

FACTORS AFFECTING THE INTEGRITY OF THE AUDITEE FINANCIAL STATEMENT WITH THE MEDIATION VARIABLE: AUDIT QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

The integrity of the auditee's financial statements is still an issue and a concern, because there are many cases of manipulation of accounting data. This is caused by various factors, both internal factors and external factors. This study only focuses on external factors, namely audit quality, which will be used as a mediating variable. The research objective is to find out empirical evidence of the effect of auditor integrity, auditor experience, obedience pressure, professional development on audit quality, audit quality on the integrity of auditee's financial statements, audit quality can mediate the relationship between auditor integrity, auditor experience, obedience pressure, professional development on integrity audited financial statements. This study uses primary data and is measured by a Likert scale of 5. The sample uses a nonprobability sampling technique and the accidental sampling method with a total of 100 auditors in DKI Jakarta. Data analysis using Partial Least Square (PLS). The results of this study indicate that auditor integrity, obedience pressure and professional development have a significant positive effect on audit quality, auditor experience has no significant effect on audit quality, audit quality has a significant positive effect on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements. Auditor integrity, obedience pressure and professional development have a significant positive effect on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements through audit quality, but the auditor's experience has no significant effect on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements through audit quality.

Keywords: Auditor integrity, Auditor experience, Obedience pressure, Professional development, Audit quality, Auditee's Financial statement integrity.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cases of manipulation of accounting data which are closely related to the integrity of financial statements are still an issue and a great concern for investors [1]. Various cases of weak financial statement integrity were caused by various factors, both internal and external factors. In terms of internal factors that can affect the integrity of financial statements, namely company size, institutional ownership, managerial ownership, and leverage. Meanwhile, one of the external factors that can affect the integrity of financial statements is audit quality [2]. Cases of financial statement fraud occurred in several Indonesian companies, such as the case of PT Estika Tata Tiara Tbk in 2022 which received a disclaimer for its financial statements [3]. In the same year, PT Asuransi Jiwa Kresna Life and PT Asuransi Jiwa Adisarana Wanaartha were subject to sanctions in the form of restrictions on business activities [4]. PT Kereta Api Indonesia detected fraud in the presentation of financial statements [5]. In 2021 PT Envy Technologies Indonesia Tbk and PT Retail Global Solusi manipulated data in the annual financial statements [6]. In 2019 KAP Purwanto, Sungkoro and Surja were subject to sanctions from the OJK for violating capital market laws and the code of ethics for the public accounting profession [7].

Good audit quality will improve the integrity of financial statements. This means that the higher the audit quality provided by the auditor, the higher the integrity of the company's financial statements [8]. The integrity of financial statements can be interpreted as a measure of the truth and honesty of a company in presenting all the information needed by interested parties through financial statements [9]. Based on the results of previous research: Audit quality has no effect on the integrity of financial statements [10], [11]. Audit quality has a significant positive effect on the integrity of financial statements quality [12]. Auditor integrity has a significant positive effect on audit quality [13],[14]. Auditor experience has no positive effect on audit quality [15]. Auditor experience influences audit quality [16]. Obedience pressure has no effect on audit quality [17]. Obedience pressure has a significant positive effect on audit quality [18]. Professional development has a positive effect on audit quality [19].

Based on the above phenomenon and the gap between theory and field reality, this study aims to explore more deeply the factors that affect the integrity of the auditee's financial statements through audit quality. This research is expected to produce new findings concerning the integrity of the auditee's financial statements.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Auditor Integrity

Integrity is a condition of one's personality that is intact, unified, solidly constructed and internally consistent or there is no personality damage within oneself [20]. Auditor integrity is honesty and truth which is the accuracy of one's actions. The principle of auditor integrity requires every practitioner to be firm, honest, fair in professional and business relationships [21]. Integrity becomes work guidelines for auditors to comply with relevant ethical standards [22]. Improving the integrity of an auditor can improve the quality of audit work [13].

