

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh rasio keuangan dalam memprediksi *financial distress* pada perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia selama periode tahun 2013 sampai dengan 2017.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan teknik *purposive sampling* atau sampel bertujuan dengan kriteria tertentu sehingga diperoleh 40 perusahaan Manufaktur yang terdiri dari 20 perusahaan yang mengalami *distress* dan 20 perusahaan tidak mengalami *distress* dengan total keseluruhan 200 sampel. Objek dalam penelitian ini adalah perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI). Metode analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode analisis regresi logistik, uji kelayakan model (*hosmer and lemeshow test*), menilai keseluruhan model (*iteration history and model summary*), uji koefisien determinasi (*Nagelkerke R Square*), uji tabel klasifikasi (*classification table*) dan uji hipotesis.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa *current ratio*, *debt to asset* dan perputaran total aktiva berpengaruh negatif terhadap *financial distress* sedangkan *debt to asset*, *return on asset* dan *return on equity* berpengaruh positif terhadap *financial distress*. Selanjutnya *quick ratio*, *profit margin* dan perputaran persediaan tidak berpengaruh terhadap *financial distress*.

Kata kunci: Likuiditas, *Leverage*, Profitabilitas, Aktivitas, dan *Financial Distress*

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to examine the use of financial distress ratios in predicting financial distress.

The population was manufacturing companies which were listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) 2013-2017. While, the research was quantitative, moreover, the data collection technique used purposive sampling, in which the sample was based on criteria given. In line with, there were 40 companies as sample which were acquired per year consisting of 20 distressing companies and 20 companies without distress with total of 200 firm years. Furthermore, the data analysis technique used logistic regression analysis with SPSS 23.

The research result concluded liquidity which was leverage to current ratio, leverage which was referred to debt to asset and activities which was referred to total asset turnover had negative effect on the financial distress. Meanwhile, profitability which was leverage to profit margin, quick ratio and inventory turnover did not affect the financial distress. On the other hand, debt to equity, return on asset, and return on equity had positive effect on the financial distress.

Keywords: Liquidity, Leverage, Profitability, Activities, and Financial Distress

