International Journal of Business and Management Invention (IJBMI)
ISSN (Online): 2319-8028, ISSN (Print):2319-801X
www.ijbmi.org || Volume 12 Issue 5 || May 2023 || PP 82-94

The Effect of Financial Ratios on Stock Prices with Price Earning Ratio as a Moderating Variable in Insurance Companies

Leny Marlina; Hamid Bone; Wirasmi Wardhani
Corresponding Author: Leny Marlina
Master of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Mulawarman University

ABSTRACT: *This study aims to examine the effect of Return on Equity, Debt to Equity Ratio, Current Ratio and Earning Per Share on stock prices, and also to test the Price Earning Ratio as a moderating variable strengthening or weakening the relationship Return on Equity, Debt to Equity Ratio, Current Ratio Earning Per Share on stock prices in insurance companies. The population used in this study are insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2015 to 2020 using a purposive sampling technique in sampling. The data analysis used is Moderation Regression Analysis (MRA) with the SPSS.28 program in data processing. The results of this study indicate that Return on Equity has a positive and insignificant effect on stock prices; Debt to Equity Ratio has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices; Current Ratio has a positive and significant effect on stock prices; Earning Per Share has a positive and significant effect on stock prices; Price Earning Ratio does not moderate the relationship of Return on Equity to stock prices; The Price Earning Ratio moderates the effect of the Debt to Equity Ratio on stock prices; Price Earning Ratio moderates the effect of Current Ratio on stock prices; The Price Earning Ratio moderates the effect of Earning Per Share on stock prices in insurance companies.*

KEYWORD*:* *Return on Equity, Debt to Equity Ratio, Current Ratio, Earning Per Share, Price Earning Ratio and Stock Price.*

Date of Submission: 11-05-2023 Date of Acceptance: 23-05-2023

I. INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Insurance is an alternative to divert and control financial risks from unwanted things. Therefore, to overcome all the risks that come from the insured, insurance companies need a large enough fund to cover all these dependents (Dhaniati, 2011).

According to Prawoto (2003), the risk faced by a person can be transferred to an insurance company by buying a policy and paying a premium. For example, a person who has a risk in the form of losing a place to live and losing his property due to fire or theft, then anticipates the risks that occur can be transferred by buying a fire insurance policy from an insurance company.

The financial industry has quite interesting market growth including the insurance sector also experiencing good growth. IDX noted that there are several insurance companies in Indonesia whose shares are released to the public so that the public, in addition to being able to buy policies, can also have the opportunity to become one of the shareholders of the insurance company. Good growth in insurance company premiums can also affect the profits earned by insurance companies so that it can attract investors to invest in companies that have bright prospects with high-profit levels. To see the extent to which investors obtain profit information in the capital market, one of which is reflected in the value of the stock price (*Stock Price*).

The capital market has a dual role in the economy, namely providing opportunities for companies that want to obtain additional capital by selling securities and creating opportunities for investors to invest their funds. The capital market plays a major role in a country's economy because it performs two functions at once, namely economic and financial. The capital market is said to have an economic function because the market provides a facility or vehicle that brings together two interests, namely parties who have excess funds (*investors*) and parties who need funds (*issuers*) (Darmadji and Fakhruddin, 2012).

The share price of a company is a benchmark for investors to invest their shares. The share price is the present value of the income that will be received by investors in the future (Husnan, 2009). Various factors affect stock prices, divided into two, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that come from within the company and can be controlled by company management. While external factors are factors that come from outside the company and cannot be controlled by company management (Wuryaningrum and Budiarti, 2015).

Investor behavior in making decisions to invest is influenced by the availability of various kinds of information that is needed because when the information obtained by investors is very good, the performance of a company or entity can also be considered very good to increase company value. One way to obtain the much-needed information can usually be seen from the fundamental side of the company, namely in the form of financial statement information because financial statements contain various kinds of information that are needed by market participants so they are often used by investors to see the extent of the company's future business prospects. The advantage of financial ratios as a measure of financial performance is that it facilitates the calculation process, as long as the required data is available and complete. The weakness of financial ratios as a measure of financial performance is that the data used is accounting data which is inseparable from interpretations that can result in various kinds of deviations so that the company's financial performance is not accurately measured.

According to Retno Miliasih (2000) in Sari & Jufrizen, (2019), consideration of stock prices is very important for investors because stock prices reflect the value of the company. The higher the share price, the higher the company value. Conversely, if the share price is lower, the lower the company value will be, therefore every company that issues shares must pay attention to the share price in the capital market.

One of the most important indicators to assess the company's prospects from the investor's point of view is to see the extent of the company's profitability growth. One of the profitability ratios that investors often use to make decisions before investing in a company is ROE. The relationship between ROE and stock price is that the greater the ROE reflects the more optimal the company uses its capital in generating and increasing profits. Empirically, the greater the profit (profit), the greater the interest of investors to invest their funds in these shares. In essence, logically if the ROE displayed in the company's financial statements is high or large, then the company is considered profitable. So that the company's shares will become a bone of contention which causes increased demand so that the share price will be pushed up. This statement is supported by a previous researcher Rahmani, (2020) the results of his research state that *Return on Equity* (ROE) has a positive effect on stock prices.

Apart from the profitability ratio, investors usually use solvency ratios to make decisions, on whether the share price of a particular company is appropriate for their investment goals. One of the solvency ratios that is widely used because of its practicality is the *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER). DER is a ratio that describes the company's ability to meet its obligations as indicated by some part of its capital (equity) used to pay debts. Because the amount of debt is low, the company's shares will be scrambled by many investors, which has an impact on the opportunity to make the company's share price higher.

The lower the DER value will certainly have the opportunity to increase the share price. On the other hand, if the DER value is high, the greater the risk faced by the company, so it can affect the share price because the profit earned will be used to pay debts so profits will be depressed to be smaller which will then have an impact on the falling share price. The relationship between DER and stock prices has previously been researched by Sari & Jufrizen, (2019) the results of his research state that DER has a significant positive effect on stock prices.

In addition to profitability and solvency ratios, there are other ratios that investors usually use to make investment decisions. The ratio is the liquidity ratio. One of the liquidity ratios that is often used is the *Current Ratio* (CR). CR is a ratio used in measuring the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations with its current assets. The greater the CR owned shows the magnitude of the company's ability to meet its operational needs, especially working capital which is very important to maintain the performance of the company's performance which ultimately affects the share price. The effect of CR in the description above is supported by previous researchers Rahmani, (2018) in his research stated that CR has a positive effect on stock prices.

Earning Per Share (EPS) is a profitability ratio that measures the ratio between net profit after tax in a fiscal year and the number of shares issued. Information on an increase in EPS will be received by the market as a good signal that will provide positive input for investors in making decisions to buy shares. This makes the demand for shares increase so that the price will also increase. This is following the statement of Hutagalung (2021), where the results of his research state that EPS has a significant positive effect on stock prices.

In addition to profitability, solvency, and liquidity ratios, there is a ratio that describes how the company's earnings are relative to its stock price. The ratio is the *Price Earning Ratio* (PER). PER is used to measure the value of a company at a certain time based on the profit it achieves which is calculated by dividing the market share price by its profit.

PER in this study acts as a moderating variable. The selection of PER as a moderating variable is based on several previous studies including Rahmani, (2018) where his research resulted in the conclusion that PER is a moderating variable that strengthens the influence of the relationship between DER, ROE, and CR on stock prices. Veronica (2021) also conducted research using PER as a moderating variable, except that the results of her research showed that PER is not a moderating variable that affects the relationship between the independent variables on stock prices. Ammy & Azizah, (2021) from the results of the research also show PER as a moderating variable that can strengthen the influence of the independent variable on stock prices. From some of these studies, because there is still debate, the results are not always consistent or different where Rahmani, (2018) and Ammy

& Azizah, (2021) conclude that PER is a moderating variable while Veronica (2021) concludes that PER is not a moderating variable, therefore that encourages the author to conduct research again related to PER which is used as a moderating variable with the object of research on insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

In this study, the stock price is the dependent variable. According to Jogiyanto (2008: 167), the share price is the price of a share that occurs on the stock exchange market at a certain time determined by market participants and determined by the demand and supply of the shares concerned in the capital market. This research focuses on examining insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, the reason for choosing an insurance company is because the insurance industry will continue to run along with the economy in Indonesia and also as a company that guarantees the risks that occur to individuals themselves and their property. Insurance companies in Indonesia are very important in their existence considering the risks that occur that we will never suspect when it happens and how much loss is caused by the losses that occur. At this time Insurance is very important to be owned by every person and company, this is a necessity that must be owned by both individuals and companies as a transfer of risks that occur in the future which have an impact on individual and company losses. In addition, this insurance company can absorb the number of workers in Indonesia.

Based on the background description in this writing, Insurance companies are interesting to be used as objects in this study, and judging from the many studies that have been conducted because there are still debates over results that are not always consistent or insignificant so it is worth doing research again. So the authors are interested in conducting research that will later be realized in the form of a thesis entitled "*The Effect of Financial Ratios on Stock Prices with Price Earning Ratio (PER) as a Moderating Variable in Insurance Companies*".

Signaling Theory According to Wolk, et al. (2001: 375) signal theory explains why companies present information. Signal theory suggests how companies should provide signals to users of financial statements. Meanwhile, T. C. Melewar (2008: 100) states that Signal Theory shows that companies will provide signals through actions and communications. For the survival of a company, information is the most important element for investors because information provides information, records, or descriptions of both in past, present and future conditions. Complete, relevant, accurate, and timely information is needed by investors as an analytical tool for making investment decisions Enika (2011: 11).

Financial statements are records of a company's financial information in an accounting period that can be used to describe the company's performance. Financial statements are part of the financial reporting process. The financial condition of a company will be known from the financial statements of the company concerned, which consist of a balance sheet, income statement, and other financial statements. Baridwan (2004: 17) defines financial statements as a summary of a recording process, which is a summary of financial transactions that occur during the relevant financial year.

According to the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (2009: 1), financial statements are part of the financial reporting process. Complete financial statements usually include balance sheets, income statements, statements of changes in financial position (which can be presented in various ways, such as cash flow statements or fund flow statements), notes, and other reports, as well as explanatory material that is an integral part of the financial statements. According to Sofyan Syafri Harahap (2009: 190), financial statement analysis is to decompose financial statement items into smaller units of information and see their significant relationships or those that have meaning between one another both between quantitative data and non-quantitative data to know deeper financial conditions which are very important in the process of making decisions.

According to Soemarso (2010: 380) states that Financial Statement Analysis is the relationship between a number in the financial statements and other numbers that have meaning or can explain the direction of change in a phenomenon. According to Tandelilin (2010: 301) there are three types of stock valuation, namely book value, market value, and intrinsic value of shares. Book value is the value calculated based on the books of the issuing company (issuer). Market value is the value of shares in the market as indicated by the price of these shares in the market. And the last is the intrinsic value of the stock, which is the actual or supposed value of the stock.

In making investment decisions, these three values are important information for investors. In simple terms, if the market value of a stock is higher than its intrinsic value, it means that the stock is classified as expensive (overvalued). Under these circumstances, investors can decide by selling the shares. However, if the market value is below the intrinsic value, the stock is classified as cheap (undervalued), so investors should buy the stock. The share price is an indicator of the company's management. Success in generating profits will provide satisfaction for rational investors. A high enough share price will provide benefits, namely in the form of capital gains and a better image for the company, making it easier for management to obtain funds from outside the company.

One indicator of the prosperity of shareholders can be seen from ROE. Management or investors can see how much the level of efficiency and effectiveness of the performance of investment, operations, and funding of the company through ROE. According to Lestari and Sugiharto (2007: 196), ROE is a ratio used to measure the net profit obtained from the management of capital invested by company owners. ROE is measured by the ratio

between net income and total capital. The higher ROE figure indicates shareholders that the rate of return on investment is getting higher. Furthermore, according to Lukman Syamsudin (2007: 64), ROE is a measurement of the income available to company owners (both common shares and preferred shares) on the capital they invest in the company. The higher the return or income earned, the better the position of the company owner. According to Agnes Sawir (2005: 13) DER or often known as the Leverage ratio, is a ratio that describes the ratio of debt and equity in company funding and shows the ability of the company's capital to fulfill all its obligations, while according to Ryanto (1995: 333) is part of each own capital that is used as collateral for all debts.

