
Analysis of Internal Financial Factors Affecting Stock Prices in Food and Beverage Companies in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine internal financial factors with financial ratios beta value, acid-test ratio, total assets, financial leverage, and operating profit margin on stock prices. The data collection technique uses secondary data from 14 food and beverage companies with IPOs listed on the IDX for 2012-2019. Data analysis was performed using a panel data regression test with Eviews 9.0 application. The results showed that beta value, financial leverage, operating profit margin had no significant effect on stock prices. However, the acid-test ratio had a significant adverse impact on stock prices, and total assets significantly positively affected stock prices. Thus, the study results can be used as a reference for companies in maintaining and increasing their stock price from financial factors that can influence it. It is also helpful for investors as a consideration in choosing companies to invest in. The update in the research lies in the way the data is tested, namely using a panel data regression test with a sampling period of 8 years (2012-2019 period).

Keywords: beta value, acid test ratio, total assets, financial leverage, and operating profit margin.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction explains the main points discussed as the research/problem background, including the research issues, research objectives, and a summary of relevant theoretical studies.

The food and beverage industry is one of the mainstay manufacturing sectors contributing to national economic growth (www.Kementerian.go.id). According to data from the Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia in 2019, its performance achievements have been consistently positive, starting from increasing productivity, investment, exports, and

employment. Then in 2020, it was also stated that during uncertain conditions where the community's economy weakened due to the impact caused by the pandemic, the food and beverage industry remained one of the reliable industrial groups. The food and beverage industry remains a basic need for the community, and this industry is not significantly affected, and consumer demand remains good and even tends to increase. This is in line with research conducted by Chowdury, Sarkar, Paul, and Moktadir (2020), which states that among the many industries that have been negatively affected by the pandemic, the food and beverage industry is unique because it can survive in harsh

conditions. It is uncertain where this industry becomes a basic need for humans. So that companies that are included in the food and beverage industry can still carry out their operations properly, which will not reduce the value of the company and the public's perception of the industry. This is in line with research conducted by Chowdury, Sarkar, Paul, and Moktadir (2020), which states that among the many industries that have been negatively affected by the pandemic, the food and beverage industry is unique because it can survive in harsh conditions. It is uncertain where this industry becomes a basic need for humans. So that companies that are included in the food and beverage industry can still carry out their operations properly, which will not reduce the value of the company and the public's perception of the industry. This is in line with research conducted by Chowdury, Sarkar, Paul, and Moktadir (2020), which states that among the many industries that have been negatively affected by the pandemic, the food and beverage industry is unique because it can survive in harsh conditions. It is uncertain where this industry becomes a basic need for humans. So that companies that are included in the food and beverage industry can still carry out their operations properly, which will not reduce the value of the company and the public's perception of the industry. The food and beverage industry is an industry that is classified as unique because it can survive in uncertain conditions where this industry is a basic need for humans. So that companies that are included in the food and beverage industry can still carry out their operations properly, which will not reduce the value of the company and the public's perception of the industry. This is in line with research conducted by Chowdury, Sarkar, Paul, and Moktadir (2020), which states that among the many industries that have been negatively affected by the pandemic, the food and beverage industry is unique because it can survive in uncertain conditions where this industry is a basic need for humans. So that companies that are included in the food and beverage industry can still carry out their operations properly, which will not reduce the value of the company and the public's perception of the industry. The food and beverage industry is an industry that is classified as unique because it can survive in uncertain conditions where this industry is a basic need for humans. So that companies that are included in the food and beverage industry can still carry out their operations properly, which will not reduce the value of the company and the public's perception of the industry.

Increasing the value of the company is one of the main challenges for company management. The higher the company's worth, the higher the level of welfare of the shareholders; besides, the company's value can reflect the value of the assets owned by the company. For companies that have gone public (initial public offerings), the company's value will reflect the value of the assets owned by the company and reflect the value of the company's share price (Azaro, Djajanto, Sari 2020). The stock price itself is a measure of investor interest in investing by looking at its value. The high and low weight of the company can be seen from the success of the company's management; If the stock price of a company always increases, investors will judge that the company is successful in managing its business. So that more and more investors invest in the company, increasing its share price (Admi, Erlina, & Tarmizi, 2019).

