

ABSTRACT

Financial statement fraud is a serious issue that can negatively impact investor trust, market stability, and the integrity of corporate financial reporting systems. In this context, the personal characteristics of corporate leaders, particularly Chief Executive Officers (CEOs), are believed to have a significant influence on the company's financial reporting practices. This study aims to examine the effect of CEO characteristics on financial statement fraud in Swasta banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2019–2023 period. The characteristics analyzed in this study include CEO age, gender, and educational background. Indications of financial fraud are measured using the F-Score model developed by Dechow et al. (2011), with firm size and leverage used as control variables.

This study adopts a quantitative approach with secondary data obtained from annual reports, audited financial statements, and CEO profile information available in corporate governance reports and official company websites. The research sample was determined using purposive sampling, resulting in 75 observations from 15 Swasta banks over a seven-year period. Logistic regression analysis was conducted using IBM SPSS 26.

The results show that, simultaneously, CEO characteristics have a significant effect on financial statement fraud. However, partially, variables such as CEO age, gender, and education do not show a significant impact on fraudulent financial reporting practices. These findings indicate that while CEO background is important, its influence on financial statement fraud cannot stand alone without considering broader corporate governance factors. This study contributes both theoretically and practically to the development of managerial behavior research in forensic accounting and serves as a reference for regulators and stakeholders in strengthening corporate governance practices.

Keywords: CEO, Age, Gender, Education, F-Score, Financial Statement Fraud, State-Owned Banks