

Factors Affecting Audit Quality with Due Professional Care as Moderating Variable at KAP in Indonesia



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ABSTRACT: The Purposes of this research are to examine the influence of continuing professional education, experience of auditor, number of clients and audit tenure as factors that affect audit quality with due professional care as moderating variables on KAP in Indonesia. The amount of population of this research were 213 Public Accountants. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling and the number of samples is 198 Public Accountants. This research used logistic regression model with cross section data using the EvIEWS 12 application. The results of the research: Continuing professional education, Experience of auditor, number of clients except audit tenure partially and simultaneously have influenced audit quality. Audit tenure partially have no influence on audit quality. Due professional care as a moderating variable cannot moderate the influence of continuing professional education, Experience of auditor, number of clients and audit tenure on audit quality.

KEYWORDS: Continuing Professional Education, Experience of auditor, Number of Clients and Audit Tenure, Audit Quality and Due Professional Care.

INTRODUCTION

Historical facts in audits prove that failure in the implementation of quality audits can bring problems to the economy of a nation. The biggest audit scandal occurred in the case of Enron management and the Arthur Andersen Public Accounting Firm (KAP) that occurred in 2001 in America, bringing changes to American economic life at that time. The failure of KAP Arthur Andersen as an independent auditor to reveal management problems Enron is considered to have failed in conducting a quality audit. Therefore, various efforts were then made to prevent the failure of the implementation of a quality audit as was the case with Enron. One of the efforts taken was the establishment of the Sarbanes Oxley Act (SOX) in 2002 to prevent the Enron incident from recurring (Yoga & Dinarjito, 2019). One of the important decisions contained in the Sarbanes Oxley Act was the establishment of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) which has the main task of supervising auditors in order to prevent cases like Enron from recurring (Kang, Farag, Hurt, & Wyrick, 2014). Supervision by the PCAOB aims to protect the investors's interests and the general public in the auditor's preparation of informative, fair and independent audit reports (Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, 2006). The supervision carried out by the PCAOB is designed to identify and find deficiencies related to how public accountants (AP) and KAP carry out their audits (Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, 2017).

Based on the results of research by Sartono, Budiyo, Widowati, and Sam'an (2016) regarding the factors that affect audit quality, it is stated that Auditor Ethics, Experience of auditor, Audit Fees and Motivation partially have a positive influence on Audit Quality, then Auditor Ethics, Experience of auditor, Audit Costs, and Motivation simultaneously have a significant influence on Audit Quality.

Audit quality is also influenced by the number of clients handled by the auditor. Research by Hansen et al (2007) found that the addition of new clients can increase audit capacity stress for auditors, where the example taken is when Andersen disbanded.

According to Silaban and Suryani (2020) audit capacity stress (number of clients), audit quality affect by industry specialization of auditors and audit committees. Partially, the audit capacity stress variable has a positive influence on audit quality. Meanwhile, the auditor industry specialization variable and the audit committee have no influence on audit quality.

The results of research by Liahmad, Koerniawan, and Halim (2015) state that continuing professional education is one of the factors that collectively affect audit quality positively or significantly, while partially not having an influence. while Sujarwo (2016) stated that continuing professional education has no influence on audit quality.

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Studies by Liahmad, Koerniawan, and Halim (2015), Sartono, Budiyo, Widowati, and Sam'an (2020) states that Experience of auditor affects audit quality positively or significantly, while Adityasih (2010) states that Experience of auditor does not affect audit quality.

Several studies in previous studies also mention that audit quality affected by the number of clients (Adityasih, 2010). Likewise with audit tenure, research states that audit tenure has an influence on audit quality (latifah, Oktoroza and Sukarmanto, 2019), (Ardani, 2017).

Based on the formulation of the problem, this research was conducted with the aim of analyzing:

1. The influence of professional education on audit quality.
2. The influence of Experience of auditor on audit quality.
3. The influence of the number of clients on audit quality.
4. The influence of audit tenure on audit quality.
5. The influence of professional education, experience of auditor, number of clients and audit tenure together on audit quality.
6. Due professional care moderates the influence of professional education on audit quality
7. Due professional care moderates the influence of experience of auditor on audit quality
8. Due professional care moderates the influence of the number of clients on audit quality
9. Due professional care moderates the influence of audit tenure on audit quality

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Stakeholder Theory

According to Sumpeno (2012) stakeholders are groups or individuals whose support is needed for the welfare and survival of the organization.

