JEA17 E-ISSN 2527-3264
JURNAL EKONOMI AKUNTANSI, Hal 1-14 Volume 9. Nomer 2. Oktober 2024

THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS, CLIENT FIRM SIZE, AND AUDIT TENURE ON AUDITOR SWITCHING IN HEALTHCARE COMPANIES LISTED ON THE IDX PERIOD 2019-2023

Melinda Sharon Situmeang, Jhon Rinendy, Rolyana Ferinia
Universitas Advent Indonesia
2132037@unai.edu, jhonrinendy@unai.edu,
rolyana.pintauli@unai.edu

ABSTRACT

In the corporate sector, it is normal practice to transfer auditors in order to achieve financial statement transparency. The goal of this research is to examine how auditor switching in healthcare businesses listed on the IDX during the 2019–2023 timeframe is impacted by financial distress, client firm size, and audit tenure. 50 samples were gathered from 10 businesses that satisfied the research criteria using purposive sampling and secondary data. The findings of the binary logistic regression analysis indicate that, in part, there is no connection exists among auditor switching and financial distress, client firm size, audit tenure. However, when taken into consideration all at once, auditor switching is influenced by financial distress, client firm size, and audit tenure.

Keywords: Auditor Switching, Financial Distress, Firm Size, Audit Tenure

INTRODUCTION

Reliable financial reports are an important tool for stakeholders that must be considered by every company going public. Therefore, the financial statements must be audited by a public accountant in accordance with POJK regulations in 2017 explaining that public accounting services are useful as a support for improving the caliber of financial data. Of course, this can reduce the occurrence of fraud and misstatement of the company's financial report, especially in the Covid-19 pandemic had a enormous impact on the global economy, including in Indonesia. As reported in (Binekasri, 2024), there are two state-owned businesses, namely PT Indofarma and PT Kimia Farma, which are indicated to be involved in the alleged fraud found by BPK. The audit results of the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) in February 2024 revealed that PT Indofarma and its subsidiary, PT Indofarma Global Medika, were involved in activities indicating fraud, including fictitious transactions, online loans, and manipulation of financial statements. These losses impacted Indofarma's liquidity, causing the company to fail to pay debts to business partners and difficulties in paying employees' salaries and holiday allowances. In addition, the Ministry of SOEs found financial engineering at PT Kimia Farma Apotek, a subsidiary of Kimia Farma, which also faced efficiency issues related to plant ownership that did not meet business needs. Kimia Farma recorded

E-ISSN 2527-3264
Volume 9. Nomer 2. Oktober 2024

the highest loss in the pharmaceutical sector in 2023, with a total loss of Rp 1.48 trillion, a drastic increase from the loss of Rp 190.47 billion in 2022. Both were audited by KAP Hendrawinata Hanny Erwin and Sumargo in 2020-2023 where previously they were audited by KAP Husni, Mucharam & Rasidi (INAF) and Amir Abadi Jusuf, Aryanto, Mawar & Partners (KAEF) in 2019. The audit results indicate the potential need for auditor switching as an effort to increase transparency and investor confidence. From these cases, it shows that auditor switching does not only occur because of existing regulations but also because businesses aim to raise the caliber of financial statement audit reports in order to adhere to relevant criteria.

Auditor switching refers to a shift in the public accounting firm (KAP) in charge of auditing a corporation. Periodic auditor changes aim to preserve the integrity of the profession of public accounting and ensure auditor objectivity in evaluating financial statements (Soraya & Haridhi, 2017). However, the decision to change auditors often causes disapproval from some parties, due to concerns about the caliber of the audit that the new auditor produced. These concerns are generally related to the new auditor's lack of familiarity with the client and the characteristics of the industry being audited (Maryanti et al., 2020).

Auditor switching can occur through two mechanisms, namely mandatory or voluntary. Auditor switching mandatory occurs due to regulations that require periodic changes in KAP (Deliana et al., 2021). On the other hand, this study focuses on voluntary auditor switching, which is carried out at the company's own discretion. The main trigger for voluntary auditor switching is generally due to financial distress or financial difficulties that encourage companies to improve their financial performance through auditor changes.

