

Comparative Analysis Study of Audit Quality in Indonesia and Global

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Abstract

Introduction/Main Objectives: This study applies the Krippendorff method, which aims to analyze the characteristics, themes, and concepts of audit quality research conducted by Indonesian and global researchers. **Background Problems:** Audit quality is a measurement often used to assess auditor performance. **Novelty:** This study identified articles with the keyword "audit quality" obtained from the Garuda Ministry of Education and Culture portal as representatives of the Indonesian research group and International journals (Scopus & Science Direct) as representatives of the global group. **Research Method:** This study applies content analysis that traces articles about audit quality using Leximancer software (version 4.5). This study used 75 articles from the journal Scopus, 75 articles from Science Direct journals and 53 from the Garuda portal. **Finding/Results:** The results from this analysis indicate fundamental similarities in the two research clusters, in which audit tenure, fees, and independence influence the majority of audit quality. Differences in the Indonesian cluster research focus more on the concept of assessment, pressure, and level of complexity. In contrast, the global research group mainly influences audit quality by turnover, capacity, and impact. **Conclusion:** Similar determinants in Indonesia and globally are independence, cost, and tenure, although the percentage of relevance and prominence is different. The difference between audit quality in Indonesia and audit quality globally is that audit quality in Indonesia focuses more on the concepts of judgement, pressure, and level of complexity. In contrast, turnover, capacity, and impact influence audit quality globally

Keywords: Audit Quality; Independence; Fees; Tenure Audit; PCAOB

JEL Classification: M48

Article History: Received: March, 13th 2024 Revised: October, 21st Accepted: March, 2nd Published: April, 20th 2025

How to cite: Wibawa, K.D. & Kumalawati, L. (2025). Comparative Analysis Study of Audit Quality in Indonesia and Global. *AKRUAL: Jurnal Akuntansi*, 16(2). DOI: 10.26740/jaj.v16n2.p178-193

Conflict of Interest Statement: There is no conflict of interest in the articles resulting from this research

INTRODUCTION

The company's financial statements need to be examined by independent and objective professionals, namely public accountants, to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement. The audit results are expected to be used to make decisions and follow accounting standards. Many cases of companies falling due to business failures are associated with auditor failure, for example, accounting violations that occurred worldwide in large companies such as Enron and Worldcom. The accounting violations were committed by management by involving public accountants.

The existence of accounting violations decreases the quality of audits produced by public accountants, thus decreasing public trust. Several major corporate scandals have been heavily publicized, indicating problems with the quality of reporting and auditing of financial statements that can undermine investor confidence in corporate financial reporting. In 2018, several public accountants were sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance, such as Public Accountant Marlinna, Public Accountant Meliyana Syamsul and KAP Satrio Bing, Eny & Partners (Deloitte Indonesia), due to violations of audit procedures carried out by not fully complying with SPAP (finance.kontan.co.id, 2018). In 2019, the Ministry of Finance also suspended the practice licences of Public Accountants Kasner Sirumapea and KAP Tanubrata, Sutanto, Fahmi, Bambang & Partners for audit errors in the 2018 financial statements of PT Garuda Indonesia, Tbk (pppk.kemenkeu.go.id, 2019). In 2019, KAP Purwanto, Sungkoro and Surja were also given a warning letter for violating the Capital Market Law and the Code of Ethics for the public accounting profession in inflating the financial statements of PT Hanson International, Tbk for the 2016 period (www.cnbcindonesia.com, 2019). In 2023, Public Accountants Nunu Nurdiyaman, Jenly Hendrawan and KAP Kosasih Nurdiyaman, Mulyadi Tjahjo & Rekan (KNMT) also received sanctions in the form of cancellation of the Registered Certificate at OJK due to indications of manipulation of financial statements by not reporting an increase in production from insurance products such as high-risk savings plans carried out by shareholders, directors and board of commissioners (money.kompas.com, 2023). Based on data from the Ministry of Finance as of 03 April 2023, the number of public accountants sanctioned with license suspension was three public accountants (pppk.kemenkeu.go.id, 2023). The existence of various cases and conflicts that occur continuously shows the need for policymakers, companies, and practitioners to make audit quality a top priority.