In the context of this theory, stakeholders will make decisions based on audited financial statement information, so that the implementation of a quality audit will make decisions made by stakeholders more appropriate.

2. Entity Theory

Entity theory is the basic theoretical assumption that all activities of economic carried out by businesses are separate from their owners. Entity theory is based on the idea that all company activities can and will be accounted for independently of the owner's activities under the premise of limited liability, or separation of ownership from control (Financial Encyclopedia, 2021)

Quality financial information in the company financial statements will reflect the value of the capital owner's wealth and of course will be the basis for making further decisions, namely optimizing the value of his wealth by increasing or decreasing the value of investment in the company.

3. Agency Theory (Agency Theory)

The theory of Jensen and Meckling (1976) defines the agency relationship as a contract between the principal and the agent. In the contract, the principal uses another party (agent) to carry out activities aimed at the interests of the principal. The principal delegates part of the decision-making authority to the agent. In the corporate context, shareholders (owners) hire managers to operate the company. In this condition, the owner acts as the principal, while the manager acts as an agent.

As a form of accountability of managers to owners, managers report financial information that is prepared based on agreed accounting principles. However, reporting financial information by following accounting principles has not been able to overcome the existence of information risk. This is because managers as the party responsible for reporting the results of their performance are in a position to manipulate financial information. Therefore, the need for an external auditor as an independent party who verifies and provides assurance on financial information is needed in order to reduce information risk and increase the credibility of financial information (Ittonen, 2010; Messier et al., 2014).

4. Quality Audit

Audit quality as a process to make sure that generally accepted auditing standards are obeyed by each audit, following special quality control procedures to help meet standards consistently in their assignments to achieve good quality results (Arens, 2011:47).

Audit quality is interpreted as the probability that the auditor will find reports of material errors, omissions, or omissions in the client's material financial statements that properly and correctly. the independence of the auditor determine the probability of the auditor to report fraud that occurs in the client's accounting system (Azhari, 2020).

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Research that uses a direct approach is Adityasih (2010) using the results of a quality review from the IAPI and an examination from the Ministry of Finance in the form of sanctions imposed on public accountants, and Suprpto (2013) using the results of the examination of the Ministry of Finance in the form of public accountant compliance with SPAP.

5. Due Professional Care

Research related to the relationship of due professional care to audit quality refers to research conducted by Pancawati 2012 entitled the influence of due professional care, ethics, and tenure on audit quality. The difference's results between this research and previous research in the discussion of the variables where the previous researchers examined due professional care, ethics and tenure.

6. Continuing Professional Education

PPL is needed to ensure that auditors keep up with changes and developments in accounting/auditing and regulations. Therefore, the participation / presence of auditors in PPL will increase their competence in auditing and more easily overcome problems that arise during the audit process so that a quality audit can be produced (Che et al., 2016). The results of the research show that PPL has a positive influence on audit performance and quality (Thomas et al., 1998); Adityasih, 2010; and Che et al., 2016;

Meanwhile, Liahmad, Koerniawan and Halim (2015) found that PPL jointly competence, experience had a significant influence on audit quality, while partially had no effect. Similarly, according to Sujarwo (2016), Continuing Professional Education (PPL) has no significant effect on decreasing audit standard violations related to risk response and reporting. This shows that PPL participation has no significant effect on audit quality.

7. Experience of Auditor

Liahmad, Koerniawan and Halim (2015) found that experience, together with competence, had a significant influence on audit quality, while partially had no influence. Putri (2020) mentions that several research have been conducted to examine the influence of experience on audit quality including Sartono, Budiyono, widowati and sam'an (2020) Putri (2020) and Ermayanti (2017) found that experience of auditor has a positive influence on audit quality, and the influence is very high, meaning that the auditor believes that high work experience will have an advantage in auditing, so that an auditor will be able to quickly find errors made by the auditee.

