

**THE EFFECT OF FIRM SIZE, CURRENT RATIO, TOTAL ASSET TRUN OVER,
DEBT ASSET TO RATIO ON PROFITABILITY IN MANUFACTURING
COMPANIES IN THE CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY SECTOR
LISTED ON THE IDX IN 20219-2022**

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to see the relationship between variables, both individually and together, with the title Influence of Firm Size, Current Ratio, Total Asset Turn Over, Debit To Asset Ratio on Profitability in consumer goods industry sector companies listed on the IDX in 2019- 2022. The method we use in this research is a quantitative method. The population of companies in the consumer goods industry sector in 2019-2022 was 31 with 22 samples. This research observation used purposive sampling with partial test (T test), simultaneous test (F test), classical assumption test, and R square test. The test results for this observation are Firm Size, Current ratio, Total Asset Over, and Debit to Asset Ratio, which have a significant effect on Return On Equity. With an R square result of 41.8% and influenced by other variables of 58.2%. So the results of the overall Firm Size, Current Ratio, Total Asset Trun Over, Debit to Asset Ratio have a simultaneous effect on companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange in 2019-2022

Keywords : Firm size, current ratio, Total Asset turnover, Debit To Asset Ratio and profitability

INTRODUCTION

In the Indonesian Stock Exchange there are many sectors, one of which is the sector Consumer Goods. Where this sector can provide business opportunities that provide profit Which big for economy Indonesia. With existence improvement economy that exist in Indonesia cannot be separated from the role of companies which exists. A company is a business founded by an individual or group or body which aim to carry out production and distribution. The purpose of its establishment A company For to obtain profit so that company That can operate and can develop and there is competition between companies. According to Mia Natalia Nainggolan et al. (2022) a company can it is said Good if profitability company the experience increase, Because profitability in one company can show comparison between profit and assets.

Firm size Also can influence profitability company. Firm size explains the level of effectiveness of a company through working capital originating from

assets company to maximize the company's value. By having the resources that big, company can expand market, so that increase profit company. In (Natsir and Yusbardini, 2020). Current ratio is ratio which can describe payment debt short term using current assets. According to Adi Misykatul Anwar (2021) "Ratio fluent or current ratio is ratio For measure ability companies in paying long-term obligations short or immediate debt tempo on moment in bill in cash as a whole".

In the research of Claudia Angelina, et al. (2020) Total Asset Turnover (TATO) in ratio comparator between sale Which in can with total assets Which company have. The more increasing fight assets in company show that the more both the level of efficiency in the use of assets to be support sale. According to Cashmere (2010) Debit To Asset Ratio is ratio debt Which used For measure comparison between total debt with total assets. In other words, how much of the company's total assets are financed by debt.

The company has an influence asset management to measure comparison debt total In research by Siti Dewi Kusmiyati, Mohamad Zulam Hakim (2020), Profitability is a ratio to assess a company's ability to seek profits and profits and also provides a measure of the level of effectiveness of company management. This ratio shows the company's efficiency. Companies that have a high ROA tend to practice income smoothing compared to those with a lower ROA. Then the next factor is cash holding which is the amount of cash held by the company to carry out various company activities.

Table 1. Research Phenomenon

CODE	YEAR	FR	CR	TATTOO	DAR	PROFITABILITY
KINO	2019	4,695,765,000,000	4,695,765,000,000	4,695,765,000,000	1,992,902,779,331	2,702,862,179,552
	2020	70.223.502.311	5,255,360,000,000	70.223.502.311	2,678,123,608,810	2,577,235,546,221
	2021	5,346,800,159,052	2,397,707,580,261	5,346,800,159,052	2,981,740,511,165	2,631,333,336,589
	2022	5,613,073,847,754	2,596,399,592,716	1,134,884,766,775	2,683,168,655,955	2,631,333,336,589
MRAT	2019	532,762,947,995	412,707,718,061	138.150.223.920	164.121.422.945	368,641,525,050
	2020	540,355,880,186	411.120.887.251	143.087.372.203	170,097,039,850	370.258.840.336
	2021	578.260.975.588	459,338,629,540	88,599,463,465	235.065.047.091	343.195.928.497
	2022	603,837,534,392	480,095,211,826	75.205.126.133	260.313.329.203	343.524.205.189
CAMP	2019	1,057,529,235,986	723,916,345,285	1,028,952,947,818	68,496,672,000	935,392,483,851
	2020	1,086,873,666,641	751,789,918,087	956.634.474.111	64,836,341,000	961,711,929,701
	2021	1,147,260,611,704	856.198.582.426	232,762,766,422	124,445,640,572	1,022,814,971,132
	2022	1,219,805,785,259	914.717.166.032	258,623,607,666	169,024,392,075	105.078.139.318.399

