

**THE EFFECT OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CASH FLOW ON
FINANCIAL DISTRESS IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION SUB-SECTOR
COMPANIES LISTED ON THE INDONESIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
PERIOD 2018-2022**

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Abstract

The implementation of this study is aimed at evaluating the extent to which cash flow and capital structure affect financial distress in building construction sub-sector companies for the 2018-2022 period listed on the IDX (Indonesia Stock Exchange). The approach method implemented in the research is a quantitative method with the data source being secondary data, namely financial statements. The number of samples applied in the study were 19 companies selected through the purposive sampling method with 95 data total observations. Then the data analysis approach method is the operational cash flow equation to measure the value of cash flow, DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio) to measure capital structure, and Altman Z-score to measure financial distress. The test method applies hypothesis testing, model feasibility test, logistic regression test, classical assumption test, , descriptive statistical test, panel data regression estimation selection test, and normality test with STATA 13 software. Based on the data processing and analysis that has been carried out, it is found that the capital structure negatively affects financial distress and cash flow does not affect financial distress. The limitation of this study is that some companies display annual reports and financial reports with low-quality or blurry images, making it difficult for the data collection process.

Keywords: *Financial Distress; Capital Structure; Cash flow*

**PENGARUH STRUKTUR MODAL DAMARUS KAS TERHADAP
FINANCIAL DISTRESS PADA PERUSAHAAN SUB-SEKTOR
KONTRUKSI BANGUNAN YANG TERDAFTAR DI BURSA EFEK
INDONESIA PERIODE 2018-2022**

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Abstrak

Pelaksanaan penelitian ini ditujukan untuk mengevaluasi sejauh mana arus kas dan struktur modal memengaruhi *financial distress* pada perusahaan sub-sektor konstruksi bangunan periode 2018-2022 yang tercatat di BEI (Bursa Efek Indonesia). Metode pendekatan yang diimplementasikan dalam penelitian berupa metode kuantitatif dengan sumber datanya berjenis data sekunder yaitu laporan keuangan. Jumlah sampel yang diterapkan dalam penelitian sejumlah 19 perusahaan yang dipilih melalui metode *purposive sampling* dengan 95 data total observasi. Lalu metode pendekatan analisis datanya berupa persamaan arus kas operasional untuk mengukur nilai arus kas, DAR (*Debt to Asset Ratio*) untuk mengukur struktur modal, dan *Altman Z-score* untuk mengukur *financial distress*. Sementara metode ujinya menerapkan uji hipotesis, uji kelayakan model, uji regresi logistik, uji asumsi klasik, uji statistik deskriptif, uji pemilihan estimasi regresi data panel, dan uji normalitas dengan berbantuan *software* STATA 13. Berdasarkan pengolahan dan analisis data yang telah dilakukan didapati adanya struktur modal yang memengaruhi *financial distress* secara positif dan arus kas tidak memengaruhi *financial distress*. Keterbatasan penelitian ini yaitu beberapa perusahaan menampilkan annual report dan financial report dengan gambar yang berkualitas rendah atau buram sehingga menyulitkan proses pengumpulan data.

Kata Kunci : *Financial Distress*; Struktur Modal; Arus kas