

THE EFFECT OF EARNING PER SHARE, DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO AND RETURN ON ASSETS ON STOCK PRICES: CASE STUDY INDONESIAN

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of Earning Per Share (EPS), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) and Return On Assets (ROA) on stock prices on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2017. This type of research is used in This research is a quantitative research with a descriptive approach. The sample in this study is the financial statements of manufacturing companies that were on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2017. The method of analysis in this study uses multiple linear regression analysis to determine the partial or simultaneous influence between two or more independent variables on one dependent variable. The results of this study explain that earnings per share has a positive effect on stock prices. While Debt to equity ratio and return on assets do not affect the stock price. Based on the results of this study concluded that Earning Per Share, Debt to equity ratio and Return on Assets affect the Stock Price.

Keywords: Earning Per Share (EPS), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Return On Assets (ROA), Stock Price.

JEL Classification: E5, C63, M41.

INTRODUCTION

The company's share price that goes public is a problem that must be carried out by research due to several factors including Earning per Share, Debt to equity ratio and Return on Assets. The main purpose of a company is to improve the welfare of the owner or shareholder. The company's stock price, especially market value, can change from time to time. Some factors that determine the ups and downs of stocks are such as Earning per Share; Debt to equity ratio and Return on Assets, micro and macroeconomic conditions, company policies, and company performance continues to decline at any time, systematic risk in the form of overall risk contributes to the company to pressing the technical conditions of purchasing shares. Investors who expect capital gains will react to buy shares at low prices and sell them at high prices.

Based on the problems that have been described in detail, the purpose of this study is to examine the effect of the influence of Earning per Share (EPS), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) and Return on Assets (ROA) on stock prices of companies that go public.

Previous research is related to the ratio used by investors to show how much ability per share of stock is earning using the Earning per share (EPS) ratio (Ali & Hussin, 2016). Earnings per share ratio or book value ratio is a ratio to measure the success of management in achieving profits for shareholders. A low ratio means that management has not succeeded in satisfying shareholders. Conversely, with a high ratio, the welfare of shareholders has increased. Benefits for shareholders are the amount of profits after tax deduction. Benefits available to ordinary shareholders are the amount of profits minus taxes, dividends, and other rights for priority shareholders.

Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is a ratio used to assess debt with equity, comparing between all debt including current money and all equity. This ratio is useful to know the amount of funds provided by the borrower to the owner of the company. This ratio serves to find out every rupiah of its own capital that is used for debt guarantees. However, for companies the greater the ratio, the better it will be (Hapsoro & Husain, 2019). Conversely with a low ratio, the higher the level of funding provided by the owner and the greater the security limit for the borrower in the event of loss or depreciation of the value of the asset. This ratio also provides general guidance on the financial viability and risk of the company. Return on Assets (ROA) is used to measure the company's ability to generate net income based on certain asset levels (Cheng & Leung, 2020). A high ratio shows the efficiency and effectiveness of asset management which means it is getting better. This ratio illustrates the company's ability to generate profits from everyone rupiah of assets used.

This research provides a number of contributions. The results of the study identify the important issues at present in Indonesia, where Earnings per share, Debt to Equity Ratio and Return on Assets have a positive influence on the company's stock prices in Indonesia which focus the right attention on the operations of manufacturing companies. The findings of the researcher show that Earnings per share has an influence on the stock prices of manufacturing companies, while Debt to Equity Ratio and Return on Assets do not have a positive influence on the stock prices of manufacturing companies. Thus, this research broadens our knowledge of Debt to Equity Ratio and Return on Assets with the stock prices of manufacturing companies in Indonesia.

