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The Influence of Company Growth and Debt Policy on Profitability at PT Wijaya Karya (PERSERO) 2015-2025

Refty Amelia Putri[1], Suryadi Marthadinata[2]
[12] Program Studi Manajemen Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Pamulang Tangerang Selatan
Corresponding Author e-mail: reftyameliao2@gmail.com, dosen01196@unpam.ac.id

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Abstract : *Construction companies face financial challenges that require effective asset and debt management to maintain profitability. This study aims to determine the effect of company growth and debt policy on profitability at PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk for the period 2015–2025, both partially and simultaneously. This study uses a quantitative approach with an associative research type. The research population is the company's annual financial reports, with a sample of 11 annual financial reports for the period 2015–2025 determined using a saturated sampling technique. Secondary data were collected through observation, documentation, and literature study. Data analysis techniques include descriptive statistics, classical assumption tests, simple and multiple linear regressions, correlation and determination coefficients, as well as t-tests and F-tests with the help of SPSS 27. The results of the study indicate that company growth has a positive and significant effect on profitability, while debt policy has a negative and significant effect. Simultaneously, company growth and debt policy have a significant effect on profitability with an R Square value of 0.850. In conclusion, effective asset growth management and prudent debt policies are needed to support company profitability.*

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Introduction

The construction industry plays an important role in supporting infrastructure development and economic activity. However, construction companies face financial challenges associated with project financing, asset management, and the use of debt to sustain business operations. These challenges make profitability an important indicator of a company's ability to utilize its assets and manage its funding structure effectively. PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk. (WIKA), a state-owned construction and investment company involved in various infrastructure projects, provides a relevant context for examining these financial relationships. The financial data presented in this study show substantial changes in WIKA's asset growth, debt-to-equity ratio (DER), and return on assets (ROA) during 2015–

2025. In particular, the company experienced a decline in profitability after 2019, followed by negative ROA values in 2023, 2024, and 2025. These developments raise questions about the extent to which asset growth and debt policy are associated with the company's profitability over the observation period.

The empirical problem is that asset expansion does not necessarily correspond to improved profitability, particularly when asset utilization and financing costs are not adequately managed. Based on the financial data presented in this study, WIKA's ROA declined from 0.0422 in 2019 to 0.0047 in 2020, 0.0031 in 2021, and 0.0002 in 2022. The ratio subsequently became negative, reaching -0.1186 in 2023, -0.0396 in 2024, and -0.2030 in 2025. Meanwhile, asset growth fluctuated throughout the observation period and became negative in 2023–2025. These figures indicate that the company's financial performance changed considerably during the period, raising the question of whether asset growth was associated with its ability to generate profits. Therefore, examining asset growth in relation to ROA is necessary to understand whether changes in the company's asset base corresponded with changes in profitability.

Debt policy represents another relevant financial issue. Debt can provide funding for business expansion and project implementation, but excessive leverage may increase financial obligations and expose a company to greater financial risk. Gitman and Zutter (2022), Brigham and Houston (2021), and Ross et al. (2022) emphasize the importance of considering financing costs, cash flow, and financial risk in debt management. In WIKA's case, the financial data presented in this study show that the DER increased from 2.6046 in 2015 to 5.8934 in 2023, declined to 4.3032 in 2024, and rose sharply to 28.7553 in 2025. The high ratio in 2025 coincided with negative profitability, indicating a need to examine the relationship between debt policy and ROA. Nevertheless, these descriptive trends alone do not establish a causal relationship, making statistical analysis necessary to assess the partial and simultaneous associations of asset growth and debt policy with profitability.

Previous empirical studies have reported inconsistent findings regarding these relationships. Mursalini et al. (2022) found that company growth and debt policy significantly affected profitability. In contrast, Wijaya et al. (2022) reported that debt policy had no significant effect on profitability, while Sinaga (2019) found that debt policy and company growth did not significantly affect profitability in the context examined. Melinia and Priyadi (2021) also examined company growth and debt policy in relation to company value, with profitability serving as an intervening variable. These differences suggest that the relationships among growth, debt policy, and financial outcomes may vary across research settings and model specifications. However, findings from different sectors and research designs cannot fully explain the financial dynamics of an individual construction company over an extended period. Accordingly, further examination of WIKA's financial data is warranted to provide company-specific evidence concerning the relationships between asset growth, debt policy, and profitability.

