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The Impact of Working Capital, Inventory, and Total Assets on Net Profit (A Study on Trading Companies in the Retail Sub-Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2017-2024)

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Working capital, inventory, total assets, Net profit

ABSTRACT
This study investigates the influence of Working Capital, Inventory, Total Assets, and Sales on Net Profit using secondary data from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The research population includes 31 retail trade subsector companies listed on the IDX for the 2017-2024 Financial Statement Period, with a sample of 4 companies selected through purposive nonprobability sampling. The research employs a quantitative approach with descriptive and verifiable analyses. Descriptive statistics include Maximum Value, Minimum Value, Mean, and Standard Deviation, while verifiable statistics involve the Classical Assumption Test, Multiple Linear Regression Test, Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Test, and Determination Coefficient Test. Hypothesis testing is conducted both partially (t-test) and simultaneously (f-test). The partial hypothesis test results indicate that Working Capital (X1) positively affects Net Profit, with a calculated t-value of 3.930, exceeding the critical t-value of 2.045 and a significance level of < 0.05. Similarly, Inventory (X2) positively impacts Net Profit, with a t-value of 2.156, also surpassing the critical value and significance level. Conversely, Total Assets (X3) negatively affect Net Profit, with a t-value of -2.597, which is less than the critical t-value of -2.045 and a significance level of < 0.050. The simultaneous hypothesis test (f-test) reveals that Working Capital, Inventory, and Total Assets collectively influence Net Profit, with an F-count of 24.913 and a significance level of < 0.001.

INTRODUCTION

The global economy from 2017 to 2024 has undergone major changes due to fluctuations in commodity prices, geopolitical tensions, and shifts in trade policies (Barbieri, 2024; Ogundu, 2025; Patidar et al., 2024; van Niekerk, 2025). Globalization and technological advances have accelerated the flow of information and goods, thereby affecting company operations and consumer consumption patterns. These changes create both challenges and opportunities for various sectors, especially trade, which is highly influenced by macroeconomic conditions. Factors such as household consumption, inflation, exchange rates, and fiscal and monetary policies also determine the performance of this sector. Therefore, retail trading companies are required to adopt adaptive financial and operational strategies (Ecer, 2023; Isharyani et al., 2024; Zhang et al., 2025).

The war in Ukraine and rising geopolitical tensions have had far-reaching impacts on the global economy, particularly through disruptions in international supply chains, fluctuations in commodity prices, and shifts in global capital and investment flows (Ruta, 2023; Díaz, 2024). The conflict highlights the dependence of many countries on strategic raw materials from

Ukraine, such as iron ore, coal, wheat, and corn, which play crucial roles in supporting industrial activity and global food supply (Zhang et al., 2025; Arreyndip, 2025). Disruptions in production and distribution have led to price surges in international markets, triggering economic instability and hampering transportation and logistics routes (Arndt, 2023; FRONTIERs report, 2025).

Geopolitical tensions have also increased uncertainty in global financial markets. Investors tend to reduce investments in high-risk regions and shift funds to safer instruments, affecting the stability of international capital flows. In addition, economic sanctions and trade restrictions have further disrupted global trade activities. These conditions also affect the financial performance of companies, including retail trade subsector companies in Indonesia. Rising energy prices, raw material costs, and distribution expenses increase operational burdens and may reduce profit levels. Furthermore, inflation-driven price increases can weaken purchasing power, leading to decreased sales volume, revenue, and net profit. However, companies that effectively adjust pricing strategies, manage working capital and inventory efficiently, and innovate products can mitigate these negative impacts and sustain net profit growth amid global uncertainty (Source: www.ilmukeuangan.com).

Despite high economic growth in the second quarter of 2025, this has not been fully reflected in Indonesian retail trading companies. The first semester of 2025 was not favorable for the retail trade sector. Declining purchasing power, reflected in reduced retail sales and consumer confidence, led to weaker financial performance. Reports indicate that several issuers experienced significant declines in net profit, with some recording decreases of tens of percent annually, while others faced slower sales growth. This suggests that macroeconomic growth does not always translate directly into improved retail sector performance, as it is strongly influenced by consumer spending conditions (Source: www.cnbcindonesia.com).

Net profit plays a crucial role in evaluating an entity's performance. It is defined as profit after deducting all expenses, including taxes, within a certain period (Kasmir, 2019). An increase in net profit is often considered a direct indicator of improved operational and financial performance. Prior studies suggest that several internal factors may influence net profit, including working capital management, inventory, and total assets (Septiany & Damayanti, 2024; Cahyani & Kosadi, 2024; Supiyadi, 2023; Rahmah & Herlinawati, 2025; Julianty & Ridwan, 2025).

