

THE EFFECT OF LENDERS, QUICK RATIO, AND NPM ON PROFIT MANAGEMENT IN THE FOOD AND BEVERAGE SUB-SECTOR 2021-2024

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Received : 01 October 2025

Published : 10 December 2025

Revised : 10 October 2025

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.54443/ijset.v5i1.1379>

Accepted : 15 November 2025

Link Publish : <https://www.ijset.org/index.php/ijset/index>

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio (LTDER), Quick Ratio (QR), and Net Profit Margin (NPM) on earnings management in food and beverage sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2021–2024. Earnings management also fluctuated and tended to show negative values. The results of partial hypothesis testing (t-test) indicate that LTDER, Quick Ratio, and NPM have no significant effect on earnings management. The simultaneous test (F-test) also shows that the three independent variables together have no significant effect on earnings management. The coefficient of determination (R^2) is 5.6%, which means that only a small portion of earnings management variation can be explained by LTDER, Quick Ratio, and NPM, while the remaining is influenced by other factors outside this study. Thus, it can be concluded that LTDER, Quick Ratio, and NPM are not the main determinants of earnings management practices in food and beverage sub-sector companies listed on the IDX for the period 2021–2024.

Keywords: *Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio, Quick Ratio, Net Profit Margin, Earnings Management*

INTRODUCTION

Every company in any sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange must have financial reports, including those operating in non-financial sectors. Financial reports represent a company's financial operations over a period, which can then be used as a benchmark for the company's financial performance over a specific period (Subramanyam 2024). These financial reports can also be used as a tool to communicate company performance, including financial and non-financial information, such as corporate social responsibility reports and the company's economic performance. These reports are then directed to external elements such as investors or shareholders, creditors, the government, and other stakeholders (Laily 2020). The current phenomenon is heightened competition among businesses, leading to an increasing number of companies manipulating profits, particularly through income smoothing, to project positive performance in the eyes of stakeholders. This heightened competition is driven by increasing industrial growth, particularly in the consumer goods sector. In 2024, Indonesia's food and beverage (F&B) industry demonstrated positive performance and contributed significantly to the national economy.

In general, a company's primary goal is to maximize profits. By achieving maximum profits, the company can continue to grow and provide profitable returns for its owners. Several financial indicators can influence a company's propensity to engage in earnings management. The Long-Term Debt to Equity Ratio (LTDER) reflects a company's capital structure and long-term leverage. The Quick Ratio (QR) measures a company's ability to meet short-term obligations without relying on inventory sales. Net Profit Margin (NPM) indicates a company's efficiency in generating net income from sales. Previous research suggests that these ratios can influence a company's profit growth. Essentially, all the indicators used are the same for calculating the level of profit earned. Each indicator has its own advantages and disadvantages, not only focusing on sales but also being useful for shareholders as a basis for future financial assessments. The following table shows the net profit achieved by the company, which experienced increases and decreases over three consecutive years. The phenomenon that occurred For food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2021 to 2024, an analysis of earnings management practices was conducted, measured by the difference between net income and cash flow from operating activities. This calculation aims to identify indications of accounting manipulation through the use of accruals (non-cash components in the income statement) that do not reflect the company's true financial condition.

This study examines the influence of financial structure and liquidity efficiency on earnings management in food and beverage companies during the 2021–2024 period. Based on the collected data, significant dynamics have occurred in the average earnings management score, reflecting changes in company strategy and financial performance in the face of fluctuating economic conditions post-pandemic. In 2021, the average recorded earnings management was negative at Rp29,858,498,603. This figure indicates that the majority of companies in this subsector experienced losses, which can be attributed to the prolonged economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, such as supply chain disruptions, decreased consumer demand, and increased production costs. 2021 was a challenging period for the food and beverage sector, despite being a staple food sector, as companies were still in the early stages of recovery.

