Regression analysis of the impact of internal factors on return on assets: a case of meat processing enterprises in Serbia

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Abstract
The aim of this paper is to identify and measure the impact of internal factors on the business success of meat processing enterprises expressed through profitability. Panel analysis was constructed for the sample which includes 24 enterprises in Serbia at the period from 2007 to 2016. The accounting rate of Return on assets (ROA), as a measure of productivity, was in function of the dependent variable, while the size of the enterprise, age, debt ratio, quick ratio, inventory, sale growth and capital turnover ratio were found as independent variables. A regression model was constructed and indicated that most variables had a statistically significant influence on the dependent variable. This kind of results are very important for potential investors. They can help them to better understand impact of internal factors on profitability and make better decisions about investment in this sector.

Keywords
Regression, profitability, ROA, meat processing enterprises

Introduction
The main goal of every enterprise is long-term business. In order to achieve that, enterprises must realize business activities successfully. Business success is usually measured by profitability. “Critical success factors answer the question about what drives growth, profitability, and success in company. It is important for managers to understand the dynamics of the factors that drive profitability, and growth to take advantage of them to improve their competitive position. Critical success factors as any other strategic model is iterative and dynamic, managers who can use strategic models dynamically, creatively, and competitively will achieve superior performance” (Tadić, Jevtić & Jančev, 2019).

Profitability, as ability to gain earn on investment, is a key prerequisite for the growth and development of a business and the achievement of its core business goal. High profitability is the primary goal of every business, regardless of its size, method of financing, ownership and other internal or external factors that in many ways affect the achievement of this goal.

Besides continuously measuring profitability, management of enterprises must identify which factors have significant influence on profitability. Factors can have significant positive or negative influence on enterprises profitability.

Analyses of profitability and its significant factor provide the profile of enterprises success which can be useful for a wide range of financial statements users.
The aim of this paper is to analyze profitability factors of meat processing enterprises in the Republic of Serbia. The meat processing industry is one of the major industries for providing food safety and reducing import dependency.

The research is based on financial statements of meat processing enterprises for a period 2007-2016. The data was collected from the Scoring database (Scoring, 2019).

1. Literature review

Profitability and factors of profitability are investigated by many authors using different methodological approaches. The profitability of 137 Turkish listed manufacturing enterprises was analysed by Coban (2014). The research was based on the panel data and system-GMM. The results showed that there is a statistically significant positive relation between current profit and current growth.

McDonald (1999) analysed the profitability factors of the Australian manufacturing enterprises for the period 1984-1993. The results indicate that lagged profitability and industry affiliation are the crucial factors of profitability.

The determinants of profitability in the food sector in Pakistan was researched by multivariate regression analysis (Nousheen & Arshad, 2013) in the period 2002-2006. The results show significant negative relationship between size and profitability. Furthermore, tangibility, growth and food inflation are insignificantly positively related to profitability. Debt to equity ratio has negative insignificant influence on profitability.

Dogan (2013) investigated the profitability factors of 200 companies listed on Istanbul Stock Exchange for the period 2008-2011 by using multiple regression and correlation methods. The result of analysis indicates a positive relation between size indicators and profitability of firms. Control variables as the age of the firms and leverage rate have been found in a negative relation with ROA, but liquidity rate and ROA have been determined to have a positive relation.

Multiple linear regression and the Karl Pearson Correlation Coefficient were used to analyze profitability determinants of agricultural firms listed at the Nairobi Securities Exchange in Kenya (Collins, 2016). The results show that there is a positive and statistically significant relationship between liquidity, firm size and profitability, whereas there is a significant negative relationship between tangibility and profitability.

The impact of internal factors on profitability of agricultural sectors of countries of CEE region for the period 2011-2014 was investigated by using a panel data estimation technique (Mijic & Jaksic, 2017). The results show that profitability of agricultural sector in Hungary and Romania is positively related to quick ratio, debt ratio, sales growth and lagged profitability. Companies’ size and fixed assets to total assets ratio have negative impact on profitability. Profitability determinants of agricultural sectors in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina are similar. In both countries, profitability of agricultural industry are positively related to the quick ratio, lagged profitability and growth, while in Bosnia and Herzegovina leverage is also significant.

2. Data and methodology

According to Levinthal (1995), the analysis of business performance differences is the basic mission of strategic management.

In this regard, the aim of this paper is to indirectly explain the sources of the above mentioned differences through the identification and measurement of internal factors that influence the success of the business of the company.

The subject of the research was to determine the way in which internal business factors demonstrate the impact on the performance of enterprises measured by productivity.

The regression model has determined the direction of this influence (positive / negative), the strength of effect (lower / higher coefficient) and the statistical significance of the impact.

In accordance with the aim of the research and after a detailed analysis of the research studies in the subject area, the following hypothesis was set up:

H1: Internal factors, such as size of company, age, debt ratio, quick ratio, inventory, sale growth and capital turnover ratio, have a significant influence on profitability (measured by return on assets) of meat processing enterprises in Serbia.

The original sample consisted of 34 meat processing enterprises, but in order to build a balanced panel model, the final sample covered 24 enterprises that were observed in the period 2007-2016 (10 years). The source of data was the Agency for Business Registers of the Republic of Serbia.

The business success of selected enterprises in survey is measured by its profitability. Return on assets (ROA – Return on Assets) is an often used profitability indicator in analysis and it is more appropriate profitability indicator than Return on
Equity (ROE) because “the return on equity wouldn't provide a good comparison because the small and the negative equity levels of some enterprises would generate distorted indicators of profitability” Vieira (2010).

For these reasons, ROA was selected as the dependent variable in the regression model.

