www.bircu-journal.com/index.php/birci
Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)
Humanities and Social Sciences
ISSN 2615-3076 Online)
ISSN 2615-1715 (Print)

# The Effect of Profitability and Capital Structure on the Share Price of Idx Non-Cyclical Sector Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

**Khodijah Abdurahman[1], Jubaedah[2]**
[1,2]*Universitas Pembangunan Nasional (UPN), Indonesia*
*khodijah@upnvj.ac.id, jubaedah@upnvj.ac.id*

**Abstract**

*This study is a quantitative study that aims to determine the effect of profitability and capital structure on the stock price of companies in the IDX NON CYCLICAL index. This study uses 56 companies listed in the IDX NONCYCLICAL index as samples and the 2016-2020 period of observation. The sample selection was carried out using proportionate stratified random sampling. Profitability variable is measured by Return to Equity Ratio and Capital Structure is measured by Debt-to-Equity Ratio. The company's stock price data is taken 7 days after the publication date of the company's annual financial statements. Hypothesis testing is done by using Multiple Linear Regression Analysis with e-views program, with a significance level of 5%. The results of the test show that (1) profitability has a positive effect on the company's stock price and (2) capital structure has a positive effect on the company's stock price.*

Keywords
profitability; capital structure; stock price; IDX NON CYLICAL

## I. Introduction

The presence of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia has affected economic sustainability in Indonesia. The implementation of the Implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) policy forces people to limit their mobility, directly affecting the sustainability of economic activities in Indonesia. PPKM restricts all business activities with a ban on traveling outside the area. Therefore, many of these hal are very influential on the operational performance of the company. Companies are required to be able to *survive* in all mobility limitations due to this PPKM, which causes a decrease in revenue in the company. One of the main problems arising from this policy is the decline in the financial performance of a company. The outbreak of this virus has an impact of a nation and Globally (Ningrum et al, 2020). The presence of Covid-19 as a pandemic certainly has an economic, social and psychological impact on society (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020). Covid 19 pandemic caused all efforts not to be as maximal as expected (Sihombing and Nasib, 2020).

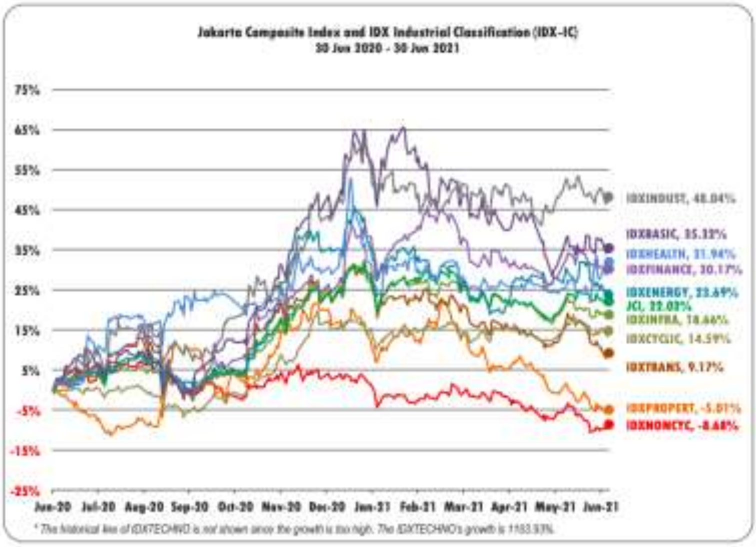
The decline in the company's financial performance follows the impact of a decrease in the company's value, which is characterized by a decrease in the company's share price in the capital market. Shares as an external funding in the company's equity are one of the financial instruments that have the highest volatility compared to other financial instruments listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The Indonesia Stock Exchange groups stocks based on financial performance in each of its industrial sectors, namely the IDX Industrial Classification (IDX-IC). One of the sectors that experienced the sharpest decline was the IDX Non-Cyclical Sector (IDX NONCYC) or the primary consumer goods sector, as seen in Figure 1.



