

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kinerja keuangan jangka pendek (2 tahun sebelum dibandingkan dengan 1 tahun sesudah IPO) dan jangka panjang (2 tahun sebelum dibandingkan dengan 5 tahun sesudah IPO) pada perusahaan sektor properti, *real estate* dan konstruksi bangunan. Metode pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan metode *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 47 perusahaan sektor properti, *real estate* dan konstruksi bangunan yang melakukan IPO. Kinerja keuangan jangka pendek dinilai dengan melihat rasio likuiditas dan rasio solvabilitas. Kinerja keuangan jangka panjang dinilai dengan melihat rasio aktivitas dan rasio profitabilitas. Perbedaan kinerja diuji dengan Wilcoxon signed ranks test.

Berdasarkan rasio likuiditas, didapatkan peningkatan dan didapatkan perbedaan yang signifikan pada kinerja keuangan perusahaan jangka pendek. Berdasarkan rasio solvabilitas didapatkan penurunan dan didapatkan perbedaan signifikan pada kinerja keuangan perusahaan jangka pendek. Berdasarkan rasio aktivitas didapatkan kinerja keuangan perusahaan jangka panjang setelah IPO. Terdapat perbedaan kinerja keuangan yang signifikan pada pengukuran TATO. Berdasarkan rasio profitabilitas penurunan pada kinerja keuangan perusahaan jangka panjang sesudah IPO. Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada kinerja keuangan perusahaan jangka panjang pada pengukuran ROE .

Kata kunci: analisis kinerja keuangan, *go public*, rasio keuangan

ABSTRACTS

This study aims to determine the differences in short-term financial performance (2 years before compared to 1 year after IPO) and long term performance (2 years before compared to 5 years after IPO) in the properti, real estate and building construction sektor companies. The sampling method was done by purposive sampling method with the sample number of 47 companies in the properti, real estate and building construction sektor companies listed in BEI. Short-term financial performance is assessed by looking at liquidity ratios and solvency ratios. Long-term financial performance is assessed by looking at activity ratios and profitability ratios. Performance differences were tested with Wilcoxon signed ranks test.

Based on the liquidity ratio, it was found that there were significant differences in the short-term corporate finance performance. Based on the solvency ratio obtained decrease and found significant differences in short-term corporate financial performance. Based on the activity ratio, the company's long-term financial performance after the IPO is obtained. There are significant differences in financial performance on TATO measurement. Based on the ratio of profitability decline in the company's long-term financial performance after the IPO. There are significant differences in long-term corporate finance performance on ROE measurement.

Keywords: financial performance analysis, go public, financial ratios

