The Effect of Current Ratio and Debt To Asset Ratio on Return On Asset Pt Electronic City Indonesia Tbk (ECII) Period 2012 - 2022

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Abstract

This research aims to test and analyze the influence of the Current Ratio and Debt to Asset Ratio on Return on Assets, this research was conducted at PT. Elektronic City Indonesia Tbk Period 2012 – 2022. The results of this research show that, Current Ratio (CR) does not have a significant influence on Return on Assets (ROA), the calculated T value < T Table (2,248 < 2,306) is reinforced with sig > 0, 05 (0.074 > 0.05) Debt to Asset Ratio has a significant influence obtained by the value Tcount > Ttable (3.543 > 2.306) with a strengthened Sig < 0.05 (0.003 < 0.05) and based on the f test between CR and DAR The above ROA shows a simultaneous influence, it can be seen that the results of the calculated F test > F table (6,033 > 4,459), this is reinforced by the Sig value < 0.05 (0.022 < 0.05).

Keywords: *Current Ratio; Debt to Assest Ratio; Return on Asset*

JEL Classification: G40

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Introduction

Economic growth cannot be separated from technological and business developments in the current global era. The electronic sales business sector has an important role. The strategic role of retail companies, especially electronics, is in increasing the economic resilience of a company to seek appropriate capital, therefore capital structure management is one of the long-term financial indicators where currently companies in Indonesia are facing problems in managing their business regarding capital and debt.

The current electronics sector business which has a big impact on purchasing equipment to make finished goods is quite hampered, therefore companies in the electronics sector require quite large capital investment to increase their business activities to avoid the risks they will face from losses and even bankruptcy, so the company, To determine which investments have a relatively high probability for the company to generate profits, these investors carry out various analyses. The lower the risk, the more investors will invest in the company. In the capital market itself, the perpetrators can be the public as well as associations and organizations. The suitability of a company for investors can be assessed using financial ratios. technological advances changing and becoming more advanced, they have changed the modern patterns and shopping experiences of customers in various directions. With this sophisticated technology, many electronic stores have now emerged which have more or less changed the market game pattern, where it is increasingly easier for consumers to get the products they need.

The economic crisis that occurred in Indonesia had a serious impact on the economic situation. This causes industrial and service companies to try to maintain the company's survival. To face this competition, many companies use various methods such as innovative

products, evaluating target markets and expanding their business and improving the quality of human resources. Mastering business competitors means that companies must improve their financial performance for the sake of business continuity.

This history was founded in 2001 and opened its first independent shop and flagship store in the Sudirman Central Business District (SCBD). Electronic City opened its first stores in Denpasar in 2004 and in North Sumatra in 2007, expanding its branch network outside Jabodetabek. Electronic City officially became a public company on July 3 2013 with its shares listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI).

PT Electronik City Indonesia Tbk, in December 2021, the company has opened 62 outlets in several cities, one of which is on the island of Sumatra, Electronic City offers electronic products and office equipment. In carrying out its activities, Electronic City is supported by 11 distribution locations in Jakarta, Bogor, Bandung and Kendari.

PT Electronic City also created a new program called E-Cityzen, this program makes it easier for consumers to market so that members have access to buy a product, this is also a new breakthrough for the company to continue to develop and also compete with other companies.

According to Kasmir (2018), the Current Ratio is a ratio to measure a company's ability to pay short-term obligations or debts that are due soon.

Based on previous research by Mahardika (2016), the Current Ratio (CR) has a significant negative influence on Return on Assest (ROA), while according to Haryoko (2019), the Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR) does not have a significant influence on Return on Assest, according to Hidayat (2020), the Current Ratio (CR) and Debt to Assest (DAR) variables have a simultaneous influence on Return on Assest (ROA).

