

ABSTRACT

Profit is an indication of the success of a company. Companies that are said to have a high level of profit means that the company uses a large amount of working capital. Companies must be able to cope with external factors such as inflation that attacks the Indonesian economy as well as the rupiah exchange rate which changes every day. This research aims to examine the effect of the inflation rate, the rupiah exchange rate, and working capital on profits in pharmaceutical industrial companies that go public in Indonesia. The information used in this research is obtained from financial reports, inflation information from the Central Statistics Agency website, as well as the rupiah exchange rate from the Bank Indonesia website. The population in this research is the largest pharmaceutical industry company that has gone public in Indonesia. The sample was taken using the purposive sampling method, so that 11 pharmaceutical industries that went public in Indonesia were collected with the 2014-2019 research period. The data analysis technique used multiple linear regression analysis with the help of SPSS version 24. The results showed that simultaneously the inflation rate, the exchange rate rupiah, as well as working capital have a significant effect on profits. On the other hand, partially the rupiah exchange rate and working capital have a significant positive effect on profits and inflation does not affect profits.

Keywords: Inflation, Rupiah Exchange Rate, Working Capital, Profit

ABSTRAK

Laba merupakan indikasi kesuksesan dari suatu perusahaan. Perusahaan yang dikatakan memiliki tingkatan keuntungan yang besar berarti besar pula modal kerja yang digunakan perusahaan. Perusahaan harus mampu menanggulangi faktor eksternal semacam inflasi yang menyerang perekonomian Indonesia serta pula nilai tukar rupiah yang berubah-ubah tiap harinya. Riset ini bertujuan buat menguji pengaruh tingkat inflasi, nilai tukar rupiah, serta modal kerja terhadap laba pada perusahaan industri farmasi yang go publik di Indonesia. Informasi yang digunakan dalam riset ini didapatkan dari laporan keuangan, informasi inflasi dari web Badan Pusat Statistik, serta nilai tukar rupiah dari web Bank Indonesia. Populasi dalam riset ini ialah perusahaan industri farmasi terbesar yang go publik di Indonesia. Sampel diambil dengan metode purposive sampling, sehingga terkumpul 11 industri industri farmasi yang go publik di Indonesia dengan periode riset 2014-2019. Teknik analisis data memakai analisis regresi linier berganda dengan bantuan SPSS versi 24. Hasil penelitian menampilkan kalau secara simultan tingkat inflasi, nilai tukar rupiah, serta modal kerja mempengaruhi signifikan terhadap laba. Sebaliknya secara parsial nilai tukar rupiah serta modal kerja mempengaruhi signifikan positif terhadap laba serta inflasi tidak mempengaruhi terhadap laba.

Kata kunci: Inflasi, Nilai Tukar Rupiah, Modal Kerja, Laba