The development of the stock market is inseparable from the demand and supply in the capital market. Things like this can happen because of various market participants and institutions that carry out stock buying and selling transactions (Hutauruk, 2020). Stock prices generally fluctuate. Some of the company's fundamental factors can cause the rise and fall of stock prices. These factors are classified into internal and external factors, where internal factors arise from within the company. In contrast, external factors are caused by conditions from outside the company (Wahyono, Nugroho, & Imron, 2019). According to Azaro et al. (2020), one of the internal factors that can affect the company's stock price comes from the company's internal financial performance.

Based on the background and previous studies, this research is intended to be re-examined in Indonesia. This study replicates previous research conducted by Alici & Sevil (2020), which analyzed internal financial factors that affect airline stock prices. Therefore, this study is intended to investigate whether internal economic factors influence stock prices in food and beverage companies in Indonesia. The thing that distinguishes this research from previous research is an update on the measurement of the

dependent variable using the closing stock price and an update on the independent variable total assets using the logarithm of total assets.

Theoretical review

Several previous studies have proved the effect of beta value on stock prices. For example, one of the studies conducted by Amanda & Pratomo (2019) showed that beta value had a negative and significant effect on stock prices. Because beta value is a measure of risk, investors will choose stocks with a high enough resistance to changes in the market. In addition, another study conducted by Latifah, Wahono, & Khalilussabir (2020) states that the beta value partially has a significant negative effect on stock prices in property, real estate, and building construction companies listed on the BEI in 2015-2019. And also, research conducted by Rahmani, Nugraha, & Waspada (2017) states that the beta value partially has a significant influence on stock prices. Based on this, the first hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

H1: There is an effect of beta value on stock prices.

The acid-test ratio is indicated to measure the relationship between liquid assets and the flow of liabilities. It is calculated to assess its short-term liquidity (Sarkodi, Addai, & Asiedu, 2015). Several previous studies have proved the effectiveness of the acid-test ratio on stock prices, one of which is a study conducted by Warrad (2014) in Jordanian which states that there is a significant effect of the acid-test ratio on stock prices. The results of this study indicate the acid-test percentage, which reflects a bank's liquidity to affect the bank's stock price. Another study conducted by Alfianto (2016) states that the acid-test ratio hurts stock prices. This can be interpreted that a company with a high acid-test ratio does not mean the company is liquid. Still, there are many uncollectible receivables, so that there is a buildup of receivables which causes the company to have financial difficulties. Another study conducted by Muhammad & Rahim (2019) stated that the Acid-test ratio had a positive and significant effect on stock prices. This indicates that the higher the

company's liquidity level, the higher the company's stock price. Based on this, the second hypothesis can be formulated as follows: Rahim (2019) stated that the Acid-test ratio had a positive and significant effect on stock prices. This indicates that the higher the company's liquidity level, the higher the company's stock price. Based on this, the second hypothesis can be formulated as follows: Rahim (2019) stated that the Acid-test ratio had a positive and significant effect on stock prices. This indicates that the higher the company's liquidity level, the higher the company's stock price. Based on this, the second hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

H2: There is an effect of the acid test ratio on stock prices.

