

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the factors that influence the tendency for financial statement fraud using the fraud hexagon model. This study uses secondary data originating from the company's annual financial reports. The population used is all infrastructure, utility and transportation companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2017-2022 period. A total of 342 companies were selected as samples using purposive sampling techniques. The dependent variable is financial statement fraud. The independent variables consist of financial stability, external pressure, effectiveness monitoring, external auditor quality, change of auditor, change of direction, arrogance/ego, and collusion. The data that has been collected is analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis and logistic regression analysis. The research results show that financial stability, changes in direction, and collusion have a positive effect on financial statement fraud. The negative influence shown by the quality of the auditor on financial statement fraud. Other variables, namely external pressure, effectiveness of supervision, change of auditor, and arrogance/ego have no influence on financial statement fraud.

Keywords: Arrogance; Collusion; Stimulus; Opportunity; Rationalization

