

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuktikan secara empiris pengaruh *current ratio*, *debt to equity ratio*, dan *sales growth* terhadap *financial distress*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder, yaitu laporan keuangan tahunan. Populasi dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 125 perusahaan manufaktur yang selalu terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia selama tahun 2011-2015. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan cara *purposive sampling*. Sampel yang digunakan penelitian ini berjumlah 35 laporan keuangan dari 7 perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa *current ratio* berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap *financial distress*. Sedangkan *debt to equity ratio* dan *sales growth* tidak berpengaruh terhadap *financial distress*.

Kata kunci: *Current Ratio, Debt To Equity Ratio, Sales Growth, Financial Distress*

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to demonstrate empirically the effect of current ratio, debt to equity ratio, and sales growth on financial distress.

This research uses secondary data, namely the annual financial statements. Population in this study was 125 manufacturing companies always listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange during the years 2011 until 2015. The sampling was determined by the purposive sampling method. There is sample that used 35 financial statements from 7 manufacturing companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The results from this research showed that current ratio are negative and significantly effect on financial distress. Meanwhile, debt to equity ratio and sales growth has no effect on financial distress.

Keywords : *Current Ratio, Debt To Equity Ratio, Sales Growth, Financial Distress*