



## SIMPOSIUM ILMIAH AKUNTANSI 5

### INFLUENCE CURRENT RATIO, DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO, RETURN ON EQUITY, PRICE EARNINGS RATIO, AND DIVIDENDS PAYOUTS RATIO TO PRICE SHARE

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#### ARTICLE INFO

##### Article history:

Received:

Revised:

Accepted:

##### Keywords:

Stock Price, Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Return On Equity, Price Earnings Ratio

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#### ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of financial performance and dividends policy on Stock Prices in cigarette industry companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015- 2022. The type of research used is causal associative. Samples were taken using purposive sampling method. The population used in this study were all cigarette industry companies, namely 5 companies with a sample of 4 industrial companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015- 2022. The type of data used in this study is quantitative data. The data source used in this research is secondary data. The techniques used by researchers to collect the data needed in this study is documentation. The data analysis technique used in this research is multiple linear analysis with the IBM SPSS version 25 technique. The results showed that partially Current Ratio (X1) has no effect on Stock Price, Debt To Equity Ratio (X2) affects Stock Price, Return On Equity (X3) affects Stock Price, Price Earnings Ratio (X4) affects Stock Price, and Dividend Payouts Ratio (X5) affects Stock Price

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#### INTRODUCTION

The cigarette or tobacco industry is one of the most profitable sectors in the world because it has a very broad impact, such as growing related service industries providing business opportunities and employment (kompasiana.com). State revenue from the customs and excise sector before the Covid-19 pandemic entered Indonesia, in 2015-2019 respectively recorded IDR 139 trillion, IDR 143 trillion, IDR 153 trillion, IDR 159 trillion, and IDR 172 trillion. Of this amount, the excise rate on tobacco products increases every year by average increase of 8.36 %. In 2020-2022 it was recorded at IDR 176 trillion, IDR 188 trillion respectively trillion, and 198 trillion. Excise rates in the cigarette industry often increase, although the Covid-19 pandemic. Of this amount, the excise rate on tobacco products increases every year with average increase 4.82 % Rates excise on industry cigarette often experience increase although exists pandemic Covid-19.

Some industries that have been negatively impacted by Covid-19 are the tourism industry, trade, transportation, and investment. Stock prices weakened due to uncertainty as well as raising concerns about the impact and development of the pandemic. IHSG fell as a result Covid-19 pandemic. As of March 16 2020, the IHSG fell to around 4,741,878 points for some time after 09.00 WIB. This value is far below when it was last traded on 13 March 2020 which is at in the range of 4,907,571 points. Yes difference striking before and after pandemic this. IHSG show movement negative consequence Covid -19, so that impact on economy Indonesia.

**Table 1** Movement IHSG Year 2015-2022

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	1.19%	0.48%	-0.05%	3.93%	5.46%	-5.71%	-1.95%	0.75%
February	3.04%	3.38%	1.75%	-1.13%	-1.37%	-8.2%	6.47%	3.88%

March	1.25%	1.56%	3.37%	-6.19%	0.39%	-16.76%	-4.11%	2.66%
April	-7.83%	-0.14%	2.1%	-3.14%	-0.21%	3.91%	0.17%	2.23%
May	2.55%	-0.86%	0.93%	-0.18%	-3.81%	0.79%	-0.8%	-1.11%
June	-5.86%	4.58%	1.6%	-3.08%	2.41%	3.19%	0.64%	-3.32%
July	-2.2%	3.97%	0.19%	2.37%	0.5%	4.98%	1.41%	0.57%
August	-6.1%	3.26%	0.4%	1.38%	-0.97%	1.73%	1.32%	3.27%
September	-6.34%	-0.4%	0.63%	-0.7%	-2.52%	-7.03%	2.22%	-1.92%
October	5.48%	1.08%	1.78%	-2.42%	0.96%	5.3%	4.84%	0.83%
November	-0.2%	-5.05%	-0.89%	3.85%	-3.48%	9.44%	-0.87%	-0.25%
December	3.3%	2.87%	8.78%	2.28%	4.79%	6.53%	0.73%	-3.26%

IHSG Lowest in year 2015 as big as -6.34 % \_ on month September, year 2016 as big as -5.05% in November, in 2017 it was -0.9%, in 2018 it was -6.2% in March. The JCI value was 4.79% at the end of 2019 before the Covid-19 problem occurred Indonesia, but at the beginning of 2020 the JCI began to look weak. In January, JCI has been in the range of -5.71 % since Covid-19 entered the country. The biggest decline occurred in March, when index is on the lowest level this year -16.8 %. Compared to By the end of March 2020, the JCI had started to improve and was seen starting to improve in July 2020 reach 4.98 %. At the beginning year 2021 Also decrease, However No too low compared to with year 2020. Value IHSG October 2021 Also seen Good, with recovery mark IHSG compared to period previously.

