

## INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti pengaruh *earnings management* terhadap *future profitability* yang dimoderasikan oleh struktur kepemilikan pada semua sektor badan usaha kecuali sektor perbankan yang terdaftar di BEI tahun 2011 – 2013. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk menguji apakah jenis *earnings management* apa yang dilakukan di Indonesia itu termasuk *opportunistic* ataukah *efficient*. Struktur kepemilikan yang digunakan adalah kepemilikan keluarga.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode *correlational study*. Penelitian ini menggunakan sampel semua sektor badan usaha kecuali sektor perbankan selama periode 2011-2013 yang *listing* di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI). Jumlah sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 302 perusahaan setiap tahunnya, sehingga total sampel yang digunakan adalah sebanyak 906 perusahaan selama tahun penelitian. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah regresi linier berganda.

Berdasarkan hasil pengujian, ditemukan bahwa variabel *discretionary accruals* (proksi *earnings management*) berpengaruh negatif terhadap *future profitability*. Hal ini berarti perusahaan semua sektor kecuali sektor perbankan di Indonesia cenderung melakukan *opportunistic earnings management*. Selain itu, ditemukan bahwa adanya kepemilikan keluarga dapat mengubah *earnings management* yang dilakukan dari *opportunistic* menjadi *efficient*.

Kata kunci: *earnings management*, *future profitability*, *opportunistic earnings management*, *efficient earnings management*, struktur kepemilikan.

## **ABSTRACT**

This research aims to examine the influence of earnings management against future profitability which is moderated by the ownership structure in all sectors of the business entity except banking sectors business entities which were registered in BEI during the period 2011-2013. In addition, this study also aimed to test whether different types of earnings management what is done in Indonesia that includes opportunistic or efficient. The structure of ownership used in this study is family ownership.

This research uses a quantitative approach by using correlational method of study. This research using a sample of all sectors of the business entity except banking sectors during the period 2011-2013 which were listings in Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI). The number of samples that are used is 302 companies each year, bringing the total sample used are 906 companies during the years of research. Methods of analysis that used was multiple linear regression.

Based on the test result, it was found that discretionary accruals variables (earnings management proxy) has negative effect against future profitability. This means that companies of all sectors business entity except banking sectors in Indonesia tend to do opportunistic earnings management. In addition, it was found that the presence of family ownership can change earnings management from opportunistic become efficient.

Key Words: earnings management, future profitability, opportunistic earnings management, efficient earnings management, ownership structure.