This study contributes by examining asset growth, measured by Asset Growth, and debt policy, measured by the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), in relation to profitability, measured by Return on Assets (ROA), using WIKA's annual financial data for 2015–2025. Rather than merely testing the same variables in another company, the study provides a longitudinal examination of their relationships within one construction company across a period marked by substantial fluctuations in asset growth, leverage, and profitability. This company-specific perspective complements previous studies conducted in different sectors and research settings. The study aims to analyze the partial relationships of asset growth and debt policy with profitability and their simultaneous relationship with profitability. Practically, the findings are expected to provide additional information for WIKA's management when evaluating asset utilization and financing decisions, while helping investors consider asset growth, leverage, and profitability together when assessing the company's financial condition.

Research Methods

This research uses a quantitative approach with an associative research type. The quantitative approach is used to process data in numerical form through statistical analysis to test predetermined hypotheses. According to Sugiyono (2021:8), quantitative research is based on the philosophy of

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positivism and is used to examine specific populations or samples by collecting data using research instruments and analyzing quantitative or statistical data. This research is directed at examining the effect of Company Growth (Asset Growth) and Debt Policy (Debt to Equity Ratio/DER) as independent variables on Profitability (Return on Assets/ROA) as the dependent variable at PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk. for the period 2015–2025.

The research data is sourced from the published annual financial report of PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk. Data collection techniques include observation, documentation, and literature review. According to Cooper and Schindler (2022), data collection is a systematic process for obtaining and measuring information from various sources. Documentation is used to obtain information from documents related to PT Wijaya Karya, while literature review is conducted using books, literature, and references related to the research.

Data analysis techniques were conducted through descriptive analysis, classical assumption tests, quantitative analysis, simple linear regression, multiple linear regression, correlation coefficient analysis, determination coefficient analysis, and hypothesis testing. Classical assumption tests include normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests. Normality tests were conducted using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method and Probability Plot graphs. Multicollinearity tests were conducted by looking at the Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values, while heteroscedasticity was tested using the Glejser method and scatter plots. Autocorrelation tests were conducted using Durbin-Watson. Subsequent analysis used linear regression to determine the relationship and influence of research variables, then correlation and determination coefficients were used to see the level of relationship and the ability of independent variables to explain the dependent variable. Hypothesis testing was conducted through partial t-tests and simultaneous F-tests with the help of SPSS.

The research population is the financial statements of PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk., which are the object of the research. According to Murti (2020), a population is a collection of elements that have certain characteristics and are relevant to the research question. A sample is a portion of the population used as a source of research data. According to Notoatmodjo (2018), a sample is a portion of the population selected in a certain way so that it can represent the population. This research uses a saturated sampling technique, namely a sampling technique when all members of the population are used as samples. Sugiyono (2021:82) explains that saturated sampling is a sampling technique when all members of the population are used as samples. Based on the research period used in the title, the research data includes the annual financial statements of PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk. for the period 2015–2025.

The research procedure begins by determining the object and period of research according to the research focus, namely PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk. for the period 2015–2025. The next stage is collecting the company's published annual financial reports as secondary data sources. The data obtained is then used to calculate Company Growth through Asset Growth, Debt Policy through Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Profitability through Return on Assets (ROA). Variable operationalization is used to describe each variable into an analyzable measure, with Asset Growth as a measure of company growth, DER as a measure of debt policy, and ROA as a measure of profitability.

After all the data has been calculated, the next step is to conduct descriptive statistical analysis and classical assumption testing to ensure the feasibility of the regression model. Furthermore, regression analysis, correlation coefficients, and determination coefficients are performed, as well as hypothesis testing using t-tests and F-tests. The results of the analysis are then interpreted to determine the effect of Company Growth and Debt Policy on Profitability, both partially and simultaneously, so that conclusions can be drawn in accordance with the research objectives. These analysis stages use data from the company's annual financial reports and statistical processing with SPSS.

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Results and Discussion

Data Analysis Results

Table 1. Company Growth (Asset Growth) of PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk 2015-2025

Year	Total Assets – Total Asett-1	Total Assetst-1	growth
2015	3,693,186,277	15,909,219,757	0.2321
2016	11,494,133,456	19,602,406,034	0.5864
2017	14,128,469,742	31,555,304,650	0.4477
2018	13,546,226,937	45,683,774,302	0.2965
2019	2,889,845,915	59,230,001,239	0.0488
2020	5,998,338,059	62,110,847,154	0.0966
2021	1,276,609,133	68.109.185.213	0.0187
2022	5,683,809,876	69,385,794,346	0.0819
2023	(9,088,368,334)	75,069,604,222	-0.1211
2024	(2,424,893,122)	65,981,235,888	-0.0368
2025	(13,319,257,054)	63,466,342,748	-0.2099

Based on the table above, the growth of PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk during the 2015-2025 period shows fluctuating conditions. In 2015, the company's growth was 0.2321 and increased to 0.5864 in 2016. Furthermore, in 2017 it decreased to 0.4477, then decreased again in 2018 to 0.2965 and in 2019 to 0.0488. In 2020, growth increased to 0.0966 but decreased again in 2021 to 0.0187. Entering 2022, growth again increased to 0.0819. Meanwhile, from 2023 to 2025, the company's growth showed negative values, namely -0.1211, -0.0368 and -0.02099.

