

KEPEMILIKAN INSTITUSIONAL, GENDER, DAN MANAJEMEN LABA

Alivia Meyrizka Utami

Program Magister Sains Manajemen
Fakultas Ekonomika dan Bisnis Universitas Gadjah Mada

Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti pengaruh kepemilikan institusional dan gender terhadap manajemen laba. Pada penelitian ini manajemen laba diukur dengan menggunakan dua proksi yaitu *discretionary accrual* model Dechow (1995) dan model Kothari (2005); kepemilikan institusional diukur dengan jumlah investor institusional diatas 10%; dan terakhir variabel gender diukur menggunakan empat proksi yang berbeda yaitu *dummy Chief Executive Officer* (CEO), *dummy Chief Financial Officer* (CFO), *dummy* Komisaris, dan *dummy* Komite Audit. Sampel penelitian adalah perusahaan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) tahun 2013-2017. Sampel dipilih dengan menggunakan *purposive sampling* yang terdiri atas perusahaan yang non-keuangan dan kepemilikan institusionalnya diatas 10%. Metode analisis yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah regresi data panel dengan menggunakan *software* Stata versi 14.0. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kepemilikan institusional berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap manajemen laba dengan menggunakan dua proksi yaitu *discretionary accrual* model Dechow (1995) dan model Kothari (2005). Gender wanita yang diwakili oleh Komisaris dan Komite Audit juga berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap manajemen laba model Kothari (2005). Akan tetapi, hubungan antara CEO dan CFO wanita tidak terbukti berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kinerja perusahaan.

Kata kunci: Manajemen Laba, Kepemilikan Institusional, Gender

INSTITUTIONAL OWNERSHIP, GENDER, AND EARNINGS MANAGEMENT

Alivia Meyrizka Utami

Master of Science in Management

Program Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Gadjah Mada

Abstract

This study aims to examine the effect of institutional ownership and gender on earnings management. In this study earnings management was measured using two proxies, namely the discretionary accrual model Dechow (1995) and Kothari model (2005); institutional ownership is measured by the number of institutional investors above 10%; and finally the gender variable is measured using four different proxies, namely dummy Chief Executive Officer (CEO), dummy Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Commissioner dummy, and Audit Committee dummy. The research sample is companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2013-2017. The sample was selected using purposive sampling consisting of non-financial companies and institutional ownership above 10%. The analytical method used in this study is panel data regression using Stata software version 14.0. The results showed that institutional ownership had a negative and significant effect on earnings management by using two proxies namely the discretionary accrual model Dechow (1995) and Kothari model (2005). The gender of women represented by the Commissioner and Audit Committee also had a negative and significant effect on Kothari's (2005) earnings management model. However, the relationship between female CEO and CFO has not been proven to have a positive and significant effect on company performance.

Keywords: *Earnings Management, Institutional Ownership, Gender*