

ABSTRACT

Financial statements should be presented fairly in accordance with the actual condition of the company because the information presented is used as a basis for economic decision-making by users. However, in practice, management may be tempted to commit financial statement fraud to achieve certain interests.

This study aims to determine the simultaneous and partial effects of the factors of the fraud hexagon theory, including pressure (financial targets), opportunity (nature of industry), rationalization (total accruals), capability (CEO education), arrogance (CEO duality), and collusion (related party transactions) on financial statement fraud in healthcare companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2019-2024.

This study is a quantitative research with a descriptive approach. Sampling was conducted using purposive sampling, resulting in a total of 108 observations from 18 companies over six years of research. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and logistic regression, with data processing assisted by IBM SPSS version 27.

The results of the study indicate that pressure, opportunity, rationalization, capability, arrogance, and collusion simultaneously influence financial statement fraud. The opportunity has a partial negative effect on financial statement fraud. Meanwhile, the pressure, rationalization, capability, arrogance, and collusion variables don't have a partial effect on financial statement fraud.

The study suggests that future research expand the scope by adding other relevant independent variables, broadening the sample, and extending the research period. The findings also provide practical implications for investors and creditors, who should be cautious in making investment and lending decisions to companies suspected of fraud.

Keywords: *fraud hexagon theory, fraudulent financial reporting, f-score model*