Profitability Ratios and Their Influence on Stock Performance: An Empirical Study of PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk (2017–2023)

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Abstract
This study aims to analyze the effect of Return On Assets (ROA), Return On Equity (ROE), and Earnings Per Share (EPS) on the stock price of PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk in the period 2017-2023. The research method uses quantitative data from financial statements and stock prices analyzed by descriptive statistical tests, classical assumption tests, multiple linear regression, and hypothesis testing. The results showed that partially, ROA and ROE had a significant effect on stock prices, while EPS did not. However, simultaneously, these three variables have a significant effect on the company's stock price, with a coefficient of determination of 87.1%. These findings provide practical implications for investors in evaluating key financial ratios before making investment decisions and offer theoretical insights into the predictive power of profitability indicators in emerging market contexts.

Keywords: ROA, ROE, EPS, Stock Price

Introduction

In recent decades, the Indonesian food industry has seen great progress. The demand for practical, easily accessible and nutritious food has increased as a result of population growth, urbanization and changes in people's lifestyles. Bread has become an increasingly popular food in recent years, becoming an essential part of Indonesians' daily lives, thanks to the ever-increasing demand for varied and affordable food products.

PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk (stock code: ROTI) is a company that has long been a major player in the Indonesian bread market. PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk is the largest bread manufacturing company in Indonesia, with a wide distribution network covering various regions in Indonesia and connected to many export markets. In addition, the company continues to launch innovative products that are tailored to market preferences. Both traditional bread products and contemporary bread variations that are in line with developments. The company's success is also reflected in its high competitiveness, which allows PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk to compete with various international bread product brands entering the Indonesian market. With ongoing efforts to meet quality standards, develop new markets, and utilize technology in the production and distribution process, PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk remains the main choice for Indonesian consumers.

PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk has become one of the successful companies in Indonesia that runs a business in the rapidly growing food sector thanks to this achievement. PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk's products always attract customers from the lower to upper middle class. Therefore, this company not only concentrates on making products that can attract customers from various market segments, but also maintains quality to remain relevant and competitive. By considering all of these things, PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk. not only dominates the market successfully but also becomes a pioneer in changing the eating patterns of the Indonesian people who are increasingly developing and dynamic. Therefore, it is not surprising that this company is among the well-known companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), which is an important consideration for investors in the Indonesian capital market. The selection of PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk as the object of study is based on its consistently fluctuating yet resilient stock performance, strong market share in the consumer food sector, and strategic position as an industry leader, which provides a rich context for evaluating financial indicators against market behavior.

In the investment world, analysis of a company's financial performance is the main basis for decision making, especially regarding the purchase or sale of shares. Financial ratios play an important role as a tool to evaluate the extent to which a company is able to run its operations efficiently, generate profits, and provide optimal returns for shareholders. One of the analysis instruments often used by investors and financial analysts is through the calculation of financial ratios based on historical data recorded in the company's financial statements. These ratios provide an objective picture of the company's financial health and reflect the reliability of management in managing its resources.

Of the many types of financial ratios used, *Return on Assets* (ROA), *Return on Equity* (ROE), and *Earnings Per Share* (EPS) are the three most popular and relevant indicators. This is due to the ability of these three indicators to provide a comprehensive understanding of operational efficiency, profitability levels, and potential returns that can be generated by the company. *Return on Assets* (ROA) measures the extent to which a company is able to generate net income from its total assets. This indicator shows how effectively an organization uses available assets to generate profits. The higher the ROA value, the more efficient the organization is in managing its assets. Investors can use ROA to assess the ability of business management to maximize productive assets to generate profits. In addition, ROA shows the operational stability of the company, which is an important component in assessing the feasibility of long-term investment.

In the processed food industry, such as PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk to achieve competitive advantage, productive assets such as production facilities, distribution networks, and inventory management must be managed well. This is to ensure that operational processes run smoothly. With the high level of competition in this industry, businesses must utilize every asset as best they can to maintain market share and maintain consumer loyalty. PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk can strengthen its business position while attracting investor trust with stable and increasing ROA performance.