Source :

At the KINO company there is data where Firm Size in 2019-2020 has increased, while ROE has decreased. Thus, the phenomenon that occurs between these variables, where the value of the Firm Size variable increases, does not affect the increase in ROE. Meanwhile, according to the theory studied, if

there is an increase in Firm Size it will have a positive effect on ROE.

For the MRAT company, there is data on the Debit To Asset Ratio in 2021-2022 which has decreased while ROE has increased. The phenomenon that occurs between these variables is that an increase in the Debit To Asset Ratio value does not affect the ROE value. Meanwhile, according to the theory studied, if there is a decrease in the Debit To Asset Ratio it will have a negative effect on ROE.

The CAMP company shows that the Current Ratio data in 2019-2020 has decreased while the ROE data has increased. The phenomenon that occurs between these variables is that an increase in the Current Ratio value does not affect the ROE value. Meanwhile, according to the theory studied, if there is a decrease in the Current Ratio it will have a positive effect on ROE.

So based on the description above, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title The Influence of Firm Size, Current Ratio, Total Asset Turn Over, Debit to Asset Ratio on Profitability in Consumer Goods Industrial Sector Companies Listed on the BEI in 2019-2022.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Influence of Firm Size On Profitability In Companies Sector Industry Goods On BEI years 2019-2022

Company size influences company value, which can be interpreted as the larger the scale of a company, the greater the company value. This is because large companies tend to have stable conditions. This condition is the cause of the increase in company share prices on the capital market. With a large-scale company size, it is hoped that it will be able to gain profits and increase share prices (Yulia Firda¹, Adi Rizfal Efriadi, 2021)

In research by Rahel Julietha and Khairina Natsir, 2021 Firm size plays a big role in increasing profitability. The bigger the company, the greater the capital the company obtains and this will increase the company's profit level. The Influence of Current Ratio (CR) on Profitability in Companies in the Consumer Goods Industry Sector on the IDX in 2019-2022

A low Current Ratio indicates that the company is not liquid enough to meet its short-term obligations, but a company with a high Current Ratio does not necessarily guarantee that it will be able to pay the company's debts that are due because of the proportion or distribution of current assets is unprofitable. If the level of liquidity is good, the company will be more effective in generating profits (Nita Edyaningsih, Siti Nurlaela, Kartika Hendra Titisari, 2019).

Effect of Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) On Profitability On CompanySector Industry Goods Consumption On BEI year 2019-2022

In Halimah Nur Wanisih's research, DKK (2018) explains the influence of TATO on profitability. The relationship between assets and sales is called asset turnover and measures the company's effectiveness in generating sales using its assets. "The greater this ratio, the better, which means that assets can turn over

more quickly and achieve profits and shows the more efficient the use of overall assets in generating sales.

Effect of *Debit To Asset Ratio* (DAR) On Profitability On Company Sector Industry Goods Consumption DI BEI Year 2019-2022

Based on Ayu's research (2021), explaining that the Debit To Asset Ratio analyzes financial ratios that influence share prices in manufacturing companies in the consumer industry sector on share prices, where the consumption industry sector has relatively high share prices compared to other sectors but is not comparable to growth. stock prices in Indonesia.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

