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# Analysis Of ROE, DER, And TATO Influence On Stock Prices Of Cement Subsector Companies On Idx

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**Abstract**

*This study aims to analyze the effect of Return on Equity (ROE), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Total Asset Turnover (TATO) on stock prices in cement subsector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). This research is motivated by inconsistent findings from previous studies regarding the relationship between financial ratios and stock prices, making further investigation necessary. The study employed a quantitative approach with an associative research design. Secondary data were obtained from the financial statements of six cement subsector companies during the 2015–2024 period, resulting in 60 observations. The sampling technique used was saturated sampling. Data analysis was conducted using classical assumption tests, multiple linear regression, t-test, and F-test with SPSS version 26. The results show that partially Return on Equity (ROE) has a significant negative effect on stock prices, Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) has no significant effect on stock prices, while Total Asset Turnover (TATO) has a significant positive effect on stock prices. Simultaneously, ROE, DER, and TATO significantly influence stock prices. This study provides empirical evidence regarding the role of profitability, leverage, and activity ratios in influencing investment decisions and stock price movements in cement subsector companies listed on the IDX.*

**Keywords:ROE, DER, TATO, Stock Prices.**

## INTRODUCTION

The increasingly intense business competition requires companies to maintain strong and consistent capabilities in achieving their objectives, particularly in maximizing



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profits. In line with the rapid development of the Indonesian economy, the capital market has become one of the important instruments supporting economic growth. The increasing public interest in investment activities and government support through investment policies have contributed to the expansion of the capital market in Indonesia (Rahmadini, 2020). The capital market functions as a medium that connects investors who have excess funds with companies that require additional capital for business activities. Through the capital market, companies are able to obtain long-term funding, while investors can gain returns in the form of dividends and capital gains. Therefore, the capital market plays a significant role in supporting corporate growth and national economic development.

Investment activities require investors to conduct careful analysis before making investment decisions. Investors generally evaluate a company's financial performance to assess its ability to generate profits and maintain business sustainability. Companies with good financial performance are more likely to attract investors, which can increase demand for shares and positively affect stock prices. Stock price is considered an important indicator reflecting a company's value and future prospects. According to Hartini and Andriani (2022), shares represent ownership in a company, meaning shareholders have an interest in corporate decision-making. Stock prices are influenced by various internal and external factors, including profitability, financial structure, operational efficiency, economic conditions, and market sentiment. Financial ratios are commonly used to evaluate a company's financial condition, including Return on Equity (ROE), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Total Asset Turnover (TATO).

Return on Equity (ROE) is a profitability ratio that measures a company's ability to generate net income from shareholders' equity. A high ROE indicates efficient management in utilizing capital to produce profits, which can increase investor confidence and positively influence stock prices (Pande Widya Rahadewi, 2018). Previous studies regarding the effect of ROE on stock prices have produced inconsistent findings. Fathihani (2020) found that ROE significantly affects stock prices, while Alipudin (2016) reported that ROE has no significant effect on stock prices. These differences indicate that the relationship between ROE and stock prices still requires further examination.

Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is a solvency ratio used to measure the proportion of debt compared to shareholders' equity. DER reflects a company's financial risk and its ability to fulfill obligations using its own capital. A high DER generally indicates greater financial risk, which may reduce investor interest and negatively affect stock prices. However, debt can also be beneficial if it is effectively managed to support productive


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operational activities and business expansion. Puspasari et al. (2017) explained that debt utilization for operational activities can improve company performance and increase stock prices. In contrast, ineffective debt management may reduce profitability and weaken stock performance. Previous research regarding the effect of DER on stock prices has also shown inconsistent results, indicating the existence of a research gap.

Total Asset Turnover (TATO) is an activity ratio used to measure how effectively a company utilizes its total assets to generate sales (Kasmir, 2018). A higher TATO indicates that the company is more efficient in managing assets to support operational activities and increase revenue. Efficient asset management may create positive perceptions among investors because it reflects the company's operational effectiveness. Nevertheless, several previous studies have reported different findings regarding the effect of TATO on stock prices. Some studies found a significant positive relationship, while others concluded that TATO does not significantly affect stock prices. These inconsistent findings indicate that further research is necessary to provide clearer empirical evidence.

