

# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BEFORE AND AFTER CONDUCTING *SPIN-OFF* AT PT. MITRA ADIPERKASA TBK.

Julia Karina<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Fauzan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Islam Indragiri, Indonesia

\*e-mail: [muhammadfauzan665@gmail.com](mailto:muhammadfauzan665@gmail.com)

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## Abstract

This study aims to determine differences in financial performance at PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. before and after spin-off. Sampling using saturated sampling technique (census), the sample in this study is the company's quarterly financial reports for 5 years before the spin-off and 5 years after the spin-off as many as 40 quarterly financial reports. Methods of data collection using documentation study methods, literature studies and web searching. The analysis technique used is descriptive statistics, normality test and hypothesis testing using paired sample t-test. The results showed that based on the CR (Current Ratio) variable, there were differences in the financial performance of PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk before and after the spin-off. Meanwhile, the ROA (Return On Assets), DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio) and TATO (Total Asset Turnover) variables show that there is no difference in the financial performance of PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk before and after the spin-off.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### Background problem

At present, industrial development in Indonesia continues to increase, so that companies are required to always develop various strategies in order to survive in increasingly fierce global competition and for the company's progress in the future. In dealing with these problems, companies must be able to determine strategies that will be used appropriately and developed to achieve success and improve company performance so that they can continue to excel in competition and maintain their existence. In an effort to improve its performance, the company can make continuous improvements. The right strategy to improve and maximize company performance is one way to do a spin-off.

According to Bernard Geersing (in Umam and Veri, 2017: 23) spin-off is a way of restructuring carried out by the company so that the company can still operate effectively and efficiently. Where restructuring is an action taken to rearrange the structure of a company that aims to make the company even better so that it can maximize company performance and be able to compete with other companies both nationally and internationally. Spin-off is the separation of a business unit or subsidiary from the parent company to create a new and independent business entity. According to Umam and Veri (2017: 22) spin-off is basically an act of the parent company in the separation of businesses having the same motivation as the establishment of a subsidiary. The reason for the company's spin-off is to prioritize appropriate activities in its operational areas so that the company can focus on the right scope of business and to realize the company's desire to improve its performance and finances.

Several companies in Indonesia have carried out spin-offs as a strategy to improve and maximize their company's performance, one of which is PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. which conducted a spin-off in March 2015. PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. is a company engaged in the retail sector with upper middle class brands. In Indonesia, the retail industry has developed so that many investors invest in retail companies, which makes competition stronger. So that PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. are required to have good performance in maintaining the company and for the benefit of the company in making future decisions. The purpose of the researchers chose PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. as an object of research due to the scale of PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. which is already very big and has a lot of trademark partners in Indonesia and because this company needs to be assessed primarily on its financial performance, is it after the spin-off the company is more effective in improving its financial performance or vice versa.

The spin-off policy is one of the efforts that can be taken by the company to improve and maximize the company's performance. Where the company's performance is a description of the financial condition of a company that can be analyzed with financial analysis tools, so that it can be known about the good and bad financial condition of a company that reflects work performance in a certain period (Fahmi, 2011: 2).

This study uses financial ratios as a tool to measure the company's financial performance, where the measurement of financial performance is needed by the company to know and evaluate the level of success of the company based on the financial activities that have been carried out. According to Herman Paleni (2015: 92), in general the ratio can be explained as a relationship between one amount and another so that it can provide a relative picture of the condition and financial achievements of the company, so that it can be identified and analyzed the progress and progress achieved by the company both for the time being this and for the future. In this study, the ratios used to measure financial performance are profitability ratios, liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, and activity ratios.

The profitability ratio is a ratio that measures a company's ability to benefit from the use of its capital (Kariyoto, 2017: 114). The profitability ratio is one of the most important aspects for the company because it can provide a great attraction for investors who want to invest in the company. The level of profitability can be measured using Return On Assets (ROA). Return on assets or return on assets is used to measure the effectiveness of a company in generating profit (profit) by utilizing its assets.

The liquidity ratio is a ratio that shows a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations (Anwar, 2019: 172). The level of liquidity can be measured by the Current Ratio (CR) or the current ratio. The current ratio is the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations with all current assets owned by the company.

The solvency ratio is the ratio used to measure the extent to which a company's assets are financed with debt. In a broad sense, the solvency ratio is used to measure a company's ability to fulfill all of its obligations, both short-term and long-term obligations (Hery, 2015: 162). The solvency ratio can be measured by the Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR) or the ratio of debt to assets. Debt to asset ratio is the ratio used to measure the ratio between total debt and total assets.

The activity ratio is the ratio used to measure a company's effectiveness in using its assets (Hery, 2015: 178). The activity ratio can be measured by Total Asset Turnover (TATO) or total asset turnover. Total asset turnover is the ratio used to measure the effectiveness of a company's total assets in generating sales.

The following is the financial ratio data of PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. before and after carrying out the spin-off in 2010-2020, where the observation data starts from 5 years before and 5 years after the spin-off.

Table 1. Financial Ratio Data of PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. Before and After Doing Spin-Off.

PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk.	Year	LENGTH (%)	CR (x)	BUT (%)	TATO (x)
Before Spin-Off	2010	5,47	1,26	59,97	1,28
	2011	8,16	1,03	59,36	1,33
	2012	7,22	1,21	63,73	1,26
	2013	4,19	1,11	68,90	1,24
	2014	0,84	1,34	69,95	1,36
Spin-Off Year	2015	0,31	1,73	68,62	1,35
After Spin Off	2016	1,95	1,58	70,01	1,32
	2017	3,06	1,48	62,86	1,42
	2018	6,44	1,34	52,01	1,49
	2019	8,34	1,43	47,11	1,54
	2020	-3,31	1,11	63,17	0,84

Source: processed data from financial reports taken at [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id)

From table 1 above, it can be seen that PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. which operates in the retail sector after carrying out the spin-off, the ratio of return on assets has increased until the fourth year after the spin-off. But in the fifth year it decreased to -3.31%. The current ratio actually decreased until the fifth year, from 1.73 times to 1.11 times after the spin-off. The debt to asset ratio increased in the first year after the spin-off and decreased in the second to fourth years, from 70.01% to 47.11%, but in the fifth year it increased again to 63.17%. Meanwhile, total asset turnover decreased in the first year after the spin-off and increased in the second to fourth years, from 1.32 times to 1.54 times, but in the fifth year it decreased again to 0.84 times.

Based on the background that has been described, the researcher is interested in conducting research to find out more about differences in financial performance at PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. before and after carrying out a spin-off by comparing the financial performance before and after the spin-off, so that it can be seen whether a spin-off can improve the performance of a company by conducting research entitled: "**Comparative Analysis of Company Financial Performance Before and After Carrying Out a Spin-Off at PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk.**".

### Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the problems that have been stated above, the formulation of the problem in this study is: "Are there differences in financial performance at PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. before and after doing the spin-off?".

### Research purposes

Based on the formulation of the problem, the purpose of this study is "To determine differences in financial performance at PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. before and after the spin-off".

## 1. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Financial Management

Financial management according to Sundjaja and Barlian (2003) in Fauzan M (2018) explains that financial management is "Management related to duties as a financial manager in a business company. Finance managers actively manage the financial affairs of various types of businesses, whether financial or non-financial, private or public, large or small, profit or non-profit. They carry out various activities, such as budgeting, financial planning, cash management, credit administration, investment analysis and efforts to obtain funds. While understanding.[1]

### Financial performance

Financial performance can be interpreted as an achievement or a measure of the success of a company in managing and achieving its goals both in increasing profits and company value. According to Inayah (2016: 4) financial performance is a picture of the results or achievements achieved by the company in a certain period which is a reflection of the soundness of a company. Performance is also the result of an evaluation of the work that has been done, the results of the work are compared with the standards that have been set together (Francis, 2020: 2). According to Kariyoto (2017: 107) financial performance is the result of the company's operating activities presented in the form of financial figures. Meanwhile, according to Callahan (in Rahayu, 2020: 6) financial performance is an achievement achieved by a company expressed in monetary value and is usually described in the company's financial statements.