Entering 2022, the average earnings management value remained negative, but significantly lower, at -Rp3,179,040,560. This change indicates an improvement in financial conditions, as companies are beginning to reduce losses. Mathematically, profit growth from 2021 to 2022 was -0.8935%. This value appears negative because the calculation uses negative values (losses) as a comparison. However, in substance, this reflects a significant reduction in the level of losses (i.e., the company is approaching the break-even point). This means that, although technically still recording losses, company management has begun implementing efficiency strategies, financing restructuring, and revenue increases, which have resulted in a reduction in the profit deficit. 2023 marked a significant turning point, with the average earnings management ratio jumping dramatically to a positive position of Rp174,811,181,425. This represents a 53.99% profit increase compared to the previous year. This achievement indicates that, on the aggregate, companies in the food and beverage subsector have successfully emerged from the crisis phase. Increased purchasing power, expansion of domestic and export markets, and improvements in production cost efficiency were the main factors contributing to this profit increase. Furthermore, more prudent financial policies and more structured debt management likely contributed to this positive achievement. However, in 2024, the average earnings management ratio decreased slightly to Rp171,211,458,871, representing a -1.48% increase compared to the previous year. This decrease is minor and does not indicate a decline in overall performance, but is likely the result of market adjustments, rising raw material prices, or a normalization of profit margins following significant increases in the previous year. In a financial context, this condition reflects a stabilization phase in which companies maintain relatively high profit performance after a period of sharp recovery.

Overall, this pattern of earnings management changes indicates that companies in the food and beverage subsector have experienced a significant shift from losses to profits, and then stabilization. This phenomenon is closely related to financial factors such as long-term capital structure (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), short-term liquidity (Quick Ratio), and net profit margin efficiency. These three variables will be further examined to determine their contribution to shaping and influencing earnings management behavior during this period. On the other hand, there are also companies that show more stable earnings management values from year to year, such as PT Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk (ICBP) and PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk (INDF), although they still record negative values. This indicates that operating cash flow is stronger than net income, which could indicate that these companies have healthy operations but apply a prudent accounting approach to profit recognition. This phenomenon can be attributed to the characteristics of the food and beverage industry, which tends to have stable cash flow but faces pressure on net profit margins due to fluctuations in raw material and logistics costs.

Furthermore, highly fluctuating earnings management values were also found in companies such as PT Akasha Wira International Tbk (ADES) and PT Campina Ice Cream Industry Tbk (CAMP). Both companies exhibited shifts in values from negative to positive or vice versa within a three-year period. This fluctuation could indicate significant adjustments or changes in accounting policies, changes in management strategy regarding revenue and expense recognition, or the effects of external conditions such as the pandemic and inflation. Therefore, it can be concluded that earnings management practices did occur in the food and beverage subsector from 2021 to 2023. While not all companies exhibited the same pattern, most displayed a conservative tendency, particularly in 2023. However, several companies indicated significant and aggressive earnings management practices that require further analysis, particularly in relation to other financial variables such as the debt-to-equity ratio, quick ratio, and net profit margin.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Earnings Management

According to Efendi & Puteri Utami (2022) A manager's decision to choose accounting procedures or tactical actions that impact profits in order to achieve the goal of reporting certain profits is known as earnings management. According to Undrian & Harti Budi Yanti (2023) The earnings management paradigm refers to the practice of

company managers intentionally manipulating the preparation of financial statements to influence others' perceptions or assessments of the company's financial performance. This practice aims to create a positive image of performance and reported figures. Earnings management can be carried out through various methods, such as shifting revenue or expenses between periods, manipulating accounting estimates, or engaging in unusual transactions with related parties.

Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio

According to Choirih (2024) The Long-Term Debt to Equity Ratio is a financial measure of the relative size of a company's long-term debt to its shareholders' equity. It is an important indicator of a company's capital structure and level of financial risk. The higher this ratio, the greater the company's financial risk, as it has more long-term liabilities than equity. The LTDER shows the extent to which a company's equity or capital can cover its long-term debt, comparing long-term debt to equity or equity capital. According to Pokhrel (2024) Preparing a company's financial statements provides insight into its financial condition. Through analyzing year-over-year financial data, we can understand a company's development and identify potential weaknesses. Solvency ratios, including the leverage ratio, help assess whether a company has sufficient capital to run its operations. In the context of this research, one of the solvency ratios considered is the long-term debt-to-equity ratio.

Quick Ratio

According to Equity et al (2022) The Quick Ratio (QR) is often referred to as the quick ratio. It is a more closely scrutinized measure of short-term solvency than the current ratio because its numerator eliminates inventory, which is considered a less liquid current asset and a potential source of losses. The quick ratio, also known as the very current ratio, or acid test ratio, indicates a company's ability to meet or pay current liabilities or debts (short-term debt) with current assets, excluding inventory.

