ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING PROFIT GROWTH IN THE *FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDUSTRY* ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE IN 2017-2019

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Keywords :	Abstract
Working Capital to Total Assets, Debt to Equity Ratio, and *Receivable Turnover, Inventory Turnover*	*Issuance of company shares will attract investo. invest their capital. As the owner of capital, inve expect profit growth every period, but the comp. profit cannot be ascertained, that is, sometimes it up and sometimes it goes down, so a thorough ana. of the factors that affect profit growth is needed. study aims to determine the effect of Working Capi. Total Assets, Debt to Equity Ratio, Receivable Turn. and Inventory Turnover on Profit Growth in the I and Beverages Industry on the IDX in 2017-2019. method in this research is quantitative. The rese. data was obtained by the documentation method i. form of company financial statements and ana. using the IBM SPSS 22. The population of this s was the entire food and beverage industry on the II 2017-2019, which amounted to 34 companies. sample of this research amounted to 23 food beverage industries obtained by purposive samp. technique . The results showed that: (1) Wo. Capital to Total Assets had no insignificant effe. profit growth (2) Debt to Equity Ratio had insignificant effect on profit growth (3) Receiv. Turnover had no insignificant effect on profit grow 4) Inventory Turnover does not have an insignif. effect on profit growth (5) Working Capital to . Assets, Debt to Equity Ratio, Receivable Turnover Inventory Turnover simultaneously do not have insignificant effect on profit growth.*

INTRODUCTION

The capital market is a place for investors to invest their capital with the aim of making a profit (Zanora, 2013) . Through the company's financial statements, investors can obtain information and can find out the performance of a company in order to make investment decisions.

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Profit in the financial statements is one of the guidelines used by investors and creditors in making decisions. As the owner of capital, investors expect profit growth in each period. According to Wild, profit growth can be influenced by various factors such as company liquidity, capital structure, asset or activity turnover, return on investment, profitability and forecasting or valuation. (Zanora, 2013) .

Profits that continue to increase or it can be said that profit growth is good, it indicates that the performance of a company is also good, but the profits generated by the company can not If it is certain that sometimes it goes up sometimes it goes down, it is necessary to have a thorough analysis of the various factors that can affect profit growth.

The object of this research is *food and beverages companies* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2019. *Food and beverage* companies are part of manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sector. The *food and beverage* industry continues to grow because food and beverages are people's daily needs. Researchers are interested in using the *food and beverages sub-sector* because there is a phenomenon of profit growth that fluctuates drastically in the *food and beverages industry* . This is supported by the following graphic data:
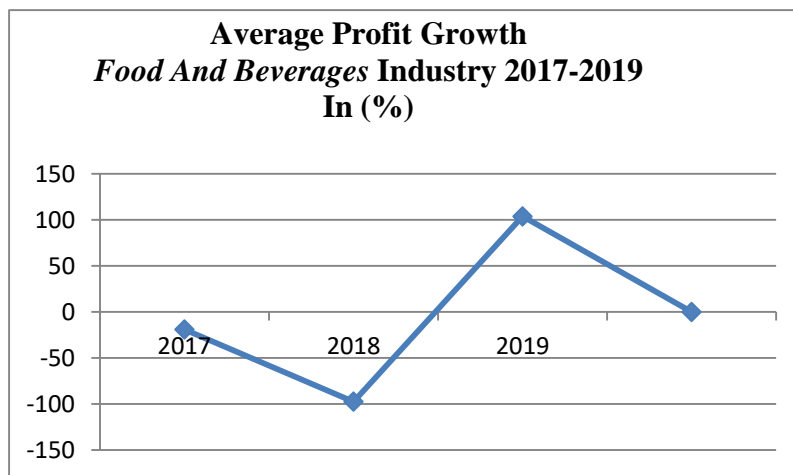

Figure 1. Graph of Average Profit Growth (%)
Source: Financial Report Data processed

Figure 1 shows the movement of profit growth in the *food and beverages sub-sector for the* period 2017-2019. The average profit growth of the *food and beverages industry* in 2018 experienced a significant decline from the previous year, namely -18.99% to -97.32%, but in 2019 there was a very significant increase from the previous year, from -97, 32% to 103.78%. This is certainly influenced by certain factors, therefore it is necessary to do research on what factors can affect profit growth. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that there is a phenomenon of profit growth in the *food and beverages industry* , so this study is intended to re-examine the empirical findings regarding the factors that can affect earnings growth. This study examines the liquidity ratio represented by *working capital to total assets* , solvency ratio represented by *debt to equity ratio* and activity ratio represented by *receivable turnover* and *inventory turnover* to profit growth. Based on the above phenomenon, this research was