From some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that financial performance is the result or achievement that has been achieved by a company that can measure the company's success in generating profits, so that it can see growth prospects and potential financial development of the company from the use of its resources. A company can be said to be successful if it has achieved the standards and goals that have been set.

### Financial Ratios

Financial ratios are the most frequently used measurement tool in analyzing financial performance. Financial ratios link the various estimates contained in the financial statements so that the financial condition and operating results of a company can be interpreted.

According to Hery (2015: 138) financial ratios are a calculation of ratios using financial statements that have a function as a measuring tool in assessing the financial condition and performance of a company. Meanwhile, according to James C. Van Horne (in Kasmir, 2019: 93) a financial ratio is an index that connects two accounting numbers obtained by dividing one number by another. To determine the financial performance of a company, it is necessary to analyze the financial ratios.

### Profitability Ratio

The profitability ratio is a ratio that aims to determine a company's ability to generate profits over a certain period and also provides an overview of the level of management effectiveness in carrying out its operational activities (Darmawan, 2020: 103). According to Wastam (2018: 50) the profitability ratio is a ratio that shows an overview of the level of effectiveness of company management in generating profits. Meanwhile, according to Hery (2015: 192) the profitability ratio is the ratio used to measure a company's ability to generate profits from its normal business activities.

The ratio used in calculating the level of profitability of a company is as follows (Hery, 2015: 193):

1. Return On Assets (return on assets) is a ratio that shows how much the contribution of assets in creating net income.
2. Return On Equity (return on equity) is a ratio that shows how much equity contributes to creating net income.
3. Gross Profit Margin (gross profit margin) is the ratio used to measure the percentage of gross profit on net sales.
4. Operating Profit Margin is the ratio used to measure the percentage of operating profit on net sales.
5. Net Profit Margin (net profit margin) is the ratio used to measure the percentage of net profit on net sales.

Of the five ratios, in this study the profitability ratio is proxied by Return On Assets (ROA), which measures the level of company profitability. Return on assets is a ratio that measures a company's ability to generate profits based on the level of assets it has. The formula for calculating return on assets is as follows:

$$\text{Return On Asset (ROA)} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

### Liquidity Ratio

The liquidity ratio is a ratio that shows a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations at maturity. According to Darmawan (2020: 59) the liquidity ratio is an indicator of a company's ability to pay all short-term financial obligations at maturity using available current assets. According to Fred Weston (in Kasmir, 2019: 110) the liquidity ratio is a ratio that describes a company's ability to meet short-term obligations (debt). Meanwhile, according to Anwar (2019: 172) the liquidity ratio is the ratio that shows the company's ability to fulfill its short-term obligations. If the company is able to fulfill its short-term obligations at maturity, then the company is considered a liquid company. Conversely, if the company cannot fulfill its short-term obligations when they fall due, then the company is considered an illiquid company (Darmawan, 2020: 59).

The ratio used in calculating the level of liquidity of a company is as follows (Hery, 2015: 152):

1. The Current Ratio is the ratio used to measure a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations that are due soon using the total available current assets.
2. The Quick Ratio is a ratio used to measure a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations that are due soon by using current assets, excluding inventories.
3. Cash Ratio (cash ratio) is a ratio used to measure how much cash or cash equivalents are available to pay short-term debt.

Of the three ratios, in this study the liquidity ratio is proxied by the Current Ratio (CR), which measures the level of liquidity of a company. Current ratio is a ratio that measures a company's ability to meet short-term obligations using current assets. This ratio shows the extent to which current assets cover short-term liabilities. The formula for calculating the current ratio is as follows:

$$\text{Current Ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Current Asset}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

### Solvency Ratio

According to Hery (2015: 162) the solvency ratio or leverage ratio is the ratio used to measure the extent to which a company's assets are financed with debt. In a broad sense, the solvency ratio is used to measure a company's ability to fulfill all of its obligations, both short-term and long-term liabilities. According to Anwar (2019: 175) the solvency ratio (leverage) is a ratio that shows the use of debt and the company's ability to pay debts. Meanwhile, according to Kasmir (2019: 112) the solvency ratio is the ratio used to measure the extent to which a company's assets are financed from debt.