Several previous studies have proved the effect of total assets on stock prices. One of the studies that explain the impact of total assets on stock prices, conducted by Alici, & Sevil (2020), states that total assets positively influence stock prices. The results of this study explain that an increase in total assets can increase stock prices on airlines. Another study conducted by Hutauruk (2020) states that tangible assets significantly influence stock prices, which means that real assets have a competitive advantage in competing where companies with high total assets have more capabilities in carrying out their operations. Some studies explain the same thing, such as Alamsyah's (2019) in the metal and mineral mining sub-sector for 2014-2017. This study states that there is a significant effect of total assets on stock prices. In addition, another study conducted by Zaki, Islahuddin, & Shabri (2017) also explains the impact of total assets on stock prices in the manufacturing sector listed on the IDX. The study demonstrates that, partially, there is an effect of total assets on stock prices. Based on this, the fourth hypothesis can be formulated as follows: Shabri (2017) also explains the impact of total assets on stock prices in the manufacturing sector listed on the IDX. The study demonstrates that part there is an effect of total assets on stock prices. Based on this, the fourth hypothesis can be formulated as follows: Shabri (2017) also explains the impact of total assets on

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H3: There is an effect of total assets on stock prices.

Leverage ratio is a ratio used to measure how much the company's assets are financed by debt. Financial leverage can be detrimental if the company cannot obtain income from the use of these funds as much as a fixed burden that must be paid. A study on the effect of financial leverage on stock prices was conducted by Iqbal, Raza, Farrukh, & Mubeen (2016) in Pakistan. This shows that the lower the economic power, the stock price will increase. Another study explains the effect of total assets on stock prices conducted by Alici & Sevil (2020), which states an adverse impact of financial leverage on stock prices. This means the lower the economic power, the higher the airline's stock price. In addition, other studies explain the same thing, conducted by Agustami & Syahida (2019) in the consumer goods industry sector in 2013-2017.

The results of this study state that financial leverage hurts stock prices. According to this research, the company is expected to maintain the value of power because long-term debt in large amounts will increase the company's risk, thereby reducing investor interest. And there is also another study conducted by Monny (2016) which states that financial leverage has a significant effect on stock prices. The third hypothesis can be formulated as follows: (2019) in the consumer goods industry sector in 2013-2017. The results of this study state that financial leverage hurts stock prices. According to this research, the company is expected to maintain the value of power because long-term debt in large amounts will increase the company's risk, thereby reducing investor interest. And there is also another study conducted by Monny (2016) which states that financial leverage has a significant effect on stock prices. The third hypothesis can be formulated as follows: (2019) in the consumer goods industry sector in 2013-

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H4: There is an effect of financial leverage on stock prices.

The operating profit margin is a critical ratio because it reflects the company's ability to generate profits from ordinary operations related to the company (Durrah, Rahman, Jamil, & Ghafeer, 2016). Several previous studies have proved the effect of operating profit margin on stock prices. One of them is a study conducted by Mahdi & Khaddafi (2020), which explains a significant positive impact of operating profit margin on stock prices in consumption industry companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2012-2014. This indicates that part of the influence on stock prices is the operating profit margin, which means that the higher the operating profit margin, the higher the stock price level.

In addition, other studies explain the same thing, conducted by Sugiarto, Pradana, &

Muhtarom (2017), which states a significant negative effect of operating profit margin on stock prices. The results of this study indicate that if the operating profit margin increases, the stock price will decrease. And there is also another study that also discusses the effect of operating profit margin on stock prices conducted by Mardiaty, Yusrizal, & Hayati (2019), which analyzes the impact of return on equity, earnings per share, and operating profit margin on stock prices of manufacturing companies in the food sector. And beverages listed on the Indonesian stock exchange for the period 2013-2017. This study

states that operating profit margin has a significant effect on stock prices. Therefore, it can be said that the three studies previously described have different results. Operating profit margin is used to determine whether a company's operating costs for production or sales are too high or lower when compared to other companies in the same industry (Mahdi & Khaddafi, 2020). Based on this, the first hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

H5: There is an effect of operating profit margin on stock prices.