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carried out with the title **"Analysis of Factors Affecting Profit Growth in the *Food And Beverages Industry* in 2017-2019".**

The formulation of the problem in this study are: (1) does *working capital to total assets* affect profit growth in the *food and beverages industry* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2019? (2) does the *debt to equity ratio* affect profit growth in the *food and beverages industry* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2019? (3) Does *receivable turnover* affect profit growth in the *food and beverages industry* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2019? (4) Does *inventory turnover* affect profit growth in the *food and beverages industry* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2019? (5) whether *working capital to total assets, debt to equity ratio, receivable turnover* and *inventory turnover* simultaneously effect on profit growth in the *food and beverages industry* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2019?

RESEARCH METHODS

The object of this research is the *food and beverages industry* which is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The data in this study are secondary data. The type of data is quantitative data in the form of *annual reports* or *financial statements* of the *food and beverage industry.* The data collection technique uses documentation, namely the data obtained and accessed from the www.idx.co.id . The population of this study amounted to 34 companies. The number of samples used in this study amounted to 23 companies obtained by *purposive sampling technique* .

The data analysis method of this research is descriptive statistics, classical assumption test, namely normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test and autocorrelation test, multiple linear regression analysis, coefficient of determination, hypothesis testing, namely t-test and f-test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics are statistics used to analyze data by describing the data collected as they are (Sugiyono, 2018).

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics Results

	N	Minimum	Maximum	mean	Std. Deviation
Working Capital to Total Asset	58	-.15	.80	.2312	.25789
Debt to Equity Ratio	58	.09	3.34	.7979	.61485
Receivable Turnover	58	1.28	18.14	7.9380	3.74645
Inventory Turnover	58	1.06	22.41	8.2426	4.28086
Profit Growth	58	-1.37	1.33	.1646	.43917
Valid N (listwise)	58				

Source: Secondary Data, Processed Results of SPSS 22 (2021)

The descriptive statistical analysis in table 1 above shows that the total sample data (N) is 58. Based on the test results above, it shows that:
1. *Working Capital to Total Assets* has a minimum value of -0.15, a maximum value of 0.80, a *mean value* of 0.2312 and a standard deviation of 0.25789

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2. *The Debt to Equity Ratio* has a minimum value of 0.09, a maximum value of 3.34, a *mean value* of 0.7979 and a standard deviation of 0.61485.
3. *Receivable Turnover* has a minimum value of 1.28, a maximum value of 18.14, a *mean value* of 7.9380 and a standard deviation of 3.74645.
4. *Inventory Turnover* has a minimum value of 1.06, a maximum value of 22.41, a *mean value* of and a standard deviation of 0.25789

Classic assumption test
1. Normality test

Normality test is a regression test used to determine the distribution of the data obtained is normally distributed or not. In this study to test the normality of the data using the *Kolmogrov-Smirnov test.*

Table 2. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

			Unstandardized Residual
N			58
Normal Parameters [a,b]	Mean		.0000000
	Std. Deviation		.43422737
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		.110
	Positive		.090
	negative		-.110
Test Statistics			.110
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)			.076 [c]
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)	Sig.		.459 [d]
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.446
		Upper Bound	.472

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. Based on 10000 sampled tables with starting seed 2000000.

Source: Secondary Data, Processed Results of SPSS 22 (2021)

Based on table 2, it can be seen that the results of the normality test show the Asymp sig value. (2-tailed) of $0.076 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed, so the data is feasible to be used as research data.

2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test serves to test whether the regression model has a correlation between independent variables (Gani & Siti, 2018). In this study to test the multicollinearity seen from the value of *Variance Inflation Factor* (VIF).

