**Effect of Sales Growth, Profitability, Liquidity, and Leverage on Profit Growth**

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***Abstract***

*The purpose of this research is to analyze the relationship between sales growth, profitability, liquidity, and leverage at publicly traded food and beverage firms in Indonesia from 2011 to 2019. From 2011-2019, 26 food and beverage companies were listed on the IDX; 11 of these were randomly selected to be included in the study. Here, Eviews is employed to run a random effect panel data regression model. Profit growth of food and beverage firms listed on the IDX between 2011 and 2019 was found to be significantly influenced by sales growth, profitability (ROE), liquidity (Cash Ratio), and leverage (DAR). For the period 2011-2019, food and beverage firms included on the IDX have had a positive and statistically significant impact from Sales Growth on their Profit Growth. Companies in the food and beverage sector that are part of the IDX and have a positive return on equity (ROE) will see their profits increase over the 2011-2019 time period. During the period 2011-2019, the profit growth of food and beverage companies listed on the IDX was negatively and significantly impacted by both liquidity (Cash Ratio) and leverage (DAR).*

***Keywords:*** *Sales Growth, Profitability, Liquidity, Leverage, and Profit Growth*

***JEL Clasification : G10, M20, M40***

# INTRODUCTION

Profit is the main purpose of establishing a company. profit is the difference over income minus the costs incurred to obtain the income, profit is generally expressed in units of money (Harahap, 2013). A company can be said to be successful if it can get maximum profit. Companies that experience increased profits indicate that the company can carry out their operational activities effectively and efficiently. The risk of financial assets has become an increasingly important aspect in recent decades. With the condition of the financial world that is increasingly globalized and uncertain, companies, especially financial institutions, naturally want to have good control over their risk profile (Maulana, 2022).

One of the manufacturing sectors that contributes greatly to national economic growth is the food and beverage company. Food and beverage companies are one of the industries that are developing with the increasing population growth of a country. Therefore, food and beverage companies are considered to have profitable prospects both now and in the future.

the following is a table displaying the average annual growth in profits for the consumer products business segment of the Indonesia Stock Exchange listed companies between 2011 and 2019.

Table 1 shows that the average profit growth of the five sectors is not constant, displaying both increases and decreases throughout time. The average profit growth of the food and beverage subsector is more likely to experience a decline or a downward trend compared to the four subsectors. It can be seen that for four consecutive years starting from 2016 to 2019 the average profit growth of food and beverage companies has decreased and is in the minus figure. In 2016 it decreased by 14.25% from 2015, in 2017 it decreased by 83.54% from 2016, in 2018 it decreased by 32.57% from 2017 and in 2019 it increased by 73.59% from 2018. Although in 2019 there was an increase, the average value is still in the minus number.

**Table 1. Average Profit Growth of the Consumer Goods Industry Sector**



Source: Data processed by the author

According to Putri & Santoso, (2020) Profit expansion is affected by a number of variables, such as the company's size, age, leverage, sales volume, and historical profit performance.

Financial forecasting can be improved with the help of ratio analysis. According to Endri et al., (2020) Liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, activity ratios, profitability ratios, and growth ratios are the broad categories into which the many different types of financial ratios fall. Sales Growth, Profitability, Liquidity, and Leverage are the only four variables outside of control that this study takes into account to determine how they affect profit growth.

**1.1 Research Problem**

1. Do Sales Growth, Profitability, Liquidity and Leverage, together affect Profit Growth?
2. How does Sales Growth affect Profit Growth?
3. How does Profitability affect Profit Growth?
4. How does Liquidity affect Profit Growth?
5. How does Leverageaffect Profit Growth?

**1.2 Research Purposes**

Considering the aforementioned problem statement, it is clear that the goal of this research is to collect data that can provide concrete evidence for:

1. The Effect of Sales Growth, Profitability, Liquidity and Leverage, on Profit Growth.
2. The Effect of Sales Growth on Profit Growth.
3. The Effect of Profitability on Profit Growth.
4. Effect of Liquidity on Profit Growth.
5. Effect of Leverage on Profit Growth.

# LITERATURE REVIEW

**2.1 Signalling Theory**

According to (Brigham & Houston, 2010) According to signal theory, when a company's management does something, it is sending signals or instructions to investors about the company's future. In this case, the profit growth of the company is the indication that management's efforts have been successful in delivering on the owner's goals. According to (Prihartanty, 2010) A rising trend in annual profits is an encouraging sign for the company's future success. The rate of increase in a firm's net profit is one indicator of its success; the higher the profit the company generates, the more successful it is.