De Angelo (1981) defines audit quality as the joint probability that an auditor will find and report violations in his client's accounting system. The possibility that the auditor will find misstatements depends on the quality of the auditor's understanding (competence), while the act of reporting misstatements depends on the auditor's independence. In Indonesia, in carrying out their duties, auditors are guided by auditing standards set by the Indonesian Public Accountants Association (IAPI) to maintain audit quality. Auditing standards consist of general standards, fieldwork standards and reporting standards. In addition, public accountants must also comply with the code of ethics established by IAPI with the basic principles of professional ethics, which include independence, integrity and objectivity.

Good audit quality is needed to restore users' trust in financial statements. Users of financial statements will always try to find information about the relevance of a company's financial statements. The most common way is to conduct an independent audit to obtain complete, accurate and unbiased information that can be used to make decisions. An independent audit is also one way for a company to assure external parties that the company's financial statements are reliable (Ardini, 2010).

Assurance that can be given to stakeholders can be in the form of quality audit results. Quality audit results are used to increase the credibility of the financial statement information needed by users of this information to reduce the risk of non-credible information in financial



statements for users of financial statements, especially investors (Kurniasih & Rohman, 2014). Internal and external factors such as audit fees, time, and rotation influence audit quality. Audit quality can also be seen from the length of time required for the audit between the auditor and the client; an extended period can be considered as income by the auditor, but an extended period can create an emotional relationship between the auditor and the client, which can reduce the level of auditor independence. Therefore, auditor rotation must be done to reduce the special relationship between clients and auditors (Yuvisa et al., 2008).

The quality of the audit work can also affect the auditor's sense of responsibility for completing the audit task. According to Christiawan (2002), audit quality determines two things, namely competence and independence. Therefore, besides competence and independence, accountability factors can also affect audit quality. Accountability is a social psychological drive that a person needs to have to complete his obligations that are accounted for in the environment. In carrying out their professional responsibilities, every auditor must always have moral and professional considerations in every activity. In addition to organizational commitment, the existence of a professional orientation that underlies the emergence of professional commitment also affects job satisfaction. Professionals feel more comfortable socializing with their professional organization in their duties. They are also more able to comply with professional norms, rules and codes of ethics in solving problems encountered.

To obtain the best audit quality, it is critical to determine the auditor that best suits the company's needs, which can be done by balancing the benefits derived from the auditor's knowledge and experience against the threat that multiple auditors with close competitors may make the company vulnerable to leaks of sensitive information. The tensions underlying incentive competition become greater when analyzing auditor choice between two firms that exhibit a high degree of similarity. Many determinants can affect audit quality, and many studies have long tried to determine which ones can be the most dominant. These studies have been conducted in general by global researchers and Indonesian researchers. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the characteristics, themes, and concepts of audit quality conducted by Indonesian and global researchers.

Agency theory is concerned with principal-agent problems in the separation of ownership and control of the firm (Jensen, 1976), between different suppliers of capital, and in the separation of risk ownership, decision-making and control functions in the firm. If individuals act selfishly, this separation can lead to conflict. Agency theory suggests that the originators of these conflicts incur agency costs, which they are incentivised to reduce.

Agency theory is an explanation of how information asymmetry is a condition that occurs when there is unequal information ownership between management and shareholders. Managers generally have more information than shareholders because managers are the ones who manage the company. The less information owned by shareholders can trigger a conflict of interest between shareholders (principals) and managers (agents), where agents and principals both want to maximize their respective welfare with the information they have. In this asymmetric condition, it is necessary to have a third party as a party that bridges managers and shareholders who have a role in overseeing the performance of agents to match the expectations and desires of the principal. Auditors, with their quality work, are parties

who are considered capable of bridging the interests of principals (shareholders) and managers (agents) in managing company finances (Christiani & Nugrahanti, 2014).

Meutia (2004) defines audit as a process to reduce the information asymmetry between managers and shareholders by using an outside party to certify the financial statements. DeAngelo (1981) defines audit quality as the combined likelihood of detecting and reporting material errors in financial statements. Audit quality is seen as improving the company's financial reporting quality. High audit quality is expected to increase investor confidence (Christiani & Nugrahanti, 2014).

