or data is feasible to use.

Table 7. Value -2 Log Likelihood (-2LL Final)

Iteration History [a,b,c,d]						
Iteration		-2 Logs likelihood	Coefficients			
			Constant	Leverage	Auditor Switching	Company Size
Step 1	1	71,694	-1,258	1,571	-.064	-.062
	2	56.565	-1.192	3,734	-.238	-159
	3	50,044	-.125	5.917	-.465	-.303
	4	47,351	1.615	7,865	-.637	-.475
	5	46,746	2.838	9.348	-.731	-.601
	6	46,708	3.196	9,895	-.756	-.642
	7	46,707	3.223	9.943	-.758	-.645
	8	46,707	3.223	9.944	-.758	-.645

Based on the results of SPSS output in table 7 the value of -2Log which includes constants and variables Leverage, Auditor Switching and company size is 46,707 with a df of 119 (125-5-1) with a chi square value of 145,46074 which states that 46,707 < 145,46074 then H_1 is accepted which means the model by including constants and independent variables is fit with the data or data is feasible to use.

b) Omnibus Test Of Model Coefficient

H_1: There is an effect of Leverage (X1), Auditor Switching (X2), and Company Size (X3), together on going concern audit opinion (Y), then the test results by describing the Omnibus Test Of Model Coefficient can be seen in Table 8

Table 8.Omnibus Test Of Model Coefficient

		Chi-square	Df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	27,764	3	.000
	Block	27,764	3	.000
	Model	27,764	3	.000

Based on Table 8 above, it can be seen that the calculated chi square value is 27.764 and the chi square table is 7.8147 for a significant value of 0.000. It can be illustrated that the chi square count is 27.764 > the chi square table is 7.8147, the significant value is 0.000 < (0.05), meaning that H_{01} is rejected and H_{a1} is accepted. It can be concluded that leverage, auditor switching, and company size have a significant and significant effect on going concern audit opinion.

2. Partial Variable Testing (Wald Test)

In the Wald test, hypothesis testing will be carried out individually or partially. Hypothesis testing is done by entering one by one the variables of leverage, auditor switching and company size. This test is to determine the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable.

Table 9. Partial Test Results (Wald Test)

Variables in the Equation									
								95% CIfor EXP(B)	
		B	SE	Wald	Df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Step 1[a]	Leverage	9.944	3,578	7,722	1	.005	20822,906	18,733	23146112.796
	Auditor Switching	-.758	1.017	.555	1	.456	.469	.064	3.439
	Company Size	-.645	.250	6.679	1	.010	.525	.322	.856
	Constant	3.223	3.597	.803	1	.370	25,108		
a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Leverage, Auditor Switching , Company Size.									

Based on Table 9 above, it shows that the value of t table with a significance level (α) = 5% or 0.05 and the value of Chi Square table df = nkl = 125-5-1 = 119 is 145,46074. Then it can be explained that each of the variables Leverage (X1), Auditor Switching (X2) and Company Size (X3) partially affect the Going Concern Audit Opinion in state-owned enterprises (SOEs) Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

1) Effect of Leverage (X1) on Going Concern Audit Opinion (Y)

Based on Table 9 above, it can be seen that the significant leverage variable is 0.005 < 0.05 (α) and the wald statistic value is 7.722 < Chi square table 145,46074. This means that H02a is rejected and Ha2a is accepted or the hypothesis states that there is a statistically significant effect at the significance level = 0.05 between leverage on going concern audit opinion .

2) Effect of Auditor Switching (X2) on Going Concern Audit Opinion (Y)

Based on Table 9 above, it can be seen that the Auditor Switching variable is significant at 0.456 > 0.05 (α) and the Wald value Statistics 0.555 < Chi square table 145,46074 This means that H02b is accepted and Ha2b is rejected or the hypothesis states that there is no statistically significant effect at the significance level = 0.05 between auditor switching on going concern audit opinion .