**DOI:** https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v5i3.6020

*Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*
*Volume 5, No 3, August 2022, Page: 20011-20021*
*e-ISSN: 2615-3076 (Online), p-ISSN: 2615-1715 (Print)*
*www.bircu-journal.com/index.php/birci*
*email: birci.journal@gmail.com*




1

*Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange*
***Figure 1.*** *JCI and IDX-IC Growth*

From Figure 1 above, it shows a graph of sector growth per industry from the JCI and the IDX-IC index. From the chart, it can be seen that of all industrial sectors in the IDX-IC index, the sector that recorded the sharpest decline was the IDX NON-CYCLICAL sector, which was -8.68%. The IDX NON-CYCLICAL sector includes the primary consumer goods sector including companies that carry out the production or distribution of products and services that are generally sold to consumers, so this sector is classified as a defensive type of stock.

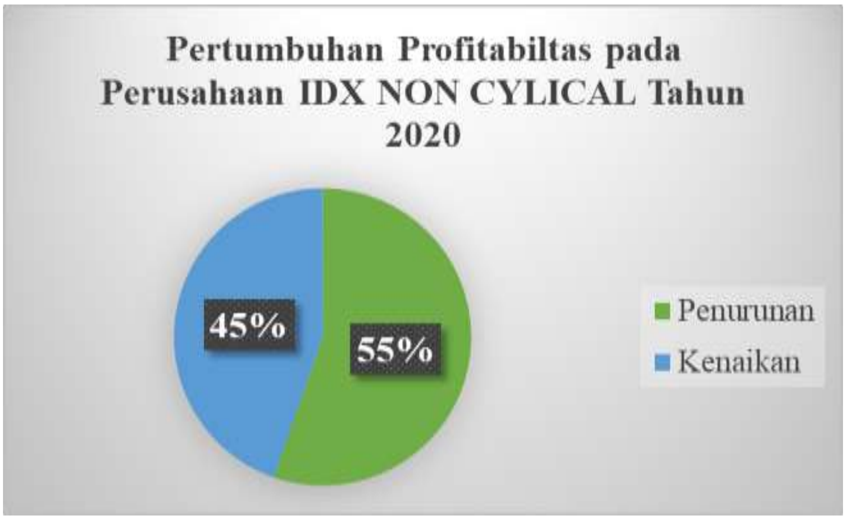
According to Novy-Marx (2014) defensive stock types are generally priced unaffected by economic fluctuations, resulting in lower beta risks. When investors consider the rate of return and risk contained in stocks, investors can choose the type of stock that is classified as a defensive stock. The decline in stock prices in this sector is very inversely proportional if we compare it with the data listed in Figure 1, which shows that along with the decline in economic performance in Indonesia from the COVID-19 pandemic, this sector actually showed a drastic decline compared to other sectors. In fact, the stocks in this index are non-cyclical or non-cyclical stocks, where when there is an economic downturn, the performance of stocks in this sector should not fall, because the primary consumer goods sector is a company that provides goods or services that continue to be needed by the public.

Defensive stocks tend to have a low-risk market, but that doesn't mean these types of stocks are risk-free. Therefore, investors need to analyze the fundamental performance of the company. Fluctuations in stock prices themselves are influenced by the company's fundamental performance, which is indicated by financial ratios which include profitability, solvency, liquidity, activity and markets. (Hanafi, 2011 p.66)

One of the factors affecting stock prices is profitability. Profitability is a ratio to assess a company's ability to seek profit. This ratio also provides a measure of the level of effectiveness of the management of an enterprise. This is indicated by the profit generated from sales and investment income.

Based on financial report data from 56 companies listed on the IDX NON-CYCLICAL Index recorded over the past year, it shows that more and more companies have experienced a decrease in reliability compared to an increase in profitability. Based on Figure 2 which shows the Pie Chart of profitability growth in companies on the IDX NON-CYCLICAL index, it shows that as many as 55% of companies experienced a decrease in profitability compared to the previous year, and 45% of companies experienced an increase in profitability compared to the previous year.

**2**




*Source: Data processed, 2021*

***Figure 2.*** *Profitability Growth Chart at IDX NON-CYCLICAL Companies in 2020*

Profitability itself describes a measure of efficiency over the ability of a business to generate a return on investment from its resources compared to alternative investments. The decline in profitability shows the company becoming less efficient in creating profits and increasing shareholder value. Declining profitability can also mean that management makes poor decisions in managing capital, resulting in unproductive use of assets. Conversely, the increase in profitability's has an impact on the increase in the value of the company to shareholders because the increase in profitability's describes the company producing an increase in productivity and profits.