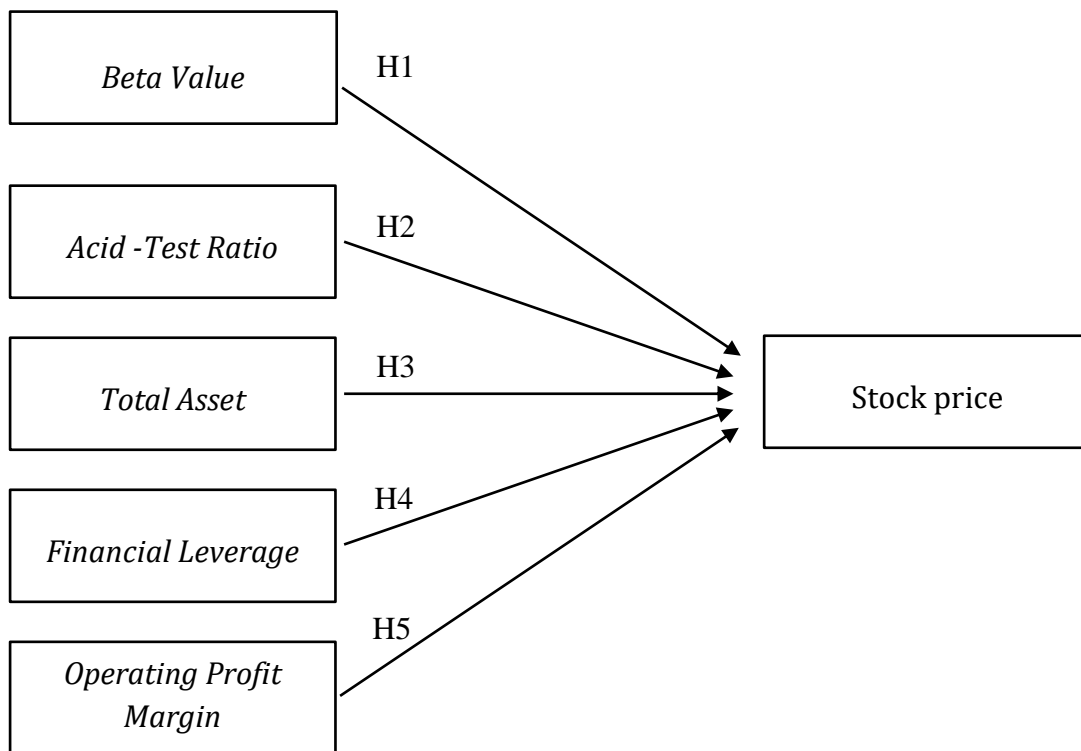


Figure 1. Conceptual Skeleton Chart Analysis of Internal Financial Factors Affecting Stock Prices in Food and Beverage Companies in Indonesia

METHOD

The type of research conducted is quantitative using descriptive analysis, where the data in this study can be calculated, measured and described using numbers. The sampling method that will be used in this research is purposive sampling. This method is used based on considerations that focus on research objectives. Therefore, it can be said, the sample

for this research is food and beverage companies that have met the criteria that have been set. The data collection method used is secondary data collection, namely data obtained from official institutions or sources that have provided and published the data to be available. In other words, This data collection is obtained indirectly because the information is taken from the details of the share price and the company's published financial statements. The data sources for this research

were obtained from the official website of Yahoo Finance, the Indonesia Stock Exchange, and the websites of each company that is included in the food and beverage industry. The population of

food and beverage companies in Indonesia for eight years (period 2012 – 2019) consists of 29 companies, and only 14 companies are eligible to be sampled.

Table 1. Sampling Criteria

Information	Amount
Food and beverage companies in Indonesia listed on the IDX until 2019	29
Companies that have not conducted an IPO or have not been listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange on January 1, 2012	(13)
Companies for which complete stock price data are not available	(1)
Companies that are not available for publication of financial report data for 2014	(1)
Number of companies eligible to be sampled	14

The variables in this study include the dependent variable and the independent variable. The dependent variable is the stock price. The independent variables are beta value, acid-test

ratio, total assets, financial leverage, and operating profit margin. The following are measurements to determine the relationship between the variables to be studied:

Table 2. Identification and Measurement of Variables

Variable Type	Variable Name	Symbol	Definition of Operational Variables	Reference
Dependent	Stock price	HS	Closing stock price	Wahyono et al. (2019)
	<i>Beta Value</i>	BV	$\beta_{i,m} = \frac{Cov_{i,m}}{Var_m}$	Alici & Sevil (2020)
Independent	<i>Acid -Test Ratio</i>	ATR	$\frac{Total\ asset\ lancar - Persediaan}{Total\ hutang\ lancar}$	Alici & Sevil (2020)
	<i>Total Asset</i>	TA	The logarithm of total assets	Omبولade, Seriki & Kola, (2020)
	<i>Financial Leverage</i>	FL	$\frac{Total\ hutang}{total\ aset}$	Alici & Sevil (2020)
	<i>Operating profit margin</i>	OPEN	$\frac{Laba\ Operasi}{Total\ Penjualan} \times 100$	Alici & Sevil (2020)

Based on the research conducted, the research regression method is obtained as follows:

$$HS = -56439.91 + 5.826508BV - 394.4812ATR + 4781.273TA + 169.6179FL + 0.567538OPM$$

Information:

- HS (Y) = Share Price
- BV (X1) = Beta Value
- ATR (X2) = Acid Test Ratio
- TA (X3) = Total Assets
- FL (X4) = Financial Leverage
- OPM (X5) = Operating Profit Margin
- (-56439.91) = Constant
- 1 (5.826508) = Beta Value Coefficient
- 2 (- 394.4812) = Acid Test Ratio Coefficient
- 3 (4781273) = Coefficient of Total Assets
- 4 (169,6179) = Financial Leverage Coefficient
- 5 (0.567538) = Operating Profit Margin Coefficient

Based on testing using the chow test, the overall results of the model show that the probability value of the Chi-square cross-section is $0.0000 < 0.05$, so the decision obtained is H_0 is rejected, so the model used is Fixed effect. If the selected model is a fixed-effect model, further testing is required using the Hausman test to test whether to use a fixed-effect or random-effect model.

Based on the table of the results of the Hausman test, the results show that the probability value of the cross-section statistic is $0.0001 < 0.05$, so the decision that can be obtained is H_0 is rejected so that the model used is the fixed effect model.

The fixed-effect model has been selected twice through the Chow and Hausman tests based on the tests carried out above. Thus, it can be concluded that of the three models (Common Effect, Fixed Effect, and Random Effects), the Fixed Effect model is better at interpreting panel data regression to answer the research objectives.

Based on the results of the F test in table F, it can be seen that the probability of the F-statistic yields a value of $0.000000 < 0.05$. Thus, the analysis results in this study indicate that the independent variables, namely beta value, acid-test ratio, total assets, financial leverage, and operating profit margin, influence stock prices so that the regression model is feasible to use in this study.

Table 3. Results of Chow Test, Hausman Test, & F . Test

Method	Statistics	Probability	Decision	Information
<i>Chow Test</i>	263.905180	0.0000	Ho rejected	Fixed effect selected
<i>Hausman Test</i>	26.108837	0.0001	Ho rejected	Fixed effect selected
F Uji test	63.90999	0.000000	Ho rejected	Models worth using

Source: Data processed with Eviews 9.0

Based on the results of the goodness of fit test, the adjusted r-square value is 0.910727. This means that the independent variables, namely beta value, acid test ratio, total assets, financial leverage, and operating profit margin, can explain variations in stock prices by 91.0727%. The

remaining 8.9273% explains that stock prices can be influenced by other factors not included in the model. This. So there is a solid relationship between beta value, acid test ratio, total assets, financial leverage, and operating profit margin on stock prices.

Table 4. The goodness of Fit. Test Results

Dependent	R2	Adjusted R2
Stock price	0.925204	0.910727

Source: Data processed with Eviews 9.0

RESULT and DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistics describe the characteristics of the data used in the study as seen from the minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation values. Based on the results of the descriptive statistical analysis in table 5, it can be interpreted as follows:

The share price (HS) has an average of Rp 3,100,848 with a standard deviation of Rp 3,698,712. The maximum value of the share price of Rp 16,000.00 owned by PT. Multi Bintang Indonesia Tbk in 2018 and the minimum value of the share price of Rp 63.00 owned by PT Budi Starch & Sweetener Tbk in 2015.