8. Number of Clients

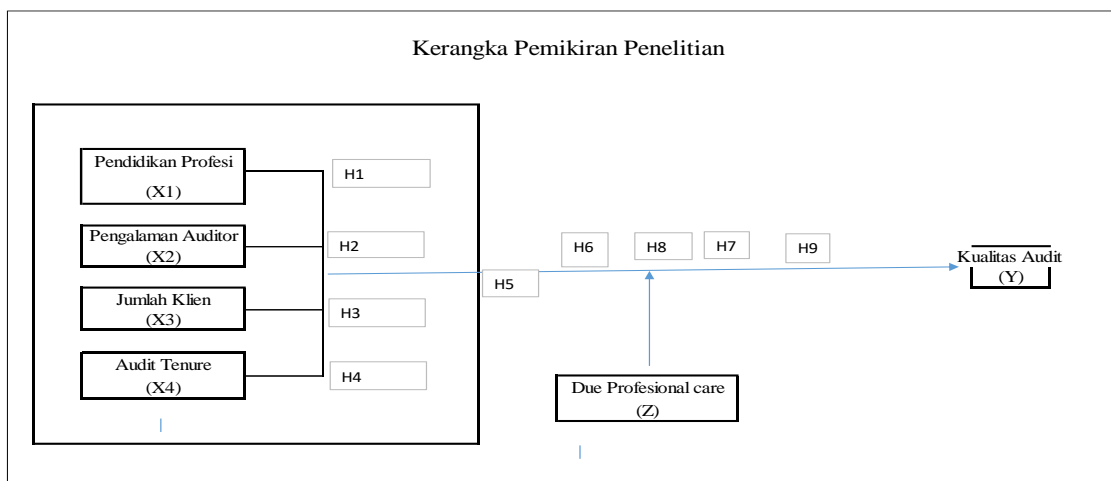
The number of clients handled by public accountants which is considered a public accountant's workload does not have a significant influence on increasing audit standard violations related to risk response and reporting. This shows that the workload borne by public accountants has no significant influence on audit quality. The possible cause of this is because public accountants are required to maintain their reputation and public accountants are supported by a competent team of auditors so that although the number of clients handled is large, it does not cause the audit to be carried out below standard (Sujarwo, 2016).

9. Tenure Audit

The length of time the auditor and client work relationships related to audit services is called tenure audit (Ardani, 2017). The benefit of audit tenure is that it makes it easier for auditors to audit a company because the auditor is more familiar with the state of the company. The level of familiarity of public accountants to the state of the company will increase when the length of the relationship between public accountants and auditees increases. On the other hand, the existence of a tenure audit is feared to cause the loss of auditor independence to clients which can make it increasingly difficult for public accountants to provide audit opinions and going concern (Nadia, 2015).

The Thinking Framework developed by the researcher is based on the literature review that has been described in the previous sub-chapter, so that the thinking framework to be developed is as follows:

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HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

1. Professional Education on Audit Quality

PPL is needed to ensure that auditors keep up with changes and developments in accounting/auditing and regulations. Therefore, the participation / presence of auditors in PPL will increase their competence in auditing and more easily overcome problems that arise during the audit process so that a quality audit can be produced (Che et al., 2016). The results of the research show that PPL has a positive influence on audit performance and quality (Thomas et al., 1998); and Adityasih, 2010; Based on the description above, the proposed hypothesis is:

H1: Professional education has an influence on audit quality.

2. Experience of auditor on audit quality

Libby and Frederick (1990) found results that the more experienced the auditors: (i) the more complete they have knowledge of financial statement errors by producing more quantities of accurate explanations of audit findings, (ii) the more accurate they are about the error rate, which can provide a choice of general explanations of audit findings; (iii) increasing able to categorize their knowledge for different dimensions and make a gradation of errors in each category. The results of research by Sartono, Budiyo, Widowati, and Sam'an (2016) state that experience affects audit quality. Likewise, according to Putri (2020), Ermayanti (2017), so the hypothesis proposed is:

H2: Experience of auditor has an influence on audit quality.

3. The Influence of The Number of Clients on Audit Quality

Auditors enter the peak season, usually in the 4th quarter of the current year and the first quarter of the following year. During this period, the auditor's workload increased. Most studies associate peak season with fatigue and stress (Jones et al. 2010) due to the large number of audit clients and limited audit time (Setiawan and Fitriany, 2011).