The remainder of the study is organized as follows. The next section outlines relevant research and develops hypotheses. Section 3 details the sample, variables, and empirical model. Section 4 provides analysis and empirical results. Section 5 outlines the conclusions and implications of the study.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Stock

Stock is a proof of equity ownership in a company, paper that is clearly listed in nominal value, the name of the company and is followed by rights and obligations that are explained to each holder and inventory ready for sale. Stock as a tool to find additional funds. Various literatures provide different recommendations with the same goal of wanting to make a profit, as well as having an impact on sustainable decisions. Parties involved in the stock market are generally investors, speculators and government. The parties involved both have their own goals and interests such as the government regulating and making direction in accordance with the conditions and desired targets in the development plan both in the short and long term (Hapsoro & Husain, 2019; Haris et al., 2019; Le et al., 2020; Sharma et al., 2020).

Stock Price

The stock price is the price that occurs on the exchange at a certain time, the stock price can change up or down in a matter of time that is so fast, can change in a matter of minutes even can change in seconds. This is possible because it depends on the demand and supply between the buyer of shares and the seller of shares. Some conditions and situations that determine a stock will experience fluctuations: Micro and macro conditions of the economy, company policy in deciding to expand (business expansion), such as opening a branch office, supporting branch offices both opened in domestic and abroad, change of directors suddenly, the existence of directors or commissioners of companies involved in criminal acts and cases have gone to court, company performance continues to decline at any time, systematic risk, which is a form of risk that occurs as a whole and has contributed to causing companies to get involved, The effects of market psychology that were able to suppress the technical conditions of buying and selling shares, the Company went bankrupt, Withdrawal of shares by shareholders after creditors' rights were fulfilled (Hapsoro & Husain, 2019; Haris et al., 2019; Le et al., 2020; Sharma et al., 2020).

Earning Per Share (EPS)

The ratio used by investors to indicate how much ability per share generates profit is by using the Earning per share (EPS) ratio. The ratio of earnings per share or also called the book value ratio is a ratio to measure the success of management in achieving profits for shareholders. A low ratio means that management has not succeeded in satisfying shareholders. Conversely, with a high ratio, the welfare of shareholders has increased. In another sense, high returns, the profit for shareholders are the amount of profits after tax deduction. Benefits available to ordinary shareholders are the amount of profits minus taxes, dividends, and reduced by other rights for priority shareholders (Ali & Hussin, 2016; Ibrahim et al., 2014; Zulfiatf & Wijaya, 2015).

Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)

Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is a ratio used to assess debt to equity. This ratio compares all debt including current money with all equity, knowing the amount of funds provided by the creditor and the owner of the company. This ratio serves to find out any own capital used as collateral for debt. For creditors the greater the ratio is the more unprofitable because the greater the risk borne by failures that may occur in the company. The bigger the ratio, the better the company, in contrast to the low ratio, the higher the level of funding provided by the owner and the greater the security limit for the borrower in the event of loss or depreciation of the value of assets. This ratio also provides general guidance on the financial viability and risk of the company. Debt to equity ratio for each company is different, depending on the business characteristics and diversity of cash. Companies with stable cash flow usually have a higher ratio than the less stable cash ratio (Hapsoro & Husain, 2019; Kim & Choi, 2019; Moradi & Paulet, 2019; Suhaily, 2019).

Return on Assets (ROA)

Return on Assets ratio shows the results of the total assets used in the company. Return on Assets (ROA) can be defined as a ratio that shows how much net income can be obtained from all the wealth of the company, a ratio that shows how much profit is obtained when measured from the value of assets the greater the ratio the better, return on assets is one a type of profitability ratio that measures a company's ability to generate net income based on a certain level of assets. High ratio shows asset efficiency (Bhattacharyya & Rahman, 2019; Haris et al., 2019; Le et al., 2020; Mulchandani et al., 2019; Sharma et al., 2020). Based on the opinions of several experts above, it can be concluded that the return on assets is obtained by comparing net profit after taxes to total assets. This ratio is used to measure how effectively the company makes use of existing economic resources to create profits from the assets used. A positive return on assets shows that the total assets used for the company's operations are able to generate profits. Conversely, if negative indicates the total assets used by the company suffered losses. Based on the background description and research results that have been explained in detail, the research framework can be described in Figure 1 follows:

