ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh rasio keuangan terhadap nilai *earning per share*. Rasio keuangan diukur dengan *return on asset, current ratio, debt to asset,* dan arus kas operasi. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif. Sample yang digunakan adalah Perusahaan Transportasi yang terdaftar di Bursa efek Indonesia dengan periode tahun 2014-2018. Metode pemilihan sample penelitian ini adalah *purpose sampling*, yaitu pemilihan sample dengan kriteria yang telah ditentukan. Sample yang diperoleh sebanyak 31 perusahaan sehingga terdapat 133 pengamatan dari 155 data pengamatan setelah di outlier.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *return on asset* berpengaruh positif terhadap nilai *earning per share* karena semakin tinggi *return on asset* maka laba yang diperoleh semakin tinggi, *current ratio* tidak berpengaruh pada nilai *earning per share* karena perusahaan mengelola hutang lancar dengan aktiva yang dimilikinya dengan baik, *debt to asset* tidak berpengaruh terhadap nilai *earning per share* karena perusahaan yang memiliki jumlah hutang yang lebih tinggi dari asetnya mampu mengolah aset yang dimilikinya menjadi laba dan arus kas berpengaruh terhadap nilai *earning per share* karena semakin tinggi arus kas operasi menunjukkan perusahaan masih dapat mengelolah kas untuk kegiatan operasinya.

Kata Kunci : Profitabilitas, Likuiditas, Solvabilitas, Arus Kas, *Earning Per Share*

ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the effect of financial ratios on Earnings Per Share. While, financial ratios was measured by Return On Assets, Current Ratio, Debt to Assets, and operating cash flow. The research was quantitative. Moreover, the population was transportation companies which were listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange 2014-2018. Furthermore, the data collection technique used purposive sampling, in which the sample was based on criteria given. In line with, there were 31 companies as sample, with 133 observations. So, the total of observation data was 155 outliers.

The resesrch results concluded Return On Assets had a positive effect on the value of earnings per share. It meant, the higher the Return On Asset was, the profit obtained is high. Whereas, Current Ratio did not affect the value of earnings per share. This happened as companies had properly managed its current debt with its asset. Likewise, Debt to Asset did not affect the value of earnings per share as companies which had higher debt could manage its profit. In addition, cash flow had affected the value of earnings per share In other words, the companies could manage its operational cash flow as they had higher its operational cash flow.

Keywords: Profitability, Liquidity, Solvability, Cash Flow, Earning Per Share

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to examine the effect of financial ratio on financial distress condition. While, financial ratio was measured by Return On Asset, Current Ratio, Debt to Asset, and operational cash flow. Meanwhile, financial distress condition was measured by Earning Per Share.

The research was quantitative. Moreover, the population was transportation companies which were listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange 2014-2018. Furthermore, the data collection technique used purposive sampling, in which the sample was based on criteria given. In line with, there were 31 companies as sample, with 133 observations. So, the total of observation data was 155 outliers.

The research result concluded Return On Asset had positive effect on financial distress condition. It meant, the higher the Return On Asset was, the less financial distress condition would be. Whereas, Current Ratio did not affect financial distress condition. This happened as companies had properly managed its current debt with its asset. Likewise, Debt to Asset did not affect financial distress condition as companies which had higher debt could manage its profit in order to prevent from financial distress condition. In addition, cash flow had affected financial distress condition. In other words, the companies could manage its operational cash flow as they had higher its operational cash flow.

Keywords: Profitability, Liquidity, Solvability, Cash Flow, Financial Distress

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