

The Effect of Inflation, Exchange Rates, Interest Rates and Net Profits on Stock Prices in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector Companies on the IDX 2015-2019

Afril Liantito Manurung¹, Melia Atania Ginting², Riris Yuli Mentari. R³,
Apriyanita Br Ginting⁴, Wirda Lilia⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Universitas Prima Indonesia, Indonesia

apriyantitomanurung2404@gmail.com, ataniamelia23@gmail.com, ririsulimentari99@gmail.com,
apriyanitaginting@gmail.com, liliawirda@ymail.com

Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of inflation, exchange rates, interest rates and net income on stock prices in the food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2015-2019. The data used is sourced from annual report data on the Indonesia Stock Exchange through the website www.idx.co.id, and has been selected based on predetermined criteria. The population used in this study were all food and beverage sub-sector companies totaling 23 companies, using a purposive sample obtained as many as 40 samples. With this research, it is hoped that it can become a science to help further researchers and also students or the general public who need a source of information. From this study, it can be seen that inflation, exchange rates partially have no effect and have no significant effect on stock prices in the Food and Beverage Sub-Sector while Interest Rates and Net Profits partially have a significant effect on stock prices in the Food and Beverage Sub-sector. Drink. And all variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable. The choice of sector in this study is because Indonesia has now entered a more advanced era of globalization, of course there will be many foreign and local immigrants who will definitely need a variety of basic needs, so that many businesses or companies are built on that basis, which makes us intend to research it.

Keywords

Inflation; exchange rate;
interest rate; net profit;
stock price.



I. Introduction

In today's investment is not something foreign to most people. Because for now anyone can invest. It's no longer just those who are already working and have a high income. Millennials can also invest. Only with one hundred thousand rupiah they can invest. But for those who have large enough capital, the capital market can be used as a place to invest. The capital market itself is a meeting place for parties who have excess funds with those who need funds to trade securities which generally have a lifespan of more than one year (Tandelilin 2010).

The higher the company's leverage, the company tends to generate less cash, this is likely to affect the occurrence of earning management. Companies with high debt or leverage ratios tend to hold their profits and prioritize the fulfillment of debt obligations first. According to Brigham and Ehrhardt (2013), the greater the leverage of the company, it tends

to pay lower dividends in order to reduce dependence on external funding. So that the greater the proportion of debt used for the capital structure of a company, the greater the number of liabilities that are likely to affect shareholder wealth because it affects the size of the dividends to be distributed. (Yanizzar, et al. 2020)

Stock is one of the products in the capital market. Stocks are also the best investment. Many investors choose stocks as their investment product in the capital market. The share price is the price assigned to a company for other parties who wish to have share ownership rights. The value of stock prices is always changing every time. The value of the stock price is influenced by the demand and supply that occurs between the seller and the buyer of the stock. The increase in stock prices is usually caused by excess demand for shares, and vice versa will decrease if there is an excess supply. In addition, macroeconomic factors can also affect stock prices.

The macroeconomic factor that can affect stock prices is inflation. Inflation is a condition where there is an increase in the prices of goods and services continuously. However, if only certain types of goods have increased, then we cannot say that there is inflation. On the stock price itself, inflation will not have an immediate impact so quickly. That is, when monthly inflation is announced to increase by a percentage, then the real impact on the stock market will not be felt on the same day. But if inflation continues to rise unnaturally, thus disrupting the economy, then stock prices will gradually fall.

Exchange rate (exchange rate) or the exchange rate is an economic factor that affects the movement of stocks. According to (Setyaningrum 2016) the exchange rate of a currency is the result of the interaction between the forces of demand and supply that occurs in the foreign exchange market. Determination of the rupiah exchange rate against foreign currencies is important for capital market players in Indonesia. Because the foreign exchange rate greatly affects the amount of costs that must be incurred. And the amount of costs that will be obtained in the transaction of shares and securities on the capital market exchange. Unstable exchange rate fluctuations will reduce investor confidence in the Indonesian economy. This certainly has a negative impact on stock trading in the capital market.

Interest rates are also a macroeconomic factor that affects stock prices. When interest rates increase, stock prices will decrease, and vice versa when interest rates decrease, stock prices will increase. The high interest rate will make investors switch to investing in savings or time deposits which will result in stocks not being sought after so that stocks will fall.