2.2. Auditor Experience

Auditor experience is a process of developing self-potential to a higher pattern of behavior that can be measured by years of service, the number of jobs received, and the amount of training attended [23]. Experience is a good way of learning for auditors, because it makes auditors more proficient in techniques in auditing, increases the auditor's knowledge and expertise [24]. Inexperienced auditors will make greater error attributions than experienced auditors [25]. The longer the working period and experience the auditor has, the better and the audit quality will increase [26]. The dimensions of the auditor's experience are length of time/tenure of service, level of knowledge and skills possessed, mastery of work [27].

2.3. Obedience Pressure

Obedience Pressure is a form or model of social pressure that occurs when someone with high power gives orders to others who do not have high power [28]. Auditor obedience pressure is pressure received by the auditor to take deviant actions ordered from the client or leader with the aim that the auditor can do according to the wishes of the client or leader, even though this deviates from the standards of the auditor's profession. The higher the pressure faced by the auditor, the less good the audit quality [17]. The dimensions of obedience pressure are law and ethical values.

2.4. Professional Development

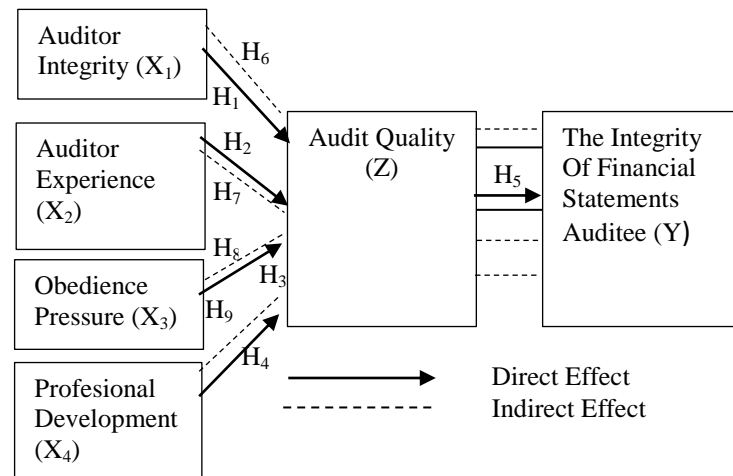
Professional Development means that an auditor must improve his knowledge, skills and competence [29]. When an auditor performs field work such as assessing risk, setting materiality limits, evaluating and testing internal controls, identifying strengths and weaknesses. They must comply with Auditing Standards, which require: auditors to use professional judgment [30]. The dimensions of professional development are knowledge, skills and competence.

2.5. Audit Quality

Audit Quality is the level of good or bad audit process. An audit is said to be of high quality if it meets auditing standards, quality control standards and adheres to the code of ethics [31]. Audit quality has the main function of maintaining the credibility and integrity of financial statements [32]. The external audit function helps create confidence and guarantees that the interests of minority shareholders are adequately protected from exploitation by controlling shareholders [33]. Audit efficiency can be achieved by having a division of labor in the audit company [34]. A high quality audit can only be achieved by an audit team that has the knowledge, skills and experience and adheres to professional ethics, regulations and audit procedures [22]. In this study, audit quality is measured by the dimensions of compliance with SPAP, Code of Ethics, and Auditor Capability.

2.6. Auditee's Financial Statement Integrity

Integrity is a quality of honesty and a strong moral principle [35]. The integrity of financial statements is a financial statement that shows the actual state of a company, without anything being hidden or stored [36]. Auditee is the party to be audited by the auditor. The integrity of the auditee's financial statements is the state of the client's financial statements in accordance with the actual situation, without any manipulation of financial statements. Society needs an independent external party or auditor to prove the fairness of the financial statements. The dimensions of the integrity of the auditee's financial statements are trustworthiness and transparency.