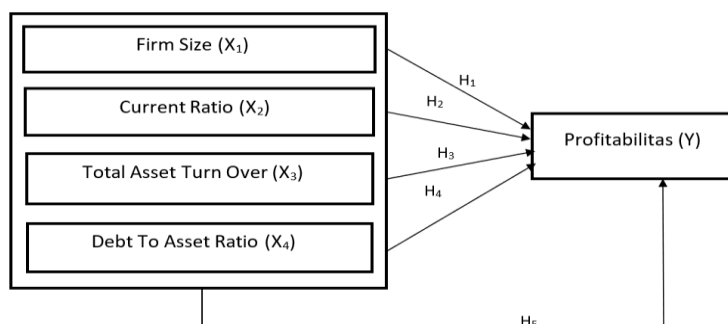


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Hypothesis Research

- H1 : *Firm Size* has partial influence on Ratio in manufacturing companies consumer goods sector on Period w
- H2 : *Current Ratio* has partial influence on Profitability Ratio in manufacturing companies w in goods sectors listed Stock Exchange w period 2019-2022.
- H3 : *Total Asset Turn Over* has influence partially on Ratio Profitability on w company manufacturing sector goods listed w w Stock w Period 2019-2022.
- H4 : *Debit To Asset Ratio* has partial influence on Ratio w Profitability company manufacturing sector goods consumption listed Stock Exchange Indonesia Period 2022
- H5 : *Firm Size, Current Ratio, Total Asset Turn Over, Debit To Asset Ratio* has influence simultaneously w Profitability Ratio in manufacturing companies goods sector listed on w Indonesia Stock Period w

METHODOLOGY RESEARCH

This research was conducted using a quantitative approach method. According to Sugiyono (2018), it is called a quantitative method because research data is in the form of numbers and analysis uses statistics.

Research site

Carrying out research on manufacturing companies in the consumer goods sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019 - 2022 period via <https://www.idx.co.id/id>.

Population

Sugiyono (2018) defines population as a generalization term consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics to be studied and then conclusions drawn. The population that will be used in this research is all manufacturing companies in the consumption sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI).

Sample

Table 2. Data Collection Techniques

No	Information	Amount
1	Companies Sector industry goods listed w Indonesia Stock during years 2019- 2022	31
2	Company t did not financial reports on BEI w the w period 2019– 2022	(6)
3	Company which experienced losses period year 2019– 2022	(8)
	Number Samples	17
	Total Period 17 X 4	68

Sugiyono (2018) the sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. In this research, the author used a purposive sampling technique, namely a technique for determining samples with certain considerations. Sampling Criteria.

The data collection technique in this research is the decommentation method of collecting data by re-recording or documenting data that has previously been collected by another person or an agency (Hakim, 2016. p.82). This is done by searching and recording the required information in secondary data, including the company's financial reports, which can be accessed via .idx.co.id or via the official website of each company.

Identification of and definition operational variables

The operational definition is an effort made to examine the extent to which a factor variable is related to other factors.

Table 3. Operational Definition of Variables

Variables	Definition	Formula	Indicator
X1 Firm Size	Firm size is size market based on market capitalization. (Putu Ayu and Gerinta 2018)	Firm Size = Ln.Total Assets (Putu Ayu and Gerianta, 2018)	Ratio
X2 Current	Current Ratio is the comparison current assets (Current assets) with current liabilities (current debts). Deri Putra Pratama (2019)	Current Ratio= Assets Current : Liabilities Current	Ratio
X3 TATTOO	Total assets turn over is ratio the used to measure turnover of all assets owned company and measure how much amount of sales that obtains from every rupiah assets. (Jamaluddin, 2021)	Turnover Assets = Sales : Total Assets	Ratio
X4 DAR	Debit To Asset Ratio debt which is used to comparison total debt (Agustin Chandra Dewi and Sri Dewi Estiningrum, 2021)	DAR =Total liabilities : total assets	Ratio
Y Profitability	ROE is a ratio used to measure the ability of equity to generate profits for the company's shareholders. (V. Wiratna Sujarweni, 2019)	ROE profit after Capital (V. Wiratna Sujarweni, 2019)	Ratio

Test Classical Assumption

The classical assumption test is needed to determine whether the multiple regression equation used experiences a deviation from the classical assumption. The assessments carried out include normality, multicollinearity, and autocorrelation tests. (SPSS2023)

Normality

The normality test according to (Ghozali, 2021) aims to test whether the residuals are normally distributed. The normality test uses the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test. The decision is made if the significance is > 0.05 then it is said to be normally distributed. (SPSS 2023)

Multicollinearity Test

According to (Ghozali, 2021) the multicollinearity test is carried out to determine whether the regression model obtains a correlation between independent variables. It is said that there is no multicollinearity as seen from the Tolerance (T) value ≥ 0.01 and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) ≤ 10 . (SPSS 2023)