**Table 2 Price Share Cigarette Company 2015-2022**

Year	Code Company			
	HMSP	GGRM	RMBA	WIIM
2015	Rp 94,000	Rp 55,000	Rp 510	Rp 455
2016	Rp 3,830	Rp 63,900	Rp 484	Rp 440
2017	Rp 4,730	Rp 83,800	Rp 380	Rp 290
2018	Rp 3,710	Rp 83,625	Rp 312	Rp 141
2019	Rp 2,100	Rp 53,000	Rp 320	Rp 168
2020	Rp 1,505	Rp 41,000	Rp 348	Rp 540
2021	Rp 965	Rp 30,600	Rp 306	Rp 428
2022	Rp 840	Rp 18,000	Rp 306	Rp 630

It fluctuates price shares on company cigarette, during 8 year like price shares in Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna (HMSP) in 2019 before the pandemic were IDR 2,100 per share, but in 2020 HMSP experienced a decline in share prices as big as 39% from the previous year to Rp 1,500 per share. Warehouse Salt (GGRM) in 2019 was IDR 53,000 per share, but in 2020 the price GGRM shares amounting to IDR 41,000 decreased by 29% from the previous year. The share price of Bentoel International Investama (RMBA) in 2019 is IDR 320 per share, in contrast to the two previous companies RMBA actually experienced the increase in share prices in 2020 was 8.75%. Not much different from RMBA, Wismlak Inti Makmur (WIIM) share price in 2019 is IDR 168 per shares but in 2020 WIIM precisely experienced an increase in share prices of 54%.

The uncertainty factor in predicting stock prices is an important problem for investors, because share prices are always changing or fluctuating. Therefore a tool is needed to forecast or predict the share price of any company which will provide benefits so that you don't make the wrong choice. Financial ratios used in this research, the first is *the Current Ratio*, which is a ratio for measuring internal company capabilities pay obligation period short or debt Which quick due when billed in full. *The second Debt to Equity Ratio* is ratio

which is used to assess debt against equity. Third, *Return on Equity* is a ratio which is used to measure the capabilities of one's own capital. Fourth *Price to Earnings Ratio* is a ratio that is commonly used to measure market prices . each share of common stock with earnings per share. Apart from financial ratios, policies Dividends are also used in this research as an indicator to measure stock price namely *the Dividend payout ratio* is a ratio Which measures how big the dividend is shared with amount share Which circulating in the year of certain.

Based on phenomenon in on, so researcher interested For research How "The influence of *Current Ratio*, *Debt To Equity Ratio*, *Return On Equity*, *Price Earning Ratio* , etc *Dividend Payout Ratio* to Share Prices in Cigarette Industry Sector Companies Registered in BEI"

## THEORY AND DEVELOPMENT HYPOTHESIS

### Signaling Theory

*Signaling* theory is one of the pillar theories in understanding financial management. In general, signals are defined as signals carried out by company (manager) to outside parties (investors). In *signaling theory* it is also determined how the company should provide signals to users of its financial statements. This signal is in the form of information about the condition of the company to the owner or party Which interested.

According to Jogiyanto (2013), share prices are the prices that occur on the stock exchange marketmoment certain Which determined by perpetrator market And determined by request And offering the relevant shares on the capital market. According to Putri (2015), share prices own mark important separately If price share something company tall so creating opportunities for companies to receive more investment from investors by increasing shares. For investors, if the share price of a company continues increase so company performance the Good.

### Analysis Ratio Finance

Financial ratio analysis is an analysis that looks for the relationship of certain items in the balance sheet, income statement, and other financial reports by comparing from one post to another post individually or in combination. The ratio is understandable as results which is obtained between one quantity with quantity Which other.