Picture 1. Frame of mind

2.7. Hypothesis Development

Based on the framework that has been described previously, there is a research hypothesis that is formulated as follows:

2.7.1. Integrity relationship with audit quality

The results of previous research show that the higher the integrity of the auditor, the higher the quality of the audit [13]. Integrity is measured by indicators in the honest, firm and fair dimensions [21]. According to the results of previous research, auditor integrity is an important factor in the audit process and has a positive effect on audit quality [22]. Based on the description above, the following hypotheses can be developed:

H₁: There is a positive influence of integrity on audit quality.

2.7.2. Relationship between auditor experience and audit quality

The longer the working period and experience the auditor has, the better and the audit quality will increase [26]. Auditor experience is measured by indicators in the dimensions of length of time/term of service, level of knowledge and skills possessed, mastery of work [27]. According to the results of previous research, auditor experience has a positive effect on audit quality [26]. Based on the description above, the following hypotheses can be developed:

H₂: There is a positive effect of auditor experience on audit quality.

2.7.3. Relationship between obedience pressure and audit quality

The higher the pressure faced by the auditor, the less good the audit quality [17]. Obedience pressure is measured by indicators in the dimensions of legal and ethical values. According to the results of previous research, obedience pressure has a positive effect on audit quality [18]. Based on the description above, the following hypotheses can be developed:

H₃: There is a positive effect of obedience pressure on audit quality.

2.7.4. The relationship between profesional development and audit quality

The better the profesional development is carried out, the audit quality will improve. Profesional development is measured by indicators in the dimensions of the level of knowledge, skills and competence. According to the results of previous research, profesional development has a positive effect on audit quality [19]. Based on the description above, the following hypotheses can be developed:

H₄: There is a positive effect of profesional development on audit quality.

2.7.5. The relationship between audit quality and the integrity of the auditee's financial statements

Good audit quality will improve the integrity of the auditee's financial statements. This means that the higher the audit quality provided by the auditor, the higher the integrity of the company's financial statements [8]. Audit quality is measured by indicators in the dimensions of compliance with SPAP, Code of Ethics, and Auditor Capability. According to the results of previous studies, audit quality has a positive

effect on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements. Based on the description above, the following hypotheses can be developed:

H₅: There is a positive effect of audit quality on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements.

2.7.6. *The relationship between the integrity of the auditor and the integrity of the auditee's financial statements through audit quality*

The results of previous research, integrity has a positive effect on audit quality and audit quality has a significant and also positive effect on the integrity of financial statements [13], [37]. Based on the description above, the following hypotheses can be developed:

H₆: There is a positive effect on the integrity of the auditor's integrity on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements through audit quality.

2.7.7 *Relationship between the auditor's experience and the integrity of the auditee's financial statements through audit quality*

The results of previous research, Auditor Experience has a positive effect on audit quality and audit quality has a significant and positive influence on the integrity of financial statements [37], [38]. Based on the description above, the following hypotheses can be developed:

H₇: There is a positive effect of the auditor's experience on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements through audit quality.

2.7.8. *The relationship between obedience pressure and the integrity of the auditee's financial statements through audit quality*

The results of previous research, Compliance Pressure has a positive effect on audit quality and audit quality has a significant and also positive effect on the integrity of financial statements [37], [39]. Based on the description above, the following hypotheses can be developed:

H₈: There is a positive effect of obedience pressure on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements through audit quality.

2.7.9. *Professional development relationship with the auditee's financial statement integrity through audit quality*

The results of previous research, professional development has a positive effect on audit quality and audit quality has a significant and also positive effect on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements [19], [37].

H₉: There is a positive effect of professional development on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements through audit quality.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, the integrity of the auditee's financial statements is measured using the Second Order Confirmatory Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis technique. The tests carried out are testing validity and reliability (outer model), evaluating the Goodness Of Fit Structural Model (Inner Model) and testing hypotheses [40]. Respondent data were processed as many as 100 samples. The research instrument uses primary data in the form of a questionnaire, in which each variable has a total of 5 statements. Respondents' answers will be measured using a Likert scale of 5, namely the respondent's answer choices will be given a 5-point scale value as the highest score and a 1-point scale for the lowest score.