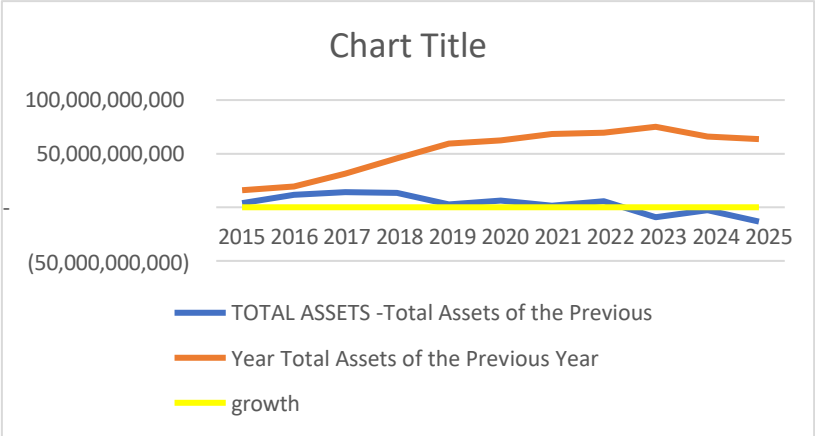


Figure 1. Asset Growth Graph at PT Wijaya Karya Tbk 2015-2025

Based on the graph for the 2015–2025 period, the accumulation of Total Assets of the Previous Year (orange line) continues to increase until it peaks in 2023 at around IDR 75 trillion, before finally declining to IDR 65 trillion in 2025. The net change in annual assets (TOTAL ASSETS - Total Assets of the Previous Year, blue line) experienced a positive phase until 2022, but fell into the negative zone in 2023 due to a decrease in asset value. Meanwhile, the growth indicator (yellow line) recorded negative values in the 2023 to 2025 range, namely -0.1211, -0.0368, and -0.02099. Overall, this trend reflects that the growth of PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk is still fluctuating and unstable during the observation period. In general, general, condition it showsthat

growthThe performance of PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk was unstable during the study period. These fluctuations were influenced by changes in the company's total assets related to investment activities, business expansion, economic conditions, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, and asset restructuring and efficiency policies.
implemented by the company.

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Table 2. Debt Policy (DER) of PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk for 2015-2025

Year	Total Debt	Total Capital	DER
2015	14,164,304,609.00	5,438,101,365.00	2.6046
2016	18,597,824,186.00	12,498,715,304.00	1,4880
2017	31,051,949,689.00	14,631,824,613.00	2,1222
2018	42,014,586,674.00	17,215,732,987.00	2.4405
2019	42,895,114,167.00	19,215,732,987.00	2.2323
2020	51,451,760,142.00	16,657,425,071.00	3,0888
2021	51,950,716,034.00	17,435,077,712.00	2,9797
2022	57,409,622,846.00	17,493,206,188.00	3,2818
2023	56,409,622,846.00	9,571,613,042.00	5,8934
2024	51,084,922,956.00	11,871,419,792.00	4,3032
2025	48,461,767,189.00	1,685,318,505.00	28,7553

Based on the table above, the development of debt policy measured using DER at PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk during the 2015-2025 period shows fluctuating conditions. In 2015 the DER value was 2.6046 then decreased to 1.4880 in 2016. Furthermore, the DER value increased to 2.1222 in 2017 and 2.4405 in 2018 then decreased slightly to 2.2323 in 2019. In 2020 the DER value increased again to 3.0888 then decreased to 2.9797 in 2021. Furthermore, the DER value increased again to 3.2818 in 2022 and 5.8934 in 2023, then decreased to 4.3032 in 2024. In 2025 the DER value increased significantly to 28.7553

