THE EFFECT OF COMPANY SIZE, SALES GROWTH, AND CAPITAL INTENSITY ON TAX AVOIDANCE WITH PROFIT MANAGEMENT AS INTERVENING VARIABLES (Study on Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange)

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Abstract: Knowing the effect of company size, sales growth, and capital intensity on tax avoidance with earnings management as an intervening variable in mining companies listed on the IDX for the 2014-2019 period is the purpose of this study. The population of this study is all financial statements of companies engaged in mining listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2014-2019. This study uses a sample of 13 mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2014-2019 with a sampling technique using the purposive sampling method. Data analysis used multiple linear regression analysis and path coefficients with SPSS 25.0 software. The results showed that company size, sales growth, the capital intensity had a significant adverse effect on earnings management. Then earnings management has a significant positive effect on tax avoidance. Furthermore, earnings management does not mediate the effect of firm size on tax avoidance, earnings management mediates the effect of sales growth on tax avoidance, and lastly, earnings management does not mediate the effect of capital intensity on tax avoidance.

Keywords: Tax Avoidance, Earnings Management, Company Size, Sales Growth, Capital Intensity

1. INTRODUCTION

Tax revenue is important and has the potential to become the main source of state budget revenue. APBN is useful to support high and quality economic growth. It is characterized by efforts to reduce poverty, inequality, and unemployment. So indirectly, tax means a source of state revenue that has the potential for the survival of the Indonesian economy. The government can finance all state expenditures (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020). Based on data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2014-2018, coal mining and homogeneous lignite contributed twenty-three percent (23%) of gross domestic product or GDP per year or equivalent to Rp. "235,000,000,000,000".

Katadata and PRAKARSA (2018) explained that the Directorate General of Taxes or the DGT was materially untested. The application by PT MSA is an application that does not violate the terms. DGT is not entirely wrong because there is a stark disparity between the amount of creation obtained and the number of tax payments attempted. DGT should be able to dig in-depth and reveal the things behind the figures in the report presented by PT MSA. The coal industry is trying to do tax avoidance, where PT MSA exploits regulatory loopholes or loopholes (Yuliawati, Katadata, 2019). Industries planned to carry out proactive tax avoidance may be subject to administrative penalties or even criminal sanctions. Some aspects that will influence tax avoidance are the company's dimensions, the development of sales, and the seriousness of capital.

Company size is the company's size, which is reflected in its total assets (Dewi and Jati, 2014). The size of the assets affects the amount of company productivity, so the profits earned by the company will also be affected. The larger the size of the company, the more it becomes the center of government attention. It will create similarities for company managers to behave obediently (compliances) or aggressively (tax avoidance) in taxation (Kurniasih and Sari, 2013). So the more significant the company's size, the higher the tax avoidance activity caused because the company uses a relatively large amount of total assets, tends to be more capable and more stable in generating profits. These conditions lead to an increase in the amount of tax burden, encouraging companies to practice tax avoidance. Based on previous research by Yeh and Liao (2018), Darmawan and Sukartha (2014), Dharma and Ardhiana (2016), company size has a significant positive effect on tax avoidance. Meanwhile, based on Dewi and

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Noviari (2017), company size has a significant negative effect on tax avoidance, while Fitri (2015) states that company size does not affect tax avoidance.

The industry can estimate how much profit or profit is to be obtained through sales growth. The growth in sales that continues to be large allows the industry to be able to increase the operating capacity of the industry because with the development of sales that continues to be significant. The industry will also get increased profits. If the sales growth continues to be significant, then the industry will get increased profits. It is using increased profits so that the tax burden is borne will also continue to be significant. Therefore the industry will tend to implement tax avoidance applications to minimize the tax burden that grows. The research conducted by Ni Luh (2020), Agustin, and Yulia (2016) reports that sales developments affect tax avoidance. On the other hand, Lusiana and Susi (2020), Muhammad and Susi (2019), Fitri (2015) reported that sales developments did not affect tax avoidance.

Management can use permanent legacy depreciation to reduce the industry's tax burden. Managers want to invest industrial idle funds in the form of permanent inheritance to use the depreciation as a reduction in the tax burden (Muzakki and Darsono, 2015). According to research results Bambang, et al. (2017) reported that capital intensity had a positive and insignificant effect on tax avoidance. Poppy et al. (2019) research reports that capital intensity has a significant negative effect on tax avoidance. On the other hand, Lusiana and Susi (2020), Masyithah and Desrir (2020) report that capital intensity does not affect tax avoidance. Inconsistencies due to previous research due to industry dimensions, sales growth, and capital intensity on tax avoidance prompted the author to increase profit management as an intervening variable. Scott (2009) defines earnings management as the actions of managers to determine accounting policies or actions that affect income in financial reporting.

Earnings management is a method of adjusting profit information presented to the public, both increasing and decreasing profits. The use of profit management is adjusted to the needs and interests of the company. So that it can be predicted, for companies that have income levels that tend to be high and higher, profit management will be carried out using income decreasing. It was done to maintain the imposition of taxes on companies so that they are not too high. The higher the company's profit management, the higher the potential for tax avoidance in the company. The research of Darwin (2018), Rizky et al. (2018), Imron et al. (2017) that there is a significant impact between earnings management by companies on the level of corporate tax avoidance.

On the other hand, Henny's (2019) and Lee's (2011) research states that earnings management does not affect tax avoidance. Therefore, according to the background and several previous studies, the researcher is interested in conducting research using the titles of the effects of company size, sales growth, and capital intensity on tax avoidance with profit management as an intervening variable (study on mining companies listed on the Indonesia influence exchange2014-2019).

2. LITERATUR REVIEW dan HYPOTHESES

2.1 Agency Theory

Agency theory is the correlation of interests between the principal and the agent. The principal means the owner of the company who is authorized to give orders to the agent. In contrast, the agent means the manager who receives orders from the principal to manage the company based on company control, separation of risk bearers, separation of ownership and control of the company, and decision making and controlling functions. Management in carrying out activities must be by orders from the principal. Still, general managers have their own goals to increase the company's value. As a result, often, a problem arises. Agency conflicts can exist because of differences in interests between the principal and the agent (Jensen and Meckling, 1976).