Table 1 Data on Current Assets and Current Liabilities at PT. Electronic City Indonesia 2012 – 2022

| Period	Current Assets (Rp)	Current Debt (Rp)
2012	327.987.199.367	180.905.900.133
2013	1.558.212.714.687	280.420.823.413
2014	1.431.413.264.167	167.393.940.053
2015	1.316.699.908.626	93.848.579.757
2016	1.250.758.278.498	121.582.650.739
2017	761.984.210.237	335.926.436.441
2018	750.341.955.905	352.916.506.219
2019	831.937.831.323	399.844.207.730
2020	953.327.437.749	397.514.035.472
2021	1.098.971.912.221	424.753.994.044
2022	1.002.259.381.508	475.512.380.829
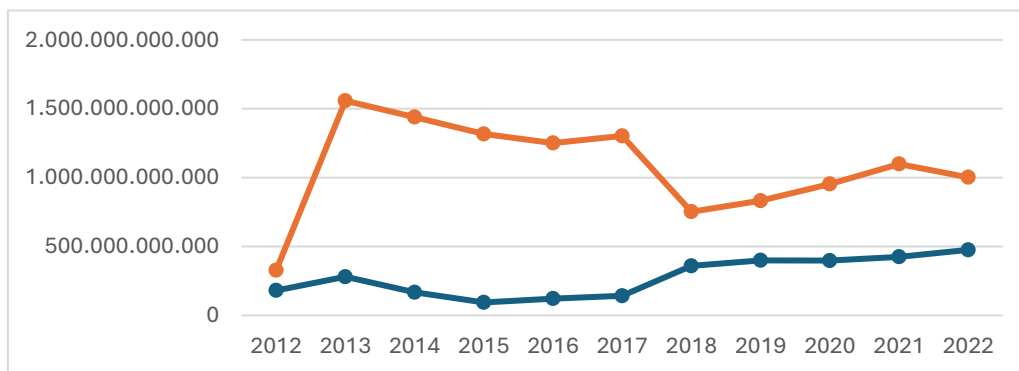
Figure 1 Movement of Current Assets and Current Liabilities of PT. Electronic City Tbk 2012 – 2022

Based on table and figure 1.1, above current assets experience an increase in value every year. If you look at the table above, from 2012 to 2017 there was a significant decrease and increase. In 2012 current assets had a value of Rp. 327,987,199,367 and in 2016 assets increased quite significantly because the total assets in the company decreased from the last four years which affected the value of current debt of Rp. 1,250,758,278,498 and in 2017 experienced a significant decrease of Rp. 761,984,210,237 while in 2018 it decreased again by Rp. 750,341,955,905. From 2019 to 2022 there will be a fluctuating increase. Current liabilities experienced a quite high increase at the end of 2022 amounting to Rp. 475,512,380,829, while the lowest value for current debt occurred in 2015, amounting to Rp. 93,848,579,757

Table 2 Data on Total Assets and Total Debt of PT Electronic City Indonesia 2012 – 2022

Period	Total Assets (Rp)	Total Debt (Rp)
2012	468.637.757.456	242.970.446.038
2013	2.022.387.512.288	337.335.941.215
2014	2.003.579.371.172	226.227.642.566
2015	1.898.418.873.433	140.943.390.684
2016	1.881.645.933.066	153.884.348.892
2017	1.721.045.440.829	378.669.264.627
2018	1.755.837.905.931	404.800.769.723
2019	1.845.324.374.750	465.328.532.936
2020	1.730.596.456.562	477.783.003.641
2021	1.897.208.620.864	496.399.242.008
2022	1.743.360.564.308	514.481.593.301
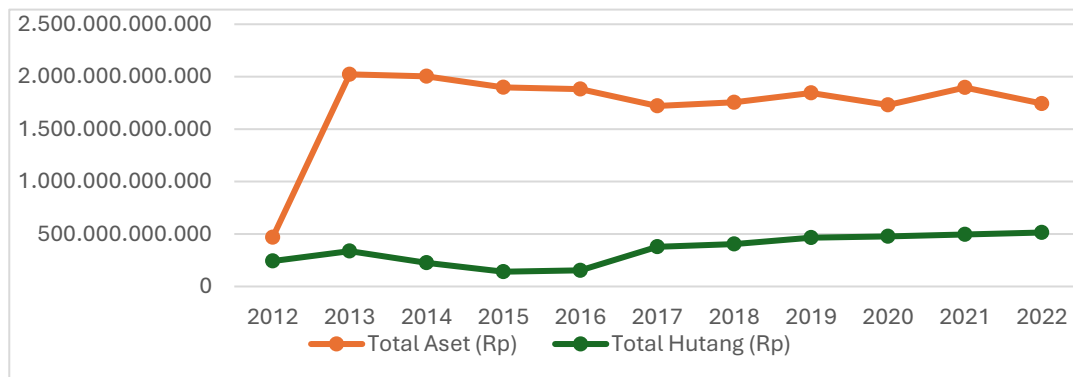
Figure 2 Mobilization of Total Assets and Total Debt of PT Electronic City Tbk 2012 – 2022