**Profit Growth**

According to Febrianty & Divianto, (2017) increase in net income as a percentage of the preceding year is the measure of profit growth. The rate of increase in a company's earnings is a useful indicator of how well the business is doing as a whole (Sandjaja & Suwaidi, 2021). Profit expansion is determined by dividing the current period's profit by the prior period's profit and then comparing the result to the previous period's profit expansion (Aisyah & Widhiastuti, 2021) . The formula for calculating profit growth is:

Profit Growth =

**Sales Growth**

According to (Kennedy et al., 2017) An rise in sales from one period to the next, or from one instance to another, is referred to as sales growth. Sales are one indicator that can be used in predicting future growth because sales reflect the success of the investment. Companies whose sales have increased from year to year and effective sales management can increase profits. The formula for calculating sales growth is:

Sales Growth = x 100%

**Profitability**

According to (Kasmir, 2018) The profitability ratio is a measurement of a business's capacity to maximize its profits. A company's profitability can be measured by examining the ratio of its sales, assets, and capital over a specified time period. (Hanafi & Halim, 2012). Investors are primarily concerned with profitability because it is a strong indicator of a company's capacity to remain in operation. The profitability ratio measures a company's capacity to generate profits. It also measures the effectiveness of the company's management (Maulana et al., 2023).

Profitability ratio used is Return On Equity (ROE). According to (Kasmir, 2018) After-tax profit generated from one's own capital is expressed as a ratio known as Return On Equity. Return on equity is a metric for evaluating a company's capacity to create profits from its own resources. Return On Equity can be determined by the following formula:

Return On Equity =

**Liquidity**

According to (Kasmir, 2018) The ratio of a company's liquid assets to its current liabilities is known as its liquidity and is used to assess its financial health. For businesses to be able to pay their bills when they come due, they need to be able to satisfy their short- and long-term commitments, and the liquidity ratio demonstrates this.

The Liquidity Ratio used is the Cash Ratio . According to (Kasmir, 2018) For businesses, the ratio of cash on hand to total debt is an important indicator of financial health. The quick ratio measures a company's liquidity by how easily it can pay off its short-term debt. The Cash Ratio is Determined By:

Cash Ratio =

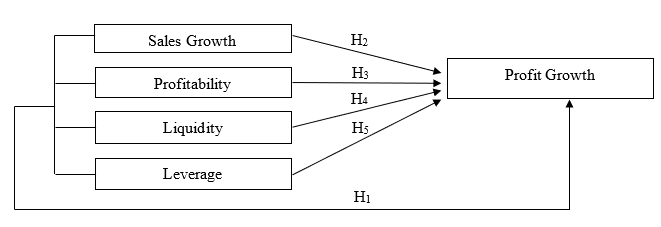
**Leverage**

According to (Kasmir, 2018) The level of debt needed to finance a company's assets is expressed as its "leverage ratio." What this metric indicates is the extent to which the company's debts exceed its assets.

The Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR) is employed as a stand-in for leverage. An asset to debt ratio, as defined by Kasmir (2018), measures how much debt an organization has in relation to its overall assets. Debt-to-Asset Ratio (DAR) is a financial ratio used to evaluate the impact of debt on asset management. The Debt to Asset Ratio is determined using the following formula:

Debt to Asset Ratio =

**2.1 Research Framework**



**Figure 1. Research Framework**

**2.1 Hypothesis**

The following is a research hypothesis based on the research framework:

1. Sales Growth, Profitability, Liquidity and Leveragetogether affect profit growth.
2. Sales growth has a positive effect on profit growth.
3. Profitability has a positive effect on profit growth.
4. Liquidity has a negative effect on profit growth.
5. Leveragehas a negative effect on profit growth.

# RESEACRH METHODS

**3.1 Research methods**

This study will employ a combination of descriptive and verification research techniques. In research, the descriptive approach is used to identify the existence of one or more independent variables and their associated values, but without drawing any connections between them. Evidence-based research methods like the verification technique use statistical testing to determine whether or not a working hypothesis can be accepted or rejected.

**3.2 Population and Sample**

Twenty-six companies in the food and beverage sub-sector that were traded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange between 2011 and 2019 make up the population for this analysis. Purposive sampling was employed for this study. Eleven firms producing food and drink and traded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange between 2011 and 2019 were used as a sample for this study.

**3.3 Data**

Quantitative secondary sources are employed for this analysis. The financial statements of food and beverage companies traded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange provide the secondary data for this analysis, which covers the years 2011 to 2019. Data collected is documented by an audit trail. Financial statements from food and drink companies between 2011 and 2019 are the source of the data.