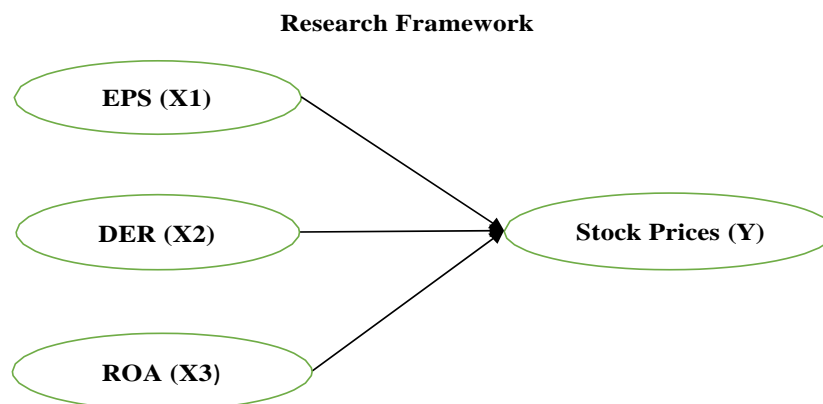


FIGURE 1
RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

Effect of Earning per Share (EPS) on stock prices: Information about earnings per share is very useful and basic to be known by investors because it can see the prospect of company earnings in the future. The amount of earnings per share reportedly attracted investors. Earning Per Share (EPS) has a negative and significant effect on stock prices. This is the higher Earning per share, the more investors are interested and the more investors who want to buy shares in a company, causing higher stock prices. This research is supported by (Ali & Hussin, 2016; Ibrahim et al., 2014; Zulfiatf & Wijaya, 2015) which shows that EPS has a significant effect on stock prices on companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. In stock trading earnings per share can affect stock prices, investors always pay attention to the growth of earnings per share of the company so that it can affect the ups and downs of stock prices.

X₁: Earning Per Share (EPS) affects the Stock Price

Effect of Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) on stock prices: Debt equity ratio is a ratio that measures how much companies are financed with debt, companies that have debt have more value compared to companies without debt. Increase in company value occurs because interest payments on debt are tax deductions because the operating income received by investors is greater because the profits received is greater, the value of the company will also be large. Companies must pay attention and balance between the benefits of tax shields with costs (agency costs and bankruptcy costs) when the benefits of tax shields with bankruptcy costs at an equal or optimal point then the value of the company reaches the maximum point. This has been proven by research conducted by (Hapsoro & Husain, 2019; Kim & Choi, 2019; Moradi & Paulet, 2019; Suhaily, 2019) that the Debt to equity ratio has a positive and significant effect on stock prices. Debt to equity ratio has a significant and positive effect on stock prices. The lower debt to equity ratio indicates that the foreign capital used in the company's operations is getting smaller, so the risk borne by investors will also be smaller and will be able to increase share prices. This shows the relationship between the amount of long-term debt with the amount of own capital provided by the owner of the company to find out the amount of funds provided by the creditor and the company's owner.

X₂: Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) effect on Stock Prices.

Effect Return on Assets (ROA) on stock prices: Return on Assets to measure the effectiveness of the company in generating profits by utilizing assets owned, comparing between net income after tax (NIAT) against average total assets (Le et al., 2020; Mulchandani et al., 2019; Sharma et al., 2020). The higher return on assets shows that the company is more effective in utilizing assets to generate net income after tax. Return on Assets (ROA) has a significant positive effect and asset structure has a significant negative effect on stock prices on companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This means that Return on Assets has a significant effect on stock prices, if the profits generated by the company increase, the results obtained by the company are high profits, so that it makes investors to buy and sell shares because they see the results of good profits from company.

X₃: Return On Assets (ROA) effect positively on stock prices

RESEARCH METHODS

Type of Research Approach

This type of research in this study uses quantitative research with a descriptive approach based on the philosophy of positivism in certain populations or samples, data collection using research instruments, quantitative or statistical data analysis, with the aim to test the hypotheses that have been set. Descriptive approach determines the existence of an independent variable either only on one or more independent variables or independent variables make a comparison of variables and look for relationships with other variables.

