

## **ABSTRAK**

### **Pengaruh Kepemilikan Keluarga dan Tata Kelola Perusahaan terhadap Praktik Manajemen Laba**

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji secara empiris pengaruh kepemilikan keluarga dan tata kelola perusahaan terhadap praktik manajemen laba. Sampel yang digunakan adalah perusahaan keluarga non-keuangan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2017-2019 dan jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 185. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder berupa *annual report*, *fact book* BEI edisi 2017 dan Globe Asia edisi Juli 2019. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan metode dokumentasi. Selain itu, teknik analisis data menggunakan uji regresi linier berganda. Variabel dependen dalam penelitian ini adalah manajemen laba yang diprosiksa dengan nilai *discretionary accruals*. Sedangkan variabel independen yang digunakan adalah kepemilikan keluarga yang diprosiksa dengan persentase kepemilikan keluarga dan tata kelola perusahaan yang diukur dengan jumlah dewan komisaris, komposisi dewan komisaris independen, frekuensi rapat dewan komisaris dan jumlah komite audit. Penelitian ini menggunakan variabel kontrol reputasi Kantor Akuntan Publik, *leverage* dan *return on assets*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) kepemilikan keluarga dan jumlah komite audit berpengaruh negatif terhadap praktik manajemen laba. (2) jumlah dewan komisaris dan komposisi dewan komisaris independen tidak berpengaruh terhadap praktik manajemen laba. (3) frekuensi rapat dewan komisaris berpengaruh positif terhadap praktik manajemen laba. Sedangkan variabel kontrol reputasi Kantor Akuntan Publik berpengaruh negatif dan return on assets berpengaruh positif terhadap praktik manajemen laba. Namun, *leverage* tidak berpengaruh terhadap praktik manajemen laba.

Kata Kunci: Manajemen Laba, Kepemilikan Keluarga, Tata Kelola Perusahaan

## **ABSTRACT**

### ***The Effect of Family Ownership and Corporate Governance on Earning Management Practices***

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*This study aims to examine empirically the effect of family ownership and corporate governance on earnings management practices. The sample used is non-financial family companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017-2019 period and the number of samples in this study was 185. The sampling technique used the purposive sampling method. The data used are secondary data in the form of annual report, the 2017 edition of the IDX fact book and the July 2019 edition of Globe Asia. Data collection techniques use documentation methods. In addition, the data analysis technique used multiple linier regression tests. The dependent variable in this study variabel is earnings management which is proxied by the value of discretionary accruals. Meanwhile, the independent variable used is family ownership as proxied by the percentage of family ownership and corporate governance as measured by the number of boards of commissioners, composition of independent commissioners, frequency of board of commissioners meeting and the number of audit committees. The control variable used is reputation of the Public Accounting Firm, leverage and return on assets. The result showed that: (1) family ownership and the number of audit committees have a negative effect on earnings management practices. (2) the number of commissioners and composition of independent commissioners has no effect on earnings management practices. (3) the frequency of board meetings has a positive effect on earnings management practices. Meanwhile the control variable of the reputation of the Public Accounting Firm has a negative effect on earnings management practices and return on assets has a positive effect on earnings management practices. However, leverage has no effect on earnings management practices.*

**Keywords:** *Earnings Management, Family Ownership, Corporate Governance*