Beta value (BV) has an average value of 0.376572 with a standard deviation of 1.719571. Therefore, the maximum bet value is 3.756900, which PT Wilmar Cahaya Indonesia Tbk owned in 2012. The minimum beta value is -11.72710, which PT Prasadha Aneka Niaga Tbk held in 2017.

The acid-test ratio (ATR) has an average value of 1.544753 with a standard deviation of 1.371262. The maximum value of the acid test ratio of 7.357400, which PT owns. Delta Djakarta Tbk in 2017 and the minimum value of the acid test ratio of 0.139300 owned by PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk in 2018.

Total assets (TA) have an average value of Rp 12,55987 with a standard deviation of Rp 0.621725. Therefore, the maximum value of total assets is Rp. 13,98470 owned by PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2018 and the minimum value of total assets of Rp 11.39750 owned by PT Sekar Laut Tbk in 2012.

Financial Leverage (FL) has an average value of 0.524938 with a standard deviation of 0.371891. The maximum value of total assets is 2.899900 owned by PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk in 2018, and the minimum value of total assets is 0.140600 owned by PT. Ultrajaya Milk Industry & Trading Company Tbk in 2018.

Table 5. Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis

	HS (Rp)	BV	ATR	TA (Rp)	FL	OPM
N	112	112	112	112	112	112
mean	3100.848	0.376572	1.544753	12.55987	0.524938	11.91656
Maximum	16000.00	3.756900	7.357400	13.98470	2.899900	98.43990
Minimum	63.000000	-11.72710	0.139300	11.39750	0.140600	-261,4480
Std. Deviation	3698,712	1.719571	1.371262	0.621725	0.371891	29.63913

Source: Data processed with Eviews 9.0

T-Test (Individual)

The t-test is used to determine whether the independent variable affects the dependent variable. The test criteria of the t-test if the significance of $t < 0.05$, then H_0 is rejected, and if the importance of $t > 0.05$, then H_0 is accepted. The results of the t-test in table 6 can be interpreted as follows:

H1: There is an effect of beta value on stock prices.

The results of statistical tests that have been carried out show a significance value of t of $0.9312 > 0.05$, meaning H_a is rejected and H_0 is accepted, which means that there is no significant effect of beta value on stock prices. The results of

this test indicate that systematic risk has no impact on stock prices in the food and beverage industry. This is because food and beverage products are basic needs for humans and will not experience a significant decline, so the macro beta value variable that causes systematic risk will not affect the company's stock price. According to Enidiawati, Mardani, & Rahman (2020), beta value has a positive and insignificant effect on stock prices; this is contrary to research conducted by Rofiqoh & Mukaffi (2021), where his research shows that there is a significant positive effect of beta value on stock prices. Due to the high systematic risk of a stock, the higher its share price. Furthermore, research conducted by Alici & Sevil (2020) states that beta value is an indicator

of systematic risk as to the cause of stock prices. There are two views in the literature for measuring systematic risk. First, in the context of the risk-return relationship, it is said that stocks with high risk will have high returns and that risk has a positive effect on stock prices. This is because investors who tend to be risky prefer high-risk stocks to get higher returns. Then the second is that it is argued that businesses with high systematic risk can suffer losses or bankruptcy and negatively affect stock values. Based on this perspective, it is determined that beta value is associated with stock prices but has no positive or negative impact.

H2: There is an effect of the acid-test ratio on stock prices.