Based on table 1.2, the total asset value experienced a significant increase from 2012 to 2014. The total asset value was IDR 468,637,757,456 in 2014 to IDR. 2,003,579,371,172 but from 2015 to 2018 total assets experienced a fluctuating decline of Rp. 1,898,418,873,433 in 2015, and has a value of Rp. 1,755,837,905,931 in 2018, but it can be managed well enough so that at the end of 2021 it will increase again by Rp. 1,897,208,620,864 However, it can be seen that the largest total debt value occurred at the end of 2022, amounting to Rp. 514,481,593,301 and the lowest debt value position occurred

in 2015 amounting to Rp. 140,943,390,684 Between current assets and current liabilities there is a large gap in the Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR) for fixed assets and current liabilities.

Table 3 Data on Total Assets and Profit for the Current Year PT Electronic City Indonesia 2012 –

2022

Period	Total Assets (Rp)	Profit Current (Rp)
2012	468.637.757.456	125.002.805.806
2013	2.022.577.449.788	206.779.167.972
2014	2.003.535.430.422	129.454.765.488
2015	1.898.418.873.433	33.040.983.609
2016	1.881.645.933.066	-32.270.199.731
2017	1.899.930.632.192	-3.121.888.697
2018	1.751.627.882.179	10.254.490.793
2019	1.345.224.376.758	33.269.247.689
2020	1.730.596.456.562	-20.502.166.781
2021	1.897.208.620.864	8.707.297.154
2022	1.743.360.564.308	12.421.431.611

Based on table 1.3 and figure 1.3, it can be seen that the movement of profits for the company in 2012, profits had a value of Rp. 125,002,805,806, in 2013 there was an increase in profit of Rp. 206,779,167,972, but from 2014 to 2016 the company experienced a cumulative decline in profit of Rp. 129,454,765,488 and there was a deficit in profits in 2016 with a value of Rp. -32,270,199,731, in 2017 there was an increase in value to profit value of Rp. -3,121,888,697, from 2018 to 2019 there was an increase in profit of Rp. 10,254,490,793, and experienced a cumulative increase of Rp. 33,269,247,689 in 2019, decreased again in 2020 to a value of Rp. -20,502,166,781, in 2021 to 2022 the company's profit again increased by IDR. 8,707,297,154 in 2021 and has a value of Rp. 12,421,431,611 in 2022.
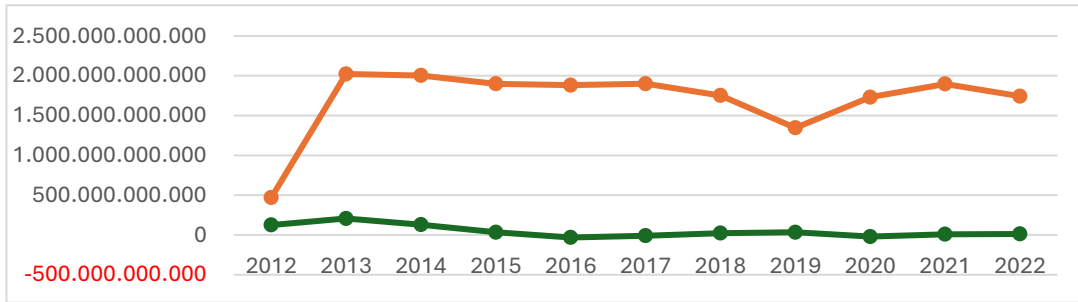
Figure 3 Mobilization of PT Electronic City Tbk's Total Assets and Profit for the Year 2012 – 2022

Based on the movements that occurred, the company experienced difficulties in making a profit several times, this happened when the company made the highest profit in 2013, which was Rp. 206,779,167,972 and the lowest deficit occurred in 2016 with a value of Rp. -32,270,199,731.

