

## ABSTRAK

Agustin Maulani, S.M. (2025), Analisis Pengaruh Rasio Keuangan Terhadap *Financial Distress* Dengan Inflasi Sebagai Variabel Moderasi: Studi Pada BPR di Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2019-2023. Dibawah bimbingan Bapak Alexander Anggono, S.E., M.Si., Ph.D. dan Bapak Prof. Dr. H. Muh. Syarif, Drs.Ec., M.Si. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh rasio keuangan dan inflasi terhadap *financial distress* pada Bank Perkreditan Rakyat (BPR) di Provinsi Jawa Timur selama periode 2019–2023. Variabel independen dalam penelitian ini meliputi rasio *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR), *Non-Performing Loan* (NPL), Biaya Operasional terhadap Pendapatan Operasional (BOPO), *Return on Assets* (ROA), dan *Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR). Inflasi digunakan sebagai variabel moderasi, sementara *financial distress* diukur menggunakan model prediksi *G-Score*. Metode yang digunakan adalah analisis regresi logistik dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari 246 BPR yang datanya diambil secara *purposive sampling* berdasarkan ketersediaan laporan keuangan lengkap. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial, CAR dan ROA berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap *financial distress*, sedangkan NPL, BOPO, dan LDR berpengaruh positif signifikan. Secara simultan, seluruh rasio keuangan tersebut berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *financial distress* dengan kontribusi model sebesar 53,6% (Nagelkerke  $R^2 = 0,536$ ). Inflasi terbukti memoderasi hubungan antara variabel rasio keuangan dengan *financial distress*, terutama memperkuat dampak negatif dari rasio-rasio yang berisiko seperti NPL, BOPO, dan LDR.

Kata Kunci: Rasio Keuangan, *Financial Distress*, Inflasi

## **ABSTRACT**

*Agustin Maulani, S.M. (2025), Analysis of the Influence of Financial Ratios on Financial Distress with Inflation as a Moderating Variable: A Study of Rural Banks in East Java Province in 2019-2023. Under the lecture of Mr. Alexander Anggono, S.E., M.Si., Ph.D. and Prof. Dr. H. Muh. Syarif, Drs.Ec., M.Si. This study aims to analyse the impact of financial ratios and inflation on financial distress at Rural Credit Banks (BPR) in East Java Province during the period 2019–2023. The independent variables in this study include the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non-Performing Loan (NPL), Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO), Return on Assets (ROA), and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). Inflation is used as a moderating variable, while financial distress is measured using the G-Score prediction model. The method used is logistics regression analysis logistic regression analysis with a quantitative approach. The research sample consists of 246 BPRs whose data were collected through purposive sampling based on the availability of complete financial reports. The test results indicate that, partially, CAR and ROA have a significant negative effect on financial distress, while NPL, BOPO, and LDR have a significant positive effect. Simultaneously, all financial ratios significantly influence financial distress with a model contribution of 53.6% (Nagelkerke  $R^2 = 0.536$ ). Inflation was found to moderate the relationship between financial ratio variables and financial distress, particularly strengthening the negative impact of risky ratios such as NPL, BOPO, and LDR.*

*Keywords: Financial Ratios, Financial Distress, Inflation*