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The Influence of Financial Distress, Debt Default, and Company Growth on Going Concern Audit Opinion In Manufacturing Companies In The Textile and Garment

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Abstract— **The background of this research entitled The Effect of Financial distress, Debt Default, and Company Growth on Going Concern Audit Opinions in Textile and Garment Sub-Sector Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) is due to financial difficulties characterized by a decrease in profits, failure to pay off debts at maturity, and a fairly poor company growth rate from one year to the next. This study aims to determine the effect of financial distress, debt default, and company growth on going concern audit opinion in textile and garment sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2018-2021. This research method uses a quantitative approach that is associative in nature. The population in this study were textile and garment sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the IDX in 2018-2021. The sample was determined using purposive sampling method and based on predetermined criteria. Then the number of samples used was 13 companies with a time period of 4 years so that the observation data in this study were 52 samples processed using SPSS 24. The data analysis technique used in this study is logistic regression analysis. The results showed that financial distress and company growth partially affect going concern audit opinion. Meanwhile, debt default partially has no effect on going concern audit opinion. Simultaneously, the variables of financial distress, debt default, and company growth affect going concern audit opinion.**

Keywords— Financial Distress, Debt Default, Company Growth, Going Concern Audit Opinion

I. INTRODUCTION

Competition in the business world has become increasingly fierce when it has entered the era of globalization like today. Every company that is established not only aims to make a profit but also must be able to compete with competitors in order to survive and not be eliminated from the business world. The global financial crisis that occurred caused changes in the economic order throughout the world. This condition also has an impact on business entities in Indonesia, including the continuity of a company's business. The continuity of a company's business is called a going concern. With a going concern, a business entity is considered to be able to maintain business activities in the long term.

Going concern is a big doubt about survival related to the company's inability to fulfill its obligations that will soon be due, because the client does not have assets used in the process of the company's normal activities in sufficient quantities to pay debts [1]. One of the important things for stakeholders, especially investors, is going concern. Audit opinion regarding the continuity of the company's business (going concern) is basically needed by the company, because it has a major influence in guaranteeing the truth and fairness of the financial statements made by the company. Going concern audit opinion is an opinion issued by an independent auditor, where the auditor believes that there is great doubt about the company's ability to maintain its business continuity within a period of no more than one year after the financial statements are audited, he must consider management plans in dealing with the impact of losses from these conditions or events [2].

The textile and garment industry in Indonesia has been one of the backbones of the manufacturing sector in the last decade. This industry also contributes significantly to economic growth. However, since 2018 until now the performance of the textile and garment industry has slumped. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) reported that in the last 5 years Indonesia has been flooded with textile products, averaging 2.25 million tons per year. The Indonesian Textile Association (API) stated that in 2018-2019 there were 9 factories closed due to losing competition with imported products. In addition to the many imported products that attacked textile and garment companies in 2018-2019, in 2019-2021 the textile and garment industry was again attacked by the covid-19 pandemic which caused demand for clothing during the pandemic to plummet along with the closure of malls and shopping centers. Millions of employees are threatened with layoffs and as many as 80% of workers have been laid off.

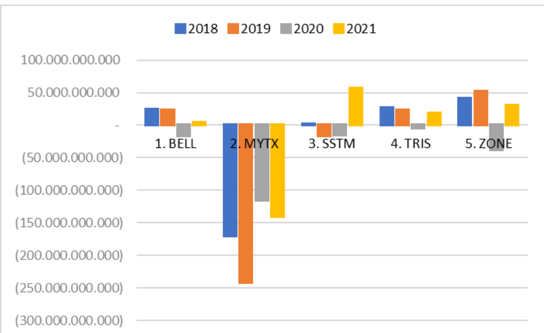
Based on data available on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), there are manufacturing companies in the textile and garment sub-sectors that have successively received going concern audit opinions, namely PT Argo Pantes Tbk. is an integrated textile company that produces types of textiles such as yarn into cloth. This company has consecutively received a going concern audit opinion. financial statements of PT Argo Pantes Tbk. Audited by independent auditors Anwar & Rekan who issued a going concern audit report indicating that the company had incurred a loss of USD 8,186,633 as of December 31, 2018 and this condition is uncertain and may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to maintain its business. In addition, PT Panasia Indo Resources Tbk also received a going concern audit opinion. As disclosed in the financial statements, the Company has experienced recurring losses since the previous years and resulted in a deficit of Rp 1,788,613,287 as of December 31, 2018. This condition raises uncertainty regarding the Company's ability to continue its business activities. Lastly, PT Asia Pasific Investama Tbk. experienced recurring losses and resulted in a deficit of Rp 2,547,481 million as of December 31, 2018. This condition was mainly due to operating expenses, foreign exchange differences and financial expenses in previous years. This raises significant uncertainty over the Company and its subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern.