The ratio itself according to Joel G Siegel and Jae K. Shim (213:98) is a comparison one quantity with another quantity or simply a ratio is called a comparison quantity with quantity others seen the comparison with hope can find the answer Which then it will be used as analysis materialsand decision-making. The use of the word ratio is very flexible in its location, where is greatly influenced by what and where the ratio is influenced, namely adjusted tofield his knowledge. Study This use a number of ratio finance, among them :

### Current Ratio

*Current ratio* (CR) is calculated based on current assets divided by current liabilities. The results of research conducted by (Sriwahyuni & Saputra, 2017) and (Pratama & Erawati, 2014) shows that a high CR means better term debt short paid off company, so the more small risk liquidation Which experienced company \

13

so that the risk borne by shareholders is also smaller. This makes a positive signal for investors to buy company shares, resulting in demand If the company's shares increase, the share price will increase. Statement This is supported by research conducted by Dita (2013), and Hendra Aditya Wicaksono (2013) which states that CR has an effect on pricesshare. The formulation of the hypothesis is written in the following format.

**H 1 : *Current Ratio* (CR) influence on Price Share.**

### Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)

*Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) is a measure of leverage and can be defined as the degree to which debt is used as a source of financing for a company. Seen from ability pay

debt period long, the more low DER, the more big the impact of rising share prices, and the better the company's ability to pay long-term debt. Information regarding increasing DER will be viewed as signal bad by market, Which will give information negative for investors For take decision buy share. Matter This lower request And price shares. This statement is supported by research conducted by Natasha and Agus (2022). state that DER influential to stock price.

**H 2 : Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) influential to Price Share.**

### **Return on Equity (ROE)**

*Return on Equity (ROE )* measures how effectively a company uses capital company For produce profit. Ratio This show success internal management maximize holder returns share, and getting higher the ratio, the better because it provides a higher rate of return to shareholders. Upgrade information *returns on equity* will be considered a signal which is good by the market, provides a positive signal for investors to make decisions buy shares. This makes the demand for shares increase and thus price . This statement is strengthened by the results of Ratih's (2013) research which found that *Return On Equities* have influence to stock price.

**H 3 : Return On Equity (ROE) influential to Price Share.**

### **Price Earnings Ratio (PER)**

*The Price Earning Ratio (PER)* variable shows the price at which a share was purchased compared to with profit Which will accepted in Century front, Which show investors' confidence in the amount of profit that the company will generate, which then will be distributed to shareholders in the future in the form of dividends. There is a strong relationship between stock prices and the PER ratio because this ratio shows how company profits grow and investors are interested in profit growth on Finally impact on price share. can reflect that profit company declines. PER performance an effective one will provide a positive signal to investors so that share prices increase. This statement is supported by research done by Dita (2013), And Primayanti (2013) Which state that PER influence on price share.

**H 4 : Price Earnings Ratio (PER) is influential to Price Share.**

### **Dividend payout ratio (DPR)**

A reduced *dividend payout ratio (DPR)* can reflect the company's profits Which increasingly reduce. With method This, will There is signal bad, Because signifies The company lacks funds. Investors want high dividends from profits companies, and investors are willing to pay more for companies that are paying dividend. This is because dividend income is less risky than *capital gains income* . A high dividend payout ratio can make a company's shares more attractive. Lots investors Which interested For invest in companies This Because expect high dividend income will lead to higher stock prices high This statement is supported by Ferrer and Tang (2016), and Sitorus and Elinarty (2017) Which state that DPR own influential to stock price.

**H 5 : Dividends payouts ratio (DPR) is influential to Price Share.**

Financial performance and dividend policy (represented by CR, DER, ROE, PER, etc DPR) company banking generally in a way fundamentals influence pressure changes in share price dynamics that develop in the secondary market due to performance finance reflect something circumstances in a way intact on finance company during a certain period or period of time and predictions of the company's capabilities in the future comes, and is the result of many individuals created continuously by management, so that it can influence the interaction of supply and demand forces on share prices from sellers and buyers on the stock exchange, because of the highs and lows The share prices formed on the stock exchange are more influenced by considerations buyer And seller Which do transaction. Announcement emission share by something company is something signal Which signifies that management company views the company's prospects as bleak and if a company offers selling new shares with a frequency that is more frequent than usual then the share price The company will decline, this is due to issuing share prices new so will give signal negative then can push price share.

#### H 6 : Current Ratio (CR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Return On Equity (ROE), Price Earnings Ratio (PER), And Dividends payouts ratio (DPR) influential to Price Share.

#### RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this research is associative research causal. Associative causal is a type of research that aims to determine relationships between two variables or more Which nature because consequence (Sugiyono, 2014).

Population is a collection of general subjects/objects determined by researchers certain qualities and characteristics to be studied and conclusions drawn (Sugiyono, 2014). The subjects used in this research were 5 cigarette companies listed on the Stock Exchange Effect Indonesia. List company cigarette is as following:

**Table 3 Population Study**

No.	Cod e Shar e	Name Company	Date IPO
1.	GGRM	PT Warehouse Salt Tbk	27 August 1990
2.	HMSP	PT HM Sampoerna Tbk	15 August 1990
3.	ITIC	PT Indonesian Tobacco Tbk	July 04 2019
4.	RMBA	PT Bentoel International Investama Tbk	05 March 1990
5.	WIIM	PT Wismilak Inti Makmur Tbk	December 18 2012

. The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population (Sugiyono, 2014). Technique taking sample in study This use technique *purposive sampling*. According to Sugiyono (2018:138) *purposive sampling* is a sampling technique sample in aspects certain in accordance with criteria Which desired For can determine the number of samples to be studied. Cigarette companies listed on the Stock Exchange Indonesia during period year study.

**Table 4 Criteria Sample Study**

No.	Criteria	Amount
1	Company cigarette Which registered in Exchange Indonesian Effect	5
2	Company cigarette Which No registered consecutive in Exchange Effect Indonesia 2015-2022	(1)
3	Company Cigarette Which publish report finance annual And Which have completeness data variable Which needed during period year research.year 2015-2022	4
	Amount sample study	4
	Total sample research (4 Companies × 8 Year)	32

#### Type Data

Type that data used on study This is quantitative data. According to Sugiyono (2014 ; 13) quantitative data is a type of data that is based on concrete data, data study numeric Which will be measured with use statistics as tool test counting, Which related with problem Which researched For produce something conclusion.

#### Source Data

The data source used in this research is a secondary data source. Data secondary is a source research data Which obtained researcher in a way No direct that is

data that has been published or obtained and recorded by other parties (Sugiyono, 2014). The data used in research this is obtained from annual report Which has published by cigarette companies registered on the IDX in 2015-2022. This data is obtained through the site official stock Exchange Indonesia that is [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) And finance.yahoo.com

### Technique Collection Data

The data collection technique used in this research is documentation technique, namely a technique that requires collecting various information through journals or even company document. The company document in question is the annual financial report companies that have been announced to the public on the official website ([www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id)) are registered on the Indonesian Stock Exchange by all listed company members. Documentation techniques is a specific data collection technique that involves the study of documents to obtain information and data relating to a problem to be resolved (Sugiyono, 2014)

### Technique Analysis Data

On study This validation And analysis data done with use SPSS

(Statistical Packages For the and Sciences solution) 25

### Analysis Statistics Descriptive

Sugiyono (2014) explains that the descriptive analysis method is a term refers to analyzing data using statistical techniques by writing or displaying data that has been collected as is in a particular situation without the aim of producing results Which meaningful for public general.

## RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Test Statistics Descriptive

Analysis statistics descriptive in this research is for provide an overview or description of data seen from the average value, standard deviation, maximum variance, And minimum. Results analysis descriptive can seen as following :

**Table 5 Results Statistic test Descriptive**

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
CR	32	1.19	5.59	2.5213	0.9373
DER	32	0.19	5.02	0.8016	1.05901
ROE	32	-0.47	0.52	0.1463	0.17877
PER	32	0.51	1397.41	82.0256	254.0258
DPR	32	0	1.9	0.5728	0.5343
PRICE SHARE	32	2542	6516	4020.72	967.97

From results SPSS output 25 in on, can explained that:

- 1) The Current Ratio (CR) variable during the research period has a minimum value of 1.19, mark maximum as big as 5.59, mark average as big as 2.5213, with standards deviation as big as 0.93730 Which indicated that variable price Share have spread small from on mark average, so that deviation data on variable price share can said Good
- 2) The Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) variable during the research period has a minimum value as big as 0.19, mark maximum as big as 5.02. Mark average as big as 0.8016, with standards deviation 1.05901 Which indicated that variable price share has an

average value that is smaller than the distribution value, so it is a deviation data on variables stock price can said not enough Good.

