

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of financial ratios and good corporate governance (GCG) towards financial distress. This study also aims to create a bankruptcy prediction model by using historical data from non-financial sector companies listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) on the period 2011 - 2015.

This study uses quantitative approach by using logistic regression. Final sample used in this study are 298 companies with 1490 observations. The study findings suggest that cash to total asset, current liabilities to total asset, inventory to working capital, sales to total asset, net income to total asset, earnings before interest and taxes to total asset, retained earnings to total asset, book-to-market value from the category of financial ratios and director ownership, number of director, independent commissioner from the category of good corporate governance are incorporated into the model.

Although not all the variables which is incorporated into the model are significant, the insignificant variables still remain in the model to improve the accuracy of the prediction model. The results suggest that the accuracy of this bankruptcy prediction model was 99,4%.

Keywords : financial distress, financial ratio, good corporate governance

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh rasio keuangan dan *good corporate governance* (GCG) terhadap *financial distress*. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk membuat model prediksi kebangkrutan dengan menggunakan data historis dari perusahaan sektor non-keuangan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) pada periode 2011-2015.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan menggunakan regresi logistik. Sampel akhir yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah 298 perusahaan dengan 1490 observasi. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *cash to total asset*, *current liabilities to total asset*, *inventory to working capital*, *sales to total asset*, *net income to total asset*, *earnings before interest and taxes to total asset*, *retained earnings to total asset*, *book-to-market value* dari kategori rasio keuangan dan *director ownership*, *number of director*, *independent commissioner* dari kategori *good corporate governance* dimasukkan ke dalam model.

Meskipun tidak semua variabel yang dimasukkan ke dalam model adalah signifikan, variabel yang tidak signifikan masih tetap berada dalam model untuk meningkatkan akurasi model prediksi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa akurasi dari model prediksi kebangkrutan ini adalah 99,4%.

Kata Kunci : *financial distress*, *financial ratio*, *good corporate governance*