From the description above, it can be concluded that going concern audit opinion can be done by looking at internal companies such as financial distress, debt default, and company growth. If a company has a condition of financial difficulty characterized by a decrease in profits and the inability of the company to pay its obligations and even experience failure in business or until it is threatened with bankruptcy, then the company is believed to be experiencing problems in finance known as financial distress [3]. Financial distress is an indicator of a company that will experience bankruptcy, because financial distress is a stage where the company experiences a decrease in sales turnover and experiences losses for a long time and continuously before bankruptcy.

Companies experiencing financial distress have doubts about their survival in the short or long term, so the company has a chance to get a going concern audit opinion. This is stated in accordance with the research of [4] and [5] which state that financial distress has a negative effect on going concern audit opinion. However, it is different from research conducted by Pertiwi that financial distress has no effect on going concern audit opinion [6].

The following graphs 1.1 and 1.2 below show 5 (five) companies that illustrate the development of Profit (Loss) in textile and garment sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2021, with profit conditions that tend to fluctuate.

Graph 1.1 Profit (Loss) Development in Textile and Garment Sub-Sector Manufacturing Companies 2018-2021



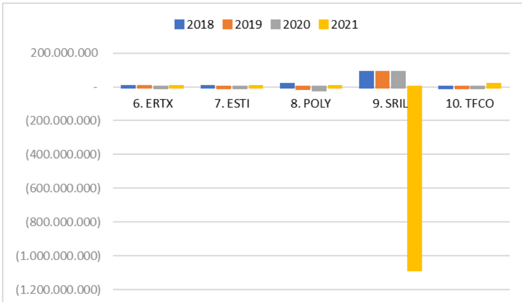
Source: ***www.idx.co.id***

Based on graph 1.1 above, the profit of the company PT Trisula Textile Industries Tbk (BELL) shows that in 2020 the company experienced a decrease or loss of Rp 16,558,668,514 compared to the previous year's profit. This condition is due to the covid-19 pandemic which affects the company's operations and financial performance. However, these conditions do not have a significant impact on the company's business continuity. Meanwhile, the company PT Asia Pacific Investama, Tbk (MYTX) in 2018-2021 showed repeated losses in its business activities. The company is at high risk of bankruptcy because it experiences a continuous deficit, therefore it is likely that the company will receive a going concern audit opinion.

PT Trisula International Tbk (TRIS) and PT Mega Perintis Tbk (ZONE) have the same condition as the company PT Trisula Textile Industries Tbk (BELL), namely experiencing a decline or loss in 2020 due to the covid-19 pandemic. However, in 2021, the company's profit is positive again and this condition does not have material uncertainties that cause significant losses to the company's operations.

During the covid-19 pandemic, many companies experienced problems in their production and difficulties in their business until they experienced financial distress. This shows that many companies have the opportunity to receive a going concern audit opinion from the auditor because the company has doubts about the survival of the company in the short and long term.

