ABSTRAK

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THE PREFERENCE OF EARNINGS MANAGEMENT AT THE FIRM LIFE CYCLE

(xiv + 107 Halaman; 1 Gambar; 8 Tabel; 25 Lampiran)

Pada studi ini dilakukan adanya pengamatan untuk mengetahui hubungan tahapan *firm life cycle* dengan berbagai pola manajer dalam melakukan manajemen laba antara lain *accrual* dan *real*. Selain itu, terdapat preferensi manajer dalam melakukan tindak manajemen laba yang merupakan gabungan dari *accrual* dan *real earnings management*. Manajemen laba *accrual* dihitung menggunakan nilai *discretionary accrual,* dan manajemen laba *real* dihitung menggunakan *abnormal cash flow operation, abnormal production,* dan *abnormal discretionary expense*. Studi ini mengambil sampel seluruh perusahaan terbuka kecuali pada industri keuangan yang ada di Indonesia yang terdaftar di S&P Capital IQ pada tahun 2017-2021 yang terdiri oleh 332 perusahaan dengan jumlah data observasi 1660. Model yang digunakan adalah model regresi data panel pada aplikasi STATA16. Studi ini menemukan bahwa pada tahap *firm life cycle* yaitu *introduction* dan *decline* berasosiasi positif terhadap *accrual earnings management, real earnings management,* dan preferensi manajer. Pada studi ini juga ditemukan bukti pada tahap *firm life cycle* yaitu *growth* berasosiasi positif terhadap *accrual earnings management*, namun tidak terbukti memiliki hubungan terhadap *real earnings management* dan preferensi manajer. Pada tahap *firm life cycle* yaitu *mature,* studi ini menemukan bukti hubungan negatif terhadap *accrual earnings management, real earnings management,* dan preferensi manajer.

Referensi: 52 (1975-2021)

Kata Kunci: *Accrual Earnings Management, Real Earnings Management, Firm Life Cycle*

ABSTRACT

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(xiv + 107 Pages; 1 Figure; 8 Tables; 25 Appendices)

In this study, observations are made to determine the relationship between the stages of the firm life cycle and various patterns of managers in earnings management, including accrual and real. In addition, there is a preference for managers in carrying out earnings management which is a combination of accruals and real earnings management. Earnings management accruals are calculated using discretionary accruals, and real earnings management is calculated using abnormal cash flow operations, abnormal production, and abnormal discretionary expenses. This study takes a sample of all publicly traded companies except for the financial industry in Indonesia listed on S&P Capital IQ in 2017-2021 which consists of 332 companies with a total of 1660 observation data. The model used is a panel data regression model in the STATA16 application. This study finds that at the firm life cycle stage, namely introduction and decline, positive associations with accrual earnings management, real earnings management, and manager preferences. This study also finds that evidence at the firm life cycle stage, namely growth is positively associated with accrual earnings management, but it does not prove to have an association with real earnings management and manager preferences. At the firm life cycle stage, which is mature, this study finds evidence of a negative association to accrual earnings management, real earnings management, and manager preferences.

References:52 (1975-2021)

Keyword: *Accrual Earnings Management, Real Earnings Management, Firm Life Cycle*