Financial distress is a circumstance in which a corporation has trouble completing its financial commitments (Martini & Syabaniar, 2021). Businesses with financial difficulties typically seek for auditors with greater flexibility, so they often decide to replace existing auditors (Anggraeni, 2020). Prior studies have demonstrated that financial hardship significantly impacts the choice to switch auditors, because companies in this condition tend to look for a friendlier auditor, expected to provide audit reports that are more in line with management interests (Manto & Manda, 2018). In contrast to the results of research Akbar and Wijayanti (2020) claims that the auditor's change is not affected.

Apart from financial distress, the application of auditor switching can also be triggered by client firm size. Public accounting firms (KAP) are more frequently switched by larger businesses than by smaller ones (Halim, 2021). Some of the factors that support this include greater pressure from investors and regulators on large companies to maintain audit quality, stronger audit fee negotiations, and higher business complexity in large companies that require special expertise from KAP (Hindirwan & Kristanto, 2024). However, Nuraulia and Indrati (2023) argue that companies with large sizes usually change auditors less frequently because they have a larger volume of work than small companies. This is done to maintain quality standards and enhance the brand's standing.

Audit tenure, or the duration of the connection between the auditor and the customer is an important factor to consider. In order for audit results to be reliable, auditors need to maintain a professional distance from clients. Too close a relationship can blur the boundaries between auditors and clients, thus threatening the independence required in the audit process (Kirana & Indriansyah, 2022). In some cases, companies often choose to change auditors in order to maintain audit independence and quality. Research by Maemunah and Nofryanti (2019) shows that audit tenure affects auditor switching, because too long a period of relationship between KAP and the company can interfere with auditor independence.

As previously explained, the issue formulation in this study is to identify whether financial difficulties, client firm size, and length of cooperation with the auditor affect the client's choice to switch auditors, with a focus on healthcare industries with listings on the IDX during the term 2019 to 2023. To gain an improved comprehension of the factors influencing auditor switching in the Indonesian capital market, the goal of this inquiry is to obtain factual data which can explain the influence of these three variables on choices to switch.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Auditor Switching

Auditor switching is the procedure a business uses to switch Public Accounting Firms (KAP) or auditors (Arens et al., 2013). New guidelines have been issued by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) to improve oversight of public accountants. Based on the OJK Regulation No. 13 /POJK.03/2017, while financial institutions must restrict the employment of certified public accountants for audit work to no more than three consecutive fiscal years, public accounting firms

E-ISSN 2527-3264
Volume 9. Nomer 2. Oktober 2024

are exempt from this restriction. After a public accountant has provided audit services for three consecutive years, he or she is required to take a two-year break before being able to return to providing audit services. Therefore, if a client company changes its public accountant in a period of less than 3 years in accordance with the stipulated provisions, it is going to receive a score of 1. On the other hand, the client firm will receive a score of 0 if it does not replace its public accountant.

Financial Distress

Financial distress refers to a phase in which a company's financial condition significantly declines, potentially leading to insolvency or dissolution (Platt & Platt, 2002). Financial distress is defined as a crisis in a company's financial stability that can occur at any time and in any organisation if not addressed immediately, as said by Goh (2023). Potential bankruptcy indicates an imbalance between the company's liabilities and assets, where liabilities exceed assets. To measure financial distress, it can use common indicators, namely financial ratios such as the debt toasset ratio. The likelihood that the business may face financial difficulties increases with the DAR ratio (Hanafi & Halim, 2015).

Company Size

Client Firm size can be defined as a quantity that it displays the scope of the business's activities, which is typically determined by the total assets possessed (Permatasari & Ruswandi, 2019). According to Erry Setiawan (2022), the actual size of a client firm represents the magnitude of the business, which might be judged through its entire assets, overall revenues, and the average value of its assets. In the context of research, the size of a client firm is generally seen as a gauge of its financial health and strength. According to Nasser 2006 in research (Yusriwarti, 2019), the logarithm of the natural number of the business's total assets was used to determine the client firm size variable in this investigation. A larger corporation is indicated by a bigger total assets owned, and vice versa.