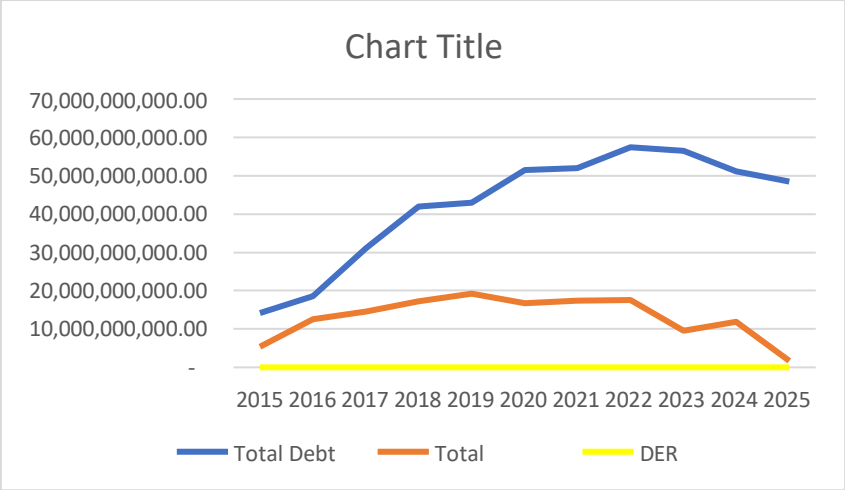


Figure 2. DER Graph at PT Wijaya Karya Tbk 2015-2025

Based on the graph for the 2015–2025 period, the movement of Total Debt (blue line) dominates the financial structure with a significant increasing trend from around IDR 14 trillion (2015) to reach a peak of IDR 57 trillion in 2022, before finally declining to IDR 48 trillion in 2025. In contrast, Total Capital (orange line) grew limitedly from IDR 5.5 trillion (2015) to a peak of IDR 19 trillion (2019), then experienced a fluctuating decline until it fell sharply to around IDR 1.8 trillion in 2025.

Meanwhile, the DER curve (yellow line) appears flat at the bottom of the graph due to the difference in nominal scale of tens of trillions on the Y-axis without the use of a secondary axis. Overall, this trend reflects the company's heavy reliance on debt-based financing and increased financial risk late in the period due to the sharp erosion of equity.

Overall, PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk's debt policy duringThe 2015-2025 period experienced fluctuations. This condition indicates that the company's use of debt as a funding source fluctuates annually, influenced by changes in the company's debt and equity levels. The highest DER value occurred in 2025, while the lowest occurred in 2016.

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Table 3. Profitability (ROA) of PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk 2015-2025

Year	Net profit	Total Assets	ROA
2015	703,005,054.00	19,602,406,034.00	0.0359
2016	1,147,144,922.00	31,096,539,490.00	0.0369
2017	1,356,115,489.00	45,683,774,302.00	0.0297
2018	2,073,299,864.00	59,230,001,239.00	0.0350
2019	2,621,015,140.00	62,110,847,154.00	0.0422
2020	322,342,513.00	68,109,185,213.00	0.0047
2021	214,424,794.00	69,385,794,346.00	0.0031
2022	12,586,435.00	75,069,604,222.00	0.0002
2023	(7,824,538,997.00)	65,981,235,888.00	-0.1186
2024	(2,513,814,335.00)	63,556,342,748.00	-0.0396
2025	(10,181,362,015.00)	50,147,085,694.00	-0.2030

Based on the table above, profitability, as measured by ROA, at PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk fluctuated during the 2015-2025 period. The ROA increased in 2016 and 2018, reaching its highest value of 0.0422 in 2019. Furthermore, ROA decreased in 2020-2022, then became negative in 2023-2025 due to the company's losses. Overall, this condition indicates that the company's ability to generate profits from its assets has been unstable during this research period.

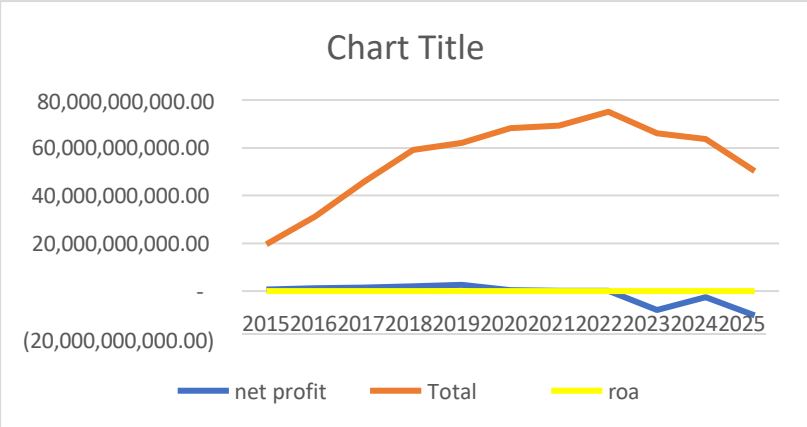


Figure 3. ROA Graph at PT Wijaya Karya in 2015-2025

Based on the graph for the 2015–2025 period, the movement of Total Assets (orange line) shows a rapid expansion trend from around IDR 19 trillion in 2015 to a peak of IDR 75 trillion in 2022, before experiencing a gradual decline to IDR 50 trillion in 2025. On the other hand, the Net Profit variable (blue line) which was initially positive and stable at below IDR 3 trillion (2015–2021) has fallen into the loss zone (negative) since 2022, with the deepest decline reaching -(IDR 10 trillion) in 2025.