The data analysis technique in this study is by means of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Partial Least Square (PLS) Second Order Confirmatory Analysis. Respondent data were processed as many as 100 samples. The tests carried out are testing validity and reliability (outer model), evaluating the Goodness Of Fit Structural Model (Inner Model) and testing hypotheses [40].

Table 1. Research Instruments

Variables and dimensions	Indicator Statement and Source of Reference
Auditors' integrity: Honest, firm and fair	1. Be straightforward and honest at work, and show according to reality 2. Honest and obedient when supervised or not supervised 3. Not easily intimidated and has a strong character

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Confident and Dare to argue 5. Side with the right and not arbitrary. <p>Source: [41], [42], [43]</p>
<p>Auditor Experience: Length of time or work period, level of knowledge possessed, level of skills possessed, mastery of work.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Long service life 2. Punctuality in completing work 3. Understand the concepts, principles, procedures and policies at work 4. Have hard skills in accordance with the field of work 5. Auditor's ability to complete work <p>Source: [27], [44], [45]</p>
<p>Obedience Pressure: Law, Ethical values.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pressure from the leadership And clients <p>Source: [46], [47], [48]</p>
<p>Professional Development: Knowledge, Skills, Competence.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How often reading and understanding reading activities 2. Follow the development of accounting science 3. The ability to determine the best way or procedure in completing tasks 4. Skills in running, managing, taking action, completing, cooperating, adapting in the workplace. <p>Source:[29], [49], [50], [51]</p>
<p>Audit Quality: Compliance with SPAP guidelines, Compliance with the Code of Ethics, Auditor capability.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Following the rules of Auditing Standards 2. Be objective 3. Confidentiality 4. Identify faults 5. Produce audit statements that are accurate, complete, timely <p>Source: [31], [43]</p>
<p>Integrity of Auditee's Financial Statements: Trustworthy, Transparency.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Testable 2. Accuracy of presentation 3. Neutrality 4. There is public access to information disclosure 5. Provide accurate information <p>Source: [52], [53], [54], [55]</p>

4. RESULTS

Test Assumptions and Quality of Research Instruments:

4.1. Evaluation of the Measurement Model (Outer Model)

This model specifies the relationship between latent variables and their indicators or it can be said that the outer model defines how each indicator relates to its latent variables. The tests performed on the outer model are:

4.1.1. Convergent Validity

The convergent validity value is the loading factor value on the latent variable with its indicators. The expected value is > 0.7 but for the first researcher a loading value above 0.5 is still considered valid. The loading factor value below 0.5 must be dropped. Expected AVE value ≥ 0.50 . A minimum AVE value of 0.50 indicates a good measure of convergent validity. This means that latent variables can explain on average more than half of the variance of the indicators. The AVE value is obtained from the sum of the squared loading factor divided by the error [40].

Table 2. Convergent Validity Test

Dimensions And Variable	Average variance extracted (AVE)
Honest	0.932
Firm	0.891
Years of service	0.712

Ethical Values	0.739
Knowledge	0.854
Skills	0.901
Compliance with the Code of Ethics	0.869
Auditor Capabilities	0.910
Can be trusted	0.625
Integrity	0.759
Auditor Experience	0.570
Obedience Pressure	0.714
Professional Development	0.741
Audit Quality	0.761
Auditee's Financial Statement Integrity	0.596

Source: Data Processed SmartPLS 4, 2023

From the results of the outer loading test it can be seen that there are several indicators whose loading factor values are less than 0.5, namely X3.3 on dimensions and variables, X3.1 on dimensions and variables, and Y4 on variables. Then it is necessary to drop the loading factor value below 0.5. After the revision, it was found that all of the loading factor values met the criteria ≥ 0.5 , so with this it can be said that each indicator is valid from the convergent validity test. From table 2 it is known that the AVE value meets the minimum criteria of 0.50. This means that it shows a good measure of convergent validity. Based on the outer loading and AVE tests, it can be concluded that the convergent validity test has passed.