Audit Tenure

Audit tenure represents the length that collaboration lasts amongst the firm of public accounting (KAP) and the client in carrying out the agreed-upon audit services, or it can be interpreted as the period regarding the client-auditor interaction during the course of several years of auditing (Effendi & Dani, 2021). Longaudit tenure can be considered by auditors as a stable source of income, but long duration also has the potential to create emotional relationships between auditors and clients, which can reduce auditor independence and have an impact on audit quality (Dianti, 2020). Thus, the audit tenure depends on by the quantity of years the auditor has spent with the client.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The Impact of Financial Distress towards Auditor Switching

Difficult financial conditions frequently prompt corporations to change auditors. The goal of increasing the reliability of financial accounts is one of many reasons for hiring a more skilled auditor, reducing audit expenses, and eliminating potential conflicts of interest. Previous research has looked into the relationship between the two, but the results differ. This result is consistent with studies carried out by Manto and Manda (2018), which claims that audit switching in real estate and property sub-sector service organizations is significantly impacted by financial difficulty, with a negative coefficient direction. In contrast to research Mirasanti (2022) which claims that audit switching is significantly impacted by financial difficulties. Given the assumption of financial distress provides a positive impact on auditor switching, to have a deeper grasp of the relationship between the two, further study is required.

H1: Financial Distress shows a positive impact on Auditor Switching

The Impact of Client Firm Size towards Auditor Switching

According to the theory on the significance of client firm size on auditor switching, big businesses are less likely than small businesses to transfer public accounting firms (KAP). This is due to several factors, such as higher operating complexity in large companies that require KAP with special expertise, the reputation of large companies that are more vulnerable to auditor switching, and more significant auditor switching costs. This research is in line with Nuraulia and Indrati (2023) That claims that auditor switching is unaffected by a company's size. In contrast to research Hindirwan and Kristanto (2024) which shows that in non-cyclical consumer companies, company size contributes positively to auditor replacement decisions. Large companies are more inclined to do so in order to make sure that audits match the quality criteria that stakeholders expect. Additional study is needed to gain more knowledge of the correlation amongst auditor switching and company size, with the hypothesis that auditor switching is positively impacted by business size.

H2: Client Firm Size shows a positive impact on Auditor Switching

The Impact of Audit Tenure towards Auditor Switching

Pursuant to the theory on the affect of audit tenure on auditor switching, a company's likelihood of changing its KAP decreases with the length of time the public accounting firm (KAP) audits it. This can be attributed to a number of things, including the auditor's thorough grasp of the organization, an attempts to minimize the expense of switching auditors, and more effective audit procedure. This is consistent with study done by Yanti and Tanto (2022) which asserts that audit tenure and auditor switching have no discernible relationship. However, according to research Maemunah dan Nofryanti (2019), it demonstrates that audit tenure positively influences auditor switching in businesses in the banking subsector. Consequently, additional investigation is required to offer a more thorough comprehension of the connection amid audit tenure and auditor switching, using the notion that audit tenure positively influences auditor switching.

H3: Audit Tenure shows a positive impact on Auditor Switching

The Impact of Financial Distress, Client Firm Size, and Audit Tenure towards Auditor Switching

The proposed hypothesis examines how financial distress, client firm size, and audit tenure together sway the company's decision to switch auditors. Pressure to enhance financial accounts causes companies in financial trouble to switch auditors more frequently. In contrast, large companies with high reputation tend to maintain long-term relationships with auditors. Longaudit tenure is also associated with lower auditor switching rates because long-standing relationships tend to be more stable and efficient. Nevertheless, more investigation is required to comprehend how these three factors interact in healthcare sector organizations, using the following premise,

H4: Financial Distress, Client Firm Size, Audit Tenure simultaneously have a valuable influence on Auditor Switching

The research framework for the aforementioned hypothesis is:

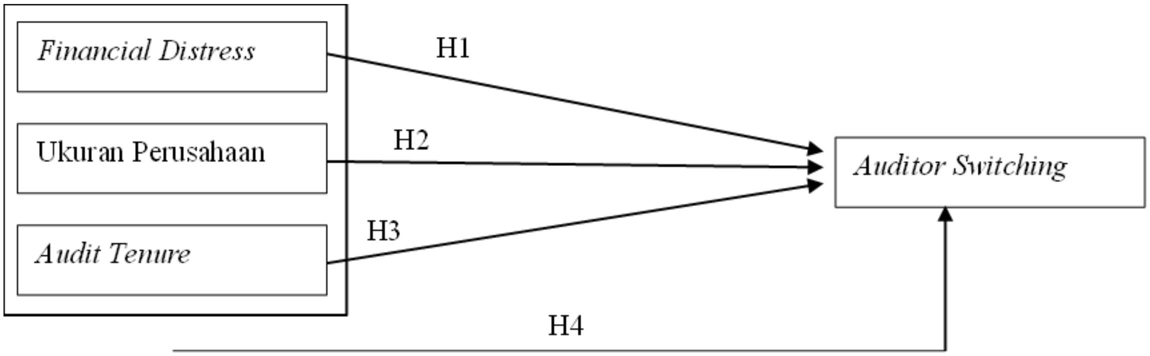

Figure 1. Impact of Financial Distress, Client Firm Size, Audit Tenure on Auditor Switching

RESEARCH METHODS

Healthcare companies that are registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) are the focus of this study using a quantitative methodology that utilizes secondary databases during the 2019-2023 period. The official IDX website was used for data collection (www.idx.co.id) with the individual company websites. From a population of 34 companies, only 10 companies met the sample criterion utilizing the purposive sampling approach to get a total of 50 sample data points. Several criteria were applied to choose the research's sample:

1. Healthcare companies published on the IDX from 2019 and 2023.
2. The financial statements presented use rupiah currency.
3. Businesses that release financial statements from 2019 to 2023.
4. The financial statements present clear and complete data on the auditing KAP, total assets, total debt, and the name of the signing auditor.
5. Companies that have made auditor changes in a period of less or more than 3 years.

With the use of SPSS version 25 software, the acquired data was examined using a binary logistic regression approach to look at how these traits affected auditor switching.

Variable Operations

The operational variables in the presented research try to explain how each variable is measured and defined. Additional information is displayed in Table 1. below:

Table 1. Variable Operations

Study Variables	Measurement Indicator
Auditor Switching	Company changes auditor = 1 The company does not change auditors = 0 (POJK Nomor 13 POJK.03/2017)
Financial Distress	$\text{DAR} = \frac{\textit{Total debt}}{\text{Total Asset}}$ (Hanafi & Halim, 2015)
Company Size	SIZE = Ln (TA) (Yusriwarti, 2019)
Audit Tenure	The duration of the client-auditor professional connection serves as the basis for measuring the audit tenure variable (Effendi & Dani, 2021).

RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Analysis

Through descriptive analysis, this study provides a complete picture of the distribution of research variable data, which is indicated by the mean value, standard deviation, and the range of values between the highest and lowest.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

Variable Indicators	N.	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Auditor Switching	50	0	1	.56	.501
Financial Distress	50	.04	2.06	.4470	.31740
Company Size	50	26.51	30.64	28.5888	1.02213
Audit Tenure	50	1	4	1.70	.886
Valid N (listwise)	50				

Source : Researchers' data processing

According to Table 2. The auditor switching variable's minimum value is 0 and its maximum value is 1, according to descriptive statistical analysis, with 56% of the 50 sample companies (28 companies) changing auditors, indicating a fairly significant level of auditor switching. The minimum and maximum values for the client firm size variable are 26.51 and

E-ISSN 2527-3264
Volume 9. Nomer 2. Oktober 2024

30.64, respectively, with an average of 28.5888 and the standard deviation of 1.02213, indicating a relatively moderate variation in company size. Conversely, the audit tenure variable has an average of 1.70, a standard deviation of 0.886, with a lowest score of 1 and a highest score of 4, indicating that many firms have recently changed their auditors. These results emphasize how crucial it is to comprehend how firm size, financial standing, and the duration of the relationship with the auditor relate to decisions about auditor change.