In addition to macroeconomic factors, a company's net income can also affect stock prices. Net profit is the excess of all income over all costs for a certain period after deducting income tax which is presented in the form of an income statement. The company's net profit is one of the factors seen by investors in the capital market to determine their investment choices. One way that can be taken by investors in investing their funds is by buying shares. For companies, maintaining and increasing net income is a must so that shares still exist and remain attractive to investors.

Table 1. Phenomenon of Research on Inflation, Exchange Rates, Interest Rates and Net Profits on Stock Prices for the 2015-2019 Period

Company name	Year	Inflation	Interest Rate	Exchange rate	Net profit
PT. DELTA DJAKARTA Tbk	2015	3.35%	7.50%	Rp 13,795.00	Rp 192.045.199.00
	2016	3.02%	4.75%	Rp 13,436.00	Rp 254.509.268.00
	2017	3.61%	4.25%	Rp 13,548.00	Rp 279,772,635.00

	2018	3.13%	6.00%	IDR 14,481.00	Rp 317,815,177.00
	2019	2.72%	5.00%	Rp 13,901.00	Rp 338,129,985.00
PT.INDOFOOD CBP SUKSES MAKMUR Tbk	2015	3.35%	7.50%	Rp 13,795.00	Rp 2,923,148.00
	2016	3.02%	4.75%	Rp 13,436.00	Rp 3,631,301.00
	2017	3.61%	4.25%	Rp 13,548.00	Rp 3,543,173.00
	2018	3.13%	6.00%	IDR 14,481.00	Rp 4,658,781.00
	2019	2.72%	5.00%	Rp 13,901.00	Rp 5,360,029.00
PT. MAYORA INDAH Tbk	2015	3.35%	7.50%	Rp 13,795.00	Rp1,250,233,128,560
	2016	3.02%	4.75%	Rp 13,436.00	Rp1,388,676,127,665
	2017	3.61%	4.25%	Rp 13,548.00	Rp1,630,953,830,893
	2018	3.13%	6.00%	IDR 14,481.00	Rp1,760,434,280,304
	2019	2.72%	5.00%	Rp 13,901.00	Rp2,039,404,206.764

Source: IDX and BI reports

From the data above, it can be seen at PT. Delta Jakarta Tbk found inflation data in 2015 of 3.35% and a decline in 2016 to 3.02%. While the net profit data in 2015 was Rp192,045,199.00 increased in 2017 to Rp254,509,268.00. From the table of these phenomena, it can be seen that if inflation decreases, net income will increase.

At PT Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk, the interest rate data in 2016 was 4.75% and decreased in 2017 by 4.25%. Meanwhile, inflation data in 2016 was 3.02%, there was an increase in 2017 by 3.61%. From the table, it can be seen that if inflation increases, interest rates will decrease. At PT.Mayora Indah Tbk, the 2018 net profit data was Rp1,760,434,280,304 and increased in 2019 by Rp2,039,404,206,764. While the exchange rate data in 2018 was Rp. 14,481.00 and decreased in 2019 by Rp. 13,901.00

Based on the above background, we are interested in examining how much influence inflation, interest rates, exchange rates and net income have on stock prices. So we will conduct research with the title "Influence Of Inflation, Exchange Rate, Interest Rate And Net Income On Stock Prices On Manufacturing Companies Food And Drinking Sub-Sector On The Indonesia Stock Exchange In 2015-2019".

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Inflation

According to Sadono Sukirno (2015: 27), the increase in general prices prevailing in an economy from one period to another. The inflation rate is the percentage increase in prices in a certain year compared to the previous year. So that the stock price decreased in accordance with the inflation rate in that year.

Abdullah (2013: 60), Inflation is the tendency of prices to attract continuously. Resulting in stock price movements based on the inflation rate.

Anwar (2017: 95), Inflation is a process of continuous decline in the value of money for goods and services. In other words, the higher the prices of goods and services, in general, the stock prices decline. So that inflation as a factor that affects stock performance, inflation must be able to be controlled by stock investors.

