## ABSTRAK

# ANALISIS KOMPARATIF MODEL OHLSON DAN *EMERGING MARKET SCORE* DALAM PREDIKSI *FINANCIAL DISTRESS*

**(Survei pada Perusahaan Otomotif yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia)**

Oleh

**Nadin Nadia Futri**

NPM 223402113

Pembimbing I : Hj. Elis Listiana Mulyani

Pembimbing II : Edy Suroso

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan membandingkan kemampuan Model Ohlson *dan Emerging Market Score (EMS)* dalam memprediksi *Financial distress*pada perusahaan sektor otomotif yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif komparatif. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 10 perusahaan dengan total 30 observasi yang dipilih menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Evaluasi model dilakukan menggunakan *Confusion Matrix* melalui pengukuran *accuracy, precision, recall*, dan F1-*Score*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Model Ohlson mampu memberikan indikasi adanya potensi *Financial distress* meskipun masih terdapat kesalahan dalam klasifikasi. Sementara itu, Model EMS menunjukkan tingkat akurasi yang lebih tinggi, namun cenderung mengklasifikasikan seluruh perusahaan dalam kondisi sehat sehingga kurang mampu mendeteksi perusahaan yang benar-benar mengalami *Financial distress*. Secara komparatif, meskipun Model EMS unggul dari sisi akurasi, Model Ohlson dinilai lebih sensitif dalam memberikan peringatan dini terhadap potensi *Financial distress* pada sektor otomotif.

**Kata kunci**: *Financial Distres*, Model Ohlson, *Emerging Market Score* , *Confusion Matrix*, Sektor Otomotif.

***ABSTRACT***

# *A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE OHLSON MODEL AND THE EMERGING MARKET SCORE IN PREDICTING FINANCIAL DISTRESS*

## *(Survey of Automotive Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange)*

*By:*

**Nadin Nadia Futri**

NPM 223402113

*Supervisors*:

Hj. Elis Listiana Mulyani

Edy Suroso

*This study aimed to analyze and compare the predictive performance of the Ohlson Model and the Emerging Market Score (EMS) in identifying Financial distress among automotive sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. A quantitative method with a comparative descriptive approach was employed. The sample comprised 10 companies, resulting in 30 observations selected through purposive sampling. Model performance was evaluated using a confusion matrix, incorporating accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-Score as evaluation metrics.The findings revealed that the Ohlson Model was able to provide indications of potential Financial distress, although some misclassification occurred. In contrast, the EMS model demonstrated a higher level of accuracy but tended to classify all companies as financially healthy, thereby failing to identify firms that actually experienced Financial distress. Overall, despite the higher accuracy exhibited by the EMS model, the Ohlson Model was considered more sensitive in generating early warning signals of potential Financial distress within the automotive sector*

***Keywords****: Financial distress, Ohlson Model, Emerging Market Score , Confusion Matrix, Automotive Sector.*