

AUDIT QUALITY: TREND REVIEW AND RESEARCH GAP BY USING CONTENT MINING TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

This study conducted a content mining technique to analyze the articles based on bibliographic coupling (BC) to determine the salient research subjects. These audit quality research subjects were verified with those proxies by the International Auditing and Assurance Standard Boards (IAASB) framework with a total 520 articles from 1993 to 2018 were analyzed. The result found 14 topics based on bibliographic coupling analyze. In terms of most contributing countries, USA become the most influential countries in audit quality research. Moreover, this study also identified the highly cited references and most productive authors during 1993 to 2018. The results showed that auditor characteristic (AC) was the most attractive topics in audit quality research during 25 years. The results of this study will help researchers look into their own field specialties, understand the developing trends in audit quality research, indicate researchers who have had influence in audit quality research, and determine future research subjects.

INTRODUCTION

Content mining technique is an important aspect of data mining whose objective is to obtain knowledge from textual data that does not have structure or are partly structured (Choudary, Oluikpe, Harding, & Carrillo, 2009). Thus by using content mining technique can assist in finding out patterns that are hidden than simple bibliometric analysis.

Most studies define audit quality as some variation of the "market-assessed joint probability that a given auditor will both detect a breach in the client's accounting system, and report the breach" (Deangelo, 1981). However, the study depicts auditing as a binary process and relegates the function of the auditor to mere uncovering and informing on "black and white" Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) violations. Hence, it becomes more important that a methodical view of audit quality research is created. In the past, bibliometric analysis of audit quality research

with the use of content mining technique was rarely investigated. Yet, there has not been enough studies which makes use of quantitative methods to look examine the development and prospect of audit quality research by analyzing citations and keywords (Sulaiman, Abdullah, & Ismail, 2013).

The purpose of this study is to contribute to the audit literature through The International Auditing and Assurance Standard Board (IAASB) framework. This framework contains an all-inclusive description of the various component that makes up an input, output and contextual factor elements. This highlights the importance of audit quality, and it can be argued that a common aim of all audit research is to understand, evaluate or enhance audit quality. However, for the IAASB, which prepares standards for the auditing profession worldwide, it is beneficial to utilize evidence from research that has been undertaken within

or across different countries in their standard-setting or regulatory processes.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Audit Quality

Audit quality is defined in different ways. For example, Deangelo (1981) indicates that audit quality is a function of the auditor's ability to detect material misstatements and report the errors. Wallace (1980) defines audit quality as the degree that the auditors decrease the noise in the financial statement. In Financial Reporting Council (2008) Audit Quality Framework, the key drivers of audit quality includes the firm, audit partners and staff, the effectiveness of the audit process, the reliability and usefulness of audit reporting, and the factors outside the control of auditors.

The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) Framework for Audit

The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) is an independent standard-setting body that serves the public interest by setting high-quality international standards for auditing, quality control, review, other assurance, and related services, and by facilitating the convergence of international and national standards (IFAC, 2017). This framework describes in a holistic manner the different elements that create an environment for audit quality at the engagement, firm, and national levels, as well as relevant interactions contextual factors. This highlights the importance of audit quality, and it can be argued that a common aim of all audit research is to understand, evaluate or enhance audit quality.

The elements of the framework, and proxies divided into three elements. The first two elements are the Input and Outputs elements. The input element to audit quality includes auditor characteristic, auditor client contracting features, auditor judgement, audit procedures, audit review and audit tenure. The output element involves material misstatement, auditor communication,

financial reporting quality, perception-based, disclosures and audit report. The third element relates to the contextual factors. The ten contextual factors identified in the framework are: (1) business practices and commercial law; (2) laws and regulations relating to financial reporting; (3) applicable financial reporting framework; (4) information systems; (5) corporate governance; (6) broader cultural factors; (7) audit regulation; (8) litigation environment; (9) attracting talents; and (10) financial reporting timetable. This framework allows for a synthesis of what has been learned regarding audit quality in the international context and allows for an identification of potential research gaps which will aid researchers' consideration of where and how the research can build on current knowledge and best add value.

