

The Effect of Self-Efficacy, Task Complexity, Professionalism and Experience on Audit Opinions (Case Study in Audit Firms in Medan)

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this research is to find out whether self-efficacy, task complexity, professionalism, experience have a significant effect on audit opinion at auditor firms in Medan either partially or simultaneously. The data used are primary. Primary data collection is done through a questionnaire distributed to auditors who are respondents. Methods of data analysis using statistical methods with a quantitative approach. The results showed a significant effect of self-efficacy, task complexity, professionalism, experience on audit opinions at Audit Firms in Medan. The ability of self-efficacy, task complexity, professionalism, and experience of auditors to explain audit opinion is 79.21%. The remaining 20.79% is explained by other variables not included in this research model.

KEYWORDS: Self-Efficacy, Task Complexity, Professionalism, Experience, Audit Opinion

I. INTRODUCTION

Investors invest in companies by expecting financial statements that are following actual conditions. The fairness of financial statements for users of financial statements prepared by company management needs to be checked. The audit should be carried out by an external financial examiner who has no interest whatsoever in the company's management and activities. The accountant will provide an opinion on the audited financial statements to determine whether a financial report is under the standard or not; in the financial statements, manipulation and fraud occur or not. Audit opinion will form perception for all stakeholders that the company has been run well or not run well.

In September 2008, the fourth largest investment banking company globally, Lehman Brothers, located in America, went bankrupt. Still, in examining its financial statements, the audit

opinion given by its auditors was unqualified, but in fact, the company went bankrupt.

The researchers examined self-efficacy (Trestryowati 2019 and Yowanda et al. 2019), audit risk (Hamshari, Ali, and Alqam 2021, and Guo et al. 2021), task complexity (Suprpto and Nugroho 2020, Anon 2017, and Hasan and Andreas 2019), experience (Kuswara 2020, Anon 2016 and Nugraha and Suryandari 2018), and professionalism (Kharuddin, Basioudis, and Farooque 2021, Hamshari et al. 2021, and Nurdiatama and Hariani 2020) of an auditor. The auditor often engineers audit opinion results according to the interests of management. A rigged audit opinion causes the perception of everyone in assessing the company's finances to be frequently wrong. Therefore, based on the phenomenon of the research gap that has been described, the researcher is very interested in conducting a study in self-efficacy, task complexity, professionalism, and auditor's experience towards audit opinion, hence the title is "**The Effect of Self Efficacy, Task Complexity, Professionalism and Experience on Audit Opinion (Case Study at Audit Firms in Medan)**".

The problem formulation based on the description of the introduction is as follows:

1. Does Self Efficacy have a significant effect on Audit Opinion at Audit Firm in Medan?
2. Does the task complexity have a significant effect on the Audit Opinion at Audit Firm in Medan?
3. Does professionalism have a significant effect on Audit Opinion at Audit Firm in Medan?
4. Does experience have a significant effect on audit opinion at Audit Firm in Medan?
5. Do Self-Efficacy, Task Complexity, Professionalism, and Experience have a significant effect on Audit Opinion at Audit Firm in Medan?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Financial statements

Company management must prepare financial reports used for report users to make decisions (Goh, Nainggolan, and Sagala 2019, and Goh, Henry, and Erika 2021). A good and fair report will give a good decision, but if the account is late and misrepresented, it will impact making the wrong decision. Financial statements manifest the company's management accountability for business activities carried out in a certain period to stakeholders (Sumarsan 2011).

Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy is a theory that states the recognition of one's own ability to complete a responsibility. Self-efficacy theory is a branch of science from Social Learning Theory which Bandura (1994) first proposed in 1986. Currently, many studies use this theory to measure an employee's ability to carry out their responsibilities. Self-efficacy is related to belief in one's ability to work and act following what all parties want. Auditors who have self-efficacy will have many considerations that are expected to positively impact to provide an audit opinion that is by the findings obtained during the examination period. Auditors who have self-efficacy tend to have a sense of responsibility and have high morale for all the responsibilities they receive to provide an appropriate and suitable audit opinion.

Task Complexity

The complexity of the task is the level of difficulty of a job, where the difficulty of the task that is increasingly complex will make the person will be more difficult in completing the work. The complexity of the task is the level of difficulty of

the job received by an auditor caused by his limited ability, ambiguous position, and unstructured work received. This difficulty can be caused by disconnected information that the auditor does not obtain in completing the job.