- 3) *The Return on Equity (ROE)* variable during the research period has a minimum value as big as -0.47, mark maximum as big as 0.52, mark average as big as 0.1463 with *standard deviation* of 0.17877 which indicates that the stock price variable has an average value that is smaller than the distribution value, so it is a deviation data on variables stock price can said not enough Good.
- 4) *The Price Earning Ratio (PER)* variable during the research period has a minimum value as big as 0.51, mark maximum as big as 1397.41, mark the average as big as 82.0256 with *standards deviation* as big as 254.02580 Which indicated that variable price stocks have a smaller spread than the average value, so the data deviation is large variable price share can said Good.
- 5) Variable *Dividends Payouts Ratio (DPR)* during period study own mark minimum value is 0.00, maximum value is 1.90, average value is 0.5728, with a *standard deviation* of 0.53430 which indicates that the price variable Stocks have a smaller spread than the average value, so the data deviation is large variable price share can said Good.
- 6) The stock price variable during the research period has a minimum value of 2542, The maximum value is 6516, the average value is 4020.32 with standard deviation as big as 967,970 Which indicated that variable price Share have The spread is smaller than the average value, resulting in data deviation in the price variable share can said Good.

### Test Assumption Classic

#### 1. Test Normalita

According to Ghazali (2018) the normality test is a test carried out to see whether in the regression model that occurs, independent variable value and dependent variable or both of them own distribution Which normal or No.

Based on the results obtained from the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test above, the value The significance is  $0.200 > 0.05$  so it can be concluded that the residual value is distributed normal.

#### 2. Test Multicollinearity

According to Ghazali (2018), the multicollinearity test is used to determine whether there is correlation variable independent in model regression. If No There is correlation between variable independent in the regression model is considered valid. *Variance Inflation Factor (VIF)* is size tolerance which can used to know There is or No multicollinearity.

Based on results Which obtained is known mark *tolerance* show all over the independent variable has a value  $> 0.10$  and the VIF value shows  $< 10$ , so it is obtained The conclusion is that the regression model in this study is safe from the occurrence of symptoms of multicollinearity between variables independent.

#### 3. Test Heteroscedasticity

According to Ghazali (2018), the heteroscedasticity test is used to determine whether There is overlapping overlap between variance from observation One And observation other in model regression. Homoscedasticity is used when the variation between single residual observations and surrounding observations do not change, while heteroscedasticity is used when there is variance different.

Based on results Which obtained seen that dot, dot, dot on chart scatterplots spread on And in lower number 0 on axis Y And No shaped something pattern certain.

So can is known that study This not experienced problem heteroscedasticity.

#### 4. Test Autocorrelation

According to Ghazali (2018), the autocorrelation test is used to determine whether it exists or not correlation between confounding error period  $t$  and confounding error period  $t-1$  (formerly) in model regression linear. For know There is or or not correlation

between one confounding factor with another confounding factor, then an experiment is carried out autocorrelation.

Based on results Which obtained mark D.L And DU Can obtained through table Durbin Watson statistics with table values uses a significance value of 5%, sample size 32 (n) are used and the number of independent variables is 5 (k=5), then we get DU = 1.8187 and DW = 1.919. Because the DW value (1.919) is greater than the upper limit of DU ( 1.8187 ) and less from 4-du (4 – 1.8187 =2.1813), then can concluded that No happen autocorrelation.

### Regression Analysis Double Linear

According to Ghazali (2018), multiple linear regression analysis is used to find out direction and how much influence the independent variable has on the dependent variable. Analysis The regression used in this research is multiple linear regression analysis, because there is more from one variable free Which will used For understand How relationship with variable bound.