Graph 1.2 Profit (Loss) Development in Textile and Garment Sub-Sector Manufacturing Companies 2018-2021



Source: ***www.idx.co.id***

Based on graph 1.2, of the five companies above, it shows that the average company experienced a decline or loss in 2019-2020 due to the covid-19 pandemic followed by travel restrictions which resulted in a decrease in market demand for textile products, a decrease in receivables collection, a spike in inventory prices, impacting the group's operations and liquidity. However, in 2021, the company's profit was again positive and there were no material uncertainties that caused significant losses to the company's operations.

Meanwhile, in contrast to other companies, PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk (SRIL) experienced losses in 2021 due to the covid-19 pandemic and had an impact on group operations and liquidity. This shows that there is material uncertainty that can cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue its business.

From the description above, it can be concluded that there are other factors that can affect going concern audit opinion. Debt default is defined as a situation when the debtor (company) fails to pay off or pay its debts or obligations up to the interest at maturity. The debt status of a company is one of the things studied by auditors in measuring the financial condition of a company [7]. As stated in PSA No. 30, that the going concern indicator that is widely used by auditors in providing audit opinion decisions is the failure to fulfill debt obligations (default). The following table 1.1 below shows the receipt of debt default status in manufacturing companies in the textile and garment sub-sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2021, with total net cash flow from financing activities.

Table 1. 1 Acceptance of Debt Default Status in Textile and Garment Sub-Sector Manufacturing Companies in 2018-2021

No	Company Name	Period	Net Cash Flows & Financing Activities	Description
1.	PT. Trisula Textile Industries Tbk (BELL)	2018	Rp 3.204.149.932	1
		2019	Rp 62.337.868.065	1
		2020	(Rp 12.358.273.717)	0
		2021	(Rp 45.512.403.372)	0
2.	PT. Asia Pasific Investama Tbk (MYTX)	2018	Rp 299.502.000.000	1
		2019	Rp 348.803.000.000	1
		2020	Rp 35.077.000.000	1
		2021	Rp 72.884.000.000	1
3.	PT. Sunson Textile Manufacturer Tbk (SSTM)	2018	(Rp 32.017.113.584	0
		2019	(Rp 33.820.617.333	0
		2020	(Rp 34.636.667.179)	0
		2021	(Rp 32.759.470.860)	0
4.	PT. Trisula International Tbk (TRIS)	2018	Rp 41.051.816.718	1
		2019	Rp 15.113.477.064	1
		2020	(Rp 33.277.764.038)	0
		2021	(Rp 95.664.535.806)	0
5.	PT. Mega Perintis Tbk (ZONE)	2018	Rp 38.926.007.186	1
		2019	Rp 71.311.160.694	1
		2020	(Rp 43.000.656.494)	0
		2021	(Rp 77.765.603.203)	0
6.	PT. Eratex Djaya Tbk (ERTX)	2018	$ 814.393	1
		2019	$ 6.103.715	1
		2020	($ 2.108.391)	0
		2021	$ 3.870.776	1
7.	PT. Ever Shine Tbk (ESTI)	2018	$ 1.260.990	1
		2019	$ 4.927.477	1
		2020	($ 4.333.758)	0
		2021	($ 5.193.097)	0
8.	PT. Asia Pasific Fibers Tbk (POLY)	2018	$ 3.187.365	1
		2019	$ 1.313.599	1
		2020	($ 28.886.714)	0
		2021	$ 4.675.690	1
9.	PT. Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk (SRIL)	2018	$ 51.743.661	1
		2019	$ 89.142.285	1
		2020	$ 147.217.680	1
		2021	$ 338.266.868	1
10.	PT. Tifico Fiber Indonesia Tbk (TFCO)	2018	(Rp 7.519.145)	0
		2019	Rp -	1
		2020	(Rp 1.184.643)	0
		2021	(Rp 6.370.242)	0