Furthermore, DeAngelo (1981) defines audit quality as the probability that the auditor will find and report violations in the client's accounting system. The ability to find material misstatements in the company's financial statements depends on the auditor's competence, while the willingness to report the misstatement findings depends on his independence. In short, audit quality can be defined in many ways, including the auditor's ability to find and report misstatements, fulfil legal and professional requirements, or meet investor needs. While defining and measuring audit quality may be complex, the need for high-quality audits is generally recognized. High-quality audits can increase investor confidence and improve efficient financial markets (Dickins et al., 2018).

The auditor's opinion is the most commonly used outcome to evaluate audit quality. Although alternative explanations are possible, audit quality could be better if the auditor issues an unqualified opinion on financial statements that are later found to contain material misstatements. The challenge in using outputs to measure audit quality is that it may not be a timely and reliable indicator. Several years may pass before a material misstatement is discovered, or a material misstatement may never be discovered. Further, the absence of a restatement does not necessarily mean the audit was high quality. Moreover, an alternative explanation may be that the company's financial management was highly skilled and prepared financial statements with no material errors. In this case, auditors may issue the correct audit opinion, even if they perform a low-quality audit. Thus, context is essential in assessing audit quality. In addition, the environment and other factors can also affect audit quality, which can be the general state of the economy and the industry in which the company operates, or factors that affect audit quality can also come from the independent auditors themselves (Dickins et al., 2018). The quality of auditor work can be influenced by many factors, in general, the factors that can affect audit quality include the following:

- a. **Expertise.** A competent person is one who, with his expertise, works efficiently, quickly, intuitively and rarely or never makes mistakes. Lastanti (2005) defines competence as the skills of an expert. An expert is defined as someone with a high level of skill or knowledge in a particular subject obtained from training and experience.
- b. **Accountability.** In carrying out their professional responsibilities, auditors must always use moral and professional judgment in all activities. Ardini (2010) defines accountability as a form of psychological drive that makes a person try to account for all actions and decisions taken against their environment—the effect of accountability on the quality of auditor work.



- c. **Motivation.** Work motivation initiates a movement that makes people act or behave in a certain way. Motivating people points them in a particular direction and takes the necessary steps to ensure they achieve the goal. Motivation is the desire to go somewhere based on one's desire or driven by whatever is available to go with a goal and achieve success after arriving there (Lastanti, 2005). The motivation that exists in a person will manifest a behaviour directed at the goal of achieving job satisfaction goals (Ardini, 2010).
- d. **Audit Evidence.** The concept of 'critical evidence' is based on the idea that the 'true and fair view' is to apply the correct GAAP. The auditor then explains that such evidence is unlikely to result in a higher likelihood of a 'true and fair view' (Friedl, 2016).
- e. **Performance.** Performance is a measure derived from work, and this term comes from work performance or actual performance or the achievement that a person achieves, which results in the quality and quantity of work responsibilities given to him. Meanwhile, for auditors, performance is an evaluation of the work done by superiors, colleagues, self, and direct subordinates (Hasanuddin & Sjahruddin, 2017).
- f. **Experience.** Auditor experience can affect audit quality; they found that the more experience auditors have, the more auditors can find various allegations in explaining audit findings (Haeridistia & Agustin, 2019).
- g. **Education.** The level of education can affect auditors' risk preferences and values and their knowledge. Auditors with master's or PhD degrees have more opportunities to find new jobs, and their salaries are higher than those of non-graduate degrees (Ocak & Kurt, 2019).
- h. **Scepticism.** Scepticism is an attitude that includes a questioning mind and a critical appraisal of audit evidence. Recent PCAOB releases have reinforced this definition. Although the extent to which auditors are expected to exercise a questioning mind and the extent to which they should temper their trust in management is not defined in the standard, over time, it has increased (Harding et al., 2016).
- i. **Professionalism.** Professional attitudes and actions are demanded in various fields, including the auditor profession. The higher the professionalism of an auditor, the better the Audit Quality produced in the financial statements (Mardijuwono & Subianto, 2018).
- j. **Client.** Previous research shows that auditors adjust the level of testing depending on client risk and found that the presence of risk factors increases the demand for additional audit evidence. Customer risk affects risk identification and audit planning, especially information system risk. Likewise, business risk requires more audit work (Le et al., 2022).
- k. **Rotation.** Rotational obligations, in the perspective of agency theory, describe the company's existence. Therefore, companies rotate audit partners to gain users' trust in financial statements. (Kurniasih & Rohamn, 2014).
- l. **Cost.** Many studies find a relationship between audit fees and audit quality through the signs of abnormal fees. Conversely, if audit fees are low, firms will adjust their efforts and reduce audit procedures, which makes audit quality poor (Le et al., 2022).

