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**Share Price Trigger in Manufacturing Companies on The Indonesia Stock Exchange**

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**Abstract**

This study aims to examine the effect of Earning Per Share (EPS), Net Profit Margin (NPM), Gross Profit Margin (GPM), and Total Asset Turnover (TATO) on stock prices in manufacturing companies in the food and beverages sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) with an observation period of 2018-2022. The population and sample in this study are the quarterly financial statements of manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The sampling method used is purposive sampling, with a total sample of 252 quarterly financial statements from 12 companies. The data used in this research is secondary data. Then, the data collected was tested by multiple linear regression analysis, which was processed using the SPSS version 18 application. The results showed that EPS and NPM have a positive and significant effect on stock prices, while GPM has no significant effect on stock prices, and TATO has a negative and significant impact on stock prices. Simultaneously, EPS, NPM, GPM, and TATO positively and significantly affect stock prices with a coefficient of determination of 67.4%.

**Keywords:** Stock Prices, Manufacturing Companies, Stock Exchanges

1. **Introduction**

The global economy, including Indonesia, which was sluggish due to the COVID-19 pandemic, is starting to show positive movement with several adjustments. Last December 2019, when the COVID-19 pandemic first appeared in Wuhan, China, economic conditions were still optimistic. However, around mid-March 2020, the economy began to decline, along with the spread of the pandemic throughout the world, including Indonesia. Many people have lost their income and jobs due to the weakening national economy. Loss of income dramatically affects the community's difficulty in meeting their daily needs. In conditions like this, investment is significant because investment can be used as an alternative to getting additional income beyond the monthly salary to meet daily needs.

According to Badruzaman (2017), investing in stocks is one of the investment alternatives that investors are interested in. Stocks are known to have high-risk-high return characteristics. This means that stocks are a type of investment that is quite high risk even though it promises relatively large profits. Stock prices are an essential factor in investing in stocks and must be considered because the price of shares traded on the stock exchange is closely related to the company's achievements (Sanjaya, 2018). Fundamental analysis tries to predict future stock prices by estimating the value of the essential factors that affect stock prices in the future and applying the relationship between these variables to obtain an estimated stock price. The fundamental factors that influence stock prices are micro fundamentals (sales and company financial performance) and macro essential factors (government policies, inflation, interest rate growth, and so on (Mujiono, 2018).

Moreover, this study will discuss the micro factors of the company's financial performance aspects as measured using financial ratios. The company's financial performance that can affect stock prices include Earning per Share (EPS), Net Profit Margin (NPM), Gross Profit Margin (GPM), and Total Asset Turnover (TATO). Arifian and Hardi (2017) explain that earnings per share or earnings per Share (EPS) is a company's ability to distribute profits earned to shareholders. Earnings per share can be used as important information for investors. A high EPS indicates that the company can provide a profit level to shareholders, whereas a lower EPS offers a low profit level for shareholders. EPS describes the rupiah earned for each common share and the company's future earnings prospects. An increase in EPS will encourage investors to increase the amount of capital invested in the company so that the demand for these shares increases, boosting share prices. Hery (2017) Net Profit Margin is the ratio used to measure the percentage of net profit on net sales. The higher the NPM value, the better; high profits will attract investors to invest their capital, which causes stock prices to increase. This ratio is significant for operations managers because it reflects the company's sales pricing strategy and ability to control operating expenses. The greater the NPM, the more productive the company's performance will be, thereby increasing investor confidence to invest. Gross Profit Margin shows the profit relative to the company by way of net sales minus the cost of goods sold. This ratio is a way to apply the cost of goods sold (Septiana, 2019). A high GPM value indicates the company's ability to generate profits at a certain level of sales. The higher the GPM, the higher the profits or profits generated by the company; this can increase investor confidence in the company, ultimately raising stock prices and vice versa.