The current Ratio (CR) is a ratio to measure the company's ability to pay short-term obligations or debts that are due immediately when billed as a whole. According to Lukman Syamsuddin (2011: 43), the definition of CR is one of the financial ratios that is often used. Another opinion finds that CR is an indication of the ability of all components of current assets to be used as a paying element for current debt due to Samadi W. Bakar (2012: 73).

Syamsuddin (2007) states that EPS is a ratio that shows how much profit (return) is obtained by investors or shareholders per share by dividing net profit after tax by the number of ordinary shares outstanding. EPS can be used as an indicator of the level of company value. EPS is also one way to measure success in achieving profits for shareholders in the company. According to Brigham and Houston (2010: 150), PER is the ratio of price per share to earnings per share shows the amount investors are willing to pay for each dollar of reported earnings. The main reason why PER is used in stock price analysis is because PER will facilitate and assist analysts and investors in stock valuation, besides that PER can also help analysts to improve their judgment because the current stock price is a mirror of the company's prospects in the future. Compared to the cash flow method, this method has advantages, among others, because it is easy and practical and some standards make it easier for investors to compare valuations of other companies in the same industry (Sartono and Munir, 1997).

1.2 Research Objectives

Researchers in this research design use quantitative methods with an exploratory approach.

1.3 Research Methodology and Data Analysis

The variables used in this study are exogenous variables or independent variables consisting of *Return On Equity/ROE* (X_1), *Debt To Equity Ratio/DER* (X_2), *Current Ratio/CR* (X_3), and *Earning Per Share/EPS* (X_4). While the endogenous variable or dependent variable is *Stock Price / Share Price* (Y) and *Price Earning Ratio / PER* (Z) is a moderating variable.

Table 3.1 Operational Definition and Measurement of Variables

Variables	Operational Definition	Variable Measurement
Return on equity (ROE)	ROE is a measurement of the Company's income, namely the comparison of Net Profit after Tax with its Own Capital.	$ROE = \frac{Net\ Income\ After\ Tax}{Equity\ Capital}$
Debt To Equity Ratio (DER)	DER is a ratio that shows the ability of the company's capital to fulfill all its obligations and can be calculated by comparing Total Debt with Equity.	$DER = \frac{Total\ Debt}{Equity}$
Current Ratio (CR).	CR is a ratio to measure the company's ability to pay short-term liabilities or debts that are due immediately when billed as a whole. This measurement can be done by comparing the company's Current Assets with Current Debt (Short Term)	$CR = \frac{Current\ Assets}{Current\ Debts} x\ 100\%$

Earning Per Share (EPS)	EPS is a ratio that shows how much profit (return) is obtained by investors or shareholders per share by dividing net income after tax by the number of common shares outstanding.	$EPS = \frac{Net\ Income\ After\ Tax}{Market\ Price\ Per\ Share}$
Share Price	The stock price is a measure of the company's performance index, namely how far management manages the company on behalf of shareholders. The measurement of this stock price variable is the closing stock price of each company obtained from the stock price at the end of the year.	The measurement is the closing share price of the stock (closing price)
Price Earning Ratio (PER)	PER is an approach based on the ratio between the share price per share prevailing in the capital market and the level of net profit available to shareholders. The data used is data during the 5-year observation period from 2015 - 2020.	$PER = \frac{Share\ Price\ Per\ Share}{Earnings\ Per\ Share}$

Source: Processed secondary data

In this study, the population used is all shares of insurance companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange BEI data from 2015 to 2020, totaling 11 issuers. While determining the sample this study used a purposive sampling method which means sample selection based on certain criteria. The sample selection criteria are as follows:

1. The population in this study specialized in Insurance Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for at least 5 years.
2. Companies that are made into the population in this study do not have extreme values of DER, ROE, CR, EPS, PER, and stock prices.
3. Insurance companies have submitted financial reports with complete financial ratios during the 2015-2020 period.
4. Insurance companies have submitted financial reports that have been audited by public accountants during the 2015-2020 period.

Table 3.2: Sample Screening

No	Description	Total
1	Number of Life and General Insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange	18
2	Number of Insurance Companies engaged in Life and General Insurance (Group)	3
3	Number of Insurance Companies engaged in pure Life Insurance	4
4	Research Sample	11

Table 3.2 explains the sample screening that will be used in this study there are 11 samples of insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, which consist of 10 (ten) pure general insurance companies and 1 (one) group insurance company. This study uses secondary data in the form of insurance company financial reports as of December available on the IDX from 2015 - 2020. The data used in this study are ROE, DER, CR, EPS, PER, and Stock Price.

This research data is obtained from www.idx.co.id and the website of each insurance company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, with a total of 11 insurance companies. The data analysis used in this study uses *Moderated Regression Analysis* / MRA or known as the interaction test with statistical data processing using IBM SPSS 28 to process the dataset.

1.3 Findings and Interpretation

An insurance company is a party that provides insurance for customers or policyholders. In living life and business or business, there is certainly a risk, and for that, the company is present as an alternative solution for some people to minimize this risk. The research data used in this study include *ROE, DER, CR, EPS, PER,* and Sagam Price, all of which are data from the variables of this study, both dependent, independent, and moderate. This research data was taken from 11 (eleven) insurance companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015-2020 period. The data used in this study are as follows:

1. *Return on Equity (ROE)*

Return on equity or commonly abbreviated as ROE is a proxy for the profitability ratio used to measure the extent to which the company earns profit or profit from its operational activities. A high ROE value reflects that the company's management is very good at utilizing the investment provided by shareholders. The following is the development of ROE in insurance companies from 2015 to 2020 as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. Development of Return on Equity of Insurance Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2015 to 2020

No	Issuer Name	Code	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Asuransi Bina Dana Arta, Tbk	ABDA	0.22	0.14	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.10
2	Asuransi Harta Aman Pratama, Tbk	AHAP	0.04	0.04	(0.21)	(0.10)	(0.78)	(0.10)
3	Asuransi Multi Artha Guna, Tbk	AMAG	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.05
4	Asuransi Bintang, Tbk	ASBI	0.18	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.08
5	Asuransi Dayin Mitra, Tbk	ASDM	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.06	0.08	0.08
6	Asuransi Jasa Tania, Tbk	ASJT	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.01	(0.04)
7	Asuransi Kresna Mitra, Tbk	ASMI	0.04	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.02	(0.20)
8	Asuransi Ramayana, Tbk	ASRM	0.04	0.20	0.17	0.19	0.14	0.13
9	Lippo General Insurance, Tbk	LPGI	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.11
10	Maskapai Reasuransi Indonesia, Tbk	MREI	0.26	0.20	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.06
11	Victoria Insurance, Tbk	VINS	0.10	0.40	0.05	0.02	0.12	0.03

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, Processed in 2022.