3) Effect of Firm Size (X3) on Going Concern Audit Opinion (Y)

Based on Table 9 above, it can be seen that the variable Firm Size significant of 0.010 < 0.05 (α) and Wald statistic 6.679 < Chi square table 145,46074 . This means that H02c is rejected and Ha2c is accepted or the hypothesis states that there is a statistically significant effect at the significance level of =0.05 between company size on going concern audit opinion.

CLASSIFICATION TABLE TEST

The classification table test shows the predictive power of the regression model for profitability on the research variables.

Table 10. Classification Table Test

Classification Table [a]		
	Predicted	
	Going Concern Audit Opinion	Percentage Correct

Observed			Non-Going Concern	Going Concern	
Step 1	Going Concern Audit Opinion	Non-Going Concern	114	0	100.0
		Going Concern	8	3	27.3
	Overall Percentage				93.6
a. The cut value is ,500					

Based on the classification table test, it can be concluded that the power of the predictive model of the regression model in predicting the possibility of a company receiving a Going Concern audit opinion is 27.3%, while the probability of a company receiving a non Going Concern audit opinion is 100.0%. Overall, the predictive power of the regression model is 93.6%.

EFFECT OF LEVERAGE, AUDITOR SWITCHING, AND COMPANY SIZE ON GOING AUDIT OPINION

H_1 : There is an influence of Leverage, Auditor Switching, and Company Size on Going Concern Audit Opinion .

Based on the results of the hypothesis test in Table 8, it shows that H_{01} is rejected and H_{a1} is accepted. That is, leverage, auditor switching and company size have an effect on going concern audit opinion higher. The review of the proof of this hypothesis can be understood as a condition where the three variables of leverage, auditor switching and company size together are able to influence the probability of the company to get a non going concern or going concern opinion.

The results of this study are in line with the theoretical review of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI2011; SAS Section 341). The identification of going concern conditions requires consideration of several factors that influence it. Regarding the results of the examination of the company's financial statements, going concern opinion is an opinion issued by the auditor to evaluate whether there are doubts about the company's ability to maintain its viability. An audit report with a modification regarding going concern is an identification that in the auditor's assessment there is a risk that the audit cannot survive in business. According to Maris (2016: 33) several internal factors that affect going concern opinions for auditors, become benchmarks, and must be tested in fluctuating economic conditions, including leverage , auditor switching and company size.

The results of this study are supported by research by Edward (2013) which has the title of bankruptcy prediction, lever age , previous audits, company size on going concern opinions of IDX manufacturing companies. In this study, it is said that all independent variables have a simultaneous effect on going-concern opinion.

EFFECT OF LEVERAGE ON GOING CONCERN AUDIT OPINION

H_{2a} : There is leverage effect on going concern audit opinion.

Based on Table 9 on the partial test (wald test), it is known that the wald statistic < chi square so it can be concluded that H_{02a} is rejected and H_{a2a} is accepted. This means that Leverage has an effect on going concern audit opinion . From the Wald test, it is known that the value of sig t < sig a, this illustrates that there is a significant effect on the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. So the conclusion is that leverage has a significant effect on going concern audit opinions on state-owned enterprises listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This is because the high leverage in a company is considered bad so that the company has doubts about the viability of the company.

Based on the results of the measurement of leverage, using the components of debt and company assets, it shows that there is high debt with low assets such as the PT Garuda Indonesia Tbk in 2020 which has a debt of Rp. 1,273,300,465 and assets of Rp. 1,078,998,040 so that the company has a probability get a going concern opinion.

The results of this study are in line with the theory put forward by Herry (2017) in Indri and Patricia (2019) The leverage ratio is also known as the capital structure ratio, one of the ratios used is the Debt to total asset ratio. The DTA ratio can provide information on how much debt is used to finance the company. The greater the company's assets sourced from loans, the more the company will depend on loans in running its business, so that in the future it will affect the company's business continuity. The high use of debt illustrates a symptom that is not good for the company. The use of high debt will reduce the level of profit earned by the company. A company is most likely to get a going concern audit opinion , if it has high leverage .

The results of this study are supported by previous research conducted by Feri and Bambang (2015) which states that leverage has a significant effect on going concern audit opinions . The results of this study contradict the research conducted by Indri and Patricia (2019) which stated that Leverage had no effect on going concern audit opinions.

