

ABSTRAK

HARYANTO. *Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Praktik Perataan Laba Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur dan Non Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia* (dibimbing oleh Dr. MF. Arrozi, SE, Msi, Akt).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji praktik perataan laba yang terdapat pada perusahaan aneka industri, property dan real estate, melalui pengaruh ukuran perusahaan, *debt to equity ratio*, *operating leverage*, *earning per share* terhadap praktik perataan laba pada perusahaan manufaktur dan non manufaktur. Serta terdapat perbedaan perusahaan manufaktur dan non manufaktur dalam melakukan praktik perataan laba.

Desain penelitian menggunakan kausalitas-komparatif dimana sumber data adalah data sekunder. Sampel yang digunakan pada penelitian ini berjumlah 13 perusahaan manufaktur dan 17 perusahaan non manufaktur yang listing di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Unit analisis adalah perusahaan. Analisis data menggunakan regresi linear berganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada perusahaan manufaktur, ukuran perusahaan dan *earning per share* yang berpengaruh terhadap praktik perataan laba, sedangkan pada perusahaan non manufaktur hanya *operating leverage* yang berpengaruh terhadap praktik perataan laba. Dalam uji beda model, terdapat perbedaan antara perusahaan manufaktur dan perusahaan non manufaktur dalam melakukan praktik perataan laba.

Temuan penelitian pada perusahaan manufaktur, ukuran perusahaan berpengaruh terhadap praktik perataan laba dengan arah negatif dikarenakan ukuran perusahaan yang besar, sistem pengendalian internal yang kuat sehingga perataan laba menurun. *Earning per share* berpengaruh terhadap praktik perataan laba pada perusahaan manufaktur sebab berhubungan dengan kepentingan *principal* untuk mendapatkan *earning per share* dan *agent* mendapatkan bonus. Sedangkan pada perusahaan non manufaktur terdapat pengaruh *operating leverage* terhadap praktik perataan laba sebab jika *operating leverage* mengalami peningkatan maka target kinerja yang diberikan kreditor akan terpenuhi. Dalam uji beda model terdapat perbedaan perusahaan manufaktur dan non manufaktur dalam melakukan praktik perataan laba sebab kedua jenis perusahaan memiliki model yang berbeda dan perlakuan akuntansi juga berbeda.

Kata kunci : perataan laba, ukuran perusahaan, *debt to equity ratio*, *operating leverage*, *earning per share*.

ABSTRACT

HARYANTO. *Analysis of Factors Affecting Income Smoothing Practices Manufacturing Company in Manufacturing and Non Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange* (Supervised by Dr. MF. Arrozi, SE, MSi, Akt).

This study aims to examine income smoothing practices contained in various industrial companies, property and real estate, through the influence of firm size, debt to equity ratio, operating leverage, earnings per share for income smoothing practices in manufacturing companies and non manufacturing. And there are differences in manufacturing and non-manufacturing firms in practice income smoothing.

Research design using causal-comparative where data sources are secondary data. The sample used in this study are 13 manufacturing companies and 17 non-manufacturing companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange. Sampling technique using purposive sampling. The unit of analysis is the firm. Analysis of data using multiple linear regression.

The results showed that the manufacturing company, firm size and earnings per share that influence the practice of income smoothing, while the non-manufacturing companies only operating leverage that influence the practice of income smoothing. In a different test models, there is a difference between manufacturing and non-manufacturing firms in practice income smoothing.

The findings of the study on manufacturing firms, firm size effect on income smoothing practices with negative direction due to the size of a large company, a strong internal control system so that income smoothing decreases. Earning per share effect on income smoothing practices in manufacturing companies because it relates to the interests of the principal to get the earnings per share and agent to get a bonus. While in the non-manufacturing firms are operating leverage influence on the practice of income smoothing because if the operating leverage has increased the performance targets will be met given creditors. In a different test models there are differences in manufacturing and non-manufacturing companies in doing income smoothing practices because these two types of companies have different models and different accounting treatment as well.

Keywords : earnings smoothing, firm size, debt to equity ratio, operating leverage, earnings per share.