Literature Review

Current Ratio

According to Kasmir (2018; 158), the Current Ratio is the ratio that most often compares the company's current assets and short-term debt. Current assets include cash, receivables, securities, inventory, and other current assets. Meanwhile, short-term debt includes trade debts, notes payable, bank loans, salary debts and other debts that must be paid.

$$\text{Current Ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}} \times 100\%$$

Source ; Kasmir (2018)

Debt To Assest

According to Kasmir (2019; 130) is a debt ratio that is used to measure the comparison between total debt and total activities. It can be concluded that the DAR ratio is used to measure the extent or how much total forest is financed by debt.

$$\text{DAR} = \frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Total Asset}} \times 100\%$$

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Return On Asset

According to Sugiyono (2019), this ratio is a comparison between net profit and total assets. This ratio shows how much net profit the company earns when measured from its assets. According to Harahap (2019). The larger the ratio, the better because the company is considered capable of using its assets effectively to generate profits. Thus, based on the researcher's opinion, it can be concluded that Return on Assets is often used by management

$$ROA = \frac{\textbf{Net Income}}{\textbf{Total Asset}} \text{ x } 100\%$$

to evaluate financial reports in companies,

Sourcer; Sugiyono (2019)

Previous Research Summary

Supardi (2018), This study aims to determine how much influence the current ratio, debt to asset ratio, total asset turnover and inflation on return on assets in registered cooperatives in the Department of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, Trade and Industry Indramayu district in 2010-2014 so that it can be used a reference to the management in decision making.This study uses the population, namely Employees Cooperative Republic of Indonesia registered KUKM, Industry and Trade of Indramayu district, 2010-2014, as many as 57 KPRI.

Sanjaya (2019), This study aims to determine the effect of current ratio on return on assets, to determine the effect of debt to asset ratio on return on assets, to determine the effect of total asset turnover on return on assets, and to determine and analyze the effect of current ratio, debt to asset ratio and total asset turnover on return on assets of automotive companies and their components listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This study uses an associative research type. This study was conducted on automotive companies and their components listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) by verifying companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, especially automotive companies and their components in 2012-2016.

Satria (2022), This study aims to determine whether there is a significant effect between Current Ratio (CR) and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) on Return On Assets (ROA) at PT Mayora Indah Tbk for the 2009- 2020 period, either partially or simultaneously. The method

used in this study is a quantitative descriptive research method, using secondary data from the financial statements and annual report of PT Mayora Indah Tbk for the 2009- 2020 period. The population of this study is the financial statements of PT Mayora Indah Tbk and the sample of this study is data that comes from the financial statements in the form of a balance sheet and income statement at PT Mayora Indah Tbk for the 2009 - 2020 period.

Puspitasari (2021), This study aims to see the effect of CR, DAR and DER on ROA in food and beverage sub-sectormanufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015-2019 period. The data used in this study is secondary data in the form of the company's annualfinancial statements under study. This study used a sample of 30 companies. The method ofanalysis used multiple linear regression with data processing using SPSS. The results ofpartial hypothesis testing state that the CR and DAR variables have a positive and significanteffect on ROA while the DER variable has a negative and significant effect on ROA.Simultaneously the variables CR, DAR and DER have a significant effect on ROA

Setiyowati (2020), This study aims to analyze the effect of debt to equity ratio and current ratio on company value with return on assets as an intervening variable in food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2016-2018. The study uses secondary data from annual reports through access to www.idx.co.id. Data were analyzed using path analysis. The number of samples was 13 companies and the method of selecting sample members used was purposive sampling. The variables of this study consist of debt to equity ratio and current ratio as exogenous variables, company value as an endogenous variable, and return on assets as an intervening variable.

Susetyo (2017), The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Total Asset Turnover, on ROA both partially and simultaneously in companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index for the period 2015-2016. From the results of the analysis that has been done, the variables Current Ratio, Debt Equity Ratio, statistically do not affect the Return On Asset variable, while the Total Asset Turnover variable can significantly explain the dependent variable Return On Asset.

Govinna (2019), This study aims to determine whether there is a partial influence Current Ratio, Debt To Asset Ratio, Firm Size and Working Capital Turnover Against Profitability (ROA). This study uses quantitative research. The population in this study were all

Wholesale and Retail trade companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and continuously published financial reports in 2013-2017. Based on the purposive sampling method, the samples obtained were 20 companies for each year in the period 2013-2017, so that the data obtained were 100 observation data. The analytical method used is multiple regression analysis. The results of the study state that partially the Current Ratio, Debt to Asset Ratio, Firm size, and working capital turnover have an effect on profitability (ROA).

