# ABSTRACT

Wesley Sudarmo / 38150352 / 2019 / The Effects of Auditor’s Professionalism, Professional Ethics, and Auditor's Experience on the Consideration of Materiality Levels in the Financial Report Audit / Rizka Indri Arfianti S.E., Ak., M.M., M.Ak.

Materiality level considerations are needed in auditing financial statements. This study aims to determine the effect of auditor’s professionalism, professional ethics, and auditor’s experience on consideration of materiality levels.

Materiality is the magnitude of the negligence of information misstatements that can influence decisions. Materiality is measured by the dimensions of the research of Sofia & Damayanti (2017) which consists of the importance of the level of materiality, audit risk, knowledge of materiality, the level of materiality between companies, and the order of materiality levels in the audit plan. Auditor’s professionalism was measured using dimensions from the research of Annisa & Wahyundaru (2013) which consisted of professional service, social obligations, independence, confidence in the profession, and relationships with colleagues. Professional ethics is measured using the dimensions of SPAP Section 100.4 (2008) which consists of integrity, objectivity, competence, professional attitude and prudence, confidentiality, and professional behavior. The auditor's experience was measured using dimensions from the research of Singgih & Bawono (2010) which consisted of a length of work, the frequency of inspection work that had been done, and the amount of training conducted.

This study uses the object of KAP research in Kelapa Gading and Sunter. The data collection method used is by interview using a questionnaire. The number of samples of this study was 40 respondents. The test in this study consisted of validity and reliability test, classic assumption test (normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, autocorrelation test), and hypothesis testing (multiple regression analysis, the coefficient of determination, F test, t-test).

The results of the tests conducted were questionnaires used to pass the validity and reliability tests, classic assumption tests, and hypothesis testing. The results of the t-test state that there is only one variable that is not influential, namely professional ethics, while the other has a positive and significant influence. The coefficient of determination produced is 66.7%.

The conclusion of this study is auditor’s professionalism, and auditor’s experience positive and significant effect on consideration of materiality level, while professional ethics has no influence on consideration of materiality level.