Analytical Tool

The analytic process explained in this literature adheres to a typical workflow, as well as a number of information practices and follows from Chang, et al., (2010) research. All steps for explanatory prepare are adjusted into a software tool called Content Analysis Toolkit for Academic Research (CATAR). Asides clustering and grouping journals for identifying the sub-field which is the major reason for carrying out the analysis in the work, CATAR is also used for conducting general documents in order to analyze the topics from a set of free-text document

METHOD

By choosing the period of research from 1993 to 2018, this analysis fills the research gap since the studies published by Simnett, et al., (2016), Porte, et al., (2016) and Valerica (2015). The first studies deal with the period from 1995 to 2014, while the latter were carried out for the period from 2002 to 2014. Therefore, this study extended research from all three previous studies that focus on less than 20 years of research. As the co-citation structures can vary considerably from year to year

apparently randomly in trends of several years (Simnett, Carson, & Vanstraelen, 2016) and because the Web of Science (WOS) database started in 1990, this study is decided to take period from 1993 to 2018.

As usual in content technique, only full-length articles were analyzed, because this type of document provides complete bibliographic records to support bibliographic coupling analysis. As such, book reviews, conference reports, editor's comment and research notes were excluded.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Characteristic of Bibliographic Coupling Subject Areas

By using the content mining technique analysis, fourteen categories of audit quality emerged from the "audit quality" keyword during years 1993 to 2018. The cluster

descriptors included in each topic categories are listed in Table 1. Based on the CATAR result, the fourteen topics were then manually adjusted by the audit quality proxy based on IAASB framework for ease of discussion. These tags and their sub-topical descriptors, as shown in Table 2, were: (1) *auditor characteristics* (AC); (2) *auditor client contracting features* (ACCF); (3) *cultural factors/business practices* (CFBP); (4) *auditor judgement* (AJ); (5) *financial reporting quality* (FRQ); (6) *corporate governance* (CG); (7) *legal environment* (LE); (8) *perception based* (PB); (9) *material misstatement* (MM); (10) *audit law and regulation* (ALR); (11) *auditor communication* (ACM); (12) *audit procedures* (AP); (13) *financial reporting framework* (FRF); (14) *audit report* (AR). As described in the method section, these 14 clusters emerged automatically from several sub cluster.

Table 1. Categories Extracted

Topics	Documents	Subtopics
Topic 1 Auditor Characteristics (AC)	341	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firm, Specialization, Quality (230) • Audit, Industry, Industry Specialization (116)
Topic 2 Auditor-Client Contracting Features (ACCF)	28	Public-Sector, Determinant, Fee, Audit (28)
Topic 3 Cultural Factors/Business Practices (CFBP)	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical, Time (16) • Commitment, Behavior (7)
Topic 4 Auditor Judgement (AJ)	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraud, Identification (13) • Professional Skepticism, Judgement, Information (7)
Topic 5 Financial Reporting Quality (FRQ)	15	Protecting Investors Through Audit Oversight (PCAOB), Accrual Accounting, Compliance (15)
Topic 6 Corporate Governance (CG)	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Control, Remediation, Weakness, Control Deficiency (5) • Internal, Internal Audit, Reliance, External (8)
Topic 7 Litigation Environment (LE)	11	Litigation Risk, Conservatism, Legal (11)
Topic 8 Perception-Based (PB)	10	Market, Information Strategy System (10)
Topic 9 Material Misstatement (MM)	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyst, Analyst Information Precision (5) • Restatement, Account Restatement (5)

Topics	Documents	Subtopics
Topic 10 Audit Law and Regulations (ALR)	6	Law, Standard (4) Reform, Standard Setter and Audit Service Supplier (2)
Topic 11 Auditor Communication (ACM)	5	Going-Concern, Opinion, Propensity, Going-Concern Opinion (5)
Topic 12 Audit Procedures (AP)	5	Estimate, Account, Evidence, Audit (5)
Topic 13 Financial Reporting Framework (FRF)	5	Financial Performance, Solvency (5)
Topic 14 Audit Report (AR)	4	Decade, Rais, Stand, Researcher (4)
Total Documents		496