In addition to profitability, the activity of funding management in the company is a crucial factor in the company's operational activities. In companies that have gone public, the need for funds is met through the company's internal, namely retained and external company earnings, namely securities in the form of bonds and stocks, this funding mix is called a capital structure. The capital structure is a mix of matching to fund the assets designed by the company, so that their value can be maximized. An efficient capital structure can reduce capital to lower the cost of capital, which will later grow net income and later increase the value of the company. The capital structure reflects the company's ability to fulfill all its obligations indicated by its own capital used as repayment of debts.

Based on financial statement data from 56 companies listed on the IDX NON CYCLICAL Index recorded over the past year, companies that experienced an increase in capital structure continued to grow compared to companies that experienced a decrease in capital structure, as illustrated in Figure 3. Based on Figure 3 which shows the growth in the use of capital structures in companies in the IDX NON-CYCLICAL Index, it shows that as many as 52% of companies experienced an increase in capital structure, while 48% of companies experienced a decrease in capital structure.

**3**


*Source: Data processed, 2021*

***Figure 3.*** *Capital Structure Growth Chart in IDX NON-CYCLICAL Companies in 2020*

From Figure 3, it can be concluded that most of the companies in the IDX NON-CYCLICAL index in the past year have experienced an increase in capital structure, compared to a decrease in capital structure. This shows an increase in the use of debt in most companies in the IDX NON CYLICAL index for operational funding. Own capital structure refers to a specific mixture of debt and equity used to finance the assets and operations of the enterprise. In other words, the capital structure represents the proportion of debt capital and equity capital in the capital structure. The optimal capital structure itself is achieved when the proportion of debt and equity that produces the lowest weight average cost of capital (WACC) for the company. However, the optimal capital structure is often different depending on the industry, companies in different industries will use a capital structure that is more in line with the type of business.

The increase in capital structure illustrates the increasing use of debt in the financing of the company's operations and assets. On the contrary, the decline in the capital structure illustrates the decline in debt in the financing of the company's operations and assets. Companies that are heavily financed by debt have a more aggressive capital structure and therefore pose greater risks to investors. This risk, however, may be the main source of the company's growth. Debt is one of the sources of funding of the company . The company benefits from debt due to its tax advantages, since interest payments made as a result of borrowing funds are tax deductible.

Up to a certain point, the use of debt (such as bonds or bank loans) in the company's capital structure provides benefits to the company When debt is part of the company's capital structure, it allows the company to achieve a greater Earning Per Share (EPS) than is possible by issuing shares. This is because the interest paid by the company on such debts is tax deductible. Tax deductions allow more of the company's operating income to flow to investors. The use of debt in asset and equity purchases in an effort to increase a company's profit can be profitable when the company is developing and profitable, but detrimental when the business enters a contractionary phase (Groppelli and Nikbakht 2000, p. 225).

The focus of the problem of this study is that in line with the decline in stock prices on the IDX NON-CYLICAL Index in the economic recession, there was a decrease in profitability and capital structure. Based on this phenomenon, researchers are interested in discussing the influence of profitability and capital structure on stock prices in the IDX NON CYLICAL sector.

A related study conducted by Raharjanti and Setyowati (2017) which analyzed the influence of ownership structure and capital structure on stock prices concluded that in the long term, an influence was found between stock price, Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Earning Per Share (EPS), managerial ownership, institutional ownership, and public ownership. In this study, it was also found that stock prices affect managerial ownership and EPS.

Neni (2018) conducted a study on the effect of capital structure and profitability on stock prices in companies in various industries listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The results of the study showed that the Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR) is significant to the Stock Price, Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) and Return on Equity (ROE) have a positive and insignificant effect on stock prices, and the Long-term Debt to Equity Ratio (LDER) has a positive and significant effect on the Share Price.

Previous research of a kind conducted by Ningsih (2018) which analyzed the effect of liquidity, profitability, capital structure and leverage on stock prices in companies in the automotive industry on the IDX in 2014-2016 concluded that liquidity, profitability, capital structure and leverage simultaneously affect stock prices in companies in the automotive industry.