List of other variables used in regression model is given in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return on assets (ROA)</td>
<td>Indicates company’s ability to generate profit from its assets.</td>
<td>$ROA = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Assets}} \times \text{Turnover} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Sales}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanatory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of parameters, their significance and the direction of influence on the dependent variable.

Correlation matrix shows coefficients of correlation between pairs of potential independent variables and it is often used method for perceiving the problem of multicolinearity in panel models.

Correlation matrix is displayed in Table 3.

Table 3 Correlation matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ROA</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Debt ratio</th>
<th>Quick ratio</th>
<th>Inventory</th>
<th>Sales growth</th>
<th>Capital turnover ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROA</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.143</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.425</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt ratio</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.457</td>
<td>0.328</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick ratio</td>
<td>0.349</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.143</td>
<td>0.061</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales growth</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.216</td>
<td>0.150</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital turnover ratio</td>
<td>0.582</td>
<td>0.285</td>
<td>0.424</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All values of correlation coefficients are not at a level that could lead to multicolinearity problems.

In multiple regression analysis, the variance inflation factor (VIF) is often used as indicators of multicolinearity.

Acceptable level of tolerance value is 10 and it is recommended as the maximum level of tolerance. Since all VIF values are less than 10 (see Table 4), it is concluded that there is no multicolinearity between the variables.

The question “Which model to choose” is frequently raised when conducting empirical research.

The selection of appropriate model between the pooled OLS and fixed effect is based on the joint significance of differing group means, which is used to test null hypothesis that the pooled OLS model is adequate. A low p-value means that fixed effects model is more appropriate than the pooled OLS model.

Breusch-Pagan test is often used for the selection between the pooled OLS and random effects model. A low p-value means that random effects model is more appropriate than the pooled OLS model.

The selection of appropriate model between random effect and fixed effect is based on the Hausman test which is used to test null hypothesis that the random effect model is adequate and more appropriate than the fixed effect.

Panel model diagnostics is given in Table 5.

Table 5 Panel model diagnostic (assuming a balanced panel with 24 cross-sectional units observed over 10 periods)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnostics</th>
<th>Asymptotic test statistic</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>Decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint significance of differing group means:</td>
<td>F(23, 209) = 0.77911</td>
<td>0.755</td>
<td>The pooled OLS model is more appropriate than the fixed effects alternative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breusch-Pagan test statistic</td>
<td>Chi-square(1) = 0.872518</td>
<td>0.350</td>
<td>The pooled OLS model is more appropriate than the random effects alternative.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After providing all assumptions, the pooled OLS model is performed. The coefficients estimations are given in Table 6.
Conclusion

The default of companies is the problem of every economy in the world. Defaults can have various forms, various manifestations and consequences. In particular, the consequences are the engine of research and development of methods and models that help predict the failure in advance. Prediction models are used for an early detection of impending problems in the analysed company (Valaskova, Kliestik & Kovacova, 2018).

The basic idea of this research was to apply the methodology in the field of panel data analysis to the developed statistical model that includes various internal factors, as determinants of business success of the company. The statistical tests which were applied confirm the assumption that using panel models it is possible to identify factors that affect the profitability of manufacturing companies in Serbia.

Food processing industry in the Republic of Serbia is very important in order to provide safe food supply. Furthermore, development of food processing industry provide reducing import dependency of food supply. Food processing companies have in average positive profitability. For the period 2007-2016 an average profitability rate is 0.0686 which means that 6.86 percent of assets companies retain as net income.

The research results indicate that quick ratio and sales growth have significant positive impact on profitability of enterprises in food processing industry. Earlier research has shown that if a manufacturing company increases sales of its products, it does not mean that it will increase its profitability, since sales growth can at the same time be accompanied by an increase in company costs. This leads us to the conclusion that sales growth will only affect profitability if cost-cutting time be accompanied.

On the other side, age, debt ratio and capital turnover have significant negative impact on return on assets. Furthermore, the results show that size and inventory have insignificant influence on profitability of food processing enterprises.

A number of internal factors affect the success of a business. Identifying these factors can significantly improve a company's business results. It is the responsibility of the company management to recognize the influence of internal and external factors on the business results of the company and make business decisions and take actions for profit accordingly, as the ultimate goal of the business. The results of research can be useful for many internal and external users of financial statements of food processing companies in order to realize an adequate business decisions.

References


Table 6 Pooled OLS model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>t-ratio</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>const</td>
<td>0.2798</td>
<td>0.0584</td>
<td>4.783</td>
<td>&lt;0.00001***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>-0.0025</td>
<td>0.0084</td>
<td>-0.303</td>
<td>0.76144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>-0.0019</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
<td>-2.724</td>
<td>0.00692***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt ratio</td>
<td>-0.2413</td>
<td>0.0316</td>
<td>-7.629</td>
<td>&lt;0.00001***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick ratio</td>
<td>0.0161</td>
<td>0.0094</td>
<td>1.713</td>
<td>0.08792*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>0.0264</td>
<td>0.0442</td>
<td>0.598</td>
<td>0.55015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale growth</td>
<td>0.0301</td>
<td>0.0144</td>
<td>2.086</td>
<td>0.03805**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital turnover</td>
<td>-0.0897</td>
<td>0.0258</td>
<td>-3.472</td>
<td>0.00062***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,323</td>
<td>0.370765</td>
<td>Adjusted R-squared</td>
<td>0.35177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log-likelihood</td>
<td>289.5504</td>
<td>Akaike criterion</td>
<td>-563.1007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwarz criterion</td>
<td>-535.2556</td>
<td>Hannan-Quinn criterion</td>
<td>-551.8812</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rho</td>
<td>-0.052180</td>
<td>Durbin-Watson 1.959131</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *** - level of significance 1%; ** - level of significance 5%; * - level of significance 10%;


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