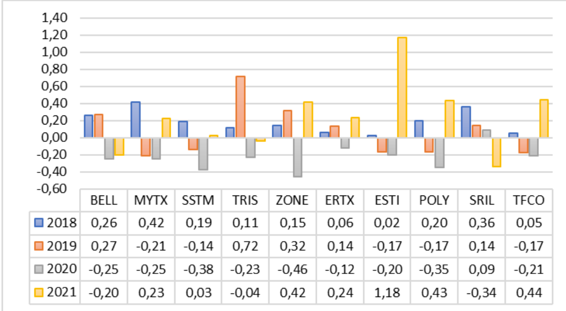
Source: www.idx.co.id

Based on table 1.1 above, it shows that if the total net cash of funding activities in the cash flow financial statements is negative, it indicates that the company is experiencing debt default (0) and if it is positive then non default (1). This will trigger the company to get a going concern audit opinion, because in funding activities it can be seen how the company's ability to pay its debt obligations (default) (Ica Yolanda, 2020). Therefore, it can be concluded that textile and garment companies that get consecutive default status will affect the company's ability to meet principal obligations and interest expenses.

Apart from financial distress and debt default, another influencing factor is company growth. Company growth is also a factor in maintaining business continuity (going concern). Endra Ulkri Arma states that "Companies that have high profit growth tend to have reasonable reports, so the potential for getting a good opinion will be greater" [8]. Company growth can be proxied by the sales growth ratio. This ratio can measure how well the company maintains its economic position, both in its industry and in overall economic activity [9].

The following graph 1.3 below illustrates the development of company growth in manufacturing companies in the textile and garment sub-sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2021, using the sales growth ratio.

Figure 1. 3 Development of Company Growth in Textile and Garment Sub-Sector Manufacturing Companies 2018-2021



Source: www.idx.co.id

Based on Figure 1.3 above, it can be seen that the development of company growth as measured using sales growth in textile and garment companies has experienced significant fluctuations and changes. PT Trisula Textile Industries Tbk (BELL) experienced a decline in 2020-2021. PT Asia Pasific Investama Tbk (MYTX) and PT Sunson Textile Manufacturer Tbk (SSTM) experienced a decline in 2019 and 2020, but experienced an increase again in 2021. In addition, PT Trisula International Tbk (TRIS) and PT Mega Perintis Tbk (ZONE) also experienced significant fluctuations and changes.

Companies that have positive sales growth have a tendency to be able to maintain their business continuity (going concern). However, if a company with a negative sales growth ratio, the company has the potential to experience a decrease in profits so that management needs to take corrective action in order to maintain its survival. This is in accordance with research conducted by Akbar and Ridwan [10], Listyaningrum and Sofie, Yanti, et al., state that company growth has a negative effect on going concern audit opinion [11] [12]. However, on the contrary, research conducted by Eka Sakti and Pertiwi states that company growth has no effect on going concern audit opinion [13] [6].

Based on the results of previous research and the non-uniformity of the results of the research above, the researchers are interested in developing further research on the factors that influence going concern audit opinion.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. *Financial Distress*

Financial distress occurs before bankruptcy. The financial distress model needs to be developed, because by knowing the company's financial distress condition early on, it is hoped that actions can be taken to anticipate conditions that lead to bankruptcy.

Dita Puspitawati et.al., (2023) defines that "Financial distress is a condition of financial decline experienced by a company for several consecutive years so that it can lead to bankruptcy"[14]. The chance of financial distress increases when a company's fixed costs are high, assets are illiquid, or revenues are highly sensitive to economic recession. This condition will force the company to incur high costs so that management is forced to borrow from other parties.

Financial distress or financial difficulties faced by a company is an indicator that the company will experience bankruptcy, because financial distress is a stage where the company experiences a decrease in sales turnover and experiences losses for a long time and continuously before bankruptcy. If a company has a bad financial condition, the auditor will tend to issue a going concern audit opinion to the company [15].

B. Debt Default

Debt default is the failure of the debtor (company) to pay the principal debt and or interest at maturity (Dudi Rizal, 2019). Failure to fulfill debt and / or interest obligations is a going concern indicator that is widely used by auditors in assessing the survival of the company. This variable is measured using a dummy variable by giving code 0 for default and giving code 1 for non-default to indicate whether the company is in default or not before issuing an audit opinion.