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.083	.223		.370	.713		

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|						
Working Capital to Total Asset	.191	.272	.112	.703	.485	.722	1.385
Debt to Equity Ratio	-.034	.114	-.048	-.301	.765	.727	1.375
Receivable Turnover	.001	.016	.006	.047	.963	.971	1.030
Inventory Turnover	.007	.014	.070	.508	.613	.977	1.024

a. Dependent Variable: Profit Growth

Source: Secondary Data, Processed Results of SPSS 22 (2021)

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test in table 3 above, it shows that there is no independent variable that has a VIF value of 10 and a tolerance value of 0.10, it can be concluded that there is no symptom of multicollinearity between independent variables, which means that the variables used in the regression model do not occur deviations, namely the relationship between independent variables, so that the regression model is feasible to use in research.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test is a condition that shows that the variance and residual value (*unequal*) are not the same for all observations (Gani & Siti, 2018). In this study to test the heteroscedasticity seen from the spread of the points with a *scatterplot.*
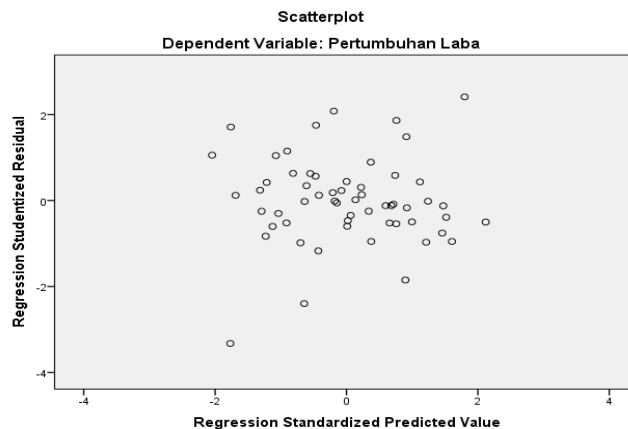
Source: Secondary Data, Processed Results of SPSS 22 (2021)

Figure 2. *Scatter Plot* Profit Growth as Dependent Variable

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test in Figure 3 by means of a *scatterplot* , it can be seen that the data is spread over all fields (does not form a certain pattern) indicating that there is no heteroscedasticity problem or in a state of homoscedasticity, so it can be concluded that the regression model used in this study did not occur. heteroscedasticity problem so that the regression model is efficient.

4. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is a regression test used to determine whether the multiple linear regression model has a correlation between the confounding error at $t - 1$ (Gani & Siti, 2018). In this study for detecting autocorrelation symptoms can use the *Durbin-Watson test* (DW Test).

Table 4. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary [b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson

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1	.150 [a]	.022	-.051	.45032	2.181

a. Predictors: (Constant), Inventory Turnover , Receivable Turnover , Debt to Equity Ratio , Working Capital to Total Assets
b. Dependent Variable: Profit Growth

Source: Secondary Data, Processed Results of SPSS 22 (2021)

Based on table 4 shows that the *Durbin Watson test results* are worth 2.181 which means that $dU < DW < 4 - dU$ (1.7266 < 2.181 < 2.2734), so it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation symptom in the regression model, so the regression model is feasible to use in research.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis in this study was used to determine the effect of the independent variables, namely *working capital to total assets, debt to equity ratio, receiveble turnover* and *inventory turnover* on the dependent variable, namely profit growth.

Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
	B	Std. Error	Beta
1 (Constant)	.083	.223	
Working Capital to Total Asset	.191	.272	.112
Debt to Equity Ratio	-.034	.114	-.048
Receivable Turnover	.001	.016	.006
Inventory Turnover	.007	.014	.070

Source: Secondary Data, Processed Results of SPSS 22 (2021)

Based on table 5, it can be seen that the multiple linear regression equation with profit growth as the dependent variable is as follows:

$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + b_4 X_4 + e$

Profit Growth= 0.083 + 0.191WCTA – 0.034DER + 0.001 *RT* + 0.007 *IT* +e

The multiple linear regression equation above can be described as follows:

1. Constant Value (a)
   The constant value of 0.083 illustrates that if the independent variable in this study which includes *working capital to total assets, debt to equity ratio, receivable turnover* and *inventory turnover* is 0, then the dependent variable profit growth will increase by 0.083

2. *Working Capital to Total Assets* Regression Coefficient Value
   The value of the Regression Coefficient of *Working Capital to Total Assets* of 0.191 illustrates a positive impact, namely, if the *Working Capital to Total Assets* (WCTA) increases by one unit assuming the independent variable is constant, it will be followed by an increase in profit growth of 0.191.