Definition of Operational Variables

In this study is the dependent variable of company value projected with the stock market price on April 1 (Rusdiyanto & Narsa, 2019). The price or value of the stock that occurs in the capital market at a point in time determined based on the demand and supply of market participants. The independent variables used in this study are defined in the following Table 1.

No	Variable	Definition	Scala	Measurements
1	Earning Per Share (Ali & Hussin, 2016)	The form of giving benefits to shareholders from each share owned	Ratio	$EPS = \frac{\text{Profit available to shareholders}}{\text{Number of ordinary shares outstanding}}$
2	Debt to Equity Ratio (Hapsoro & Husain, 2019)	A ratio that measures how many companies are financed with debt	Ratio	$DER = \frac{\text{total Liabilitas}}{\text{Equity}}$
3	Return On Assets (Rusdiyanto & Narsa, 2019)	The company's ability to generate net income after tax compared to total assets owned by the company	Rasio	$ROA = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Assets}}$

Population, Samples and Techniques of Sampling

The population in this study is the financial statements of manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the period 2015-2017. The sample in this study is the financial statements of manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the period of 2015-2017.

Data Analysis Method

The method of analysis in this study uses multiple linear regression analysis to determine the effect of partial or simultaneous between two or more independent variables on one dependent variable. In addition, to find out how it affects how much influence and to predict the value of independent variables. Multiple linear regression uses two or more independent variables entered in the model. The multiple linear regression equation is with three independent variables as follows:

$$Y = a + bX_1 + bX_2 + bX_3 + e$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Result

Table 2							
LINEARITY TEST							
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Stock price * EPS	Between Groups	(Combined)	33.493	56	0.598	4.004	0.139
		Linearity	9.006	1	9.006	60.303	0.004
		Deviation from Linearity	24.486	55	0.445	2.981	0.200
	Within Groups		0.448	3	0.149		
	Total		33.941	59			

Based on the Table 2 above the linearity test results for the EPS p-value variable of 0.200>0.05, so it can be concluded that the regression model in this study is linear.

Table 3							
LINEARITY TEST RESULTS							
			Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Stock price * ROA	Between Groups	(Combined)	33.913	58	0.585	21.232	0.171
		Linearity	4.702	1	4.702	170.733	0.049
		Deviation From Linearity	29.212	57	0.512	18.610	0.182
	Within Groups		.028	1	0.028		
	Total		33.941	59			

Based on the Table 3 above the linearity test results for the ROA variable showed a p-value of 0.182>0.05, so it can be concluded that the regression model in this study is Linear.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis is to determine whether there is a partial or simultaneous significant effect between two or more independent variables on one dependent variable (Table 4).

Table 4						
ANALYSIS OF MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSIONS						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.957	0.551		5.365	0.000**
	EPS	0.186	0.055	0.425	3.376	0.001**
	DER	-0.177	0.248	-0.100	-0.714	0.478
	ROA	0.171	0.200	0.125	0.859	0.394

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e. (Y = 2.957 - 0.001 X_1 - 0.177 X_2 + 0.171 X_3 + e)$$

The constant of 2.957 shows the variable EPS, DER, and ROA of zero or constant, then the value of the Share Price is 2.957. The regression coefficient value of the EPS variable is

0.186 this means that EPS is increased by one unit then the Stock Price drops by 0.186 and vice versa with other variables constant. The regression coefficient value of the DER variable is - 0.177 which means that the DER is increased by one unit then the Stock Price decreases by 0.177 and vice versa with the other variables constant. The regression coefficient value of the variable ROA is 0.171, meaning that ROA is increased by one unit then the Stock Price rises by 0.171 and vice versa with the other variable conditions constant.

Hypothesis Testing

Based on the Table 5 below shows the results of the t-test as follows: Effect of EPS on Stock Prices, EPS independent variable has a significance value of $0.001 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that the EPS variable has a significant effect on stock prices. So this hypothesis is accepted. Effect of DER on Share Prices, The independent variable DER has a significance level of $0.444 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the DER variable does not have a significant effect on stock prices.