Effect of Auditor Switching on Going Concern Audit Opinion

H_{2b} : Auditor switching has no effect to the going concern audit opinion.

Based on Table 9, the partial test (Wald's test) shows that H_{a2b} is rejected and H_{02b} is accepted. This means that auditor switching has no effect on going concern audit opinions on state-owned enterprises listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The significant value of t > sig a, this illustrates that there is no significant effect on the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y). So the conclusion is auditor switching has no effect on going concern audit opinion.

Auditor switching measurements using dummy variables, it shows that there are companies that perform auditor switching, namely PT Bank Tabungan Negara, PT Semen Indonesia, PT Semen Batu Raja, PT Garuda Indonesia, PT Gas Negara, PT Kimia Farma, PT Indofarma, PT PP Propeti and PT Waskita Karya Tbk which have the probability of getting a going concern audit opinion . However, due to the low popularity of the variable compared to the others, the auditor switching variable in this study was not able to influence the emergence of going concern opinions. Another review on the consideration of the reasons for auditor switching, if the company has a fear of getting a going concern audit opinion , so the company looks for a new auditor who is considered to be "invited" to cooperate so that it can reduce the possibility of the company getting a going concern audit opinion.

The results of this study support the previous research by Setiadamayathi and Wirakusuma (2016) which stated that auditor switching had no effect on going concern audit opinions. The results of this study reject the research conducted by Elza and Suci (2018) which states that auditor switching has a significant effect on going concern audit opinions . This means that the higher the auditor turnover is, the more likely it is to get a going concern audit opinion.

EFFECT COMPANY SIZE ON GOING CONCERN AUDIT OPINION

$H_{2c:}$ There is an effect of company size on going concern audit opinion.

Based on Table 9 in the partial test (wald test) it is known that the wald statistic < chi quare so it can be concluded that H_{02c} is rejected and H_{a2c} is accepted. This means that the size of the company has an effect on going concern audit opinion . From the Wald test, it is known that the value of sig t < sig a, this illustrates that there is a significant effect on the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. So the conclusion is that the size of the company has a significant effect on going concern audit opinion.

Based on the results of the measurement of company size, using the total asset component as a benchmark, it shows that there are low assets such as in the PT Waskita WSBP company of Rp. 10,557,550,739,243 in 2020 so that the company has a probability of getting a going concern opinion.

The results of this study are in line with the theory put forward by V.Wiratna (2019: 211) company size can describe the size of a company which can be expressed by total assets. The greater the total assets, the greater the size of a company. The greater the capital invested, while the more sales can be the more the turnover of money in the business. Therefore, it is expected that the larger the size of the company, the less likely it is that the company will receive an unexpected audit opinion.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Rivaldi and Ridwan (2019) which states that company size affects going concern audit opinions. Companies both large and small have the same opportunities in dealing with bankruptcy problems, so that both large and small companies, if indicated to experience bankruptcy problems, will still receive a going concern audit opinion.

The results of this study are not in line with research conducted by Debby and Mertha (2016) which states that the size of the company partially does not have a significant effect on going concern audit opinions. This means that the larger the size of the company, the less likely the company is to get a going concern audit opinion.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on data that has been tested using logistic regression analysis, this test was conducted to determine the effect of Leverage, Auditor Switching and Company Size on Going Concern Audit Opinions , so the results of the research and discussion can be concluded that:

1. Leverage, Auditor Switching and Company Size have a significant effect on Going Concern Audit Opinion.
2. Leverage has a significant effect on Going Concern Audit Opinion .
3. Auditor Switching has no effect on Going Concern Audit Opinion.
4. Company size has a significant effect on Going Concern audit opinion .

VI. SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the study and conclusions, the suggestions that can be put forward by researchers are as follows:

1. For state-owned enterprises, should know what causes the company's survival so that the company is able to take policies as soon as possible to avoid things that cause business continuity problems.
2. For further research, it is expected to add more company samples and add other variables in conducting research in order to improve previous research.

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