

ABSTRAK

KEMAMPUAN RASIO KEUANGAN DALAM MEMPREDIKSI PERTUMBUHAN LABA PERUSAHAAN

Studi Empiris di Industri *Plastics and Glass Products* yang Terdaftar di BEI

Mariati

Universitas Sanata Dharma

Yogyakarta

2011

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui rasio keuangan yang mampu dalam memprediksi pertumbuhan laba perusahaan *Plastics and Glass Products* yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah studi empiris di industri *Plastics and Glass Products* yang terdaftar di BEI dengan sampel sebelas (11) perusahaan. Teknik pengumpulan data yang dilakukan menggunakan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari *Indonesian Capital Market Director* (ICMD) dari tahun 2004-2008. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan *purposive sampling* dan teknik analisis datanya menggunakan analisis faktor (*factor analysis*).

Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa ada sembilan rasio keuangan yang mampu memprediksi pertumbuhan laba perusahaan dari empat belas rasio keuangan yang diteliti. Keempat belas rasio itu adalah *current ratio*, *quick ratio*, *debt ratio*, *equity to total asset*, *equity to total liabilities*, *equity to fixed asset*, *net profit margin*, *return on asset*, *return on equity*, *inventory turnover*, *average collection period*, *fixed asset turnover*, *total asset turnover* dan rasio pertumbuhan. Berdasarkan nilai *Rotated Component Matrix^d* membagi sembilan (9) rasio yang mampu memprediksi pertumbuhan laba perusahaan manufaktur *Plastics and Glass Products* menjadi tiga (3) komponen. *Component* yang pertama diproksikan oleh *current rasio*, *quick ratio*, *debt rasio*, *equity to total asset*, *equity to total liabilities*, dan *equity to fexed asset*. *Component* yang kedua diproksikan oleh *net profit margin* dan *return on asset*. *Component* yang ketiga diproksikan oleh *total asset turnover*. Ketiga (3) komponen tersebut berdasarkan nilai yang ada pada *Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings*.

ABSTRACT

THE CAPABILITY OF FINANCIAL RATIO IN PREDICTING FIRM'S EARNING GROWTH

An Empirical Study of the Plastic and Glass Products Industry Registered in Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI)

Mariati

Sanata Dharma University

Yogyakarta

2011

The aim of the study was to find out the financial ratio which are able to predict the growth of company's profit of Plastic and Glass companies registered in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The study was an empirical study in plastic and Glass industry registered in Indonesian Stock Exchange. The samples were eleven (11) companies registered in Indonesia Stock Exchange. The writer used secondary data taken from Indonesia Capital Market Director (ICMD) year 2004-2008 in collecting the data. The purposive sampling technique was used to collect the sample. The factor analysis technique was employed to analyze the data.

The result of the data analysis showed that there were nine (9) out of fourteen (14) analyzed financial ratios that could predict the growth of company's profit. Those fourteen financial ratios were current ratio, quick ratio, debt ratio, equity to total asset, equity to total liabilities, equity to fixed asset, net profit margin, return on asset, return on equity, inventory turnover, average collection period, fixed asset turnover, total asset turnover and growth ratio. Based on the value of Rotated Component Matrix^a, the ratios that could predict the growth of Plastics and Glass Products manufacturing company's profit were divided into three components. The first component was measured using current ratio, quick ratio, and debt ratio, equity to total asset, equity to total liabilities, and equity to fexed asset. The second component was measured using net profit margin and return on asset. The third component was measured using total asset turnover. Those three components were based on the value of Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings.