# ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh dari leverage, likuiditas, dan firm size terhadap terjadinya kondisi financial distress. Objek penelitian ini adalah perusahaan manufaktur sektor industri barang konsumsi yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2017-2021. Total sampel yang digunakan adalah 67 sampel dengan 15 perusahaan. Penentuan sampel menggunakan metode Purposive Sampling. Metode analisis data yang digunakan yaitu analisis linier berganda, analisis koefisien determinasi, uji F dan uji t. Dari regresi linier berganda diperoleh persamaan regresi Z = -0,398 - 0,102DER + 0,688QR + 0,133FS. Konstanta sebesar -0,398 adalah nilai altman zscore jika variabel debt to equity ratio, quick ratio, dan firm size bernilai tetap. Koefisien regresi variabel debt to equity ratio menunjukkan pengaruh negatif sedangkan koefisien regresi variabel quick ratio dan firm size menunjukkan pengaruh positif terhadap Altman Z-Score (financial distress). Koefisien determinasi atau Adjusted R Square sebesar 0,364 yang memiliki arti bahwa sebesar 36,4% variasi Altman Z-Score (financial distress) pada objek penelitian ini dipengaruhi oleh variabel debt to equity ratio, quick ratio, dan firm size. Hasil uji F menunjukkan adanya signifikansi sehingga model layak untuk diteliti. Hasil uji t variabel debt to equity ratio dan firm size tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap financial distress, sedangkan variabel quick ratio memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap financial distress.

**Kata kunci :** ***Debt to Equity Ratio, Quick Ratio, Firm Size, Financial Distress***

# ABSTRACT

*This research was conducted with the aim of knowing the effect of leverage, liquidity, and firm size on the occurrence of financial distress. The object of this research is a manufacturing company in the consumer goods industry sector that is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017–2021 period. The total sample used is 67 samples from 15 companies. Determination of the sample using the purposeful sampling method. The data analysis methods used are multiple linear analysis, analysis of the cobab ivefficient of determination, the F test, and the t test. From multiple linear regression, we get the regression equation Z = -0.398 + 0.102DER + 0.688QR + 0.133FS. A constant of -0.398 is the Altman zscore if the variables debt-to-equity ratio, quick ratio, and firm size are fixed. The regression coefficient of the debt-to-equity ratio variable shows a negative effect, while the regression coefficient of the quick ratio and firm size variables shows a positive effect on the Altman Z-Score (financial distress). The coefficient of determination, or adjusted R square, is 0.364, which means that 36.4% of the Altman Z-Score (financial distress) variation in the object of this study is influenced by the variable debt-to-equity ratio, quick ratio, and firm size. The results of the F test show that there is significance, so the model is feasible to study. The results of the t-test variables debt-to-equity ratio and firm size have no significant effect on financial distress, while the quick ratio variable has a significant effect on financial distress.*


**Kata kunci : *Debt to Equity Ratio, Quick Ratio, Firm Size, Financial Distress***