

Determinant Factors in Receiving Going Concern Audit Opinions

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Abstract

The aims of this study is to determine whether or not there is (1) Impact of the Sustainability Report (SR) and company's size towards acceptance of opinions going concern, (2) The Sustainability Report (SR) is categorized into three different dimensional disclosures based on guidelines made by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) that is The G4 Guidelines, with the Division of Economic Dimension (X1), environmental Dimension (X2) and social Dimension (X3) and (4) size of the company in the company's total assets (X4). The Sustainability report (Sustainability Report) is becoming a highlight and the need for progressive companies to inform about their economic, social and environmental performance as well as to all stakeholders of the company. In this study, data analysis used descriptive statistical analysis and hypothesis testing using a logistic regression analysis method, sample determination in this study is using a purposive sampling method as much as 10 companies with a total of 30 samples from the year 2014 – 2016 used as research data. Results showed that a partial disclosure of economic dimensions, environmental dimensions and social dimensions in the Sustainability Report and the size of the company had no significant influence on the company's financial performance, so the results were rejected. In-depth discussions and data analysis using linear logistical regression, the conclusion that the disclosure of economic dimension variables, environmental dimensions, and social dimension and company size have no significant effect on Acceptance opinion going concern.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Sustainability report (Sustainability Report) is becoming a highlight and the need for progressive companies to inform about their economic, social and environmental performance as well as to all stakeholders of the company. It can be seen from the number of participants who participated in the Indonesian Sustainability Report Awards (ISRA) which has increased the number of participants from year to year, namely in the year 2005 there is only 1 (one) Company participant Disclose Sustainability Report and there are 50 (fifty) participants at the end of the year 2016 and won by PT. Company Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk. As the general champion of the most category wins total (Reporting, National Center for Sustainability, 2016). This event also expects to be one of the attractions for other companies to be able to create the Sustainability Report as one of the reports that and become a company's obligation in reporting its business activities during a period.

Sustainability Report is expected to disclose financial disclosure or non-financial information of companies that cover the three different aspects of social, environmental and economic. Some companies begin to conduct Sustainability Report disclosure practices in the disclosure of their financial statements and stand-alone as separate reports, starting from 2012 Sustainability Report Disclosure is not voluntary (voluntary disclosure) this makes it impossible for business people to ignore the disclosure Sustainability Report, then need a study or research whether the disclosure of Sustainability Report and the size of the company influence the acceptance of the Going concern opinions on the company that has done the activity. Therefore, researchers are interested in research by following the latest year range when the research is conducted, namely the company that reveals the Sustainability Report between 2014 – 2016.

II. RELATED WORKS/LITERATURE REVIEW (OPTIONAL)

Company size

Judging by the total assets or wealth owned by the company so that it can show the Big or Small Company. Based on UU/No.20/2008 about "Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah" pasal 6 ayat 1, 2, dan 3. (OJK, 2017) clarify the company size based on total assets or wealth owned or total annual sales into the following categories:

1. Micro enterprises are a productive business belonging to an individual and or individual business entity that have the criteria of a micro-enterprise as regulated in this UU. Micro-enterprises have the criterion, which is to have a net worth (total assets) at most Rp 50.000.000 excluding land and building or annual sales results at most Rp 300.000.000.
2. Small business, is a stand-alone productive economic endeavor that is done by an individual or business entity that is not a subsidiary or non-branch of a company owned, mastered, or becomes part either directly or not from a business or a large undertaking that has the criteria of small businesses as referred to in this UU. The criteria are to have a net worth more than Rp 50.000.000 to at most Rp 500.000.000 excluding land and buildings where the business or annual sales results are at most Rp 300.000.000 to the most Rp 2.500.000.000.
3. Medium Enterprises, which is a stand-alone productive economic business done by an individual or business entity that is not a subsidiary or non-branch of a company owned, controlled, or part of either direct or Direct with small business or large businesses with the amount of net worth as stipulated in the UU. The criteria are to have a net worth (total assets) of more than Rp 500.000.000 to at most Rp 10.000.000.000 excluding land and building or annual business or sales results of more than Rp 2.500.000.000 to the most RP 50.000.000.000.
4. Large enterprises are a productive economic effort conducted by a business entity with a net worth amount or annual sales proceeds greater than the medium enterprises, which include state-owned or private national enterprises, joint ventures (groups), and business Foreign economic activity in Indonesia.