From the description above, the influence of the high workload due to the large number of clients causes a decrease in the ability's of auditor to detect and report irregularities so that the resulting audit quality decreases. Based on these arguments, the proposed hypothesis is:

H3 : The number of clients has an influence on audit quality

4. Audit Tenure on Audit Quality

The length of time the auditor and client work relationships related to audit services is called tenure audit (Ardani, 2017). The benefit of audit tenure is that it makes it easier for auditors to audit a company because the auditor is more familiar with the state of the company. The level of familiarity of public accountants to the state of the company will increase when the length of the relationship between public accountants and auditees increases.

On the other hand, the existence of a tenure audit is feared to cause the loss of auditor independence to clients which can make it increasingly difficult for public accountants to provide audit opinions and going concern (Nadia, 2015).

H4: Audit tenure has an influence on audit quality.

5. Professional Education, Experience of Auditor, Number of Clients and Audit Tenure Together on Audit Quality

Professional education, experience of auditor, number of clients and audit tenure all contribute to audit quality. Each independent variable partially has an influence on audit quality. How big is the influence of these variables together so that the hypothesis to be proposed is

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H5: Professional education, experience of auditor, number of clients and audit tenure together have an influence on audit quality.

6. Moderate Professional Prudence due to the Influence of Professional Education on Audit Quality.

The principle of professional care is to achieve and maintain professional knowledge and expertise at the level required to ensure that a client or non-working organization obtains competent professional services based on the latest professional and technical standards as well as the provisions of relevant laws and regulations (KEAP, 2021). To be able to maintain the professional knowledge and expertise of an auditor, one of them is by attending professional education.

Audit quality is closely related to professional prudence. because when the auditor wants to produce a quality audit report, the auditor must apply professional care in every audit assignment. Careful and careful use of proficiency allows the auditor to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by or professional error (Faturachman, 2015). Based on the results of his research due professional care has an influence on audit quality, so the hypothesis proposed is:

H6 : Because professional prudence moderates the influence of professional education on audit quality.

7. Due Professional Care Moderates the Influence of Experience of Auditor on Audit Quality

Audit experience is the level of assignment and the auditor's understanding of the length of time the auditor has worked. According to Putri (2014) experience is also related to the tenure of public accountants, the longer the period of service of public accountants also affects every decision taken. Auditors who have more experience can generate various expectations in explaining their audit findings.

Audit quality is closely related to due professional care. because when the auditor wants to produce a quality audit report, the auditor must apply due professional care in every audit assignment. The careful and thorough use of professional skills allows the auditor to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by error or fraud (Fathurachman & Angga, 2015). Previous research conducted by (Pancawati Hardiningsih & Rachmawati Meita Oktaviani: 2012) proved that Due Professional Care has a positive influence on audit quality. These results indicate that the auditor always reviews critically at every level of supervision of the audit implementation and on every audit consideration, the auditor will always maintain the quality of the audit results.

The more experience the auditor has, the more expertise the auditor has in carrying out his duties (Sofiani and Tjondro, 2014: 6) The longer a person's experience as an auditor will affect his professional skills carefully and carefully (due professional care) and prudently (prudent care).) in every assignment

Liahmad, Koerniawan and Halim (2015) found that experience together with competence, experience had a significant influence on audit quality, while partially had no influence, so the proposed hypothesis is:

H7: due professional care moderates the influence of Experience of auditor on audit quality

8. Due Professional Care Moderates the Influence of the Number of Clients on Audit Quality

The greater the number of clients handled by an auditor will affect his professional skills carefully and carefully (due professional care) and carefully (prudent) in each assignment. so the hypothesis is proposed. The number of clients handled by an auditor is a workload that must be completed in a period that often coincides.

If the workload borne by the auditor is so large that it can hinder or interfere with the results of his work, the quality of the audit provided by the auditor may be less than optimal because he is less than optimal in his work. This can make its role as an intermediary between the principal and the agent unable to run properly (Syaifulloh & Khikmah, 2020).

H8: due professional care moderates the influence of number of clients on audit quality

9. Due Professional Care Moderates the Influence of Audit Tenure on Audit Quality

The length of time the auditor and client work relationships related to audit services is called tenure audit (Ardani, 2017). The benefit of audit tenure is that it makes it easier for auditors to audit a company because the auditor is more familiar with the state of the company. The level of familiarity of public accountants to the state of the company will increase when the length of the relationship between public accountants and auditees increases.

