

ABSTRAK

Ariana Rizqi Hanifah. 2026. Analisis Determinan *Financial Distress* Pada Perusahaan Sektor Pertambangan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2020-2024. Skripsi. Program Studi Manajemen, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas PGRI Madiun. Pembimbing I Dr. Liliek Nur Sulistiyowati, S.E., M.M. Pembimbing II Wiwin Juliyanti, S.E., S.Pd., M.Ak.

Risiko *financial distress* pada perusahaan sektor pertambangan di Indonesia meningkat akibat fluktuasi harga komoditas, tingginya biaya operasional, serta ketidakpastian kondisi ekonomi. Kondisi tersebut mendorong pentingnya analisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi *financial distress*. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh ESG, *Leverage*, *Profitability*, *Firm Size*, BOPO, *Volatility*, dan *Intangible Asset* terhadap *Financial Distress* pada perusahaan sektor pertambangan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) periode 2020–2024. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari laporan keuangan, *annual report*, dan *sustainability report*. Sampel ditentukan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*, sehingga diperoleh 30 perusahaan dengan total 150 observasi. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan regresi linier berganda dengan bantuan program SPSS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ESG, *Firm Size*, dan *Intangible Asset* tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *Financial Distress*. Sebaliknya, *Leverage*, BOPO, dan *Volatility* berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap *Financial Distress*, sedangkan *Profitability* berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap *Financial Distress*. Secara simultan, seluruh variabel independen berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *Financial Distress*. Nilai *Adjusted R Square* sebesar 0,414 menunjukkan bahwa 41,4% variasi *Financial Distress* dapat dijelaskan oleh ESG, *Leverage*, *Profitability*, *Firm Size*, BOPO, *Volatility*, dan *Intangible Asset*, sedangkan 58,6% sisanya dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain di luar model penelitian.

Kata kunci: *Financial Distress*, ESG, *Leverage*, *Profitability*, *Firm Size*, BOPO, *Volatility*, *Intangible Asset*.

ABSTRACT

Ariana Rizqi Hanifah. 2026. Determinants of Financial Distress in Mining Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2020–2024 Period. Undergraduate Thesis. Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas PGRI Madiun. Advisor I Dr. Liliek Nur Sulistiyowati, S.E., M.M. Advisor II Wiwin Juliyanti, S.E., S.Pd., M.Ak.

The risk of financial distress in mining sector companies in Indonesia has increased due to fluctuations in commodity prices, rising operational costs, and economic uncertainty. This condition highlights the importance of analyzing the factors affecting financial distress. This study aims to analyze the effect of ESG, Leverage, Profitability, Firm Size, BOPO, Volatility, and Intangible Assets on Financial Distress in mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2020–2024 period. Financial Distress was measured using the Altman Z-Score method. This study employed a quantitative approach using secondary data obtained from annual financial statements, annual reports, and sustainability reports. The population consisted of all mining sector companies listed on the IDX from 2020 to 2024. The sample was determined using a purposive sampling technique, resulting in 30 companies with a total of 150 observations. Data were analyzed using multiple linear regression with the assistance of SPSS software.

The results indicate that ESG and Intangible Assets have no significant effect on Financial Distress. Firm Size also has no significant effect on Financial Distress. Meanwhile, Leverage, BOPO, and Volatility have a significant negative effect on Financial Distress, whereas Profitability has a significant positive effect on Financial Distress. Simultaneously, ESG, Leverage, Profitability, Firm Size, BOPO, Volatility, and Intangible Assets have a significant effect on Financial Distress. The coefficient of determination test shows an Adjusted R Square value of 0.414, indicating that 41.4% of the variation in Financial Distress can be explained by ESG, Leverage, Profitability, Firm Size, BOPO, Volatility, and Intangible Assets, while the remaining 58.6% is explained by other variables outside the research model.

Keywords: *Financial Distress, ESG, Leverage, Profitability, Firm Size, BOPO, Volatility, Intangible Asset*