**Table 6 Results Regression Analysis Double Linear**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>		
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients
		B
1	(Constant)	3665.014
	CR	-21,957
	DER	487,743
	ROE	-3149.406
	PER	-1,163
	DPR	1005.697

From table in top produce results analysis regression double as following:

$$Y = 3665,104 - 21.957X_1 + 487.743X_2 - 3149.406X_3 - 1.163X_4 + 1005.697X_5$$

Information:

Y = Share Price X1

= Current Ratio

X2 = Debt to Equity

Ratio X3 = Return on

Equity X4 = Price

Earning Ratio

X5 = Dividends Payouts Ratio

Following This interpretation from equality regression in on:

- 1) The constant coefficient based on regression calculations is equal to 3665,104 with positive value, which means that assuming that all variables are independent together influential so big stock price as big as 3665,104
- 2) Coefficient regression For *current ratio* as big as -21,957 show that every addition One variable *current ratio* will decrease price share as big as -21,957
- 3) The regression coefficient for *the debt to equity ratio* is 487.743, indicating that each adding one *debt to equity ratio* variable will increase the share price by 487,743
- 4) The regression coefficient for *return on equity* is -3149.406 indicating that each adding one *Return on Equity* variable will reduce the share price by - 3149,406
- 5) The regression coefficient for *the price earnings ratio* is -1.163, indicating that each the addition of one *price earning ratio* variable will reduce the share price by - 1,163
- 6) The regression coefficient for *the dividend payout ratio* is 1005.697, indicating that every addition of one *dividend payout ratio* variable will increase the share price as big as 1005,697



### Partial Test (Test Q )

According to Ghozali (2018), test Partial t based on data show that There is a number of example in where One variable independent single must considered in a way individual when compare dependent variables. Hypothesis calculations will be carried out by using a significance threshold of around 0.05 = 5% or a threshold of approx 0.95

Based on results Which obtained can in explain as following :

- 1) Influence *current ratio* to price share.  
From partial testing of the *current ratio variable* , a significance value of  $0.880 > 0.05$  was obtained . This shows that *the current ratio* has no effect on share prices. So that it can concluded that hypothesis first rejected.
- 2) Influence *debt to equity ratio* to price share.  
From the partial test of the *debt to equity ratio variable*, a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$  . This shows that *the debt to equity ratio* has an effect on prices share. So that it can in conclude that hypothesis both are accepted.
- 3) Influence *returns on equity* to price share.  
From partial testing of the *return on equity variable* , a significance value of  $0.001 < 0.05$  . This shows that *return on equity* has an effect on prices share. So that it can concluded that hypothesis third in accept.
- 4) Influence *price earnings ratio* to price share.  
From partial testing of the *price earning ratio variable* , a significance value of  $0.028 < 0.05$  . This shows that *the price earnings ratio* has an effect on price share. So that can concluded that hypothesis fourth accepted.
- 5) Influence *dividends payouts ratio* to price share.  
From testing Partial variable *dividends payouts ratio* obtained mark significance equal to  $0.001 < 0.05$  . This shows that *the dividend payout ratio* has an effect to price share. So that can concluded that hypothesis fifth accepted.

### Simultaneous Test (F Test)

According to Ghozali (2018), test f on basically show If all variable independent or independent items included in the model have the same influence on variable dependent or bound. For test special This, level significance around 5% or 0.05. If the significance value is  $< 0.05$  then the hypothesis is accepted, which means there is an influence significance between variables independent with variable dependent.

Based on the results obtained, the significance value is  $0.000 < 0.05$ , you can It was concluded that this regression model was suitable for use, and the independent variables included *current ratio*, *debt to equity ratio*, *return on equity*, *price earnings ratio*, and *dividend payout ratio* own influence simultaneously to variable dependent price share.

### Test Determination ( $R^2$ )

According to Ghozali (2018), the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) is a measurement of the ability of the model to produce variations in the dependent variable. Determination threshold of coefficient determination is zero And One.

Based on the results obtained, the adjusted R Square value ( $R^2$  is  $0.515 = 51.5\%$  means the independent variables *current ratio*, *debt to equity ratio*, *return on equity*, *price earnings ratio*, and *dividend payout ratio* influence the dependent variable, namely share prices of 51.5% (adjust R Square). Meanwhile, the remaining 49.5 % is explained by other variables outside model This.

## DISCUSSION

### Influence Current Ratio To Price Share

Research results on the *current ratio variable* on share prices, namely based on partial *current ratio* test results shows that level significance value of  $0.880 > 0.05$ , which means *the current ratio* has no effect on share prices. So the hypothesis first rejected.

The higher or lower the *current ratio* value will not have any influence Which significant to price share. Because investors consider that ability The company's ability to pay off its short-term obligations may not necessarily provide a profit large, so liquidity does not provide information about profits for the period Which will come And matter the make

investors not enough interested to information regarding liquidity a company and more consider ratio other.