C. Company Growth

Company growth shows the company's ability to maintain its business continuity. Companies that experience growth indicate that the company's operational activities are running properly so that the company can maintain its economic position and survival. Meanwhile, if a company with a negative sales growth ratio, there is a high potential for a decrease in profits so that management needs to take corrective action in order to maintain its survival [16].

Fatimah (2017) states that "Companies that have high profit growth tend to have reasonable reports so that they are likely to get a good opinion (non-going concern opinion). Meanwhile, companies with negative growth indicate a greater tendency towards bankruptcy" [17]. This bankruptcy is one of the reasons for the auditor to provide a going concern audit opinion. Thus, it can be said that companies with negative growth tend to get a going concern opinion from the auditor.

D. Going Concern Audit Opinion

In the Public Accountant Professional Standards (SPAP), going concern audit opinion is an audit opinion issued by the auditor because there is great doubt about the entity's ability to maintain its survival. An auditor considers issuing a going concern opinion if he finds reasons for doubts about the sustainability of a company based on testing. This variable is measured using a dummy variable, where going concern audit opinion is coded 1 while non-going concern audit opinion is coded 0.

III. Prepare Your Paper Before Styling

Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Complete all content and organizational editing before formatting. Please note sections A-D below for more information on proofreading, spelling and grammar.

Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads-the template will do that for you.

A. Research Approach

This research approach is quantitative associative research. Quantitative associative research is research that aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables (Rusiadi et al, 2016). The relationship used in this study is a causal relationship. Casual relationship is a causal relationship, which consists of independent variables (variables that affect) and dependent (variables that are affected). This study aims to determine the effect of variables, namely variable (X) the effect of financial distress, debt default, and company growth on variable (Y) going concern audit opinion.

B. Population and Sample

Population is a generalization area consisting of groups, events or everything that has characteristics. Sugiyono (2017) states "Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics set by researchers to study and then draw conclusions"[18]. The population used in this study are all textile and garment sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2018-2021, totaling 21 companies.

The sample is part or sum of the characteristics possessed by the population [19]. The sampling technique in this study was carried out using purposive sampling method. Puposive sampling is sampling using certain considerations in accordance with the desired criteria to determine the number of samples to be studied [18].

C. Types, Techniques and Sources Of Data Collection

The type of data in this study is quantitative data. Quantitative data is a research method based on concrete data, research data in the form of numbers that will be measured using statistics as a calculation test tool, related to the problem under study to produce a conclusion [20].

The data source used in this study is secondary data. Secondary data is data that is not directly provided to data collectors [20]. The secondary data in this study are financial statements and independent auditor reports of textile and garment sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) 2018-2021. The data used was obtained from the IDX website www.idx.co.id and www.idnfinancials.com.

The documentation technique is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, written figures and images in the form of reports and information that can support research [18]. Sugiyono (2017) explains "Literature studies are related to theoretical studies and other references related to values, culture and norms that develop in the social situation under study" [18]. The data collection technique in this research is by using documentation and literature study.

D. Data Analysus Technique

The method of analysis used in this research is quantitative analysis method using statistical calculations to analyze hypotheses and several other analytical tools. This quantitative data analysis begins by collecting data that represents the sample in this study, then the data is processed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) so that processed data will be produced in the form of tables, graphs, and conclusions that serve to make decisions on the results of the analysis. The data analysis techniques used in this study are descriptive statistics and logistic regression.