Fathir (2021), This study aims to determine the effect of the Current Ratio and Cash Ratio on Return on Assets at PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya, Tbk in Jakarta. The method used is explanatory research. The analysis technique uses statistical analysis with regression, correlation, determination and hypothesis testing. The results of this studythat Current Ratio has a significant effect on Return on Assets by 52.8%, hypothesis testing is obtained t count > t table or (2,592 > 2.447). Cash Ratio has a significant effect on Return on Assets of 38.4%, hypothesis testing is obtained t count > t table or (2,936 > 2.447). Current Ratio and Cash Ratio simultaneously have a significant effect on Return on Assets obtained by the regression equation Y = -4.258 + 0.113X1 + 0.067X2 and the determination value is 64.5%, hypothesis testing is obtained F count> F table or (6.544 > 5.410.Keywords: Current Ratio, Cash Ratio, Return on Assets

Zakasyi (2021), This study aims to examine how the current ratio, the ratio of debt to assets, and the ratio of debt to equity to return on assets have an effect. The population taken as the object of this study were 20 companies, namely garment and textile manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014- 2018. The method in this research is quantitative data analysis method. Independent variables in this study are current Ratio (X1), debt to Asset Ratio (X2), and debt to Equity Ratio (X3), while the dependent variable is Return on Asset (Y). The results showed that the current ratio, debt to asset ratio, and debt to equity ratio simultaneously had an effect on return on assets. current Ratio partially affects Return on Assets, debt to Asset Ratio partially affects Return on Assets. And the debt to Equity Ratio partially has no effect on Return on Assets in garment and textile manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014-2018 period.

Nurwita (2020), The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Current Ratio (CR) and Return on Asset (ROA). The population used in this study is the financial report of PT. Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk. 2011-2019. The nature of the research used is quantitative descriptive. The data analysis methods used include simple linear regression

tests, and hypothesis tests. The results of the study between Current Ratio (CR) and Return on Asset (ROA) obtained a Tcount value = 6.697 while Ttable = 2.365 then Tcount 6.697> Ttable 2.365 with a significance value of 0.000 where 0.000 <0.05 there is a positive and significant effect between Current Ratio (CR) and Return on Asset (ROA). The regression coefficient of Current Ratio (X1) is negative, which is 8.117. This can be interpreted that every 1% decrease in Current Ratio, Return on Asset will increase by 0.045 one unit.

Based on previous research conducted by Supardi (2019), it is stated that the Current Ratio has a positive and significant influence on Return On Assets, whereas according to Hendra (2019), the Current Ratio has a negative influence on Return on Assets if the Current Ratio (CR) variable with a high value of current assets affects the company's current liabilities, then it can be concluded that if the company uses their current assets with a high enough value to pay their current debts then it can be said that the Current Ratio has a good influence on the company, if the value obtained is sufficient. If it is small, it can mean that the company is experiencing problems with their finances.

H1 : It is suspected that the Current Ratio (CR) has a positive and significant influence on Return on Assets (ROA)

previous research by Hapsari (2018), it was stated that the Debt to Assest Ratio variable had an insignificant influence on ROA, whereas according to Hidayat (2020), the Debt to Assest Ratio had a significant influence on Return on Assest if the company looked more at the need to attract high profits for the company, however it was discovered that the company's needs were not proportional to the total debt which was quite large beyond the total amount of assets owned by the company, so in this case the company experienced problems which could affect their financial reports and the company's performance explained the Debt to variable. Assest Ratio has a significant influence on Return On Assest (ROA)

H2 : It is suspected that Debt to Assest (DAR) does not have a significant influence on Return on Assets (ROA)

Based on previous research conducted by Haryoko (2019), the two variables, Current Ratio and Debt to Assest, have a simultaneous influence on Return on Assets. Based on the results of this previous research, it can be concluded that an increase in the value of Current Ratio (CR) and Debt to Assest Ratio (DAR) can influence Return on Assets (ROA)

on the company's activities on financial statements, especially the company will have difficulty getting loans and the company will have difficulty because the total debt is quite large for the assets owned.

H3 : Suspected of having a significant influence between Current Ratio and Debt to Assest

Against Return On Assets simultaneously.