Net Profit Margin

According to Kaifa et al (2025) Net profit margin is the rate at which a company uses revenue, capital, and specific assets from specific sources to generate profits. This ratio can be used to assess the effectiveness of a company's management and operations. Companies that generate profits attract shareholders, who are attracted by the profits. Therefore, a company is considered successful if its profitability increases, thus increasing returns to investors.

Conceptual Framework

However, in order for the influence of these three factors to be optimal, good budget planning, strict supervision, and development policies that support strategic regional economic sectors are required.

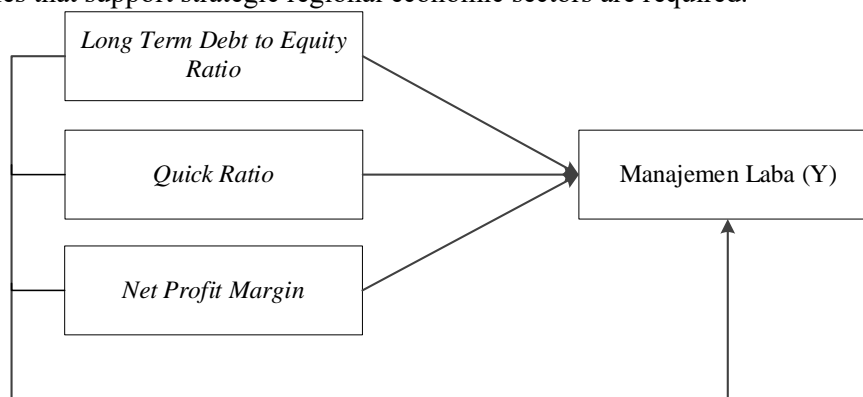


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

METHOD

The type of research used in this study is quantitative. According to Siregar (2018), quantitative research is data in the form of numbers and uses statistical analysis to process the data. This research is based on the company's financial reports. Quantitative methods are defined as methods based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine specific populations or samples. This study uses secondary data because the data is obtained indirectly or through intermediaries. Sources obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) website for the Food and Beverage sector for 2021-2024.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
RESULTS

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics Results

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
LTDER	84	-2.6710	6.0070	.309381	.8654874
QR	84	.1230	11.4290	2.364095	2.4173977
NPM	84	-46.0510	53.8820	7.698857	13.4719253
Earnings Management	84	-.2550	1,8390	.009786	.2412357
Valid N (listwise)	84				

Based on the table above, it can be seen that during the observation of the Old Management variable, which is the ratio used to show the results (Return) on the amount of net profit used by the company, shows an average value of 0.009786 with a standard deviation of 0.2412357. The smallest value of the Old Management is -0.2550. While the highest value of the Old Management is 1.8390.

Table 2. Kolmogorov Smirnov

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		84
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Standard Deviation	.23443059
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.256
	Positive	.256
	Negative	-.203
Test Statistics		.256
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.022 ^c
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Based on the Kolmogorov Smirnov normality test, the results obtained were 0.022 and significant at 0.116. The significant value of $0.022 > 0.05$ means the data is normally distributed.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients ^a								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.024	.041		.584	.561		
	Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio	-.016	.031	-.056	-.507	.614	.967	1,034
	Quick Ratio	-.015	.011	-.155	-1,392	.168	.949	1,054
	Net Profit Margin	.004	.002	.199	1,795	.076	.958	1,043
a. Dependent Variable: Profit Management								

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that the Inflation Factor (VIF) Variable value for the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio variable is 1.034, the Quick Ratio variable is 1.054 and the Net Profit Margin variable is 1.043. This shows that, for each tested variable, there is no independent variable with a VIF value greater than 10.00. Likewise, the Tolerance value for the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio variable is 0.967, the Quick Ratio variable is 0.949 and the Net Profit Margin variable is 0.958. This shows that each tested variable has a tolerance value greater than 0.10. Thus, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity between variables carried out using independent variables indicated by the tolerance value of each independent variable greater than 0.1 and the VIF value less than 10. Therefore, it can be concluded that further analysis is carried out using a multiple regression model.