- m. **Tenure.** The relationship between auditor and client should accommodate optimal audit quality. The audit engagement period related to the quality of audit results is still debated as a finding that can show its effect on audit quality (Kurniasih & Rohamn, 2014).
- n. **Independences.** Independence is one of the ethical components that public accountants must maintain. Independent means that public accountants are not easily influenced because they work in the public interest. Public accountants must not take sides with anyone's interests. Auditors are obliged to be honest not only to management and company owners but also to creditors and other parties who place their trust in the work of public accountants (Rahmina & Agoes, 2014).
- o. **Auditor.** How auditors manage the risks associated with auditing their clients is a topic of great interest to investors, regulators, and academics. Studies show that auditors evaluate their own firm's business risk and their client's business and audit risk in client acceptance decisions (Mande et al., 2017).
- p. **Report.** The audit report is the medium the auditor uses to communicate his stance. The types of opinions known are unqualified, fair with exceptions, refusing to give an opinion (adverse), and refusing without giving an opinion at all (disclaimer) in the form of a standard audit report.
- q. **Relationship.** In financial statement audits, auditors must interact and establish professional relationships with management and the board of commissioners and audit committee, internal auditors, and shareholders. This is done by the auditor so that the company's audited financial statements are reliable and management will gain confidence and trust from outsiders that management has carried out its responsibilities properly (Ardini, 2010).
- r. **Industry.** Industry specialist auditors are one factor determining the amount of audit fees. This should be reflected in higher fees for large auditors compared to small auditors and higher fees for specialists (Habib, 2011).
- s. **Size.** López & Peters (2010) examined the relationship of CPA firm size with audit quality by measuring compliance with eight GAAP requirements as a proxy for audit quality and found increased compliance among larger CPA firms.
- t. **Statements.** Statements regarding the assessment of external auditor performance are an essential tool for monitoring audit quality. Auditors' promotion chances are higher based on past performance (Nehme, 2017).

RESEARCH METHOD

This systematic literature study uses a content analysis approach to extract themes and concepts in each data analyzed using leximancer software (version 4.5). The data in this study are articles from global journal providers (Scopus and Science Direct) and Indonesian journal providers (Garuda). The keyword used to explore the data in this study is "audit quality", especially in economics, business, and management for two decades (2001 - 2021), with the file type category of research journals and review articles. The total data processed were 75 articles from Scopus journals, 75 articles from Science Direct journals and 53 articles from the Garuda portal with the following distribution:

183



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Table 1. PRISMA

	Scopus	ScienceDirect	Garuda
Data explore	982	1078	2119
Duplicate	548	548	249
	434	530	1870
Inaccessible data	210	278	1278
data available	224	252	592
uncategorized data	149	177	539
Data analyzed	75	75	53

