THE INFLUENCE OF TOTAL ASSETS TURNOVER AND RETURN ON ASSETS ON PROFIT GROWTH
(Survey on Sub Sector Food and Beverage Company Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange Periode 2011-2015)

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ABSTRACT

The research was purpose to find out how much influence total assets turnover on profit growth and how much influence return on assets on profit growth in sub sector food and beverage company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The research was purpose to find out how much influence total assets turnover and return on assets effect on profit growth.

The method used in this research is descriptive method verification with quantitative approach. The sampling method in this study using nonprobability sampling with purposive sampling approach. The unit of analysis in this research is the company's annual financial report taken in 2011-2015. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression. Testing the hypothesis in this study using the statistical t-test statistic with SPSS 20.0 for Windows.

Results from this study showed that total assets turnover and return on assets effect on profit growth in sub sector food and beverage company listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange. The results of this study also showed that total assets turnover and return on assets influence profit growth in sub sector food and beverage company listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Keywords : Total Assets Turnover, Return On Assets, Profit Growth

I. PRELIMINARY

1.1 Backgorund

The main purpose of a company is to generate profits. Earnings (income also referred to as earnings or profit) is a summary of the net result of business operations activities within a certain period expressed in financial terms. The Company may experience an increase or decrease in profit from the previous year to the next year it is called profit change. Changes in earnings can not be ascertained, so there needs to be a prediction of changes in earnings (Subramanyam, 2014:109).

By predicting earnings, can be known prospects of the company and able to predict the dividend to be received in the future. Profit can provide a positive signal about future prospects of a company's performance. With the growth of profit continues to increase from year to year, will give a positive signal about the company's performance (Windy, 2012:2).

Assessment of the company's financial performance can be done through financial ratio analysis. Through the analysis can get a picture of the financial development of the company, so we can assess what has been achieved in the past and in the running (Munawir, 2013: 68). Financial ratios are a way of making comparisons, corporate financial data more meaningful. Financial ratios provide the basis for answering some important questions about the financial health of a company.

The activity ratio or efficiency ratio provides the basis for assessing the effectiveness of a company using its own resources. This activity ratio is one of the total asset turnover (L.M.Samryn, 2015: 367). Total asset turnover is the total asset turnover ratio that shows the total asset turnover measured from the sales volume in other words the ability of all assets to create sales (Harahap, 2015: 309).

Total asset turnover measures the activity of a company's assets and capabilities in generating sales through the use of the asset. This ratio also measures how efficiently such assets have been utilized to generate income (Dwi Prastowo, 2011: 94). The higher the total asset turnover ratio means the more efficient use of the entire asset in generating sales. In other

words, the same amount of assets can increase the sales volume if the total asset turnover is increased. Total asset turnover is important for the creditors and owners of the company, as this will indicate whether or not efficient use of all assets within a company. (Lukman Syamsuddin, 2011: 62).

Other financial ratios used are profitability, profitability describes the ability of the company in obtaining profit over a certain period. If the ability of a company to generate low profits then the assessment of profitability ratios will also be low and this will result in investors who want to invest shares feel hesitant to invest (Harahap, 2015: 304).

Return on assets is included in the profitability ratio. Return on assets ratio is the ratio that shows how much net profit obtained by the company when measured from the value of assets (Harahap, 2015: 305). Dendawijaya (2005: 120) said that the greater the return on assets of a company, the greater the level of profits achieved by the company and the better the company's position in terms of asset use so that the possibility of a company in the increasingly small problem that will affect profit growth in the future.

1.2 Problem Formulation

The problem formulation of this research is as follows:

1. How big is the influence of total assets turnover on profit growth in Sub Sector Food and Beverage Companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange?
2. How big is the influence of return on assets on profit growth in Sub Sector Food and Beverage Companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange?

1.3 Intent and Purpose of Research

1.3.1 Research Intent

The purpose of this research is to find the truth of the influence of total assets turnover and return on assets to profit growth by using data obtained and tested empirical, in order to solve the problem.