2.2 Signaling Theory

Ross first developed the signal theory in 1977. In spreading the signal theory according to the issue of asymmetry between issues from management and gossip from shareholders. According to Watts (2003), Signaling Theory is a manager's notification to reduce information asymmetry. Managers provide evidence through financial statements that they practice conservative accounting policies that result in higher earnings. This principle prevents the industry from exaggerating profits and helps users of financial statements by presenting profits and assets that are not exaggerating.

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2.3 Effect of Firm Size on Earnings Management

Several previous studies have shown that firm size has a close correlation using profit management. Chtorou et al. (2001) found evidence that firm size harms earnings management in American firms. Large companies have fewer opportunities to practice profit management and vice versa. Smaller companies have more significant opportunities to practice profit management. Both large and small companies report their financial statements, not on the actual condition of the company. Research conducted by man and Gayatri (2018), Silva et al. (2017) also states that company size harms earnings management. According to signal theory, large companies lack the motivation to practice earnings management. This is because shareholders and interested parties in large companies are more critical than using small companies. A more extensive investor base exists in large companies, due to which large companies are under more significant pressure to be able to present reliable financial reports.
H1: Firm size affects Earnings Management

2.4 Effect of Sales Growth on Earnings Management

Sales growth means that one indicator that describes a company's performance also shows the company's ability to make a profit from the assets owned by the company. Stakeholders will use this indicator in their decision-making, especially in terms of investment. The higher the sales reported by the company in its financial statements, the higher the expectations of stakeholders such as investors, the government, and others for compensation or the required rate of return from the company's profits. The research of Sarah et al. (2020) concludes that sales growth harms profit management. That is by signal theory, which states that companies that experience low growth have increased profits using earnings management to attract investors' attention to keep investing their funds in the company.

H2: Sales Growth Affects Earnings Management

2.5 Effect of Capital Intensity on Earnings Management

Capital intensity is an investment activity in the form of fixed assets. The cost of depreciation of fixed assets becomes a deduction of profit before tax. It becomes the proportion of fixed assets that can affect the company's adequate tax level. Permanent assets owned by the company may be used as a tax deduction as long as there is permanent asset depreciation every year. Therefore, companies with a higher ratio of permanent assets are likely to have a lower tax burden. Frequency theory, if the company is getting smaller in capital intensity, it will convey positive signal information to investors because it can provide a high level of efficiency in the use of capital that has been invested, so there is no need for for-profit management. According to previous research from Silva et al. (2016), companies using higher capital intensity would tend to manipulate to profit.

H3: Capital Intensity affects Earnings Management

2.6 Effect of Earnings Management on Tax Avoidance

In agency correlation, managers have issues asymmetry to external parties such as creditors and investors. Information asymmetry occurs when managers have enough internal company information and know the news faster than external parties. This condition allows managers to use the information they know to manipulate financial statements to maximize their interests, such as tax evasion (Harnovi, 2012). The impact of profit management in the form of income decreasing on tax avoidance using the effective tax rate proxy can be explained that profit is a benchmark for measuring the company's tax burden. Therefore, management will report earnings by its purpose, using accounting options that reduce profits or decrease income as a form of tax avoidance. The greater the income decreasing by the company, the company is indicated tax evasion. The research of Darwin 2018 and Rizky et al. (2018) proves that earnings management positively affects tax avoidance.
H4: Earnings Management Affects Tax Avoidance

2.7 Effect of Firm Size on Tax Avoidance is mediated by Earnings Management

In carrying out earnings management, the company tries to reduce the tax burden to a minimum. The industry can manage the industry's total assets to reduce taxable income by using depreciation and amortization expenses that

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arise from expenses to obtain these assets because depreciation and amortization expenses can be used as a reduction in income. Subject to industrial tax (Nurfadilah, 2015). As a result of Dewinta's research (2016), his research shows that total assets affect tax avoidance. Research conducted by Turyatini (2016) proves that the industrial dimension has a positive and significant impact on tax avoidance, and research by Harnovi (2012) proves that earnings management affects tax avoidance.

H5: Earnings Management Mediates Firm Size on Tax Avoidance

2.8 Effect of Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance is mediated by Earnings Management

From Carvalho and Costa (2014), Sales growth gives a company the ability to increase its level of sales and service between the current year and the previous year in percentage terms. Working together using frequency theory is if a high level of sales growth reflects the success of sales and product marketing strategies from a company that management can use to predict profits that tend to be significant and convey positive frequencies to investors. Sales growth affects tax avoidance. The greater the sales growth, the greater the profit generated. This encourages management to manage profit because large taxable profits will also form a significant tax burden. According to the previous statement, earnings management mediates the effect of sales growth on tax avoidance. This statement supports the result of research conducted by Ni Luh (2020), Agustin, and Yulia (2016), stating that sales growth has a significant effect on tax avoidance, and Harnovi's research (2012), which shows that earnings management affects tax avoidance.

H6: Earnings management mediates sales growth on tax avoidance

2.9 Effect of Capital Intensity on Tax Avoidance mediated by the Earnings Management

From Muzakki and Darsono (2015), capital intensity or capital means how much the industry invests in constant inheritance and inventory. For Commanor and Wilson (1967), Capital Intensity or capital is an essential issue for investors because it can provide efficiency in using capital that has been invested. The capital intensity or capital uses agency theory. Agency theory in inheritance is always more pressing on the amount of industrial tax burden, idle manager funds to be invested in the form of permanent legacy investment, using the aim to get profits in the form of depreciation expense that can be used as a tax deduction. So that the taxable profit is low, according to signal theory, if the industry continues to be serious about its capital, it will provide positive signal news for investors because it can show a high level of efficiency in using the capital that has been invested. Due to the seriousness of capital, the industry can carry out earnings management to avoid taxes because earnings management can continually deduct the depreciation expense of the legacy from the profit before tax. As a result, the proportion of residuals in the industry can affect the ETR of the industry. This statement supports the results of research conducted by Poppy et al.(2019) reporting that capital intensity or capital significantly affects tax avoidance and research by Harnovi (2012), which shows that profit management affects tax avoidance.