Working capital is a key factor influencing company performance. According to Kasmir (2019), working capital refers to funds used to support operational activities. It can be interpreted as investments in current assets such as cash, bank deposits, securities, receivables, inventories, and other short-term assets. Kasmir (2019) also states that working capital can positively contribute to net profit. However, empirical findings by Supiyadi (2023) indicate a negative relationship between working capital and profitability.

The second factor is inventory. According to Kasmir (2019), inventory refers to goods stored by a company in a warehouse as reserves for production or sales when needed. Proper inventory management can positively affect net profit (Kasmir, 2019). Research by Rahmah and Herlinawati (2025) shows that effective inventory management enhances the ability of assets to generate profits.

The third factor is total assets. According to Kasmir (2019:77), assets are resources with economic value owned or controlled by individuals, companies, or governments with the

expectation of providing future benefits. Total assets can positively influence net profit (Kasmir, 2019:185). Studies by Julianty and Ridwan (2025) show that total assets affect net profit, while Septiany and Damayanti (2024) and Cahyani and Kosadi (2024) find that total assets significantly influence profit growth.

The following presents a table illustrating the phenomena of working capital, sales, total assets, and net profit in trading companies within the retail trade subsector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017 to 2024.

Table 1. Data on Working Capital, Inventory, and Total Assets to Net Profit in Retail Trade Sub-Sector Trading Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange with company performance from 2014-2022. (in millions of rupiah)

No	Code Issuers	Yr	Capital Work	Inventory	Total Assets	Net Profit
1	CSAP (PT. Sentosa Chess Adiprana Tbk)	2023	313.847.213	3.635.582.001	11.315.578.952	182.447.094
		2024	81.751.671	4.064.364.298	12.291.206.933	184.832.585
2	CHAPTER VII. (PT. Erajaya Self-Sufficient Tbk)	2023	2.634.240.061	8.046.600.374	20.447.451.702	826.049.833
		2024	2.432.116.322	7.130.917.914	21.774.390.259	1.032.546.782
3	MAP (PT. Active Map Adiperkasa Tbk)	2023	2.778.539	4.314.827	10.803.580	1.388.473
		2024	3.001.237	5.189.066	12.839.220	1.353.998

Source: www.idx.com website (data processed, 2026)

It is known that there is a phenomenon in several companies in the retail trade subsector in each period:

PT. Catur Sentosa Adiprana Tbk (CSAP) experienced a phenomenon of a decrease in the value of Working Capital from 2023 of Rp.313,847,213,000,000 and in 2024 to Rp.81,751,671,000,000 with a decrease of Rp.232,095,542,000,000. However, PT. Catur Sentosa Adiprana Tbk (CSAP) experienced an increase in Net Profit from 2023 of Rp.182,447,094,000,000 and in 2024 to Rp.184,832,585,000,000 with an increase of Rp.2,385,491,000,000.

This is not in line with the theory according to Fahmi (2020:104) which states that:

The size of a company influences the amount of funds required to support its working capital. Larger companies generally require greater working capital to sustain their operational activities. This condition is usually accompanied by higher turnover, which can help cover the costs incurred from the use of working capital. In essence, working capital represents the investment allocated to current assets that function to fulfill funding needs for operational activities, with the aim of increasing both sales and company profits.

This means that if there is an increase in working capital, then net profit will also increase, while in PT. Catur Sentosa Adiprana Tbk (CSAP) has seen a decrease in working capital but an increase in profit which makes it inconsistent with the theory.

PT. Erajaya Swasembada Tbk (ERAA) experienced a decrease in inventory in 2023 to 2024, amounting to Rp.8,046,600,374,000,000 to Rp.7,130,917,914,000,000 with a decrease of Rp.915,682,460,000,000, while net profit increased in 2023 by Rp.826,049,833,000,000 compared to 2024 of Rp.1,032,546,782,000,000 with an increase of Rp.206,496,949,000,000. This is not in line with the theory according to Kasmir (2019:41), "One of the factors that affect net profit is inventory, where when inventory increases, sales will also increase so that net profit will increase and vice versa."

PT. Map Aktif Adiperkasa Tbk (MAPA) experienced a decrease in net profit in 2023 of Rp.1,388,473,000,000 and in 2024 of Rp. 1,353,998,000,000 with a decrease of Rp.34,475,000,000. However, this is offset by an increase in total assets where in 2023 it will be Rp.10,803,580,000,000 and in 2024 it will be Rp.12,839,220,000,000 with an increase of Rp. 2,035,640,000,000.