Based on previous studies, inconsistencies regarding the influence of ROE, DER, and TATO on stock prices reveal a significant research gap. In addition, studies examining the simultaneous effect of these three financial ratios on stock prices in cement subsector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange are still limited, particularly for the 2015–2024 observation period. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effect of Return on Equity (ROE), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Total Asset Turnover (TATO) on stock prices in cement subsector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This research is expected to provide new empirical evidence regarding the role of profitability, leverage, and activity ratios in influencing stock prices and to contribute to the development of financial management literature as well as investment decision-making practices.


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**Table 1. Data on Total Assets, Total Debt, Total Equity, Net Sales, and Net Profit of 6 Cement Subsector Companies Listed on the IDX for 2015-2024 (Data Presented in Millions of Rupiah, Unless Otherwise Stated)**

| No | Kode Saham | Tahun | Total Asset (RP) | Total Utang (RP) | Total Equity (RP) | Penjualan Bersih (RP) | Laba Bersih (RP) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | INTP | 2020 | 27.344.672 | 5.168.424 | 22.176.248 | 14.184.322 | 1.806.337 |
| | | 2021 | 26.136.114 | 5.515.150 | 20.620.964 | 14.771.906 | 1.788.496 |
| | | 2022 | 25.706.169 | 6.139.263 | 19.566.906 | 16.328.278 | 1.842.434 |
| | | 2023 | 29.649.645 | 8.680.134 | 20.969.511 | 17.949.756 | 1.950.266 |
| | | 2024 | 30.420.006 | 8.305.656 | 22.114.350 | 18.548.734 | 2.007.947 |
| 2 | SMBR | 2020 | 5.737.175 | 2.329.286 | 3.407.888 | 1.721.907 | 10.981.673 |
| | | 2021 | 5.817.745 | 2.351.501 | 3.466.244 | 1.751.585 | 51.817.305 |
| | | 2022 | 5.211.248 | 2.124.332 | 3.086.916 | 1.881.767 | 94.827.889 |
| | | 2023 | 4.856.730 | 1.694.318 | 3.162.412 | 2.040.679 | 121.572 |
| | | 2024 | 4.907.686 | 1.639.441 | 3.268.244 | 2.091.352 | 129.253 |
| | SMGR | 2020 | 78.006.244 | 40.571.674 | 35.653.335 | 35.171.668 | 2.674.343 |
| | | 2021 | 76.504.240 | 34.940.122 | 39.782.883 | 34.957.871 | 2.082.347 |
| | | 2022 | 82.960.012 | 33.270.652 | 47.239.360 | 36.378.597 | 2.499.083 |
| | | 2023 | 81.820.529 | 31.769.553 | 47.800.976 | 38.651.360 | 2.295.601 |



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| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2024 | 76.993.082 | 26.635.871 | 48.307.211 | 36.186.127 | 771.674 |
| | SMCB | 2020 | 20.738.125 | 13.171.946 | 7.566.179 | 10.108.220 | 618.629 |
| | | 2021 | 21.491.716 | 10.309.519 | 11.182.197 | 11.218.181 | 706.107 |
| | | 2022 | 21.378.510 | 9.518.472 | 11.860.038 | 12.262.048 | 877.246 |
| | | 2023 | 22.206.739 | 9.702.125 | 12.504.614 | 12.371.333 | 894.645 |
| | | 2024 | 21.046.352 | 8.132.242 | 12.914.110 | 11.818.978 | 745.090 |
| | WSBP | 2020 | 10.557.550 | 9.400.121 | 1.157.429 | 2.211.413 | (4.817.653) |
| | | 2021 | 4.817.653 | 9.660.606 | (2.778.529) | 1.380.071 | (1.904.425) |
| | | 2022 | 5.963.657 | 8.066.866 | (2.103.208) | 2.062.171 | 675.320.565 |
| | | 2023 | 4.473.145 | 5.137.639 | (664.494) | 1.487.587 | 6.148.621 |
| | | 2024 | 3.618.630 | 5.176.443 | (1.557.812) | 1.971.896 | (920.214.030) |
| | WTON | 2020 | 8.509.017 | 5.118.444 | 3.390.572 | 4.803.359 | 123.147.079 |
| | | 2021 | 8.928.183 | 5.480.299 | 3.447.884 | 4.312.853 | 81.433.957 |
| | | 2022 | 9.447.528 | 5.809.708 | 3.637.820 | 6.003.788 | 171.060.047 |
| | | 2023 | 7.631.670 | 4.005.560 | 3.626.109 | 4.203.170 | 19.816.764 |
| | | 2024 | 7.194.688 | 3.507.922 | 3.686.765 | 4.896.024 | 64.199.505 |