Framework of thinking

Graph 1 Framwork Thinking
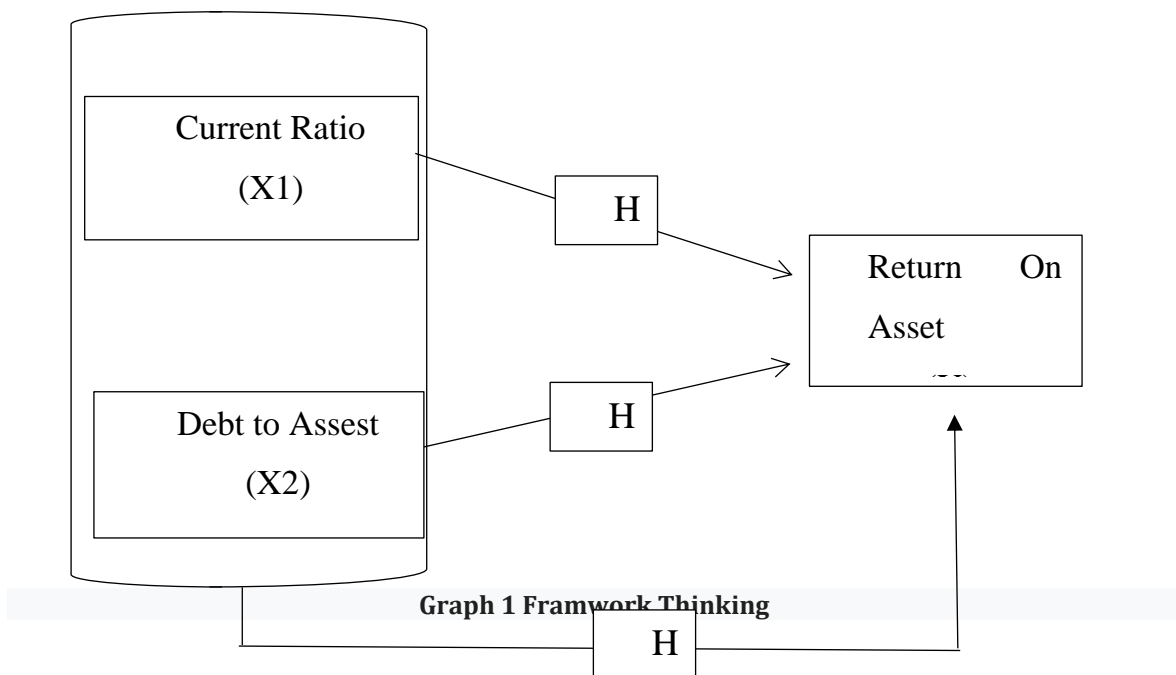
Research Methods

research the author uses a quantitative research method, quantitative is data in the form of numbers that can be managed, calculated and measured using statistical methods. According to Sugiyono (2018) quantitative data is research that is based on data that is already available which is an arrangement of numbers that will be researched using statistical tools as a calculation test tool.

Quantitative research is used as a tool to describe data and provide explanations of related variables as they exist using well-arranged values to determine whether or not the influence of these variables depends on the conditions currently occurring in the related research.

According to Ghozali (2018) Quantitative Method is a research method that bases data in the form of numbers that will be measured using statistics related to a problem being researched to produce a conclusion to understand the meaning, understand the uniqueness, construct the phenomenon, and find the hypothesis.

Research Place

The research location chosen by the researcher was all of PT's financial report data. Electronic City Tbk which is on the Indonesian stock exchange by taking data for the calculation period from 2012 to 2022. To obtain financial report information, researchers took data through information on the website www.idx.co.id on the Indonesian stock exchange which is located in the Indonesia Stock Exchange Building (Indonesian Stock Exchange) Tower II, Floor 1 Jl. General Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta 12190.