IV. Result and Discussion

A. Result

1) Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics are used to provide a description of the data seen from the minimum, maximum, mean (average), and standard deviation. This analysis is intended to provide information about data that will be used to draw conclusions. Data processing for this descriptive analysis uses IBM SPSS Statistic 24. The description of each study is obtained as follows:

Table 4.1 Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Variabel	N	*Minimum*	*Maximum*	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*
Opini Audit *Going Concern*	52	0	1	.35	.480
Financial Distress	52	-10.20	5.86	-.3007	3.78182
Debt Default	52	0	1	.56	.502
Pertumbuhan Perusahaan	52	-.98	.72	-.0100	.32872
Valid N (listwise)	52				

Source : SPSS 24 Output Data Processing

Results of descriptive statistical analysis of audit opinions *going concern* shows the average value of the audit opinion *going concern* of 0.35 with a minimum value of 0 and a maximum value of 1. This shows that the companies in the sample tend to receive slightly more going concern audit opinions. From 52 observation data, 18 received an audit opinion *going concern* (category 1) with a percentage of 35%, while companies that do not receive audit opinions *going concern* (category 0) as many as 34 with a percentage of 65%.

Results of descriptive statistical analysis *financial distress* which was measured using Altman *Z-Score* where the results of the descriptive statistical analysis show an average value of -0.3007 with a minimum value of -10.20 and a maximum value of 5.86. Judging from the average value of the financial condition of the companies sampled in the research, they are in a state of bankruptcy. This is proven by the results of calculations using the Altman bankruptcy prediction model, where according to his theory the company is predicted to experience bankruptcy if *Z-Score* below 1.2. Even though most companies experience bankruptcy, not all companies in this condition receive an audit opinion *going concern*. Because the standard deviation value is greater than the average value, the data is distributed unevenly, meaning that the difference between one data and another is high.

Results of descriptive statistical analysis *debt default* shows an average of 0.56 with a minimum of 0 and a maximum value of 1. From 52 observation data, 29 experienced *debt default* (category 0) with a percentage of 44%, while companies that do not experience this *debt default* (category 1) as many as 23 with a percentage of 56%. This shows that the companies used as samples mostly use companies that have experienced this *debt default*.

Based on the results of descriptive statistical analysis for company growth variables which were measured using *sales growth*, obtained the lowest score of -0.98 owned by PT. Panasia Indo Resources Tbk (HDTX) in 2019, and the highest value was 0.72 owned by PT. Trisula International Tbk (TRIS) in 2019. Meanwhile the average value of the company growth variable is -0.0100 and the standard deviation value is 0.32872.

2) Logistic Regression Analysis

This research uses logistic regression analysis. Logistic regression analysis is an analysis that tests how far the influence of independent variables is financial distress, debt default, and company growth on the dependent variable, namely audit opinion going concern by using variabels in the equation.

The regression model developed in this research is as follows:

$$\text{Ln}\frac{\text{OGC}}{\text{1- OGC}} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$$

Results of logistic regression testing carried out using variabels in the equation presented in table 4.2 as follows:

Table 4. 2 Logistic Regression Test Results
Variabel in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1[a]	Financial Distress	-.189	.093	4.148	1	.042	.828
	Debt Default	.195	.715	.074	1	.785	1.216
	Pertumbuhan Perusahaan	-2.734	1.249	4.790	1	.029	.065
	Constant	-.958	.532	3.242	1	.072	.384

Source : SPSS 24 Output Data Processing

$$\text{Ln}\frac{\text{OGC}}{\text{1- OGC}} = -0{,}958 + -0{,}189(FD) + 0{,}195(DEF) + -2{,}734(Growth + e$$

The explanation of the logistic regression equation is as follows:

a) The constant value is -0.958 which means that if the variable financial distress, debt default, and the company growth variable which is proxied by sales growth is constant or zero then the company will not get an audit opinion going concern.

b) Regression coefficient value of the variable financial distress is -0.189 indicating that every increase of 1 financial distress will reduce 0.189 the probability of receiving an audit opinion going concern.

c) Regression coefficient value of the variable debt default is 0.195 stating that every increase of 1 debt default will add 0.195 to the probability of receiving an audit opinion going concern.

d) The regression coefficient value of the company growth variable is -2.734, indicating that every 1 increase in company growth will reduce the probability of receiving an audit opinion by 2.734. going concern.

e) Epsilon (error term) or It is which means there are other factors that can influence the audit opinion going concern apart from factors financial distress, debt default, and company growth.