Meanwhile, the ROA curve (yellow line) appears flat at the bottom of the graph due to the difference in nominal scale of tens of trillions on the Y-axis without the use of a secondary axis. Overall, this trend reflects a significant decline in the company's operational efficiency and profitability in the final period, where the accumulation of large total assets has not yet resulted in positive net income performance.

Table 4. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pertumbuhan Perusahaan	11	-,2099	,5864	,130991	,2400387
Kebijakan Utang	11	1,4880	28,7553	5,380891	7,8438106
Profitabilas	11	-,2030	,0422	-,015773	,0778952
Valid N (listwise)	11				

(Source: SPSS 27 Output)

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The table above shows that 11 samples of data were used. The growth variable has a positive average, indicating an increasing trend despite significant variation in the data. Debt policy has a relatively high average value with a wide distribution of data, indicating differences in debt usage levels between companies. Meanwhile, profitability has a negative average, indicating that most companies are experiencing poor profit performance.

Classical Assumption Analysis

Table 5. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

			Unstandardized Residual
N			11
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean		,0000000
	Std. Deviation		,03021703
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		,232
	Positive		,146
	Negative		-,232
Test Statistic			,232
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)[c]			,099
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)[d]	Sig.		,097
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	,090
		Upper Bound	,105

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. Lilliefors' method based on 10000 Monte Carlo samples with starting seed 926214481.

Based on the results of the normality test in the table above using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method, the Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) value was obtained at 0.099. This value is greater than the significance level of 0.005 (0.099 > 0.5), so it can be concluded that the residual data is normally distributed.

To support the results of the data normality test, a Probability Plot (P-Plot) graph can also be used. This graph depicts the distribution of data along a diagonal line, which serves as a reference for normal distribution. Data is said to be normally distributed if the points formed are located around and follow the direction of the diagonal line, as shown in the following figure:

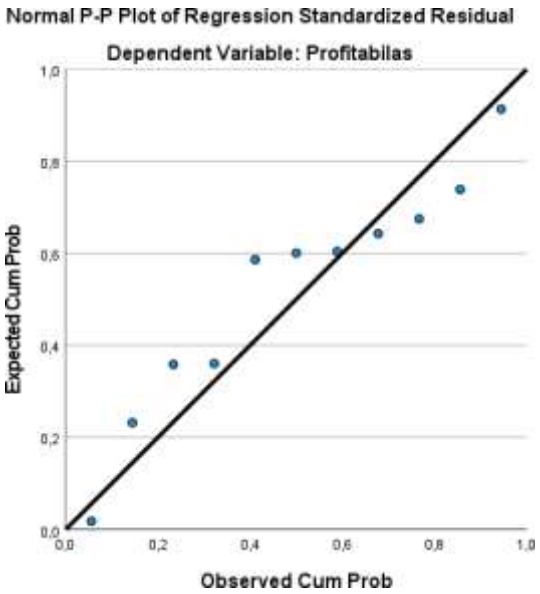


Figure 4. Normality Test P-Plot Graph

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The test results in the image above show a pattern of dots spread around the diagonal line. This indicates that the data meets the assumption of normality.

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	,006	,018		,329	,750		
	Pertumbuhan Perusahaan	,112	,054	,346	2,070	,072	,672	1,487
	Kebijakan Utang	-,007	,002	-,679	-4,057	,004	,672	1,487

a. Dependent Variable: Profitabilas

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test in the table above, it is known that the company growth and debt policy variables each have a tolerance value of 0.672 and a VIF value of 1.487. These values indicate that tolerance > 0.10 and VIF < 10, so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model.

Table 7. Results of Heteroscedasticity Test with Glejser Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,032	,011		3,006	,017
	Pertumbuhan Perusahaan	-,035	,033	-,430	-1,079	,312
	Kebijakan Utang	-,001	,001	-,392	-,983	,355

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test using the Glejser method in the table above, it is known that the company growth variable has a significance value of 0.312 and the debt policy variable has a significance value of 0.355. Both values are greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression model. Therefore, the regression model meets the heteroscedasticity assumptions and is suitable for use.