1.3.2 Research Purpose

The purpose of this research is as follows:

1. To determine the influence of total asset turnover on profit growth in sub sector food and beverage companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange.
2. To determine the influence of return on assets on profit growth in sub sector food and beverage companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

1.4 Usefulness Research

1.4.1 Practical Usefulness

This research is expected to be a source of information as well as a guide and input for corporate development and contribution for the company's management in setting policies and predictors in profit growth. So that can be used as consideration of investors in decision making for investment.

1.4.2 Academic Usefulness

This research is expected to increase the insights of science and can be used as a reference and information in the development of better research and comparison materials for researchers who will take a similar topic.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE, FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESES

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Total Assets Turnover

2.1.1.1 Definition Total Assets Turnover

According to J.P. Sitanggang (2014: 27) the definition of total assets turnover is a ratio that measures how all assets owned by the company operated in support of sales company. The higher this ratio means the higher the productivity of the use of all the assets of the company.

2.1.1.2 Indicator Total Assets Turnover

According to J.P. Sitanggang (2014: 27) the formula for calculating total assets turnover is as follows:

$$Total\ Assets\ Turnover = \frac{\text{Penjualan}}{\text{Total Aktiva}} x100\%$$

2.1.2 Return On Assets

2.1.2.1 Definition Return On Assets

Kasmir (2015: 201) states that return on assets is a ratio that shows the return on the amount of assets used in the company.

2.1.2.2 Indicator Return On Assets

The formula used to calculate the return on assets according to Kashmir (2015: 202) is as follows:

$$Return\ On\ Assets = \frac{Earning\ After\ Interest\ and\ Tax}{\text{Total Assets}} x100\%$$

2.1.3 Profit Growth

2.1.3.1 Definition Profit

Profit according to Subramanyam and Wild (2014: 25) are earnings or net income indicates the profitability of the company. Profit reflects returns to equity holders for the period, while the items in the report detail how profits are earned.

2.1.3.2 Definition Profit Growth

According to Harahap (2015: 310) profit growth is a ratio that shows the company's ability to increase net income compared to the previous year.

2.1.3.3 Indicator Profit Growth

Profit growth represents the difference in net income for a certain year with the net income of the previous year divided by the previous year's net income. According to Harahap (2015: 310) profit growth is formulated as follows:

$$Y = \frac{Y_t - Y_{t-1}}{Y_{t-1}} x100\%$$

2.2 Framework

2.2.1 The Influence of Total Assets Turnover on Profit Growth

According to Mamduh M. Hanafi and Abdul Halim (2007: 78) the influence of the ratio of total assets turnover to net income growth of companies is the faster the total asset turnover then the net profit generated will increase, because the company can use the assets to increase sales Affect revenue. Revenue increase may increase net income so that the company's profit growth also increases.

Darsono and Ashari (2010: 60) also shared the same opinion that the faster the company's total asset turnover, the greater the profitability and increase the profit growth.

2.2.2 The Influence of Return On Assets on Profit Growth

According to Munawir (2013: 89) return on assets serves to measure the effectiveness of companies in generating profits by utilizing assets owned. The greater the return on assets, the greater the rate of profit achieved and the better the company's position in terms of asset use. The higher return on assets the higher the profit growth.

According to Mamduh M. Hanafi and Abdul Halim (2007: 84) this ratio measures the company's ability to generate net income based on certain asset levels. Return on assets serves to measure the effectiveness of companies in generating profits by utilizing the assets owned. The greater return on assets owned by a company then the more efficient use of assets and will increase profits that will increase the profit growth of the company.

2.2 Hypothesis

Based on the above framework, the researcher formulates the hypothesis which is the tentative conclusion of the research as follows:

H1 : Total assets turnover influence on profit growth.

H2 : Return on assets influence on profit growth.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Methods

The research method according to Sugiyono (2013: 2) is as follows:

"The research method is basically a scientific way of obtaining valid data with the purpose of discoverable, proved, and developed knowledge so that in turn it can be used to understand, solve and anticipate problems."

The method used in this research is descriptive and verifikatif with quantitative approach.

3.1.1 Object of research

The object of research in this research is total assets turnover and return on assets (independent variable) and profit growth (dependent variable). This research was conducted at food and beverage sub sector companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

3.2 Operationalization of Variabel

Operational variables of this research are presented in table 3.1.

