

***Debt Level Moderates Earning Persistence And Income Smoothing
Relationship To Profit Informativeness***

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Abstract

This study aims to empirically examine the effect of earning persistence and income smoothing on earnings informativeness and the effect of debt levels in moderating the relationship between earning persistence and income smoothing on earnings informativeness with audit quality as a control variable. Profit informativeness is proxied using the Future Earning Response Coefficient (FERC). This study uses quantitative methods with secondary data in the form of financial statements and company annual reports. The sample in this study was 42 companies with the Kompas 100 index using purposive sampling method. The data analysis technique used is the model specification test, classical assumption test, multiple linear regression, and hypothesis testing using a partial test (t test) with STATA version 16. The results show that (1) Earning persistence has no effect on earnings informativeness, (2) Income smoothing does not affect the informativeness of earnings, (3) The level of debt cannot moderate the relationship between earning persistence and informativeness of earnings, and (4) The level of debt cannot moderate the relationship between income smoothing and informativeness of earnings.

Keywords: Profit Informative, FERC, Earning Persistence, Income Smoothing, and Debt Level

Tingkat Utang Memoderasi Hubungan *Earning Persistence* Dan *Income Smoothing* Terhadap Keinformatifan Laba

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji secara empiris pengaruh *earning persistence* dan *income smoothing* terhadap keinformatifan laba serta pengaruh tingkat utang dalam memoderasi hubungan *earning persistence* dan *income smoothing* terhadap keinformatifan laba dengan kualitas audit sebagai variabel kontrol. Keinformatifan laba diproksikan menggunakan *Future Earning Response Coefficient* (FERC). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan data sekunder berupa laporan keuangan dan laporan tahunan perusahaan. Sampel pada penelitian ini sebanyak 42 perusahaan indeks Kompas 100 dengan menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan yaitu uji spesifikasi model, uji asumsi klasik, regresi linier berganda, dan uji hipotesis menggunakan uji parsial (uji t) dengan STATA versi 16. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) *Earning persistence* tidak berpengaruh terhadap keinformatifan laba, (2) *Income smoothing* tidak berpengaruh terhadap keinformatifan laba, (3) Tingkat utang tidak dapat memoderasi hubungan *earning persistence* terhadap keinformatifan laba, dan (4) Tingkat utang tidak dapat memoderasi hubungan *income smoothing* terhadap keinformatifan laba.

Kata Kunci : Keinformatifan Laba, FERC, *Earning Persistence*, *Income Smoothing*, dan Tingkat Utang