Going Concern Opinions

According to professional public Accountant Standard (2011) in the study (Aditya, 2017) stated that: Opinion going concern is a modification opinion that in consideration of the auditor there is a significant inability or uncertainty over the company's survival in carrying out its operations”.

Sustainability Report

Sustainability Report can also be defined as a global framework with consistent language and can be measured to be clearer and easier to understand so that the company can achieve sustainable development (Suryono & Prastiwi, 2011)

III. METHODS

Research is an empirical study, in this research the authors use the information in the form of financial statements and Sustainability Report issued by companies registered in the National Center for Sustainability Reporting and the Stock Exchange Indonesia in the period 2014 – 2016. The data in this research is secondary data done to companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and registered as NCSR participants between the years 2014 and 2016

Based on the list of participants in the National Center for Sustainability Reporting (NCSR) listed 69 companies as follows:

Table 1. NCSR Participant name year 2014-2016

No	Participant name	2014	2015	2016
1	Asia Pulp&Paper Indonesia (APP Indonesia)	√	√	√
2	Bank Asia Limited	√	√	√
3	City Developments Limited			√
4	CV. Bina Agro Mandiri			√
5	Daughter of Klaten			√
6	JOB Pertamina-Talisman Jambi Merang			√
7	Kencana Agri Limited			√
8	LPMK	√	√	
9	Malayan Banking Berhad		√	
10	PetroChina International Companies in Indonesia		√	
11	Prime Bank Limited			√
12	PT Agincourt Resources - Martabe Gold Mine			√
13	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	√		

14	PT Antam (Persero) Tbk	√	√	√
15	PT Bakrie Sumatera Plantation Tbk			√
16	PT Bank BNI Syariah			√
17	PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk	√	√	
18	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	√	√	√
19	PT Bank Jateng			√
20	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	√	√	√
21	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	√	√	√
22	PT Bank Permata Tbk			√
23	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	√	√	
24	PT Bio Farma (Persero)	√	√	√
25	PT Branita Sandhini (Monsanto)		√	
26	PT Bukit Asam Tbk	√	√	
27	PT Elegant Textile Industry			√
28	PT GMF AeroAsia			√
29	PT Indo Liberty Textile			√
30	PT Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk	√	√	√
31	PT Indocement Tunggul Prakarsa Tbk	√	√	√
32	PT Indonesia Power	√	√	√
33	PT Kaltim Prima Coal	√	√	√
34	PT Kideco Jaya Agung	√		
35	PT Len Industri (Persero)	√	√	
36	PT Medco Energy International Tbk		√	
37	PT Nestle Indonesia	√		
38	PT Patra Jasa	√	√	√
39	PT Pembangkitan Jawa Bali			√
40	PT Pertamina (Persero)	√	√	√
41	PT Pertamina EP	√	√	√
42	PT Pertamina EP Cepu			√
43	PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy			√
44	PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Offshore North West Java			√
45	PT Pertamina Lubricants			√
46	PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk	√	√	√
47	PT Petrokimia Gresik			√
48	PT Pupuk Indonesia		√	√
49	PT Pupuk Kalimantan Timur	√	√	√
50	PT Pupuk Kujang		√	
51	PT Sarihusada Generasi Mahardika	√		
52	PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	√	√	

53	PT Semen Padang	√		
54	PT Semen Tonasa			√
55	PT Sunrise Bumi Textile			√
56	PT Tani Sandorikum			√
57	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk	√	√	√
58	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk	√	√	√
59	PT Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indonesia		√	
60	PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk		√	
61	PT United Tractors Tbk	√	√	√
62	PT Vale Indonesia Tbk	√	√	√
63	PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk	√	√	√
64	San Roque Power Corporation			√
65	SKK Migas	√		√
66	Star Energy (Kakap) Ltd	√	√	
67	Star Energy Geothermal (Wayang Windu) Ltd	√		√
68	Telkom Malaysia Berhad		√	√
69	Yayasan Danamon Peduli			√
	Total participants each year	35	37	50

Based on the list of participants, there were 69 companies listed in the NCSR and IDX which became the population.