This finding contradicts the theory proposed by Kasmir (2019:79), which states that companies with larger total assets tend to generate higher profits. This occurs because greater asset ownership enables companies to utilize these resources to support sales growth, which in turn increases revenue. As revenue rises, it can contribute to an increase in the company's net profit from year to year. Therefore, the utilization of total assets becomes one of the strategies companies use to boost sales and ultimately improve net profit.

Based on the background of the above problems, the author is interested in conducting a study entitled " The Impact of Working Capital, Inventory, and Total Assets on Net Profit (A Study on Trading Companies in The Retail Sub-Sector Listed on The Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2017-2024)".

METHOD

This study applied a quantitative method with descriptive and verificative approaches, as it examined variables that were analyzed to determine their relationships and influences, and aimed to present information systematically, factually, and accurately regarding the characteristics of the research object and the relationships among the variables studied.

This study employed a quantitative approach grounded in the positivist perspective, in which data were collected using research instruments and analyzed through statistical techniques to test predetermined hypotheses. The research process was deductive, beginning with the formulation of hypotheses based on theory and problem statements, followed by data collection and quantitative analysis to determine whether the hypotheses were supported.

The verificative method was used to examine the relationships among variables and to test the proposed hypotheses. The variables analyzed were working capital (X1), inventory (X2), and total assets (X3) as independent variables, and net profit (Y) as the dependent variable in trading subsector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2017–2024 period.

The population of this study consisted of 31 trading subsector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2017–2024 period. A nonprobability sampling method with a purposive sampling technique was applied to select the sample based on specific criteria. After applying these criteria, four companies were selected as the research sample.

Table 2. Research Sample

No	Code	Issuer Name
1	ACES	PT. Ace Hardware Indonesia Tbk
2	CSAP	PT. Chess Sentosa Adiprana Tbk
3	CHAPTER VII.	PT. Erajaya Swasembada Tbk
4	MAP	PT. Map Activ Adiperkasa Tbk

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The study examining the effect of Working Capital, Inventory, and Total Assets on Net Profit utilized secondary data. This data was sourced from the annual reports of trading companies within the trading sub-sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2017–2024, which were accessed through the official IDX website: https://www.idx.co.id

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive analysis is carried out to present a systematic and fact-based picture of the phenomenon that occurs. This approach is used to answer research questions regarding the condition of net profit, working capital, inventory, total assets, and sales in trading companies in the trading subsector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2017–2024.

Descriptive Analysis of Net Profit

Table 3. Net Profit Data for the Period 2017-2014

Kode Perusahaan	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACES	777,727	964,554	1,017,394	733,195	69,077	664,342	763,507	892,043
CSAP	77,871,453	77,826,083	60,833,682	60,477,744	211,514,218	239,115,408	182,447,094	184,832,585
ERAA	339,458,190	850,089,697	295,066,452	612,004,625	1,012,375,634	1,012,872,953	826,049,833	1,032,546,782
MAPA	292,593	353,441	686,771	2,078	250,752	1,175,458	1,388,473	1,353,998
Maksimum	339,458,190	850,089,697	295,066,452	612,004,625	1,012,375,634	1,012,872,953	826,049,833	1,032,546,782
Minimum	292,593	353,441	686,771	2,078	69,077	664,342	763,507	892,043
Rata-Rata	104,599,991	232,308,444	89,401,409	168,304,411	306,052,420	313,457,040	252,662,227	304,906,352

Source: www.idx.co.id (Data processed, 2026)

Based on the net profit value in 2017-2024, a descriptive statistical analysis was carried out for the net profit variable using the IBM SPSS Statistics Version 26 statistical application with the minimum value, maximum value, average value, and standard deviation of net profit as follows.

Table 4. Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis of Net Profit

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Red	Std. Deviation
Profit Clean	32	2,078	1,032,546,782	221,461,495	346,327,912
Valid N (listwise)	32				

Source: www.idx.co.id (Data processed, 2026)

The results of descriptive statistics show that Net Profit has a minimum value of IDR 2,078 and a maximum value of IDR 1,032,546,782, with an average value of IDR 221,461,495 and a standard deviation of IDR 346,327,912. The minimum value of Net Profit was obtained by PT Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk in 2020, while the maximum value was obtained by PT Erajaya Swasembada Tbk in 2024. This shows that the company's Net Profit in this study varied significantly during the observation period.