H7: Earnings Management mediates capital intensity on tax avoidance

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section describes the types of data collected, data sources, data period, and the methodology used to examine this relationship.

3.1 Data, Population and Sample

Sources of data used in this study are financial reports and annual reports on the population. The population in this study is all the financial statements of mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2014-2019 periods. The total population is 44 mining companies. The sampling method in this study used a purposive sampling method so that the sample companies that met the criteria were 13 mining companies during the period 2014 to 2019.

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3.2 Data analysis

The data analysis method used in the test used the Statistical Package for Year Social Science (SPSS) version 25.0 program. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression and path coefficients.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Description of Research Object

This study consists of five variables, three independent variables, namely, company size, sales growth, and capital intensity, and two dependent variables, namely, earnings management and tax avoidance. The calculation of the variables in this study uses the Microsoft Excel 2019 program and data processing using the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) version 25.0, which aims to determine how much influence the independent variable has on the dependent variable. The following companies are used as research objects in this study, namely:

Table 1 List of Research Samples

No	Stock code	Issuer Name
1	ADRO	Adaro Energy Tbk
2	BSSR	Baramulti Suksessarana Tbk
3	DEWA	Darma Henwa Tbk
4	GEMS	Golden Energy Mines Tbk
5	ITMG	Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk
6	KKGI	Resources Alam Indonesia Tbk
7	MBAP	Mitrabara Adiperdana Tbk
8	MYOH	Samindo Resources Tbk
9	PTBA	Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam Tbk
10	TOBA	Toba Bara Sejahtera Tbk
11	ELSA	Elnusa Tbk
12	RUIS	Radiant Utama Interinsco Tbk
13	PSAB	J Resources Asia Pasific

Source: www.idx.co.id (2021)

4.2 Descriptive statistics

4.2.1 Company Size

Company size can be measured by total assets owned by mining sector companies because company size is proxied by Ln total assets. The following is table 2, which explains the results of the calculation of company size in mining companies 2014-2019:

Table 2 Company Size Calculation Results

No	Issuer Code	Year					
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	ADRO	25,0976	25,1274	25,1914	24,3260	25,3457	27,6293
2	GEMS	22,0898	22,3474	22,3425	22,7976	23,0359	23,1026
3	ELSA	22,1692	22,1718	22,1562	22,3034	22,4562	22,6409
4	DEWA	22,2060	22,3563	22,3521	22,4127	22,5119	22,7515
5	BSSR	21,4506	21,5932	21,6233	21,7645	21,9850	21,9666
6	ITMG	16,5994	16,5989	16,5989	16,7232	16,8499	16,6323
7	MYOH	21,4318	21,5177	21,4006	21,3299	21,5028	21,5188
8	TOBA	22,0377	22,0780	21,9752	22,2699	22,7017	22,8955
9	MBAP	20,7179	21,1276	21,1653	21,4967	21,6396	21,7027

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10	RUIS	20,9595	20,8111	20,7022	20,6818	20,7136	20,9475
11	KKGI	20,9323	21,0253	21,0006	21,0712	21,2478	21,2816
12	PSAB	23,0845	23,1594	23,1571	23,2424	23,3031	23,3413
13	PTBA	23,4220	23,5502	23,6452	23,8137	23,9085	23,9851
Maximum Value		**25,0976**	**25,1274**	**25,1914**	**24,3260**	**25,3457**	**27,6293**
Minimum Value		**16,5994**	**16,5989**	**16,5989**	**16,7232**	**16,8499**	**16,6323**
Average		**21,7076**	**21,8049**	**21,7931**	**21,8641**	**22,0924**	**22,3381**

Source: processed data (2021)

4.2.2 Sales Growth

Sales growth is calculated by subtracting the current year's sales by last year's sales and dividing it by last year's sales. The following is table 3, which explains the results of the calculation of sales growth in mining companies 2014-2019:

Table 3. Sales Growth Calculation Results

No	Issuer Code	Year					
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2018	2019
1	ADRO	0,0280	-0,1048	-0,0841	0,3015	0,1875	-0,0832
2	GEMS	0,1712	-0,9102	0,0599	0,9924	0,4709	0,0172
3	ELSA	0,0266	-0,1056	-0,0410	0,3752	0,3305	0,2657
4	DEWA	0,0155	0,1089	-0,0260	0,0083	0,0689	-0,0401
5	BSSR	0,0155	0,1089	-0,0260	0,0083	0,0689	-0,0401
6	ITMG	5,1490	5,8153	5,6347	5,6865	6,1438	5,8541
7	MYOH	0,2315	-0,0138	-0,1819	-0,0025	0,3704	0,0130
8	TOBA	0,2036	-0,2267	-0,2785	0,2130	0,5084	0,1506
9	MBAP	0,1307	0,8862	-0,1681	0,3931	0,0671	-0,0300
10	RUIS	0,0204	-0,1282	-0,1768	-0,1448	0,1538	0,2298
11	KKGI	-0,2874	-0,0933	-0,1872	-0,0883	-0,2734	0,9361
12	PSAB	2,6537	0,1343	-0,2009	-0,0591	0,0845	0,0561
13	PTBA	0,1667	0,0587	0,0154	0,3850	0,0871	0,0293
Maximum Value		**5,1490**	**5,8153**	**5,6347**	**5,6865**	**6,1438**	**5,8541**
Minimum Value		**-0,2874**	**-0,9102**	**-0,2785**	**-0,1448**	**-0,2734**	**-0,0832**
Average		**0,6558**	**0,4254**	**0,3338**	**0,6207**	**0,6360**	**0,5660**

Source: processed data (2021)

4.2.3 Capital Intensity

Capital intensity is measured by total net fixed assets divided by the company's total assets (Muzzaki and Darsono, 2015). The following is table 4, which explains the results of the calculation of capital intensity in mining companies 2014-2019:

Table 4 Calculation Results of Capital Intensity

No	Issuer Code	Year					
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2018	2019
1	ADRO	0,2521	0,2462	0,2368	0,2211	0,2280	0,2387
2	GEMS	0,1743	0,1433	0,1333	0,0937	0,1023	0,1087
3	ELSA	0,2920	0,3359	0,3799	0,3232	0,3068	0,2673
4	DEWA	0,3575	0,4128	0,4463	0,4408	0,4061	0,3222
5	BSSR	0,3771	0,3821	0,3741	0,3038	0,2506	0,2440
6	ITMG	0,2185	0,2161	0,1850	0,1638	0,1575	0,1843

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7	MYOH	0,4810	0,4256	0,3821	0,3253	0,2822	0,2677
8	TOBA	0,1593	0,1730	0,1812	0,1336	0,0838	0,0590
9	MBAP	0,3208	0,2948	0,2716	0,2030	0,1924	0,1550
10	RUIS	0,4008	0,4345	0,4529	0,4235	0,3767	0,3888
11	KKGI	0,1808	0,1648	0,1536	0,2135	0,2431	0,1957
12	PSAB	0,3256	0,3446	0,3231	0,3161	0,3289	0,3095
13	PTBA	0,2683	0,3302	0,3277	0,2819	0,2709	0,2787
Maximum Value		**0,4810**	**0,4345**	**0,4529**	**0,4408**	**0,4061**	**0,3888**
Minimum Value		**0,1593**	**0,1433**	**0,1333**	**0,0937**	**0,0838**	**0,0590**
Average		**0,2929**	**0,3003**	**0,2960**	**0,2649**	**0,2484**	**0,2323**

Source: processed data (2021)

4.2.4 Profit management

Earnings management in this study uses a model based on aggregate accruals, which is proxied by discretionary accruals and takes measurements with the Modified Jones model. The following is table 5, which explains the results of the calculation of earnings management in mining companies 2014-2019:

Table 5 Profit Management Calculation Results

No	Issuer Code	Year					
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2018	2019
1	ADRO	-0,0139	-0,0181	0,0026	-0,0105	0,0384	0,0107
2	GEMS	0,1466	0,2485	0,0879	0,1823	0,2455	0,1236
3	ELSA	0,2257	0,1897	0,1512	0,2828	0,3277	0,3489
4	DEWA	0,1117	0,1216	0,0331	0,1370	0,1007	0,2107
5	BSSR	0,0965	0,0657	0,2740	0,2117	0,2151	0,1933
6	ITMG	0,1538	0,0001	0,1174	0,1170	0,1234	0,1485
7	MYOH	0,0652	22,0481	14,6995	9,4033	32,5281	24,6588
8	TOBA	37,5438	19,3845	7,7668	29,5389	51,0552	25,7928
9	MBAP	16,7316	61,6359	27,2375	78,0134	48,2049	29,5211
10	RUIS	0,3418	0,1069	0,1569	0,3035	0,3899	0,4092
11	KKGI	6,7811	4,1471	5,2039	6,8110	0,1310	2,9160
12	PSAB	5,8147	6,2202	3,5847	2,4182	2,6481	0,5849
13	PTBA	0,1294	0,1317	0,1548	0,4175	0,0034	0,1053
Maximum Value		**37,5438**	**61,6359**	**27,2375**	**78,0134**	**51,0552**	**29,5211**
Minimum Value		**-0,0139**	**-0,0181**	**0,0026**	**-0,0105**	**0,0034**	**0,0107**
Average		**5,2406**	**8,7909**	**4,5746**	**9,8328**	**10,4624**	**6,5403**

Source: processed data (2021)

4.2.5 Tax Avoidance

The measurement of tax avoidance in this study uses the Effective Tax Rate (ETR) proxy. ETR is the ratio of tax payments in cash to company profits before income tax. The following is table 6, which explains the results of calculating tax avoidance in mining companies 2014-2019:

Table 6 Tax Avoidance Calculation Results

No	Issuer Code	Year					
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2018	2019
1	ADRO	0,4359	0,4607	0,3766	0,4229	0,4183	0,3400
2	GEMS	0,0738	0,2493	0,2847	0,2821	0,2581	0,3346
3	ELSA	0,3387	0,3370	0,3235	0,3015	0,2146	0,2363

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4	DEWA	0,9528	0,9143	0,8011	0,7443	0,6234	0,0583
5	BSSR	0,5119	0,2770	0,2296	0,2580	0,2602	0,2626
6	ITMG	0,2359	0,5474	0,3192	0,3020	0,2956	0,3195
7	MYOH	0,2567	0,2614	0,2782	0,2768	0,2538	0,2527
8	TOBA	0,3378	0,3423	0,4386	0,3127	0,3001	0,3042
9	MBAP	0,2065	0,2684	0,2504	0,2552	0,2560	0,2715
10	RUIS	0,2848	0,3910	0,5091	0,4476	0,3931	0,3468
11	KKGI	0,3746	0,3757	0,3551	0,3156	0,5753	0,3257
12	PSAB	0,4321	0,4656	0,4514	0,4318	0,3433	0,6535
13	PTBA	0,2279	0,2353	0,2340	0,2506	0,2468	0,2593
Maximum Value		**0,9528**	**0,9143**	**0,8011**	**0,7443**	**0,6234**	**0,6535**
Minimum Value		**0,0738**	**0,2353**	**0,2296**	**0,2506**	**0,2146**	**0,0583**
Average		**0,3592**	**0,3943**	**0,3732**	**0,3539**	**0,3414**	**0,3050**

Source: processed data (2021)

4.2.6 Data Quality Test/ Research Instruments

In this study, the author will analyze descriptive statistical data from research variables. The variables studied in this study are Company Size, Sales Growth, Capital Intensity as the independent variable (Independent), Tax Avoidance as the dependent variable (Dependent), and Earnings Management as a mediating variable (Intervening). Based on this, the authors process the data using SPSS 25 and obtain descriptive statistical results from the research variables as follows:

Table 7 Results of Statistical Analysis Description

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Company Size	78	16,599	27,629	21,933	1979
Sales Growth	78	-0.910	6.144	0.540	1,557
Capital Intensity	78	0.059	0.481	0.272	0.101
Profit management	78	-0.018	78.013	7.574	15,425
Tax evasion	78	0.058	0.953	0.355	0.158

Source: Processed SPSS 25 output

In table 7, it can be seen that the size of the company in the mining company sector for the period 2014 to 2019 has the lowest value of 16,599, the highest value of 27,629. The average value of the company size is 21,933, while the standard deviation value is 1,979. Then the sales growth in the mining company sector for the period 2014 to 2019 has the lowest value of -0.910, the highest value of sales growth is 6.144. The average value of sales growth is 0.540, with a standard deviation of 1.557. From table 7, it can be seen that the capital intensity in the mining company sector for the period 2014 to 2019 has the lowest value of 0.059, the highest value of the capital intensity of 0.481. The average value of capital intensity is 0.272, with a standard deviation of 0.101.

Furthermore, seen in earnings management in the mining company sector for the period 2014 to 2019, it has the lowest value of -0.018, the highest value of earnings management is 78.013. The average value of earnings management is 7.574, with a standard deviation of 15,425. And lastly, based on tax avoidance in the mining company sector for the period 2014 to 2019, it has the lowest value of -0.058, the highest value of tax avoidance of 0.953. The average value of tax avoidance is 0.355, with a standard deviation of 0.158.

4.3 Assumption Test

4.3.1 Normality test

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The regression model in this study meets normality or cannot be seen in Figure 1 below:

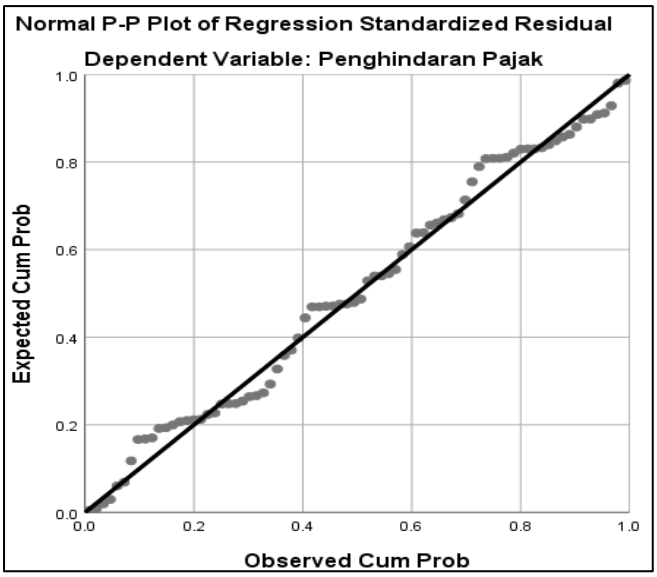

Figure 1. P-Plot Normal Graph

Figure 1 above shows the points spread around the diagonal line and follow the diagonal line. The residual value is average. This proves that the regression model in this study has met the normality test. The results of the normality test can also be seen by performing a normality test with Kolmogorov Smirnov. The following results from the Kolmogorov Smirnov test can be seen in Table 8 as follows:

Tabel 8*Kolmogorov Smirnov* . Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		78
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	0.0000000
	Std. Deviation	0.34679118
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.083
	Positive	0.066
	Negative	-0.083
Test Statistic		0.083
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

Source: SPSS v.25. Output

Based on the SPSS output of the Kolmogorov Smirnov test above, the Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) value of 0.200. This value meets the requirements of Sig. (p) 0.200 > 0.05 (level of signification). It means that hypothesis Ho is accepted, the residual value is normally distributed.

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4.3.2 Multicollinearity Test

To see whether a regression model in this study occurs multicollinearity or not, the method used in the multicollinearity test is to look at the Tolerance and Inflator Factor (VIF) values in the Coefficients table. This can be seen in Table 9 below:

Table 9 Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients[a]			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	Company Size	0.418	2.391
	Sales Growth	0.382	2.618
	Capital Intensity	0.797	1.255
	Profit management	0.850	1.176
a. Dependent Variable: Tax Avoidance			

Source: SPSS v.25 . output

Based on the results of the SPSS multicollinearity test output above, the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value of each independent variable in this study, namely, the firm size variable, is 2.391. Sales growth variable is 2.618, capital intensity variable is 1.255, and earnings management variable is 1.176. And the value of Tolerance on each variable, namely: company size variable is 0.418, sales growth variable is 0.382, capital intensity variable is 0.797, and earnings management variable is 0.850. Based on the results of the multicollinearity test and the value of VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) < 10 and the value of Tolerance > 0.1, it can be concluded that the regression model in this study does not occur multicollinearity problems.

4.3.3 Heteroscedasticity Test

Intending to detect residual variation in testing the same model on all data and the regression model is feasible in research. The results of the heteroscedasticity test can be seen in Figure 2 below:

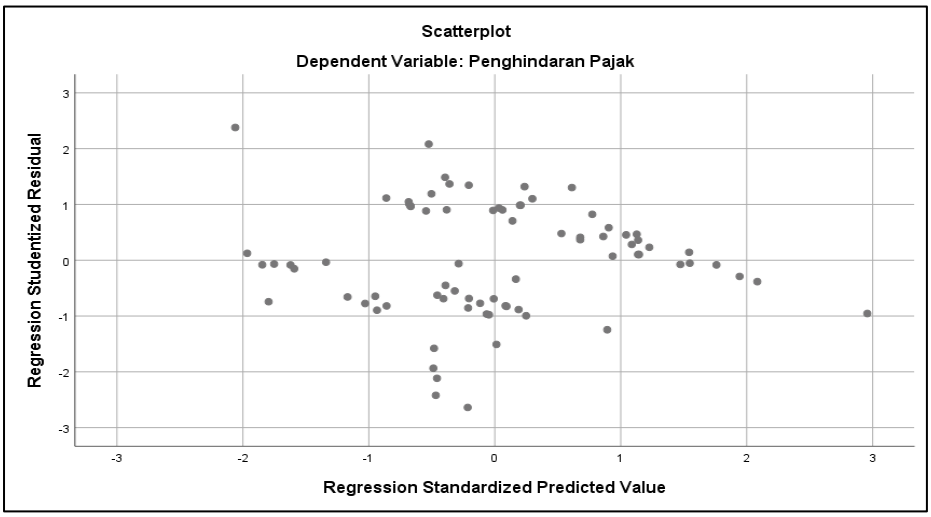

Figure 2. Scatterplot output

The graphic above, some points spread randomly and do not form a specific pattern that is clear and well spread above and below 0 on the Y-axis. This reveals no heteroscedasticity in the regression model, so the regression model is suitable for use in this study. In addition to using the heteroscedasticity test graph analysis, you can also use the Glejser test, which can be seen in Table 10 below:

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Table 10 Glejser Test

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-0.516	0.356		-1.449	0.152
	Company Size	0.027	0.015	0.258	1.796	0.077
	Sales Growth	0.002	0.020	0.012	0.077	0.939
	Capital Intensity	0.157	0.211	0.123	1.058	0.223
	Profit management	-0.003	0.001	-0.238	-1.357	0.121
a. Dependent Variable: Abs_Res						

Source: SPSS v.25 output

The table above shows that the significance value for Company Size is 0.077, Sales Growth is 0.939, Capital Intensity is 0.223, and Earnings Management is 0.121. Based on the Heteroscedasticity Test using the Glejser method and obtained a significant value (Sig> 0.05), it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem in the data.

4.3.4 Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test in this study was conducted to detect whether or not autocorrelation occurred. Good data is data that is not influenced by previous data or periods because if previous data influence the data, the resulting data will be biased. In this study, the autocorrelation test was carried out using the Durbin-Watson test (DW-Test) to obtain the Durbin-Watson value in table 11 below:

Table 11 Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary[b]	
Model	Durbin-Watson
1	1.784
a. Predictors: (Constant), Earnings Management, Company Size, Capital Intensity, Sales Growth	
b. Dependent Variable: Tax Avoidance	

Source: SPSS v.25 . output

Table 11, the output results of Summary Model b above, shows that the Durbin-Watson value is 1.784 with a total sample of 78 observations (n=78). The number of independent variables is four variables (k=4). The Durbin-Watson value ± = 5 % so that based on the Durbin-Watson table, it can be obtained: dL = 1.5625 and 4-dL = 2.4375, dU = 1.7415 and 4-dU = 2.2585 so that the basis for making decisions can be illustrated in the curve below:

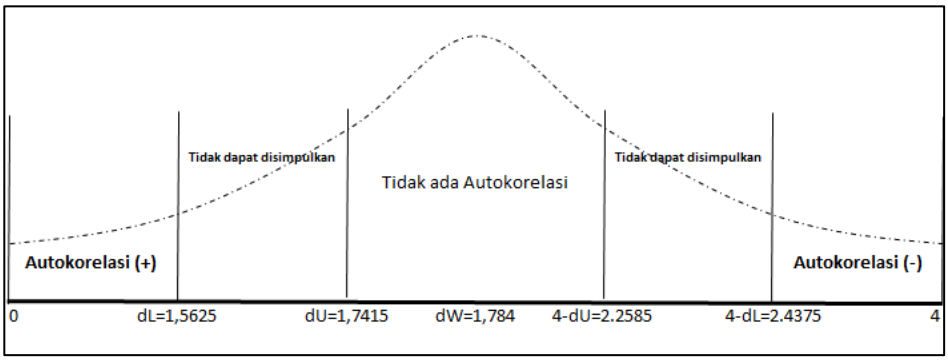

Figure 3. Durbin-Watson test curve

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Based on the curve image above, it can be obtained that the value of dU(1.7415) < dW(1.784) < 4-dU(2.2585), it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation, so it is assumed that this research model is free from autocorrelation.

4.4 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

4.4.1 Multiple Linear Regression Equation Sub Structure 1

Table 12 Results of Multiple Linear Regression Equation Sub Structure 1

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	83.212	29.487		2.822	0.006
	Company Size	-2.669	1.254	-0.342	-2.128	0.037
	Sales Growth	-4.283	1.645	-0.432	-2.604	0.011
	Capital Intensity	-54.294	17.274	-0.354	-3.143	0.002
a. Dependent Variable: Earnings Management						

Source: SPSS v.25. Output

Based on the multiple regression analysis results above, an equation of the regression line can be obtained, namely.

EM = -0.342Sz + -0.432SG â€“ 0.354CI

From the above equation, it can be interpreted as follows:

a. Company Size regression coefficient of -0.342 states that each increase in company size by 1 unit will have an impact on decreasing earnings management by 0.342.
b. Sales Growth regression coefficient of -0.432 states that each increase in sales growth of 1 unit will have an impact on a decrease in earnings management of 0.432.
c. The CI regression coefficient of -0.354 states that each increase in sales growth of 1 unit will impact a decrease in earnings management of 0.354.

4.4.2 Multiple Linear Regression Equation Sub Structure 2

Table 13 Results of Multiple Linear Regression Equation Sub Structure 2

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.578	0.762		2.071	0.042
	Company Size	-0.065	0.032	-0.331	-2.053	0.044
	Sales Growth	-0.122	0.042	-0.487	-2.889	0.005
	Capital Intensity	-0.433	0.452	-0.112	-0.959	0.341
	Profit management	0.006	0.003	0.253	2.239	0.028
a. Dependent Variable: Tax Avoidance						

Source: SPSS v.25 . output

Based on the results of the multiple regression analysis above, it can be obtained an equation of the regression line is

TA = -0.331Sz â€“ 0.487SG â€“ 0.112CI + 0.253EM

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From the above equation, it can be interpreted as follows:

a) Firm Size regression coefficient of -0.331 states that each increase in firm size by 1 unit will have an impact on decreasing tax avoidance by 0.331.
b) Sales Growth regression coefficient of -0.487 states that each increase in sales growth of 1 unit will have an impact on reducing tax avoidance by 0.487.
c) Capital Intensity regression coefficient of -0.112 states that every 1 unit increase in capital intensity will have an impact on reducing tax avoidance by 0.112.
d) Earnings Management regression coefficient of 0.253 states that each increase in earnings management by 1 unit will impact increasing tax avoidance by 0.253.

4.5 Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Test coefficient determines (R^2) is used to determine how much percentage of sub-structure of one (1) as follows: Company Size (Size), Sales Growth (SG), and the intensity of tubes Capital (CI) of the Profit Management (EM) and the substructure 2 is: Company Size (Size), Sales Growth (SG), Capital Intensity (CI) and Earnings Management (EM) on Tax Avoidance (TA). The results of the coefficient of determination in this study can be explained as follows:

Table 14 Results of the Coefficient of Determination of Sub-structure 1

Model Summary[b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.387[a]	0.150	0.116	14.50667
a. Predictors: (Constant), Capital Intensity, Company Size, Sales Growth				
b. Dependent Variable: Earnings Management				

Source: SPSS v.25. Output

Table 14 shows the value of Adjusted R Square for sub-structure one (1) of 0.116, which means that Company Size, Sales Growth, and Capital Intensity have contributed 11.6% to explain Earnings Management in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2014 to 2019, while the remaining 88.4% (100%-11.6%) was explained by other variables not examined.

Tabel 15Results of the Coefficient of Determination of Sub-structure 2

Model Summary[b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.457[a]	0.209	0.165	0.35617
a. Predictors: (Constant), Earnings Management, Company Size, Capital Intensity, Sales Growth				
b. Dependent Variable: Tax Avoidance				

Source: SPSS v.25. Output

The table above shows the value of Adjusted R Square for sub-structure two (2) of 0.165, which means Company Size, Sales Growth, Capital Intensity, and Profit Management have contributed to explaining Tax Avoidance of 16.5% in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014 period. Until 2019, while the remaining 83.5% (100%-16.5%) was explained by other variables not studied.

4.6 Model Feasibility Test / Simultaneous (F Test)

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Table 16 Simultaneous Test Results (Test F) Sub Structure 1

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2747.635	3	915.878	4.352	.007[b]
	Residual	15572.814	74	210.443		
	Total	18320.449	77			
a. Dependent Variable: Earnings Management						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Company Size, Sales Growth, Capital Intensity						

Source: SPSS v.25. Output

The results of the regression analysis of sub-structure one (1), which are estimated show the calculated F value of 2.8074 while the Ftable value at ± = 0.05 and degrees of freedom 3, n = 78 with df = 74 is 2.728, so Fount = 4.352 > Ftable 2.728 at a significance level of 0.007 <0.05, so HO is rejected and Ha is accepted. The conclusion is that simultaneously company size, sales growth, and capital intensity have a significant effect on earnings management in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2014 to 2019.

Table 17 Simultaneous Test Results (Test F) Sub Structure 2

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2.440	4	0.610	4.809	.002[b]
	Residual	9.260	73	0.127		
	Total	11.701	77			
a. Dependent Variable: Tax Avoidance						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Earnings Management, Company Size, Capital Intensity, Sales Growth						

Source: SPSS v.25. Output

The results of the estimated two (2) sub-structure regression analysis show the calculated F value of 4.809 while the Ftable value at ± = 0.05 and degrees of freedom 4, n = 78 with df = 73 is 2.497, so Fount = 4.809> Ftable2.497, at a significance level of 0.002 <0.05, this means that HO is rejected and Ha accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that simultaneously company size, sales growth, capital intensity, and earnings management have a significant effect on tax avoidance in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2014 to 2019.

4.7 Path Coefficient

Effect of Intervening Variables (Mediation)

Data processing on the influence of intervening variables (mediation) in this study using the PROCESS for SPSS Ver program. 3.5.3 with the following results:

Table 18 Direct and Indirect Effects

Path	Direct	Indirect	Total Effect	p-value
Company Size -> Profit Management -> Tax Avoidance	0,0048	-0,0032	0,0016	0,9434
Sales Growth -> Profit Management -> Tax Avoidance	-0,0524	-0,0074	-0,0597	0,0355

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Capital Intensity -> Earnings Management -> Tax Avoidance	0,0599	-0,3579	-0,2980	0,5029

Source: SPSS v.25. Output

The effect of firm size on tax avoidance through earnings management has a direct value (0.0048), indirect (-0.0032), total effect (0.0016). Then the effect of sales growth on tax avoidance through earnings management has a direct value (-0.0524), indirect (-0.0074), total effect (-0.0597). Furthermore, the effect of capital intensity on tax avoidance through earnings management has a direct value (0.0599), indirect (-0.3579), total effect (-0.2980).

4.8 Hypothesis testing

Based on all the results of data processing that has been carried out to test the hypothesis empirically, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Tabel 19. Hypothesis Test

Hypothesis	Path	Coefficients	p-value	Information
H_1	Company Size -> Earnings Management	-0.342	0.037	Significant
H_2	Sales Growth -> Profit Management	-0.432	0.011	Significant
H_3	Capital Intensity -> Earnings Management	-0.354	0.002	Significant
H_4	Profit Management -> Tax Avoidance	0,253	0,028	Significant
H_5	Company Size -> Earnings Management -> Tax Avoidance.	0,0016	0,9434	Not significant
H_6	Sales Growth -> Profit Management -> Tax Avoidance	-0,0597	0,0355	Significant
H_7	Capital Intensity -> Earnings Management -> Tax Avoidance.	-0,2980	0,5029	Not significant

Source: SPSS v.25. Output

Hypothesis Testing 1: The Effect of Firm Size on Earnings Management

The calculated value for the firm size variable is greater than the value of t_{table}, which is -2.128 > 1.992, with a significant value less than ± i.e. 0.037 < 0.05. Thus Ho is rejected, and Ha is accepted, so it can be concluded that partially company size has a significant negative effect on Earnings Management in Mining Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014 to 2019 period. This happens because large companies may disclose more information to reduce agency costs. Another possible explanation is that large firms face higher political costs than smaller firms. Large companies are entities that are highlighted by the market and the general public.