 Total Asset Turnover (TATO) is a ratio used to see how much a company can generate sales using its assets. A good asset turnover is an asset turnover that increases every year. Increased asset turnover means that the company can manage assets properly, resulting in high sales. Conversely, if asset turnover tends to be minor, the company cannot manage assets to generate sales (Sari, 2020). A high TATO value indicates that a company is in good condition to attract investors to buy shares. In this study, one company sector was chosen, which is included in the Consumer Goods Industry category listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Companies that fall into this category are stable companies despite the global crisis. This can be seen from the company's stock price index, one of the five sectoral indices on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, which has a reasonably high stock price level. However, the fluctuating economic conditions resulted in the instability of the company's financial performance and stock prices. It can be seen in table 1.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Variable  | Average |
| **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** |
| EPS | 228,69 | 206,40 | 218,83 | 272,69 | 269,33 |
| NPM  | 0,12 | 0,12 | 0,12 | 0,13 | 0,12 |
| GPM  | 0,36 | 0,36 | 0,36 | 0,37 | 0,36 |
| TATO | 1,25 | 1,19 | 1,17 | 1,15 | 0,95 |
| SHARE PRICE | 3.917 | 3.926 | 4.351 | 4.611 | 4.217 |

**Table 1.** Average Development of Financial Performance and Share Prices of Manufacturing Companies in the Food and Beverages Sector in 2018-2022.

**Source:** www.idx.co.id (Data processed, 2022)

The data in Table 1 shows that the financial performance and stock prices experienced by manufacturing companies in the food and beverages sector experienced fluctuations from 2018-2022. This can be seen in the company's first financial ratio, namely EPS, which initially 2018 obtained a value of IDR 228.69. Then, in 2019, it experienced a significant decrease of IDR 206.40. From 2020 to 2021, EPS increased successively, but in 2022, EPS again decreased by IDR 269.33. Next are the financial ratios of NPM and GPM. Both ratios experienced the same trend of increasing and decreasing. From 2018-2020, NPM and GPM showed stable values of 0.12 and 0.36, respectively. However, in 2021, there will be an increase of 1%, and in 2022, it will again experience a decrease in the value of the initial ratio, namely 0.12 and 0.36. Then, in TATO's financial ratios, it can be seen that there has been a significant decline from year to year. In 2018, the TATO value was 1.25 times and then decreased to 0.95 times in 2022. Finally, the stock prices of manufacturing companies in the food and beverages sector experienced fluctuations. This can be seen in 2018 when the average share price was Rp. 3,917, then has increased until 2020 to Rp. 4,611, and in 2022, the price will decrease to 4,217.

1. **Research Methodology**

This research uses empirical data from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (www.idx.co.id), which focuses on manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The data taken from this research is data from 2018 to 2022. The reason for choosing this research location is that researchers want to do more research related to variables that can affect stock prices. This is because previous research found that there were still many differences in research results regarding the variables that could affect stock prices. The type of data used in this study consists of quantitative data, namely figures derived from stock price data and financial reports from quarters 1 to 4 of manufacturing companies in the food and beverages sector for 2018-2022. This study uses secondary data in the form of documents and written information related to the object of research obtained from [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id). Population is a generalized area consisting of things/subjects with certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn (Sugiyono, 2019). The population in this study was 546 quarterly financial reports for the 2018-2022 period from 26 manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sector in Indonesia. The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. In this study, purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations Sugiyono (2019). The sampling criteria are as follows. Moreover, Table 2 shows the quarterly financial statements of food and beverage companies used as research samples for the 2018 -2022 period.

**Table 2.** Number of Quarterly Financial Statements of Food and Beverage Companies for the 2018 -2022 Period Used as Research Samples.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Criteria | Number of Companies | Number of Samples |
| 1. | Food and beverage companies listed on the IDX from 2018-2022. | 26 | 546 |
| 2. | Companies that do not have complete quarterly financial reports for the 2018-2022 period. | (1) | (21) |
| 3. | Companies that do not have complete data related to research variables | (5) | (105) |
| 4. | Companies that experience losses | (8) | (168) |
|  | Amount | **12** | **252** |

Source: www.idx.co.id (Data processed, 2022)

Based on Table 2, 252 quarterly financial reports from 12 food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) meet the criteria for being sampled. The data collection technique in this study is a documentation technique. Documentation is a technique in which researchers record and collect secondary data from the quarterly financial reports of food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Financial report data is obtained through the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange, namely [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id).