Proving the Regression Model's Appropriateness

Testing the classification matrix, the resulting coefficient of resolve, the overall model, and the viability of regression are all steps in the logistic regression process. In this work, the appropriateness of the regression model was assessed using the Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness of Fit Test.

Table 3. Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	1.536	8	.992

Source: Researchers' data processing

As indicated in Table 3, the significance value is 0.992, and the Chi-Square value stands at 1.536, both of which are above 0.05. This demonstrates how well the suggested regression model reflects any connection amid the variables under study because it matches the data. Thus, there is no indication of any significant problems with the fit of the model, so the results of the analysis can be considered valid and reliable.

Nagelkerke R Square Test

At this stage, the test carried out in this coefficient of determination is an effort to determine how much influence is exerted by the independent variables in the form of financial distress, client firm size, and audit tenure, on the dependent variable, namely auditor switching.

Table 4. Model Summary

Step	-2 Log Likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	6.525[a]	.711	.953

Source : Researchers' data processing

In Table 4. The study's independent variables may account for 95.3% of the dependent variable, relying on the Nagelkerke R Square number of 0.953. Meanwhile, the remaining 4.7% is affected by factors that are not covered in the analysis, showing where there are still more aspects that need to be explored to better explain auditor switching.

F Test

Finding the regression model's overall significance is the aim of this test. Table 5 displays the F test results.

Table 5. Omnibus Model Coefficient Tests

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	62.068	3	.000
	Block	62.068	3	.000
	Model	62.068	3	.000

Source : Researchers' data processing

Considering Table 5. With an overall significance value of 0.000, which is less than α = 0.05, the outcomes of the analysis concurrently point out the factors of financial distress, client firm size, and audit tenure have a substantial impact on auditor switching. These results emphasize the importance of considering various factors that may affect a business's choice to switch auditors, especially in the context of long-term relationships and financial stability.

Regression Coefficient Test

Testing the regression coefficients is the final phase in logistic regression analysis. At this point, we may examine the variables' significant portion in the equation section, and the established outcomes are contrasted with the 0.05 (5%) level of neglect. If the result obtained is smaller than 0.05 then the value will be accepted.

Table 6. Variables of the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1[a]	Financial Distress	-3.636	5.859	.385	1	.535	.026
	Company Size	-.141	1.287	.012	1	.913	.869
	Audit Tenure	-23.545	5462.015	.000	1	.997	.000
	Constant	49.917	10924.093	.000	1	.996	4770E+21

Source : Researchers' data processing

Discussion

The Impact of Financial Distress on Auditor Switching

Table 6 displays a coefficient of regression of -3.636 with a value of significance of 0.535 for the financial distress variable. The assumption that financial distress shows positive results on auditor switching (H1) is not accepted because the result of the meaningful number is higher than 0.05. This means that economic pressure does not have meaningful consequences on auditor turnover in the health sector business entity, which is the focus of this research study. These companies are generally more stable because the need for health services is necessary and persists even during challenging economic times. This can make them more tolerant of financial pressures and less likely to change auditors reactively. This conclusion is congruent with the findings of Akbar and Wijayanti's research (2020). They also discovered that financial strain had no discernible impact on auditor switching. Businesses are reluctant to switch Public Accounting Firms (KAP) even when they are in poor condition, in part because of the independence of the Public Accounting Firms (KAP).

The Impact of Client Firm Size on Auditor Switching

The Table 6 shows that the regression coefficient of the variable client company size has a value of -0.141, and the significance value is 0.913. H2 is disregarded since this significance value is likewise higher than 0.05. Therefore, auditor switching is not much impacted by the size of the organization, especially in healthcare sector companies as the object of research finding this sector company has operational dynamics and more standardized regulations, so that company size is not a major determining factor in the decision to change auditors. This supports the findings of Nuraulia and Indrati's research (2023). This indicates that large companies, with higher complexity, tend to choose independent and qualified auditors to manage risk, especially if the existing auditors already meet company expectations.