Autocorrelation w Test

Ghozali (2021) autocorrelation test is conducted to test whether there is a correlation in the linear regression model between the disturbance error in period t with the disturbance error in period t-1 (previously). By using the Durbin-Atson Test (D test) there are hypotheses to be tested, namely H0: no autocorrelation ($r = 0$) and Ha: there is autocorrelation ($r \neq 0$). (SPSS 2023)

Test w Heteroscedasticity

Ghozali stated (2021) that the heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether there is inequality of variance from the residual of one observation to another in the regression model. By using the Glejser test, the basis for decision making is if the significance is > 0.05 then the regression model does not have heteroscedasticity. (SPSS 2023)

Research Data Analysis Model

Model w Analysis w Data w Research

The data analysis model in this study is multiple linear regression analysis. Multiple linear analysis aims to determine the variable (X) against the variable (Y). In addition, it is also used to test the truth of the following hypothesis:

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

Coefficient Determination w (R² w)

According to Ghozali (2021) to measure how far the model's ability to apply variations in dependent variables. The coefficient of determination value is between 0 and 1. A small R² value means that the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variable is very limited. (SPSS 2023)

Test of Significance w Simultaneous w (w Test w Statistic F)

Ghozali (2021) The simultaneous significance test (F-Test) aims to test whether Y is linearly related to X₁, X₂, X₃, and X₄. The F-test tests b₁, b₂, b₃, b₄, and b₅ are equal to zero, or:

- Ho: $b_1 = b_2 = b_3 = b_4 = b_5 = 0$ (Firm size, Current Ratio, Total Asset Turn Over, Debit To Asset Ratio to Profitability of Consumer Goods manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2019-2022).
- Ha: $b_1 \neq b_2 \neq b_3 \neq b_4 \neq b_5 \neq 0$ ((Firm size, Current Ratio, Total Asset Turn Over, Debit To Asset Ratio, to the Profitability of Consumer Goods Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2019-2022).

Test w Significance w Partially w (t-test)

The partial significance test (t-Test) according to Ghozali (2021) is basically used to prove how far one independent variable individually explains the variation of the dependent variable.

- Ho: $b_1 = b_2 = b_3 = b_4 = b_5 = 0$ ((Firm size, Current Ratio, Total Asset Turn Over, Debit To Asset Ratio, to the Profitability of Consumer Goods Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2019-2022)
- Ha: $b_1 \neq b_2 \neq b_3 \neq b_4 \neq b_5 \neq 0$ ((Firm size, Current Ratio, Total Asset Turn Over, Debit To Asset Ratio, to the Profitability of Consumer Goods manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2019-2022).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results the Research

Analysis Statistics Descriptive

Descriptive statistics contain dependent variables and independent variables statistically. Where the independent variables are Firm Size, Current ratio, Total Asset Turn Over, Debit To Asset Ratio, namely Profitability. The results of the descriptive analysis can be seen in the following table:

Table 4 Results Test Descriptive Statistics
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.w
Firm w Size	68	15.00	29.97	23,2782	5,34219
Current w Ratio	68	1.00	4834.78	250,1488	1001,72936
Total w Asset w Turn w Over	68	,00	4.88	,6424	,87705
Debit w to w Asset w Ratio	68	,00	38.14	1,0049	4.58355
Profitability	68	,00	2.72	,2268	,38674
Valid w N w (listwise)	68				

Source : data processed SPSS 25, 2024

Maka dari data tabel diatas dapat diketahui total firm size,current ratio,total asset trun over,debit to asset ratio,profitabilitas ialah sebagai berikut:

- 1.Total Firm Size, dari data tersbut bisa dideskripsikan baha nilai minimum 15,00 dan nilai maksimum 29,97 dengan nilai rata-rata 23,2782 dan standart deviasi 5,34219
- 2.Totai Current Ratio, dari data tersebut bisa diseskripsikan baha nilai minimum 1,00 dan nilai maksimum 4834,78 dengan nilai rata rata 250,1488 dan standart deviasi 1001,72936
- 3.Total Asset Trun Over, dari data tersebut bisa dideslripsikan baha nilai minimum 00 dan nilai maksimum 38,14 dengan nilai rata rata 6424dan standart deviasi 87705
- 4.Debit To asset Ratio, dari data tersebut bisa diseskripsikan baha nilai minimum 00 dan nilai maksimum 38,14 dengan nilai rata rata 1,0049 dan standart deviasi 4,58355
- 5.profitabilitas,dari data tersebut bosa dideskripsikan baha nilai minimum 00 dan nilai maksimum 2,72 dengan nilai rata rata 2268 dan standart 38674.

