

ABSTRACT

Desriyana Syahfitri, NIM 7191220001, *The Effect of Financial Performance and Firm Size on Financial Distress in Tourism, Restaurant and Hotel Sub Sector Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange Before and During the Covid 19 Pandemic. Thesis, Accounting Department, Faculty of Economics, Medan State University, 2023.*

The research problem is whether financial performance is proxied by profitability, liquidity, and leverage and also firm size has an effect on financial distress. The purpose of this research is to examine the effect of financial performance and firm size on financial distress in the tourism, restaurant and hotel sub-sectors on the IDX before and during the Covid 19 pandemic.

The population is 41 companies. By method purposive sampling obtained a sample of 24 companies. The research period was divided into 2, before Covid 2018-2019 and during Covid 2020-2021 so that there were 48 data. Data analysis used logistic regression analysis with the SPSS 25.

The results show that partially before and during the pandemic profitability has a negative effect on financial distress with a significance of 0.033 and 0.047, liquidity has no effect on financial distress with a significance of 0.243 and 0.085, leverage has a positive effect on financial distress with a significance of 0.048 and 0.030, firm size has no effect on financial distress with a significant amount of 0.808 and 0.917. Simultaneously, profitability, liquidity, leverage, and firm size have an effect on financial distress before and during the pandemic with a significance of 0.00 and 0.00. There are differences financial distress, profitability, and leverage with a significance of 0.000, 0.013 and 0.018 but there was no difference in liquidity and company size before and during the pandemic with a significance of 0.151 and 0.169.

The conclusion in this study is that partially profitability and leverage have an effect on financial distress before and during the pandemic (H_1 , H_2 , H_5 , and H_6 accepted), while liquidity and firm size have no effect on financial distress (H_3 , H_4 , H_7 , and H_8 rejected). Simultaneously, profitability, liquidity, leverage, and firm size have an effect on financial distress before and during the pandemic (H_9 and H_{10} accepted). There are differences in values of financial distress, profitability, and leverage before and during the pandemic, but there was no difference in the value of liquidity and firm size before and during the pandemic.

Keywords : Financial Performance, Profitability, Liquidity, Leverage, Firm Size, Financial Distress.

ABSTRAK

Desriyana Syahfitri, NIM 7191220001, Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan dan Ukuran Perusahaan terhadap *Financial Distress* pada Perusahaan Sub Sektor Pariwisata, Restoran, dan Hotel di Bursa Efek Indonesia Sebelum dan Selama Pandemi Covid 19. Skripsi, Jurusan Akuntansi Program Studi Akuntansi, Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Negeri Medan, 2023.

Permasalahan penelitian apakah kinerja keuangan diprosikan dengan profitabilitas, likuiditas, dan leverage serta ukuran perusahaan berpengaruh terhadap *financial distress*. Tujuan penelitian menguji pengaruh kinerja keuangan dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap *financial distress* pada sub sektor pariwisata, restoran, dan hotel di BEI sebelum dan selama pandemi covid 19.

Populasi sebanyak 41 perusahaan. Dengan metode *purposive sampling* diperoleh sampel sebanyak 24 perusahaan. Periode penelitian dibagi menjadi 2, sebelum Covid tahun 2018-2019 dan selama Covid tahun 2020-2021 sehingga data berjumlah 48. Analisis data menggunakan analisis regresi logistik dengan alat uji SPSS 25.

Hasil menunjukkan secara parsial sebelum dan selama pandemi profitabilitas berpengaruh negatif terhadap *financial distress* dengan signifikansi sebesar 0,033 dan 0,047, likuiditas tidak berpengaruh terhadap *financial distress* dengan signifikansi sebesar 0,243 dan 0,085, leverage berpengaruh positif terhadap *financial distress* dengan signifikansi sebesar 0,048 dan 0,030, ukuran perusahaan tidak berpengaruh terhadap *financial distress* dengan signifikan sebesar 0,808 dan 0,917. Secara simultan profitabilitas, likuiditas, leverage, dan ukuran perusahaan berpengaruh terhadap *financial distress* sebelum dan selama pandemi dengan signifikansi sebesar 0,00 dan 0,00. Terdapat perbedaan *financial distress*, profitabilitas, dan leverage dengan signifikansi sebesar 0,000, 0,013, dan 0,018 namun tidak terdapat perbedaan likuiditas dan ukuran perusahaan sebelum dan selama pandemi dengan signifikansi sebesar 0,151 dan 0,169.

Kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini adalah secara parsial profitabilitas dan leverage berpengaruh terhadap *financial distress* sebelum dan selama pandemi (H_1 , H_2 , H_5 , dan H_6 diterima), sedangkan likuiditas dan ukuran perusahaan tidak berpengaruh terhadap *financial distress* (H_3 , H_4 , H_7 , dan H_8 ditolak). Secara simultan profitabilitas, likuiditas, leverage, dan ukuran perusahaan berpengaruh terhadap *financial distress* sebelum dan selama pandemi (H_9 dan H_{10} diterima). Terdapat perbedaan nilai *financial distress*, profitabilitas, dan leverage sebelum dan selama pandemi, namun tidak terdapat perbedaan nilai likuiditas dan ukuran perusahaan sebelum dan selama pandemi.

Kata Kunci : Kinerja Keuangan, Profitabilitas, Likuiditas, Leverage, Ukuran Perusahaan, *Financial Distress*.