3) Hypothesis Test

a) Partial Statictical Test (T Test)

Partial test (forest) is used to determine the magnitude of the influence of each independent variable individually on the dependent variable. Testing this hypothesis uses a confidence level of 95% or with a significant alpha level of 0.05 (5%).

Based on table 4.3, you can see the level of each independent variable on the dependent variable as follows:

Table 4. 3 Wald Test Results
Variabel in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1[a]	Financial Distress	-.189	.093	4.148	1	.042	.828
	Debt Default	.195	.715	.074	1	.785	1.216
	Pertumbuhan Perusahaan	-2.734	1.249	4.790	1	.029	.065
	Constant	-.958	.532	3.242	1	.072	.384

Source : SPSS 24 Output Data Processing

Effect *Financial Distress* Regarding Audit Opinion *Going Concern*

Hypothesis testing results with variable logistic regression *financial distress* shows a coefficient value of -0.189 with a significance level of 0.042, which is smaller than alpha of 0.05 (5%). It means *financial distress* partially negative and significant effect on audit opinion *going concern*, so that in research it is rejected and accepted.

There is influence from *financial distress* to the audit opinion *going concern* with a negative coefficient indicating that as a company's financial difficulties increase, the likelihood of the company receiving an audit opinion will decrease *going concern*, so that *financial distress* a company has a negative and significant effect on the acceptance of an audit opinion *going concern*.

Effect *Debt Default* Regarding Audit Opinion *Going Concern*

Hypothesis testing results with variable logistic regression *debt default* shows a coefficient value of 0.195 with a significance level of 0.785, which is greater than alpha of 0.05 (5%). It means *debt default* has no partial effect on audit opinion *going concern*, so that in this study it was accepted and rejected.

This indicates the possibility that the auditor does not only consider status *debt default* to the company in providing an audit opinion *going concern*, but also consider the company's ability to settle obligations in the following period.

The Effect of Company Growth on Audit Opinion *Going Concern*

The results of hypothesis testing using logistic regression of the company growth variable show a coefficient value of -2.734 with a significance level of 0.029, which is smaller than alpha of 0.05 (5%). This means that company growth has a partially negative and significant effect on audit opinion *going concern*, so that in this study it was rejected and accepted.

There is an influence of company growth on audit opinion *going concern* with a negative coefficient, this indicates that the smaller the growth rate of a company, the more likely the auditor is to provide an audit opinion *going concern*. On the other hand, if the company's growth rate is greater, it means the company is less likely to get an audit opinion *going concern*.

4) Simultaneous Test (F Test)

This test is used to find out what the condition is financial distress, debt default, and company growth simultaneously influence the audit opinion going concern. With the criteria, if the significance number is generated from Omnibus Test Of Model less than 0.05 then all independent variables have an effect on the dependent variable.

Test gain Omnibus Test Of Model Coefficients can be seen in table 4.4 below:

Table 4.4 Omnibus Test of Model Coefficients Test Result

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	13.422	3	.004
	Block	13.422	3	.004
	Model	13.422	3	.004

Based on test results *Chi-Square test for all* in table 4.7 shows that the value *Chi-Square* amounting to 13.422 with a significance level of 0.004. These results show that the probability value of 0.004 is smaller than 0.05, so H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means *financial distress, debt default,* and company growth simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on audit opinion *going concern*.

5) Cofficiet of Determination

Coefficient of determination ( ) is calculated based on the calculation of the squared partial correlation coefficient. The coefficient of determination value is between 0 and 1. A small value means that the ability of the independent variables to explain variations in the dependent variable is very limited. A value close to 1 (one) means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict variations in the dependent variable [21]. The partial correlation coefficient value can be seen in table 4.5 below:

Table 4.5 Coefficient of Determination Test Result

Step	-2 Log *likelihood*	*Cox & Snell R Square*	*Nagelkerke R Square*
1	53.661[a]	.227	.314

Source: SPSS 24 Output Data Processing

Table 4.8 shows the independent ability to explain the dependent variable value *Cox & Snell R Square*. Mark *Nagelkerke R Square* of 0.314 and *Cox & Snell R Square* amounting to 0.227 which indicates that the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable is 0.314 or 31% and the other 69% is influenced by other independent variables which were not tested in this research.

