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## THE EFFECT OF GENDER AND AUDIT EXPERIENCE ON AUDIT JUDGEMENT (CASE STUDY OF BPK RI PROVINCE BALI)

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**ABSTRACT:** Audit judgement is a consideration of perceptions in responding to financial statement information obtained. In order for an auditor judgement can be accounted, an organization needs to pay attention to the factors that influence of audit judgement. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of gender and audit experience on audit judgement. This research was conducted at BPK RI Province of Bali. Samples obtained as many as 30 auditors using saturated sampling techniques. This research data collection uses questionnaires and literature study. The data analysis technique in this study uses multiple linear regression analysis. Based on the analysis it was found that gender has a positive effect on audit judgement, and audit experience also has a positive effect on audit judgement. The results of this study provide additional information regarding the influence of gender and audit experience on audit judgement, so that it can be used by the auditor as consideration to make an audit judgement.

**KEYWORDS:** *audit judgement, gender, audit experience*

### I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a developing country with an unstable economic level. As a developing country, Indonesia needs government control to improve the country's economy. Economic control has been carried out by the government with the formation of the Financial Supervisory Agency, or in Indonesian version called as Badan Pengawas Keuangan (BPK) to oversee state finances. BPK auditor profession is not only carried out by men, but many women also become auditors. The judgement submitted by the auditor must be accountable so that the audit experience of each auditor is considered to have a role in the judgement submitted.

The corruption eradication commission found allegations of bribery received by the BPK and this case has been reported by [tribunnews.com](http://tribunnews.com). The case about BPK is about giving an unqualified opinion, which is not accordance with the financial statements of the Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration in 2016. The opinion of the BPK about unqualified opinion is the goal of many parties, especially government institutions. The practice of bribery for BPK auditors has the objective to ensure that the audit process is not complicated, besides that it is not uncommon for auditors to obtain more facilities.

According to the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 8 in 2014 Pasal 155 paragraph 2, it explains that the Government's Financial Statements are audited by the Supreme Audit Board and have been promulgated in the Regional Gazette. So, based on the BPK case, it gives an idea of the importance of the accountability of the audit judgement submitted by the BPK auditor. Audit judgement of BPK auditors is a consideration that influences the documentation of evidence and opinion decisions in accordance with the audited report. In carrying out their duties, the auditor profession is not only carried by men, but many women also become auditors. Judgement submitted by the auditor must be accountable so that the audit experience of each auditor is considered to have a role in the judgement submitted.

Audit judgement is a consideration of perceptions in responding to financial statement information obtained. Some factors that can effect on audit judgement are gender and audit experience. A lot of experience in performing audit tasks can make the auditors assessment more accurate. According to Putri (2015) an auditor judgement will be more accurate, if supported by audit experience. The effect of gender on audit experience can be seen from how men and women process information and make audit decisions (Yustrianthe, 2012). Audit judgement is an activity that is needed by the auditor in carrying out his duties, especially in auditing the financial statements of an entity or company.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

Cognitive dissonance theory can explain the relationship between gender and audit judgment, it is known that basically the psychological nature of humans is different when making a decision. According to Kibtyah (2014) gender is a cultural concept that seeks to make a distinction in terms of roles, behavior, mentality and emotional characteristics between men and women that develop in society. Gender is an individual level factor that influences auditor performance when providing audit judgments in various task complexity. Murtadha (2018) states that female auditors are better than male auditors in making audit judgments. Komalasari and Hernawati (2015) also stated that gender had a positive effect on audit judgment. Based on the explanation above, the authors arrange a hypothesis as follows.

### H1: Gender has a positive effect on audit judgment.

Experience has a close relationship with auditor expertise. The more experience of an auditor will further enhance the auditor's expertise in carrying out their duties. Expertise and experience can effect the ability of the auditors prediction and detection of fraud, so that it can effect the judgment taken by the auditor. Experienced auditors can usually remember unnatural errors and be more selective about relevant information than less experienced auditors. According to Raiyani and Suputra (2014) explain based on cognitive theory, the auditor will integrate his experience and knowledge in carrying out future tasks. According to Putra and Rani (2016) explain a lot of experience in the audit field can help auditor in completing tasks that uses the same pattern. Based on the explanation above, the authors arrange a hypothesis as follows.

### H2: Audit experience has a positive effect on audit judgment.

## III. METHODS

This research was conducted in the Denpasar area and for data collection conducted at the Financial Supervisory Agency (BPK) Bali Province. The object of this research is the audit judgment of auditor BPK in Bali Province, which are effected by gender and audit experience. The sampling method in this study uses the saturation sampling technique. Saturation sampling is a sampling technique, if all populations are used as samples (Sugiyono, 2017;85). Samples obtained as many as 30 auditors. Data collection methods in this study uses the questionnaire survey method and literature study method.

Questionnaire survey method is data collection, which is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to be answered (Sugiyono, 2013;135). Literature study method is a data collection technique by recording, quoting and collecting data from books, articles or documents for research purposes. This study uses statistical analysis techniques, namely multiple linear regression analysis techniques. In this study there is one dummy variable, namely gender. Therefore, the researcher determines that male auditors are coded (1) and female auditors are coded (2) at the time of data processing.

Multiple linear regression analysis in this study uses the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) program. The regression model in this study is shown by the following equation

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e$$

Annotation

Y = Audit Judgement

$\alpha$  = Constant

$\beta_1$  = Regression Coefficient 1

$\beta_2$  = Regression Coefficient 2

X1 = Gender

X2 = Audit Experience

e = error terms

## IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Multiple linear regression analysis techniques are used to determine the direct effect of variable X on the Y variable, namely Gender (X1), and Audit Experience (X2) on Audit Judgment (Y). The results of multiple linear regression analysis test are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2,334	4,239		,551	,586
Gender	3,187	,880	,461	3,620	,001
Audit Experience	,425	,107	,505	3,965	,000

Source: Processed Data in 2019

Based on table 1, the regression equation can be made as follows:

$$Y = 2,334 + 3,187X_1 + 0,425X_2$$

The regression equation above has the following meaning:

1. The constant ( $\alpha$ ) of 2.333 means that if the gender variable ( $X_1$ ) and audit experience variable ( $X_2$ ) have a constant value at 0 (zero), then the audit judgment variable ( $Y$ ) can be interpreted by value of 2.333 is a positive sign that indicates the audit judgment.
2. The regression coefficient of the gender variable ( $X_1$ ) of 3.187 has a positive value, that meaning if the audit experience variable ( $X_2$ ) is worth 1 unit, the audit judgment variable ( $Y$ ) will increase by 3.187, assuming other variables are constant at 0 (zero).
3. The regression coefficient of the audit experience variable ( $X_2$ ) of 0.425 has a positive value, that meaning if the gender variable ( $X_1$ ) is worth 1 unit, the audit judgment variable ( $Y$ ) will increase by 0.425, assuming other variables are constant at 0 (zero).

## V. CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis conducted on the effect of gender and audit experience on the audit judgment at the BPK RI province of Bali provide several conclusions, namely it was found that gender has a positive effect on audit judgment, and audit experience also has a positive effect on audit judgment. Gender in women is known to be more careful in making decisions than men and the more experienced an auditor shows a more optimal audit judgment. The results of this study provide additional information regarding the effect of gender and audit experience on audit judgment, so that it can be used by the auditor as consideration to make an audit judgment.

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