The results of statistical tests that have been carried out show a significance value of t of $0.0409 < 0.05$, meaning H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected, and the magnitude of the acid-test ratio coefficient is -394.4812 , which means that there is a significant negative effect of the acid test ratio on stock prices. The results of this test indicate that in Indonesia's food and beverage industry if the company's acid test ratio is low, the stock price is high. The calculation of the acid test ratio only considers cash that can be disbursed quickly. In other words, it ignores currency which may not be easy to convert into cash (www.accurate.id). Therefore, it can be said that a low acid test ratio will still increase stock prices because the company only has funding liquidity difficulties in the short term, not the long time. This study is different from previous researchers, namely Alici & Sevil (2020), who stated that the acid-test ratio had an insignificant relationship with stock prices. Another study conducted by Hutauruk (2020) showed a negative and significant effect between the acid-test ratio and stock prices; this indicates that the higher the acid-test ratio, the lower the stock price. This study is in line with research conducted by Batubara & Purnama (2018), which states that the acid-test balance has a positive and significant effect on stock prices. This study is different from previous researchers, namely Alici & Sevil (2020), who stated that the acid-test ratio had an

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H3: There is an effect of total assets on stock prices.

The statistical tests carried out show a significance value of t of $0.0000 < 0.05$, meaning H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected, and the total asset coefficient is 4781273 , which means that there is a significant effect of total assets on stock prices. The results of this test indicate that the food and beverage industry in Indonesia, which has a high total asset, will increase the company's

stock price. Total assets will describe the company's size, so the more assets the company has, the company has a superior ability to develop and manage its business to be more significant because it can utilize its assets efficiently to increase profits. This is in line with research conducted by Alici, & Sevil (2020), which states that total assets positively affect stock prices. Companies that have significant total assets show that the company has achieved stability. Investors will consider investing in large companies as having a negligible risk, so many investors want to own shares of the company. High demand for shares will affect changes in stock prices. Therefore, total assets have a significant positive effect on stock prices (Susanto, 2012). Furthermore, a study in Indonesia conducted by Alamsyah (2019) & Zaki et al. (2017) also supports the survey results where a positive and significant effect of total assets on stock prices. (2020), which states that total assets have a positive effect on stock prices. Companies that have substantial total assets show that the company has achieved stability. Investors will consider investing in large companies as having a negligible risk, so many investors want to own shares of the company. High demand for shares will affect changes in stock prices. Therefore, total assets have a significant positive effect on stock prices (Susanto, 2012). Furthermore, a study in Indonesia conducted by Alamsyah (2019) & Zaki et al. (2017) also supports the survey results where a positive and significant effect of total assets on stock prices. (2020), which states that total assets have a positive effect on stock prices. Companies that have substantial total assets show that the company has achieved stability. Investors will consider investing in large companies as having a negligible risk, so many investors want to own shares of the company. High demand for shares will affect changes in stock prices. Therefore, total assets have a significant positive effect on stock prices (Susanto, 2012). Furthermore, a study in Indonesia conducted by Alamsyah (2019) & Zaki et al. (2017) also supports the survey results where a positive and significant effect of total assets on stock prices. Companies that have

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H4: There is an effect of financial leverage on stock prices.

The results of statistical tests that have been carried out show a significance value of $t = 0.7308 > 0.05$, meaning H_a is rejected and H_0 is accepted, which means that there is no significant

effect of financial leverage on stock prices. The results of this test indicate that in the food and beverage industry in Indonesia, economic power has no impact on stock prices. This is because borrowing debt to finance the purchase of an asset will only increase the cost of the company to pay off its obligations so that a lot or at least the debt owed by the company will not affect the company's stock price. The previous research conducted by Alici & Sevil (2020) stated a negative and significant effect between financial leverage and stock prices. According to Devi, Mardani, & Salim (2018), his research says that partially economic power has no significant effect on stock prices. However, this is different from Monny's (2016) study, which states that financial leverage positively impacts stock prices. According to Purba (2019), economic power has a positive and insignificant effect on stock prices in his study.

H5: There is an effect of operating profit margin on stock prices.