Heteroscedasticity can also be tested using a scatterplot. If the points are randomly distributed without a pattern, heteroscedasticity does not occur.

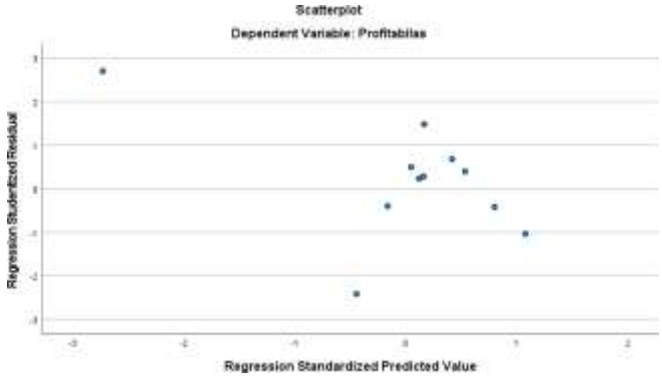


Figure 5. Scatter Plot Graph of Heteroscedasticity Test Results

In the image above, the heteroscedasticity test can also be seen using a scatterplot. If the points are randomly distributed without a pattern, then heteroscedasticity does not occur.

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Table 8. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,922[a]	,850	,812	,0337837	1,704

a. Predictors: (Constant), Kebijakan Utang , Pertumbuhan Perusahaan

b. Dependent Variable: Profitabilas

Based on the results of the autocorrelation test in the table*Model Summary*, the Durbin-Watson value was 1.704. This value is close to 2, so it can be concluded that the regression model does not experience autocorrelation. Thus, the classical assumptions regarding autocorrelation have been met and the model is suitable for use.

Quantitative Analysis

Table 9. Results of Simple Linear Regression Test of Company Growth (X1) Against Profitability (Y)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-,047	,019		-2,429	,038
	Pertumbuhan Perusahaan	,238	,073	,735	3,250	,010

a. Dependent Variable: Profitabilas

Based on the results of the data processing above, the rw regression coefficient value for the company growth variable is 0.238 with a constant value of -0.047. Thus, the simple linear regression equation formed is Y = 0.047 + 0.238 X1. From the equation above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

a. The constant value of -0.047 indicates that if the company's growth is zero, then profitability is estimated at -0.047.
b. The regression coefficient value of 0.238 indicates that every one unit increase in company growth in the form of a percentage or ratio, will be followed by an increase in profitability of 0.0238.

Table 10. Results of Simple Linear Regression Test of Debt Policy (X2) on Profitability (Y)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,031	,015		2,120	,063
	Kebijakan Utang	-,009	,002	-,877	-5,472	<,001

a. Dependent Variable: Profitabilas

Based on the data processing results above, the constant value is 0.031 and the regression coefficient for the debt policy variable is -0.009. Thus, the simple linear regression equation formed is Y = 0.031 – 0.009X2. From the equation above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

a. The constant value of 0.031 indicates that if the debt policy is zero, then profitability is estimated at 0.031.
b. The regression coefficient value of -0.009 indicates that every one unit increase in debt policy will decrease profitability by 0.009.

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Table 11. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Test of Company Growth (X1) and Debt Policy (X2) on Profitability

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	,006	,018		,329	,750
	Pertumbuhan Perusahaan	,112	,054	,346	2,070	,072
	Kebijakan Utang	-,007	,002	-,679	-4,057	,004

a. Dependent Variable: Profitabilas

Based on the results of the regression analysis in the table above, the regression equation obtained is Y = 0.006 + 0.112X1 – 0.007X2. From this regression equation, the following can be simulated:

a. The constant value of 0.006 indicates that if the company growth variables (X1) and debt policy (X2) are considered constant or do not change, then the profitability value (Y) is 0.006.
b. The regression coefficient value of Company Growth (X1) of 0.112 is positive. This indicates that if the Debt Policy variable is considered constant, then every one unit increase in the company growth variable (X1) will increase Profitability (Y) by 0.112.
c. The value of the debt policy regression coefficient (X2) of -0.007 is negative. This indicates that if the Company Growth variable (X1) is considered constant, then every one unit increase in the Debt Policy variable (X2) will decrease Profitability (Y) by 0.007.