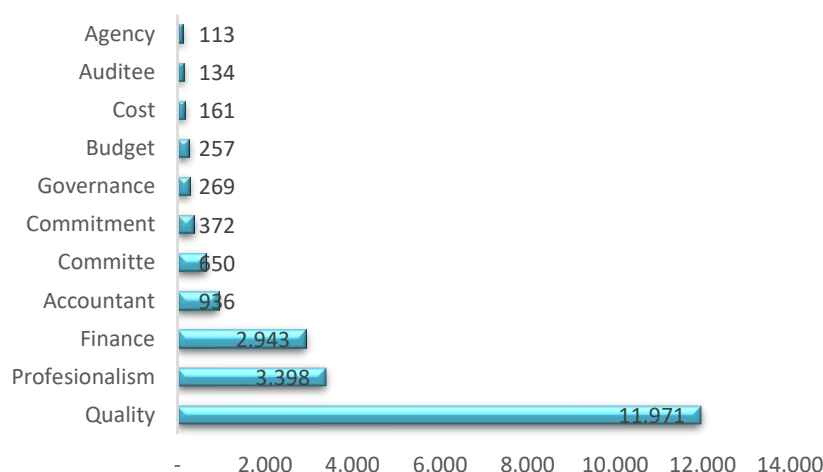
Source: data processed

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Audit Quality in Indonesia

Summary of Analysis

The results of the analysis using content analysis show that the themes of audit quality studies in Indonesia are as follows:

**Figure 1.** Value of the theme of audit quality studies in Indonesia

The themes generated by the research on audit quality in Indonesia were obtained at 32%. Figure 1 shows a summary of the analysis generated by Leximancer, which appears to show 11 themes: quality, professionalism, finance, accountant, committee, commitment, governance, budget, cost, auditee and agency. The Quality theme was the dominant theme mentioned, with a hit of 11971 words. This value indicates that the internal validation of the selection of articles in the database is correct because it matches the research objectives. Professionalism was the second most dominant theme mentioned, with 3398 hits after quality. This value indicates that professionalism is highly related to audit quality, as it is the second most frequently mentioned word in studies on audit quality. Finance was the third dominant theme after quality and professionalism, with 2943 hits. This value indicates that the word finance is also related to audit quality. However, the other themes show relatively

low hits, so audit-quality relationships with accountants, committees, commitment, governance, budgets, fees, auditees and agencies are scarce.

Conceptual Analysis

Table 2 shows a snippet of the concept list sorted by rank according to Leximancer. A concept is a set of words that usually accompany the concept around the text. The number of words indicates the number of marked and coded contexts judged to fulfil the proximity criteria to the concept. The concept list contains words that are categorized as themes. This is because words that become themes are concepts with the highest occurrence frequency. One concept and another can be connected to form a theme.

Table 2. Percentage relevance of concepts from audit quality studies in Indonesia

Concept	Number of Words	Relevance Percentage
Independences	1499	20%
Professionalism	1290	17%
Experiences	1065	14%
Competences	702	9%
Client	688	9%
Scepticism	669	9%
Fee	551	7%
Evidence	325	4%
Accountability	247	3%
Performance	246	3%

Based on the results of Table 2 relevance percentage, research on audit quality in Indonesia shows that most of it is related to independence, with a relevance result of 20%. Professionalism follows with a relevance result of 17%; experience is just below professionalism with a relevance result of 14%, and other concepts such as competence, client, scepticism, fees, evidence, accountability and performance show relevance results of less than 10%. These results suggest that audit quality is closely related to independence, professionalism, and experience.

Overall, research on audit quality in Indonesia is mainly associated with auditor professionalism. In addition, audit quality is widely studied in finance and governance. Research on this topic is also heavily associated with accountants and committees. As for audit quality research, there still needs to be more research looking at the auditee side. The topic of agency is also an area of audit quality research that still needs to be explored. From the many studies that discuss the topic of audit quality in Indonesia, several determinants that affect the improvement of audit quality are obtained, as follows:

1. Expertise

Expertise has a robust relationship with quality and auditing, shown at a level of excellence of 10.6. The determinants of auditor education level expertise heavily influence quality and audits. Education is a very relevant component because an auditor must have adequate skills and competencies in carrying out their duties.



Auditor skills and competencies must be based on a formal education level supported by other technical competencies and audit experience. The relationship between expertise and competence also shows considerable excellence, namely 128.8. The ability to improve skills, quality and self-competence is a form of professionalism for an auditor. This shows that expertise can be associated with audit professionalism, indicated by a level of excellence 105.1. Professional auditors will be able to provide appropriate and quality audit evidence and audit decisions. In addition, audit quality is influenced by expertise, which is the basis for determining audit fees or fees. Audit fees are necessary because the amount will be determined from various aspects such as risk, complexity, and expertise required to carry out audit tasks.