Table 4. 1 above shows that the highest ROE occurred in 2015 with the MREI issuer code of 0.26 while the lowest return on equity with the AHAP and ASMI issuer codes was 0.04; In 2016, the highest ROE with the VINS issuer code was 0.40 while the lowest ROE with the AHAP issuer code was 0.04; In 2016, the highest ROE with the VINS issuer code was 0.40 while the lowest with the AHAP issuer code was 0.04; In 2017, the highest ROE with the issuer code ASRM was 0.17 while the smallest ROE with the issuer code AHAP was -0.21; In 2018, the highest ROE with the issuer code ASRM was 0.19 while the smallest ROE with the issuer code AHAP was -0.10; In 2019, the highest ROE with the ASRM issuer code was 0.14 while the smallest ROE with the AHAP issuer code was -0.78; and in 2020, the highest ROE with the ASRM issuer code was 0.13 while the smallest ROE with the ASJT issuer code was -0.04. From the results of this report, there is a minus ROE value in the company with the AHAP issuer code, namely the period 2017 to 2020, which means that this company is unable to benefit from the investment made by investors because when the ROE value is minus, which means a loss, investors are not interested in investing in this company. Then, in 2020 there are 2 issuers with the ASJT and ASMI issuer codes which also have a minus ROE value, this is because in that year the Covid 19 pandemic occurred which caused limited activities carried out directly.

2. *Debt Equity to Ratio (DER)*

Debt to equity ratio or also called DER is a reflection of the ability of the capital structure to finance company activities. DER of insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2020 as shown in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2. Development of Debt to Equity Ratio of Insurance Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2015 to 2020

No	Issuer Name	Code	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Asuransi Bina Dana Arta, Tbk	ABDA	1.33	1.28	1.16	1.17	1.06	0.79
2	Asuransi Harta Aman Pratama, Tbk	AHAP	1.52	1.30	1.09	1.38	2.91	3.37
3	Asuransi Multi Artha Guna, Tbk	AMAG	0.74	0.95	1.10	1.34	1.37	1.36
4	Asuransi Bintang, Tbk	ASBI	2.07	2.03	1.76	2.11	1.94	1.78
5	Asuransi Dayin Mitra, Tbk	ASDM	4.93	2.91	2.64	2.83	2.47	1.44
6	Asuransi Jasa Tania, Tbk	ASJT	1.35	1.33	1.11	1.18	1.14	0.75
7	Asuransi Kresna Mitra, Tbk	ASMI	1.48	0.77	0.89	0.87	0.84	1.23
8	Asuransi Ramayana, Tbk	ASRM	0.81	3.62	2.98	2.64	2.49	2.01
9	Lippo General Insurance, Tbk	LPGI	0.75	0.94	1.21	1.82	1.86	2.27
10	Maskapai Reasuransi Indonesia, Tbk	MREI	1.31	1.46	1.12	1.43	1.45	1.39
11	Victoria Insurance, Tbk	VINS	0.28	0.40	0.34	0.46	0.53	0.75

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, Processed in 2022.

Table 4. 2 above shows that the highest DER occurred in 2015 with the ASDM issuer code of 4.93 while the lowest DER with the VINS issuer code was 0.28; In 2016, the highest DER with the ASRM issuer code was 3.62 while the lowest DER with the VINS issuer code was 0.40; In 2017, the highest DER with the ASRM issuer code was 2.98 while the lowest with the VINS issuer code was 0.34; In 2018, the highest DER with the ASDM issuer code was 2.83 while the smallest DER with the VINS issuer code was 0.46; In 2019, the highest DER with the AHAP issuer code was 2.91 while the smallest DER with the VINS issuer code was 0.53; and in 2020, the highest DER with the AHAP issuer code was 3.37 while the smallest DER with the ASJT and VINS issuer codes was 0.75. From the results of this report during the period 2015 to 2020, there is an insurance company, namely the issuer code VINS, which has a very small debt so that it is operationally able to pay off its long-term obligations because it does not exceed 1%, besides that companies that have very small debts mean that they do not depend on other sources of funds so that this will have an impact on investor decisions in investing. Conversely, there is also an insurance company, namely the ASDM issuer code, which has a fairly high DER value during the period 2015 to 2020, if this continues to happen there will be no investor confidence in investing because it has a high enough debt.

3. *Current Ratio (CR)*

Short-term liabilities reflected in the *current ratio* (CR) value indicate that the company must be able to meet it is maturing short-term debts. If this is not fulfilled, the company is considered unsuccessful in fulfilling its short-term obligations to external parties so it uses operational financing capital on assets or assets in the company which of course can reduce investor confidence to invest because the company is unable to generate revenue or profit from its assets. The following is the development of CR in insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2020 as shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3. Development of the Current Ratio of Insurance Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2015 to 2020

No	Issuer Name	Code	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Asuransi Bina Dana Arta, Tbk	ABDA	1.66	1.68	1.76	1.73	1.80	2.15
2	Asuransi Harta Aman Pratama, Tbk	AHAP	0.97	1.14	1.22	0.98	0.64	0.45
3	Asuransi Multi Artha Guna, Tbk	AMAG	1.91	0.92	0.88	0.75	0.77	1.11
4	Asuransi Bintang, Tbk	ASBI	0.42	0.46	0.43	0.35	0.36	0.32
5	Asuransi Dayin Mitra, Tbk	ASDM	0.95	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.93
6	Asuransi Jasa Tania, Tbk	ASJT	1.16	1.15	1.25	1.11	1.09	1.43
7	Asuransi Kresna Mitra, Tbk	ASMI	0.34	0.38	0.35	0.41	0.42	0.53
8	Asuransi Ramayana, Tbk	ASRM	0.22	0.26	0.33	0.35	0.40	0.50

9	Lippo General Insurance, Tbk	LPGI	0.39	0.38	0.31	0.24	0.25	0.27
10	Maskapai Reasuransi Indonesia, Tbk	MREI	0.38	0.34	0.35	0.46	0.42	0.32
11	Victoria Insurance, Tbk	VINS	0.54	0.59	0.48	0.27	0.29	0.52

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, Processed in 2022.