Results Test Assumptions Classical

Test Normality

Table 5. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardize d Residual
N		68
Normal w Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	,0000000
	Std.w Deviation	,23826932
	Most w Extreme w Differences	
	Absolute	,059
	Positive	,059
	Negative	-,059

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Test w Statistics	,059
Asymp. w Sig. w (2-tailed)	,200 ^{c,d}
Source	: data processed SPSS 25

Based on results research from table on above then can known that test variable *Frim Size, Current ratio, Total Asset Trun Over, Debit to Asset Ratio* to Profitability normal distribution a significant value $0.200 > 0.05$.

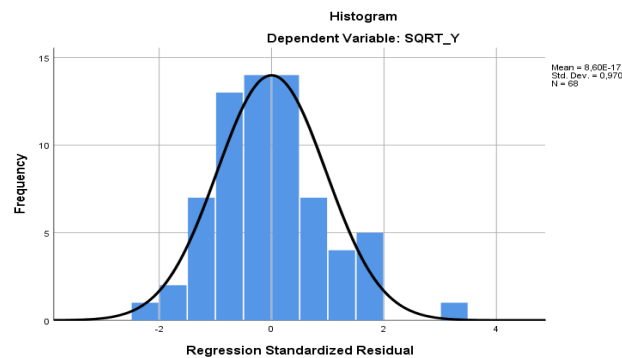
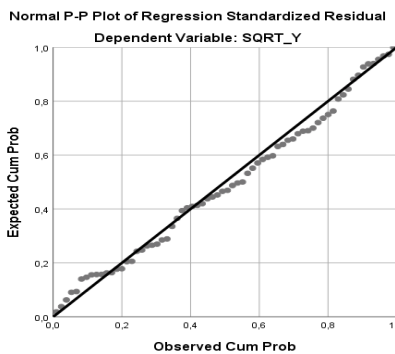


Figure 2. Histogram Graph Analysis
Source : data processed SPSS 25

Based on the image above, then can be conclude pattern distribution normal which is marked shape bell inverted.



Picture 4 Analysis Graph P-Plot
Source : data processed SPSS 25, 2024

Based on the image above, it is shown that the data is spread around the diagonal line and its distribution follows the direction of the diagonal line so it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

Test Multikolinearity

Table 6. multicollinearity test
Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std.w	Coefficients Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	,118	,364		,325	,746		
	SQRT_X1	-,054	,073	-,080	-,735	,465	,853	1,172
	SQRT_X2	-,004	,003	-,138	-1,233	,222	,805	1,242
	SQRT_X3	,546	,097	,581	5,650	,000	,947	1,056
	SQRT_X4	,011	,057	,020	,191	,849	,890	1,124

a. Dependent Variable: Profitability

Source : data processed SPSS 25, 2024

In accordance with table above acquisition Multicollinearity test with all numbers *tolerance* > 0.100 then *firm size, current ratio, total asset turn over, debt to asset* can drawn conclusion that did not encounter symptoms Multicollinearity.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 7 test autocorrelation
Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,646 ^a	,418	,381	,24572	1,429

a. Predictors: (Constant), SQRT_X4, SQRT_X1, SQRT_X3, SQRT_X2

b. Dependent Variable: SQRT_Y

Source : data processed SPSS 25

The value of Durbin Waston from results is 1.429. The method w seller autocorrelation is $DU < DW < 4-DU$. The value $DU = 1.7335$. The result measurement is $1.4853 < 1.429 < 2.2665$. Then can be concluded data contains Autocorrelation. Then to the occurrence of autocorrelation by using autocorrelation by using autocorrelation runs test which aims to test whether between residuals there is correlation or not. If sig exceeds 0.05. then data does not experience autocorrelation. be presented as follows.

Table 8. Kolmogorov Smirnov Test

	Unstandardized Residual
Test w Value ^a	,00128
Cases w < w Test w Value	33

Cases w >= w Test w Value	34
Total w Cases	67
Number w of w Runs	39
Z	1,110
Asymp. w Sig. w (2-tailed)	,267

a.w

Source : data processed SPSS 25

The data above shows that the output of the test runs is 0.267, so the measurement result value is $0.267 > 0.05$, so it can be concluded that the data is free from autocorrelation.