Furthermore, The data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression analysis. Multiple linear regression analysis is an extension of simple linear regression, which increases the number of independent variables from one to two or more. Data analysis will be carried out with the help of the SPSS version 18 program. The regression model is used to determine the effect of the independent variables, namely Earning Per Share (EPS), Net Profit Margin (NPM), Gross Profit Margin (GPM), and Total Asset Turnover (TATO) on stock prices as the dependent variable. The equation used is as follows: equation 1.

Y = α + β1(X1) + β2(X2) + β3(X3) + β4(X4) + e (1)

where, Y = Stock Price, α = Constant, β1-β4 = Regression coefficient of variable X1 – X4

X1 = Earning Per Share (EPS), X2 = Net Profit Margin (NPM), X3 = Gross Profit Margin (GPM), X4 = Total Asset Turnover (TATO), and e = errors

The regression model used in testing the hypothesis must avoid the possibility of classic assumption deviations. The traditional regression assumptions in this study consist of normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests. The design of the regression model test in this study uses analysis of the coefficient of determination (R2), simultaneous significance test (F test), and partial significant test (t-test).

**Table 3.** Research Variables and Operational Definitions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Variable** | **Definition** | **Indicator** |
| 1. | PriceShare | The share price is the price per share that applies in the capital market, which is very important and must be considered by investors when making investments because the stock price shows the issuer's performance. | Closing share price per quarter for the 2018-2022 period |
| 2. | EPS  | Comparison of net profit after tax that is ready to be distributed to shareholders divided by the number of outstanding shares. | $$EPS=\frac{Profit After and Tax}{Number of Outstanding Share}$$ |
| 3. | NPM  | Comparison of net profit after tax with the company's net sales.  | $$NPM=\frac{Profit After Tax}{Net Sale}x100\%$$ |
| 4. | GPM  | Comparison of the company's gross profit with net sales. | $$ GPM=\frac{Gross Profit}{Net Sale} x 100\%$$ |
| 5. | TATO | Comparison between net sales and total assets of a company. | $$ TATO=\frac{Net Sale}{Total Assets} x 100\%$$ |

1. **Results**

 This study used a sample of 252 quarterly financial reports obtained from 12 manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for five years and three months (2018-2022 period). The initial stage of the analysis process in this study is to know in advance the results of earnings per Share (EPS), Net Profit Margin (NPM), Gross Profit Margin (GPM), Total Asset Turnover (TATO), and stock prices per manufacturing company. Meanwhile, SPSS program assistance was used in data processing to determine the hypothesis test between EPS, NPM, GPM, and TATO on stock.

Moreover, Table 4 shows the value of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.103, and the significance level is at 0.05 (0.103 > 0.05), which indicates that the residuals are normally distributed so that the regression model that will be made later can be accepted and further analysis can be carried out.

1. Data Normality Test

**Table 4.** Data Normality Test Results

**Table 4.** Data Normality Test Results

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | **Unstandardized Residual** |
| Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z | 1,217 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | ,103 |

Source: Output PASW Statistics 18, (Secondary data processed)

**Table 4.** Data Normality Test Results

|  | **Unstandardized Residual** |
| --- | --- |
| Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z | 1,217 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | ,103 |
| 1. Multicollinearity Test

**Table 5.** Multicollinearity Test Results |

| **Model** | **Collinearity Statistics** |
| --- | --- |
| **Tolerance** | **VIF** |
| 1 | (Constant) |  |  |
| EPS | ,588 | 1,700 |
| NPM | ,337 | 2,964 |
| GPM | ,419 | 2,386 |
| TATO | ,706 | 1,416 |
| Source: Output PASW Statistics 18, (Secondary data processed) |