Based on this background, researchers are also interested in making a study entitled "The Effect of Profitability and Capital Structure on the Share Price of the Non-Cyclical IDX Sector on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2020".

## II. Research Method

This research is a quantitative type of research. Quantitative research is a data analysis technique carried out to answer questions on problem formulation and hypothesis testing (Sugiyono, 2015). The data analysis technique used in this study is panel data analysis using E-views 12 and Microsoft Excel 2019 software. The population in this study is all companies included in the IDX NONCYCLICAL index listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2016-2020 period, namely 65 companies. The sample in this study is companies in the IDX NONCYCLICAL index listed on the IDX in the 2016-2020 period, out of 56 companies, there are 4 subsectors listed in this sector, namely the Food and Staples retailing, Food and Beverage, Tobacco, and Non-Durable Household Products subsectors. The sampling technique uses proportionate stratified random.

## III. Result and Discussion

### 3.1 Description of the Object of Study

The object of research used is a company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2016-2020 period which is listed on the IDX NON-CYCLICAL index. The total population in this study was 65 companies. From the slovin formula, it was found that the minimum sample that can be used is as many as 56 companies. In this study, the study sampling used proportionate stratified random, where the division of the sample group was divided into 9 companies in the Food and Staples Retailing subsector, 41 companies in the Food and Beverage subsector, 3 companies in the Tobacco subsector, and 3 companies in the Non-Durable Household Products subsector. With a total of 56 companies as research objects with the observation period of 2016-2020, the total observations obtained were 260 observations. The following is a list of company names and codes that are the object of the sample in this study:

**Table 1.** Sample Object List

| No. | Company Name | Code |
|---|---|---|
| **Food and Staples Retailing** | | |
| 1 | PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk | AMRT |
| 2 | PT Duta Intidaya Tbk | POWER |
| 3 | PT Enseval Putera Megatrading Tbk | EPMT |
| 4 | PT Hero Supermarket Tbk | HERO |
| 5 | PT Midi Utama Indonesia Tbk | MIDI |
| 6 | PT Matahari Putra Prima Tbk | MPPA |
| 7 | PT Supra Boga Lestari Tbk | RANC |
| 8 | PT Millennium Pharmacon International Tbk | SDPC |
| 9 | PT Wicaksana Overseas International Tbk | WICO |
| **Food and Beverage** | | |
| 1 | PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk | AALI |
| 2 | PT Akasha Wira International Tbk | ADES |
| 3 | PT FKS Food Sejahtera Tbk | AISA |
| 4 | PT Tri Banyan Tirta Tbk | ALTO |
| 5 | PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk | ANJT |
| 6 | PT BISI INTERNATIONAL Tbk | BISI |
| 7 | PT Bumi Teknokultura Unggul Tbk | BTEK |
| 8 | PT Budi Starch & Sweetener Tbk | MIND |
| 9 | PT Eangle High Plantations Tbk | BWPT |
| 10 | PT Wilmar Cahaya Indonesia Tbk | CEKA |
| 11 | PT Charoen Pokphand Indonesia Tbk | CPIN |
| 12 | PT Central Proteina Prima Tbk | CPRO |
| 13 | PT Delta Djakarta Tbk | DLTA |
| 14 | PT Dua Putra Utama Makmur Tbk | DPUM |
| 15 | PT Dharma Samudera Fishing Industries Tbk | DSFI |
| 16 | PT Dharma Satya Nusantara Tbk | DSNG |
| 17 | PT FKS Multi Agro Tbk | FISH |
| 18 | PT Gozco Plantations Tbk | GZCO |
| 19 | PT Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk | ICBP |
| 20 | PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk | INDF |
| 21 | PT Japfa Comfeed Indonesia Tbk | JPFA |
| 22 | PT Perusahaan Perkebunan London Sumatra Indonesia Tbk | LSIP |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23 | PT Malindo Feedmill Tbk | PLAY |
| 24 | PT Multi Bintang Indonesia Tbk | MLBI |
| 25 | PT Mayora Indah Tbk | MYOR |
| 26 | PT Provident Agro Tbk | PALM |
| 27 | PT Prasidha Aneka Niaga Tbk | PSDN |
| 28 | PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk | BREAD |
| 29 | PT Sampoerna Agro Tbk | SGRO |
| 30 | PT Salim Ivomas Pratama Tbk | SIMP |
| 31 | PT Sreeya Sewu Indonesia Tbk | SIPD |
| 32 | PT Sekar Bumi Tbk | SKBM |
| 33 | PT Sekar Laut Tbk | SKLT |
| 34 | PT Sinar Mas Agro Resources and Technology Tbk | SMAR |
| 35 | PT Selamat Sempurna Tbk | SMSM |
| 36 | PT Siantar Top Tbk | STTP |
| 37 | PT Tunas Baru Lampung Tbk | TBLA |
| 38 | PT Tigaraksa Satria Tbk | TGKA |
| 39 | PT Ultrajaya Milk Industry Tbk | ULTJ |
| 40 | PT Bakrie Sumatera Plantations Tbk | UNSP |
| 41 | PT Wahana Pronatural Tbk | WAPO |
| **Tobacco** | | |
| 1 | PT Gudang Garam Tbk | GGRM |
| 2 | PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk | HMSP |
| 3 | PT Bentoel International Investama Tbk | RMBA |
| **Non-Durable Household Product** | | |
| 1 | PT Mustika Ratu Tbk | MRAT |
| 2 | PT Mandom Indonesia Tbk | TCID |
| 3 | PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk | UNVR |

*Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, 2021*

## 3.2 Discussion

Based on the results of research that has been carried out between independent variables, namely profitability and capital structure against dependent variables, namely the share price of companies on the IDX NON-CYCLICAL index listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the observation period of 2016-2020, the results obtained are as follows:

### a. The Effect of Profitability on Stock Price

From the results of statistical testing conducted in this study, it shows that profitability proxied by Return On Equity has a positive effect on stock prices, so that, it can be explained that when the company's profitability value rises, the stock price also rises. This result shows that if companies grouped by the IDX in the IDX NON-CYCLICAL index, where this index is grouped by the IDX as an index in the primary consumer goods industry, score maximum profit, then the company's stock price will also rise. Conversely, when companies on the IDX NON-CYCLICAL index do not make a profit to the maximum, followed by the company's share price that falls.

The results of this study are in line with the signaling theory, where when a company publishes its financial statements to investors, investors receive a positive signal in the form of the company's profitability level from shareholders, which will affect shareholder decisions. This positive influence reflects that if the company has good capabilities in managing its company's equity in making a profit, then this will increase the company's share price. Conversely, when a company does not have good capabilities in managing its company's equity in making a profit, this will reduce the company's share price.

The results of this study are also in line with Agency theory, where there is a relationship between agency theory and fundamental factors and stock prices occur because the internal conditions of the company itself are reflected through the fundamental factors of the company itself, which describe the company's financial condition. So, when the company's fundamental factor, namely profitability in the IDX NON-CYCLICAL index, changes in a positive direction, it has a positive impact on the company, where the stock price increases, on the contrary, the change in profitability in a negative direction results in a negative impact for companies in the IDX NON-CYCLICAL index where the stock price falls.

Therefore, from these results, it can be concluded that the share price of companies in the primary consumer goods industry is influenced by the level of profitability printed by the company, where investors consider the level of profitability of the company before making a decision to invest in companies in the primary consumer goods sector. When companies in the consumer goods sector make high profits, investors are also interested in investing in companies characterized by rising stock prices, Conversely, when companies in the consumer goods sector make low profits or losses, investors are not interested in investing in such companies, which is characterized by a fall in the company's share price.

This result corresponds to H1 which states that profitability has a positive effect on stock prices and corresponds to research conducted by Alfianti and Andarini (2017), Wehantouw (2017), and Milošević and Milenković (2017).

### b. Effect of Capital Structure on Stock Price

From the results of statistical testing conducted in this study, it shows that the Capital Structure proxied by the Debt to Equity Ratio has a positive effect on stock prices. Thus, it can be explained that if the use of the company's debt to its equity increases, then the stock price also rises, on the contrary, when the use of the company's debt to its equity falls, then the company's stock price also falls.

The results of this study are in line with signaling theory, where when a company publishes its financial statements to shareholders, shareholders receive a positive signal in the form of the company's capital structure, which will influence shareholder decisions. Shareholders assess that the high use of debt in the company shows that the company finances its operational activities with debt, and the company develops growth potential through loans. Therefore, shareholders take high risks assuming that the company has the ability to pay off its obligations for the future by investing in the company, this results in an increase in the company's share price.