Data source: data accessed at www.idx.com which has been processed in 2026



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Table 1 above shows that the financial performance of cement subsector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2020–2024 period experienced fluctuations that varied across companies.

In terms of total assets, the company with the code INTP experienced a decline from 2021 to 2022. SMBR experienced a decline from 2022 to 2023. SMCB also experienced a decline in 2022 and 2024. WTON experienced a decline from 2023 to 2024. Meanwhile, companies with the codes SMGR and WSBP experienced declines from 2021 and 2023 to 2024. This occurred due to declining financial performance, reduced cash and receivables, asset sales or reductions, and depreciation of fixed assets not offset by new investments. Furthermore, external factors such as the slowdown in the cement and construction industries, a decline in infrastructure projects, and the impact of economic conditions also contributed, leading companies to implement efficiency measures or restructuring, which resulted in a decline in total assets.

In terms of total debt, the company with the code SMBR experienced an increase in 2021. SMGR experienced an increase in 2020. SMCB experienced an increase in 2023. WSBP experienced increases in 2021 and 2024. WTON experienced an increase from 2021 to 2022. Meanwhile, INTP experienced consecutive increases from 2021 to 2024. This occurred due to funding needs for operations and expansion, such as project financing, facility construction, and increased production capacity. This was also influenced by weakening cash flow or unstable revenues, causing the company to increase debt to maintain liquidity. In addition, other factors such as infrastructure project financing, financial restructuring, increased operational costs, and the strategy of using leverage to drive growth amidst unstable economic conditions also contributed to the increase in debt.

In terms of total equity, companies with the codes SMGR and SMCB experienced a decline in 2020. SMBR experienced a decline in 2022, while WTON experienced a decline in 2023. INTP experienced a decline from 2021 to 2022. WSBP experienced a decline from 2021 to 2024. This was due to declining company profits or even losses, thereby reducing retained earnings. Furthermore, the distribution of substantial dividends can also reduce equity. Other influencing factors include increased operating expenses, losses due to asset impairment, and economic and industry pressures that weaken company performance. In some cases, financial restructuring can also impact equity decline, especially if the company has a high debt burden.

In terms of net sales, companies with the codes INTP and SMBR experienced a decline in 2020. SMCB experienced a decline in 2024. SMGR experienced a decline in


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2021 and 2024. Meanwhile, companies with the codes WSBP and WTON experienced a decline in 2021 and 2023. This occurred due to weakening market demand, particularly in the construction and property sectors. This occurred due to the economic slowdown, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (especially in 2020–2021), and a reduction in infrastructure projects that affected sales volume. In addition, other factors such as increased competition, rising raw material prices, and disrupted distribution and operational activities also contributed to the decline in net sales.

In terms of net profit, companies with the code INTP experienced a decline in 2021, SMBR experienced a decline in 2020, and SMCB experienced a decline in 2024. SMGR and WTON experienced declines in 2021 and 2023. Meanwhile, companies with the code WSBP experienced declines in 2020-2021 and 2023-2024. This was due to declining sales and increasing operating expenses. This occurred due to weakening market demand, particularly in the construction and property sectors, as well as the impact of economic conditions such as the pandemic in 2020-2021 and the subsequent slowdown. Furthermore, rising costs for raw materials, energy, and distribution, as well as increasing financial burdens (debt) and asset impairments also contributed to the company's net profit.

In terms of net profit, the company with the code INTP experienced a decline in 2021, SMBR experienced a decline in 2020, SMCB experienced a decline in 2024. SMGR and WTON experienced a decline in 2021 and 2023. Meanwhile, the company with the code WSBP experienced a decline in 2020-2021 and 2023-2024. This was due to declining sales and increasing operating expenses. This occurred due to weakening market demand, especially in the construction and property sectors, as well as the impact of economic conditions such as the pandemic in 2020-2021 and the slowdown in the following year. In addition, rising costs of raw materials, energy, and distribution, as well as increasing financial burdens (debt) and asset impairments also contributed to the company's net profit.