The results of the multicollinearity test above show that all independent variables have a tolerance value of > 0.1 or the same with VIF < 10. So it can be concluded that the regression model used in this study did not occur in multicollinearity.

c) Heteroscedasticity Test



Figure 1. Scatterplot Graph of stock prices

Based on the scatterplot graph presented above, it can be concluded that the points are spread evenly below and above zero on the Y-axis. So, it can be said that there is no heteroscedasticity problem in the regression model.

d) Autocorrelation test

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Results

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source: Output PASW Statistics 18, (Secondary data processed) | 1 | ,821a | ,674 | ,669 | 19,11610 | ,522 |

 Table 6 shows the Durbin-Watson value in the Summary Model, which is 0.522. This means that the DW value is between -2 to +2 or -2 ≤ DW ≤ +2, namely (-2 ≤ 0.522 ≤ +2). According to the decision-making basis of this regression model, there is no autocorrelation, so the regression model is feasible to use.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

**Table 7.** Multiple Linear Analysis Results.

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | Standardized Coefficients |
| --- | --- | --- |
| B | Std. Error | Beta |
| 1 | (Constant) | 19,896 | 7,413 |  |
| EPS | 3,728 | ,250 | ,707 |
| NPM | 37,348 | 14,894 | ,157 |
| GPM | 15,306 | 11,633 | ,074 |
| TATO | -26,727 | 5,261 | -,220 |

Source: Output PASW Statistics 18, (Secondary data processed)

 Based on the processing results from the SPSS program, the multiple linear regression model between variables X and Y can be transformed into the following equation model:

Y = α + β1(X1) + β2(X2) + β3(X3) + β4(X4)+ e

Y = 19.896 + 3.728 (X1) + 37.348 (X2) + 15.306 (X3) - 26.727 (X4) + e

The following will explain the interpretation of the multiple linear regression equation from the equation model above.

a) From the multiple linear regression equation above, it can be seen that the constant value for the stock price is 19.896. This means that if EPS, NPM, GPM, and TATO are constant, then the stock price is 19.896.

b) Effect of EPS (X1) on stock prices (Y)

From the multiple linear regression equation above, it can be seen that the regression coefficient of the EPS variable is 3.728 and is positive, which means that if there is an increase in EPS of one unit, it will cause an increase in stock prices of 3.728.

c) Effect of NPM (X2) on stock prices (Y)

From the multiple linear regression equation above, it can be seen that the regression coefficient of the NPM variable is 37.348 and is positive, which means that if there is an increase in NPM by one unit, it will cause an increase in stock prices by 37.348.

d) Effect of GPM (X3) on stock prices (Y)

From the multiple linear regression equation above, it can be seen that the regression coefficient of the GPM variable is 15.306 and is positive, which means that if there is an increase in GPM by one unit, it will cause an increase in stock prices by 15.306.

e) Effect of TATO (X4) on stock prices (Y)

From the multiple linear regression equation above, it can be seen that the regression coefficient of the TATO variable is -26.727 and is negative, which means that if there is an increase in TATO by one unit, it will cause a decrease in stock prices of 26.727.

Model Feasibility Test

a) Test the Coefficient of Determination

**Table 8.** Test Results for the Coefficient of Determination

| **Model** | **R** | **R Square** | **Adjusted R Square** | **Std. Error of the Estimate** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | ,821a | ,674 | ,669 | 19,11610 |

Source: Output PASW Statistics 18, (Secondary data processed)