The higher the solvency ratio, the higher the risk of loss faced, but there is also an opportunity to earn large profits. Conversely, if a company has a low solvency ratio, it certainly has a smaller risk of loss. This impact also results in a low rate of return when the economy is high (Darmawan, 2020: 74).

The solvency ratio used to measure a company's ability to fulfill all of its obligations is as follows (Hery, 2015: 166):

1. Debt to Asset Ratio (debt to asset ratio) is the ratio used to measure the ratio between total debt and total assets.
2. Debt to Equity Ratio (debt to equity ratio) is the ratio used to measure the proportion of debt to capital.
3. The Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio (the ratio of long term debt to capital) is the ratio used to measure the proportion of long term debt to capital.

4. The Times Interest Earned Ratio is the ratio used to assess or measure a company's ability to pay interest on its obligations.

Of the four ratios, in this study the solvency ratio is proxied by the Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR), which measures the solvency level of a company. The debt to asset ratio or the ratio of debt to assets is used to measure how much the company's assets are financed by debt or how much the company's debt affects asset financing. The formula for calculating the debt to asset ratio is as follows:

$$\text{Debt to Assets Ratio (DAR)} = \frac{\text{Stock Price}}{\text{Earning Per Share}}$$

### Activity Ratio

The activity ratio is a ratio that measures how effective a company is in utilizing existing resources owned by a company. According to Hery (2015: 178) the activity ratio is the ratio used to measure the company's effectiveness in using its assets. According to Anwar (2019: 173) the activity ratio is the ratio that shows the level of company activity related to sales achievements or total assets used. Meanwhile, according to Darmawan (2020: 89) the activity ratio is the ratio that shows how well a company uses its assets and liabilities to generate sales and maximize profits.

The activity ratio used to measure a company's ability to use and optimize its assets is as follows (Hery, 2015: 179):

1. Total Asset Turnover (total asset turnover) is the ratio used to measure the effectiveness of a company's total assets in generating sales.
2. Accounts Receivable Turnover (trade receivables turnover) is the ratio used to measure how long it takes to collect receivables during one period.
3. Inventory Turnover (inventory turnover) is the ratio used to measure how many times the funds embedded in inventory will rotate in one period or how long (in days) the average inventory is stored in the warehouse until it is finally sold.
4. Working Capital Turnover is a ratio used to measure the effectiveness of a company's working capital (current assets) in generating sales.
5. Fixed Asset Turnover is a ratio used to measure the effectiveness of a company's fixed assets in generating sales.

Of the five ratios, in this study the activity ratio is proxied by Total Asset Turnover (TATO), which measures the level of company activity. Total asset turnover is used to measure the effectiveness of the company's total assets in generating sales or in other words to measure how many sales will be generated from each rupiah of funds embedded in total assets. The formula for calculating total asset turnover is as follows:

$$\text{Total Asset Turnover (TATO)} = \frac{\text{Stock Price}}{\text{Earning Per Share}}$$

### Spin-Off

Spin-off is an action taken by a company in carrying out the separation of a subsidiary from the parent company, resulting in a new company that stands alone with its capabilities and existence.

According to Moin (in Retno and Rayna, 2019: 68) spin-off is one of the strategies in restructuring carried out with the aim of increasing efficiency and productivity and increasing the overall value of the company. Meanwhile, according to Umam and Veri (2017: 22) a spin-off is a part of a company restructuring which is basically

an act of the parent company in the separation of businesses having the same motivation as the establishment of a subsidiary company.

According to Rifin (2015: 124) the spin-off phenomenon is an alternative strategy chosen by various companies, considering that the implementation of this strategy has proven to have a positive impact on company performance. This is because the spin-off is a form of restructuring strategy by releasing one of the subsidiaries, in which the business unit that is released remains the property of the parent company so that only the aspect of operational management is transferred, which aims to prioritize appropriate activities in its operational field so that the company can focusing on the right scope of business, so that it can maximize the company's performance and can continue to grow to maintain its business activities. So, it can be concluded that spin-off is one of the restructuring strategies used to realize the company's desire to strengthen its performance and finances.

