

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions from the study, contributions and also makes some recommendations for future research.

#### 5.1 Conclusions

This study examines the factors that affect audit quality, in which the respondent's target is the auditors at the public accounting firms in Padang. This study uses two types of variables, namely the dependent variable and the independent variable. The dependent variable in this study is audit quality. The independent variables used are audit complexity, time budget pressure, and auditors' experience. The results of the study are as follows:

1. Audit complexity has a positive and insignificant effect on audit quality. It means that the higher the audit complexity faced by the auditors, the higher the audit quality tends to be. It was evidenced by the calculation of the t-count  $0.645 < t\text{-table } 2.06390$  and a significance value  $0.525$  greater than  $0.05$ ; it can be concluded that Complexity Audit (X1) has no significant effect on Audit Quality (Y) so that the first hypothesis is rejected.
2. Time budget pressure has a significant negative effect on audit quality. It means that an increase in time budget pressure always results in lower audit quality. It was evidenced by the calculation of the t-count is  $2.993 > t\text{-table}$

2.06390 and a significance value 0.006 smaller than 0.05; it can be concluded that Time Budget Pressure (X2) has a negative and significant effect on Audit Quality (Y), so that the second hypothesis is accepted.

3. Auditor's experience has a significant positive effect on audit quality. These results indicate that the auditors' work experience in their work will improve the quality of the resulting audit. It was evidenced by the calculation of t-count  $3.617 > t\text{-table } 2.06390$  and a significance value 0.001 smaller than 0.05; it can be concluded that Auditors' Experience (X3) has a positive and significant effect on Audit Quality (Y), so that the third hypothesis is accepted.

4. The Complexity of Audit, Time Budget Pressure and Auditor's Experience has a significant effect on audit quality. It was evidenced by the F-value  $10,881 > 2,990$  F-table, and the significance level of the value 0,000 is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that Audit Complexity (X1), Time Budget Pressure (X2) and Auditor's Experience (X3) has a positive and significant effect on Audit Quality (Y), so that the fourth hypothesis is accepted

## 5.2 Contributions

1. Theoretical, the results of this study can contribute to the development of accounting in the auditing field, especially those related to the factors in this study, namely the influence of audit complexity, time budget pressure and auditor experience on the quality of audits conducted on 28 auditors at seven public

accounting firms in Padang. The results of this study can also be used as a reference for further research.

2. Practical, the results of this study are expected to be input for the auditors at seven public accounting firms in Padang in evaluating policies or performance what can be done in order to maintain and improve the quality of the results audits as well as to maintain public trust so that through improving audit quality on an ongoing basis, the client can make decisions that based on quality, reliable and trustworthy financial reports generated by the auditors.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Based on the results analysis discussion, the suggestions that can be given through the results of this study are to get better results, namely:

1. The head of the Public Accounting Firm must estimate the audit level and choose the right auditor capable and has the competence or expertise following the task at hand.
2. Further, researchers can use a larger sample size of senior and junior auditors so that the research results become more accurate.
3. The next researcher can use other variables to examine the factors that affect audit quality. Further researchers can also research with public accounting firms samples in other cities,
4. Respondents in this study were only junior auditors and senior auditors, who junior auditors dominated with 53.6%. In future studies, it is expected that

respondents with more varied positions in public accounting firms can better reflect the entire population.