2. Audit Evidance

Audit evidence is closely related to quality, and audit is shown at a level of excellence of 8.1. This value is the second determinant that exceptionally influences quality and audit. Audit quality is influenced by audit evidence assessed by auditor professional scepticism. Scepticism is based on two theories, namely functional theory and dissonance theory. In explaining scepticism, functional theory assumes that auditors have the potential to commit irregularities for their interests, which can result in a decrease in audit quality. Meanwhile, according to dissonance theory, auditors can deviate by eliminating things they consider not fundamental. This can result in errors in audit procedures, resulting in audit quality. In addition, auditor scepticism in evaluating evidence helps improve auditor performance. The auditor's ability to assess audit evidence is also based on the auditor's competence. Thus, with a sceptical and competent attitude, auditors can complete audit assignments with objective and quality results. Thus, to maintain good audit quality, auditor professionalism is of great concern. A professional auditor can obtain appropriate and reliable audit evidence due to the application of the principle of Professional Prudence. This principle encourages auditors to always evaluate audit evidence critically and carefully.

3. Performance

Performance determinants are the third factor determining the quality and audit, as indicated by the prominence level 5.7. Audit quality is influenced by the auditor's performance based on his credibility in carrying out his profession. Trust and credibility will be formed from the auditor's efforts to maintain and improve his quality as a professional auditor. Auditor professionalism will improve auditor performance so that the objectives of the audit assignment can be achieved.

4. Experiences

Quality and audit have a relationship with auditor experience with a level of excellence of 5.3. Quality and audit are influenced by auditor experience through education that helps auditors to be able to carry out audit tasks. In this case, an auditor gains experience carrying out audit tasks properly during his education. In addition, auditor experience also helps auditors understand their accountability as professional auditors.

5. Education

Education is the next determinant related to quality and auditing; the level of excellence is 4.7. Education is the basis for achieving competence as an auditor. In this case, the auditor must have a minimum formal education of S-1 and be supported by other skills that can support the auditor in carrying out his duties. In addition, with the right educational foundation, an auditor can understand his professional responsibilities.

6. Accountability

Quality and audit are related to accountability, shown at the level of excellence 4.1. Audit quality is influenced by accountability, which is a form of motivation for auditors to carry out their duties professionally.

7. Scepticism

Scepticism is related to quality and audit at a level of excellence of 3.9. Audit quality is influenced by scepticism, which will affect the auditor's assessment of the audit evidence they evaluate. In addition, audit quality is also influenced by the professionalism of auditors in maintaining their scepticism in carrying out audit tasks.

8. Professionalism

Professionalism is the third last determinant of the ten determinants related to quality and auditing. The prominence level of this determinant is 3.3. Audit quality will be affected when auditors are less professional in carrying out their duties, thus potentially causing audit failure.

9. Capabilities

Competence is the second last determinant of audit quality. The prominence level of this determinant is 2.9. Auditor competence influences audit quality, where competent auditors can produce quality audits.

10. Client

Competence is the second last determinant of audit quality. The prominence level of this determinant is 2.9. Auditor competence influences audit quality, where competent auditors can produce quality audits.

Relational Analysis

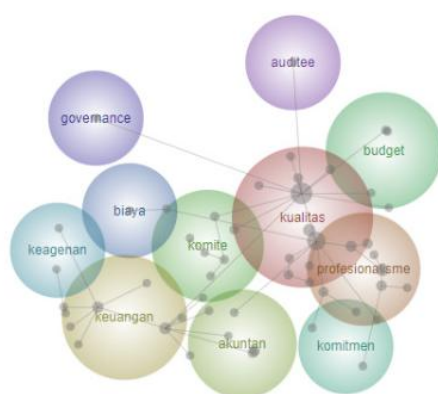


Figure 2. Themes and concepts of audit quality in Indonesia

Relational analysis is obtained from concept maps showing the number of concepts, their rank and the relationship between concepts. By looking at the map, a more comprehensive insight is gained. The concept map also confirms the previous analyses. Concepts that were previously ranked on this map the concepts are grouped or clustered. The results of the analysis of the research on audit quality in Indonesia using leximancer software at the 5% concept level and 32% theme size can be seen in Figure 1.