The fourteen topics cover 496 articles of the original 520 (due to the outlier removal during the MSC). As described by Chang, et al., (2010), outliers are articles 'dealing with independent and probably less-noticed issues. It could also be there are small clusters represent articles with citation pattern that do not match citation conventions in audit quality research and therefore do not map onto the salient topic domains. Therefore, there would be different total of articles based on journal distribution, yearly distribution, and major contribute countries.

In terms of labeling on the topic map, CATAR has its own code for easy naming of clusters as described in method section. As an example, 1840 in the AC topic refers to the cluster code of the CATAR system and 341 means the number of documents. Based on the MDS technique, the spatial relations among

these topics are mapped in Fig. 1, where a circle denotes a topic and the size of the circle is designed to reflect the number of articles in it. As can be seen, the research topic of AC emerged as the most popular topic in the field of audit quality research. There are 341 articles under this topic, amounting to 69% of the 496 networked researches from 1993 to 2018. According to topic map shown in Fig. 1, the research topics of AC, CG and ACCF have relatively closer relations. There are some issues within the three topics overstretched to each other. On the other hand, the audit quality research on topics among AJ and CFBP are closer to each other. Fig. 1 also shows that FRQ, ACM and FRF are located in close proximity on the map, followed by LE, ALR and AR which indicates similarity in their citation patterns.

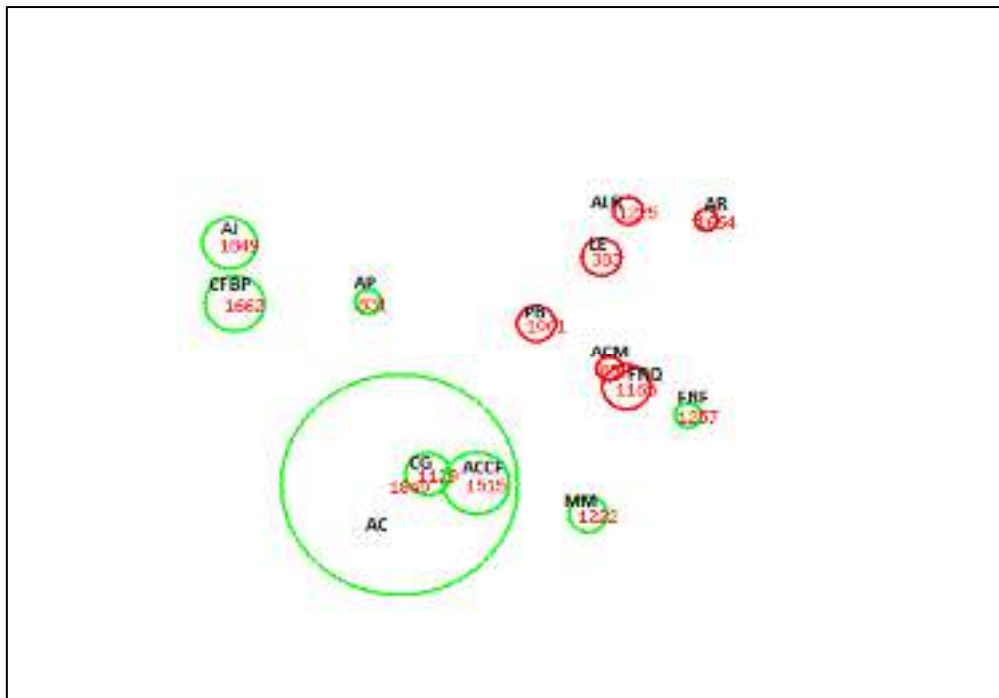


Fig. 1 Topic Map Rendered by Multi-Dimensional Scaling (MDS) From Multi-Stage Clustering of Audit Quality Keyword

Topic Distribution for Each Topic

Figure 2 lists the topic distribution of the journals and thus reveals the individual characteristics of the journals. The table suggests that some journal only published articles on certain topics, while others had a broader focus. *Accounting Review* and *Auditing- A Journal of Practice & Theory* only two journals that almost attract publications across all the topics examined. Most paper published in *Accounting Review* and *Auditing- A Journal of Practice & Theory* are focused on auditor characteristics. *Auditing- A Journal of Practice & Theory* also published numerous

articles on AJ and FRQ. Mostly the topics in the output element have limited discussion in some journals. MM, ACM and PB topics only discussed in *Accounting Horizons*, *Auditing-A Journal of Practice & Theory* and *Accounting Review* respectively. Finally, the findings suggest that some journals, such as *African Journal of Business Management*, *Amfiteatru Economic*, *Review of Finance* and *Transformations in Business & Economics* are highly specialized, while others, such as *Auditing- A Journal of Practice & Theory*, have broad coverage.

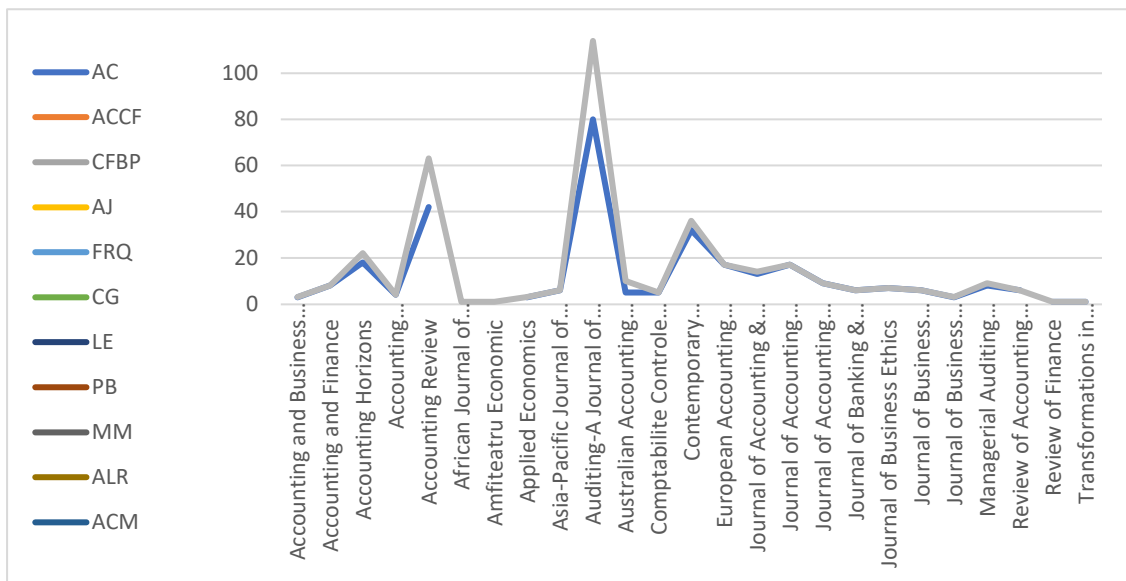


Figure 2. Number of Articles by Topic and by Journal

Major Contributed Countries

Figure 3 displays an illustration which indicates ten countries where the number of studies published between 1993 and 2018 are itemized. The slope is a line of “best fit” regarded to as the linear regression line which represents the number of studies published during a 25 years period. The linear regression line is also an indication of the productivity trend of each of the ten countries. The last row was a display of the ranks indicating the productivity trends of 39 countries where audit quality researches were published. From the rank listing, it is evident that more research papers were published in the USA than any other country and it also had the highest growth rate. On the other hand, South Korea has more publications than thirty other ranked

countries and is the 5th best country regarding growth rate.