3. *Debt to Equity Ratio* Regression Coefficient Value
   Debt to Equity Ratio Regression Coefficient value of -0.034 illustrates a negative impact, namely, if the *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) increases by one unit assuming the independent variable is constant, it will be followed by a decrease in profit growth of 0.034

4. *Receivable Turnover* Regression Coefficient Value
   Receivable Turnover Regression Coefficient value of 0.001 illustrates a positive impact, namely, if the *Receivable Turnover* increases by one unit

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assuming the independent variable is constant, it will be followed by an increase in profit growth of 0.001

5. *Inventory Turnover* Regression Coefficient Value

   Inventory Turnover Regression Coefficient of 0.007 illustrates a positive impact, namely, if the *Inventory Turnover* has increased by one unit assuming the independent variable is constant, it will be followed by an increase in profit growth of 0.007

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

According to Santoso (2014) the coefficient of determination is to determine how much the dependent variable (Y) can be explained by the independent variable (X). The value of the coefficient of determination ranges from 0 to 1 (0 r ^{2} 1). The higher the coefficient of determination, the better the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable.

Table 6. Coefficient of Determination Test Results (R2)

Model Summary [b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.150 [a]	.022	-.051	.45032

a. Predictors: (Constant), Inventory Turnover , Receivable Turnover , Debt to Equity Ratio , Working Capital to Total Assets

b. Dependent Variable: Profit Growth

Source: Secondary Data, Processed Results of SPSS 22 (2021)

The results of the coefficient of determination in table 6 show that the coefficient of determination is 0.022, this means that 2.2% of profit growth is influenced by *Working Capital to Total Assets* , *Debt to Equity Ratio* , *Receivable Turnover* and *Inventory Turnover* . while the remaining 97.8% is influenced by other factors that are not included in the research regression model such as *Cash Ratio, Total Asset Turnover* and others.

Hypothesis testing

Partial Test (t-test)

This partial test (t-test) is used to determine the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable (Santoso, 2014).

Table 7. Partial Test Results (t-test)

Coefficients [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.083	.223		.370	.713
	Working Capital to Total Asset	.191	.272	.112	.703	.485
	Debt to Equity Ratio	-.034	.114	-.048	-.301	.765
	Receivable Turnover	.001	.016	.006	.047	.963
	Inventory Turnover	.007	.014	.070	.508	.613

a. Dependent Variable: Profit Growth

Source: Secondary Data, Processed Results of SPSS 22 (2021)

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Based on table 7 above, it can be seen that the t $_{count}$ for *Working Capital to Total Assets is* 0.703, *Debt to Equity Ratio* is -0.301, *Receivable Turnover is* 0.047, and *Inventory Turnover is* 0.508, while the t $_{table}$ is 2.00172 so that it can be described as follows:

1. Effect *of Working Capital to Total Asset*
   Based on the test results obtained t $_{count}$ for *Working Capital to Total Assets* of 0.703 and a significance value of 0.485 which means t $_{count}$ 0.703 < t $_{table}$ 2.00172 so that H $_0$ is accepted and a significance value of 0.485 > 0.05 so that it can be concluded that partially *Working Capital to Total Assets* has no significant effect on profit growth.

2. Effect *of Debt to Equity Ratio*
   Based on the test results obtained t $_{count}$ for the *Debt to Equity Ratio* of -0.301 and a significance value of 0.765 which means t $_{count}$ -0.301 < t $_{table}$ 2.00172 so that H $_0$ is accepted and the significance value is 0.765 > 0.05 so that it can be concluded that partially *Debt to Equity Ratio* does not have an insignificant effect on profit growth.

3. Effect *of Receivable Turnover*
   Based on the test results obtained t $_{count}$ for *Receivable Turnover* of 0.047 and a significance value of 0.963 which means t $_{count}$ 0.047 < t $_{table}$ 2.00172 so that H $_0$ is accepted and a significance value of 0.963 > 0.05 so that it can be concluded that partially *Receivable Turnover* has no insignificant effect on profit growth.

4. *Inventory Turnover* Effect
   Based on the test results obtained t $_{count}$ for *Inventory Turnover* of 0.508 and a significance value of 0.613 which means t $_{count}$ 0.508 < t $_{table}$ 2.00172 so that H $_0$ is accepted and a significance value of 0.613 > 0.05 so that it can be concluded that partially *Inventory Turnover* has no insignificant effect on profit growth.