Descriptive Statistical Analysis of Working Capital

Table 5. Working Capital Data for the Period 2017-2024

Kode Perusahaan	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
ACES	2,880,064	3,465,225	3,586,175	4,189,809	4,469,570	4,693,161	4,898,755	5,076,229
CSAP	502,707,190	770,360,582	545,958,945	385,695,114	423,158,534	262,723,634	313,847,213	81,751,671
ERAA	1,635,817,737	2,313,099,953	2,328,994,608	2,404,044,550	2,344,984,866	6,937,623,314	2,634,240,061	2,432,116,322
MAPA	1,571,580	1,688,831	2,253,072	1,578,826	1,918,974	2,688,691	2,778,539	3,001,237
Maksimum	1,635,817,737	2,313,099,953	2,328,994,608	2,404,044,550	2,344,984,866	6,937,623,314	2,634,240,061	2,432,116,322
Minimum	1,571,580	1,688,831	2,253,072	1,578,826	1,578,826	1,918,974	1,978,539	3,001,237
Rata-Rata	535,744,143	772,153,658	720,107,965	692,127,075	693,610,486	1,801,932,198	738,941,142	630,486,365

Source: www.idx.co.id (Data processed, 2026)

Based on the value of working capital in 2017-2024, a descriptive statistical analysis was carried out for working capital variables using the IBM SPSS Statistics Version 26 statistical application with the minimum value, maximum value, average value, and standard deviation of working capital as follows.

Table 6. Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis of Working Capital

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Red	Std. Deviation
Capital Work	32	1,571,580	6,937,623,314	823,137,879	1,455,331,784
Valid N (listwise)	32				

Source: www.idx.co.id (Data processed, 2026)

The results of descriptive statistics show that Working Capital has a minimum value of IDR 1,571,580 and a maximum value of IDR 6,937,623,314, with an average value of IDR 823,137,879 and a standard deviation of IDR 1,455,331,784. The minimum value of Working Capital was obtained by PT Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk in 2017, while the maximum value was obtained by PT Erajaya Swasembada Tbk in 2022. This shows that the working capital of the companies in this study varied significantly during the observation period.

Descriptive Statistical Analysis of Inventory

Table 7. Inventory Data for the Period 2017-2024

Kode Perusahaan	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
ACES	1,849,188	2,519,908	2,652,702	2,453,226	2,367,948	2,810,769	2,664,947	3,396,280
CSAP	1,769,543,918	2,130,161,186	3,394,256,817	2,346,104,120	2,890,951,175	3,418,954,688	3,635,582,001	4,064,364,298
ERAA	3,388,147,154	6,794,575,600	3,693,371,081	3,559,496,991	3,931,609,101	6,064,666,608	8,046,600,374	7,130,917,914
MAPA	1,301,254	1,626,662	1,786,524	2,278,364	2,278,559	2,733,298	3,233,298	5,189,066
Maksimum	3,388,147,154	6,794,575,600	3,693,371,081	3,559,496,991	3,931,609,101	6,064,666,608	8,046,600,374	7,130,917,914
Minimum	1,301,254	1,626,662	1,786,524	2,278,364	1,578,826	2,278,559	2,733,298	3,396,280
Rata-Rata	1,290,210,379	2,232,220,839	1,523,016,781	1,402,587,173	1,706,801,696	2,372,291,341	2,922,290,537	2,800,966,890

Source: www.idx.co.id (Data processed, 2026)

Based on the inventory value in 2017-2024, descriptive statistical analysis was carried out for inventory variables using the IBM SPSS Statistics Version 26 statistical application with the minimum value, maximum value, average value, and standard inventory deviation as follows.

Table 8. Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis of Inventory

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Red	Std. Deviation
Inventory	32	1,301,254	8,046,600,374	2,031,298,204	2,452,110,338
Valid N (listwise)	32				

Source: www.idx.co.id (Data processed, 2026)

The results of descriptive statistics show that the Inventory has a minimum value of IDR 1,301,254 and a maximum value of IDR 8,046,600,374, with an average value of IDR 2,031,298,204 and a standard deviation of IDR 2,452,110,338. The minimum value of Inventory was obtained by PT Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk (MAPA) in 2017, while the maximum value of Inventory was obtained by PT Erajaya Swasembada Tbk (ERAA) in 2023. This shows that the company's inventory in this study varied significantly during the observation period.