**3.4 Data Analysis Techniques**

Descriptive analysis and verification analysis were used to analyze the data in this study. Mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and graphs are all components of descriptive analysis. Classical assumption testing, panel data regression, coefficient of determination, and hypothesis testing via the f test (simultaneous test) and the t test are all part of the verification study (partial test).

# RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**4.1 Descriptive Analysis**

**Table 2. Descriptive Analysis Results**

Source: Eviews Output

As can be seen in table 2, the descriptive analysis of each variable shows that the average value of the profit growth variable is 16,67788, the maximum value is 248, the minimum value is -244, and the standard deviation is 71.60757. The range of values for the sales growth variable was [0, 127.31], [0, 11.06], and [22,36129], with a mean of [14,068.79] and a standard deviation [22,36129]. The computed values for the profitability variable are as follows: mean = 23.769491, max = 143.53, min = -1918, stdev = 30.62312. The standard deviation for the liquidity variable is 120.8844, the mean is 89.27131, the maximum is 605.16, the minimum is 0.64, and the average is 89.27131. An average of 43.3439 was found for the leverage variable, with a high of 76.95, a low of 14.06, and a standard deviation of 15.41201.

**4.2 Classical assumption test**

1. **Normality test**

**Table 3. Normality Test Results**

Source: Eviews Output

The Asymp value was found for the normality test using a one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov distribution, as shown in table 3. All factors are statistically significant at the two-tailed 0.05 level or higher. This implies that there is a normal distribution for all variables.

1. **Multicollinearity Test**

**Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results**

Source: Eviews Output

Multicollinearity test findings show that the independent variable has a value of less than 0.8, as shown in table 4. Regression model free of multicollinearity.

1. **Autocorrelation Test**

**Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results**



Source: Eviews Output

Table 5 shows that the Durbin Watson stat for the autocorrelation test is 2.164762. Using the Durbin-Watson table, we get dL = 1.5897 and dU = 1.7575 for N = 99 observations and K = 4 independent variables, it is obtained dL = 1.5897 and dU = 1.7575. So the value of 4-dU = (4 – 1.7575 = 2.2425). So that the Durbin Watson model is in the dU < dw < 4-dU region, namely 1.7575 < 2.164762 < 2.2425. This means that there is no autocorrelation in the regression model.

1. **Heteroscedasticity Test**

**Table 6. Heteroscedasticity Test Results**



Source: Eviews Output

Each independent variable in table 6 has a significance level greater than 0.05, as determined by the heteroscedasticity test. This indicates that heteroscedasticity is absent.

**4.3 Panel Data Regression Model Estimation**

1. Common Effect Models

Y it = 0.454527 + 0.901275X1 + 0.145800X2 – 0.064034X3 – 0.904725X4 + eit

1. Fixed Effect Model

Y it = 0.351006 + 0.107659CEKA – 0.073540DLTA – 0.003141ICBP + 0.038048INDF – 0.195807MLBI + 0.045515MYOR – 0.102818PSDN + 0.013972BREAD +0.091775SKLT + 0.069951STTP –0.008386UTLJ + 0.847071X1 + 0.321442X2 – 0.039153X3 – 0.795575x4 + eit

1. Random Effect Model

Yit = 0.452436 + 0.898515X1 + 0.146254X2 – 0.063450X3 – 0.900454x4 + 0.004570CEKA – 0.000977DLTA – 0.000655ICBP + 0.001148INDF – 0.002463MLBI + 0.002860MYOR – 0.009877PSDN + 0.000157ROTI + 0.003486SKLT + 0.002287STTP – 0.000537UTLJ + eit

**4.4 Panel Data Processing Model Selection**

1. Chow test

The Eviews Output indicates a value of 0.0942 for the Prob. Cross-Section Chi-Square. In the region where 0.0942 > 0.05, we can infer that H 0 is accepted and the model conforms to the Common Effect.

1. Hausman test

The Eviews output indicates a probability of 0.0886 for a random cross-section. In the case when 0.0886 > 0.05, we know that if H 0 is accepted, the model will adhere to the Random Effects distribution.

1. Lagrange Multiplier Test

The Eviews output indicates a Breuch-Pagan value of 0.0470, which agrees with previous research. If the value of 0.0470 is less than 0.05, then the null hypothesis H 0 is rejected and the Random Effect model is used. It follows that the Random Effect Test is superior for scientific study.