4.1.2. Discriminant Validity

This value is the value of the cross loading factor which is useful for knowing whether a construct has an adequate discriminant, namely by comparing the loading value on the intended construct it must be greater than the loading value with other constructs[40]. From the results of this test it can be seen that the blocked numbers have a greater cross loading value than the loading values with other constructs. So it can be said that it has passed the discriminant validity test.

4.1.3. Composite Reliability and Cronbach Alpha

Data that has composite reliability > 0.8 has high reliability. In research, a variable said Enough reliable when variable the have mark construct reliability more big from 0.6. Reliability test is strengthened by Cronbach Alpha. Expected value > 0.60 for all constructs [40].

Table 3. Reliability Test

Dimensions And Variable	Composite Reliability	Cronbach's alpha
Honest	0.965	0.927
Firm	0.942	0.877
Years of service	0.831	0.606
Ethical Values	0.850	0.648
Knowledge	0.921	0.829
Skills	0.948	0.890
Compliance with the Code of Ethics	0.930	0.849
Auditor Capabilities	0.953	0.901
Can be trusted	0.831	0.698
Integrity	0.940	0.920
Auditor Experience	0.866	0.805
Obedience Pressure	0.882	0.799
Professional Development	0.935	0.912
Audit Quality	0.941	0.921
Auditee's Financial Statement Integrity	0.851	0.766

Source: Data Processed SmartPLS 4, 2023

From table 3 above it can be seen that the composite reliability value has met the minimum criteria > 0.6. The average value in the table > 0.8, it can be said to have a high reliability value. Cronbach's alpha value obtained is greater than 0.60 minimum limit. So it can be said to pass the reliability test.

4.2. Evaluation of the Structural Model (Inner Model)

Tests on the structural model were carried out to examine the relationship between latent constructs. There are several tests for the structural model (Inner Model), namely:

4.2.1. R-square on endogenous constructs

R-square value is the coefficient of determination in the endogenous construct. The R-square value is 0.67 (strong), 0.33 (moderate) and 0.19 (weak) [40].

Table 4. R-Square

Variable	R-square	R-square adjusted	Information
Audit Quality	0.819	0.812	Strong
Financial Statement Integrity Auditees	0.563	0.559	Moderate
Predictive-Relevance (Q ²)		0.92 or 92%	

Source: Data Processed SmartPLS 4, 2023

Based on the coefficient of determination in table 4 above, the value obtained R² for the audit quality variable is 0.812, which means that this value indicates that the audit quality variable can be explained by the variables of integrity, auditor experience, obedience pressure and professional development by 81% while the remaining 19% is influenced by other variables that are not included in the research model. Auditee's financial statement integrity variable of 0.559, which means that the value indicates that the integrity of the financial statements varies auditee can be explained by variations in integrity, auditor experience, obedience pressure, professional development and audit quality by 56%. While the remaining 44% is influenced by other variables not included in the research model.

predictive-relevance value for the structural model in this study is 92%, meaning that the model is able to explain the phenomenon of auditee's financial statement integrity. associated with several variables, namely integrity, auditor experience, obedience pressure, professional development and audit quality. Therefore the model can be said to be strong or the model has very good predictive value. In the end the model can be used for hypothesis testing.

4.2.2. Estimates for Path Coefficients

Is the value of the path coefficient or the magnitude of the latent construct relationship/influence. The path coefficient is used to find out how big the relationship between variables is in this study by evaluating the estimated value in terms of signs (direction) and magnitude. The t-statistic value must have a value above 1.98 (from the t table with a value of 1.98498) or a p-value below 0.05 to say it has a positive and significant effect.