2.2 Interest rate

According to Hartono (2014:224), the interest rate is the risk of loss in the value of a bond due to rising interest rates and having to sell it at a lower price. So if interest rates rise, investors will sell their shares in exchange for bonds.

Sukirno (2013:375), the interest rate is the percentage of borrowed capital, such as 10 percent, 12 percent or 15 percent. Interest expressed as a percentage of capital is called the interest rate. So when interest rates tend to rise, then stock prices tend to fall.

Sunariyah (2013), Interest rate is the price of the loan. The interest rate is expressed as a percentage of the principal per unit of time. Interest is a measure of the price of resources used by debtors that must be paid to creditors. Thus, when interest rates rise, the company's net profit is expected to fall due to rising interest expenses and vice versa.

2.3 Exchange Rate (Foreign Exchange Rate)

According to Sukirno (2015: 397), the foreign exchange rate or foreign exchange rate shows the price or value of a country's currency expressed in terms of the currency of another country. The foreign exchange rate can also be defined as the amount of domestic money needed, i.e. the number of rupiah needed, to obtain one unit of foreign currency. If the value of the currency increases, the stock price will decrease, this is due to the high price of foreign currency trading on the stock exchange will be increasingly sluggish, the high value of the currency will make investors more interested in investing in the money market.

Anwar (2017: 175), the exchange rate is the exchange rate between currencies. Exchange rates are influenced by supply and demand in the foreign exchange market. Exchange rates are discussed because international trade is carried out in US Dollars, British Pounds or Euros, so it is necessary to discuss how to calculate exchange rates between currencies. Then the high stock price is followed by the strengthening of the rupiah against foreign currencies.

Nopirin (2013) Exchange rate is an exchange between two different currencies, so you will get a comparison of the value or price between the two currencies. Therefore, the company's stock price follows the exchange rate used by the company.

2.4. Net profit

According to Kieso (2018: 31), net income or net income is the amount where income exceeds expenses so that higher income will attract investors to invest in a company. So that the level of increase or decrease in net income affects the demand for the company's shares will also decrease.

Sumarso (2015), net income is the difference in excess of all income and profits against all costs and losses, this amount is an important increase for capital, if the company suffers a loss it will make investors withdraw their investment in stocks and switch to other investments in the form of savings or deposits. This means that the higher the net profit, the higher the stock price.

Kasmir (2011), net profit (net profit) is a profit that has been deducted by costs which are the company's burden in a certain period including taxes. This means that the more able the company to pay the company's expenses and taxes will attract investors to invest their shares in the company.

2.5. Stock price

According to Sartono (2017), the stock price is the present value or the present value of the cash flow that is expected to be received. Kendall (2017), stock prices are unpredictable or have an uncertain pattern. It moves following a random walk so that investors must be satisfied with normal returns with the level of profit provided by the market mechanism.

Jogiyanto (2010), stock prices are prices that occur in the stock market at a certain time determined by market participants and determined by the demand and supply of the shares concerned in the capital market.

III. Research Method

3.1. Research methodology

This research was conducted using a quantitative approach method. Sugiyono (2012: 13) "Quantitative research methods can be interpreted in the philosophy of positivism, used to examine certain populations or samples, sampling techniques are generally carried out randomly, data collection uses research instruments, data analysis is quantitative/statistical with the aim of testing established hypothesis. Quantitative data used in this study is secondary data, namely financial statements listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and data registered with Bank Indonesia. The source of the data obtained by the study of documentation, the type of research used is descriptive and the nature of this research is a causal relationship.

3.2. Population

Sugiyono (2012: 115) "population is a generalization area consisting of: objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions". The population used in this study are all food and beverage sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the financial statements used are sourced from www.idx.co.id. Based on the population that has been determined there are 23 companies.

3.3. Sample

Sugiyono (2012: 116) "sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population". The sampling technique used was purposive sampling method.

