

***The Effect of Capital Intensity and Institutional Ownership on Tax Avoidance
with Gender Diversity as Moderating Variable***

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of capital intensity and institutional ownership on tax avoidance and to examine the role of gender diversity as a moderating variable in banking sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2020–2024. Tax avoidance is proxied using Cash Effective Tax Rate (CETR), with capital intensity and institutional ownership as independent variables, gender diversity as a moderator, and liquidity as a control variable. Using panel data regression and data screening methods including outlier treatment using Z-score (± 3 SD), 214 observations were obtained as the research sample. The results show that capital intensity has a significant positive effect on tax avoidance, while institutional ownership does not have a significant effect. Additionally, gender diversity can moderate the relationship between capital intensity, but it cannot moderate institutional ownership in relation to tax avoidance. These findings imply that fixed asset characteristics play a greater role in influencing corporate tax strategies, while gender diversity on the board of directors does not provide a moderating effect in the banking context.

Keywords : *Capital Intensity, Institutional Ownership, Gender Diversity, Tax Avoidance, Banking Sector.*

Pengaruh *Capital Intensity* dan Kepemilikan Institusional terhadap *Tax Avoidance* dengan *Gender Diversity* sebagai Variabel Moderasi

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh *capital intensity* dan kepemilikan institusional terhadap *tax avoidance* serta menguji peran *gender diversity* sebagai variabel moderasi pada perusahaan subsektor perbankan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2020–2024. *Tax avoidance* diprosikan menggunakan *Cash Effective Tax Rate (CETR)*, dengan *capital intensity* dan kepemilikan institusional sebagai independen, *gender diversity* sebagai moderasi, dan likuiditas sebagai variabel kontrol. Melalui metode regresi data panel dan proses penyaringan data termasuk *outlier treatment* menggunakan *Z-score* (± 3 SD), diperoleh 214 observasi sebagai sampel penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *capital intensity* berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap *tax avoidance*, sedangkan kepemilikan institusional tidak berpengaruh signifikan. Selain itu, *gender diversity* mampu memoderasi hubungan *capital intensity*, tetapi tidak mampu memoderasi kepemilikan institusional terhadap *tax avoidance*. Temuan ini memberikan implikasi bahwa karakteristik aset tetap lebih berperan dalam memengaruhi strategi pajak perusahaan, sementara keberagaman gender pada dewan direksi belum memberikan pengaruh moderatif dalam konteks perbankan.

Kata Kunci : Intensitas Modal, Kepemilikan Institusional, Keragaman Gender, Penghindaran Pajak, Sektor Perbankan.