### **Spin-off Purpose and Benefits**

According to Umam and Veri (2017: 26) there are several goals and benefits for companies doing spin-offs, namely as follows:

1. Spin-offs allow each company to obtain capital consistently based on its own activities or each company to increase capital according to the way the capital market affects the business of each company.
2. To protect the company from certain risks, which are generally to stabilize the parent company's income.
3. Spin-offs can attract new investors to the spin-off company and can increase the value of the parent company because the parent company's subsidiaries are no longer associated with it.
4. Spin-offs can alleviate the management problems of both the parent company and the spin-off company because the two companies often have different interests.
5. The parent company can concentrate on its business activities and not be burdened by the spin-off company because legally the two companies are separate.
6. Spin-offs can increase a company's work rate and improve the company's management discipline.

### **Hypothesis**

According to Sugiyono (2018: 105) the hypothesis is a temporary answer to the research problem formulation, where the research problem formulation is stated in the form of a question sentence. Based on the background of the problem and the formulation of the problem, the hypothesis in this study can be stated as follows:

- H<sub>1</sub> : It is suspected that there is a significant difference between the Return On Assets (ROA) before and after the spin-off at PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk.
- H<sub>2</sub> : It is suspected that there is a significant difference between the Current Ratio (CR) before and after the spin-off at PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk.
- H<sub>3</sub> : It is suspected that there is a significant difference between the Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR) before and after the spin-off at PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk.
- H<sub>4</sub> : It is suspected that there is a significant difference between the Total Asset Turnover (TATO) before and after the spin-off at PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk.

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

### **Location and Time of Research**

This research was conducted at PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), the data used is the company's financial reports before and after the spin-off in quarterly form during the 2010-2020 period. Research starts from October 2021 to January 2022.

### **Data Types and Sources**

#### **Data Type**

The type of data used in this research is quantitative data and qualitative data. According to Sugiyono (2018: 10) quantitative data is data in the form of numbers or qualitative data that is scored (scoring). Quantitative

data in this study is in the form of financial report data at PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. before and after carrying out spin-offs in the form of a quarter for the 2010-2020 period. Meanwhile, qualitative data according to Sugiyono (2018: 10) is data in the form of words, sentences, narratives, charts and pictures. Qualitative data can be obtained from PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), such as a brief history of the company, the company's vision and mission, as well as the company's organizational structure.

### **Data source**

In this study, the data source used was secondary data, namely data obtained by researchers indirectly through intermediary media (obtained and recorded by other people). These secondary data are in the form of financial report data before and after the spin-off in quarterly form during the 2010-2020 period issued by PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), obtained through the website [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) and [www.idnfinancials.com](http://www.idnfinancials.com).

### **Population and Sample**

#### **Population**

According to Sugiyono (2018: 136) population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics set by researchers to study and then draw conclusions. The population in this study is the quarterly financial report data of PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. before and after carrying out spin-offs during the 2010-2020 research period, so the total population to be studied is 40 financial reports per quarter.

#### **Sample**

According to Sugiyono (2018: 137) the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. The technique used in determining the sample in this study is to use saturated sampling (census), which is a sampling technique when all members of the population are used as research samples. The sample in this study is the quarterly financial report data of PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. for 5 years before the spin-off (2010-2014) and 5 years after the spin-off (2016-2020), the number of samples that will be studied is 40 financial reports per quarter.

### **Data Collection Techniques**

The data collection techniques used in this study are as follows:

1. Documentation studies, namely data collection techniques by studying documents to obtain data or information related to research problems. The documentation method in this study is by taking quarterly company financial report data at PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2010-2020 period through the websites [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) and [www.idnfinancials.com](http://www.idnfinancials.com).
2. Library research (library research), namely all efforts made by researchers to obtain information relevant to the topic or problem to be studied. In the literature study technique the researcher collects data on books, reports, journals as well as from previous research references related to research problems.
3. Web searching, namely researchers' efforts to collect articles, journals, and others that have something to do with scientific research material on the internet.