Sampling criteria:

No.	Criteria	Number of Companies
1.	Food and beverage sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2015-2019 period	23
2.	Food and beverage sub-sector companies that do not regularly publish financial reports on the IDX in the 2015-2019 period	12
3.	Food and beverage sub-sector companies that suffered losses in the 2015-2019 period	3
Number of companies that meet the sample criteria		8
Total sample during the current period (8 x 5 Years)		40

3.4. Identification and Definition of Operational Variables

The variables used in this study consisted of one dependent variable and four independent variables.

a. Inflation (X1)

- b. Sadono Sukirno (2015:27), an increase in general prices prevailing in an economy from one period to another. The inflation rate is the percentage increase in prices in a certain year compared to the previous year.

b. Exchange Rate (X2)

Rokhim (2014), The exchange rate is measuring the exchange rate of the rupiah in units of foreign currency (USD).

$$\text{Formula : } IR_x = (IHK_{x-1} \cdot 100) - 100$$

$$\text{Middle Rate} = \frac{\text{Buying Rate} + \text{Selling Rate}}{2}$$

c. Interest Rate (X3)

Karim (2015), low interest rates will lead to lower borrowing costs. Low interest rates will stimulate investment and economic activity which will cause stock prices to increase.

$$i = r +$$

d. Net Profit (X4)

Kasmir (2015), net profit is profit that has been deducted by costs which are the company's expense in a certain period including taxes.

$$\text{Net Profit} = \text{Sales} + \text{Revenue} - \text{Operating Expenses} - \text{Tax Expense}$$

e. Share Price (Y)

Brigham and Houston (2010) share price is “The stock price determines shareholder wealth. Maximizing shareholder wealth translates into maximizing the company's share price. The stock price at any given time will depend on the cash flows expected to be received in the future by the “average” investor if the investor buys the stock.

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1. Test of Descriptive Statistics

The following is general statistical data from all research sample data on food and beverage sub-sector companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019, as can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	mean	Std. Deviation
LG10_INF	40	,43	,56	,4985	.04206
LG10_NT	40	4.13	4.16	4.1407	0.01148
LG10_TSB	40	,63	,88	,7315	,08768
LG10_LB	40	6.47	12.31	9.5769	2.11089
LG10_SharePrice	40	2.83	4.13	3.5085	,34201
Valid N (listwise)	40				

1. From 40 samples of LG10_INF data, the minimum value obtained is 0.43 and the maximum value obtained is 0.56, while the average (mean) obtained is 0.4985 with the standard deviation obtained is 0.04206.
2. From 40 samples of LG10_NT data, the minimum value obtained is 4.13 and the maximum value obtained is 4.16, while the average obtained is (mean) 4.1407 with the standard deviation obtained is 0.01148.
3. From 40 samples of LG10_TSB data, the minimum value obtained is 0.63 and the maximum value obtained is 0.88 while the average (mean) obtained is 0.7315 with the standard deviation obtained is 0.08768.
4. From 40 samples of LG10_LB data, the minimum value obtained is 6.47 and the maximum value obtained is 12.31 while the average (mean) obtained is 9.5769 with the standard deviation obtained is 2.11089.
5. From 40 samples of stock price data, the minimum value obtained is 2.83 and the maximum value obtained is 4.13 while the average (mean) obtained is 3.5085 with a standard deviation obtained is 0.34201.