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.873	0.925		4.188	0.000**
	EPS	0.182	0.053	0.433	3.448	0.001**
	DER	-0.195	0.246	-0.110	-0.792	0.431
	ROA	0.154	0.200	0.113	0.771	0.444

So this hypothesis is rejected. Effect of ROA on Stock Prices, the independent variable ROA has a significance level value of $0.171 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the ROA variable has a positive and not significant effect on stock prices. So this hypothesis is rejected.

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	10.102	3	3.367	7.910	0.000 ^{b**}
	Residual	23.839	56	0.426		
	Total	33.941	59			

The above Table 6 shows that the F test result is 0.000 with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$. Then it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted so that the independent variables namely EPS, DER, and ROA simultaneously have a positive affect on the dependent variable namely Stock Prices.

DISCUSSION AND RESEARCH RESULTS

Effect of Earning per Share Partially on Stock Prices

Information about earnings per share is very useful and basic to be known by investors because it can see the prospect of company earnings in the future. Therefore, the amount of

earnings per share reported attracts investors. EPS has a positive and significant effect on stock prices with value $t_{\text{count}} 3.448$ with a significance level of $0.001 < 0.05$. So it can be concluded that the Earnings per Share variable has an influence on Stock Prices. This shows that the size of the Share Price is influenced by Earnings per Share.

The Effect of DER Partially on Stock Prices

Debt to equity ratio (DER) is a ratio that measures how much companies are financed with debt, DER in this study is calculated every year starting in 2015 to 2017 with a calculated value of -0.792 with a significance level of $-0.431 > 0.05$. So it can be concluded that the DER variable does not affect the Stock Price. This shows that the size of the Stock Price Level is not influenced by DER.

The Effect of ROA Partially on the Level of Stock Prices

Return on Assets (ROA) is the company's ability to generate net profit after tax compared to the total assets of the company. Return On Assets are calculated in percent (%). ROA in this study is calculated every year from 2015 to 2017. The results of the hypothesis test influence of ROA on Stock Prices by value $t_{\text{count}} 0.771$ with a level of significance $0.444 > 0.05$. So it can be concluded that ROA has no positive and insignificant influence on the Stock Price. This shows that the size of the Stock Price is not affected by ROA.

Effects of EPS, DER, and ROA Simultaneously on Stock Prices

The results of simultaneous hypothesis testing obtained an F-count value of $7,910$ with a significance level of $0,000 < 0.05$. Then it can be concluded that EPS, DER and ROA simultaneously have positive and significant effect on stock prices. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that there is an influence between EPS, DER and ROA on the company's stock price in Indonesia. In addition, the correlation coefficient shows a positive result, the hypothesis proposed there is a positive relationship between EPS, DER & ROA on stock prices. This means that the EPS, DER & ROA system is running so the company's stock price will also increase. While EPS, DER & ROA decreases, the company's stock price will decrease as well.

CONCLUSION

Earning Per Share (EPS) has a positive influence on stock prices with a t count of 3.448 with a significance level of $0.001 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that Earnings Per Share has an influence on Stock Prices. Debt to equity ratio (DER) does not have a negative influence on stock prices with a t-value of -0.792 with a significance level of $-0.431 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the Debt to equity ratio (DER) has no effect on stock prices. Return on Assets (ROA) does not have a positive influence on stock prices with a t count of 0.771 with a significance level of $0.444 > 0.05$, meaning that Return on Assets (ROA) does not have a positive effect on Stock Prices. While testing the hypothesis simultaneously obtained an F-value of 7.910 with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$. Then it can be concluded that EPS, DER and ROA simultaneously have a positive influence on the stock prices of companies going public. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that there is an influence between EPS, DER and ROA on the stock prices of companies going public. In addition, the correlation coefficient

shows positive results, the hypothesis proposed has a positive relationship between EPS, DER & ROA on stock prices.

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