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### Data analysis technique

The data analysis techniques used in this research are as follows:

1. Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics are statistics that are used to analyze data by describing or describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make general conclusions or generalizations (Sugiyono, 2018: 232). Descriptive statistics provide an overview or description of a data seen from the average value (mean), minimum value, maximum value and standard deviation. This test was carried out to make it easier to understand the variables used in the study.

2. Normality test

The normality test is used to test whether in the regression model, the confounding or residual variables have a normal distribution or not (Ghozali, 2018: 161). A variable is said to be normal if it has a significance value above 0.05 or 5%. To detect data normality, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test can be performed with the following test criteria:

- a. If probability or Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05 then the data is normally distributed.
- b. If probability or Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) < 0.05, the data is not normally distributed.

3. Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis testing is used to test the truth of a statement statistically and draw conclusions to accept or reject the statement. The results of the data normality test can be used to determine the right test equipment to use when testing hypotheses. If the data is normally distributed, you can use a parametric test, namely the paired sample t-test, whereas if the data is not normally distributed, you can use a non-parametric test, namely the Wilcoxon signed ranks test. Where, the two different test models both have the aim of analyzing and evaluating research before and after in order to find out the differences and comparisons of the data.

- a. Paired Sample T-Test

The paired sample t-test or the different test of two paired samples is a test used to find out whether the same sample has experienced two different treatments or measurements (Arifin: 2017: 101). This test aims to determine whether or not there is a significant difference between the company's financial performance before and after the spin-off.

The paired sample t-test uses a significance level of 0.05 or 5% with the following criteria for decision making based on probability values:

- 1) If probability or Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) < 0.05 then  $H_0$  rejected and  $H_a$  accepted means that there is a significant difference between the financial performance before and after the spin-off.
- 2) If probability or Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05 then  $H_0$  accepted and  $H_a$  rejected means that there is no significant difference between the financial performance before and after the spin-off.

- b. Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test

The Wilcoxon signed rank test or the Wilcoxon rank different test is used to determine whether there is a difference in the mean of two samples that are interconnected (Arifin, 2017: 130). This test is an alternative to the paired sample t-test if the data is not normally distributed. So, the Wilcoxon signed rank test is used to find out the results of the comparison of financial performance before and after the spin-off.

The significant level on the Wilcoxon signed rank test is 5% ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ), with the basis for making decisions as follows:

- 1) If probability or Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) < 0.05 then  $H_0$  rejected and  $H_a$  accepted, meaning that there is a significant difference between the financial performance before and after the spin-off.
- 2) If probability or Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05 then  $H_0$  accepted and  $H_a$  rejected, meaning that there is no significant difference between the financial performance before and after the spin-off.

#### 4. Research Results and Discussion

##### 1. Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics are an illustration that explains the amount of data, minimum value, maximum value, average value, and standard deviation. The following are the results of descriptive statistics carried out using SPSS 23.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics Results

##### Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
LONG	40	-3,63	8,34	2,6138	2,78658
CR	40	1,01	1,61	1,3080	,18481
BUT	40	46,02	71,12	62,2465	6,77906
THIS	40	,24	1,54	,8143	,39510
Valid N (listwise)	40				

Source: SPSS Output Results Version 23, 2022.

Based on table 2 the results of the descriptive statistics above show that:

- a. In ROA, the number of samples is 40. Of the 40 samples, the minimum value of ROA is -3.63, the maximum value of ROA is 8.34. The average ROA of 40 samples is 2.6138 with a standard deviation of 2.78658.
- b. In CR the number of samples was 40. Of the 40 samples the minimum value of CR was 1.01 the maximum value of CR was 1.61. The average CR of 40 samples is 1.3080 with a standard deviation of 0.18481.
- c. In the DAR the number of samples was 40. Of the 40 samples the minimum DAR value was 46.02, the maximum DAR value was 71.12. The average DAR of 40 samples is 62.2465 with a standard deviation of 6.77906.
- d. In TATO, the number of samples was 40. Of the 40 samples, the minimum value of TATO was 0.24, the maximum value of TATO was 1.54. The average TATO of 40 samples is 0.8143 with a standard deviation of 0.39510.