On the other hand, the existence of a tenure audit is feared to cause the loss of auditor independence to clients which can make it increasingly difficult for public accountants to provide audit opinions and going concern (Nadia, 2015).

Nurhayati & Dwi (2015) research in obtaining results that audit tenure has a positive impact on audit quality, because if an auditor has long experience with a particular company, the auditor will have a lot of information and knowledge in auditing client companies and result in audit quality improves.

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Conducting audits for certain clients in the first and second year or so will affect their professional skills carefully and carefully (due professional care) and prudently in each assignment. so that the proposed hypothesis is so that the proposed hypothesis is:

H9: due professional care moderates the influence of audit tenure on audit quality

RESEARCH METHODS

The research was conducted to examine the influence of one variable on another variable, or an attempt to predict one variable with another (Sekaran, 2000). The factors studied are factors that affect audit quality in the form of professional education, experience of auditor, number of clients and years of audit work on audit quality with professional care as moderating.

The number of APs to date is 1460 people spread throughout Indonesia. The population used in this research were APs that were included in the Annual Examination Plan (RPT) of the Financial Professional Development Center (PPPK) in 2018, 2019 and 2020 and were examined regarding aspects of general audit engagements on financial statements. sample using purposive sampling with the following criteria:

1. Examination Result Report (LHP) has been issued; and
2. still have AP Permit until November 30, 2021.

Purposive Sampling, The number of samples used in this research was 198 AP. In accordance with the title of this research, namely the Factors Affecting audit quality with professional care as the moderating variable and the factors contained in this research consisted of four independent variables (independent variables), one determining variable (dependent variable) and one moderating variable. Details of Operational Variable Definitions are as follows:

- a. Professional Education is an independent variable hereinafter referred to as the PPL variable (X1)
- b. Experience of auditor is an independent variable hereinafter referred to as PA variable (X2)
- c. Number of Clients is an independent variable hereinafter referred to as JK variable (X3)
- d. Audit Tenure is an independent variable hereinafter referred to as AT variable (X4)
- e. Due Professional care is a moderating variable hereinafter referred to as the DPC variable (Z)
- f. Audit Quality is the dependent variable, hereinafter referred to as the AQ variable (Y).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

a. Model Feasibility Test (Hosmer And Lemeshow's (HL))

Table 1. Hosmer Test – Lemeshow Tests

	Quantile of Risk		Dep=0		Dep=1		Total Obs	H-L Value
	Low	High	Actual	Expect	Actual	Expect		
1	0.1695	0.3472	12	13.7906	7	5.20943	19	0.84794
2	0.3562	0.4324	13	11.9409	7	8.05908	20	0.23311
3	0.4324	0.4969	11	10.7167	9	9.28333	20	0.01614
4	0.5155	0.5673	10	9.09130	10	10.9087	20	0.16652
5	0.5707	0.6364	7	7.70895	13	12.2911	20	0.10609
6	0.6368	0.6855	7	6.38612	12	12.6139	19	0.08889
7	0.6862	0.7389	5	5.80102	15	14.1990	20	0.15579
8	0.7399	0.8005	5	4.58689	15	15.4131	20	0.04828
9	0.8060	0.8990	3	2.90024	17	17.0998	20	0.00401
10	0.9081	0.9988	1	1.07732	19	18.9227	20	0.00587
	Total		74	74.0000	124	124.000	198	1.67264
H-L Statistic			1.6726		Prob. Chi-Sq(8)		0.9895	
Andrews Statistic			5.1439		Prob. Chi-Sq(10)		0.8814	

Source: Results of data processing with Eviews 12

From table 1, it can be seen that the H-L Statistics value is 1.6726 and the probability value is 0.9895 > 0.05, so the model is considered feasible or fit.

b. Multicollinearity Test

Table 2 Multicollinearity Test with Correlation Matrix

	Y	X1	X2	X3	X4
Y	1.000000	0.240853	0.227560	0.236413	-0.154382
X1	0.240853	1.000000	0.155927	0.028068	-0.024867
X2	0.227560	0.155927	1.000000	0.118222	-0.047091
X3	0.236413	0.028068	0.118222	1.000000	-0.131012
X4	-0.154382	-0.024867	-0.047091	-0.131012	1.000000