Table 12. Correlation Coefficient Interpretation Guidelines

Correlation Coefficient Value Interval	Relationship Level
0.000 – 0.199	Very Low
0.200 – 0.399	Low
0.400 – 0.599	Currently
0.600 – 0.799	Strong
0,800 – 1,000	Very strong

Table 13. Results of Partial Correlation Coefficient Test of Company Growth (X1) Against Profitability (Y)

Correlations[b]

		Pertumbuhan Perusahaan	Profitabilas
Pertumbuhan Perusahaan	Pearson Correlation	1	,735*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,010
Profitabilas	Pearson Correlation	,735*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,010	

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

b. Listwise N=11

Based on the test results above, the correlation coefficient value of 0.735 indicates a strong and positive relationship between company growth and profitability. A significance value of 0.010 < 0.05 indicates a significant relationship.

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Table 14. Results of Partial Correlation Coefficient Test of Debt Policy (X2) Against Profitability (Y)

Correlations[b]

		Kebijakan Utang	Profitabilas
Kebijakan Utang	Pearson Correlation	1	-,877**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<,001
Profitabilas	Pearson Correlation	-,877**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<,001	

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

b. Listwise N=11

Based on the test results above, the correlation coefficient of -0.877 indicates a very strong and negative relationship between debt policy and profitability. A significance value <0.001 indicates a significant relationship, indicating that an increase in debt policy tends to be followed by a decrease in profitability.

Table 15. Results of the Simultaneous Correlation Coefficient Test of Company Growth (X1) and Debt Policy (X2) on Profitability (Y)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,922[a]	,850	,812	,0337837

a. Predictors: (Constant), Kebijakan Utang , Pertumbuhan Perusahaan

Based on the test results in the table above, a correlation coefficient of 0.922 was obtained. This value falls within the range where debt policy and company growth have a very strong and positive relationship with profitability.

Table 16. Partial Determination Coefficient Test Results of Company Growth (X1) Against Profitability (Y)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,735[a]	,540	,489	,0556945

a. Predictors: (Constant), Pertumbuhan Perusahaan

Based on the results of the coefficient of determination test, the R Square value was obtained at 0.540 (54%). This indicates that Company Growth is able to explain Profitability by 54%, while the remaining 46% is influenced by other factors outside the study. The R value of 0.735 indicates that the relationship between company growth and profitability is relatively strong.

Table 17. Results of Partial Determination Coefficient Test of Debt Policy (X2) on Profitability (Y)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,877[a]	,769	,743	,0394720

a. Predictors: (Constant), Kebijakan Utang

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Based on the results of the coefficient of determination test, the R Square value was obtained at 0.769 (76.9%). This indicates that debt policy is able to explain profitability by 76.9%. The R value of 0.877 indicates that the relationship between debt policy and profitability is classified as very strong.

Table 18. Results of Simultaneous Test of Determination Coefficient of Company Growth (X1) Debt Policy (X2) on Profitability (Y)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,922[a]	,850	,812	,0337837

a. Predictors: (Constant), Kebijakan Utang , Pertumbuhan Perusahaan

Based on the results of the coefficient of determination test, the R Square value was 0.850 (85%). This indicates that debt policy and company growth together are able to explain profitability by 85%. The R value of 0.922 indicates that the relationship between debt policy and company growth on profitability is classified as very strong.

Hypothesis Tester

Table 19. Hypothesis Test Results (t-Test) of Company Growth (X1) Against Profitability (Y)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-,047	,019		-2,429	,038
	Pertumbuhan Perusahaan	,238	,073	,735	3,250	,010

a. Dependent Variable: Profitabilas

Based on the t-test results in the table above, the calculated t-value is 3.250 > t-table 2.306 with a significance value of 0.010. Since the significance value of 0.010 < 0.05, H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected. This indicates that company growth has a partial positive and significant effect on profitability.

Table 20. Hypothesis Test Results (t-Test) of Debt Policy (X2) on Profitability (Y)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,031	,015		2,120	,063
	Kebijakan Utang	-,009	,002	-,877	-5,472	<,001

a. Dependent Variable: Profitabilas

Based on the t-test results in the table above, the debt policy variable has a calculated t-value of -5.472 < t-table 2.306 with a sig value < 0.001. Because the sig value < 0.05, H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected. This indicates that debt policy has a partial negative and significant effect on profitability.

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Table 21. Results of Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (F Test)

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	,052	2	,026	22,581	<,001[b]
	Residual	,009	8	,001		
	Total	,061	10			

a. Dependent Variable: Profitabilas

b. Predictors: (Constant), Kebijakan Utang , Pertumbuhan Perusahaan

Based on the test results in the table above, it is known that the calculated F value is 22.581 > F table 4.459 with a sig value < 0.001. Because the significance value is smaller than 0.05 (< 0.05), H0 is rejected and H3 is accepted. Based on this, it can be concluded that the variables Company Growth (X1) and Debt Policy (X2) simultaneously have a significant effect on Profitability (Y).