##### 2. Normality test

The normality test in this study used the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov (1-Sample K-S) method. If the Kolmogorov-Smirnov results show a significance value greater than 0.05 then the data is normally distributed. Meanwhile, if the Kolmogorov-Smirnov results show a significance value of less than 0.05, then the data is not normally distributed. The results of the normality test using SPSS 23 are presented in the following table.

Table 3. Normality Test Results  
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		LONG	CR	BUT	THIS
N		40	40	40	40
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	2,6138	1,3080	62,2465	,8143
	Std. Deviation	2,78658	,18481	6,77906	,39510

Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,112	,109	,167	,145
	Positive	,106	,083	,095	,145
	Negative	-,112	-,109	-,167	-,084
Test Statistic		,112	,109	,167	,145
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200 <sup>c,d</sup>	,200 <sup>c,d</sup>	,007 <sup>c</sup>	,035 <sup>c</sup>

- Test distribution is Normal.
- Calculated from data.
- Lilliefors Significance Correction.
- This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source: SPSS Output Results Version 23, 2022.

Based on table 3 the results of the normality test output above show the results that the DAR and TATO are not normally distributed because the Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) is smaller than the significance level, namely  $0.007 < 0.05$  and  $0.035 < 0.05$ . To get values that are normally distributed, the researchers used several methods, namely transforming data with  $\sqrt{x}$  or square roots and removing outlier data with boxplots.

Table 4. Normality Test Results  
**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		LONG	CR	BUT	THIS
N		38	38	38	38
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	2,6032	1,2950	2,6317	,8284
	Std. Deviation	2,82563	,17991	1,23694	,39677
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,113	,107	,139	,139
	Positive	,099	,085	,115	,139
	Negative	-,113	-,107	-,139	-,087
Test Statistic		,113	,107	,139	,139
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200 <sup>c,d</sup>	,200 <sup>c,d</sup>	,063 <sup>c</sup>	,061 <sup>c</sup>

- Test distribution is Normal.
- Calculated from data.
- Lilliefors Significance Correction.
- This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source: SPSS Output Results Version 23, 2022.

Based on table 4 the results of the normality test output above, after data transformation and removing outlier data, it can be seen that:

- In ROA, it is known that the Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) is greater than the significance level, namely  $0.200 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.
- In CR it is known that the Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) is greater than the significance level, namely  $0.200 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.
- In DAR it is known that the value of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) is greater than the significance level, namely  $0.063 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.
- In the TATO ratio, it is known that the Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) is greater than the significance level, namely  $0.061 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

From the normality test which was tested using SPSS version 23 on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test it can be seen that the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) at a ratio of ROA, CR, DAR, and TATO  $> 0.05$ , the data is normally distributed and for hypothesis testing it can be done by parametric different test using the Paired Sample T-Test.

### 3. Hypothesis testing

#### a. Uji Paired Sample T-Test

The paired sample t-test was used to test the difference in the mean of two paired samples, with a significance level of 0.05 or 5%. The results of the paired sample t-test in this study are as follows:

Table 5. Paired Sample Statistics Test Results

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	ROA Before	3,2958	19	2,26774	,52026
	ROA After	1,9105	19	3,20259	,73472
Pair 2	CR Before	1,2163	19	,14323	,03286
	CR After	1,3737	19	,18151	,04164
Pair 3	DAR Before	2,3973	19	1,16074	,26629
	DAR After	2,8660	19	1,29685	,29752
Pair 4	TATTOO Before	,8374	19	,36192	,08303
	TATTOO After	,8195	19	,43869	,10064

Source: SPSS Output Results Version 23, 2022.