Data Analysis Techniques

This research data analysis is quantitative analysis, this analysis is a form of data in the form of numbers and uses statistical calculations to analyze based on hypothesis results. Quantitative data analysis is carried out by collecting the required data, then managing it and presenting it in the form of graphs, tables or other analytical outputs that are used to draw conclusions as a basis for decision making **Normalization Test, Multicollinearity Test, Heteroscedasticity Test, Autocorrelation Test.**

Results and Discussions

Table 4 Current Assets and Current Liabilities of PT Electronic City Tbk 2012 - 2022

Period	Current Assest (Rp)	Current Liabilities (Rp)	CR (%)
2012	327.987.199.367	180.905.900.133	181
2013	1.558.212.714.687	280.420.823.413	555
2014	1.431.413.264.167	167.393.940.053	855
2015	1.316.699.908.626	93.848.579.757	1.403
2016	1.250.758.278.498	121.582.650.739	1.028
2017	761.984.210.237	335.926.436.441	226
,2018	752.678.010.865	352.916.506.219	212

2019	831.937.831.323	399.844.207.730	208
2020	953.327.437.749	397.514.035.472	239
2021	1.098.971.912.221	424.753,994.044	258
2022	1.002.259.381.508	475.512.380.829	210

Based on Table 4 above, it is known that in 2012 the Current Ratio was at 181% and experienced a rise and fall in value from year to year, where in 2013 it rose by 555%, from 2014 to 2016 the Current Ratio rose by 1,028%, but experienced a decline in 2017, down by 918% and down again in 2018, down by 209% based on the graph above shows that from 2015 to 2018 there was a fairly cumulative decline because the Current Ratio (CR) value was caused by the large decrease in current assets compared to current assets

Table 5 Total Assets and Total Liabilities of PT. Electronic City Indonesia Tbk 2012 – 2022

Period	Total Assets (Rp)	Total Libilities (Rp)	DAR (%)
2012	468.637.757.456	242.970.446.038	51,85
2013	2.022.387.512.288	337.335.941.215	16,68
2014	2.003.579.371.172	226.227.642.566	11,29
2015	1.898.418.873.433	140.943.390.684	7,42
2016	1.881.645.933.066	153.884.348.892	8,18
2017	1.721.045.440.829	378.669.264.627	22,00
2018	1.755.837.905.931	404.800.769.723	23,05
2019	1.845.324.374.750	465.328.532.936	25,22
2020	1.730.596.456.562	477.783.003.641	27,61
2021	1.897.208.620.864	496.399.242.008	26,16
2022	1.743.360.564.308	514.481.593.301	29,51

Based on Table 5 above, it can be understood that the Debt to Asset Ratio value decreased from 2013 to 2017, where in 2012 it was 51.85%, it decreased quite significantly in 2015 it was 7.42%, up to 2016 it had a value of 8.18%, but from 2017 to 2022 the ratio value experienced a fluctuating increase of 9.72% in 2017 experienced an increase in 2018 of 23.13%, experienced an increase again in 2019 of 34.59% during the period 2020 to 2022 experienced an increase and decrease of 34.59%, and in 2020, in 2021 it was 26.16%, and in 2022 there was an increase in value equal to the gain 29.51%,

RESULT

Normalization Test

Table 6 One Sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov

N		11
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	545.18395 384
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.176
	Positive	.176
	Negative	-.143
Test Statistic		.176
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)[c]		.200[d]

Based on Table 6, the Kolmogrov results show the Asymp Sig (2-tailed) value. This result can be said to be normal distribution data because this value is greater than 0.200 > 0.05, so the data for the two variables is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 7 Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficientsª

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	DAR	.341	3.270
	CR	.341	3.270

a. Dependent Variable: ROA

Based on Table 7 above, the tolerance value is .341 > 0.1 between the two variables CR and DAR, meaning that there is no correlation between the two because the results obtained are that the tolerance value is smaller than the significant value of 10 > 3.270 obtained based on calculations. independent.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Tabel 8 Glejser Test

Coefficientsª

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.053	.370		-.144	.889
	CR	.033	.083	.427	.804	.445
	DAR	.015	.010	.806	1.518	.167

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES1

Based on Tabel 8 using the Glesjer Residual method, it can be concluded that variable X1 has a significance value of 0.445 > 0.05 while variable, variable X2 has a significance value of 0.167 > 0.05 for the residual variable There is no heteroscedasticity in the dependent variable.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 9 Durbin Watson Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summaryᵇ