Table 5. Estimates for Path Coefficients

Variable	Original sample (O)
Audit Quality Integrity →	0.215
Audit Quality Auditor experience →	0.041
Audit Quality Compliance Pressure →	0.096
Audit Quality Professional Development →	0.650

Audit Quality → Integrity of Financial Statements Auditees 0.750

Source: Data Processed SmartPLS 4, 2023

Based on table 5 show that equality in study This that is $K A = 0.215 I + 0.041 PA + 0.096 TK + 0.650 PP$ and $ILK = 0.750 KA$. In influencing audit quality, the results show that the professional development variable makes the greatest contribution, namely 0.650, followed by integrity, auditor experience and obedience pressure with values of 0.215, 0.041 and 0.096 respectively. In influencing the integrity of financial statements auditee , audit quality contributes 0.750.

4.2.3. Prediction relevance (Q-square)

Q-square is predictive relevance which measures whether a model has predictive relevance or not (> 0 means good). Q²determine the predictive relevance of endogenous constructs. This test was conducted to determine the predictive capacity with a blindfolding procedure . If the value obtained is 0.02 (small), 0.15 (moderate), and 0.35 (big) [40]. Based on this test, it can be concluded that the research model in smartpls has a good research model and has good predictive power (medium) because most of the values from the PLS-SEM_RMSE are lower than the LM_RMSE table values and values are Q²more than 0.35.

4.3. Hypothesis Testing:

4.3.1. Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis testing is used to test the truth of a statement. The purpose of hypothesis testing is to establish a basis for determining whether the decision is rejected or not rejected. Hypothesis testing can be seen from the t-statistic and p-value . If the t-statistic > 1.98 and p-value < 0.05 then the hypothesis is accepted, whereas if the t-statistic < 1.98 and p-value > 0.05 then the hypothesis is rejected.

Table 6. Hypothesis Test Results

Variable	T-statistics	P-values
Audit Quality Integrity→	2.611	0.005
Auditor Experience →Audit Quality	0.562	0.287
Obedience Pressure →Audit Quality	1.651	0.049
Audit Quality Professional Development→	8.060	0.000
Audit Quality → Financial Statement Integrity Auditees	12.044	0.000

Source: Data Processed SmartPLS 4, 2023

Based on table 6 it can be concluded that the results of hypothesis testing are as follows:

H₁: Auditor Integrity has a positive influence on audit quality

Based on the test results, the auditors integrity variable on audit quality has a t-statistic value of 2.611 and a p-value of 0.005. So with this H₁ is accepted, because the t-statistic value is greater than 1.98 and the p-value is not greater than 0.05. Thus it can be concluded that the integrity variable has a positive and significant influence on audit quality.

H₂: Auditor experience has a positive influence on audit quality

Based on the test results, the auditor's experience variable on audit quality has a t-statistic value of 0.562 and a p-value of 0.287. So with this H₂ is rejected, because the t-statistic value is lower than 1.98 and the p-value exceeds the significant limit of 0.05. Thus it can be concluded that the auditor's experience variable does not have a positive and insignificant effect on audit quality.

H₃: Compliance Pressure has a positive influence on audit quality

Based on the test results, the obedience pressure variable on audit quality has a t-statistic value of 1.651 and a p-value of 0.049. So with this the H₃ is accepted, though the t-statistic value is lower than 1.98 but the p-value is sufficient 0.05. Thus it can be concluded that the obedience pressure variable has a positive and significant influence on audit quality.

H₄: Professional development has a positive influence on audit quality

Based on the test results, the professional development variable on audit quality has a t-statistic value of 8.060 and a p-value of 0.000. So with this H_4 is accepted, because the t-statistic value is greater than 1.98 and the p-value does not exceed 0.05. Thus it can be concluded that the professional development variable has a positive and significant influence on audit quality.