Based on table 5, the output of the paired sample statistics test above shows the following results:

- 1) On ROA, the average before the spin-off was 3.2958 while the average after the spin-off was 1.9105. From these data it can be seen that the average ROA after the spin-off decreased by 1.3853.
- 2) In CR, the average before the spin-off is 1.2163 while the average after the spin-off is 1.3737. From these data it can be seen that the average CR after the spin-off increased by 0.1574.
- 3) At DAR, the average before the spin-off was 2.3973 while the average after the spin-off was 2.8660. From these data it can be seen that the average DAR after carrying out the spin-off increased by 0.4687.
- 4) At TATO, the average before the spin-off was 0.8374 while the average after the spin-off was 0.8195. From these data it can be seen that the average TATO after the spin-off decreased by 0.0179.

Table 6. Paired Samples Test Results

		T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	ROA Before - ROA After	1,865	18	,079
Pair 2	CR Before - CR After	-2,818	18	,011
Pair 3	DAR Before - DAR After	-1,017	18	,323
Pair 4	TATTOO Before - TATTOO After	,149	18	,883

Source: SPSS Output Results Version 23, 2022.

The hypothesis as follows:

- 1) If the probability value or Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) < 0.05 then  $H_0$  rejected and  $H_a$  accepted, meaning that there is a significant difference between the financial performance before and after the spin-off.
- 2) If the probability value or Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05 then  $H_0$  accepted and  $H_a$  rejected, meaning that there is no significant difference between the financial performance before and after the spin-off.

Based on table 6, the output of the paired sample test above shows the following results:

- 1) Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) on the ROA between before and after the spin-off of 0.079. This means  $0.079 > 0.05$  then  $H_0$  accepted and  $H_1$  rejected, in other words there is no significant difference in ROA between before and after the spin-off.
- 2) Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) in CR between before and after the spin-off of 0.011. This means  $0.011 < 0.05$  then  $H_0$  rejected and  $H_2$  accepted, in other words there is a significant difference in CR between before and after the spin-off.
- 3) Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) in the DAR between before and after the spin-off of 0.323. This means  $0.323 > 0.05$  then  $H_0$  accepted and  $H_3$  rejected, in other words there is no significant difference in DAR between before and after the spin-off.
- 4) Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) on TATO between before and after the spin-off of 0.883. This means  $0.883 > 0.05$  then  $H_0$  accepted and  $H_4$  rejected, in other words there is no significant difference between TATO before and after the spin-off.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of data processing and analysis results that refer to the problem and research objectives, several conclusions can be formulated as follows:

1. ROA Variable (Return On Assets). Based on the results of the output of SPSS version 23 of the paired samples test, the Asymp value was obtained. Sig. (2-tailed) of  $0.079 >$  from the established significance level of 0.05. So it can be concluded that there is no difference in the ROA financial performance of PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. before and after spin-off.
2. CR variable (Current Ratio). Based on the results of the output of SPSS version 23 of the paired samples test, the Asymp value was obtained. Sig. (2-tailed) of  $0.011 <$  from the established significance level of 0.05. So it can be concluded that in CR there are differences in the financial performance of PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. before and after spin-off.
3. DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio) variable. Based on the results of the output of SPSS version 23 of the paired samples test, the Asymp value was obtained. Sig. (2-tailed) of  $0.323 >$  from the established significance level of 0.05. So it can be concluded that in the DAR there is no difference in the financial performance of PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. before and after spin-off.
4. TATO Variable (Total Asset Turnover). Based on the results of the output of SPSS version 23 of the paired samples test, the Asymp value was obtained. Sig. (2-tailed) of  $0.883 >$  from the established significance level of 0.05. So it can be concluded that in TATO there is no difference in the financial performance of PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk. before and after spin-off.

## 6. SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the analysis and conclusions above, the researcher provides several suggestions, namely as follows:

1. For the Company  
Can improve its financial performance in other ways if spin-off activities do not have a good impact on changes in financial performance.
2. For Investors and Prospective Investors  
It is recommended to be more careful in making investment decisions. In addition to using financial performance analysis, investors must also look at the prospects and continuation of the company's business in the future.
3. For Further Researchers  
The research variables that the authors examined were still limited, so it is suggested that for further research, it can increase the number of variables to be studied so that the research results will be more valid and the number of companies studied will be added, so that the results and conclusions obtained will be even better.

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