

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine indication of earnings management at Board of Directors changes use Jones Model, Modified Jones Model, and Performance-matching Jones Model, examine difference indication of earnings management at routine and non-routine BOD changes, as well as test the accuracy and the strength of the three models in detecting earnings management. BOD changes in this study were classified into two types, routine and non-routine. In detecting earnings management of BOD changes, this study uses three discretionary accruals calculation model, Jones Model, Modified Jones Model, and Performance-matching Jones Model. This study used a total sample of 71 companies, 51 companies perform routine change of BOD and 20 companies perform non-routine change of BOD. The sample used is a company that perform a change of BOD and is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2010 to 2013.

Results of this research prove that routine changes of BOD, both in the period before change, the change, and after change, directors found guilty of earnings management practices. At non-routine change of BOD, the old directors are not proven to increase earnings, but the new director is proven to lower earnings in the first year of his term. The second year of his term new directors also convicted of earnings management, but evidence is less strong because the results were not significant. The results also indicate that Jones Model, Modified Jones Model, and Performance-matching Jones Model has a level of accuracy and strength are almost the same in detecting earnings management.

Keywords: earnings management, routine and non-routine BOD changes, discretionary accruals, Jones Model, Modified Jones Model, and Performance-matching Jones Model.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji ada tidaknya indikasi manajemen laba pada saat pergantian direksi menggunakan Model Jones, Model *Modified Jones*, dan Model *Performance-matching Jones*, menguji ada tidaknya perbedaan indikasi manajemen laba pada saat pergantian direksi rutin dan non-rutin, serta menguji tingkat keakuratan dan kekuatan ketiga model dalam mendeteksi manajemen laba. Pergantian direksi pada penelitian ini diklasifikasikan menjadi 2 jenis, yaitu rutin dan non-rutin. Dalam mendeteksi adanya manajemen laba pada pergantian direksi, penelitian ini menggunakan tiga model perhitungan akrual diskresioner, yaitu model Jones, model *Modified Jones*, dan model *Performance-matching Jones*. Penelitian ini menggunakan sampel total sebanyak 71 perusahaan, 51 perusahaan tergolong melakukan pergantian direksi rutin dan 20 perusahaan tergolong melakukan pergantian direksi non-rutin. Sampel yang digunakan merupakan perusahaan yang mengalami pergantian direksi dan terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia selama periode 2010 hingga 2013.

Hasil penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa pada pergantian rutin, baik pada periode sebelum pergantian, saat pergantian, maupun setelah pergantian, direksi terbukti melakukan praktik manajemen laba. Pada pergantian non-rutin, direksi lama tidak terbukti meningkatkan laba namun direksi baru terbukti menurunkan laba pada tahun pertama masa jabatannya. Tahun kedua masa jabatannya direksi baru juga terbukti melakukan manajemen laba namun bukti kurang kuat karena hasilnya tidak signifikan. Hasil penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa model Jones, model *Modified Jones*, dan model *Performance-matching Jones* memiliki tingkat keakuratan dan kekuatan yang hampir sama dalam mendeteksi manajemen laba.

Kata kunci: manajemen laba, pergantian direksi rutin dan non-rutin, akrual diskresioner, model Jones, model *Modified Jones*, dan model *Performance-matching Jones*