Samples are some of the members or selected parts of the population. If the population is known for large research and researchers are unlikely to learn all that is in the population, then it can use samples taken from the population. (Ghozali, 2016)

Purposive sampling is a method of sampling customized to certain criteria. Some criteria that are filled determining the sample of this research are:

1. A company that is registered with the National Center for Sustainability Reporting in 2014–2016 in three consecutive years.
2. Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

With the provisions of these criteria, the sample data obtained as follows:

Table 2. List of participants by category

No	KODE	Nama Partisipan
1	ANTM	PT Antam (Persero) Tbk
2	BDMN	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk
3	BSWD	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
4	BBNI	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
5	ITMG	PT Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk
6	INTP	PT Indocement Tunggul Prakarsa Tbk
7	PGAS	PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk
8	TLKM	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk
9	TINS	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk
10	UNTR	PT United Tractors Tbk

11	INCO	PT Vale Indonesia Tbk
12	WIKA	PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk

Since the company PT Timah (Persero) Tbk did not publicize the Sustainability Report held in 2014 until 2016 and PT Bank Danamon Indonesia TBK did not publish the Sustainability Report which was held in the year 2016, then The author eliminated PT Timah (Persero) Tbk and PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk as one of the sampling companies, and obtained a total of 10 participants in the company, from a list of companies that have fulfilled the time comparison category, then Obtained a total of 30 samples studied based on a total of 12 companies for three years, namely from 2014 to 2016.

1. Dependent Variable

The value is 1 if the auditee status is Going Concern and 0 for Non-Going Concern.

2. Independent Variable

In this study, the independent variable used is the Sustainability Report, which is divided into three parts, namely: economic Dimension (X1), environmental Dimension (X2), social Dimension (X3), and conduct valuation of the company's size in the total Company assets (X4). The economic, environmental and social dimension variables are measures through a GRI-G4 Sustainability Report Disclosure Index (SRDI) which as referring to 91 indicators of the total Sustainability Report disclosure. The disclosure uses SRDI calculations by giving a score of 1 if an item is disclosed, and 0 if it is not. After a score is done on all items, the score then aggregates to obtain the total score for each company based on each dimension.

The formula for SRDI calculation is (Wijayanti, 2016):

1. Economic Dimension

$$SRDI_{\text{economic}} = \frac{\text{Number of items disclosed by the company (n)}}{9}$$

2. Environmental Dimension

$$SRDI_{\text{environmental}} = \frac{\text{Number of items disclosed by the company (n)}}{34}$$

3. Social Dimension

$$SRDI_{\text{social}} = \frac{\text{Number of items disclosed by the company (n)}}{48}$$

IV. RESULTS

The sample in this study consists of 30 samples consisting of 10 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the National Center for Sustainability Reporting (NCSR) for three years from 2014 to 2016. Research samples were selected using the Purposive sampling method with certain criteria. Based on the criteria mentioned in Chapter 3, the following research samples are:

Table 3. Sample Selection

Total companies by a member of participants from 2014 – 2016	69
The company who did not conduct the SR disclosure for three consecutive years in 2014 – 2016	(48)
Companies not listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange	(9)
Companies with no Sustainability Report	(2)

Source: secondary data is processed

Based on the selection, there are 10 companies:

Table 4. Sample List

No	KODE	Nama Partisipan
1	ANTM	PT Antam (Persero) Tbk
2	BSWD	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
3	BBNI	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
4	ITMG	PT Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk

5	INTP	PT Indocement Tunggul Prakarsa Tbk
6	PGAS	PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk
7	TLKM	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk
8	UNTR	PT United Tractors Tbk
9	INCO	PT Vale Indonesia Tbk
10	WIKA	PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk

Source: secondary data is processed

1. Descriptive statistical analysis

Table 5. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Economic	30	.1111	.7778	.507410	.1884124
Environmental	30	.0000	.8529	.292153	.2257151
Social	30	.0625	.8750	.307630	.1579712
Size	30	20.8874	34.0330	28.526500	4.7221636
GC	30	0	1	.57	.504
Valid N (listwise)	30				

Source: SPSS 22 version Data processing result

According to table 5, there are 10 companies used as the sample for 3 years, from five variables three of which are the economic, environmental and social dimensions reported in Sustainability Report, the company size that is proxy with the total assets of the company by the natural logarithmic and acceptance of going concern opinion. Going concern opinion is a dependent variable with a minimum value of 0 and a maximum value of 1. The standard deviation of 0.504. The average value (mean) of 0.57 whose is more than 0.50, this indicates that the company with code 1 is more data in research from 30 samples studied.

The economic dimension variable with total SRDI 9 indicator has a minimum value of 0.1111 is the ratio of economic variables of PT Vale Indonesia Tbk in 2016 and the maximum value of 0.7778 is the ratio of variable PT Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk, PT Indocement Tunggul Prakarsa Tbk in 2014 and 2015, PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk in 2015, showed that the average of the company has an economic variable indicator level in the different Sustainability Report. The average value (mean) of 0.507410 shows the average sustainability of the company's economic dimension at 50.74%. While the standard deviation is 0, 1884124, where the standard deviation is smaller than the average (mean) indicates there is no considerable gap in the sustainability of the lowest and highest economic dimensions.

The environment dimension variables with total SRDI 34 indicators have a minimum value of 0.0000 is PT. Wijaya Karya (Persero), Tbk in 2016 and the maximum value of 0.8529 is the environmental dimension of PT. Aneka Tambang, Tbk in 2015. The standard deviation value of 0.2257151. The average value (mean) of 0.292153 shows the average sustainability environmental dimension of 29.21%. Standard deviations smaller than average (mean) indicate that there is no substantial gap of the lowest and highest environmental dimensions.

The social dimension variable with a total SRDI 48 indicator has a minimum value of 0.0625 which is PT Vale Indonesia TBK Year 2016 and the maximum value of 0.8750 is PT Aneka Tambang in 2015. The standard deviation value of 0.1579712. The average value (mean) of 0.307630 shows the average sustainability of the social dimension by 30.76%. Standard deviation smaller than average (mean) indicates that there is no substantial gap of the lowest and highest social dimensions.

The company size variable in Proxi with total assets and calculated with natural Logaritma has a minimum value of 20.8874 which is PT Indo Tambang Raya Megah Tbk in 2015 and the maximum value of 34.0330 is PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk in 2016. The standard deviation value of 4.7221636. The average value (mean) of 28.526500 shows an average company size of 28.526500. Standard deviations smaller than average (mean) indicate that there is no substantial gap in the lowest and highest company size.

2. Hypothesis Testing

Table 6. Company Sample Calculation result

GC

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	13	43.3	43.3	43.3
1	17	56.7	56.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Source: SPSS 22 version Data processing result

Based on table 6 of the calculation results of the company's samples showed that from the number of research samples as much as 30, 17 samples are receiving the going concern opinion, which amounted to 56.7% from 100%. As for, 13 samples with a percentage of 43.3% did not accept the going concern opinion.

3. Calculation of independent variables

a. Economic Dimension

$$SRDI_{\text{economic}} 2014 = \frac{5}{9} = 0,555$$

$$SRDI_{\text{economic}} 2015 = \frac{5}{9} = 0,5556$$

$$SRDI_{\text{economic}} 2016 = \frac{2}{9} = 0,2222$$

b. Dimensi Environment

$$SRDI_{\text{environment}} 2014 = \frac{4}{34} = 0,1176$$

$$SRDI_{\text{environment}} 2015 = \frac{4}{34} = 0,1176$$

$$SRDI_{\text{environment}} 2016 = \frac{2}{34} = 0,0588$$

c. Dimensi Social

$$SRDI_{\text{social}} 2014 = \frac{15}{48} = 0,3125$$

$$SRDI_{\text{social}} 2015 = \frac{13}{48} = 0,2708$$

$$SRDI_{\text{social}} 2016 = \frac{7}{48} = 0,158$$

4. Company Size

In determining the Company Size variable that assessed the total asset of the Company then the data obtained as follows:

Table 7. Calculation results of company size

No	Company Name	Year	Total	Company
			Asset	Size
1	PT Antam (Persero) Tbk	2014	Rp 22,004,083,680,000	30.7222

2	PT Antam (Persero) Tbk	2015	Rp 30,356,850,890,000	31.0440
3	PT Antam (Persero) Tbk	2016	Rp 29,981,535,812,000	31.0316
4	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	2014	Rp 5,200,630,695,201	29.2798
5	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	2015	Rp 6,087,482,780,739	29.4373
6	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	2016	Rp 4,306,073,549,899	29.0910
7	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	2014	Rp 416,573,708,000,000	33.6631
8	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	2015	Rp 508,595,288,000,000	33.8627
9	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	2016	Rp 603,031,880,000,000	34.0330
10	PT Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk	2014	\$ 1,310,494,000	20.9937
11	PT Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk	2015	\$ 1,178,363,000	20.8874
12	PT Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk	2016	\$ 1,209,792,000	20.9137
13	PT Indocement Tunggol Prakarsa Tbk	2014	Rp 28,884,635,000,000	30.9943
14	PT Indocement Tunggol Prakarsa Tbk	2015	Rp 27,638,360,000,000	30.9502
15	PT Indocement Tunggol Prakarsa Tbk	2016	Rp 30,150,580,000,000	31.0372
16	PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk	2014	\$ 5,689,567,974	22.4619
17	PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk	2015	\$ 6,495,022,261	22.5943
18	PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk	2016	\$ 6,834,152,968	22.6452
19	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk	2014	Rp 141,822,000,000,000	32.5856
20	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk	2015	Rp 166,173,000,000,000	32.7441
21	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk	2016	Rp 179,611,000,000,000	32.8218
22	PT United Tractors Tbk	2014	Rp 60,306,777,000,000	31.7305
23	PT United Tractors Tbk	2015	Rp 61,715,399,000,000	31.7536
24	PT United Tractors Tbk	2016	Rp 63,991,229,000,000	31.7898
25	PT Vale Indonesia Tbk	2014	\$ 2,334,190,000	21.5709
26	PT Vale Indonesia Tbk	2015	\$ 2,289,161,000	21.5515
27	PT Vale Indonesia Tbk	2016	\$ 2,225,492,000	21.5232
28	PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk	2014	Rp 15,915,161,682,000	30.3983
29	PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk	2015	Rp 19,602,406,034,000	30.6067
30	PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk	2016	Rp 31,355,204,690,000	31.0764

Source: secondary data is processed

5. Logistic regression analysis

The data analysis is conducted using logistic regression to test whether independent variables i.e. economic (X1), environmental (X2), social dimension (X3) and company size (X4) influence the going concern opinions.

Table 8. Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Economic	.169	2.752	.004	1	.951	1.184
	Environmen	2.678	2.376	1.270	1	.260	14.560
	Social	-1.000	3.655	.075	1	.784	.368
	Size	-.154	.108	2.018	1	.155	.857

Constant	4.197	3.208	1.711	1	.191	66.465
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a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Economic, Environment, Social, Size.