Table 4. 3 above shows that the highest CR occurred in 2015 with the AMAG issuer code of 1.91 while the lowest CR with the ASRM issuer code was 0.22; In 2016, the highest CR with the ABDA issuer code was 1.68 while the lowest CR with the ASRM issuer code was 0.26; In 2017, the highest CR with the ABDA issuer code was 1.76 while the lowest with the LPGI issuer code was 0.31; In 2018, the highest CR with the ABDA issuer code was 1.73 while the smallest CR with the LPGI issuer code was 0.24; In 2019, the highest CR with the ABDA issuer code was 1.80 while the smallest CR with the LPGI issuer code was 0.25; and in 2020, the highest CR with the ABDA issuer code was 2.15 while the smallest CR with the LPGI issuer code was 0.27. From the results of this report during the period 2015 to 2020, the CR value tends to fluctuate, but there are companies with the ABDA issuer code during the study year, and the CR value continues to increase, which means that the company can fulfill its short-term obligations. A CR value that tends to be high means that it has a large enough operationalization asset while a low CR value will have an impact on the company's ability to pay off its short-term obligations so that it utilizes assets as company operations.

4. *Earning Per Share (EPS)*

Earning Per Share (EPS) is the profit or profit obtained from the price of each share traded in the capital market. The increase in profits obtained from earnings per share makes an investor interested in investing, but on the other hand, if earnings per share tend to decrease, investors hesitate to invest. The following is the development of EPS in insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2020 as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4. Development of Earning Pershare of Insurance Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2015 to 2020

No.	Issuer Name	Code	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Asuransi Bina Dana Arta, Tbk	ABDA	433	279	259	111	141	223
2	Asuransi Harta Aman Pratama, Tbk	AHAP	9.69	9.76	-49.31	-9.09	-39.27	-4.93
3	Asuransi Multi Artha Guna, Tbk	AMAG	46.57	26.05	24.63	5.65	14.61	21.44
4	Asuransi Bintang, Tbk	ASBI	162	44	39	40	23	68
5	Asuransi Dayin Mitra, Tbk	ASDM	231	203	210	100	145	5.89
6	Asuransi Jasa Tania, Tbk	ASJT	30	40	38	42	2	-13
7	Asuransi Kresna Mitra, Tbk	ASMI	5.89	5.2	7	9.01	1.17	-10.87
8	Asuransi Ramayana, Tbk	ASRM	298	295	284	457	269	249
9	Lippo General Insurance, Tbk	LPGI	518	554	612	458	533	619
10	Maskapai Reasuransi Indonesia, Tbk	MREI	349	376	404	272	346	203
11	Victoria Insurance, Tbk	VINS	11.7	5.51	5.1	2.63	15	4.26

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, Processed in 2022.

Table 4. Table 4 above shows that the highest EPS occurred in 2015 with the LPGI issuer code of 518 while the lowest EPS with the AHAP issuer code was 9.69; In 2016, the highest EPS with the LPGI issuer code was 554 while the lowest EPS with the ASMI issuer code was 5.2; In 2017, the highest EPS with the LPGI issuer code was 612 while the lowest with the AHAP issuer code was -49.31; In 2018, the highest EPS with the LPGI issuer code was 458 while the smallest EPS with the AHAP issuer code was -9.09; In 2019, the highest EPS with the LPGI issuer code was 533 while the smallest EPS with the AHAP issuer code was -39.27; and in 2020, the highest EPS with the LPGI issuer code was 619 while the smallest EPS with the LPGI issuer code was -4.93. From the results of this report related to the EPS value, as is the case with the ROE value above in Table 4.1, there are insurance companies that have a negative value, this indicates that the net profit per share is decreasing or low so that when investors invest in the research year they are unable to return the capital that has been invested.

5. *Price Earning Ratio (PER)*

A high *price-earning ratio* (PER) value illustrates that the shares traded are also of high value which indicates that the profits are achieved. Before investing, investors will see the extent of the development or movement of stock prices in the capital market because the increase or decrease in stock prices depends on investment decisions by an investor. The development of PER in insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2020 is shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5. Development of Price Earning Ratio of Insurance Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2015 to 2020

No	Issuer Name	Code	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Asuransi Bina Dana Arta, Tbk	ABDA	17.32	25.09	28.57	41.44	48.23	26.46
2	Asuransi Harta Aman Pratama, Tbk	AHAP	10.73	9.73	(1.95)	(7.59)	(1.48)	(11.76)
3	Asuransi Multi Artha Guna, Tbk	AMAG	7.62	17.27	14.62	54.87	20.81	10.54
4	Asuransi Bintang, Tbk	ASBI	1.04	8.59	7.49	7.10	12.78	4.29
5	Asuransi Dayin Mitra, Tbk	ASDM	5.15	4.58	5.00	10.55	6.90	151.95
6	Asuransi Jasa Tania, Tbk	ASJT	7.00	7.50	13.82	6.90	60.00	(16.00)
7	Asuransi Kresna Mitra, Tbk	ASMI	42.78	88.85	127.14	76.03	1,153.85	(86.94)
8	Asuransi Ramayana, Tbk	ASRM	5.44	5.88	5.66	3.32	5.78	5.92
9	Lippo General Insurance, Tbk	LPGI	3.91	5.12	3.92	4.69	3.29	2.63
10	Maskapai Reasuransi Indonesia, Tbk	MREI	20.12	10.64	9.90	25.00	11.56	24.63
11	Victoria Insurance, Tbk	VINS	6.67	15.25	30.20	37.26	7.80	20.66

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, Processed in 2022.