The results of the study are also in line with trade off theory, where at some point, the use of debt (such as bonds or bank loans) in the company's capital structure provides benefits to the company When debt is part of the company's capital structure, it allows the company to achieve higher profits than is possible by issuing shares. This is because the interest paid by the company on such debts is tax deductible. Tax deductions allow more of the company's operating income to flow to investors. The use of debt in the purchase of assets and equity in an effort to increase the company's profit can be profitable when the company is developing and profitable, so this is what investors consider.

Therefore, from these results, it can be concluded that the share price of companies in the IDX NON CYLICAL index is influenced by the use of debt to the company. The results showed that the higher the use of debt in companies contained in the IDX NON-CYLICAL index, the company's stock price would also increase. On the other hand, when the use of company debt in the index falls, the company's stock price will also fall.

When companies in the IDX NON-CYLICAL index increase the use of debt, investors are also interested in investing in companies characterized by rising stock prices, Conversely, when companies in the index lower the use of debt, investors are not interested in investing in those companies which is characterized by a decrease in the company's stock price.

This result is in accordance with H2 which states that the capital structure has a positive effect on stock prices and is in accordance with research conducted by Raharji and Setyowati (2018), Laila and Suhermin (2017), Hirdinis (2019) and Pangestuti and Hamini (2018).

## IV. Conclusion

This study aims to analyze the effect of profitability and capital structure on the company's share price on the IDX NON-CYCLICAL index. This study used companies listed on the IDX-NON CYLICAL index for the 2016-2020 period as a sample. This study used a random proportionate stratified sampling technique, where samples were taken from homogeneous groupings. From the results of the hypothesis test using linear regression analysis of panel data, the results of this study can be concluded that the profitability variable test results show that profitability has a positive effect on stock prices in companies listed on IDX NON-CYCLICAL for the period 2016 - 2020, and the results of testing capital structure variables show that the Capital Structure has a positive effect on stock prices in companies listed on IDX NON-CYCLICAL for the period 2016 - 2020.

## References

Abdullah, H., & Tursoy, T. (2021). Capital structure and firm performance: evidence of Germany under IFRS adoption. Review of Managerial Science, 15(2), 379–398. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11846-019-00344-5

Alaagam, A. (2019). The Relationship Between Profitability and Stock Prices: Evidence from the Saudi Banking Sector Asuil. 10(14), 91–101. https://doi.org/10.7176/RJFA

Alfianti, D., & Andarini, S. (2017). The Effect of Profitability on Share Prices in Food and Beverage Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Indonesian Business Journal, 8(1), 45–56.

Dang, T. L., Ly Ho, H., Dzung Lam, C., Thao Tran, T., & Vo, X. V. (2019). Stock liquidity and capital structure: International evidence. Cogent Economics & Finance, 7(1), 1587804. https://doi.org/10.1080/23322039.2019.1587804

Ehrhardt, M. C., & Eugene F. Brigham. (2010). Financial Management: Theory and Practice. In Financial Management: Theory and Practice.

Firmana, A. I., Hidayat, R. R., & Saif, M. (2018). The Effect of Capital Structure and Profitability on Stock Prices (Case Study on Insurance Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2015 to 2017). BALANCE Journal of Accounting And Business, 3(2), 308. https://doi.org/10.32502/jab.v3i2.1252

Gitman, L. J., & Zutter, C. J. (2015). Principles of Managerial Finance Fourteenth Edition. In The British Accounting Review (Vol. 21, Issue 1).

Ha, N. M., & Tai, L. M. (2017). Impact of Capital Structure and Cash Holdings on Firm Value: Case of Firms Listed on the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange. International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues, 7(1), 24–30. https://econpapers.repec.org/RePEc:eco:journ1:2017-03-65

Hirdinis, M. (2019). Capital structure and firm size on firm value moderated by profitability. International Journal of Economics and Business Administration, 7(1), 174–191. https://doi.org/10.35808/ijeba/204

IDX. (2021). IDX Quarterly Statistics. www.idx.co.id Accessed at 31 August 2021

Indrawati, T., & Suhendro. (2004). Determination of Capital Structure in Manufacturing Companies on the Jakarta Stock Exchange for the Period 2000-2004. Indonesian Journal of Accounting and Finance.

Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (1976). Theory Of The Firm: Managerial Behavior, Agency Costs And Ownership Structure Michael. Journal of Financial Economics 3, 72(10), 305–360. https://doi.org/10.1177/0018726718812602

Lailia, N., & Suhermin. (2017). Effect of Capital Structure, Profitability And Dividend Policy On Stock Prices Of Food And Beverage Companies. Journal of Management Science and Research, 6(9), 1–20.

Milošević, S., & Milenković, A. I. (2017). Impact Of Company Performances On The Stock Price: An Empirical Analysis On Select Companies In Serbia. International Journal of Economic Research, 14(8), 321–328.

Nawir, J., & Nurria, R. (2018). Factors Affecting The Capital Structure Of Manufacturing Companies Listed On The Indonesia Stock Exchange For The Period 2010-2014. Scientific Journal of Management muhammadiyah Aceh, 8(1), 519–530. https://doi.org/10.37598/jimma.v8i1.963

Nenu, E., Vintilă, G., & Gherghina, Ş. (2018). The Impact of Capital Structure on Risk and Firm Performance: Empirical Evidence for the Bucharest Stock Exchange Listed Companies. International Journal of Financial Studies, 6(2), 41. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijfs6020041

Ningrum, P. A., et al. (2020). The Potential of Poverty in the City of Palangka Raya: Study SMIs Affected Pandemic Covid 19. Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Volume 3, No 3, Page: 1626-1634

Pangestuti, D. C., & Hamidi, A. (2018). The Effect of Company Fundamental Factors on Stock Returns. Journal of Organization And Management, 14(1), 67–81. https://doi.org/10.33830/jom.v14i1.149.2018

Pinto, J., Henry, E., Robinson, T. R., & Stowe, J. D. (2010). Equity Asset Valuation. https://books.google.com/books?id=YkFJ2SFs5fwC&pgis=1

Raharjanti, R., & Setyowati, N. (2018). Effect of Ownership Structure and Capital Structure on Stock Price. Journal of Accounting And Auditing, 14(2), 89. https://doi.org/10.14710/jaa.v14i2.19772

Saleh, A., Mujahiddin. (2020). Challenges and Opportunities for Community Empowerment Practices in Indonesia during the Covid-19 Pandemic through Strengthening the Role of Higher Education. Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal). Volume 3, No 2, Page: 1105-1113.

Sambelay, J., Rate, P. Van, & Baramuli, D. (2017). Analysis of the Effect of Profitability On Share Prices In Lq45 Listed Companies For The Period 2012-2016. Journal of Economic, Management, Business And Accounting Research, 5(2), 753–761. https://doi.org/10.35794/emba.v5i2.15959

Sihombing, E. H., Nasib. (2020). The Decision of Choosing Course in the Era of Covid 19 through the Telemarketing Program, Personal Selling and College Image. Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Volume 3, No. 4, Page: 2843-2850.

Wehantouw, J. D., Tommy, P., & Tampenawas, J. L. . (2017). Effect of Capital Structure, Company Size, and Profitability on Share Price in Food and Beverage Sector Industrial Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2012-2015 Period. EMBA Journal: Journal of Economic Research, Management, Business And Accounting, 5(3), 3385–3394. https://doi.org/10.35794/emba.v5i3.17515

Wijayanti, A., Suwandani, A., & Suhendro. (2017). The Effect of Profitability On The Share Price Of Food And Beverage Sector Manufacturing Companies In Bei 2014 - 2015. Journal of Accounting and Taxes, 18(01), 123–129. https://doi.org/10.29040/jap.v18i01.89

Wulandari, A. I., & Badjra, I. B. (2019). The Effect of Profitability on Share Price in Lq-45 Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (Bei). E-Journal of Management of Udayana University, 8(9), 5722. https://doi.org/10.24843/ejmunud.2019.v08.i09.p18

Yoo, S., & Wu, J. (2019). Capital structure and stock returns: Evidence from korean stock markets. Global Business and Finance Review, 24(4), 8–23. https://doi.org/10.17549/gbfr.2019.24.4.8