Test Heteroskedasticity

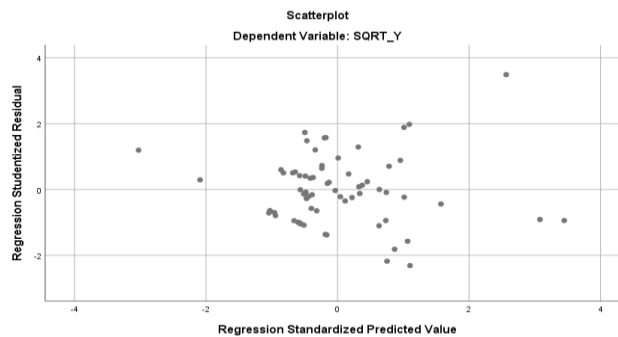


Figure 9. Test heteroscedasticity

Source : data processed SPSS 25, 2024

From the table above, it can be concluded that the data is randomly distributed as shown by the points in the image. Data is distributed above and below the 0 line indicating that there is no heteroscedasticity.

Table 10. Glacier Test Results

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	,370	,035		10,557	,000
	Delta_X1	,077	,078	,118	,988	,327
	Delta_X2	-,001	,002	-,067	-,560	,578
	Delta_X3	,171	,079	,262	2,171	,034
	Delta_X4	,115	,049	,281	2,317	,024

a. Dependent Variable: SQRT_Y

Source : data processed SPSS 25, 2024

Based on the data in the table, it can be concluded that the results of the glacier test of the independent variables do not have a significance value of 0.005, because the FS value = 0.327, CR value = 0.578, TATO = 0.034, and DER value = 0.024. From the data above, the significance value is greater than 0.05 (sig >

0.05). So it can be concluded that the results of the glacier test do not experience heteroscedasticity.

Hypothesis test

Analysis Regression Linear Multiple

model of research analysis is linear w regression w analysis. method of inear regression analysis functions to know influence w relationship between independent variables and variables w.

Table 11 analysis regression linear multiple
Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std.w	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-,083	,282		-,294	,769
	SQRT_X1	,034	,057	,063	,609	,545
	SQRT_X2	-,005	,002	-,225	-2,099	,040
	SQRT_X3	,432	,075	,570	5,770	,000
	SQRT_X4	,009	,044	,020	,201	,841

a. Dependent Variable: SQRT_Y

Source : data processed SPSS 25, 2024

Based on table above the following formula is obtained : $Y = -.083$ (ROE) + 0.03 FZ - 0.005 CR + 0.432 TATO + 0.009 DER The results interpretation model follows.

1. The value of constant is -0.083 shows that if variable *firm size, current ratio, w total assets trun over, debit to assets ratio* is considered zero or no there, mak average value – average *return on eq uity* in company sector industry goods consumption listed on w Exchange is w -0.083.
2. The value of coefficient *Firm size* is 0.034 shows every increase in *firm size* one times then *return on equity* increases by -0.083.
3. The value of coefficient *Current ratio* -0.005 shows every decrease *current ratio* one times then *return on equity* decreases 0.083.
4. The value of coefficient *Total assets trun over* 0.432 shows w every increase *total assets trun over* one times then *return on equity* increases by 0.083.
5. The value of coefficient *Debit to asset ratio* 0.009 shows every increase *debit to asset ratio* one times then *return on equity* 0.083.

Determination Test

Table 12. Test Determination
Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,646 ^a	,418	,381	,24572

a. Predictors: (Constant), SQRT_X4, SQRT_X1, SQRT_X3, SQRT_X2

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E-ISSN = 3031-1276

b. Dependent Variable: SQRT_Y

Source : data processed SPSS 25, 2024

The adjusted R square value is 0.382 with an influence of 38.1 % on dividends. So it can be concluded that the influence of *firm size* (X1), *current ratio* (X2), *total asset turnover* (X3), *debt to asset ratio* (X4) on profitability (Y) is 38.1% and the remaining 61.9% is influenced by other variables.