The results of the concept map generated by Leximancer show that audit quality is related to professionalism. Three concepts intersect with audit quality, namely professionalism, committee and budget. These results indicate a relationship between professionalism, committee and budget on audit quality. However, other concepts overlap, namely committees, costs, finance and accountants, which can be interpreted as interrelated, but the relationship with audit quality could be more distant. Likewise, the concept of professionalism also overlaps with the concept of commitment. The concept map also produces two distantly related concepts to audit quality, namely auditee and governance.

Global Audit Quality

Summary Analysis

The results of the analysis using content analysis showed that the global audit quality themes of the study were as follows:

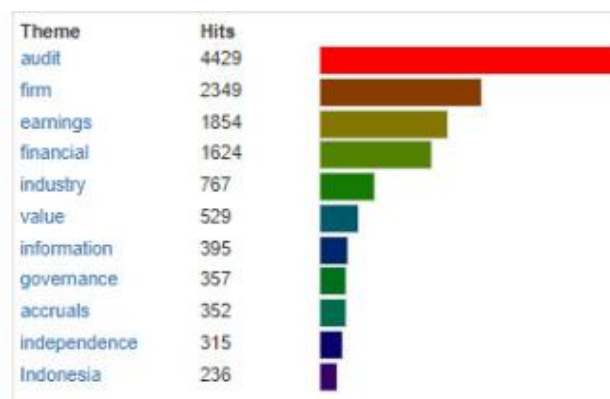


Figure 3. Global audit quality review theme scores

The themes generated by research on audit quality globally were obtained at a level of 32%. Figure 3 shows a summary of the analysis generated by leximancer with 11 themes appearing: audit, firm, earnings, financial, industry, value, information, governance, accruals, independence and Indonesia. The audit theme is the dominant theme mentioned with 4429 hits. This value indicates that the internal validation of the selection of articles in the database is correct because it matches the research objectives. The firm is the second most dominant theme mentioned, with 2349 hits after the audit. This value indicates that the word firm is highly related to audit quality as it is the second most frequently mentioned theme in research on audit quality. Since the audit is conducted on the company's financial

statements, the quality of the audit will ultimately affect stakeholders' sentiments towards the company's financial statements. The third dominant theme is earnings, with 1854 hits after firm and audit. This value indicates that the word earnings is also related to audit quality. Meanwhile, the other themes show relatively low hits in that they are still related to audit quality but are not the most dominant.

Conceptual Analysis

Based on the relevance percentage results, the global audit quality concepts are mostly relevantly related to auditors at 28%. Precise statements in the statements concept with a relevance result of 20%, and then reports in the report concept with a relevance result of 13%. Industry and tenure follow below with a relevance result of 10% each, and other concepts with less than 10%. The results will be presented in Table 3. These results show that the relationship of audit quality is very close to the concepts of auditors, statements, and reports. The following are the results of the concept relevance percentage of the global audit quality study.

Table 3. Percentage relevance of concepts from global audit quality studies

Concept	Number of Words	Relevance Percentages
Auditors	1124	28%
Statements	806	20%
Report	541	13%
Industry	423	10%
Tenure	391	10%
Relationship	356	9%
Fee	316	8%
Independence	315	8%
Size	309	8%
Rotation	307	8%

Meanwhile, much of the research on audit quality globally has been conducted in the corporate context. More specifically, audit quality is related to the economic aspects of corporate earnings. Besides the revenue side, audit quality research is mainly related to corporate values and governance. A lesser-utilized area of audit quality research is its relation to independence. In addition, the context of audit quality in Indonesia still needs to be studied more. From the many studies that discuss the topic of audit quality globally, several determinants influence improving audit quality, as follows:

1. Rotation

Rotation has a solid relationship with audit quality, shown at a level of excellence of 3.5. Audit quality is strongly influenced by auditor rotation. In addition, audit quality is influenced by rotation related to auditor independence. With auditor rotation, it can minimize conflicts of interest and maintain auditor independence in carrying out audit tasks. Audit tenure rotation also influences audit quality, and many studies have examined auditor rotation through audit tenure.