Table 4. 5 above shows that the highest PER occurred in 2015 with the ASMI issuer code of 42.78 while the lowest PER with the ASBI issuer code was 1.04; In 2016, the highest PER with the ASMI issuer code was 88.85 while the lowest PER with the ADM issuer code was 4.58; In 2017, the highest price earning ratio with the ASMI issuer code was 127.14 while the lowest with the AHAP issuer code was -1.95; In 2018, the highest PER with ASMI issuer code was 76.03 while the smallest PER with AHAP issuer code was -7.59 In 2019, the highest PER with ASMI issuer code was 1153.85 while the smallest PER with AHAP issuer code was -1.48; and in 2020, the highest PER with ABDA issuer code was 26.46 while the smallest PER with AHAP issuer code was -11.76. From the report results. Similar to the value of ROE and EPS which is negative, it is usually followed by the value of the share price per share in the stock market. When the PER value is low, investors will not invest in the company, on the other hand, when the PER is high, the market will respond quickly to make investment decisions. Several factors make the value of ROE, EPS, and PER negative in this insurance company due to uncollectible receivables from customers in companies with the AHAP issuer code and also due to the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic.

6. Share Price

A high share price can increase the value of the company in the eyes of investors and will attract investors to invest their capital. Stock prices are important for investors in the capital market because if the stock price is high, it will increase the profits earned by investors or shareholders. The following is the development of stock prices in insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2020 as shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6. Development of Stock Prices of Insurance Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2015 to 2020

No	Issuer Name	Code	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Asuransi Bina Dana Arta, Tbk	ABDA	7,500	7,000	7,400	4,600	6,800	5,900
2	Asuransi Harta Aman Pratama, Tbk	AHAP	104	95	96	69	58	58
3	Asuransi Multi Artha Guna, Tbk	AMAG	355	450	360	310	304	226
4	Asuransi Bintang, Tbk	ASBI	168	378	292	284	294	292
5	Asuransi Dayin Mitra, Tbk	ASDM	1,190	930	1,050	1,055	1,000	895

No	Issuer Name	Code	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
6	Asuransi Jasa Tania, Tbk	ASJT	210	300	525	290	120	208
7	Asuransi Kresna Mitra, Tbk	ASMI	252	462	890	685	1,350	945
8	Asuransi Ramayana, Tbk	ASRM	1,622	1,735	1,608	1,516	1,554	1,475
9	Lippo General Insurance, Tbk	LPGI	2,025	2,838	2,400	2,150	1,755	1,625
10	Maskapai Reasuransi Indonesia, Tbk	MREI	7,022	4,000	4,000	6,800	4,000	5,000
11	Victoria Insurance, Tbk	VINS	78	84	154	98	117	88

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, Processed in 2022.

Table 4. 6 above shows that the highest share price occurred in 2015 with the ABDA issuer code of 7500 while the lowest share price with the VINS issuer code was 78; In 2016, the highest share price with the ABDA issuer code was 7000 while the lowest share price with the ADM issuer code was 84; In 2017, the highest share price with the ABDA issuer code was 7400 while the lowest with the AHAP issuer code was 96; In 2018, the highest share price with the MREI issuer code was 6800 while the smallest share price with the AHAP issuer code was 69; In 2019, the highest share price with the ABDA issuer code was 6800 while the smallest share price with the AHAP issuer code was 58; and in 2020, the highest share price with the ABDA issuer code was 5900 while the smallest share price with the AHAP issuer code was 58. From the results of this report, most of the sample companies have high share prices, especially the share price of insurance companies, namely Asuransi Bina Dana Arta, Tbk with the issuer code ABDA.

1. Effect of *Return on Equity* (ROE) on Stock Price

Return on equity (ROE) has a positive and insignificant effect on stock prices with a significant level of 0.253> 0.05, which means that H1 is rejected. The results of this finding prove that ROE has a positive effect on stock prices in the capital market because many investors will invest in companies that have high ROE values. However, in this finding, ROE does not have a significant impact on stock prices which is due to a large number of bad debts from insurance customers. In addition, the Covid 19 pandemic has hampered activities carried out physically so that the ROE value in this insurance company has a minus or negative value or a loss.

Insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange have not been able to obtain a high level of profit or profit so it has not encouraged investors to invest which directly impacts the level of return on equity (ROE). However, the movement or change in share prices is influenced by the demand and sale of shares in the capital market, investors often buy shares when the share price is low and sell them back when the share price is high so that this does not have a big impact on increasing the share price of this insurance company.

This finding rejects empirical research conducted by Arkan (2016) which proves that ROE has a positive and significant effect on stock prices.

2. Effect of *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) on Stock Price

Debt to equity ratio (DER) has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices with a probability of 0.739> 0.05, which means H2 is rejected. The DER variable has a unidirectional relationship with the stock price variable, which means that the higher the DER value, the lower the stock price. There are insurance companies that have a very high DER value, this will certainly have a bad impact on a company because investors will withdraw from investing. However, because insurance companies are one of the companies that are important to some people, especially in the business world, even though the high DER value does not necessarily reduce the value of the stock price because of the consideration that this company is in great demand by investors to invest.

DER as one of the solvency proxies in financial ratios is used to measure the company's ability to meet its long-term obligations. In general, the DER value in this insurance company has low debt so can meet its long-term obligations. However, DER is one of the factors that investors consider in investing because too high debt illustrates that the company does not have good prospects in the future and can have high financial risks such as bankruptcy, etc. so investors need to make considerations in buying shares. In addition, a DER that is too high allows the profits earned to tend to be used to pay debts rather than distribute dividends so that investors will hesitate in deciding on investments.

This is not following research conducted by Sondakh (2015) which proves that the debt-to-equity ratio (DER) has a negative and significant effect on stock prices.

3. Effect of *Current Ratio* (CR) on Stock Price

The current ratio (CR) has a positive and significant effect on stock prices with a significant level of 0.000 <0.05, which means H3 is accepted. The results of these findings indicate that the CR variable has a unidirectional relationship with the stock price variable in insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock

Exchange, which means that if the stock price increases or decreases, it will have an impact on the CR or current assets of the company.

Insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange have high and excess CR or current assets so the company is certainly able to meet its short-term obligations and can fulfill its daily production operations. Information about financial statements reflected in the value of CR or current assets is very important for external parties, especially investors to assess the extent to which the company has good finances and performance, if the information received in the form of financial reports is fast and precise, investors will quickly respond to make transactions in the capital market through stock purchases so that this can increase changes in stock prices due to purchases and sales made by investors.

The findings of the results of this study are following the results of research conducted by Kohansal et. al. (2013) which proves that CR has a positive and significant effect on stock prices.

4. The Effect of *Earning Pe Sshare* (EPS) on Stock Price

Earning Per Share (EPS) has a positive and significant effect on stock prices with a significant level of 0.000 <0.05, which means that H4 is accepted. The results of these findings prove that the EPS variable has a unidirectional relationship to the stock price variable in insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, which means that if EPS increases, the stock price will be higher.

Most of the insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the research period had a low EPS level, this happened because the level of profit obtained was also small and some even experienced losses that had an impact on the net profit per share or EPS of the company itself. If the EPS is low, it will make the stock price decrease. And because of the small EPS value, the company cannot distribute profits on shares traded in the capital market. An investor who invests in the company will receive a return on the shares he owns. The higher the earnings per share provided by the company will provide a pretty good return. This will encourage investors to make larger investments so that the company's share price will increase. (Brigham, et. al, 2014: 26).

The results of these findings are following research conducted by Fahdina (2017) which proves that EPS has a positive and significant effect on stock prices. and reinforced by other research conducted by Talamanti (2015) which reveals that EPS has a positive and significant effect on stock prices.

5. *Price Earning Ratio* (PER) Moderates the Effect of *Return on Equity* (ROE) on Stock Price

Price Earning Ratio (PER) is not a moderating variable that moderates the relationship between ROE and stock price because the coefficient parameter is negative at -0.029 and insignificant at 0.865 <0.05. Based on these findings, H5 is rejected.

Insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the research period have PER which tends to fluctuate and there is not a high enough increase, then also a minus PER value or a loss, this of course affects the company's performance where the price per share is low. In addition, the occurrence of investor bargaining in buying shares traded in the capital market it affects the increase in stock price changes. However, overall in the research year, the value of the price per share (PER) was quite high which illustrates that the company has good prospects and good company performance as well so it is worthy of being an investment destination in this sector company. In addition, the high share price illustrates the company's ability to have more and higher profits so that the price per share (PER) is expensive and worth buying.

The results of these findings are not following research conducted by Choiriah (2017) which proves that PER can moderate the relationship between CR and EPS on stock prices.

6. *Price Earning Ratio* (PER) Moderates the Effect of *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) on Stock Price

Price earning ratio (PER) Moderates the effect between DER on stock price with a significant level of 0.000 <0.05. These findings prove H6 is accepted, which means PER is a moderating variable that moderates the relationship between DER and stock price.

While the results of this study also support the results of descriptive statistics that the DER variable in this insurance company has a fairly low debt so that it does not have long-term obligations that must be fulfilled immediately to external parties and become a burden on the company. PER cannot moderate the relationship between DER and stock price even though the stock price decreases because the debt is low enough so it does not have a high enough financial risk even though the profit achieved decreases. PER as one of the market ratios is very decisive for investor decisions in investing, especially for this insurance company. The increase in PER or the price of a share is very beneficial for the company because investors assume that a company that has a high PER value means that it has good performance and can obtain high profits so it certainly does not have problems in fulfilling its obligations both short and long term.

Short-term liabilities reflected in CR or current assets in this insurance company are very high and have excess assets so that they have no problems in fulfilling their obligations. However, if CR is not utilized for investment purposes, company expansion, and others, the company will not progress and develop, thus weakening

the increase in share prices. Meanwhile, long-term liabilities reflected in DER in this company are quite low, which is certainly good for the company because investors will be interested in investing in companies that have low debt and even though DER is high, it certainly will not strengthen the increase in stock prices.

These findings are following research conducted by Choiriah (2017) which proves that PER can moderate the relationship between DER and stock prices.

7. *Price Earning Ratio* (PER) Moderates the Effect of the *Current Ratio* (CR) on Stock Price

Price earning ratio (PER) as a moderating variable that moderates the relationship between the current ratio (CR) and stock price is significant at 0.000 < 0.05. These findings prove that H6 is accepted, which means that PER as a moderating variable moderates the relationship between CR and stock price.

The results of this proof are following research conducted by Choiriah (2017) which proves that PER can moderate the CR relationship to stock prices so that H7 is accepted.

8. *Price Earning Ratio* (PER) Moderates the Effect of *Earning Pershare* on Stock Price

The price earning ratio (PER) moderates the effect of EPS on a stock price because the significant value is 0.000 <0.05. These findings prove that H8 is accepted, which means that PER as a moderating variable moderates the relationship between EPS and stock price.

The results of this proof are following research conducted by and strengthened from research conducted by Faida (2017) proving that PER moderates the relationship between EPS and stock prices Based on this, it accepts previous research conducted.

1.4 Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the discussion described above regarding "The Effect of Financial Ratios on Stock Prices with *Price Earning Ratio* (PER) as a Moderating Variable in Insurance Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange", conclusions can be drawn, namely.