Descriptive Statistical Analysis of Total Assets

Table 9. Total Assets Data for the Period 2017-2024

Kode Perusahaan	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACES	4,428,840	5,321,180	6,641,808	7,247,063	7,249,816	7,249,254	7,753,269	8,191,411
CSAP	5,138,299,285	5,785,287,553	6,584,587,023	7,166,266,096	8,505,127,561	9,645,916,090	11,313,578,952	12,069,126,933
ERAA	8,873,955,770	12,682,902,626	9,747,703,198	11,211,369,409	11,372,225,256	17,058,217,814	20,447,451,702	21,774,390,259
MAPA	2,795,382	3,645,143	4,108,278	5,382,042	5,315,436	7,426,249	10,803,580	12,839,220
Maksimum	8,873,955,770	12,682,902,626	9,747,703,198	11,211,369,409	11,372,225,256	17,058,217,814	20,447,451,702	21,774,390,259
Minimum	2,795,382	3,645,143	4,108,278	5,382,042	5,315,436	5,315,436	7,249,254	8,191,411
Rata-Rata	3,504,859,819	4,619,289,126	4,085,760,077	4,710,066,061	4,972,464,517	6,679,622,334	7,945,396,876	8,521,656,956

Source: www.idx.co.id (Data processed, 2026)

Based on the inventory value in 2017-2024, a descriptive statistical analysis was carried out for the total asset variable using the IBM SPSS Statistics Version 26 statistical application with the minimum value, maximum value, average value, and standard deviation of total assets as follows.

Table 10. Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis of Total Assets

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Red	Std. Deviation
Total_Aset	32	2,795,382	21,774,390,259	5,629,889,471	6,634,014,208
Valid N (listwise)	32				

Source: www.idx.co.id (Data processed, 2026)

The results of descriptive statistics show that Total Assets have a minimum value of IDR 2,795,382 and a maximum value of IDR 21,774,390,259, with an average value of IDR 5,629,889,471 and a standard deviation of IDR 6,634,014,208. The minimum value of Total Assets was obtained by PT Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk (MAPA) in 2017, while the maximum value

of Total Assets was obtained by PT Erajaya Swasembada Tbk (ERAA) in 2024. This shows that the total assets of the companies in this study varied significantly during the observation period.

Classic Assumption Test

Before conducting hypothesis testing using multiple linear regression, it is necessary for the regression model to fulfill several classical assumptions to guarantee the accuracy and reliability of the analysis results. The classical assumption tests conducted in this study include tests for normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity.

Normality Test

The purpose of the normality test is to determine whether the residuals in the regression model follow a normal distribution. In this study, normality was assessed using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. The decision criterion for this test is that if the significance value is less than 0.05, the data are considered not normally distributed; conversely, if the significance value is greater than 0.05, the data are considered normally distributed. The results of the normality test, which were conducted using SPSS version 26, are presented as follows.

Table 11. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		32
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Red	0.0000001
	Std. Deviation	196247612.28960200
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.142
	Positive	0.142
	Negative	-0.132
Test Statistic		0.142
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)[c]		0.102

Source: Researcher-generated data, 2026

The Kolmogorov–Smirnov normality test conducted on the non-standardized residuals produced an Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.102. Since this significance value exceeds 0.05, it can be concluded that the residuals are normally distributed. Therefore, the normality assumption for the regression model has been fulfilled.

Multicollinearity Test

The purpose of the multicollinearity test is to detect whether there are strong correlations among the independent variables in a regression model. A regression model is considered free from multicollinearity if the Tolerance value exceeds 0.10 and the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value is below 10. In this study, the multicollinearity test was conducted using data processed with SPSS version 26.

Table 12. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	Tolerance	VIF
	B	Std. Error	Beta				
1 (Constant)	-120670.337	249196.943	-0.484	0.661			
X1	0.205	0.000	0.667	750.654	0.000	0.424	2.360
X2	0.078	0.000	0.603	338.569	0.000	0.105	9.490
X3	-0.012	0.000	-0.220	-128.808	0.000	0.115	8.733

Source: Researcher-generated data, 2026

The results of the multicollinearity analysis revealed that the Tolerance values for all independent variables exceeded 0.10, and the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values were below 10. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the regression model does not exhibit multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The purpose of the heteroscedasticity test is to examine whether the variance of residuals in the regression model is consistent. In this study, the Glejser method was used, which involves regressing the absolute residual values (ABSRES) on the independent variables. The criterion for the test is that if the significance value for each independent variable is greater than 0.05, the regression model is considered free from heteroscedasticity. The heteroscedasticity test was carried out using data processed in IBM SPSS Statistics version 26.