Simultaneous Test (f-Test)

Simultaneous or simultaneous hypothesis testing (f-test) is used to determine the effect of the independent variable as a whole on the dependent variable (Santoso, 2014).

Table 8. **F-Test Results**

ANOVA [a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.246	4	.062	.304	.874 [b]
	Residual	10,748	53	.203		
	Total	10,994	57			

a. Dependent Variable: Profit Growth
b. Predictors: (Constant), Inventory Turnover , Receivable Turnover , Debt to Equity Ratio , Working Capital to Total Assets

Source: Secondary Data, Processed Results of SPSS 22 (2021)

Based on the results of the test, it can be seen in table 8 that the f $_{arithmetic}$ result is 0.304 and the significance value is 0.874 which means f $_{count}$ 0.304 < f $_{table}$ 2.55 so H $_0$ accepted and the significance value is 0.874 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that simultaneously *Working Capital to Total Assets* , *Debt to Equity Ratio* , *Receivable Turnover* and *Inventory Turnover* have no significant effect on profit growth.

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The Effect of *Working Capital to Total Assets* on Profit Growth in the *Food and Beverages Industry* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Based on the results of the t-test for *Working Capital to Total Assets* (WCTA) , the t - count value is 0.703 and the significance value is 0.485 , which means that the t- count is 0.703 < t table 2.00172 so that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected while the significance value is 0.485> 0.05. so that it can be concluded that partially *Working Capital to Total Assets* does not have an insignificant effect on profit growth. From the research data, it is known that the size of the WCTA value has no effect on profit growth. A high WCTA value is not necessarily able to increase the company's profits. This is reflected in companies such as Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk (AISA), Tri Banyan Tirta Tbk (ALTO) and PT Campina Ice Cream Industry Tbk. (CAMP) which shows that the declining WCTA value in 2017-2018 was followed by an increase in profit, and conversely the increasing WCTA value was followed by a decrease in profit. This is reflected in companies such as PT Sariguna Primatirta Tbk (CLEO) and Mayora Indah Tbk (MYOR). This can be due to the level of working capital of *food and beverage companies* is smaller than total assets and the company's lack of ability to utilize current assets in the company's operational activities so that WCTA cannot affect profit growth . This is supported by the results of research by Erawati & Widayanto (2016) which shows that *working capital to total assets* has no significant effect on profit growth.

The Effect of *Debt to Equity Ratio* on Profit Growth in the *Food and Beverages Industry* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Based on the results of the t-test for the *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) , the t - count is -0.301 and the significance value is 0.765, which means that the t - count is -0.301 < t table 2.00172 so that H0 is accepted and H2 is rejected, while the significance value is 0.765> 0.05 so that it can be it can be concluded that partially the *Debt to Equity Ratio* has no significant effect on profit growth. This is in accordance with research data where the size of the DER value has no effect on profit growth. The low DER level has not been able to increase the company's profits. This is reflected in companies such as PT Campina Ice Cream Industry Tbk. (CAMP), PT Buyung Poetra Sembada Tbk. (HOKI) and PT Siantar Top Tbk (STTP) which showed a low level of DER was followed by a decrease in profit, and conversely a high level of DER was able to increase the company's profit. This is reflected in companies such as Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk (INDF), Prasidha Aneka Niaga Tbk (PSDN), PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk (ROTI) and Sekar Laut Tbk (SKLT). This means that a high level of debt use does not necessarily reduce profit growth because high debt use can improve company operations resulting in increased sales and increased profit growth, so changes in the *Debt to Equity Ratio* have no significant effect on profit growth. This is supported by the results of research by Gunawan & Wahyuni (2015) which shows that the *debt to equity ratio* has no significant effect on profit growth.