Table 2 lists the top 10 contributing countries for each topic. A total of 39 countries contributed to audit quality research published during 1993 to 2018. The USA ranked the first in research production for eleven topics, namely AC, ACCF, AJ, CFBP, FRQ, LE, MM, CG, PB, AR and AP. Australia ranked the first for ALR topic followed by Romania as the first rank in FRF topic. Regarding the top 10 countries, English-speaking countries, including the USA and Australia, accounted for the bulk of audit research articles (68%). Besides the English-speaking countries, non-English speaking countries such as Hongkong, China, Taiwan and South Korea also ranked in the 10 most productive countries.

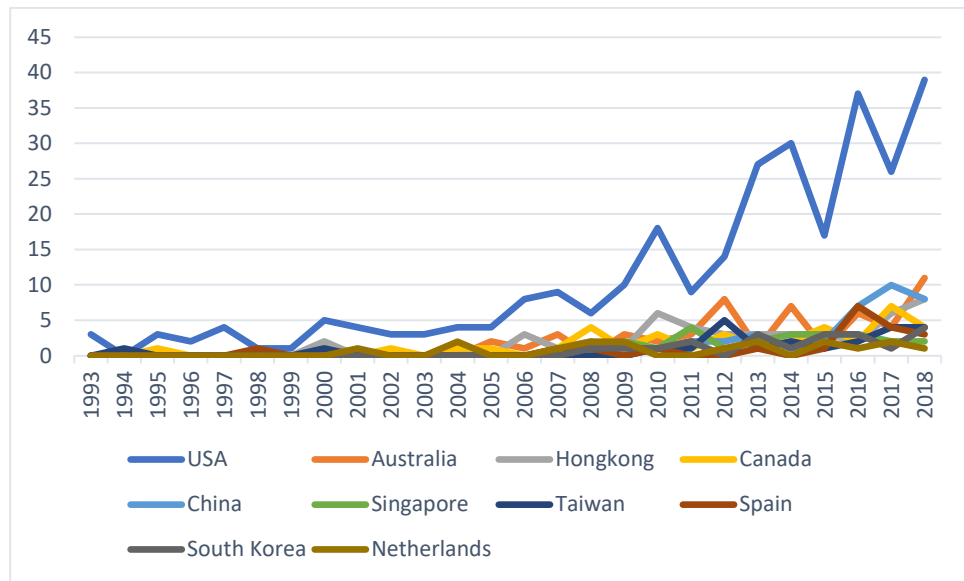


Fig. 3 Ten Most Productive Countries from 1993 to 2018

Table 2. Topics by Country

AC	Total Articles	ACCF	Total Articles	AJ	Total Articles	CFBP	Total Articles
USA	182	USA	19	USA	18	USA	10
Hongkong	42	Spain	4			Australia	4
Australia	35					Ireland	3
China	33					Spain	3
Canada	25						
Singapore	22						
South Korea	19						
Taiwan	18						
France	14						
UK	13						
FRQ	Total Articles	MM	Total Articles	LE	Total Articles	ALR	Total Articles
USA	8	USA	6	USA	6	Australia	5
				Canada	3		
CG	Total Articles	PB	Total Articles	ACM	Total Articles	AR	Total Articles
USA	12	USA	7	China	1	USA	2
				Romania	1		
				Australia	1		
				USA	1		
				Hongkong	1		
AP	Total Articles	FRF	Total Articles				
USA	5	Romania	2				
		USA	2				
		Canada	2				

Most Productive Authors

Table 3 shows the most productive researchers in each of the fourteen topics in audit quality research. Several researchers have shown their research interest in more than one research topics with abundant publications. For example, Gul F.A, Kadous K, and Krishnan J, in addition to be ranked as the top ten most productive authors in various topics, have also shown one common research interest in the topic of Auditor Characteristic

(AC). To identify the active authors ranked highly in each of the research topics would help researchers recognize the works to be referenced and followed. However, it should be emphasized that, as this analysis employed the technique of bibliographic coupling in grouping the authors in the same topics, some very productive researches in audit quality missing in the table were either classified in several topics or were removed during the multi-stage clustering analysis.