 Based on the tests that have been carried out, the resulting R2 value is 0.674 or 67.4%. This figure explains that the share prices of manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sector, which are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, are influenced by the factors Earning Per Share (EPS), Net Profit Margin (NPM), Gross Profit Margin (GPM), and Total Asset Turnover (TATO). ) as much as 67.4%, while the remaining 32.6% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

b) Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

**Table 9.** Simultaneous Significance Test Results (F Test)

| Model | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Regression | 186780,207 | 4 | 46695,052 | 127,783 | ,000a |
| Residual | 90260,078 | 247 | 365,425 |  |  |
| Total | 277040,285 | 251 |  |  |  |
| Source: Output PASW Statistics 18, (Secondary data processed) |

 Based on the calculations using the SPSS program, the result is that the calculated F value is 127.783 > F table, which is 2.408 with a Sig. of 0.000, which is smaller than the significance value of 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that EPS, NPM, GPM, and TATO simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on stock prices.

Hypothesis testing

Partial Significance Test (t-test)

**Table 10.** Partial Significance Test Results (t-test)

| **Model** | **Unstandardized** **Coefficients** | **Standardized Coefficients** | **t** | **Sig.** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| B | Std. Error | Beta |
| 1 | (Constant) | 19,896 | 7,413 |  | 2,684 | ,008 |
| EPS | 3,728 | ,250 | ,707 | 14,926 | ,000 |
| NPM | 37,348 | 14,894 | ,157 | 2,508 | ,013 |
| GPM | 15,306 | 11,633 | ,074 | 1,316 | ,189 |
| TATO | -26,727 | 5,261 | -,220 | -5,080 | ,000 |
| Source: PASW Statistic 18 output (Secondary data processed) |

 Based on Table 10, it can be seen that the individual relationship of each EPS, NPM, GPM, and TATO variable to stock prices is as follows:

a) The Effect of Earning Per Share (EPS) on Stock Prices

Based on Table 10 or the t-test results, the Sig EPS value is 0.000, more diminutive than 0.05, so it is said to be significant. The EPS variable has a t count > t table (14.926 > 1.651) with a regression coefficient value of 3.728 (positive effect). So, based on the test results, H1 is accepted, and the EPS variable has a positive and significant impact on stock prices.

b) Effect of Net Profit Margin (NPM) on Stock Prices

Based on Table 10 from the t-test results above, the Sig NPM value is 0.013, more diminutive than 0.05, so it is significant. The NPM variable has a t-count > t-table (2.508 > 1.651) with a regression coefficient value of 37.348 (positive effect). So, based on the test results, H2 is accepted, namely the NPM variable has a positive and significant effect on stock prices.

c) Effect of Gross Profit Margin (GPM) on Stock Prices

Based on Table 10 or the results of the t-test, the Sig GPM value is 0.189, which is greater than 0.05, so it is said to be insignificant. The GPM variable has a t-count <ttable (1.316 <1.651) with a regression coefficient value of 15.306 (no effect). So, based on the test results, H3 is rejected. Namely, the GPM variable has no significant effect on stock prices.

d) Effect of Total Asset Turnover (TATO) on Stock Prices

Based on Table 10 or the results of the t-test, the Sig TATO value is 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05, so it is said to be significant. The TATO variable has a t-count > t-table (5.080 > 1.651) with a regression coefficient of -26.727 (negative effect). So, based on the test results, H4 is rejected; namely, the TATO variable has a negative and significant effect on stock prices.

 Based on the table above, it can be seen that the individual relationship of each EPS, NPM, GPM, and TATO variable to stock prices is as follows:

a) The Effect of Earning Per Share (EPS) on Stock Prices

Based on Table 10 or the t-test results, the Sig EPS value is 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05, so it is said to be significant. The EPS variable has a t count > t table (14.926 > 1.651) with a regression coefficient value of 3.728 (positive effect). So, based on the test results, H1 is accepted, and the EPS variable has a positive and significant effect on stock prices.

b) Effect of Net Profit Margin (NPM) on Stock Prices

Based on Table 10 from the t-test results above, the Sig NPM value is 0.013, smaller than 0.05, so it is said to be significant. The NPM variable has a t-count > t-table (2.508 > 1.651) with a regression coefficient value of 37.348 (positive effect). So, based on the test results, H2 is accepted, and the NPM variable has a positive and significant effect on stock prices.