3.3 Data Source

Sources of data used in this research is secondary data, because researchers use data that has been processed by another party that is the financial statements of food and beverage sub sector listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2011-2015.

3.4 Population, Sample, Place and Time of Research

3.4.1 Population

The population used in this research is food and beverage sub-sector companies listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange as many as 14 companies with 5 year financial report from year 2011-2015. Thus the existing research population as much as 70 financial statements.

3.4.2 Sample

The samples taken in this research are 35 financial statements consisting of 7 food and beverage sub-sector companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange for 5 periods, because they are considered representative for research. Sampling with the following criteria:

1. Food and beverage sub sector companies listed on Indonesian Stock Exchange Period 2011-2015.
2. Food and beverage sub sector companies release financial reports with complete data that have been audited and published annually during the period 2011-2015.
3. Food and beverage sub sector companies show a decline in profit growth for 2 consecutive years during the period 2011-2015.

3.4.3 Place and Time of Research

To obtain data and information relating to the problems research, the researcher conducted a research at the Indonesia Stock Exchange Bandung Representative Office located on Jl. PH. H. Mustofa No.33, Neglasari, Cibeunying Kaler, Bandung 40124 Tel. (022) 20524208. The time of research implementation started from February 2017 until July 2017.

3.5 Data Collection Method

Data collection used in this research are:

1. Library Research
2. Field Studies

3.6 Data Testing Methods

3.6.1 Data Analysis Design

1. Multiple Liniear Regression Analysis

In this research, multiple linear regression analysis is used to prove the extent of total assets turnover and return on assets relation to profit growth.

$$Y = \alpha + \beta 1\ X1 + \beta 2\ X2$$

Y = Profit Growth
α = Constants
β = Coefficient Regression
X1 = Total Assets Turnover
X2 = Return On Assets

2. Classic Assumption Test
   a. Normality Test
      Normality test to determine whether the dependent variable, independent or both normally distributed, close to normal or not. Basic decision-making can be done based on probability (Asymtotic Significance), namely:
      - If probability > 0,05 then the population is normally distributed.
      - If probability < 0,05 the the population is not normally distributed.
   b. Multicollinearity Test
      To detect the presence or absence of multicolinearity in the regression model can be seen from the tolerance and vairance inflaction factor (VIF). If the tolerance value> 0.1 and VIF <10 then it can be concluded that the regression model does not experience multikolinearitas between independent variables. Whereas, if tolerance value <0,1 and VIF> 10 then it can be concluded that there is multicolinearity among independent variables in the regression model.
   c. Heteroscedasticity Test
      The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is a variance inequality of the residual one observation to another observation. Basic Analysis:
      - If there are certain patterns, such as dots that form certain patterns that are regular (wavy, widened then narrowed), then heteroscedasticity occurs.
      - If there is no clear pattern, and the points spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis, there is no heterokedastisity.
   d. Autocorrelation Test
      One measure in determining whether or not there is an autocorrelation problem with the Durbin-Watson test (DW) with the following conditions:
      - There is a positive autocorrelation, if d < dL
      - No autocorrelation occurs, if dU < d < 4-dU
      - Negative autocorrelation occurs, if 4-dL < d

- No decision, if dL ≤ d ≤ dU or 4-dU ≤ d ≤ 4-dL

3. Correlation Coefficient Analysis

The correlation coefficient is used to measure the weakness of the relationship between the variable of total assets turnover and return on assets to profit growth in food and beverage sub sector companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

4. Determination Coefficient Analysis

The amount of influence of total assets turnover and return on assets to profit growth can be known by using the coefficient of determination or abbreviated Kd obtained by squaring the correlation coefficient.

3.6.2 hypothesis Testing

According to Andi Supangat (2007: 293) states that hypothesis testing is one way in statistics to test population parameters based on sample statistics, to be accepted or rejected at a certain level of significance. This test is conducted to determine the effect of independent variable to dependent variable, then t test with 5% significance level to know how far influence of one dependent variable where the result will be drawn conclusion based on t_{count} ratio with t_{table}.