4.2. Classical Assumption Test Results

a. Normality Test

1. Graph Analysis

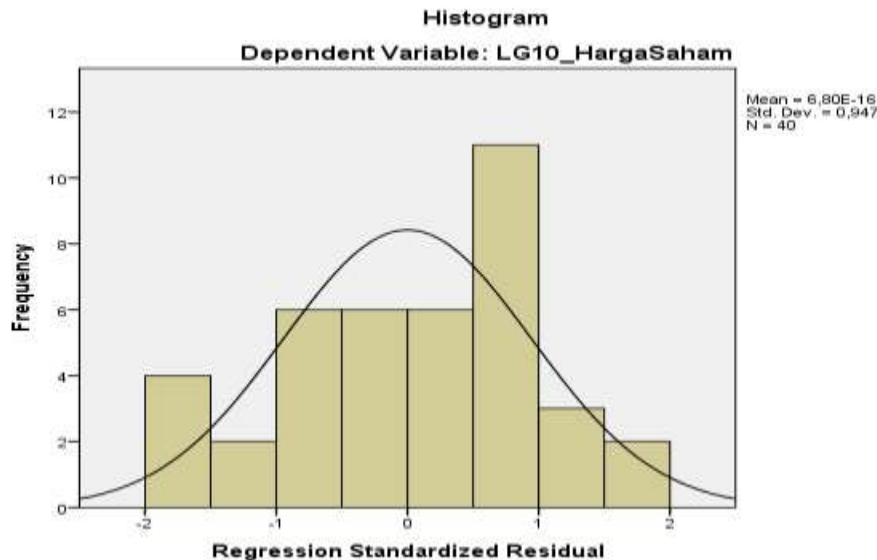


Figure 1. Normality Test Graph Analysis

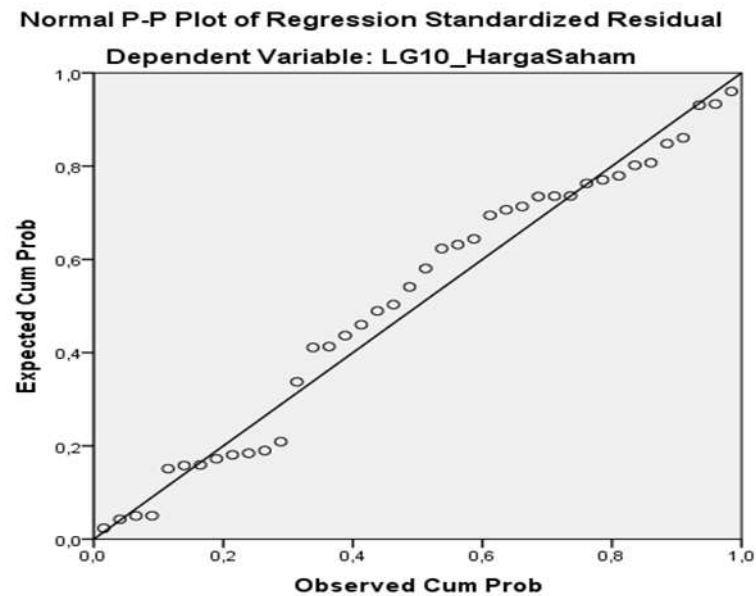


Figure 2. Normality Graph Analysis P.Plot

2. Statistic analysis

Table. 2
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		40
Normal Parameters, b	mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	,20616031
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,105
	Positive	,104
	negative	-,105
Test Statistics		,105
asympt. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200c,d

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

In table 2 above can be seen the value of asymptotic Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.200 which means value. Sig. (2-tailed) above the significant value of 5% (0.05), it can be said that the residual variable is normally distributed. Based on histogram graph analysis, normal probability plot and non-parametric Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistical test which shows a normal distribution. So it can be concluded that the regression equation model meets the assumption of normality.

4.3. Multicollinearity

Table.3

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	2,652	14,774		,179	,859		
	LG10_INF	,194	,862	,024	,225	,823	,923	1.084
	LG10_NT	,650	3,577	,022	,182	,857	,720	1.389
	LG10_TSB	-1.028	,457	-.264	-2,249	,031	,756	1.322
	LG10_LB	-.123	0.017	-.760	-7,457	,000	,999	1,001

a. Dependent Variable: LG10_SharePrice

Based on table III.3 above, the tolerance value of all independent variables is above 0.10, which is 0.923 for LG10_INF as X1, 0.720 for LG10_NT as X2, 0.756 for LG10_TSB as X3, and 0.999 for LG10_LB as X4. While the VIF value between the variables X1, X2, X3, and X4 is below 10. So it can be concluded based on the value of tolerance and VIF that in this study there is no multicollinearity.

4.4. Autocorrelation

Table 4

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,798a	,637	,595	,21762	,494

a. Predictors: (Constant), LG10_LB, LG10_NT, LG10_INF, LG10_TSB

b. Dependent Variable: LG10_Stock Price

From table III.4 above it can be seen that the DW value is 0.494. This value will be compared with the table DW value using a significant value of 0.05 with $n = 40$ and $k = 4$, the DU value is 1.7209. Thus, from the $DW((4 - d) > DU)$ $3,506 > 1.7209$, which means that there is no autocorrelation.