Professionalism

Professionalism is the ability and skill of a person to work according to their respective fields and levels. Professionalism concerns the suitability between the ability possessed by a person with the needs of the task; fulfilled the match between the ability and the needs of the task is a condition of the formation of a professional apparatus.

Experience

Auditors work with various clients to review financial documents for accuracy and compliance with laws and regulations. Some audits also include a detailed review of a company's accounting policies and procedures and information technology systems used to store and maintain financial data.

Audit Opinion

An audit opinion is a professional statement as an auditor's conclusion regarding the fairness of the information presented in the financial statements. The accountant's opinion can be in unqualified opinion, qualified opinion, adverse, and disclaimer.

The framework of thinking is the main element in research where the theoretical concept will turn into an operational definition that can describe the series between the variables studied. The framework of thinking in this research can be described as follows:

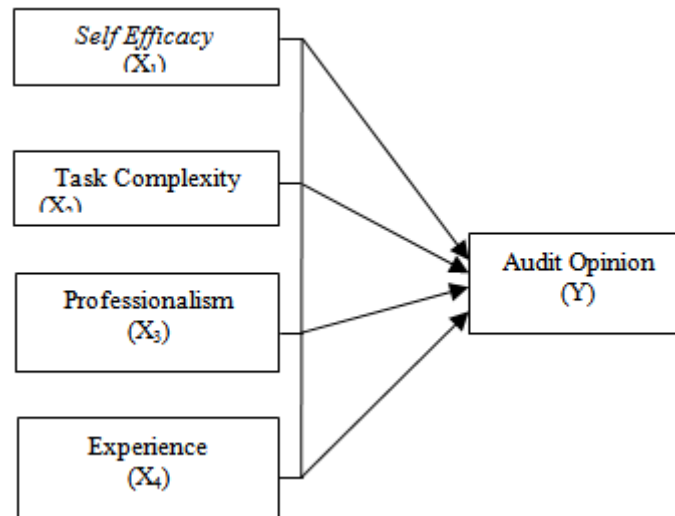


Figure 1. Framework of thinking

III. METHODOLOGY

The population in this study were all auditors who worked at the Public Accounting Firm in Medan City with 23 offices, with the number of accountants being 200 people. The size of this research sample can be determined using the Slovin method, which is calculated as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where:

- n : Number of Samples
- N : Total Population
- e : Percentage of allowance for inaccuracy due to retrieval error

By using the Slovin formula, the number of samples for this study can be determined as follows:

$$n = \frac{200}{1 + 200(0,10)^2} = 66,67$$

It is known that based on Slovin's formula, the total sample size of this study is 66.67, or rounded up to 67 auditors who work spread over 23 Auditor Firms in Medan.

To obtain the required data and information, data collection techniques used are observation, interviews, and questionnaires.

The research variables were divided into two, namely the independent variable and the

dependent variable. The independent variables of this study are as follows:

- a. Self Efficacy (X_1)
- b. Task Complexity (X_2)
- c. Professionalism (X_3)
- d. Experience (X_4)

In this study, the dependent variable is Audit Opinion.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validity and reliability testing

The validity test was carried out by comparing the value of rcount with the r table for a significant level of 5% of the degree of freedom (df) = n-2. Then it can be determined the magnitude of the rtable value with a df of 65 (67-2) with a significant level of 0.05, which is 0.240. The results of the validity test on this research variable are valid, and the questionnaire is reliable.

Classic Assumption Test

The results of the classical assumption test state that the data is normally distributed, all variables do not occur multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The results of multiple linear regression are as follows.

Table 1. Multiple Linear Regression Assumption

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	
	B	Std. Error
1 (Constant)	-4.318	3.011
Self_Efficacy	.368	.091
Task Complexity	.672	.131
Professionalism	.099	.041
Experience	.233	.105

Based on the table above, the multiple linear equations are:

$$AO = -4.318 + 0,368SE + 0.672TC + 0.099PR + 0.233EX$$

1. The research model in the form of the multiple linear regression equation above can be interpreted as follows:
2. If self-efficacy, task complexity, professionalism, and experience are assumed to be equal to zero, the audit opinion will be worth -4.318 in a certain unit size.
3. Suppose a specific unit size increases self-efficacy. In that case, it will be followed by an increase in an audit opinion of 0.368 with the assumption that other variables do not change.
4. If the task complexity is increased by one certain unit, it will be followed by an increase in an audit opinion of 0.672 to assume that other variables do not change.

5. If professionalism is increased by one particular unit, it will be followed by an increase in audit opinion by 0.099, assuming that other variables do not change.