c) Effect of Gross Profit Margin (GPM) on Stock Prices

Based on Table 10 from the results of the t-test, the Sig GPM value is 0.189, which is greater than 0.05, so it is said to be insignificant. The GPM variable has a t-count <ttable (1.316 <1.651) with a regression coefficient value of 15.306 (no effect). So, based on the test results, H3 is rejected. Namely, the GPM variable has no significant effect on stock prices.

d) Effect of Total Asset Turnover (TATO) on Stock Prices

Based on Table 10 or the results of the t-test, the Sig TATO value is 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05, so it is said to be significant. The TATO variable has a t-count > t-table (5.080 > 1.651) with a regression coefficient of -26.727 (negative effect). So, based on the test results, H4 is rejected. Namely, the TATO variable negatively and significantly affects stock prices.

1. **Discussion**

From the results of the t-test that has been carried out, the results obtained regarding the effect of each independent variable on stock prices partially are as follows:

* 1. **Effect of Earning Per Share (EPS) on stock prices**

 This study's results indicate a positive and significant influence between EPS and stock prices in manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. There is a positive and significant influence between EPS on stock prices indicated by a t-count of 14.926, greater than a t-table of 1.651 with a regression coefficient of 3.728 (positive effect). And the value of Sig. of 0.000 is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 (Significant). These results indicate that the greater the earnings per Share (EPS) value, the higher the company's stock price; conversely, the smaller the EPS value, the lower the stock price of manufacturing companies in the food and beverages sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The results of this study support the research conducted by Gustmainar and Mariani (2018) and Alifatussalimah and Sujud (2020), which state that Earnings per Share (EPS) has a positive and significant effect on stock prices.

 From the results of the study, EPS has a positive and significant effect on stock prices, indicating that earnings per share (EPS) is a description of the company's efforts to obtain profits. The higher the company's profit, the higher the EPS value owned by the company. Increasing EPS will cause the supply of company shares to increase, which will impact growing dividends and share prices. From the results of the descriptive analysis, the EPS variable shows that the earnings value of ordinary shares often fluctuates while the number of outstanding shares tends to be constant. The increase or decrease in EPS from year to year is an important measure to determine whether the company's performance is good or not in carrying out operational activities. Changes in the EPS value help investors predict dividend flows in the future. High EPS indicates that the company can provide prosperity to shareholders.

* 1. **Effect of Net Profit Margin (NPM) on stock prices**

 This study's results indicate a positive and significant influence between NPM and stock prices in manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. A positive and significant influence between NPM and stock prices is indicated by a t-count of 2.508, greater than a t-table of 1.651, with a regression coefficient of 37.348 (positive effect). And the Sig. A value of 0.013 is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 (significant). These results indicate that the value of the NPM has a relationship that is directly proportional to the stock price. If the NPM value increases, the stock price will also increase. The results of this study support research conducted by Dewi and Solihin (2020) and Rimbani (2016), which state that NPM has a positive and significant effect on stock prices.

 The results of hypothesis testing show that NPM has a positive and significant influence on stock prices. This has emphasized that it is essential for companies to manage profits owned by companies to control Net Profit Margins as a reference for increasing stock prices. Increasing Net Profit Margin can be done by increasing profits or reducing operational costs, and the company must control the percentage increase in sales, which cannot be lower than the percentage increase in costs, so that the company's profits will continue to increase.

 A high Net Profit Margin indicates the company's ability to generate high profits at a certain level of sales. The greater the NPM, the more productive the company's performance is to earn high profits through a certain level of sales and the company's good ability to reduce its operational costs. This increases investor confidence to invest their capital in the company so that the demand for company shares increases, which will automatically be followed by an increase in the share price.