Table 3. Most Productive Authors in The Fourteen Topics of Audit Quality Research from 1993 To 2018

AC	Docs	ACCF	Docs
Knechel, WR		11	Krishnan, J
Choi, JH		8	
Kim, JB		8	
Francis, JR		7	
Gul, FA		7	
Khurana, IK		7	
Raman, KK		7	
Krishnan, J		7	
Lennox, CS		6	
Myers, LA		5	
AJ	Docs	FRQ	Docs
Kadous, K		5	Jeter, DC
Peecher, ME		4	Okeefe, TB
			Shaw, PE
LE	Docs	PB	Docs
Zhang, P		2	Brozovsky, JA
Radhakrishnan, S		2	Schwartz, R
Simunic, DA		2	
ALR	Docs	ACM	Docs
Hecimovic, A		2	Brasoveanu, LV
Kend, M		2	Lennox, C
Martinov-bennie, N		2	Liu, JH
			Brad, L
			Fargher, NL
			Moon, JR
			Wang, YP
			Blay, AD
			Wu, LS
			Paterson, JS
FRF	Docs	AR	Docs
Nedelcu, M		2	Martin, X
			Monem, R
			Lee, J
			Palmrose, ZV

AC	Docs	ACCF	Docs
		Frankel, R	1
		Shen, WC	1
		Donovan, J	1
		Seo, H	1
		Yeh, CH	1
AR	Docs	CFBP	Docs
		Barrainkua, I	3
Martin, X	1	Woodliff, DR	3
Monem, R	1	Espinosa-pike, M	3
Lee, J	1		
Palmrose, ZV	1		
Frankel, R	1		
Shen, WC	1		
Donovan, J	1		
Seo, H	1		
Yeh, CH	1		
CG	Docs	AP	Docs
Abbott, LJ	3	Hammersley, JS	1
Peters, GF	3	Wolfe, CJ	1
Parker, S	3	Bratten, B	1
		Newton, NJ	1
MM	Docs	Kadous, K	1
Gul, FA	2	Griffith, EE	1
Lai, KMY	2	Hatfield, RC	1
		Commerford, BP	1
		Glover, SM	1
		Drake, MS	1

Note: Docs= Total Documents

Yearly Distribution for Each Topic

Figure 4 shows the development trends for the fourteen topics. The topic of AC attracted most studies in the field of audit quality research. A sharp increase in the

number of articles was observed in the period of 2012-2013. Although the research interests have become slightly declined in the 2015, it was still the most popular research topic in the field of audit quality research.

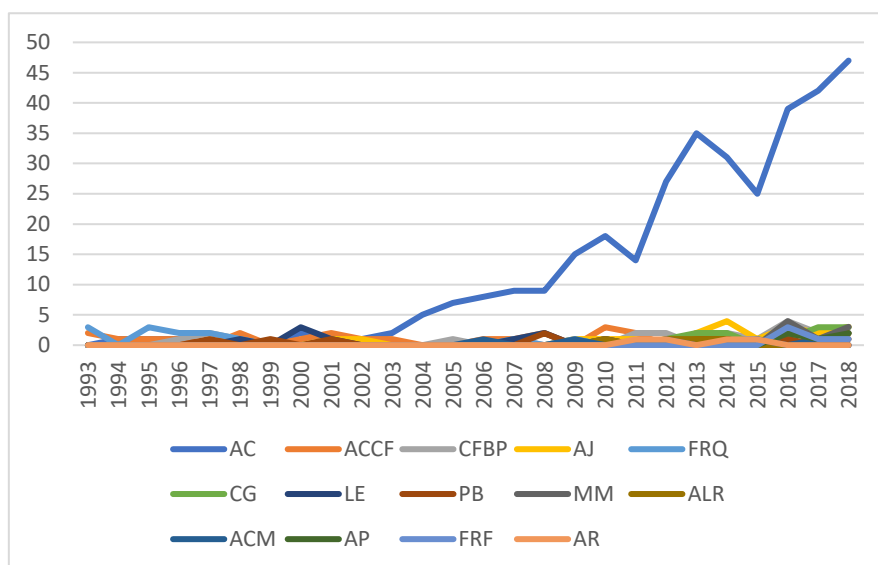


Fig 4. The Development Trends of Fourteen Topics in Audit Quality Research from 1993-2018