Table 13. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Coefficient						
Models		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error			
1	(Constant)	-402834776.360	160938057.495		-2.503	0.018
	X1	33307385.050	24279521.771	0.740	1.372	0.181
	X2	41757443.290	156459832.756	1.130	0.267	0.792
	X3	-42350795.976	151280152.178	-1.165	-0.280	0.782
a. Variable Dependent: ABSRES						

Source: Researcher-generated data, 2026

The test results show that the X1 variable has a significance value of 0.181, X2 has 0.792, and X3 has 0.782. Since all significance values for the independent variables are greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the regression model does not exhibit heteroscedasticity.

Therefore, the assumption of homoscedasticity in the regression model has been satisfied, making the model suitable for further analysis.

Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test was conducted to examine whether there is a relationship between residuals across different time periods in the regression model. In this study, the Durbin–Watson (D–W) method was used for autocorrelation testing. A regression model is considered free from autocorrelation if the Durbin–Watson value falls within the range of 1.5 to 2.5. The results of the autocorrelation test were obtained through data analysis using IBM SPSS Statistics version 26.

Table 14. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary[b]					
Models	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.949a	0.900	0.890	1.18181	1.856
a. Predictors: (Constant), X3, X1, X2					
b. Dependent Variable: Y					

Source: Researcher-generated data, 2026

An Adjusted R^2 value of 0.890 indicates that, even after accounting for the number of independent variables and the sample size, the regression model still possesses a very high explanatory power. Furthermore, the Durbin–Watson value of 1.856 falls within the 1.5–2.5 range, indicating that the regression model is free from autocorrelation. Therefore, the model meets the autocorrelation assumption and is appropriate for further analysis.

Multiple Linear Regression Test

This analysis is conducted to examine the effect of multiple independent variables (X) on a dependent variable (Y). The results of the multiple regression analysis, processed using SPSS version 26, are presented as follows:

Table 15. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficient						
Models		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	18,650,589,699	7,791,857,692		2.394	0.024
	X1	177,923,414	45,270,670	1.573	3.930	0.001
	X2	469,358,468	217,675,834	5.054	2.156	0.040
	X3	- 23,637,701,087	9,102,913,574	-5.887	-2.597	0.015
a. Dependent Variable: Laba_Bersih						

Source: Researcher-generated data, 2026

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis, the regression equation is obtained as follows: Net Profit = 18,650,589,699+177,923,414 (Working Capital) +469,358,468 (Inventory)-23,637,701,087 (Total Assets)

Based on the regression equation, it can be interpreted as follows:

1. Constant (α) of 18,650,589,699 shows that if the variables of Working Capital, Inventory, and Total Assets are zero, then the company's Net Profit is worth IDR 18,650,589,699.
2. Working Capital (X1) has a regression coefficient of 177,923,414 with a significance value of 0.001 (< 0.05). This shows that Working Capital has a positive and significant influence on Net Profit, meaning that every increase in Working Capital by one unit will increase Net Profit by IDR 177,923,414, assuming other variables remain constant.
3. The inventory (X2) has a regression coefficient of 469,358,468 with a significance value of 0.040 (< 0.05). This shows that inventory has a positive and significant influence on Net Profit, meaning that any increase in inventory by one unit will increase Net Profit by IDR 469,358,468, assuming other variables remain constant.
4. Total Assets (X3) has a regression coefficient of –23,637,701,087 with a significance value of 0.015 (< 0.05). This shows that Total Assets have a negative and significant influence on Net Profit, meaning that every increase in Total Assets by one unit will decrease Net Profit by IDR 23,637,701,087, assuming other variables remain constant.

Pearson Correlation Coefficient Test (Product Moment)

Pearson correlation (Product Moment) is used to determine whether there is a significant relationship between two variables, as well as to determine the direction of the relationship and the degree of strength of the relationship that occurs between these variables. The degree of tightness of the relationship between variables can be interpreted based on the value of the correlation coefficient. Correlation coefficient values at intervals of 0.00–0.199 indicate a very low level of association, intervals of 0.20–0.399 indicate low association, intervals of 0.40–0.599 indicate moderate association, intervals of 0.60–0.799 indicate strong associations, while intervals of 0.80–1.000 indicate very strong associations.