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.836ª	.699	.624	512.431	1.670

a. Predictors: (Constant), DAR, CR

b. Dependent Variable: ROA

Based on table 9 above, the Durbin Watson value is 1.670, so it is known that based on the Durbin Watson table it produces a dL value of 0.7580 and dU value of 1.6044. Based on the late discovery of the Durbin Watson formula, it can be interpreted that $1.6044 < 1.670 < 3.242$ or it could be said that dU < d < 4 - dU based on the conclusion that occurs, there is no significant autocorrelation. on these two variables between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 10 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-2253.849	893.679		-2.522	.033
	CR	.016	.007	.869	2.237	.052
	DAR	.778	.233	1.298	3.343	.009

a. Dependent Variable: ROA

$$ROA = (2253.849) + 0,016\ CR + 0,778\ DAR$$

a. The regression constant Current Ratio and Debt to Asset Ratio is -2253.849 so and or is considered zero, then the company value of the Return On Assets (ROA) variable is -2253.849 which has a negative effect

b. The constant value of the Current ratio regression is 0.016 or if it is considered 1 then the company value increases by 0.016 or has a positive effect on Return on Assets (ROA)

c. The constant of the Debt to Asset Ratio regression value is 0.778 or it is considered that the value of 1 company has increased by 0.778 or has a positive effect on Return On Assets (ROA)

Determinant Coefficient

Table 11 Results of Coefficient of Determination Analysis

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.836[a]	.699	.624	512.431	1.670

a. Predictors: (Constant), DAR, CR
b. Dependent Variable: ROA

Based on table 4.14 of the Coefficient of Determination test results above, the magnitude of the influence of the independent variable is shown by the R. Square (R^2) value of 0.699, so the contribution of the Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio to Return on Assets is 69.9%, while the remaining 30.1% is not explained by any influence in this study. The relationship between the Current Ratio and Debt to Assest is said to be quite strong because at the value position (0.60 – 0.79) in this regression.

Hypothesis Test

T Test

Table 4.12 T Test Result

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-2253.849	893.679		-2.522	.033
	CR	.016	.007	.869	2.248	.074
	DAR	.778	.233	1.298	3.543	.003

a. Dependent Variable: ROA

Based on Table 4.12, decision making uses a real level of 5% and also based on a level = 0.05 (Partial), it is known that the value of Degress of Freedom = t { a ; (n-k-1) } = t { 0.05 : (11 − 3 = 8) } then the value of Ttable = 2.306 based on the influence of these two variables.

The Current Ratio variable has a value of 2,248 Tcount < Ttable 2,306 with a significance of 0.074 based on the results being greater with a significance level of 0.05, or Sig > 0.05 so it can be concluded that H0 is rejected because the Current Ratio variable has no significant influence on Return on Assets at the electronics company PT. Electronic City Indonesia Tbk 2012 – 2022. The Debt to Assest Ratio variable has a value of 3,543 Tcount > Ttable 2,306 with a significance of 0.003 < 0.05, so it can be concluded that H1 is accepted because the Debt to Assest Ratio variable has a significant influence on Return on Assest at the electronics company PT. Electronic City Indonesia Tbk Period 2012 – 2022.

F Test

Table 4.13 Test Analysis F

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3943221.394	2	1971610.697	6.033	.022[b]
	Residual	2941325.522	8	326813.947		
	Total	6884546.917	10			

a. Dependent Variable: ROA
b. Predictors: (Constant), DAR, CR

Based on table 4.13, it is known that the value of Fcount is 6.033 and to determine the size of Ftable using the significance level provisions (a) = 5% and Df1 (k − 1) = (3-1) = 2 and Df2 = (n-(k-1)-1) = (11-2-1) = 8 then Ftable = 4.459 which means that the value is (6.033 Fcount > Ftable 4,459) and significance value (0.022 < 0.05), then Ho is rejected while Ha is accepted which has the conclusion that the variables Current Ratio and Debt to Assest Ratio have a significant effect together on Return on Assest.

Conclusions

This research aims to find out and examine whether there is an influence of the Current Ratio (CR) and Debt To Assest Ratio (DAR) on Return on Assets (ROA). This research was conducted on the electronics company PT Electronic City Tbk. The Variable Current Ratio partially does not have a significant influence on the Return On Assets variable at the company PT Elektronik City Indonesia Tbk 2012 - 2022. The Debt to Assest Ratio variable partially has a significant influence on the Return On Assest variable at the company PT Elektronik City Indonesia Tbk 2012 – 2022. Variable Current Ratio and Debt to Asset Ratio simultaneously have a significant negative influence on Return On Assets at the company PT Elektronik City Indonesia Tbk 2012 - 2022.

Acknowledgements

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