Test F

Table 13. F test
ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2,731	4	,683	11,308	,000 ^b
	Residual	3,804	63	,060		
	Total	6,535	67			

a. Dependent Variable: SQRT_Y

b. Predictors: (Constant), SQRT_X4, SQRT_X1, SQRT_X3, SQRT_X2

Source : data processed SPSS 25, 2024

Value significant $0.000 < 0.005$, value F calculate $11.308 >$ value F value table 13 Interpretation of F count $>$ F table, then it is concluded that the overall results of the variables are namely *firm size*, *current ratio*, *total asset turnover*, *debt to asset ratio*. has an effect on and significant simultaneously on the ROE variable.

T-test

Table 14. Test T
Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std.w	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-,083	,282		-,294	,769		
	SQRT_X1	,034	,057	,063	,609	,545	,853	1,172
	SQRT_X2	-,005	,002	-,225	-2,099	,040	,805	1,242
	SQRT_X3	,432	,075	,570	5,770	,000	,947	1,056
	SQRT_X4	,009	,044	,020	,201	,841	,890	1,124

a. Dependent Variable: SQRT_Y

Source : data processed SPSS 25, 2024

T table =t (a/2 ; nk-1)

A=5%=t (0.005/2 ; 68-6-1)

= 0.025 ;63

= 1,998

1. Value sign *firm size* capital work (X1) $0.545 > 0.05$ and T calculate $0.609 <$ T table 1.998 means exists does not negative effect and is not between *firm size* and profitability

2. The value of sign *current ratio* (X2) is $0.040 < 0.05$ and value of T calculate - $2.099 < 1.998$ means that effect on and is significant *current ratio* to profitability
3. The value of sign *total assets turn over* (X3) is $0.000 < 0.05$ and T calculated $5.770 > 1.998$ means that effect on and is significant *total assets turn over* against profitability
4. The value of sign *debt to assets to ratio* (X4) $0.841 > 0.0$ and T calculate $0.201 > 1.998$ means that not affect not significantly *debit to assets to ratio* profitability

Discussion

The influence firm size on profitability

The results of this study show a comparison of the T table by obtaining a calculated t result of $0.609 < t$ table 1.998 and $0.545 > 0.05$ where H_0 is rejected. The conclusion of this study states that firm size does not have a significant effect on profitability. The results of this study are inversely proportional to the research conducted by Yulia Firda, Adi Rizfal Efriadi (2020) which stated that the firm size variable has a significant effect on company value, this study was seen by measuring return on equity (ROE)

The effect Current Ratio on profitability

The current ratio variable has a negative and significant effect on profitability. This can be seen from the results of the calculated T value of $-2.099 < t$ table 1.998 and $0.040 < 0.0$ where H_0 is rejected. The conclusion of this study states that CR has a negative effect on profitability. The results of this study are in contrast to the research conducted by Wenny Anggresia. Ginting And Siti Aisyah Nasution (2020) has a significant effect on profitability (ROE)

Effect of Total Asset Turn Over on Profitability

Research test total a significant. This can be seen from the results of the calculated T value of $5.770 > t$ table 1.998 and $0.000 < 0.05$ where H_0 is accepted. The conclusion of this study states that TATO has a positive effect on profitability. The results of this study are in line with study Which done by Wenny Anggresia Ginting and Siti Aisyah Nasution (2020) have a significant effect on profitability (ROE)

Effect of Debt to Asset Ratio on Profitability

Research that the no is to ROE. This can seen from the calculated t value of $0.201 > t$ table 1.998 and $0.841 > 0.05$ where H_0 is rejected The conclusion of this study states that DER has no significant effect on profitability. This is in line with research conducted by Rahmi Ambari, et al. in 2020 which stated that DAR does not affect profitability (ROE) partially.

CONCLUSION

1. The variable Firm size has a partial negative and is insignificant on profitability in companies sector industrial goods listed on BEI.
2. The variable current ratio has on profitability in companies industrial sector goods listed on BEI w years 2019-2022.

3. The variable a partial effect companies in the goods industry the 2019-2022
4. The variable debt to asset to ratio does not have an effect and is not significant on profitability in companies industrial sector goods listed on BEI
5. Variables Firm size, current ratio, total assets current over, debt to assets to ratio effect simultaneous on profitability on company sector industry good consumption which is listed on BEI year 2019-2022.

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