2. Cost

Cost is closely related to audit quality, shown at a level of excellence of 3.4. This value is the second determinant that is exceptionally influential on audit quality. Audit quality is influenced by the cost of services provided by the auditor. In addition, audit quality is also affected by audit capacity costs. The cost of independence and auditor fees influences audit quality. Independence must be maintained by every auditor, especially in terms of audit fees. Hefty audit fees should not compromise independence.

3. Tenure

The third factor that can determine audit quality is the audit period determinant, indicated by a prominence level of 3.2. Audit quality is influenced by the audit period associated with the auditor, where the audit period can support the auditor's understanding of the auditee. In addition, audit quality is also influenced by the position of independence. Audit quality can also be affected by the audit period, which has the potential to cause audit failure.

4. Independences

Audit quality has a relationship with independence at a prominence level of 2.6. Audit quality is influenced by auditor independence. In improving audit quality, auditors must maintain their independence by applying professional scepticism and a code of ethics to make final audit decisions. In addition, industry independence also affects audit quality. Several studies have examined auditor independence with industry specialization.

5. Auditor

Auditor is the following determinant related to audit quality, its prominence level is 2.6. The relationship with the auditor influences audit quality. In addition, audit quality is also influenced by the auditor in terms of services provided.

6. Reports

Audit quality is related to the report, shown at a level of excellence of 2.5. The statement of the report influences audit quality. In this case, the auditor must be able to disclose honestly if there are material misstatements in the client's financial statements.

7. Relationship

Relationships have a relationship with audit quality at a level of excellence of 2.4. Audit quality is often associated with audit partners.

8. Industries

The industry is the third last determinant out of 10 related to audit quality. The prominence level of this determinant is 2.4. Research on audit quality is mainly related to industry specialization.

9. Size

Size is the second last determinant of audit quality. The prominence level of this determinant is 2.3. The size of auditor risk influences audit quality.

10. Statements

The last determinant is an assertion. The level of prominence for audit quality is 1.9. Audit quality is influenced by statements relating to auditor performance.

Relational Analysis

The results of the analysis of global audit quality research using leximancer at the 5% concept level and 32% theme size can be seen in Figure 3. The relational analysis shows that audit quality intersects with independence, industry and firm concepts. This result illustrates that audit quality is closely related to these three concepts. Meanwhile, the firm intersects with financial, earnings and value, which means that the relationship between audit quality and financial, earnings and value is indirect. Meanwhile, the concepts of accruals, information, governance and Indonesia are located far away from audit quality, which means these concepts are not directly related to audit quality. The following is a global audit quality concept map.

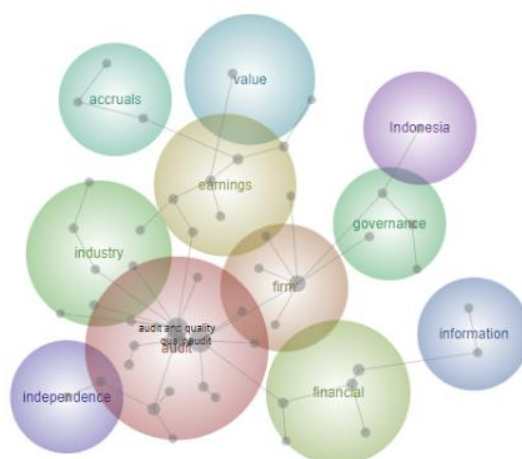


Figure 4. Global audit quality research themes and concepts

CONCLUSION

Based on research on audit quality conducted globally and specifically in Indonesia, there are similarities in determinants that affect the quality of audits conducted by auditors. Indonesian researchers and global researchers conducted research to show the characteristics, themes, and concepts of audit quality. The results showed several similarities in concepts regarding determinants that can affect audit quality globally and specifically in Indonesia. Similar determinants in Indonesia and globally are independence, cost, and tenure, although the percentage of relevance and prominence is different. The difference between audit quality in Indonesia and audit quality globally is that audit quality in Indonesia focuses more on the concepts of judgement, pressure, and level of complexity. In contrast, turnover, capacity, and impact influence audit quality globally.

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