



THE EFFECT OF MORAL REASONING AND DUE PROFESSIONAL CARE ON AUDIT QUALITY (EMPIRICAL STUDY AT THE PINRANG INSPECTORATE OFFICE)

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Abstract. This research aims to describe the influence of Moral Reasoning, and Due Professional Care on auditor quality at the Pinrang Regency Inspectorate Office. Sampling was carried out using all of population auditors who are 36 auditors. The method of data collection is done by survey using a questionnaire. The Likert scale is used to provide an overview of the extent of the influence of Moral Reasoning, Due Professional Care on auditor quality. The data analysis technique used in this research is multiple regression analysis technique. The results of testing the hypothesis of this study indicate that (1) moral reasoning effects audit quality with a significant level 0,162, and (2) due professional care effects audit quality with significant level 0.000. Based on results of the coefficient of determination or adjusted r² of 0,486 which shows that audit quality is influenced by 48,6% by moral reasoning and due professional care and the remaining 51,4% is influenced by other variables not included in this research.

Keywords: Moral Reasoning, Due Professional Care, Auditor Quality

1 INTRODUCTION

Public trust in government accountability today is difficult to maintain. Many cases occur, especially corruption, especially corruption that has been published by the media. The public finds it difficult to trust government accountability reports. The accountability report is considered not to have good quality. A good government accountability report must be audited in accordance with audit standards and carried out by independent and competent parties in order to obtain quality audit results. Audit is a systematic process and evaluates evidence related to assertions about economic actions and events objectively to determine the level of compliance between these assertions and predetermined criteria and communicate the results to interested parties [1].

In the government sector, there is an apparatus tasked with auditing accountability reports or government financial statements both internally and externally.

Internally, government audits are conducted by the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) and the Financial Supervisory Agency (BPK) externally. This state apparatus is tasked with supervising so that corruption, collusion and nepotism do not occur in government bodies. Corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN) is an act carried out by a person or group with the aim of obtaining personal wealth. KKN is included in an immoral act committed by someone. This act is an unlawful act. In Indonesia, immoral acts like this still occur in every government agency.

Audit is a job based on knowledge in the field of accounting and auditing and can only be done by individuals with certain abilities and educational backgrounds (auditors). One of the duties of auditors in carrying out their profession is to provide valid information to the public. Professional auditors will provide good audit quality that can be the basis for decision making. Ramadhani et al., [2], audit quality is the degree or level of perfection of an auditor's achievements. Audit quality is a reflection of the professionalism of an auditor in carrying out his duties.

Many factors can affect the quality of audits produced by an auditor, one of which is moral reasoning. Moral reasoning is a process experienced by individuals in determining right or wrong or good or bad that affects in making ethical decisions [3]. Moreover, Naibaho, et al [4], found that moral reasoning affects the quality of audits produced by auditors where if the auditor has moral reasoning, the auditor will maintain his professional values so that he can provide a trusted audit opinion. However, in another study presented by Januarti and Faisal [5], Proves that moral reasoning negatively affects audit quality, the study showed that although respondents had low moral reasoning, the audit quality was still good. This is shown in a negative and significant direction.

In addition to moral reasoning, due Professional Care s is also an influential factor on audit quality. Due Professional Care is a careful and thorough professional skill. Based on PSA No. 4 SPAP (2011), Auditors shall be maintained accuracy auditors professional skepticism, which is an auditor who thinks critically on audit evidence that continues to question and evaluate the audit evidence. Due professional care has a significant effect on audit quality while according to [6], Due professional care does not have a significant effect on Audit Quality because Due professional care owned by auditors is not certain to improve the quality of audits created [7].

This research is considered important because research on ethics is still very rare, especially in the public sector, supported by another factor, namely due professional care. In addition, development on new topics in order to improve auditor performance and audit quality is increasingly needed, given the increasing complexity of problems often experienced by public sector institutions. What distinguishes it from previous studies is the variables in determining the quality of the audit as well as the time and location of the study. Based on this explanation, a study entitled The Effect of Moral Reasoning and Due Professional Care on Audit Quality was conducted at the Pinrang district inspectorate office.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted on 36 Pinrang District Inspectorate Auditors. This study is a field study, the authors collected primary data through questionnaires. A questionnaire is a written question used to obtain information from a respondent in the sense of a report about his person or things he knows. This study is a field study, the authors collected primary data through questionnaires. A questionnaire is a written question used to obtain information from a respondent in the sense of a report about his person or things he knows [8].

Data collection in this study was carried out using questionnaires, so that respondents' sincerity in answering statements is very important. In order for the results of the research obtained to describe the real situation, the author uses two types of data testing, namely test of validity and test of reliability, to test the sincerity of respondents' answers. Based on its approach, this study is qualitative research that aims to describe the effect of Moral Reasoning and Due Professional care on Audit Quality.