Table 4. Results of Heteroscedasticity Test

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.127	.034		3,689	.000
	LTDER	-.014	.026	-.058	-.537	.593
	QR	-.018	.009	-.212	-1,934	.057
	NPM	.004	.002	.248	2,280	.25

1. The significant value of the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio variable is $0.593 > 0.05$, which indicates that there is no heteroscedasticity.
2. The significant value of the Quick Ratio variable is $0.057 > 0.05$, which indicates that heteroscedasticity does not occur.
3. The significant value of the Net Profit Margin variable is $0.25 > 0.05$, which indicates that heteroscedasticity does not occur.

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results (Durbin-Watson)

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.236a	.056	.020	.2387857	1,673
a. Predictors: (Constant), NPM, LTDER, QR					
b. Dependent Variable: ML					

Result = $Du < dw < 4-Du = 1.7462 < 1.673 < 2.2538$ So it can be decided that the autocorrelation test is that there is no positive or negative autocorrelation with the decision not to reject.

Table 6. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.024	.041		.584	.561
	Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio	-.016	.031	-.056	-.507	.614
	Quick Ratio	-.015	.011	-.155	-1,392	.168
	Net Profit Margin	.004	.002	.199	1,795	.076

Information :

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1. The constant value is 0.024 with a positive relationship direction, which indicates that if the independent variables, namely Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio, Quick Ratio and Net Profit Margin Size, are considered constant and do not change (equal to 0), then the constant will remain at 0.024.
2. Each one-unit change in the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio predictor variable will result in a negative change in Earnings Management of -0.016 units. This assumes that the Quick Ratio and Net Profit Margin predictors remain constant. Therefore, a negative Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio predictor will result in a one-unit increase in the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio, which will result in a decrease in Earnings Management of -0.016 units.
3. Each one-unit change in the Quick Ratio predictor variable will result in a negative change in earnings management of -0.015 units. This is assuming the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio and Net Profit Margin predictors remain constant. Therefore, a negative Quick Ratio predictor will result in a one-unit decrease in the Quick Ratio, which will result in a -0.015 decrease in earnings management.
4. Each change in the Net Profit Margin predictor variable by one unit will result in a positive change in Earnings Management of 0.004 units. Assuming the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio and Quick Ratio predictors remain constant, a positive Net Profit Margin predictor will result in a decrease in the Net Profit Margin value by one unit, which will result in a decrease in Earnings Management value of 0.004.
5. Based on the regression values for the independent variables, it is concluded that the variable that most tends to influence Profit Management is the Net Profit Margin variable value of 0.4%.

Table 7. Results of the t-test (Partial)

Coefficients ^a									
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Correlations		
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Zero-order	Partial	Part
1	(Constant)	.024	.041		.584	.561			
	LTDER	-.016	.031	-.056	-.507	.614	-.056	-.057	-.055
	QR	-.015	.011	-.155	-1,392	.168	-.110	-.154	-.151
	NPM	.004	.002	.199	1,795	.076	.178	.197	.195

a. Dependent Variable: Profit Management

1. The calculated t value of the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio variable is $-0.507 < t$ table 1.99006 with a significant value of $0.614 > 0.05$, which means that H1 is rejected and H0 1 is accepted. Which states that partially the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio does not have a significant effect on Earnings Management.
2. The calculated t value of the Quick Ratio variable is $-1.392 < t$ table 1.99006 with a significant value of $0.168 > 0.05$, which means that H2 is rejected and H0 2 is accepted. This states that partially the Quick Ratio does not have a significant effect on Earnings Management.
3. The calculated t value of the Net Profit Margin variable is $1.795 < t$ table 1.99006 with a significance value of $0.076 > 0.05$, which means that H3 is rejected and H0 3 is accepted. This states that partially Net Profit Margin does not have a significant effect on Earnings Management.

Table 8. F-Test Results (Simultaneous)

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.269	3	.090	1,571	.203b
	Residual	4,561	80	.057		
	Total	4,830	83			

a. Dependent Variable: Profit Management
b. Predictors: (Constant), NPM, LTDER, QR

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Based on table 4.8, it can be seen with a significance level of 5% and the number of $k = 4$, and $DF (n1) = k-1$, $DF (n2) = nk$ or $DF (n1) = 4-1 = 3$, $DF (n2) = 80 - 4 = 76$. So the F table is 2.87. Based on the results of the F test above, it can be seen that the F table is 2.72, the calculated F value is 1.571 with a significance of 0.203. Because the calculated F value is greater than the F table ($1.571 > 2.72$) and its significance is greater than 0.05 ($0.203 > 0.05$), it can be said that the hypothesis is rejected, which means that Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio, Quick Ratio and Net Profit Margin simultaneously have no effect and are not significant on Earnings Management.