B. Discussion

Influence *Financial Distress* Regarding Audit Opinion *Going Concern*

From the results of variable testing financial distress to the audit opinion going concern shows a regression coefficient value of -0.189 with a significance level of 0.042. This shows that the variable financial distress partially has a negative and significant effect on audit opinion going concern. Where the significance value obtained is 0.042 indicating that there is a significant influence because the value of 0.042 is smaller than α, namely 0.05 and the regression coefficient value of -0.189 indicates that financial distress have a negative influence. If the company is in good condition or is not experiencing financial difficulties, the company is less likely to get an audit opinion going concern. On the other hand, companies that experience bankruptcy will experience financial difficulties and will most likely find it difficult to maintain viability in the future and have the opportunity to receive an audit opinion. going concern.

There is influence from financial distress to the audit opinion going concern with a negative coefficient indicates that the number of financial difficulties is increasing (financial distress) a company is measured using the Altman Z-Score model, the possibility of the company receiving an audit opinion will decrease going concern because companies that have a healthy financial condition are considered to have the ability to maintain the company's operational capabilities. On the contrary, the number of financial difficulties decreases (financial distress) for a company due to a decrease in profits or losses over a long period of time, the possibility of the company receiving an audit opinion will also increase going concern. Because of that, financial distress a company has a negative and significant effect on the acceptance of an audit opinion going concern.

Influence *Debt Default* Regarding Audit Opinion *Going Concern*

From the results of variable testing debt default to the audit opinion going concern shows a regression coefficient value of 0.195 with a significance level of 0.785. This shows that the variable debt default partially has no effect on audit opinion going concern. A significant value greater than the probability value of 0.05 (5%) or 0.785 > 0.05 indicates that the variable debt default partially has no effect on audit opinion going concern. This indicates that the auditor may not only consider status debt default to the company in providing an audit opinion going concern, but also consider the company's ability to settle obligations in the following period. Irene (2019) states that in manufacturing companies the level of debt is not sufficient to be one of the causes of the auditor issuing a going concern audit opinion. This can happen because when the company has a DER value (Debt Asset Account) which is higher, the auditor will not immediately issue a going concern audit opinion because the auditor will first see the effectiveness of management's plan to overcome the problem.

The Influence of Company Growth on Audit Opinion *Going Concern*

From the results of testing the company growth variables to the audit opinion going concern shows a regression coefficient value of -2.734 with a significance level of 0.029. This shows that the company growth variable partially has a negative and significant effect on audit opinion going concern. Where the significance value obtained is 0.029 indicating that there is a significant influence because the value of 0.029 is smaller than α, namely 0.05 and the regression coefficient value of -2.734 indicates that the company's growth have a negative influence.

There is an influence of company growth on audit opinion going concern with a negative coefficient, this indicates that the more the company's growth rate increases, the less likely it is that the auditor will provide an audit opinion going concern. On the other hand, as the company's growth rate decreases, the possibility of a company receiving an audit opinion will also increase going concern because it can be said that the company will find it difficult to survive in the following years.

Influence *Financial distress, Debt Default,* And Growth Companies Against Audit Opinions *Going Concern*

Based on the results of Chi-Square omnibus which tests the level of influence of independent variables simultaneously on the dependent variable, Chi-Square shows a significance level of 0.004, where the value is 0.004 < 0.05, it can be concluded that financial distress, debt default, and company growth simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on audit opinion going concern. Judging from the Nagelkerke R Square in this study, it shows a value of 0.314, which means that all the variables tested have an influence of 31.4% in explaining the dependent variable, namely audit opinion. going concern and the remaining 68.6% was influenced by other variables not tested in this study.

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