**4.5 Model Interpretation**

Panel data regression computations have shown that the random effect model is preferable for use in scientific inquiry. The subsequent are the estimated outcomes from employing a random effects model:

Yit = 0.452436 + 0.898515X1 + 0.146254X2 – 0.063450X3 – 0.900454x4 + 0.004570CEKA – 0.000977DLTA – 0.000655ICBP + 0.001148INDF – 0.002463MLBI + 0.002860MYOR – 0.009877PSDN + 0.000157ROTI + 0.003486SKLT + 0.002287STTP – 0.000537UTLJ + eit

The equation can be interpreted as follows:

1. The constant value in the equation is 0.452436shows that when all independent variables (Sales Growth, Profitability, Liquidity and Leverage) are considered zero, the profit growth value is 0.452436 **.**
2. The regression coefficient value of the Sales Growth variable shows a result of 0.898515, meaning that if Sales Growth has increased by 1% while the other independent variables are considered constant, profit growth will increase by 0.898515.
3. Profitability variable regression coefficient value shows a result of 0.146254, meaning that if Profitability has increased by 1% while the other independent variables are considered constant, profit growth will increase by 0.146254.
4. The regression coefficient value of the Liquidity variable shows the result - 0.063450, meaning that if Liquidity has increased by 1% while the other independent variables are considered constant, profit growth will decrease by 0.063450.
5. The regression coefficient value of the Leverage variableshows the result – 0.900454, meaning that if Leverageincreases by 1% while other independent variables are considered constant, profit growth will decrease by 0.900454 .

**4.6 Coefficient of Determination**

**Table 7. Coefficient of Determination Results**



Source: Eviews Output

Results from the Coefficient of Determination Test are shown in table 7 via the Adjusted R-squared value, which is 0.660082 (66.0082%). Therefore, the independent factors (Sales Growth, Profitability, Liquidity, and Leverage) in the model explain 66.0082% of the variation in the dependent variable (profit growth), whereas the remaining 33.9918% is impacted by other variables.

**4.7 Hypothesis testing**

1. **Simultaneous Test (F Test)**

**Table 8. Simultaneous Test Results**



Source: Eviews Output

Table 8 shows the outcomes of many tests run at the same time, yielding an F-Statistic of 48,57628 and an F-table of 2.47. If we look at the F-Statistics table, we see that the value is 48,57628 > 2.47, which corresponds to a probability of 0.000000 0.05, ruling out the null hypothesis and accepting the alternative hypothesis (Ha). Therefore, it follows that profit growth is significantly impacted by a number of factors, including but not limited to sales growth, profitability, liquidity, and leverage.

1. **Partial Test (t Test)**

**Table 9. Partial Test Results**

Source: Eviews Output

The t-statistic value of the variable "Sales Growth" is 12.27068, and the t-table value is 1.66105. If we compare the t-statistic value to the t-table value, we find that 12.27068 is greater than 1.66105 with a probability of 0.0000 > 0.05. The result is a rejection of H0 and a confirmation of Ha. It follows that an increase in sales will result in an increase in profits.

A t-Statistic of 2.602872, and a t-table value of 1.66105, indicate that profitability is an important factor. If we compare the t-Statistic value to the t-table value, we find that 2.602872 is greater than 1.66105 with a probability of 0.0107 0.05. What this indicates is that we accept Ha and reject H0. We can therefore draw the conclusion that profitability significantly contributes to the rate of profit expansion.

The t-statistic for the liquidity variable is -3.236798, and the t-table value is 1.66105. If we compare the t-Statistic value to the t-table value, we find that -3.236798 is greater than -1.66105 with a probability of 0.0017 > 0.05. Therefore, we accept Ha and reject H0. The conclusion that can be drawn is that liquidity has a major and detrimental effect on profit expansion.

The t-Statistic value of leverage is -5.822590, while the t-table value is 1.66105. With a probability of 0.0000 0.05, -5.822590 > -1.66105 when comparing the t-Statistic result to the t table. Therefore, we accept Ha and reject H0. Therefore, it's safe to say that increased leverage has a major and detrimental effect on a company's ability to increase its profits.

# CONCLUSION

The following are some inferences that can be made based on the results of the research analysis and the talks that have taken place so far:

1. During the period 2011-2019, sales growth, profitability, liquidity, and leverage have a substantial impact on the profit growth of food and beverage companies listed on the IDX.
2. During the period 2011-2019, sales growth has a favorable and considerable impact on the profit growth of food and beverage companies listed on the IDX.
3. Profitability has a positive and large influence on profit growth in food and beverage companies listed on the IDX from 2011 to 2019 to a lesser extent.
4. For the period 2011-2019, liquidity has a negative and considerable impact on the profit growth of food and beverage companies listed on the IDX.
5. During the period 2011-2019, leverage has a negative and considerable impact on the profit growth of food and beverage companies listed on the IDX.

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