Table 16. Correlation Test Results

Correlations					
		Laba_Bersih	X1	X2	X3
Laba_Bersih	Pearson Correlation	1	.779	.697	.683
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	32	32	32	32
X1	Pearson Correlation	.779	1	.969	.967
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000		0.000	0.000
	N	32	32	32	32
X2	Pearson Correlation	.697	.969	1	.999
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000		0.000
	N	32	32	32	32
X3	Pearson Correlation	.683	.967	.999	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	N	32	32	32	32
***. Correlation at 0.001(2-tailed)					

Source: Researcher-generated data, 2026

The results of Pearson's correlation test with the IBM SPSS 26 statistical application are as follows.

It was found that:

1. Based on the correlation between Working Capital (X1) and Net Profit (Y), a correlation coefficient value of 0.779 with a significance value of 0.000 (< 0.05) was obtained. Based on the correlation coefficient criteria, the value is in the range of 0.60–0.799 which indicates a strong positive relationship. Thus, it can be concluded that any increase in Working Capital tends to be followed by an increase in Net Profit.
2. Based on the correlation between Inventory (X2) and Net Profit (Y), a correlation coefficient value of 0.697 with a significance value of 0.000 (< 0.05) was obtained. Based on the correlation coefficient criteria, the value is in the range of 0.60–0.799 which indicates a strong positive relationship. This shows that the increase in Inventory tends to increase Net Profit.
3. Based on the correlation between Total Assets (X3) and Net Profit (Y), a correlation coefficient value of 0.683 with a significance value of 0.000 (< 0.05) was obtained. Based on the correlation coefficient criteria, the value is in the range of 0.60–0.799 which indicates a strong positive relationship. Thus, it can be concluded that an increase in Total Assets tends to be followed by an increase in Net Profit.
4. Based on the correlation between independent variables, it is known that the correlation between Working Capital (X1) and Inventory (X2) is 0.969, between Working Capital (X1) and Total Assets (X3) is 0.967, and between Inventory (X2) and Total Assets (X3) is 0.999. Based on the correlation coefficient criteria, these values are in the interval of 0.80–1,000 which indicates a very strong positive relationship between independent variables.

Coefficient Determination Test

The determination coefficient test is used to find out how much the contribution of independent variables in explaining the variation of dependent variables. A determination coefficient value of 0%–20% indicates a very low level of relationship, a value of 21%–40% indicates a low relationship, a value of 41%–60% indicates a moderate relationship, a value of 61%–80% indicates a high relationship, while a determination coefficient value above 80% indicates a very high relationship. This interpretation guideline refers to Sugiyono (2020). The following are presented the results of the determination coefficient test obtained through data processing using the SPSS version 26 program:

Table 17. Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary				
Models	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.853a	0.727	0.698	190239911.434
a. Predictors: (Constant), X3_1, X1, X2				

Source: Researcher-generated data, 2026

The results of the determination coefficient test show an R^2 value of 0.727. This indicates that 72.7% of the variation in Net Profit can be explained by the independent variables X1, X2, and X3, while the remaining 27.3% is influenced by factors outside the research model. An R^2

value of 72.7% falls within the 61%–80% range, suggesting that the explanatory power of the independent variables on the dependent variable is classified as high. Additionally, the Adjusted R^2 value of 0.698 demonstrates that, after accounting for the number of independent variables and the sample size, the regression model still possesses a fairly strong capability to explain variations in Net Profit.

Hypothesis Test

The hypothesis in this study is compiled to find out whether there is an influence of independent variables on dependent variables or not. Hypothesis testing was carried out by comparing the null hypothesis (H_0) and the alternative hypothesis (H_a), where H_0 states the absence of influence, while H_a states the existence of an influence between independent variables and dependent variables. The hypothesis testing design in this study aims to test the influence of independent variables consisting of Working Capital (X1), Inventory (X2), and Total Assets (X3) on Net Profit (Y) as a dependent variable.

Partial Hypothesis Test (t-test)

The t-test is used to test the regression coefficient partially. This test aims to determine the significance of the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable by assuming the other independent variable in a constant state. The hypothesis significance test is carried out through the test with test criteria, i.e. if the t-calculated value is smaller than t, then the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted, while if the t-calculated value is greater than the t-table. The table t shows the presence of a significant influence, then the null (H_0) hypothesis is rejected. H_0 acceptance showed no significant influence, while H_0 rejection showed significant influence on dependent variables. The hypotheses tested in this study are as follows:

H1: There is an influence of Working Capital (X1) on Net Profit (Y).

H2: There is an effect of Inventory (X2) on Net Profit (Y).

H3: There is an effect of Total Assets (X3) on Net Profit (Y).

