INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh volatilitas arus kas, akrual, volatilitas penjualan, dan tingkat hutang terhadap persistensi laba dengan *book tax differences* sebagai variabel moderating. Subyek yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) selama periode 2011-2014. Dalam penelitian ini, terdapat 180 sampel dari 45 perusahaan yang dipilih berdasarkan metode *purposive sampling*. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berasal dari data sekunder.Pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik dokumentasi.

Berdasarkan analisis yang telah dilakukan diperoleh hasil bahwa akrual dan volatilitas penjualan berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap persistensi laba. Volatilitas arus kas dan tingkat hutang tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap persistensi laba. *Book tax differences* memoderasi secara signifikan pengaruh volatilitas arus kas terhadap persistensi laba.

Kata kunci : volatilitas arus kas, akrual, volatilitas penjualan, tingkat hutang, *book tax differences*, persistensi laba

ABSTRACT

This research aims to test the influence of cash flow volatility, accrual, sales volatility, and leverage to earnings persistence using book tax differences as the moderating variable. The subjects in this study were the manufacture companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (ISE) 2011-2014. In this study, there were 180 samples from 45 companies which were selected through purposive sampling method. The data utilized in this study were secondary data. The data were collected by documentation technique.

Based on the statistical result, it was found out that the accrual and sales volatility significantly influential to the profit persistence. Cash flow volatility and debt ratio were insignificant to the profit persistence. Book tax differences moderate significantly to the cash flow volatility influence to the earnings persistence.

Keywords: cash flow volatility, accrual, sales volatility, leverage, book tax differences, earnings persistence