* 1. **Effect of Gross Profit Margin (GPM) on stock prices**

 The results of this study indicate that the variable Gross Profit Margin (GPM) has no significant effect on stock prices in food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This can be shown from the t-count value of 1.316, which is smaller than the table of 1.651 with a regression coefficient value of 15.306 (no effect). And the value of Sig. of 0.189 is greater than the significance level of 0.05 (not significant). Thus, it can be said that there is no significant influence between GPM and stock prices. This means that a company's Gross Profit Margin (GPM) does not affect the increase or decrease in stock prices. This research is supported by research conducted by Rizal and Sahar (2015) and Sari et al. (2020), stating that GPM has no significant effect on stock prices.

 Testing the third alternative hypothesis (H3), which is suspected of positively influencing the GPM variable on stock prices, does not follow this test. There is no GPM effect on stock prices because the company is not optimal in maximizing sales and generating gross profit. Thus, a company's Gross Profit Margin (GPM) does not affect the stock price. Thus, investors cannot use GPM as a reference to measure the company's overall profitability. Thus, a company's high or low GPM level does not affect investors' expectations of the company. Thus, partially, GPM has no significant effect on stock prices.

* 1. **The effect of Total Asset Turnover (TATO) on stock prices**

 The results of this study indicate that the Total Asset Turnover (TATO) variable has a negative and significant effect on stock prices in food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This can be shown from the t-count value of 5.080, which is greater than the t-table of 1.651 with the regression coefficient of the TATO variable of -26.727 (negative effect) and has a Sig value. 0.000, which is the value of Sig., is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 (significant). It can be said that there is a negative and significant influence between TATO and stock prices. This means that there is an inverse relationship between TATO and stock prices. If the TATO value decreases, the stock price will experience a significant (very significant) increase. The results of this study support the research conducted by Nugraha and Sudaryanto (2016) and Hutami (2020), which state that TATO has a negative and significant effect on stock prices.

 The TATO variable in this study reads that TATO has a negative and significant effect on stock prices. This means that a decrease in TATO affects an increase in stock prices. The reaction from investors means that investors are still willing to buy shares or maintain their shares even though TATO has decreased or the percentage is below 100%. Investor reaction indicated that the shares purchased were classified as defensive stocks. Defensive stocks tend to be more stable in times of recession or when the economy is uncertain regarding dividends, earnings, and market performance. The food and beverage companies category includes shares that fall into the defensive stock category. The products sold by food and beverage companies are products that are needed by the public, because the products sold are basic needs, so investors assume that they are still willing to buy shares or maintain shares in the company even though the TATO ratio is below 100%.

1. **Conclusionand Suggestions**

 Based on the descriptions that have been described, several conclusions can be drawn as follows: a) Earning Per Share (EPS) has a positive and significant effect on stock prices in food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. b) Net Profit Margin (NPM) positively and significantly affects stock prices in food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. c) Gross Profit Margin (GPM) does not significantly affect stock prices in food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. d) Total Asset Turnover (TATO) negatively and significantly affects stock prices in food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. e) The variables Earning Per Share (EPS), Net Profit Margin (NPM), Gross Profit Margin (GPM), and Total Asset Turnover (TATO) simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on stock prices in food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange. F) Based on the t-test, it can be shown that the most dominant variable on stock prices is Net Profit Margin (NPM) because NPM has the highest regression coefficient value. In contrast, the weakest variable on stock prices is Total Asset Turnover (TATO) because TATO has the lowest regression coefficient value.

The suggestions that the author can give regarding the results of this study include a. It is hoped that in the future, the company's management can pay attention to the Total Asset Turnover (TATO) variable because the TATO value of manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sector, which are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022 has experienced a downward trend, the company should optimize the management of company assets to generate sales volume because high sales volume will affect the increase in TATO value. In addition, the company is expected to be able to develop a good financial planning strategy in the future to improve its performance because increased company performance will have an impact on increasing stock prices. b. It is hoped that future researchers can expand their research objects and samples. In addition, it is suggested that future researchers be able to conduct this research by examining other factors that have more influence on stock prices.

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