4.5. Heteroscedasticity

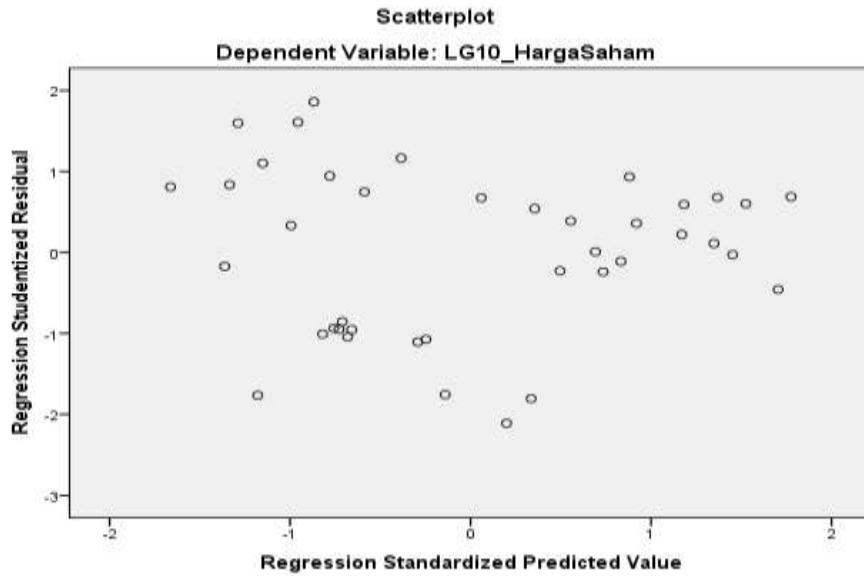


Figure 3. Scatterplot Graph

Table 5. Glejser Test
Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	-7.554	12,520		-,603	,550		
LG10_INF	,511	,729	,119	,700	,488	,924	1.083
LG10_NT	1,807	3,030	,115	,596	,555	,718	1.393
LG10_TSB	,247	,389	,120	,635	,529	,748	1.336
LG10_LB	-,012	0.012	-,161	-,982	,333	,989	1.011

a. Dependent Variable: Abs_Res

From table 5 it can be seen that the significant value of LG10_INF $0.448 > 0.05$, LG10_NT $0.555 > 0.05$, LG10_TSB $0.529 > 0.05$, LG10_LB $0.333 > 0.05$, meaning that in this study the regression model did not experience heteroscedasticity problems.

4.6. Multiple Linear Regression Equation

Table.6 Multiple Linear Regression Estimation

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	2,652	14,774		,179	,859		
LG10_INF	,194	,862	,024	,225	,823	,923	1.084
LG10_NT	,650	3,577	,022	,182	,857	,720	1.389
LG10_TSB	-1.028	,457	-,264	-2,249	,031	,756	1.322
LG10_LB	-,123	0.017	-,760	-7,457	,000	,999	1,001

a. Dependent Variable: LG10_SharePrice

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + e$$

$$Y = 2.652 + 0.194X_1 + 0.650X_2 - 1.028X_3 - 0.123X_4 + e$$

1. Based on the table above, the constant value or a value is 2.652, meaning that if the variables of Inflation, Interest Rate, Exchange Rate and Net Profit are considered constant, so that the stock price in the Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015-2019 period is of 2,652
2. The coefficient value of LG10_INF(X1) is 0.194. This means that if inflation increases by 1%, the stock price will increase by 0.194%.
3. The coefficient value of LG10_NT(X2) is 0.650. This means that if the exchange rate has increased by Rp. 1/\$, then the stock price will increase by 0.650%.
4. The coefficient value of LG10_TSB(X3) is -1.028. This means that if the Interest Rate increases by 1%, the Stock Price will decrease by 1.028%.
5. The coefficient value of LG10_LB(X4) is -0.123. This means that if net income increases by 1%, then the stock price will decrease by 0.123%.

4.7. Determinant Coefficient

Table 7

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,798 ^a	,637	,595	,21762	,494

a. Predictors: (Constant), LG10_LB, LG10_NT, LG10_INF, LG10_TSB

b. Dependent Variable: LG10_Stock Price

Based on the output of table III.7 above, it is known that R square is 0.637, this means that the effect of X1, X2, X3, and X4 on the Y variable is 63.7%. While the remaining 36.3% is influenced by other variables outside this regression equation or variables that are not examined.