Source: Results of data processing with Eviews 12

The data from the multicollinearity test in table 2 can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multilinearity between the independent variables. This is because the correlation value between independent variables is not more than 0.8.

c. Logistics Regression Analysis

Logistics Regression analysis model uses the following equation:

Estimation Command:

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BINARY(D=L) Y C X1 X2 X3 X4

Estimation Equation:

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$I_Y = C(1) + C(2)*X1 + C(3)*X2 + C(4)*X3 + C(5)*X4$

Forecasting Equation:

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$Y = 1-@CLOGISTIC(-(C(1) + C(2)*X1 + C(3)*X2 + C(4)*X3 + C(5)*X4))$

Substituted Coefficients:

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$Y = 1-@CLOGISTIC(-(-3.49268131595 + 0.0472353183123*X1 + 0.187029818879*X2 + 0.0145202412961*X3 - 0.537610171851*X4))$

The results of the logistic regression analysis of cross section data can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Logistic Regression Analysis Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	-3.492681	0.945692	-3.693254	0.0002
X1	0.047235	0.014724	3.208133	0.0013
X2	0.187030	0.076119	2.457068	0.0140
X3	0.014520	0.005129	2.830839	0.0046
X4	-0.537610	0.327184	-1.643144	0.1004

Source: Results of data processing with Eviews 12

Thus the resulting equation is

$Y = 1-@CLOGISTIC(-(-3.49268131595 + 0.0472353183123*X1 + 0.187029818879*X2 + 0.0145202412961*X3 - 0.537610171851*X4))$

From these equations it can be explained as follows:

1. Constant (c) = -3.492681 indicates a constant value, where if the value of all independent variables is equal to zero, then the audit quality variable (y) is equal to -3.492681.
2. Coefficient of Professional Education (X1) = 0.047235, meaning that based on this research, if the other variables are fixed and the SKP of Professional Education has increased by 1%, the chance that AP will not be penalized will increase by 0.047235 (0.4%) . The value of the coefficients is positive, indicating that there is a positive relationship between Professional Education (X1) and audit quality (Y). This means that if the SKP for Professional Education increases, then the opportunity for audit quality will increase to close to number 1, which is not subject to sanctions.

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3. Experience of auditor Coefficient (X2) = 0.187030, meaning that based on this research if the other variables are fixed in value and the length of Experience of auditor has increased by 1%, the opportunity for audit quality will increase by 0.187030 (1.8%). The value of the coefficients is positive, indicating that there is a positive relationship between Experience of auditor (X2) and audit quality (Y). That is, if the experience of the auditor increases, the opportunity for audit quality will increase to close to number 1, which is not subject to sanctions.
4. Coefficient of Number of Clients (X3) = 0.014520, meaning that based on this research if the other variables are fixed and the Number of Clients has an increase in the ratio of 1%, audit quality will increase by 0.014520 (1.4%). The value of the coefficients is positive, indicating that there is a positive relationship between the number of clients (X3) and audit quality (Y). That is, if the number of clients increases, then the opportunity for audit quality will increase to close to 1, which is not subject to sanctions.
5. Coefficient of Audit Tenure (X4) = -0.537610, meaning that based on this research if the other variables are fixed and the Audit Tenure (X4) has increased by 1%, audit quality will increase by 0.537610 (-53.76%). The coefficients value is negative, indicating that there is a negative relationship between Audit Tenure (X4) and audit quality (y). That is, if the Audit Tenure decreases, then the opportunity for audit quality will decrease to close to 0 which is subject to sanctions.

d. Hypothesis Testing

Table 4. Z Test Results (Partial)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	-3.492681	0.945692	-3.693254	0.0002
X1	0.047235	0.014724	3.208133	0.0013
X2	0.187030	0.076119	2.457068	0.0140
X3	0.014520	0.005129	2.830839	0.0046
X4	-0.537610	0.327184	-1.643144	0.1004

Source: Results of data processing with Eviews 12

Based on table 4 it can be seen the influence of each variable as follows:

1. Professional Education (X1) has a significance value of z of 0.0013 < 0.05, meaning that Professional Education (X1) partially affects audit quality. The chance of audit quality will increase to close to 1, which is not subject to sanctions. Thus, increasing the number of SKP PPL a Public Accountant can increase competence so as to improve audit quality. With the increase in audit quality, the chances of a public accountant not being sanctioned will increase.
2. Experience of auditor (X2) has a significance value of z of 0.0140 < 0.05, meaning that Experience of auditor (X2) partially affects audit quality. The chance of audit quality will increase to close to 1, which is not subject to sanctions. Thus the length of experience of a Public Accountant can increase competence so as to improve audit quality. With the increase in audit quality, the chances of a public accountant not being sanctioned will increase.
3. The number of clients (X3) has a significance value of z of 0.0046 < 0.05, meaning that the number of clients (X3) partially affects audit quality. The chance of audit quality will increase to close to 1, which is not subject to sanctions. Thus the addition of a Public Accountant can increase competence so as to improve audit quality. With the increase in audit quality, the chances of a public accountant not being sanctioned will increase.
4. Audit Tenure (X4) has a significance value of z of 0.1004 > 0.05, meaning that Audit Tenure (X4) partially has no influence on audit quality. The opportunity for audit quality will decrease to close to 0 which is subject to sanctions. Thus the length of audit tenure of a Public Accountant makes the opportunity for audit quality close to 0 so that the chances of a Public Accountant to be subject to sanctions will increase.

e. LR Statistic Test

Table 5. LR statistical test results (simultaneous)

McFadden R-squared	0.140402	Mean dependent var	0.626263
S.D. dependent var	0.485022	S.E. of regression	0.448274
Akaike info criterion	1.186747	Sum squared resid	38.78327
Schwarz criterion	1.269784	Log likelihood	-112.4880
Hannan-Quinn criter.	1.220358	Deviance	224.9760
Restr. deviance	261.7223	Restr. log likelihood	-130.8611
LR statistic	36.74629	Avg. log likelihood	-0.568121
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000		
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Obs with Dep=0	74	Total obs	198
Obs with Dep=1	124		

Source: Results of data processing with Eviews 12

From the table 5, it can be seen that the LR statistic test can be concluded that Professional Education, Experience of auditor, Number of Clients and Audit Tenure have a simultaneous (together) influence on audit quality and with a significance level of 0.0000.

f. Coefficient of Determination Test (Mcfadden R2)

Table 6. Coefficient of Determination Test Results (McFadden R2)

McFadden R-squared	0.140402	Mean dependent var	0.626263
S.D. dependent var	0.485022	S.E. of regression	0.448274
Akaike info criterion	1.186747	Sum squared resid	38.78327
Schwarz criterion	1.269784	Log likelihood	-112.4880
Hannan-Quinn criter.	1.220358	Deviance	224.9760
Restr. deviance	261.7223	Restr. log likelihood	-130.8611
LR statistic	36.74629	Avg. log likelihood	-0.568121
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000		
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Obs with Dep=0	74	Total obs	198
Obs with Dep=1	124		

Source: Results of data processing with Eviews 12

From table 6, the magnitude of the McFadden R2 number is 0.140402. This shows that the percentage of the independent variable on the dependent variable is 14.04% or it can be interpreted that the independent variable used in the model is able to explain 14.04% of the dependent variable. While the remaining 85.96% is influenced by other variables outside the regression model.

g. Moderation Test (Interaction Test)

In this research, due professional care is a moderating variable. Following are the results of testing due professional care in moderating the variables of Professional Education, Experience of auditor, Number of Clients and Audit Tenure on audit quality using interaction tests.

1. Due professional care (Z) in moderating Professional Education (X1) on audit quality (Y)
- 2.

Table 7. Moderating Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	2.818210	2.701486	1.043207	0.2969
X1	0.024869	0.050162	0.495778	0.6201
Z	-1.511008	0.641035	-2.357139	0.0184
ZX1	0.008938	0.011370	0.786082	0.4318

Source: Results of data processing with Eviews 12

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Based on table 7, the prob value of Professional Education (X1) is 0.6201 and the prob value of the moderating variable, namely Due professional care (Z) is 0.0184. In table 7 the Due professional care (Z) variable may not be able to moderate Professional Education (X1) on audit quality significantly because the ZX1 moderating prob value is 0.4318. Thus it can be concluded that the interaction of the moderating variable has no significant influence on audit quality because the significance value is still greater than 0.05.