One of the most important profitability ratios to assess a company's financial performance is *Return on Equity* (ROE), which measures the amount of net income a company generates for each unit of shareholders' equity. A high ROE value usually

reflects solid financial performance and attractive growth potential, which makes the company more attractive to investors in the capital market. Therefore, ROE shows how efficiently a company utilizes invested capital to generate profits. In the consumer industry, such as PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk, ROE is very important because the company relies on efficient marketing and distribution strategies to maintain market share and increase profits. An increase in the company's ROE like this is usually due to a combination of good operating strategies, effective cost control, and product innovation to attract consumers.

Earnings Per Share (EPS) is one of the most widely used financial indicators in fundamental analysis of a company. This ratio measures the net income available for each outstanding share of stock in the market, providing a direct picture of the company's performance from a shareholder's perspective. The higher a company's EPS, the greater the profit generated per share, which often leads to increased investor confidence. Conversely, a low EPS can raise concerns, especially when compared to industry averages or major competitors, as it indicates the company is less efficient in managing its operations to generate profits.

Earning Per Share (EPS) plays a strategic role in attracting investors and maintaining their loyalty in PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk . The company faces competitive market demands in terms of product innovation and financial performance as one of the leaders in the processed food industry. EPS fluctuations can show investors that the business is able to generate sufficient profits to support growth, reinvesting profits from previous investments, or dividend distribution. In addition, EPS fluctuations can also indicate how a company manages operational risks and capitalizes on opportunities when facing business challenges, making it a key measure for shareholders and potential investors in assessing long-term profit potential. The choice of ROA, ROE, and EPS as the main variables in this study is based on their theoretical importance as profitability ratios most frequently used in valuation and investment models, and their frequent use in prior studies though past results have shown inconsistent conclusions, which opens a relevant theoretical gap for further investigation.

Table 1. Share Price Data of PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk

Year	Stock price
2017	1275
2018	1200
2019	1300
2020	1330
2021	1320
2022	1345
2023	1150

Source: Yahoo Finance

Based on table 1, the stock price of PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk has shown interesting developments over the past seven years, with a consistent fluctuation pattern and several periods of stability. This fluctuation pattern shows that the company's shares are attractive to investors and are actively traded. That the company is able to maintain strong business fundamentals despite changing market dynamics shows an increase in the stock price recorded periodically, even though there has been a decline for some time.

The stability of the stock price shows strong operational performance, which includes effective marketing strategies, operational efficiency, and the ability of PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk to meet market needs. This also shows the high level of investor confidence in the business prospects of PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk. Even amidst volatile trends in the global market and economic challenges, the company is able to maintain a competitive position in the industry. This strengthens the argument that the company's shares are worth considering as a long-term investment instrument. PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk has the potential for stable revenue growth with a strong product portfolio and ongoing innovation.

This study aims to analyze the effect of Return On Assets (ROA), Return On Equity (ROE), and Earning Per Share (EPS) on the stock price of PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk in the period 2017-2023, both partially and simultaneously. Specifically, this study attempts to identify the extent to which each independent variable, namely ROA, ROE, and EPS, affects the movement of the company's stock price, and to test whether the three variables together have a significant impact on stock prices. Thus, the results of this study are expected to provide insight for investors and related parties in making investment decisions based on the analysis of the company's financial ratios.

Methods

Research Object

The object of research is the main focus in research to obtain answers to problems. In this study, the author uses financial reports and stock prices of PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk obtained from the IDX website and the Stockbit application.

Data Types and Data Sources

This study uses quantitative data, which is data in the form of numbers and can be measured. According to Sugiyono (2019) defines quantitative data as data that can be displayed in the form of numbers, which allows statistical analysis to find answers to research questions. The quantitative data used in this study is in the form of an annual time series in this case, the closing stock price data at the end of each year from 2017-2023. This data allows for development analysis, which makes it possible to evaluate the relationship between research variables.

Data source

The data sources used and collected in this study are secondary data. Data Collected and Published by Other Parties. According to Sugiyono (2019), secondary data is data obtained indirectly through intermediary media such as documents and reports that are officially published. In this study, secondary data was obtained from the official website of

the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and the official website of PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk. This data source is used to ensure the accuracy and relevance of information regarding the company's financial statements and stock prices during the analysis period.