4.8. Simultaneous TEST (F Test)

Table 8.
ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2,904	4	,726	15,332	,000 ^b
	Residual	1,658	35	0.047		
	Total	4,562	39			

a. Dependent Variable: LG10_SharePrice

b. Predictors: (Constant), LG10_LB, LG10_NT, LG10_INF, LG10_TSB

From table.8 above, it can be seen from the significant value of 0.000 < 0.05. And obtained the value of Fcount of 15.332 using table F is n - k = 40 - 4 obtained Ftable value of 2.63. This means that 15.332 > 2.63, so that the independent variables in this study have a simultaneous effect on the dependent variable (stock prices).

4.9. Partial TEST (T Test)

Table. 9

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	2,652	14,774		,179	,859		
LG10_INF	,194	,862	,024	,225	,823	,923	1.084
LG10_NT	,650	3,577	,022	,182	,857	,720	1.389
LG10_TSB	-1.028	,457	-,264	-2,249	,031	,756	1.322
LG10_LB	-,123	0.017	-,760	-7,457	,000	,999	1,001

a. Dependent Variable: LG10_SharePrice

1. Partially the t-test for LG10_INF on the stock price is the t-count value of 0.225 while the t-table value is 2.03011. Then $0.225 < 2.030$ with a significant value of $0.823 > 0.05$, then partially Inflation has no significant effect on stock prices.
2. Partially, the t-test for LG10_NT on the stock price is the t-count value of 0.182 while the t-table is 2.030. Then $0.182 < 2.030$ with a significant value of $0.720 > 0.05$, then partially the Exchange Rate does not significantly affect the Stock Price.
3. Partially, the t-test for LG10_TSB on the stock price is the t-count value -2.249 while the t-table is 2.030. Then $-2.249 < 2.03011$ with a significant value of $0.031 < 0.05$, then partially interest rates have a significant effect on stock prices.
4. Partially, the t-test for LG10_LB on the stock price is the t-count value of -7.457 while the t-table is 2.030. Then $-7,457 < 2,030$ with a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$, then partially Net Profit has a significant effect on stock prices.

4.10. Discussion of Research Results

a. Effect of Inflation on Stock Prices

In this study partially inflation does not significantly affect stock prices of food and beverage sub-sector companies with a significant value of $0.786 > 0.05$. The results of this study are consistent with previous research by Bambang (2015) whose results "inflation has no significant effect on stock prices". This means that if inflation increases, share prices in the food and beverage sub-sector companies will still provide a high enough value so that they will still attract investors.

b. Effect of Exchange Rate on Stock Prices

In this study partially the exchange rate has no significant effect on stock prices of food and beverage sub-sector companies with a significant value of $0.823 > 0.05$. The results of this study are different from previous research by Ridwan and Kholik (2017) which stated that the exchange rate had a significant effect on stock prices. This states that if the exchange rate increases or decreases, it does not have an impact on the stock price of food and beverage companies because food and beverage goods are very important for the community.

c. The Effect of Interest Rates on Stock Price

In this study partially interest rates have a significant effect on stock prices of companies in the food and beverage sub-sector with a significant value of $0.031 < 0.05$. These results support previous research by Khairunnida (2017) with the results that interest rates

have a significant effect on stock prices. This means that if interest rates increase, the share price of the food and beverage sub-sector companies will decrease.

d. Effect of Net Profit on Share Price

In this study, partially net income has a significant effect on stock prices of companies in the food and beverage sub-sector with a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$. These results support previous research by Ni Putu and Sri (2015) with net income results have an influence on stock prices. This means that the better the company's net income, the better the stock price will be

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Partially, the inflation variable has no significant effect on stock prices in food and beverage sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange in 2015-2019 with a significant value of $0.823 > 0.05$.
2. Partially, the Exchange Rate variable has no significant effect on Stock Prices in Food and Beverage Subsector Companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange in 2015-2019 with a significant value of $0.857 > 0.05$.
3. Partially, the interest rate variable has a significant effect on stock prices in the food and beverage sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange in 2015-2019 with a significant value of $0.031 < 0.05$.
4. Partially, the Profit and Loss variable has a significant effect on Stock Prices in Food and Beverage Subsector Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange with a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$.
5. The independent variable has a simultaneous effect on the dependent variable (Stock Price) with a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$.