Table 4 shows the categories of corresponding topics that classified and have not been classified by CATAR. For topics that have not classified by CATAR, the possible causes are the literature collections collected by this study. There are no documents that relevant to these research topics, or research topics that are not desirable, for example Audit Industry and Structure, Attracting Talent, Financial Reporting Timetable and Information Systems.

Table 4. CATAR Unclassified Category Mapping Table in IAASB Theme Framework

IAASB Topic Name	Subtopic
Audit Industry and	
1 Structure	Competition
2 Attracting Talent	Staff Recruitment
Financial Reporting	
3 Timetable	Deadlines Report
Information	High-Quality Financial
4 Systems	Reporting

The findings on the development trend in this study echoed the evolution of research topic identified in previous reviews. Simnett, et al., (2016) observed trend in audit quality research and use the IAASB framework to grouping the sub-subject. The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board

(IAASB) is an independent standard-setting body that serves the public interest by setting high-quality international standards for auditing is the more important core standard. Its subject classification framework is based on measurement of previous research.

This study found that automated tools were not able to analyze category topics that included in IAASB framework such as audit industry and structure, attracting talent, financial reporting timetable, information systems. Possibly because of the topics that are not well known, therefore it did not attract much attention from researchers. In line with this finding, Simnett, et al., (2016) identified financial reporting timetable and information systems were the topics that get lower number in term of discussion audit quality during 1999 to 2014.

As appeared within the investigation, the English-speaking countries/region counting the USA and Australia have contributed most the diary articles in review quality research. When tallying the foremost profitable nations, the analysts from non-English talking nations such as Hong Kong, China, Singapore and Taiwan were too noteworthy donors. It has been a creating drift that the field of review quality investigate in joining a broader run of social foundations (Kacanski & Lusher, 2017). The

expanding appearance of analysts from the non-English talking nations within the English-language diaries moreover appeared the acknowledgment of their commitment by the worldwide diaries. In expansion, moving forward analysts from the non-English talking nations to contribute their investigate discoveries and viewpoint to the worldwide community may improve the worldwide exchange and differing qualities.

CONCLUSION

The content mining technique conducted in this study were valuable and different from relevant studies presented previously. First, used proxies from the International Auditing and Assurance Standard Boards (IAASB) framework to determine the topics from different categories in audit quality research, while previously research work may not have used standards to determine it all (refer to the review by Defond & Zhang (2014). The proxies from IAASB framework may more reflect the details to categorize the topics because this study interpreted the commonly used proxies that have been analyzed by researchers from previous study.

Second, research subjects in the field of audit quality are under continuous change as they are influenced by auditing standard. Regular subject analysis with the international auditing standard is therefore important to assist researchers in understanding the past, present, and future directions of research. Content mining technique can also improve the efficiency of manual analyses (Lee, Chen, & Tseng, 2013).

As a follow-up to Defond & Zhang (2014) research, this study analyzed the related audit quality articles in 1993-2018. The research trends about topics, methods, as well as the most highlighted issues revealed in this study, to some extent, illustrated the development of research in the field of audit quality in the past, and may also suggest some possible directions for the development of further research in this

field. It is hoped that this study will be beneficial for researchers and educators in conducting their research in audit quality, and in publishing their research findings.

This study also aims at providing opportunities for researchers to do research in audit quality topics that do not attract much attention from researchers, such as audit industry and structure, attracting talent, financial reporting timetable and information systems. The other is that research notes, conference reports, monographs, dissertation, course syllabi book chapter or editor's comments also be included for comprehensive study, as journal articles are not the only sources of ideas or knowledge for analysis.

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