Data Analysis Methods

Data analysis techniques according to Ghozali (2021) aim to obtain relevant information contained in the data and use the results to solve a problem. Data analysis using Descriptive Statistical Tests, Classical assumption tests (Normality test, Multicollinearity test, Heteroscedasticity test) Autocorrelation test, Multiple Linear Analysis, Hypothesis Test (T Statistic Test, F Statistic Test, and Determination Test (R^2) was carried out using SPSS. In order to ensure the reliability of the regression model, each classical assumption was tested thoroughly: normality was tested using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method, multicollinearity was evaluated through tolerance and VIF values, heteroscedasticity was examined by analyzing the scatterplot pattern, and autocorrelation was tested using the Runs Test. This comprehensive approach strengthens the validity of the regression analysis results and ensures that the model meets standard statistical requirements.

Results and Discussion

The data used in this writing is using *independent variable data* in the form of ROA, ROE and EPS and the dependent variable is the Stock Price at PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk for the period 2017-2023.

Table 2. ROA, ROE, EPS variables

Year	ROA (%)	ROE (%)	EPS (%)	Stock Price (Rp)
2017	3.20	5.17	18.31	1.275
2018	3.93	5.92	74.31	1,200
2019	6.42	9.73	-28.55	1300
2020	4.83	6.66	30.81	1330
2021	6.71	9.87	53.63	1320
2022	10.46	16.12	-22.88	1345
2023	8.45	13.92	-57.34	1150

Source: Researcher Processed Results

Data analysis

Descriptive statistics provide an overview or description of data seen from the average value (*mean*), standard deviation, maximum, minimum (Ghozali, 2021).

Descriptive Test

The results of the descriptive statistical test with one dependent variable (Price) Shares) and three independent variables (*Return On Asset, Return On Equity, and Earning Per Share*), the results obtained are as per figure 1 below :

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
ROA	7	3.20	10.46	6.2857	2.56570
ROE	7	5.17	16.12	8.3771	3.94902
EPS	7	-57.34	74.31	9.7557	47.68459
Harga Saham	7	1150	1345	1274.29	72.826
Valid N (listwise)	7				

Figure 1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis
Source: SPSS 30 results

Figure 1. shows the number of data (N) used as many as 7 data. The results of the analysis of the descriptive statistical test obtained from the results of IBM SPSS 30 are as follows:

1. *Return On Assets* (ROA)
   Based on Figure 1. on the ROA owned by PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk, it has a minimum value of 3.20 in 2017, a maximum value of 10.46 in 2023, with an average value of 6.2857 and a standard deviation of 2.56570. *Return On Equity* (ROE)
   Based on figure 1. on the ROE owned PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk, has a minimum value of 5.17 in 2017, a maximum value of 16.12 in 2022 with an average value of 8.3771 and a standard deviation of 3.94902.
2. *Earning Per Share* (EPS)
   Based on Figure 1. there is EPS owned by PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk , has a minimum value of -57.34 in 2023, a maximum value of 74.31 in 2019, with an average value of 9.7557 and a standard deviation of 47.68459. The higher the EPS, the better the stock.
3. Stock price
   Based on figure 1 . at the closing price of PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk for the period 2017-2023. It has a minimum value of 1150 in 2023, a maximum value of 1345 in 2022, with an average value of 1274.29 and a standard deviation of 72.826.

Classical Assumption Test
Normality Test
The formula used in the normality test is Kolmogorov-Smirnov with the provision that if the significant value > 0.05 means the data is normally distributed, whereas if the significant value < 0.05 then the data is not normally distributed.

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One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

			Unstandardized Residual
N			7
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean		.0000000
	Std. Deviation		16.08963280
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		.229
	Positive		.224
	Negative		-.229
Test Statistic			.229
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)[c]			.200[d]
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)[e]	Sig.		.335
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.323
		Upper Bound	.347

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
e. Lilliefors' method based on 10000 Monte Carlo samples with starting seed 2000000.

Figure 2. Results of Normality Test (Kolmogrov – Smirnov)
Source: SPSS

Based on Figure 2. above, the results of the One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test obtained the Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) value of 0.200 where the value is greater than 0.05. So it is concluded that the data has been normally distributed with a significant value of 0.200> 0.05 and can meet the assumption of normality and can then be used in research.

Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1239.847	33.575		36.928	<,001		
	ROA	-25.911	7.826	-1.048	-3.311	.045	.214	4.672
	ROE	23.815	3.959	1.483	6.015	.009	.353	2.833
	EPS	-.225	.295	-.169	-.762	.501	.437	2.291

a. Dependent Variable: Harga Saham

Figure 3. Multicollinearity Test Results
Source: SPSS 30 results

Based on Figure 3. above, the results of the multicollinearity test show that the tolerance of *Return On Asset* (ROA) is 0.214> 0.1 and VIF is 4.672 <10, the tolerance of *Return On Equity* (ROE) is 0.353> 0.1 and VIF is 2.833 <10, and the tolerance *of Earning Per Share* (EPS) is 0.437> 0.1 and VIF is 2.291> 10. Based on the results of the multicollinearity calculation, it shows that each independent variable has a tolerance value greater than 0.1 and the value of each VIF variable is less than 10. So it can be concluded that each ROA, ROE and EPS variable in this study does not experience Multicollinearity.
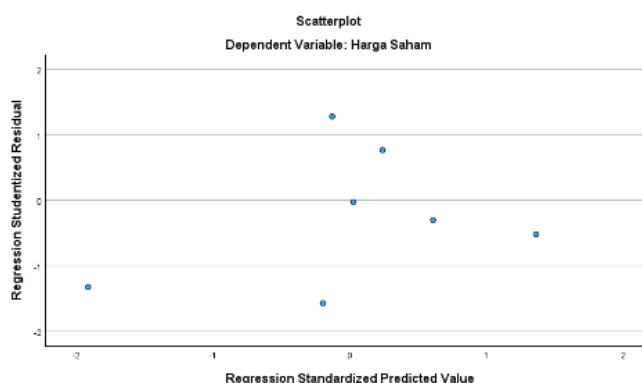
Heteroscedasticity Test

Figure 4. Test Results Heteroscedasticity
Source: SPSS 30 results

Based on Figure 4, it can be seen that the points have spread randomly and do not form a particular pattern, and are spread both above and below the number zero on the Y axis. So it can be concluded from the results above that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model so that the regression model is suitable for use to predict dependent variables based on the input of independent variables.

Autocorrelation Test
The results of the autocorrelation test for this study are presented in table 8 as follows:

Runs Test

	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value[a]	-2.83341
Cases < Test Value	3
Cases >= Test Value	4
Total Cases	7
Number of Runs	5
Z	.061
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.952

a. Median

Figure 5. Autocorrelation Test Results
Source: SPSS 30 results

Based on Figure 5 , the results of the Run Test show an Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.952 > 0.05 , which indicates that there is no autocorrelation in the research model.

Multiple Linear Regression Test

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics Tolerance	Collinearity Statistics VIF
1	(Constant)	1239.847	33.575		36.928	<,001		
	ROA	-25.911	7.826	-1.048	-3.311	.045	.214	4.672
	ROE	23.815	3.959	1.483	6.015	.009	.353	2.833
	EPS	-.225	.295	-.169	-.762	.501	.437	2.291

a. Dependent Variable: Harga Saham

Figure 6. Multiple Linear Test Results
Source: SPSS 30 results

Based on Figure 6, the results of the multiple linear regression equation between ROA, ROE and EPS on Stock Price can be obtained as follows:

$$Y = 1239,847 – 25,911\ ROA + 23,815\ ROE – 0.225\ EPS + e$$

Y   = Stock Price
α   = Constant
X1 = Return On Assets (ROA)
X2 = Return On Equity (ROE)
X3 = Earning Per Share (EPS)
E = *Error*

The equation above can be explained as follows:

1. The constant value (α) is 1239.847. This shows that there is a unidirectional relationship between ROA, ROE and EPS with Stock Price. If the ROA, ROE and EPS variables have a value of 0, then the stock price has a fixed value of 1239.8467.
2. The regression coefficient of the ROA variable (X1) is -25.911 . This shows that there is an inverse relationship between stock prices and *the Return On Asset variable* (X1).
3. The ROE regression coefficient value (X2) is positive, namely 23.815, which means that there is a directional relationship between stock prices and *the Return On Equity* (ROE) variable.
4. The regression coefficient of the EPS variable (X3) has a negative value of -0.225. This means that there is an inverse relationship between the stock price and *the Earning Per Share* (EPS) variable.