The Impact of Audit Tenure on Auditor Switching

According to Table 6, the regression coefficient focusing on the audit tenure factor shows a result of -23.545 with the significance score is 0.997, where it is more than 0.05. This leads to the following result, the rejection of hypothesis H3 indicates that audit tenure has zero impact on auditor switching. Regardless of the duration of the engagement, organizations in the healthcare sector, which is the subject of the research, typically employ auditors with extensive knowledge of the healthcare sector. This outcome aligns with the research of Yanti and Tanto's research (2022),

E-ISSN 2527-3264
Volume 9. Nomer 2. Oktober 2024

which clarifies that the company's decision to switch auditors is unaffected by the long or short audit term it has with KAP. Although the relationship between auditors and clients is strong, companies are not always encouraged to change auditors just because of the length of the relationship.

CONCLUSIONS

Partially, financial strain has no discernible impact on auditor changes, based on the analysis and explanation of the assumption test data. This indicates that companies facing financial distress do not always feel the need to change their auditors, perhaps for various reasons, such as maintaining a well-established relationship with the current auditor. Another thing, the size of the client company also does not have a measurable effect towards auditor switching, which indicates that both large and small companies have the same tendency to retain or change their auditors, regardless of the scale of operations. Furthermore, audit tenure shows no measurable effect towards auditor switching. Although the relationship between auditor and client may be good, it does not have a measurable influence on the firm's determination to continue or change auditors. On the other hand, simultaneously, the three variables which are financial distress, audit tenure, and client company size have a measurable effect towards auditor switching. This implies that although audit tenure, financial distress, and client company size do not considerably affect the decision of the companies to switch auditors, the three factors together might impact the firm’s decision to switch auditors. According to the study's findings, a company's decision to switch auditors is not necessarily influenced by factors like size, length of relationship, or financial standing. This suggests it is important for companies to consider the decision to change auditors and understand how a combination of these factors may affect perceptions of audit quality.

ADVICE

For future studies should investigate additional independent variables such audit fees, corporate social responsibility, and management changes. Further research by extending the research period and increasing the number and variety of samples may provide more comprehensive and in-depth results. This will help in understanding other factors that may play a role in auditor switching decisions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Akbar, S., & Wijayanti, A. (2020). Pengaruh Audit Fee Dan Financial Distress Terhadap Auditor Switching Dengan Manajemen Laba Akrual Sebagai Variabel Intervening. Jurnal Akuntansi Manajerial, 21(1), 1–9.

Anggraeni, M. (2020). Auditor switching: Analisis berdasar pergantian manajemen, financial distress, rentabilitas, dan ukuran kantor akuntan publik. Jurnal Akuntansi Keuangan Dan Manajemen, 1(3), 181–194. https://doi.org/10.35912/jakman.v1i3.26

Arens, A. A., Elder, R. J., & Beasley, M. S. (2013). Audit dan Jasa Assurance : Pendekatan Terpadu (Adaptasi Indonesia). Erlangga.

Binekasri, R. (2024). BEI Buka Suara Soal Fraud Di INAF dan KAEF, Ini Katanya. CNBC Indonesia. https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/market/20240607095549-17-544662/bei-buka-suara-soal-fraud-di-inaf-dan-kaef-ini-katanya

Deliana, D., Rahman, A., & Monica, L. (2021). Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Auditor Switching. Reviu Akuntansi Dan Bisnis Indonesia, 5(1), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.18196/rabin.v5i1.11136

Dianti, R. (2020). Pengaruh Financial Distress, Pergantian Manajemen, Ukuran KAP, Audit Fee dan Audit Tenure terhadap Auditor Switching (Vol. 8, Issue 75). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnc.2020.125798%0Ahttps://doi.org/10.1016/j.smr.2020.02.002%0Ahttp://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/810049%0Ahttp://doi.wiley.com/10.1002/anie.197505391%0Ahttp://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780857090409500205%0Ahttp:

Effendi, E., & Dani, R. U. (2021). Pengaruh Audit Tenur, Reputasi Auditor, Ukuran Perusahaan, Komite Audit. Penerbit Adab.

