

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis pengaruh *leverage*, arus kas operasional, dan siklus operasi terhadap persistensi laba pada perusahaan industri makanan olahan dan minuman yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) periode 2020-2024.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif dan verifikatif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah perusahaan industri makanan olahan dan minuman yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2020-2024. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan purposive sampling sehingga diperoleh 25 perusahaan dengan periode pengamatan selama 5 tahun, sehingga jumlah observasi sebanyak 125 data. Analisis data yang digunakan meliputi analisis deskriptif, uji asumsi klasik, uji t, analisis korelasi, koefisien determinasi, analisis regresi linear berganda, dan uji F dengan bantuan program IBM SPSS *Statistics* 26.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *leverage* berpengaruh terhadap persistensi laba. Arus kas operasional berpengaruh terhadap persistensi laba. Siklus operasi tidak berpengaruh terhadap persistensi laba. Secara simultan, *leverage*, arus kas operasional, dan siklus operasi berpengaruh signifikan terhadap persistensi laba. Hasil koefisien determinasi menunjukkan bahwa *leverage*, arus kas operasional, dan siklus operasi mampu menjelaskan variasi persistensi laba sebesar 68,6%, sedangkan sisanya sebesar 31,4% dipengaruhi oleh variabel lain di luar model penelitian.

Kata Kunci: *Leverage*, Arus Kas Operasional, Siklus Operasi, Persistensi Laba.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine and analyze the effect of leverage, operating cash flow, and operating cycle on earnings persistence in food processing and beverage industry companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2020-2024 period.

The research method used is descriptive and verificative with a quantitative approach. The population in this study consists of food processing and beverage industry companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2020-2024 period. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, resulting in 25 companies with an observation period of 5 years, resulting in a total of 125 observations. The data analysis techniques used include descriptive analysis, classical assumption tests, t-test, correlation analysis, coefficient of determination, multiple linear regression analysis, and F-test using IBM SPSS Statistics 26.

The results show that leverage has an effect on earnings persistence. Operating cash flow has an effect on earnings persistence. Operating cycle has no effect on earnings persistence. Simultaneously, leverage, operating cash flow, and operating cycle have an effect on earnings persistence. The coefficient of determination shows that leverage, operating cash flow, and operating cycle are able to explain 68.6% of the variation in earnings persistence, while the remaining 31.4% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

Keywords: *Leverage, Operating Cash Flow, Operating Cycle, Earnings Persistence.*