1. *Return on equity* has a positive and insignificant effect on the share price of insurance companies. This means that insurance companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange have not been able to obtain large profits so they have not been able to encourage investors to invest directly, which has an impact on the rate of return on equity (ROE), but the shares of these insurance companies are also still in demand by investors, where they buy at low prices and then sell them at high prices.
2. *The debt to equity ratio* has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices in insurance companies. This means that DER has a unidirectional relationship with the stock price variable, which means that the higher the DER value, the higher the debt in the company and this will encourage a decrease in stock prices, which will make investors withdraw from investing in the insurance company because it has a high DER value which is not good for the company.
3. *The current ratio* has a positive and significant effect on stock prices in insurance companies. This means that insurance companies listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange have good financial performance, this is very influential on external parties, especially investors who will buy and sell shares of these insurance companies.
4. *Earning per share* has a positive and significant effect on stock prices in insurance companies. This means that if the share price increases, it will have an impact on increasing the profit per share or earning per share which will be distributed to investors in the form of dividends, the higher the earnings per share (earning per share) provided by the company will provide a pretty good return.
5. *Price earning ratio* does not moderate the effect of return on equity on stock prices in insurance companies. This means that the performance of insurance companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange is low, this is illustrated by the low price per share of insurance companies, which can harm the financial information received by investors.
6. *Price earning ratio* moderates the effect of debt to equity ratio on stock prices in insurance companies. This means that insurance companies have a fairly low debt value, so there are no long-term obligations that the company is dependent on in the future, and this is good information for investors to be able to invest in insurance companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
7. *Price earning ratio* moderates the effect of the current ratio on stock prices in insurance companies. This means that the level of the company's ability to meet its short-term debt is very smooth, this information provides fresh air for investors to be able to invest their funds in insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
8. *Price earning ratio* moderates the effect of earnings per share on stock prices in insurance companies. This means that the level of profit earned per share provides good information for investors to further increase the purchase and sale of their shares in insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Following the conclusions described above regarding "The Effect of Financial Ratios on Stock Prices with *Price Earning Ratio* (PER) as a Moderating Variable in Insurance Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange", namely Management should continue to submit financial reporting, the company

performance for any information needed by the public to be disclosed because it is proven that a lot of information from companies with large categories can encourage investment decisions made by investors. In this study, some variables have an insignificant effect either through ROE, DER, and PER are mentioned as not moderating variables. Therefore, future researchers focus on the relationship between these variables. One that affects the market response or external parties, especially investors, with company characteristics reflected in CR and EPS, which directly describes the company's ability to settle short-term debts and the ability to earn profit per share.

Bibliography

[1]. Al-Nimer, D. M. (2015). The Effect of Profitability Ratio on Market Capitalization in Jordanian Insurance Companies Listed in Amman Stock Exchange. European Journal of Business and Management, 13(2), 259–280. https://doi.org/10.12816/0040705

[2]. Ammy, B., & Azizah, S. (2021). the Influence of Earnings Per Share (Eps) and Return on Equity (Roe) on Stock Price With Price Earning Ratio (Per) As a Moderation Variable in Construction Sub Sector Companies and Building Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange. International Journal of Economic, Business, Accounting, Agriculture Management and Sharia Administration (IJEBAS), 1(2), 145–154. https://doi.org/10.54443/ijebas.v1i2.41

[3]. Br Tarigan, A. E., Ginting, Y. R., & Edward, Y. R. (2021). The Effect of Debt-to-Equity Ratio and current ratio on earnings per share moderated by return on equity. International Journal of Business, Economic and Law, 24(6), 125–128.

[4]. Bustani, B., Kurniaty, K., & Widyanti, R. (2021). The Effect of Earning Per Share, Price to Book Value, Dividend Payout Ratio, and Net Profit Margin on the Stock Price in Indonesia Stock Exchange. Jurnal Maksipreneur: Manajemen, Koperasi, Dan Entrepreneurship, 11(1), 1. https://doi.org/10.30588/jmp.v11i1.810

[5]. Endraswati, H., & Novianti, A. (2015). Pengaruh Rasio Keuangan dan Harga Saham dengan EPS sebagai Variabel Moderasi pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di DES. Muqtasid: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Perbankan Syariah, 6(1), 59. https://doi.org/10.18326/muqtasid.v6i1.59-80

[6]. Haryanti, Y., & Murtiasih, S. (2019). The Effects of DER, ROA and DPR on Stock Price with EPS as the Moderating Variable in SOE. IOSR Journal of Business and Management, 21(7), 1–08. https://doi.org/10.9790/487X-2107040108

[7]. Hutagalung, V. G. (2021). The Effect of Return on equity (ROE) and Earning Per Share (EPS) on Stock Prices with Price Earning Ratio (PER) as Moderating Variabel in Banking Companies Listed on The Indonesia Stock Exchange. International Journal of Business, Economic and Law, 24(6), 143–150.

[8]. Kabajeh, M. A. M., Al Nu'aimat, S. M. A., & Dahmash, F. N. (2012). The Relationship between the ROA, ROE and ROI Ratios with Jordanian Insurance Public Companies Market Share Price. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science, 12(1), 37–51.

[9]. Kamar, K. (2017). Analysis of the Effect of Return on Equity (Roe) and Debt to Equity Ratio (Der) On Stock Price on Cement Industry Listed In Indonesia Stock Exchange (Idx) In the Year of 2011-2015. IOSR Journal of Business and Management, 19(05), 66–76. https://doi.org/10.9790/487x-1905036676

[10]. Rahmani, N. A. (2020). Pengaruh Return on Equity, Debt to Equity Ratio dan Current Ratio terhadap Harga Saham Perusahaan yang Terdaftar di Jakarta Islamic Index dengan Price Earning Ratio sebagai Variabel Moderating. Manajemen Dan Bisnis Islam, 1(2).

[11]. Rahmawati, Y., & Hadian, H. N. (2022). The influence of Debt Equity Ratio (DER), Earning Per Share (EPS), and Price Earning Ratio (PER) on stock price. International Journal of Financial, Accounting, and Management, 3(4), 289–300. https://doi.org/10.35912/ijfam.v3i4.225

[12]. Sari, M., & Jufrizen. (2019). Pengaruh Return on Equity dan Debt to Equity Ratio Terhadap Harga Saham Pada Perusahaan Sub Sektor Perdagangan Eceran yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia 2013-2017. Seminal Nasional & Call Paper Seminar Bisnis Magister Manajemen, 2(1), 83. https://doi.org/10.23887/pjmb.v2i1.26203

Leny Marlina, et. al. "The Effect of Financial Ratios on Stock Prices with Price Earning Ratio as a Moderating Variable in Insurance Companies." *International Journal of Business and Management Invention (IJBMI)*, vol. 12(5), 2023, pp. 82-94. Journal DOI- 10.35629/8028