Erry Setiawan. (2022). Profitabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan dan Pertumbuhan Asset Serta Pengaruhnya Terhadap Leverage pada Perusahaan (Teori Hingga Empirik). In Perkumpulan Rumah Cemerlang Indonesia.

Goh, T. S. (2023). Monograf : Financial Distress. In Indomedia Pustaka (Vol. 7, Issue 2).

Halim, K. I. (2021). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Pergantian Manajemen, Dan Reputasi Auditor Terhadap Auditor Switching. Jurnal Revenue : Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi, 2(1), 75–82. https://doi.org/10.46306/rev.v2i1.46

Hanafi, M. M., & Halim, A. (2015). Analisis Laporan Keuangan (5th ed.). Yogyakarta : UPP STIM YKPN.

Hindirwan, Y., & Kristanto, S. B. (2024). Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility, Ukuran Perusahaan, Dan Financial Distress terhadap Auditor Switching. SINTAMA: Jurnal Sistem Informasi, Akuntansi Dan Manajemen, 1(69), 5–24.

Kirana, G. C., & Indriansyah, M. R. (2022). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Opini Audit, Ukuran KAP dan Audit Tenure terhadap Auditor Switching. Liabilitas: Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Ekonomi, 7(1), 44–54.

Maemunah, S., & Nofryanti. (2019). Pergantian Manajemen Memoderasi Pengaruh Ukuran Kap Dan Audit Tenure Terhadap Auditor Switching (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Keuangan Sub Sektor Perbankan Yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2013-2017). Jurnal Indonesia Membangun, 4(01), 533–540. https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/482865-pergantian-manajemen-memoderasi-pengaruh-399769b5.pdf

Manto, J. I., & Manda, D. L. (2018). Pengaruh Financial Distress, Pergantian Manajemen Dan Ukuran Kap Terhadap Auditor Switching. Media Riset Akuntansi, Auditing & Informasi, 18(2), 135–152.

Martini, M., & Syabaniar, P. (2021). Faktor Mempengaruhi Auditor Switching Perusahaan Manufaktur Subsektor Makanan Dan Minuman Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2016-2019. Sebatik, 25(1), 108–116. https://doi.org/10.46984/sebatik.v25i1.1310

Maryanti, E., Dewi, S. R., & Sari, H. M. K. (2020). Auditor Switching , Why ? Jurnal Ilmiah MEA, 4(3), 227–241. http://journal.stiemb.ac.id/index.php/mea/article/download/331/217/

Mirasanti, A. K. (2022). Pengaruh Opini Audit, Pergantian Manajemen, Ukuran KAP, Pertumbuhan Perusahaan, Dan Financial Distress Terhadap Pergantian Auditor SwitchingVoluntary Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. NUSANTARA : Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial, 9(7), 2670–2676.

Nuraulia, R. D., & Indrati, M. (2023). Pengaruh Management Change, Ukuran Perusahaan, Dan Opini Audit Terhadap Auditor Switching. Jurnal Ilmiah Research Studen, 1(2), 132–144.

Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 13 /POJK.03/2017. (2017). OJK.

Permatasari, M. D., & Ruswandi. (2019). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Ukuran Kap, dan Audit Delay terhadap Auditor Switching. Jurnal Akuntansi Bisnis Pelita Bangsa, 4(2), 111–122.

Platt, H. D., & Platt, M. B. (2002). Predicting corporate financial distress: Reflections on choice-based sample bias. Journal of Economics and Finance, 26(2), 184–199. https://doi.org/10.1007/bf02755985

Soraya, E., & Haridhi, M. (2017). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Voluntary Auditor Switching (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Non Financing yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2011-2015). Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Ekonomi Akuntansi (JIMEKA), 2(1), 1.

Yanti, N., & Tanto. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan , Audit Tenure , dan Reputasi Auditor terhadap Auditor Switching. Prosiding National Seminar on Accounting UKMC, 1(1), 334–343.

Yusriwarti. (2019). Pengaruh Opini Audit, Financial Distress dan Ukuran Perusahaan terhadap Auditor Switching pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di BEI. Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan, 8(1), 5–10.