H₅: Audit quality has a positive influence on the integrity of financial statements auditee

of the auditee's financial statements has a t-statistic value of 12.044 and a p-value of 0.000. So with this H_5 is accepted, because the t-statistic value is greater than 1.98 and the p-value does not exceed 0.05. Thus it can be concluded that the audit quality variable has a positive and significant influence on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements .

4.3.2. Mediating Analysis

Table 7. Mediating Test Results

Variable	T-statistics	P-values
Integrity → Audit Quality → Auditee's Financial Statement Integrity.	2.560	0.005
Experience of Auditor → Quality Audit → Integrity of Financial Statements Auditee.	0.556	0.289
Obedience Pressure → Audit Quality → Financial Statement Integrity Auditees.	1.637	0.051
Professional Development → Audit Quality → Integrity of Financial Statements Auditee.	6.983	0.000

Source: Data Processed SmartPLS 4, 2023

Based on table 7 it can be concluded that the results of hypothesis testing are as follows:

H₆: There is a positive effect on the integrity of the auditor's integrity on the integrity of financial statements auditee through audit quality

Based on the results of testing the integrity variable on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements through audit quality as a mediating variable which has a t-statistic value of 2.560 and a p- value of 0.005. So with this H_6 is accepted, because the t-statistic value is greater than 1.98 and the p-value is less than 0.05. So it can be concluded that the audit quality variable has a positive effect on the relationship between the integrity variable and the integrity of the auditee's financial statements significantly.

H₇: There is a positive effect of auditor experience on the integrity of financial statements auditee through audit quality

Based on the results of testing the auditor's experience variable on the integrity of financial statements auditee through audit quality as a mediating variable which has a t-statistic value of 0.556 and a p-value of 0.289. So with this H_7 is rejected, because the t-statistic value is lower than 1.98 and the p-value is greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that the audit quality variable does not have a positive and insignificant effect on the relationship between the auditor's experience variable and the integrity of financial statements auditee .

H₈: There is a positive effect of obedience pressure on the integrity of financial statements auditee through audit quality

Based on the results of testing the obedience pressure variable on the integrity of financial statements auditee through audit quality as a mediating variable which has a t-statistic value of 1.637 and a p- value of 0.051. So with this H_8 is accepted, even though the t-statistic value is lower than 1.98 and the p- value is greater than 0.05 will but can influential positive because p-values Still below 10% . So it can be concluded that the audit quality variable has a positive and significant effect on the relationship between the obedience pressure variable and the integrity of financial statements auditee .

H₉: There is a positive influence of professional development on the integrity of financial statements auditee through audit quality

Based on the results of testing the professional development variable on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements through audit quality as a mediating variable which has a t-statistic value of 6,983 and a p- value of 0.000. So with this H_9 is accepted, because the t-statistic value is greater than 1.98 and the p-

value is less than 0.05. So it can be concluded that the audit quality variable has a positive effect on the relationship between the professional development variable and the integrity of the auditee's financial statements significantly.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that the discussion regarding the nine hypotheses in this study is as follows:

The results of testing the hypothesis of the auditor integrity variable on audit quality can conclude that the integrity variable, namely the honest, firm and fair dimensions and their indicators have a significant positive influence on audit quality. The results of this study are in line with [13]. Integrity is honesty and truth which is the accuracy of one's actions. The principle of integrity requires every practitioner to be firm, honest, fair in professional and business relationships [21]. Improving the integrity of an auditor can improve audit quality [13].

The results of testing the hypothesis of the auditor's experience variable on audit quality can be concluded that the auditor's experience variable, namely the dimensions of years of service, level of knowledge possessed, level of skill possessed, mastery of the job and its indicators simultaneously do not have a positive and insignificant effect on audit quality. The results of this study are in line with [15].

