ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji dan menganalisis *Pengaruh Net Profit Margin, Interest Coverage Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio Dan Loan to Deposit Ratio Terhadap Financial Distress* Pada Perusahaan Perbankan Yang Terdaftar Di BEI Tahun 2020-2024. Variabel independen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini *meliputi Net Profit Margin (NPM), Interest Coverage Ratio (ICR), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), dan Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR),* sementara financial distress sebagai variabel dependen diukur menggunakan metode *Z-score*. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan teknik analisis regresi linear berganda. Data diperoleh melalui laporan keuangan tahunan 47 bank yang menjadi sampel dengan metode purposive sampling. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa NPM berpengaruh negatif terhadap *financial distress*, yang berarti semakin tinggi profitabilitas, semakin rendah risiko distress. Sedangkan ICR dan CAR berpengaruh positif terhadap *financial distress*, yang mengindikasikan bahwa tingginya kemampuan membayar bunga maupun kecukupan modal tidak selalu mencerminkan kondisi keuangan yang sehat apabila tidak diiringi dengan efisiensi pengelolaan. Sementara itu, LDR tidak memiliki pengaruh terhadap *financial distress.* Hasil penelitian ini memberikan implikasi bahwa profitabilitas merupakan indikator utama yang dapat digunakan perusahaan dan investor dalam menilai potensi distress, serta perlunya evaluasi lebih lanjut terhadap efektivitas penggunaan modal dan utang dalam operasional perusahaan.

Kata kunci: *Financial Distress, Net Profit Margin, Interest Coverage Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Loan to Deposit Ratio, Z-score,* Perbankan.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to test and analyze the effect of Net Profit Margin, Interest Coverage Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio and Loan to Deposit Ratio on Financial Distress in Banking Companies Listed on the IDX in 2020-2024. The independent variables used in this study include Net Profit Margin (NPM), Interest Coverage Ratio (ICR), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), while financial distress as the dependent variable is measured by the Z-score method. This study uses a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression analysis techniques. Data obtained through the annual financial statements of 47 banks sampled by purposive sampling method. The results showed that NPM has a negative effect on financial distress, which means that the higher the profitability, the lower the risk of distress. ICR and CAR actually have a positive effect on financial distress, which indicates that the ability to pay interest and high capital adequacy do not always reflect a healthy financial condition if not accompanied by management efficiency. Meanwhile, LDR has no significant effect on financial distress. This finding implies that profitability is the main indicator that companies and investors can use in assessing the potential for financial distress, as well as the need for further evaluation of the effectiveness of capital utilization.

***Keyword**: Financial Distress, Net Profit Margin, Interest Coverage Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Loan to Deposit Ratio, Z-score, banking.*