

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh profitabilitas, *leverage*, dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap manajemen laba pada perusahaan sektor infrastruktur yang mengalami *financial distress* dan terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2021–2024. Manajemen laba merupakan tindakan manajerial dalam memanfaatkan fleksibilitas kebijakan akuntansi yang dipicu oleh konflik kepentingan antara manajer dan pemegang saham serta dorongan pemberian sinyal kepada pihak eksternal. Perusahaan yang mengalami *financial distress* cenderung menghadapi kesulitan keuangan yang dapat mendorong praktik manajemen laba guna mempertahankan kinerja dan kepercayaan investor serta kreditur. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan data sekunder berupa laporan keuangan tahunan perusahaan. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan kriteria perusahaan yang memiliki nilai Altman Z-Score kurang dari 1,1 sehingga diperoleh 94 observasi. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan regresi linear berganda dengan bantuan perangkat lunak statistik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa profitabilitas berpengaruh negatif terhadap manajemen laba, *leverage* berpengaruh negatif, serta ukuran perusahaan berpengaruh negatif. Secara simultan, ketiga variabel independen berpengaruh signifikan terhadap manajemen laba. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi bagi pengembangan literatur akuntansi serta menjadi pertimbangan bagi manajemen, investor, dan regulator dalam meningkatkan kualitas pelaporan keuangan.

**Kata kunci:** manajemen laba, profitabilitas, *leverage*, ukuran perusahaan, *financial distress*.

## ABSTRACT

*This study aims to examine the effect of profitability, leverage, and firm size on earnings management in infrastructure sector companies experiencing financial distress and listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2021–2024 period. Earnings management refers to managerial actions in utilizing the flexibility of accounting policies driven by conflicts of interest between managers and shareholders as well as signaling motives to external parties. Companies experiencing financial distress tend to face financial pressure that may encourage earnings management practices to maintain performance and credibility. This study uses a quantitative approach with secondary data from annual financial statements. The sampling technique is purposive sampling with the criterion of companies having an Altman Z-Score of less than 1.1, resulting in 94 observations. Data analysis is conducted using multiple linear regression. The results show that profitability has a significant negative effect on earnings management, leverage has a significant positive effect, and firm size has a significant negative effect. Simultaneously, all independent variables significantly affect earnings management. This study is expected to contribute to accounting literature and provide insights for management, investors, and regulators in improving financial reporting quality.*

**Keywords:** *earnings management, profitability, leverage, firm size, financial distress.*