Table 9. Results of the Determination Coefficient Test (D-Test)

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	.236a	.056	.020	.2387857

a. Predictors: (Constant), NPM, LTDER, QR

1. The R^2 Square value is 0.056, which means that the contribution of the independent variables, namely Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio (X1), Quick Ratio (X2), and Net Profit Margin (X3) affects the Profit Management variable in the Food and Beverage Sub-Sector (Y) ($0.056 \times 100 = 5.6\%$), while the rest ($100\% - 0.056\% = 99.944\%$) is influenced by other variables outside this study. The greater the R, the closer the relationship.
2. *Adjusted R Square* = 0.020 which means that 2 factors that influence Profit Management in the Food and Beverage Sub-Sector can be explained by the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio (X1), Quick Ratio (X2) and Net Profit Margin (X3) 99.98% are explained by other factors in this study.
3. *Standard Error of the Estimate* This means measuring the variation of the predicted value. The Standard Error of the Estimated is also called the standard deviation. From the table above, the Standard Error of the Estimated is 0.2387857. The smaller the standard deviation, the better the model.

DISCUSSION

The Influence of Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio on Earnings Management

The research results obtained regarding the influence of the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio on Profit Management in food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2021-2024 period, show *t*hitung which is smaller than *t*tabel that is *t*hitung (-0.507) < *t*tabel (1.99006) with a profitability *t* value of sig 0.614, while the previously determined significance level of α is 0.05, the sig value of $0.614 > 0.05$, so H1 is rejected. This indicates that the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio has no effect and is not partially significant on Earnings Management in food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2021-2024 period. The results of the study indicate that LTDER has no significant effect on earnings management. This condition is caused by the fact that most food and beverage sub-sector companies during the study period had relatively low levels of long-term debt and tended to decrease from year to year. The company's capital structure is financed more by equity so that the financial risk due to the debt burden is not too high. Thus, changes in LTDER do not provide enough pressure for management to engage in earnings management practices. This is in line with previous research which found that LTDER is often insignificant because companies with low leverage are not encouraged to manipulate financial statements. According to Sutrisno (2012), the higher the LTDER, the greater the company's financial risk burden due to the high long-term liabilities it must bear. Conversely, a low LTDER indicates a healthier capital structure. Therefore, the results of this study illustrate that companies in the food and beverage subsector are beginning to improve their capital structure to make it more stable, in line with the capital structure theory proposed by Modigliani & Miller, which states that the ratio of debt to equity significantly influences company value.

The Influence of Quick Ratio on Earnings Management

The research results obtained regarding the influence of the Quick Ratio on profit management in food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2021-2024 period, show *t*hitung which is smaller than *t*tabel that is *t*hitung (-1.392) < *t*tabel (1.99006) with a profitability *t* value of 0.168, while the previously determined significance level of α is 0.05, the sig value of $0.168 > 0.05$, so H1 is rejected. This indicates that the Quick Ratio has a negative effect on earnings management in food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2021-2024 period. The QR variable also has no significant effect on earnings management. These results indicate that liquidity in food and beverage sub-sector companies is not a determining factor in earnings management practices. The average QR in

companies in this subsector is at a fairly good level (>1), meaning that the company is relatively able to meet short-term obligations without experiencing cash flow difficulties. High liquidity actually reduces the incentive for management to engage in earnings management, as the company is already in a secure financial position. Furthermore, a high QR does not necessarily increase profits, as liquid assets such as cash or cash equivalents are not necessarily managed to generate optimal profits. According to Kasmir (2019), a good quick ratio is above 1, indicating that the company is able to pay its current liabilities with its most liquid current assets. This study's findings align with this theory, as most companies in the food and beverage subsector have strong liquidity. High liquidity can reduce financial pressure, thus reducing management's incentive to engage in earnings management practices.