6. If the experience of the auditor is increased by one particular unit, it will be followed by an increase in an audit opinion of 0.233 with the assumption that other variables do not change.

Coefficient of Determination

The magnitude of the coefficient of determination is 79.21%, meaning that the auditor's self-efficacy, task complexity, professionalism, and experience can explain the audit opinion of 79.210%, the remaining 20.79% is explained by other variables not included in this research model.

Table 2. Coefficient of Determination

Model	R	R Square
1	.890 ^a	.7921

Simultaneous Testing (F Test)

Simultaneous test results were conducted to see the significance level of self-efficacy, task complexity, professionalism, and auditor's

experience simultaneously influencing audit opinion. Simultaneous test results can be seen in the table below:

Table 3. Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing

Model	F	Sig.
1 Regression	22.153	.000 ^b

The table shows that the F-count value is 22.153, greater than the F-table of 2.52 (22.153 > 2.52) with the probability value in this test of 0.000. The probability value is smaller than the alpha value (0.05), so it can be concluded that self-efficacy, task complexity, professionalism, and

auditor experience simultaneously significantly effect audit opinion.

Partial test (t-Test)

The results of the t-test can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Partial Hypothesis Testing

Model	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	-1.403	.166
Self_Efficacy	4.000	.000
Task Complexity	5.470	.000
Professionalism	2.374	.021
Experience	2.145	.036

The table above shows that partially the independent variables (self-efficacy, task complexity, professionalism, and experience) have a positive and significant effect on the dependent variable (auditor's opinion).

The Effect of Self-Efficacy on Audit Opinion

Self-efficacy is a decisive variable for the auditor when making an audit opinion that he does. When carrying out an audit task, an auditor must have confidence in himself that he will successfully carry out the audit task following established audit procedures.

The Effect of Task Complexity on Audit Opinion

Task complexity is one of the essential variables that must be considered by the audit firm's leadership when giving audit assignments to auditors. When an auditor carries out his audit duties that are quite complex and complex, this is certainly better because it will further strengthen the auditor in compiling his opinion on the audit findings.

The Effect of Professionalism on Audit Opinion

Professionalism is a variable that needs to be considered by the leadership when assigning auditors to carry out audit tasks. This professional attitude will make the auditor work following the standards that have been set; not only that, an experienced auditor will also maintain his professional code of ethics as best as possible. The professional auditor will make an audit opinion following the audit findings he obtained without committing fraud that can harm other parties.

The Effect of Experience on Audit Opinion

An auditor in carrying out his work, of course, must have good expertise. An audit task is a job that requires special abilities from the person who carries it out. If the auditor does not have the experience, the audit task carried out will undoubtedly fail, and the audit opinion issued by the auditor may not be under the condition of the financial statements presented.

The Influence of Self Efficacy, Task Complexity, Professionalism, and Experience on Audit Opinion

Based on the results of simultaneous hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that self-efficacy, task complexity, professionalism, and auditor experience significantly affect audit opinion. Self Efficacy ability, task complexity, professionalism, and competence of auditors

explain the audit opinion by 79.20%; the remaining 20.80% is explained by other variables not included in this research model. Several variables are theoretically able to explain audit opinion but are not included in this study, such as audit experience, audit training, and so on.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the previous explanations, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. There is a significant effect of Self Efficacy on Audit Opinion at the audit firm in Medan.
2. There is a significant effect of Task Complexity on Audit Opinion at the audit firm in Medan.
3. There is a significant influence of Professionalism on Audit Opinion at the audit firm in Medan.
4. There is a significant effect of Auditor Competence on Audit Opinion at the audit firm in Medan.
5. There is a significant influence of Self Efficacy, Task Complexity, Professionalism, Experience on Audit Opinion at the audit firm in Medan. The ability of self-efficacy, the complexity of the task of professionalism, and the experience of auditors explain the audit opinion by 79.21%. The remaining 20.79% is explained by other variables that are not included in this research model. Several variables can explain audit opinion but are not included in this study, such as audit competence, audit training, and others.

SUGGESTION

Based on the explanations that have been done, the suggestions that can be given are as follows:

1. Regarding the self-efficacy of the auditor, the audit firm's leadership should provide motivation, support, and understanding that every audit can be carried out if it has followed the established procedures.
2. Several things need special attention for audit firm's leadership when getting a fairly complex audit task. When the complexity of the audit task is high enough, the auditor will usually have little difficulty gathering the information needed to support the audit task.

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