. This study is survey research on 36 auditors at the Pinrang Regency Inspectorate Office. The influence of Moral Reasoning and Due Professional care on Audit Quality. Data sources are obtained from Primary data, namely data obtained from the first source from individuals in the form of filling out questionnaires. In this study, the data obtained was in the form of responses from auditor respondents who worked at the Pinrang district inspectorate

The following is the operational definition of variables and their measurements in this study These variables are explained below:

2.1 Quality Audit

Quality Audit is an auditor who can create violations of the customer accounting system led by established audit standards. Audit quality is currently very meaningful, because audit results are used by users in the context of making a decision [9]. Here audit quality becomes a dependent variable that gets the influence of five variables, namely Competence, Moral Reasoning, Due professional care, auditor integrity, and professional skepticism. Each element of the problem is measured using the Likert Scale from scores 1 to 5. Score 1 states Strongly Disagree (STS), Score 2 states Disagree (TS), score 3 states Neutral (N), score 4 states Agree (S), and score 5 states Strongly Agree (SS).

2.2 Moral reasoningl (X₁)

Moral reasoning can also be interpreted as the purpose of the process that a person tries to make an ethical decision, or reflects a person's behavior based on evaluation (cognition- judgment- action process). So, the moral reasoning process that is established in a person can be understood by testing someone and internalizing moral standards [10]. Each element of the problem is measured using the Likert Scale from a score of 1 to 5. Score 1 states Strongly Disagree (STS), Score 2 states Disagree (TS), score 3 states Neutral (N), score 4 states Agree (S), and score 5 states Strongly Agree (SS)

2.3 Due Professional Care (X₂)

Singgih & Bawono [11] define due professional care as accuracy and fairness in the use of professional expertise that requires auditors to practice professional skepticism. An auditor must have the level of expertise that auditors usually have and have this expertise with normal accuracy and accuracy. The use of professional expertise is due to the influence of two aspects, namely structural aspects and behavioral aspects. Structural aspects that have character are dimensions of trainings, professional associations and professional codes of ethics, as well as behavioral aspects related to behavior that balances suspicious behavior and calm behavior in the formation of professional attitudes of audit officers. Each element of the problem is measured using the Likert Scale from a score of 1 to 5. Score 1 states Strongly Disagree (STS), Score 2 states Disagree (TS), score 3 states Neutral (N), score 4 states Agree (S), and score ...

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The primary data obtained and to be processed in this study is through a survey of 36 Pinrang district inspectorate auditors. The results of hypothesis testing are as follows:

3.1 The result of Hypothesis 1

Table 1. The result of Hypothesis Testing 1

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.238 ^a	.057	.029	.433	2.295
a. Predictors: (Constant), Moral Reasoning Auditor					
b. Dependent Variable: Audit Quality					

Table 2. Anova of Hypothesis 1

Type		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.384	1	.384	2.048	.162 ^b
	Residuals	6.375	34	.187		
	Total	6.759	35			
a. Dependent Variable: Audit Quality						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Moral Reasoning Auditor						

Table 3. Unstandardized Coefficients of Hypothesis 1

Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.291	.515		6.397	.000
	Moral Reasoning Auditor	.212	.148	.238	1.431	.162

a. Dependent Variable: Audit Quality

Based on the table shows an R value of 0.057 which shows that the correlation number is quite strong between MRA and Audit Quality. A significance value of 0.162 > 0.05 was obtained, which means that there is no relationship between MRA and Audit Quality

3.2 The Result of Hypothesis 2

Table 4. The result of Hypothesis Testing 2

Model Summary ^b					
Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.697 ^a	.486	.471	.320	1.792

a. Predictors: (Constant), DUE PROFESSIONAL CARE AUDITORS
b. Dependent Variable: Audit Quality

Table 5. Anova of Hypothesis 2

Type		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3.282	1	3.282	32.102	.000 ^b
	Residuals	3.476	34	.102		
	Total	6.759	35			

a. Dependent Variable: Audit Quality
b. Predictors: (Constant), DUE PROFESSIONAL CARE AUDITORS

Table 6. Unstandardized Coefficients of Hypothesis 2

Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.745	.580		1.284	.208
	DUE PROFESSIONAL CARE AUDITOR	.771	.136	.697	5.666	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Audit Quality

Based on the table shows an R value of 0.486 which shows that the correlation figure is quite strong between DCPA and Audit Quality A significance value of 0.000 < 0.05 was obtained, which means that there is a relationship between DCPA and Audit Quality

3.3 Coefficient of determination

Table 7. Coefficient of Determination (simultaneously test)

Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.697 ^a	.486	.455	.324	1.786

a. Predictors: (Constant), DUE PROFESSIONAL CARE AUDITOR, Moral Reasoning Auditor
b. Dependent Variable: Audit Quality

Table 8. Table of Coefficients Alpha (simultaneously test)

Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.718	.624		1.152	.258
	Moral Reasoning Auditor	.015	.117	.017	.132	.896
	DUE PROFESSIONAL CARE AUDITOR	.764	.146	.691	5.248	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Audit Quality

Table 9. Table of Coefficients Alpha (simultaneously test)

Residuals Statistics ^a					
	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mean	Std. De- viation	N
Predicted Value	3.58	4.60	4.02	.306	36
Residuals	-.680	.408	.000	.315	36
Std. Predicted Value	-1.447	1.880	.000	1.000	36
Std. Residual	-2.094	1.259	.000	.971	36
a. Dependent Variable: Audit Quality					

4 CONCLUSION

Based on the research results that The relationship between variable X (Moral Reasoning and Due Professional care) and variable Y (Audit quality) has a significant effect simultaneously (together).

But partially (separated) only Due Professional care has a significant effect with an error rate below 5%, while the variable Moral Reasoning has no effect

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