Hypothesis Testing
T-Test (Partial)

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics Tolerance	Collinearity Statistics VIF
1	(Constant)	1239.847	33.575		36.928	<,001		
	ROA	-25.911	7.826	-1.048	-3.311	.045	.214	4.672
	ROE	23.815	3.959	1.483	6.015	.009	.353	2.833
	EPS	-.225	.295	-.169	-.762	.501	.437	2.291

a. Dependent Variable: Harga Saham

Figure 7. T-Test Results
Source: SPSS 30 results

1. The Effect of ROA on Stock Prices Based on the test results that the level of significance (0.045 <0.05) and the calculated t value (-3.311> 3.182) which means Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. So it can be concluded that ROA does not have a significant partial effect on stock prices at PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk for the period 2017-2023.
2. The Effect of ROE on Stock Prices Based on the test results that the level of significance (0.009 <0.05) and the calculated t value (6.015> 3.182) which means Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. So it can be concluded that ROE has a significant partial effect on stock prices at PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk for the period 2017 - 2023.
3. The Effect of EPS on Stock Prices Based on the test results that the level of significance (0.501> 0.05) and the calculated t value (- 0.762 <3.182) which means Ha is rejected and Ho is accepted. So it can be concluded that EPS does not have a significant partial effect on stock prices at PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk for the period 2017-2023

F Test (Simultaneous)

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	22581.347	3	7527.116	14.538	.027^b
	Residual	1553.258	3	517.753		
	Total	24134.605	6			

a. Dependent Variable: Harga Saham

b. Predictors: (Constant), EPS, ROE, ROA

Figure 8. F Test Results
Source: SPSS 30 results

Based on Figure 8 , it is known that the calculated F value is 14.538 > F table 9.28 with a sig. value of 0.027 < 0.05. So H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that the independent variables, namely ROA, ROE and EPS, simultaneously affect the dependent variable, namely Stock Price.

Coefficient of Determination Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.967[a]	.936	.871	22.75418

a. Predictors: (Constant), EPS, ROE, ROA
b. Dependent Variable: Harga Saham

Figure 9 Determination Test Results
Source: SPSS 30 results

Based on Figure 9, it can be seen that the results of the R^2 determination coefficient which can be shown in the Adjusted R Square have a value of 0.683. These results can indicate that the influence of the Return On Asset (ROA), Return On Asset (ROE) and Earning Per Share (EPS) variables on the Stock Price of PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo for the period 2017-2023 is 87.1 %. Then the remaining 12.9 % can be influenced by other variables not included in this study, including: Current Ratio, Debt to Asset Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Net Profit Margin.

Discussion
The Influence of Return On Assets (ROA) on Stock Prices
Based on the results of the research that has been done, it shows that the ROA variable has a t count value of -3.311 <t table 3.182 with a sig. value of 0.045 <0.05. So it can be concluded that the Return On Asset (X1) variable has a negative and significant effect on stock prices at PT. Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk in 2017-2023, then Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, where the higher the Return On Asset (ROA), the higher the stock price, conversely when *the Return On Asset* (ROA) is low, the stock price will decrease. The results of this study indicate that *Return On Asset* (ROA) has a negative and significant effect on stock prices, A negative *Return On Asset* (ROA) indicates that the company is not managing its assets optimally to provide optimal benefits to its shareholders, resulting in a decrease in dividends paid. This outcome can be interpreted using signaling theory, where a declining ROA sends a negative signal to investors about the firm's internal efficiency and profit-generating capacity, thereby reducing investor confidence and suppressing stock price performance. The results of this study are in line with the results of research by Julaika and Mubarak (2023) which show that *Return On Asset* (ROA) has a negative and significant effect on stock prices. However, the results of this study are not in line with the results of research by Dewi and Suwarno (2022) which show that Return On Asset (ROA) has a positive but insignificant effect on stock prices.