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Large companies have more strong pressure from stakeholders so that the company's performance is in line with the expectations of its investors compared to small companies.

Hypothesis Testing 2: The Effect of Sales Growth on Earnings Management

The calculated value for the sales growth variable is greater than the value of t_{table}, namely -2.604 > 1.992, with a significantly smaller value than ± 0.011 < 0.05. Thus Ho is rejected, and Ha is accepted, so it can be concluded that partially Sales Growth has a significant negative effect on Earnings Management in Mining Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2014 to 2019. Based on signal theory, if there is no sales growth, it is assumed that decreasing profits will impact the payment of administrative and operational costs of the company, which also decreases. Thus, the manager is motivated to carry out earnings management to ensure that the company's performance looks good and healthy, thus attracting investors in terms of investing, the higher the manager's intention to carry out earnings management.

Hypothesis Testing 3: Effect of Capital Intensity on Earnings Management

The calculated value for the capital intensity variable is greater than the table value, namely -3.143 > 1.992, with a significant value less than ± 0.002 < 0.05. Thus Ho is rejected, and Ha is accepted, so it can be concluded that partially Capital Intensity has a significant negative effect on Earnings Management in Mining Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014 to 2019 period. Capital intensity describes how much the company's investment, in this case, is fixed assets—used to achieve the desired growth. Stakeholders use this ratio to estimate the investment required by the company to achieve the desired growth. The smaller this ratio, the better because, the smaller the capital required for investment. Based on signal theory, if the company's capital intensity is getting smaller, it will provide positive signal information for investors because it can show a high level of efficiency in using the capital that has been invested.

Hypothesis Testing 4: The Effect of Earnings Management on Tax Avoidance

The earnings management variable has an at- count value more significant than the table value, namely 2.239 > 1.993, with a significantly smaller value than ± 0.028 < 0.05. So Ho is rejected, and Ha is accepted, so it can be concluded that partially Earnings Management has a significant positive effect on Tax Avoidance in Mining Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014 to 2019 period. Earnings management is an act of managers choosing accounting policies or actions that affect earnings in financial reporting. Companies carry out the practice of earnings management to avoid government regulations (Political cost hypothesis). One of the government regulations that are directly related to corporate profits is the corporate income tax. The influence of earnings management in income decreasing can be explained that profit is a benchmark for measuring the company's tax burden. Thus, management will report earnings according to their purpose, using accounting options that reduce profits or decrease income as a form of tax avoidance.

Hypothesis Testing 5: The Effect of Firm Size on Tax Avoidance through Earnings Management

The magnitude of the effect of firm size on tax avoidance through earnings management is 0.0016 with a p-value of 0.9434. This means that earnings management does not mediate the effect of firm size on tax avoidance. Things that might be the cause of earnings management not mediating the effect of company size on tax avoidance, among others:

a) The sample companies in the study have relatively large total assets, so there is no problem paying taxes.
b) The sample companies are aware of and comply with taxes.
c) The sample companies do not perform earnings management.

Because all samples in this study are public companies that maintain their reputation and public trust so that their share values do not fall, they do not carry out tax management.

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Hypothesis Testing 6: The Effect of Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance through Earnings Management

The magnitude of the effect of sales growth on tax avoidance through earnings management is -0.0597 with a p-value of 0.0355. This means that earnings management mediates the effect of sales growth on tax avoidance.
Based on direct and indirect effects, sales growth has a significant negative effect on ETR; this reflects sales growth has a significant positive effect on corporate tax avoidance. These results indicate if sales growth increases that the company takes tax evasion.

If sales growth is regressed by tax avoidance through earnings management, it indirectly affects -0.0074. Thus, if sales growth is supportive, it will reduce earnings management, and if earnings management declines, it will increase tax avoidance.

Hypothesis Testing 7: Effect of Capital Intensity on Tax Avoidance through Earnings Management

The magnitude of the effect of capital intensity on tax avoidance through earnings management is -0.2980 with a p-value of 0.5029. This means that earnings management does not mediate the effect of capital intensity on tax avoidance.

hings that may be the cause of earnings management not mediating the effect of capital intensity on tax avoidance, among others:

a. The sample companies in this study have relatively large fixed assets.
b. The sample companies are aware of and comply with taxes.
c. The sample companies do not perform earnings management.

Because all samples in this study are public companies that maintain their reputation and public trust so that their share values do not fall, they do not carry out tax management.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the problem formulation, hypothesis testing, and discussion, it can be concluded as follows (1) Company Size has a significant negative effect on Earnings Management in mining companies listed on the IDX for the period 2014-2019 (2) Sales Growth has a significant negative effect on Earnings Management in companies mining companies listed on the IDX for the period 2014-2019. (3) Capital Intensity has a significant negative effect on Earnings Management in mining companies listed on the IDX for the period 2014-2019 (4) Earnings Management has a significant positive effect on Tax Avoidance in mining companies listed on the IDX for the period 2014-2019 (5) Earnings Management does not mediates the effect of Company Size on Tax Avoidance in mining companies listed on the IDX for the period 2014-2019 (6) Earnings Management mediates the effect of Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance in mining companies listed on the IDX for the period 2014-2019 (7) Earnings Management does not mediate the effect of Intensity Capital to Tax Avoidance in mining companies listed on the IDX for the period 2014-2019. Some suggestions that can be made in future research are related to the coefficient of determination which is not too large in this study (0.116), which means that the independent variables in this study can only explain 11.6% of the effect on the dependent variable, so there are still many variables and other factors that can affect tax evasion. It is hoped that further researchers can develop other variables that might influence tax avoidance. A more comprehensive sample is not limited to one sub-sector so that the research results are more representative. It is hoped that the next researcher will increase the observation period. It is hoped that further researchers will follow up on new findings/problems in this study. For the Directorate General of Taxes as a corporate tax collection agency to improve supervision of business entities that report tax obligations and need to know how companies take advantage of loopholes in tax regulations to review tax regulations to reduce gaps for companies in carrying out their duties. Tax avoidance efforts.

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