IV. RESULT OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Result

4.1.1 The Result of Descriptive Analysis

4.1.1.1 Descriptive Analysis of Total Assets Turnover

In Figure 4.1 total assets turnover in the food and beverage sub sector listed on the IDX has a fluctuating trendline every year. This is caused by the average sales generated by the company is smaller than the assets owned.

4.1.1.2 Descriptive Analysis of Return On Assets

In Figure 4.2 it can be seen that during the period of 2011-2015 the average return on assets of food and beverage companies listed on the IDX tend to fluctuate. Although the average return on assets rose in 2012 but fell again in the next two years, namely in 2013 and 2014. This is due to high operating expenses that cause the return on assets acquired by the company to decline.

4.1.1.3 Descrptive Analysis of Profit Growth

In Figure 4.3 the average profit growth fluctuates throughout the study period ie the range of 2011 to 2015 where the highest average profit growth is in 2012 while the average growth of the lowest profit in 2014. This is caused by opersaional burden and also increased financial burdens and high taxes, resulting in a net profit generated by the company that results in the company's profit growth fluctuating.

4.1.2 The Result of Verification Analysis

4.1.2.1 Classic Assumption Test

a. Normality Test

The probability value obtained is 0.755> 0.05 so that in accordance with the test criteria it can be concluded that the residue in the regression model is normally distributed, the model has fulfilled one of the requirements for the regression testing.

b. Multicollinearity Test

the result of tolerance values obtained for both independent variables is 0.804> 0.1 with a VIF value of 1.244 <10. The results show that the independent variables in the model are free from multicollinearity problems, so the model has fulfilled one of the requirements for regression testing.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

There is no clear pattern and the point is scattered randomly, above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. Based on the test results, it can be concluded that the model is free from

heteroscedasticity problems, so the model has fulfilled one of the requirements for regression testing.

d. Autocorrelation Test

The Durbin-Watson value obtained is 1.968 between the numbers dU and 4-dU (1.5838 <1.968 <2.4162). Thus it can be concluded that the regression model is free from the autocorrelation, so the regression model has fulfilled one of the requirements for regression testing.

4.1.2.2 Multiple Linear regression Test

The result of regression coefficient obtained can be written in the form of equation which depict the relationship of X and Y data used are as follows:

Y = -97,036+ 0,517 X1 + 8,029 X2

Where:

Y = Profit Growth

X1 = Total Assets Turnover

X2 = Return On Assets

4.1.2.3 Correlation Coefficient

a. Coefficient of Correlation between Total Assets Turnover on Profit Growth

In table 4.13, it can be seen that the correlation value between total assets turnover with profit growth is 0.350 and included in the correlation category which is strong enough to be at the correlation interval between "0,40-0,599". Correlation value marked positive indicating that the relationship that happened between the two is unidirectional, meaning the higher total assets turnover, hence the higher profit growth.

b. Coefficient of Correlation between Return On Assets on Profit Growth

In table 4:14, it is seen that the correlation between the return on assets with profit growth is 0.511 and included in the correlation category that is at the interval of correlation between "0.40-0.599". Correlation value marked positive indicating that the relationship that happened between the two is unidirectional, meaning that the higher return on assets, hence the higher the company profit growth.

4.1.2.4 Coefficient of Determination

Table 4:16 provides information about the test results of partial determinant coefficient between total assets turnover and return on assets to profit growth. In the above table, it can be seen that partially total asset turnover gives the effect of 0.306 * 0,521 = 0,159 or 15,9%, whereas return on assets give effect 0,486 * 0,622 = 0,303 or 30,3%, so total influence given both is 46.2%.