The Influence of Return On Equity (ROE) on Stock Prices
Based on the results of the research that has been done, it shows that the ROA variable has a t-value of 6.015 <t table 3.182 with a sig. value of 0.009 <0.05. So it can be concluded that the *Return On Equity* (X2) variable has a positive and significant effect on

stock prices at PT. Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk in 2017-2023, then Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, the higher *the Return On Equity* (ROE), the higher the stock price will be. The results of this study indicate that *Return On Equity* (ROE) has a positive and significant effect on stock prices, a positive *Return On Equity* (ROE) indicates that the company has succeeded in generating profits from each unit of equity invested by shareholders. This is an important financial performance indicator to assess the efficiency and profitability of the company in using shareholder capital. According to signaling theory, high ROE provides a strong positive signal to the market regarding management's effectiveness in utilizing equity, which can attract investor attention and result in increased demand for shares, thus boosting stock prices. The results of this study are in line with research from Rosadi and Hartini (2019) , Budiyono and Santoso (2019) and research from Fathihani (2020) which shows that *Return On Equity* (ROE) affect stock prices. On the other hand, this study is not in line with the study by Rahmadini (2020) which shows that *Return On Equity* (ROE) has no effect on stock prices. The differences in this study are due to different sectors and research year periods.

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

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it shows that the ROA variable has a t count value of -0.762 <t table 3.182 with a sig. value of 0.501> 0.05 . So it can be concluded that *the Earning Per Share* (X3) variable has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices at PT. Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk in 2017-2023, then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, good *Earning per Share* (EPS) is high EPS and continues to increase consistently. High EPS indicates that the company has a large net profit compared to the number of shares outstanding. The higher *the Earning Per Share* (EPS), the better the company's performance in generating profits. The results of this study indicate that *Earning Per Share* (EPS) has no effect and is not significant on stock prices. When EPS has no effect and is not significant on stock prices, it indicates that investors do not fully pay attention to EPS in determining investment decisions. This finding suggests that EPS, as a potential signal, may be perceived as less credible or inconsistent by investors, which weakens its signaling power in influencing market perceptions and stock price movements. Therefore, additional analysis such as considering other fundamentals (ROE, DER, dividends) or external conditions are needed to understand stock price movements more comprehensively. The results of this study are consistent with research conducted by Novasari (2013) , Anita and Pravitra (2014) , which confirmed that EPS does not have a significant effect on stock prices.

The Influence of Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE) and Earning Per Share (EPS) on Stock Prices .

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it shows that the independent variables, namely ROA, ROE and EPS simultaneously affect the dependent variable, namely Stock Price because the calculated F value is 14.538> F table 9.28 with a sig. value of 0.027 <0.05 So Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

Based on the results of the determination coefficient test, it shows that the three independent variables consisting of ROA, ROE and EPS are simultaneously able to explain

changes that occur in stock prices by 87.1%. It can be said that together the three independent variables contribute or influence 87.1% on stock prices at PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk for the period 2017-2023. The remaining 12.9% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study. This simultaneous significance reinforces the relevance of profitability ratios as aggregate signals interpreted by the market when assessing a firm's financial performance, consistent with the signaling theory perspective that investors respond to combinations of financial indicators rather than isolated metrics.

Conclusion

The analysis shows that the Return On Asset (ROA) variable has a partial significant effect on the stock price of PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk during the period 2017-2023. In addition, Return On Equity (ROE) also has a partial significant effect on the stock price of the same company in the same period. However, the Earning Per Share (EPS) variable does not show a partial significant effect on the stock price. However, when viewed simultaneously, ROA, ROE, and EPS as a whole have a significant effect on the stock price of PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk in the period 2017-2023.

This study contributes theoretically by supporting the signaling theory perspective that profitability indicators, particularly ROE, act as credible signals influencing investor decisions. However, the research is limited by the small sample size (only seven annual observations), which may affect the generalizability and robustness of the results. Future studies are encouraged to utilize quarterly financial data to increase the number of observations or conduct comparative analyses across different sectors to examine whether the relationships found in this study hold consistently.

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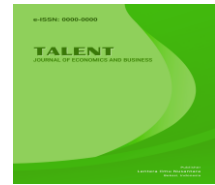
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