The results of partial hypothesis testing are presented in the following table:

Table 18. Partial Test Results (T Test)

Coefficient						
Models		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	18,650,589,699	7,791,857,692		2.394	0.024
	X1	177,923,414	45,270,670	1.573	3.930	0.001
	X2	469,358,468	217,675,834	5.054	2.156	0.040
	X3	- 23,637,701,087	9,102,913,574	-5.887	-2.597	0.015
a. Dependent Variable: Laba_Bersih						

Source: Researcher-generated data, 2026

Working Capital Variable Test (X1)

The hypotheses tested are as follows:

H_0: Working Capital has no effect on Net Profit

H_1: There is an influence of Working Capital on Net Profit

The testing criteria used in the t-test are as follows:

- If and, then H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected.Count<TableCount>-Table
- If or, then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.Count>TableCount<-Table

The results of the t-test showed that the variable Working Capital (X1) had a calculated t-value of 3.930 with a significance value of less than 0.001. With a sample of 32 so that a degree of freedom (df) of 29 and a significance level of 0.05 (bidirectional) were obtained, the t-value of the table was 2.045. Since the t-value of 3.930 is greater than the t-value of the table of 2.045 and the significance value is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that Working Capital has a positive and partly significant influence on Net Profit.

Variable Inventory Test (x2)

The hypotheses tested are as follows:

H_0: No effect of Inventory on Net Profit

H_2: There is an effect of Preparation on Net Profit

The testing criteria used in the t-test are as follows:

- If t counts < t table and t counts > -t table, then H_0 is accepted and H_2 is rejected.
- If t is the result of the calculation > t of the table or t is the result of the calculation of the < -t table, then H_0 is rejected and H_2 is accepted.

The results of the t-test showed that the Inventory variable (X2) had a calculated t-value of 2.156 with a significance value of 0.040.With a sample of 32 so that the degree of freedom (df) is 29 and the significance level of the obtained t-value is 0.05 (bidirectional), and the table t-value is 2.045. Since the calculated t-value of 2.156 is greater than the t-value of table 2.045 and the significance value is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that the Inventory has a positive and partly significant influence on Net Profit.

Total Assets Variable Test (x3)

The hypotheses tested are as follows:

H_0: Total Assets have no effect on Net Profit

H_3: There is an effect of Total Assets on Net Profit

The testing criteria used in the t-test are as follows:

If t counts < t table and t counts > -t table, then H_0 is accepted and H_3 is rejected.

If t counts > t table or t counts < -t table, then H_0 is subtracted and H_3 is accepted.

The results of the t-test showed that the Total Assets (X3) variable had a calculated t-value of -2.597 with a significance value of 0.015. With a sample of 32 so that a degree of freedom (df) of 29 and a significance level of 0.05 (bidirectional) were obtained, the t-value of the table was 2.045. Since the value of t-calculated -2.597 is smaller than the t-table (-2.045) and the significance value is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that Total Assets have a negative and partly significant influence on Net Income.

Simultaneous Hypothesis Test (F Test)

The test is carried out with a significance level (α) of 5 percent with the test criteria, namely if the value of F is greater than the F of the table, H0 is rejected, while if the value of F is smaller than the F of the table, H0 is accepted. The results of simultaneous hypothesis testing are then presented in the following table.

Table 19. F Test Results

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	2,704,879,433,359,700,000	3	901,626,477,865,680,000	24.913	<.001

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Residual	1,013,354,269,271,330,000	28	361,912,239,025,474,000		
Total	3,718,233,702,631,030,000	31			

Source: Researcher-generated data, 2026

The results of the simultaneous test (F test) presented in the ANOVA table show an F value of 24.913 with a significance level of less than 0.001. At a 0.05 significance level, these results indicate that the calculated F value is greater than the critical F value from the table, and the significance value is below 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected, implying that Working Capital (X1), Inventory (X2), and Total Assets (X3) collectively have a significant effect on Net Profit.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that working capital and inventory each have a positive and partially significant effect on net profit in trading subsector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2017–2024 period, as evidenced by their calculated t values exceeding the critical value and significance levels below 0.05. In contrast, total assets show a negative and partially significant effect on net profit, with a calculated t value lower than the critical threshold and a significance level below 0.05. Furthermore, the simultaneous (F) test demonstrates that working capital, inventory, and total assets collectively have a significant effect on net profit, as indicated by an F value of 24.913 with a significance level below 0.001, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. Overall, these findings suggest that internal financial factors play a crucial role in determining company profitability. Future research is recommended to include additional variables, such as sales growth, liquidity ratios, or external macroeconomic factors, as well as to expand the sample size and observation period to obtain more comprehensive and generalizable results.

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