Discussion of Research Results

1. The Influence of Company Growth on Profitability

Referring to the partial hypothesis test output (t-test), it is known that Company Growth partially has a significant effect on Profitability (ROA) at PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk for the 2015–2025 period. The evaluation output shows a significance value of 0.010 which is lower than the significance level (α = 0.05). In addition, the calculated T value of 3.250 indicates a significant result. Based on this output, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that Company Growth has a significant effect on Profitability (ROA).

The results of this study align with those of Ginting (2019), which demonstrated that company growth had a positive and significant impact on profitability in property, construction, and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2007–2017 period. This suggests that increased company growth can drive profitability because companies have a better ability to increase sales and generate profits.

However, the results of this study are inconsistent with research conducted by Susilawati and Purnomo (2023), which stated that company growth had no effect on profitability in cement subsector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2016–2020 period. The discrepancy in these results is likely due to differences in the research subjects, research periods, company characteristics, and economic conditions that influence a company's ability to generate profits.

2. The Impact of Debt Policy on Profitability

Referring to the partial hypothesis test output (t-test), it is known that Debt Policy (Debt to Equity Ratio/DER) partially has a significant effect on Profitability (ROA) at PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk for the 2015–2025 period. The evaluation output shows a significance value of 0.000, which is lower than the significance level (α = 0.05). In addition, the calculated T value of -5.472 indicates a significant result. Based on this output, H_0 is rejected and H_2 accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that Debt Policy has a significant influence on Profitability (ROA).

The results of this study align with those of Ferli Erwansyah and Ferra Maryana (2021), which demonstrated that debt policy impacted profitability in industrial and automotive companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2014–2019 period. This suggests that appropriately managed debt can impact a company's ability to generate profits.

However, the results of this study are inconsistent with research conducted by Wijaya, E., Situmeang, BE, Suryani, F., and Irawati (2022), which stated that debt policy had no significant effect on profitability in industrial sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The discrepancy in these research results is likely due to differences in the research subjects, research

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periods, analytical methods used, and the characteristics of the companies included in the research samples. Furthermore, different economic conditions during the research periods may also influence the relationship between debt policy and company profitability.

3. The Influence of Corporate Growth and Debt Policy on Profitability

Referring to the output of the simultaneous hypothesis test (F test), it is known that Company Growth and Debt Policy (Debt to Equity Ratio/DER) simultaneously have a significant influence on Return on Assets (ROA) at PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk for the period 2015–2025. Evaluation output
shows a significance value of 0.000, which is lower than the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$). In addition, the calculated F value of 22.581 is proven to be higher than the Ftable. Based on this output, H_0 is rejected and H_3 is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that simultaneously, Company Growth and Debt Policy have a significant influence on Profitability (ROA).

The results of this study also align with research conducted by Mursalini, Afniyeni, Yuliza, Almasdi, and Putri (2022), which stated that company growth, debt policy, and company size simultaneously have a significant effect on profitability (ROA). This indicates that a combination of internal company factors, including company growth and debt policy, plays a role in increasing company profitability.

However, the results of this study are inconsistent with those of Sinaga (2019), which found that debt policy and company growth had no significant impact on profitability in finance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The discrepancy in these findings is likely due to differences in the research subjects, research periods, sample characteristics, and the conditions of the companies studied, resulting in different findings.

Conclusion

Company growth as measured by Asset Growth has been proven to have a positive and significant effect on profitability as measured by Return on Assets (ROA) at PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk for the period 2015–2025. Debt policy as measured by Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) has also been proven to have a negative and significant effect on ROA. Simultaneously, company growth and debt policy have a significant effect on profitability with an R Square value of 0.850, indicating that both variables are able to explain 85% of the variation in profitability. This finding indicates that increasing asset growth can support profitability if managed effectively, while increasing dependence on debt has the potential to suppress the company's ability to generate profits. Practically, WIKA management needs to improve the effectiveness of asset management, ensure that expansion contributes to profits, and implement debt policies more carefully by considering the company's ability to meet its obligations.

This study has limitations in that it only used one company as the object of study, was limited to the 2015–2025 period, and only analyzed two independent variables: company growth and debt policy. These limitations mean that the results cannot provide a broader picture of the condition of construction companies. Future research is recommended to expand the object and period of study and include other variables that could potentially influence profitability to obtain more comprehensive results. For investors, the results of this study can be used as a consideration in assessing a company's financial condition by considering asset development and debt utilization levels before making investment decisions.

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