Based on the table of Variables in Equation 8, the regression equation obtained is:

$$\ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = 4,197 - 0,169 (\text{Eco}) + 2,678 (\text{Env}) - 1,000 (\text{Soc}) - 0,154 (\text{Size})$$

or

$$\ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = e^{(4,197 - 0,169 (\text{Eco}) + 2,678 (\text{Env}) - 1,000 (\text{Soc}) - 0,154 (\text{Size}))}$$

$$= e^{4,197} x e^{-1,169x\text{Eco}} x e^{+2,678x\text{Env}} x e^{-1,000x\text{Sos}} x e^{-0,154x\text{size}}$$

$\ln\left[\frac{p}{1-p}\right]$: Going Concern Opinion

a : constanta

b-d : coefisien

Eco : Economic dimension

Env : Environment dimension

Soc : Social Dimension

Size : Company Size

e : Error

So that each variable can describes as follows:

- The value of constants is 4.197 indicates if independent variables such as the economic Dimension (X1), environmental (X2) and social (X3) are zero, then the company will tend to experience acceptance of opinion going concern for 4.197.
- The Sustainability Report Economic Dimension (X1) variable has a negative regression coefficient of -0.169 means the Sustainability Report Economic Dimension (X1) variable is related negatively with the acceptance of the opinion going concern opinion. This indicates that each improvement of the Sustainability Report Economic Dimension (X1) amounted to 1, it will decrease the log of odds of acceptance of going concern opinions for 0.169 with the assumption of other independent variables nonetheless.
- The Sustainability Report environmental dimension (X2) variable has a negative regression coefficient of 2.678, meaning the Sustainability Report environmental dimension (X2) variable is positively related to the acceptance of the going concern opinions. This indicates that each improvement in the Sustainability Report Environmental Dimension (X2) by 1, will increase the log of odds of acceptance of the going concern opinions of 2.678 assuming other independent variables remain.
- The Sustainability Report social dimension (X3) variable has a negative regression coefficient of -1.000, meaning the Sustainability Report variable social dimension (X3) is negatively related to the acceptance of companies going concern opinions companies. This suggests that each enhancement of the Sustainability Report on Social Dimension (X3) amounted to 1, it will lower the log of odds acceptance of the going concern opinions of 1.000 assuming other independent variables remain.
- The company size variable (X4) has a negative regression coefficient of -0.154, meaning the company size variable relates negatively to the acceptance of opinions going concern the company. This suggests that every increase in the company size (X4) by 1, it will decrease the log of odds of acceptance of going concern opinions of 1.000 assuming other independent variables remain.

6. Test coefficient of determination

Table 9. est result coefficient of determination

Model Summary			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	34.903 ^a	.185	.249

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Source: SPSS 22 version Data processing result

Nagelkerke R Square value of 0.249 indicates that the independent variables of the Sustainability Report Economic Dimension (X1), environment Dimension (X2), social Dimension (X3) and the company size that is proxy through total assets (X4) can explain the variation of the dependent variable ie the acceptance of the going Concern opinions of 24.9% while the remaining 75.1% is explained by other variables that are not included in this model. This shows the capability of the variable Sustainability Report economic dimension (X1), environmental Dimension (X2) and social Dimension (X3), as well as the company size that is proxy through total assets (X4) to the acceptance of the going concern opinions, is limited.

7. Feasibility Test Model regression

Table 10. Hosmer and Lemeshow test results

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	6.171	8	.628

Source: SPSS 22 version Data processing result

Based on table 10 above, Hosmer and Lemeshow's Goodness of fit test can be known Chi-Square value of 6.171 and degrees of freedom by 8. As for the value of probability significance of 0.628 is greater than 0.05, then Ho accepted. Thus the logistic regression model deserves to be used for subsequent analysis, as there is no noticeable difference between the predicted classification and the observed classification, so the model can predict the value of its observation.

8. Overall ModelFit

Table 11. Overall ModelFit1 result

Iteration History^{a,b,c}

Iteration	-2 Log likelihood	Coefficients	
		Constant	
Step 0 1	41.054		.267
2	41.054		.268
3	41.054		.268

a. Constant is included in the model.

b. Initial -2 Log Likelihood: 41.054

c. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Source: SPSS 22 version Data processing result

Table 12. Hasil Overall ModelFit 2

Iteration History^{a,b,c,d}

Iteration	-2 Log likelihood	Coefficients				
		Constant	Economic	Environment	Social	Size
Step 1 1	35.060	3.324	-.055	2.415	-.717	-.123
2	34.904	4.111	.138	2.663	-.968	-.151
3	34.903	4.196	.169	2.678	-1.000	-.154
4	34.903	4.197	.169	2.678	-1.000	-.154

a. Method: Enter

b. Constant is included in the model.