4.1.2.5 Hypothesis Test

a. The Influnce of Total Assets Turnover on Profit Growth

The results obtained from the comparison of t_{count} with t_{table} is $t_{count} > t_{table}$ (2.115> 2.037), so that the error rate of 5% H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted which means the total asset turnover variable influence the profit growth. This result is also indicated by the significance value of the statistical test for the variable asset turnover of 0.042, meaning error to say there is an influence on the profit growth of 4.2% or means less than the acceptable error rate of 5% so it can be decided to reject H0 . In conclusion, total assets turnover significantly influence profit growth.

b. The Influence of Return On Assets on Profit Growth

The results obtained from the comparison of t_{count} with t_{table} is $t_{count} > t_{table}$ (3.361> 2.037), so that the error rate of 5% H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted which means the return on assets variable influence the profit growth. This result is also indicated by the significance value of the statistical test for the return on assets variable of 0.002, meaning error to say there is an influence on profit growth of 2% or means less than the acceptable error rate of 5% so it can be decided to reject H0. In conclusion, return on assets has a significant influence on profit growth.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 The Influence of Total Assets Turnover on Profit Growth

Hypothesis testing results show that there is a significant influence between total assets turnover on profit growth. The total effect of total assets turnover on the profit growth is 15.9% while the remaining 84.1% is influenced by other factors such as leverage level, company age, and size of the company (Mamduh M. Hanafi and Abdul Halim, 2007: 20). The relationship between total assets turnover and profit growth is positive and is in a strong correlation. That is, total assets turnover has a strong enough relationship to profit growth. While the positive value means that total assets turnover is proportional to the profit growth. Where if total assets turnover increases then profit growth will increase.

The higher the total asset turnover is the better, total assets turnover shows the ability of the company in using the assets owned to generate sales. So the faster the company's total asset turnover the greater the profit earned. The amount of profit is due to the company can utilize assets owned to increase sales that will affect the company's earnings so that companies can gain profits or large profits and cause profit growth to increase (Darsono and Ashari, 2010: 60). So the amount of total assets turnover affects the company's profit growth. It responds to previously mentioned phenomenon as PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk, profit growth decreased two years consecutively when total assets turnover obtained is bigger than previous year. This can be caused by the assets owned by the company is too large compared to the ability to generate sales that impact on the inability of companies in generating profits.

The results of this study supported by the results of previous research conducted by Purwanto and Chelsea (2016) states a significant influence between total assets turnover with profit growth. The results of this study indicate the greater the company shows the efficiency of the use of total assets of the company to generate sales the faster the company generates profits which will then increase the company's profit growth. Research I Nyoman (2012) states that total assets turnover significant effect on profit growth.

4.2.2 The Influence of Return On Assets on Profit Growth

The result of hypothesis testing shows that there is significant influence between return on assets to profit growth. The effect of return on assets to the profit growth is 30,3% while the rest of 69,7% is influenced by other factors such as leverage level, company age, and company's company size (Mamduh M. Hanafi and Abdul Halim, 2007: 20). The relationship between return on assets and profit growth is positive and correlates strongly enough. That is, return on assets has a strong enough relationship to profit growth. While a positive value means that the return on assets is in line with the growth of profit, which means if the return on assets rises then the profit growth rises vice versa.

Return on assets serves to measure the effectiveness of companies in generating profits by utilizing the assets owned. The greater the return on assets, the greater the rate of profit achieved and the better the company's position in terms of asset use. The higher return on assets the higher the profit growth. (Munawir, 2013: 89), so the magnitude of return on assets affect the company's profit growth. This answer to the phenomenon yag has been mentioned previously as happened at the company PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Tbk (AISA) profit growth experienced decreased two years in a row when the return on assets obtained greater than the previous year. This can happen because the company experienced a decrease in the ability to generate profits due to the company experienced an increase in operating expenses, financial expenses and tax expenses while gained less profit earned to produce a small net profit to impact on the growth of corporate net income decreased.

The results of this study are supported by previous research conducted by Heikal, Khaddafi, and Ainatul (2014) which states that there is influence between return on assets to profit growth. This study shows that the results of these return on assets have a significant positive effect on profit growth. An increase in return on assets will lead to an increase in profits for the company which means it will increase the company's ability to generate profit growth. This is in line with research conducted by Azeria and Nera (2017) states that the return on assets partially significant positive effect on profit growth.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND ADVICE

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion that has been done in the previous chapter, the researchers took some conclusions as follows:

1. Total assets turnover has a significant positive influence on profit growth in the food and beverage sub-sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2011-2015. Where when total assets turnover increases then profit growth will increase as well and vice versa. The fluctuations in total asset turnover can be attributed to the large size of export and local sales activities performed, in addition to sales discounts and sales returns also cause total assets turnover to fluctuate as it influence the company's profit growth.
2. Return On Assets has a significant positive influence on profit growth in food and beverage sub-sector listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2011-2015. Where when the return on assets increases then the profit growth will increase as well and vice versa. Fluctuating return on assets can be caused by revenue on sales transactions conducted by companies that involve operating expenses such as sales expenses and general and administrative expenses associated with the production process that will impact on the size of the net profit earned by the company that will determine the rise and fall of profit growth company

5.2 Advice

5.2.1 Practical Advice

1. For the Company
   Greatly improves the company's performance in generating profits by using company assets optimally. The company can increase production and perform the efficiency of the company's operational expenses so that the company can obtain optimal profit, with optimal profit is expected to increase corporate profit growth. This will make investors interested in investing. By minimizing the financial risks that occur can make investors interested in investing the funds, the more investors are interested in it will also increase the stock price of a company.
2. For Investors
   Investors can use total asset turnover and return on assets as a reference in making investments. Because the purpose of the investor is to gain profit and in getting the company's profits can be seen from how much the company can use the assets owned to generate profits including through sales later on the company will get a profit from the sale. But investors should also analyze other indicators because there are many other indicators that can affect profit growth, although in this study total assets turnover and return on assets affect the profit growth, so that investors can more precisely in choosing investment decisions.

5.2.2 Academic Advice

1. For the Development of science
   This study is expected to provide additional knowledge, as a source of information and as a contribution of thought in developing financial accounting disciplines, as well as contributions in the development of research, especially on total assets turnover, return on assets, profit growth As well as input and additional references for readers, especially in science Capital markets, investment and portfolio analysis.
2. For the Next Researcher
   For the next researcher, it is suggested in subsequent research to conduct research with the same method but with variable, different unit of analyst and sample in order to get conclusion supporting the theory and concept accepted generally.

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ATTACHMENT

Table 3.1
Operationalization of Variables

Variable	Concept Variable	Indicator	Scale
Total Assets Turnover (X_1)	*Total assets turnover* is a ratio that measures how the company's overall assets are operated in support of the company's sales. (J.P Sitanggang, 2014:27)	$\text{TATO} = \frac{\text{Penjualan}}{\text{Total Aktiva}} x100\%$ (J.P Sitanggang, 2014:27)	Ratio
Return On Assets (X_2)	*Return on assets* is the ratio that shows the result of the amount of assets used in the company. (Kasmir, 2015:201)	$ROA = \frac{\text{EAT}}{\text{Total Assets}} x100\%$ (Kasmir, 2015:202)	Ratio
Profit Growth (Y)	Profit growth is a ratio that shows the company's ability to increase net income compared to the previous year. (Harahap, 2015:310)	$Y = \frac{Y_t - Y_{t-1}}{Y_{t-1}} x100\%$ (Harahap, 2015:310)	Ratio