Suggestion

Based on the results of the research conducted, there are several suggestions that can be considered by various parties, namely:

1. For the Auditor, to be able to complete the audit report in a timely manner according to the time set by BAPEPAM and to maintain and improve audit performance.
2. For the Company, we hope to publish financial reports on time according to the specified time and pay more attention to the completeness of the published financial report data and do not violate the regulations set by BAPEPAM and the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
3. For further researchers, it is suggested that they can use this research as a reference and can do better research than previous researchers and can examine other factors that influence the variables in this study.
4. For Prima Indonesia University, it is possible to publish student research results to the official website so that it can be used as a reference for further researchers.

References

- Abdullah, T., & Tantri, F. (2013). *Bank dan Lembaga Keuangan* (1st ed.). Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Anwar, K. (2013). *1700 Bank Soal Bimbingan Pemantapan Ekonomi-Akuntansi*. Bandung: YRAMA WIDYA.
- Augustine, Y., & Kristaung, R. (2013). *Metodologi Penelitian Bisnis dan Akuntansi*. Jakarta: Dian Rakyat.
- Harsono, A. R., & Wonokinasih, S. (2018). Pengaruh Inflasi, Suku Bunga, Dan Nilai Tukar Rupiah Terhadap Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan (Studi pada Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2009-2013). *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis*, 60(2), 102–110.
- Hiltari, N. putu S. (2015). Pengaruh Laba Bersih Dan Komponen Arus Kas Terhadap Harga Saham Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar Di Indeks Lq 45 Bursa Efek Indonesia the Effect of Net Income and Cash Flow Components on Companie ' S Stock Price Listed in Index Lq 45 of Indonesian Stock. 2(3), 3442–3449.
- Jogiyanto. (2014). *Teori Portofolio dan Analisis Investasi* (8th ed.). Yogyakarta: BPFE.
- Khairunnida. (2017). Pengaruh Suku Bunga , Nilai Tukar Uang , dan Inflasi Terhadap Harga Saham. 6(2), 208–216.
- Mardiyati, U., & Rosalina, A. (2013). Analisis Pengaruh Nilai Tukar, Tingkat Suku Bunga dan Inflansi Terhadap Indeks Harga Saham. *Jurnal Riset Manajemen Sains Indonesia (JRMSI)*, 4(1), 1–15.
- Maronrong, R., & Nugrhoho, K. (2017). Pengaruh Inflasi, Suku Bunga, dan Nilai Tukar terhadap Harga Saham Studi Kasus Manufaktur Otomotif Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2012 - 2017. 26(02), 277–295.
- Sugiyono. (2012). *METODE PENELITIAN BISNIS (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D)*. Bandung: ALFABETA.
- Suriyani, N. K., & Sudiarta, G. M. (2018). Pengaruh Tingkat Suku Bunga, Inflasi Dan Nilai Tukar Terhadap Return Saham Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *E-Jurnal Manajemen Universitas Udayana*, 7(6), 3172–3200.
- Susanto, B. (2015). Pengaruh Inflasi, Bunga Dan Nilai Tukar Terhadap Harga Saham (Studi Pada : Perusahaan Sektor Properti Dan Real Estate Tercatat Bei). *Jurnal ASET (Akuntansi Riset)*, 7(1), 29. <https://doi.org/10.17509/jaset.v7i1.8858>
- Weygandt, J. J., Kimmel, P. D., & Kieso, D. E. (2018). *Pengantar Akuntansi 1 Berbasis IFRS* (2nd ed.). Jakarta: Salembah Empat.
- Yannizar, et al. (2020). Analysis of Good Corporate Governance, Free Cash Flow, Leverage towards Earning Management, and Shareholder Wealth in Service Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*.P. 2567j-2567v.
- Zahara, A., & Zannati, R. (2016). Pengaruh Total Hutang, Modal Kerja, Dan Penjualan Terhadap Laba Bersih Pada Perusahaan Sub Sektor Batu Bara Terdaftar Di BEI. *Jurnal Riset Manajemen Dan Bisnis (JRMB)*, 3(2), 155–164.