3. Due professional care (Z) in moderating Experience of auditor (X2) on audit quality

Table 8 Moderating Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	2.422303	1.501713	1.613027	0.1067
X2	0.270641	0.263263	1.028027	0.3039
Z	-0.995776	0.392587	-2.536448	0.0112
ZX2	0.003547	0.065714	0.053979	0.9570

Source: Results of data processing with Eviews 12

Based on table 8, the prob value of Experience of auditor (X2) is 0.3039 and the prob value of the moderating variable, namely Due professional care (Z) is 0.0112. In table 8 the Due professional care (Z) variable may not be able to moderate the Auditor's Experience (X2) on audit quality because the ZX2 moderating prob value is 0.9570. Thus, it can be concluded that the interaction of the moderating variable does not have a significant influence on audit quality because the significance value is still greater than 0.05.

4. Due professional care (Y) Number of Clients (X3) on audit quality

Table 9 Moderating Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.131321	0.875521	3.576525	0.0003
X3	0.015514	0.018211	0.851897	0.3943
Z	-0.865697	0.224475	-3.856545	0.0001
ZX3	-0.001493	0.004900	-0.304753	0.7606

Source: Results of data processing with Eviews 12

Based on table 9, the prob value of Number of Clients (X3) is 0.3943 and the prob value of the moderating variable, namely Due professional care (Z) is 0.0001. In table 9 the Due professional care (Z) variable may not be able to moderate the number of clients (X3) on audit quality because the ZX3 moderation prob value is 0.7606. Thus, it can be concluded that the interaction of the moderating variable does not have a significant influence on audit quality because the significance value is still greater than 0.05.

5. Due professional care (Z) in moderating Audit Tenure (X4) on audit quality

Table 10 Moderating Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.774602	0.717904	5.257808	0.0000
X4	0.237084	1.119197	0.211834	0.8322
Z	-0.869495	0.177444	-4.900108	0.0000
ZX4	-0.168780	0.275167	-0.613372	0.5396

Source: Results of data processing with Eviews 12

Based on table 10, the audit tenure prob value is 0.8322 and the moderating variable prob value is Due professional care (Z) is 0.0000. In table 10 the Due professional care (Z) variable may not be able to moderate the Audit Tenure on audit quality significantly because the ZX4 moderating prob value is 0.5396. Thus it can be concluded that the interaction of the moderating variable has no significant influence on audit quality because the significance value is still greater than 0.05.

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Based on the test results above, it can be concluded that Due professional care (Z) cannot be used as a moderating variable in the influence of Professional Education, Experience of auditor, Number of Clients and Audit Tenure on audit quality.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSION

This research uses Public Accountants throughout Indonesia as the object of the research. Determination of the sample amounted to 198 people AP by using purposive sampling. Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been described, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Continuing Professional Education has an influence on audit quality;
2. Experience of auditor has an influence on audit quality on audit quality;
3. The number of clients has no influence on audit quality on audit quality;
4. Audit Tenure has no influence on audit quality on audit quality;
5. Continuing Professional Education, Experience of auditor, Audit Tenure, and Number of Clients simultaneously have a significant influence on audit quality;
6. Due professional care cannot moderate the influence of professional education on audit quality;
7. Due professional care cannot moderate the influence of the number of clients on audit quality;
8. Due professional care cannot moderate the influence of the number of clients on audit quality; and
9. Due professional care cannot moderate the influence of audit tenure on audit quality.

SUGGESTION

Based on the limitations of the proposed research, the researcher hopes that this research can be useful as input. Some suggestions from researchers are as follows:

1. The results of the research indicate that the independent/exogenous variables do not entirely affect audit quality, meaning that there are other variables outside the model, so it is recommended for further researchers to consider and incorporate other variables into further research.
2. Further researchers can use the variables used in this research by using different data, namely primary data obtained by using a questionnaire.
3. For PPL organizers of the accounting profession, in this case the association of the public accountant profession, in order to measure the level of absorption of PPL material through pre-test and post-test and ensure that participants take part in PPL during the activity.
4. For public accountants to be able to provide audit services in accordance with the provisions of applicable regulations and the latest professional standards. Competency development and implementation of these competencies in the provision of services will determine the quality of the audit provided.

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