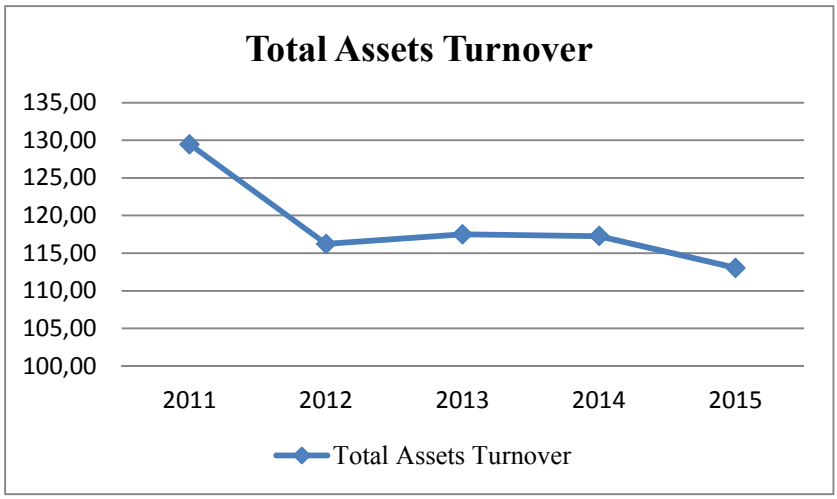
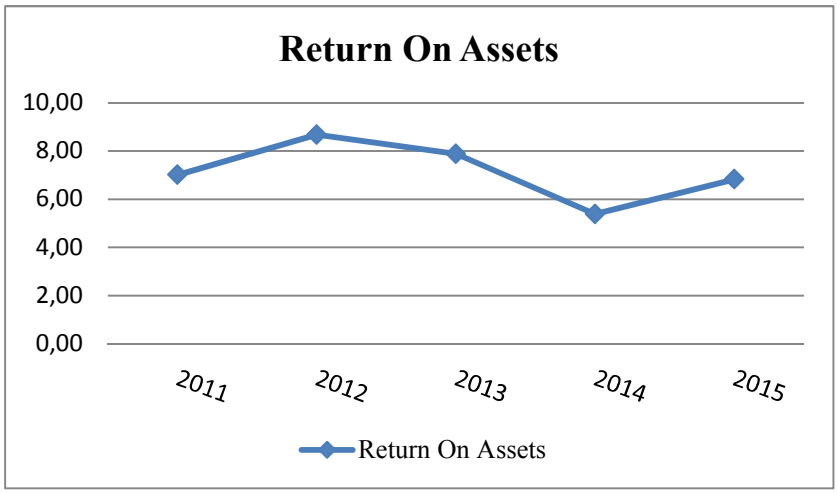
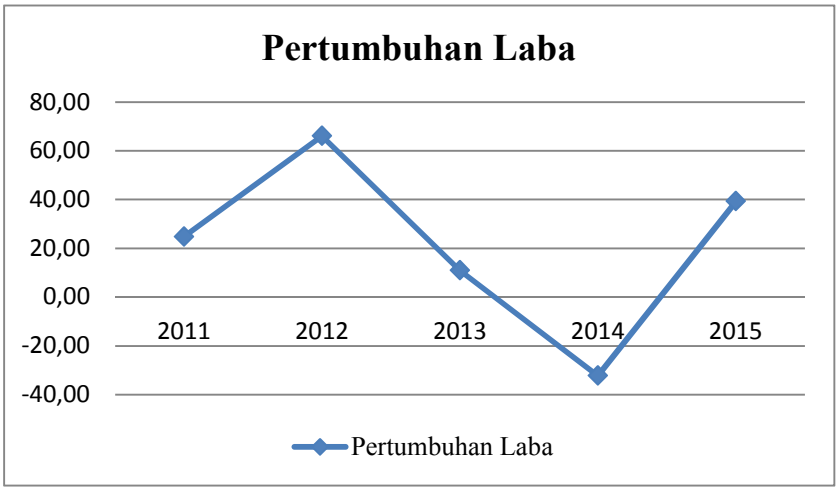


Figure 4.1
Average Growth Graph of *Total Assets Turnover*



Gambar 4.2
Average Growth Graph of *Return On Assets*



Gambar 4.3
Graph of Average Growth in Profit Growth

Table 4.13
Correlation *Total Assets Turnover* with Profit Growth

Correlations

Control Variables			Total Assets Turnover	Pertumbuhan Laba
Return On Assets	Total Assets Turnover	Correlation	1.000	,350
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.042
		df	0	32
	Pertumbuhan Laba	Correlation	,350	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.042	.
		df	32	0

Table 4.14
Correlation *Return On Assets* with Profit Growth

Correlations

Control Variables			Return On Assets	Pertumbuhan Laba
Total Assets Turnover	Return On Assets	Correlation	1.000	,511
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.002
		df	0	32
	Pertumbuhan Laba	Correlation	,511	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.002	.
		df	32	0

Table 4.16
Coefficient Determination Partial

Coefficients[a]

Model		Standardized Coefficients	Correlations	
		Beta	Zero-order	Partial
1	(Constant)			
	Total Assets Turnover	,306	,521	,274
	Return On Assets	,486	,622	,436

a. Dependent Variable: Pertumbuhan Laba