#### **Influence Debt to Equity Ratio To Price Share**

Results study on variable *debt to equity ratio* to price share that is based on the results of the partial *debt to equity ratio test*, it shows that the level of significance value is  $0.000 < 0.05$ , which means *the debt to equity ratio* has an effect on share prices. So that second hypothesis accepted.

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it shows that DER has an effect on mark company share price. The higher the DER indicates the greater the use of debt in company funding and the company's dependence on parties outside. *Signalling theory* states that company management has good prospects in the future Which will come, manager company the will communicate with investors so many people are interested in investing their funds in this company later price share will go on And impact on profit Which will obtained later.

#### **Influence Return On Equity To Price Share**

The results of research on the *return on equity variable* on share prices are based on The results of the partial *return on equity test* show that the significance level is  $0.001 < 0.05$ , then it means *return on equity* influence on share prices. So the hypothesis third accepted.

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it shows that ROE has an effect on mark company stock price. This is in accordance with *signaling theory* Which showing that The higher the profitability ratio indicates that the company has long-term performance and prospectslong Which Good. For investors This is A signal Which signifies that company own return on investment Which tall.

#### **Influence Price Earnings Ratio To Price Share**

Results study on variable *price earnings ratio* to price share that is based on the results of the partial *price earning ratio test*, it shows that the level of significance value as big as  $0.028 < 0.05$ , which means that *the price earnings ratio* has an effect on stock prices. So that fourth hypothesis accepted.

Based on test results hypothesis showing that PER influence on mark company price shares. Increasingly tall ratio This showing that company the more effective in utilizing assets to produce net profit after tax information An increase in PER will be accepted by the market as a good signal that will provide input positive for investors in taking decision buy share. Matter This make request will share increase so the price share even go on .

#### **Influence Dividends Payouts Ratio To Price Share**

Results study on variable *dividends payouts ratio* to price share that is Based on the results of the partial *dividend payout ratio test*, it shows that the level of significance value is significantis  $0.002 < 0.05$ , which means *the dividend payout ratio* has an effect on share prices. So that third hypothesis accepted.

Based on the results of hypothesis testing shows that The DPR has an influence on mark company share price. In the dividend announcement, it appears that there is information about increases and decline dividend can seen as signal positive or negative by investors. Announcement dividend Which state that company decide For pay a higher dividend than the previous year is interpreted by the market as a positive signal, because puengannouncement This raise expectation investors about income period front company.

#### **Influence of Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Return On Equity, Price Earning Ratio, and Dividends Payouts Ratio to Price Share**

Research results on the variables *current ratio*, *debt to equity ratio*, *return on equity*, *price earnings ratio*, And *dividends payouts ratio* to price share, based on test simultaneous variable CR, DER, ROE, PER, And DPR show that level mark significance as big as

0,000 < 0.05 so It means variable CR, DER, ROE, PER, And DPR in a way simultaneous influential to price share. So that hypothesis sixth accepted.

Reflection of the relationship between financial performance and dividend policy and share prices suggests that improving company financial performance will be followed by prices the shares Which Good. Although thereby company Which own performance Which Good However, the share price may decrease due to market conditions Which bad, which are caused by by negative market sentiment, as well as internal conditions, namely the company's fundamental performance Alone Which not enough profitable For invest in exchange effect.

## CONCLUSION

The results of research that has been carried out regarding testing the influence of performance finances and dividend policy on share prices in cigarette companies listed on Indonesian Stock Exchange 2015-2022. Of the six hypotheses proposed, the following are: conclusion Which can taken from study This is as following:

1. *Current ratio* No influential to price share on company cigarette Which registered in Exchange Effect Indonesia year 2015- 2022.
2. *Debt to equity ratio* has an effect to share prices in cigarette companies registered in Exchange Effect Indonesia year 2015- 2022.
3. *Return on equity* influences share prices in listed cigarette companies in Exchange Effect Indonesia year 2015- 2022.
4. *Price earnings ratio* influential to price share on company cigarette Which registered in Exchange Effect Indonesia year 2015- 2022.
5. *The dividend payout ratio* influences the share price of cigarette companies registered in Exchange Effect Indonesia year 2015- 2022.
6. *Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Return On Equity, Price Earning Ratio, and Dividend Payout Ratio* simultaneously influences share prices in cigarette companies Which registered in Exchange Effect Indonesia year 2015-2022.

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