c. Initial -2 Log Likelihood: 41.054

d. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Source: SPSS 22 version Data processing result

From the two tables above, based on table 11 above shows the value of -2 Log Likelihood block 0 and Table 12 shows the value of -2 Log Likelihood block 1 that does not experience the increase in value -2 Log Likelihood,

where it shows the model The regression that is used as a whole is good and can be used to analyze data. The decline that occurs can be interpreted by the addition of the independent variables of the Sustainability Report Economic Dimension (X1), environmental Dimension (X2) and social Dimension (X3) as well as the company size (X4) in the model is to improve the model so The regression model following the data.

9. Test accuracy Prediction

Table 13. Classification
Classification Table^{a,b}

Observed			Predicted		Percentage Correct
			GC		
			0	1	
Step 0	GC	0	0	13	.0
		1	0	17	100.0
Overall Percentage					56.7

- a. Constant is included in the model.
- b. The cut value is .500

Source: SPSS 22 version Data processing result

Based on Table 13, the Classification table shows a table of 2 x 2 with columns of predicted values of dependent variables and rows of actual observed values. For the perfect model, all cases will be located on a diagonal table and the Overall Percentage will be worth 100%. If the logistic regression model has the same variant (homoscedasticity), then the percent value on both lines will be almost identical (in logistical regression, a homoscedasticity assumption is not required). This table shows the true observation value of the dependent variable of the company who received the going concern opinion and the company that did not receive the going concern opinion. The overall accuracy of the observation is 56.7%. For prediction results will be presented in table 13 below:

Table 14. Test result Accuracy Prediction
Classification Table^a

Observed			Predicted		Percentage Correct
			GC		
			0	1	
Step 1	GC	0	9	4	69.2
		1	7	10	58.8
Overall Percentage					63.3

- a. The cut value is .500

Source: SPSS 22 version Data processing result

Based on table 14 shows the strength of the regression model value to predict the accuracy of the company that gets the going concern opinions that are 58.8%. This suggests that the model appropriately predicts 10 samples (58.8%) and the remaining 7 samples (41.2%) which is a fault type 1. Fault type 1 is the company that has the going concern opinion but predicted as the company does not get going concern opinions. Meanwhile, companies that do not get going concern opinions there are 13 samples, but that is precisely predicted by the model as a company that does not get going concern opinions of 9 samples (69.2%) And the remaining 4 samples (30.8%) is a fault type 2. Fault type 2 is the company that does not get going concern opinions but predicted as the company gets the going concern opinion. Thus, the overall accuracy of the classification is 63.3%.

10. Test accuracy Prediction

Table 15. The results of the Omnibus tests of Model Coefficients
Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	6.151	4	.188
	Block	6.151	4	.188
	Model	6.151	4	.188

Source: SPSS 22 version Data processing result

Based on table 15, the Omnibus tests of model coefficients show the value of Chi-Square has a value of 6.151 with a degree of freedom = 4. And the significance value of 0.188. Where the significance value of 0.188 is greater than 0.05, it shows independent variables i.e. the disclosure of economic dimensions, environmental dimensions, social dimensions in the Sustainability Report and the company size together does not have an influence on the acceptance of going concern opinion.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Here is a summary table of the research hypothesis test results:

Tabel 16. Hypothesis Test Result Summary

No	Hypothesis	Result
1	Sustainability Report in the economic dimension has no significant effect on acceptance of the going concern opinions.	Rejected
2	Sustainability Report in the environmental dimension has no significant effect on acceptance of the going concern opinions.	Rejected
3	Sustainability Report in social dimension has no significant effect on acceptance of the going concern opinions.	Rejected
4	Company size has no significant effect on the acceptance of going concern opinions.	Rejected

Based on the results of the research conducted with discussion and data analysis using Binear logistics regression, it is concluded that the disclosure of economic dimension variables, environmental dimensions, and social dimension and Company size has no significant effect on the acceptance of going concern opinions.

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