The results of statistical tests that have been carried out show a significance value of t of $0.7308 > 0.05$, meaning that H_a is rejected and H_o is accepted, which means that there is no significant effect of operating profit margin on stock prices. The results of this test indicate that in the food and beverage industry in Indonesia, using profit margin has no impact on stock prices. This is because the operating profit margin only measures the company's operating profit during a

specific period, so this ratio does not significantly affect stock prices. The results of this study support previous research conducted by Alici & Sevil (2020), which states that there is no effect of operating profit margin on stock prices. However, this contradicts the research conducted by Mahruzal et al. (2020). The operating profit margin positively affects stock prices; the higher the operating profit margin, the higher the stock price level. Similarly, Mulyadi & Wiratno's (2018) research states that operating profit margin partially has a positive and significant effect on stock prices. The higher the operating profit margin ratio, the better the operation of a company. The company's operations will give a positive signal to investors to invest in the company to impact increasing stock prices. Similarly, Mulyadi & Wiratno's (2018) research states that operating profit margin partially has a positive and significant effect on stock prices. The higher the operating profit margin ratio, the better the operation of a company. The company's operations will give a positive signal to investors to invest in the company to impact increasing stock prices. Similarly, Mulyadi & Wiratno's (2018) research states that operating profit margin partially has a positive and significant effect on stock prices. The higher the operating profit margin ratio, the better the operation of a company. The company's operations will give a positive signal to investors to invest in the company to impact increasing stock prices.

Table 6. T-Test Results (Individuals)

Variable Independent	Dependent Variable		
	Coefficient	Capital Ratio	
		Probability	Conclusion
Constant	-56439.91	-	-
BV	5.826508	0.9312	Not significant
ATR	-394.4812	0.0409	Significant Negative
TA	4781273	0.0000	Significant Positive
FL	169.6179	0.7308	Not significant
OPM	0.567538	0.8969	Not significant

Source: Data processed with Eviews 9.0

CONCLUSION

This study entitled "Internal Financial Factors Analysis Affecting Stock Prices in Food and Beverage Companies in Indonesia" aims to determine the effect of beta value, acid-test ratio, total assets, financial leverage, and operating profit margin on stock prices. Tests have been carried out on 14 food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2012-2019. Based on the results of these studies, it can be concluded that Beta value has no significant effect on stock prices, Acid-test ratio has a significant negative impact on stock prices, Total assets have a significant positive effect on stock prices, Financial leverage has no significant impact on stock prices, and Operating profit margin has no significant effect on stock prices.

This research expects financial managers to determine internal economic factors that can affect stock prices in food and beverage companies. This industry is susceptible to all risks. Therefore financial managers are expected to improve financial performance to minimize the chances that will arise so that they do not hurt stock prices and increase stock prices in the capital market. In addition, financial managers should reduce their liquidity so that the company's profitability can increase. By expanding the company's profitability, it will have an impact on rising stock prices. Finally, Financial managers must also manage the company's total assets well and choose total productive assets to get profits that increase stock prices. In addition, this research is also expected to be an input for investors to consider internal financial factors before investing. And investors are expected to choose companies with good internal finance, where internal finance can affect stock prices. In particular, investors should pay attention to the high total assets of the company because it can increase stock prices. However, investors should also pay attention to the company's acid-test ratio, which is not too high, which causes the company's profitability to increase, impacting increasing stock prices.

Based on the results of research that has been carried out, this study has several limitations

and weaknesses, including that this research only examines companies engaged in the food and beverage industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, several companies have not gone public before 2012 and have not published financial statements. In addition, a company in 2020, so this research has a relatively short period, namely from 2012-2019. However, from the conclusions that have been obtained, the authors can provide suggestions that can help further research. Namely, further research should add other variables so that the data used can interpret the influence of internal financial factors on stock prices, such as liquidity, profitability, and dividend payout ratio Zaenudin, Darodjatun, & Marlianingrum, (2021). For further research, it is expected to research food and beverage companies and conduct research in other sectors such as pharmaceutical companies, which are also included in the consumer goods sector and outside the consumer goods sector such as the mining sector.

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