Effect of *Receivable Turnover* on Profit Growth in the *Food and Beverages Industry* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Based on the results of the t-test for *Receivable Turnover* , the t - count is 0.047 and the significance value is 0.963, which means t- count is 0.047 < t table 2.00172 so that H0 is accepted and H4 is rejected, while the significance value is 0.963> 0.05 so it can be concluded that partially *Receivable Turnover* does not

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have an insignificant effect on profit growth. This is in accordance with research data where fast or slow receivables turnover has no effect on profit growth. Fast accounts receivable turnover has not been able to increase company profits. This is reflected in companies such as PT Wilmar Cahaya Indonesia Tbk. (CEKA), PT Sentra Food Indonesia Tbk. (FOOD), Inti Agri Resources Tbk (IIKP) and Mayora Indah Tbk (MYOR) which showed fast receivables turnover but decreased company profits, and conversely slow receivables turnover was able to increase company profits. This is reflected in companies such as PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk (ROTI) and PT Prima Cakrawala Abadi Tbk (PCAR) which show receivables turnover is slow but profits are able to increase. So it can be concluded that the company's profit growth is not only influenced by the fast and slow turnover of receivables, so that changes in *Receivable Turnover* do not have an insignificant effect on profit growth. This is supported by the results of research conducted by Suyono et al., (2019) which shows that *receivable turnover* has no significant effect on profit growth.

Effect of *Inventory Turnover* on Profit Growth in the *Food and Beverages Industry* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Based on the results of the t test for *Inventory Turnover* obtained t_{count} of 0.508 and a significance value of 0.613 which means t_{count} $0.508 < t_{table}$ 2.00172 so that $H_{0\ is}$ accepted and H_4 is rejected, while the significance value is 0.613 > 0.05 so it can be concluded that partially *Inventory Turnover* has no insignificant effect on growth profit. From the research data, it is known that fast or slow inventory turnover has no effect on profit growth. The fast *inventory turnover* has not been able to increase the company's profit. This is reflected in companies such as Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk (AISA), PT Campina Ice Cream Industry Tbk. (CAMP) and Multi Bintang Indonesia Tbk (MLBI) which show that their inventory turnover is fast but profits have decreased, on the other hand, a slow *inventory turnover* can still increase profits. This is reflected in companies such as Akasha Wira International Tbk (ADES), Inti Agri Resources Tbk (IIKP) and PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk (ROTI) which show slow inventory turnover but are still able to increase company profits. So it can be concluded that the company's profit growth is not only influenced by the short and long inventory cycle in the warehouse, but more dependent on good utilization of existing inventory, so that changes in *Inventory Turnover* do not have an insignificant effect on profit growth. This is supported by the results of research by Wahyuni et al., (2017) which shows that *inventory turnover* has no significant effect on profit growth.

Effect of *Working Capital to Total Assets* , *Debt to Equity Ratio, Receivable Turnover* and *Inventory Turnover* simultaneously on Profit Growth in the *Food and Beverages Industry* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

$f_{calculated}$ results are 0.304 and the significance value is 0 . 874 which means f_{count} $0.304 < f_{table}$ 2.55 so $H_{0\ is}$ accepted and H_5 is rejected, while the significance value is 0.874 > 0.05 so it can be concluded that simultaneously *Working Capital to Total Assets* , *Debt to Equity Ratio* , *Receivable Turnover* and *Inventory Turnover* have no effect significant to profit growth. This is supported by research by Erawati & Widayanto (2016), Gunawan & Wahyuni (2015), Suyono et al., (2019) and Wahyuni et al., (2017).

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CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

Based on the analysis that has been done in this study, it is used to determine the effect of *Working Capital to Total Assets* , *Debt to Equity Ratio* , *Receivable Turnover* and *Inventory Turnover* on profit growth in the *food and beverages industry* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2019. From the results of the study it can be concluded that :

1. *Working Capital to Total Assets* does not have an insignificant effect on profit growth.
2. *Debt to Equity Ratio* does not have an insignificant effect on profit growth.
3. *Receivable Turnover* has no significant effect on profit growth.
4. *Inventory Turnover* has no significant effect on profit growth.
5. *Working Capital to Total Assets* , *Debt to Equity Ratio* , *Receivable Turnover* and *Inventory Turnover* simultaneously have no insignificant effect on profit growth.

Suggestions

1. For Companies

   Based on the conclusion, it is known that partially or simultaneously *Working Capital to Total Assets* , *Debt to Equity Ratio* , *Receivable Turnover* and *Inventory Turnover* do not have a significant effect on profit growth , but the researcher suggests that the company should pay attention to these variables because it could be that in this research period it is not significant effect but may have a significant effect in future periods.

2. For Researchers

   For further researchers, research should be carried out on other objects and using other independent variables that have not been used in this study. Besides that, It is recommended that the study period be extended longer for better results.

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