Work experience makes a person more skilled in carrying out his work and better patterns of thinking and attitudes in acting [24]. Audit experience plays an important role in increasing the knowledge and expertise of the auditor. The longer the period of service and experience possessed by the auditor, the better and the quality of the audit will also increase. In the results of this study, it can be seen that increasing auditor experience does not make audit quality better. Not in line with [26] which states that audit quality will get better as experience increases.

The results of testing the hypothesis of the obedience pressure variable on audit quality can be concluded that the obedience pressure variable, namely the legal dimensions and ethical values along with their indicators simultaneously has a positive and significant influence on audit quality. The results of this study are in line with [18]. The obedience theory states that individuals who have power can influence a person's behavior by giving orders to him. The higher the pressure faced by the auditor, the better the audit quality [18].

The results of testing the hypothesis of the professional development variable on audit quality can conclude that the professional development variable, namely the dimensions of knowledge, skills, and competencies and their indicators has a significant positive influence on audit quality. The results of this study are in line with [19]. Professional Development means that an auditor must improve his knowledge, skills and competence [29]. The better professional development will improve audit quality.

The results of testing the hypothesis of the audit quality variable on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements it can be concluded that the audit quality variable, namely the dimensions of adherence to the SPAP guidelines, adherence to the code of ethics, and the ability of the auditor and its indicators have a positive influence on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements significantly. The results of this study are in line with [37], [56]. Audit quality has the main function of maintaining the credibility and integrity of financial statements auditee, therefore if the level of quality provided and perceived is higher, then the credibility and trust of users of financial statements is also getting better [32], [56].

The results of testing the hypothesis of the auditor's integrity variable on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements Through audit quality, it can be concluded that audit quality variables affect the relationship between integrity variables and the integrity of financial statements auditee e is positively significant. The results of this study are in line with [13], [37].

The results of testing the hypothesis of the auditor's experience variable on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements e Through audit quality, it can be concluded that the audit quality variable does not affect the relationship between the auditor's experience variable and the integrity of the auditee's financial statements e significantly. The results of this study are in line with [15], [37].

The results of testing the hypothesis of the obedience pressure variable on the integrity of the auditee's financial statements e Through audit quality, it can be concluded that the audit quality variable does not affect the relationship between the obedience pressure variable and the integrity of the auditee's financial statements significantly. The results of this study are in line with [17], [37].

The results of testing the professional development variable hypothesis on the integrity of financial statements auditee through audit quality, it can be concluded that audit quality variables affect the relationship between professional development variables and the auditee's financial statement integrity positively significant. The results of this study are in line with [19], [37].

Good audit quality will be a solution to overcome the problem of weak financial statement integrity auditee . It is very important for companies to choose the right KAP with the best service quality. KAP is expected to be able to maintain the quality of audit services provided to clients. Thus, cases of fraud on financial statements can be reduced.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusions

Based on the results of the discussion and analysis of the data that has been done, it can be concluded as follows:

1. There is a positive and significant effect of the auditor's integrity variable on audit quality
2. There is no positive and significant effect of the auditor's experience variable on audit quality
3. There is a positive and significant effect of obedience pressure on audit quality
4. There is a positive and significant influence of professional development variables on audit quality
5. There is a positive and significant effect of audit quality variables on the integrity of financial statements
6. There is a positive and significant effect of the integrity variable on the integrity of financial statements with audit quality as a mediating variable
7. There is no positive and significant effect of the auditor's experience variable on the integrity of financial statements with audit quality as a mediating variable
8. There is a positive and significant effect of obedience pressure on the integrity of financial statements with audit quality as a mediating variable
9. There is a positive and significant effect of the professional development variable on the integrity of financial statements with audit quality as a mediating variable

5.2. Suggestion

For study next , it is expected to use taking more samples Lots Again And can represent every KAP in DKI Jakarta. Besides it , it is recommended that more reproduced variables outside variables that have discussed in study this.

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