Influence Net Profit Margin to Earnings Management

The research results obtained regarding the influence of Net Profit Margin on profit management in food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2021-2024 period, show that t_{hitung} which is smaller than t_{tabel} that is $t_{hitung}(1,795 < t_{tabel}(1,99006)$ with a profitability t value of 0.076, while the previously determined significance level of α is 0.05, the sig value of $0.076 > 0.05$, so H_1 is rejected. This indicates that Net Profit Margin has a negative effect on earnings management in food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2021-2024 period. The results of the hypothesis test indicate that NPM does not have a significant effect on earnings management. Profitability in food and beverage sub-sector companies during the study period tends to fluctuate, where in certain years profit margins increase, but in the following year they decrease again. This fluctuation makes the relationship between profitability and earnings management practices inconsistent. When profitability is high, companies have no urgency to manipulate earnings, while when profitability is low, the motivation to conduct earnings management increases, but is not always reflected significantly in statistical tests. Therefore, NPM cannot be used as a primary factor influencing earnings management.

According to Harahap (2018), NPM measures management's ability to control costs and generate net profit from sales. A high NPM indicates efficiency, while a low NPM reflects pressure on profitability. This study shows that the food and beverage subsector only occasionally increased profitability (in 2023), but generally struggled to maintain consistent profit margins. This is done to ensure that management performance is perceived as good and effective by external parties or investors. Because the NPM value is lower, the company is more likely to engage in earnings management. This action aims to attract investors so that the company can obtain substantial capital for its finances (Feronika et al., 2021).

The Influence of Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio, Quick Ratio and Net Profit Margin on Profit Management

Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio, Quick Ratio and Net Profit Margin are closely related and have a significant influence on Earnings Management. All three act as key factors that mutually support each other in strengthening regional fiscal capacity. The Long-Term Debt to Equity Ratio is a financial measure of the relative size of a company's long-term debt to its shareholders' equity. This is an important indicator of a company's capital structure and level of financial risk. The higher this ratio, the greater the company's financial risk because it has more long-term liabilities compared to its equity. According to Scott (2015), earnings management is carried out by managers to maximize their utility and influence external party perceptions. The average value that tends to be negative indicates that some companies are not optimal in generating quality profits, because reported net income is lower than operating cash flow. This is in line with Kasmir's theory (2019) that good earnings quality is indicated if accounting profit is close to the company's real cash flow. Based on the results of the simultaneous test or F test, it can be seen that the F table is 2.72, the calculated F value is 1.571 with a significance of 0.203. Because the calculated F value is smaller than the F table ($1.571 < 2.72$) and its significance is greater than 0.05 ($0.203 > 0.05$), it can be said that the hypothesis is rejected, which means that the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio, Quick Ratio and Net Profit Margin simultaneously have no effect and are not significant on Profit Management. Although simultaneously the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio, Quick Ratio and Net Profit Margin simultaneously do not have a significant effect on Profit Management, the company needs to focus on better asset management to increase the value of the company's Lab Management.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the theory and testing the data, the research results were obtained which will be described in the conclusions of this research, namely as follows:

1. Based on the partial test results (t-test), the calculated t value of the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio variable is $-0.507 < t_{table} 1.99006$ with a significant value of $0.614 > 0.05$, which means that H1 is rejected and H0 1 is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that partially the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio does not have a significant effect on Earnings Management in food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2021-2024 period.
2. Based on the partial test results (t-test), the calculated t value of the Quick Ratio variable is $-1.392 < t_{table} 1.99006$ with a significant value of $0.168 > 0.05$, which means that H2 is rejected and H0 2 is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that partially the Quick Ratio does not have a significant effect on Earnings Management in food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2021-2024 period.
3. Based on the partial test results (t-test), the calculated t value of the Net Profit Margin variable is $1.795 < t_{table} 1.99006$ with a significant value of $0.076 > 0.05$, which means that H3 is rejected and H0 3 is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that partially Net Profit Margin does not have a significant effect on Profit Management in food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2021-2024 period.
4. Based on the results of the simultaneous test or F test, it can be seen that the F table is 2.72, the calculated F value is 1.571 with a significance of 0.203. Because the calculated F value is smaller than the F table ($1.571 < 2.72$) and its significance is greater than 0.05 ($0.203 > 0.05$), it can be said that the hypothesis is rejected, which means that the Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio, Quick Ratio and Net Profit Margin simultaneously have no effect and are not significant on Profit Management in food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2021-2024 period.

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