Based on previous research, there is a research gap regarding the effect of financial ratios on stock prices. Research conducted by Sari et al., (2019) stated that the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) has a significant negative effect on stock prices, while research by Pratiwi et al., (2023) found that DER has no significant effect. Regarding the Return on Equity (ROE) variable, research by Barokah et al., (2023) stated that ROE has a significant effect on stock prices, while Taslim, (2016) found different results. Research related to Total Asset Turnover (TATO) also shows inconsistencies, where Ayu et al., (2022) stated a significant effect on stock prices, while Anggraini & Widhiastuti, (2020)


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found no significant effect. Furthermore, research examining the simultaneous influence of ROE, DER, and TATO on stock prices in cement subsector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange is still limited, particularly with the most recent observation period of 2020–2024. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by empirically analyzing the influence of these three financial ratios on stock prices in cement subsector companies listed on the IDX during the 2020–2024 period.

## PROBLEM FORMULATION

Based on the background explanation above, the problem identification in this research is:

1. A decrease in total assets at INTP (2021–2022), SMBR (2022–2023), SMCB (2022 and 2024), WTON (2023–2024), and SMGR and WSBP (2021 and 2023–2024), indicating a decline in financial performance, reduced cash and receivables, and a reduction or sale of fixed assets not offset by new investments.
2. An increase in total debt at SMBR (2021), SMGR (2020), SMCB (2023), WSBP (2021 and 2024), WTON (2021–2022), and INTP (2021–2024), indicating an increased need for external funding due to project financing, business expansion, and weakening corporate cash flow.
3. A decrease in total equity at SMGR and SMCB (2020), SMBR (2022), WTON (2023), INTP (2021–2022), and WSBP (2021–2024), reflecting a decrease in retained earnings due to a decrease in net income, dividend distributions, and increased operational and financial expenses.
4. A decrease in net sales at INTP and SMBR (2020), SMCB (2024), SMGR (2021 and 2024), and WSBP and WTON (2021 and 2023) was caused by weakening market demand, reduced infrastructure projects, and economic pressures affecting sales volume.
5. There was a decrease in net profit at INTP (2021), SMBR (2020), SMCB (2024), SMGR and WTON (2021 and 2023), and WSBP (2020–2021 and 2023–2024) which was influenced by a decrease in sales, an increase in operational costs, an increase in raw material and energy costs, and an increase in the company's financial burden.


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## PROBLEM FORMULATION

The problem formulation proposed by the researcher in this study is:

1. Does Return on Equity have a significant partial effect on the stock price of cement sub-sector companies listed on the IDX?
2. Does the Debt to Equity Ratio have a significant partial effect on the stock price of cement sub-sector companies listed on the IDX?
3. Does Total Asset Turnover have a significant partial effect on the stock price of cement sub-sector companies listed on the IDX?
4. Do Return on Equity, Debt to Equity Ratio, and Total Asset Turnover simultaneously affect the stock price of cement sub-sector companies listed on the IDX?

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Based on the problem formulation above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To identify and analyze the effect of Return on Equity on Stock Prices in Cement Sub-Sector Companies listed on the IDX.
2. To identify and analyze the effect of Debt to Equity Ratio on Stock Prices in Cement Sub-Sector Companies listed on the IDX.
3. To identify and analyze the effect of Total Asset Turnover on Stock Prices in Cement Sub-Sector Companies listed on the IDX.
4. To identify and analyze the simultaneous effect of Return on Equity, Debt to Equity Ratio, and Total Asset Turnover on Stock Prices in Cement Sub-Sector Companies listed on the IDX.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Stock Price

Stock price is the value of a stock, formed through the supply and demand mechanisms of the capital market. This price reflects investors' perceptions of the company's financial condition, management performance, growth prospects, and external factors such as macroeconomic conditions, interest rates, inflation, and political stability. According to Jogiyanto (2017), stock price is the price that occurs on the stock exchange at a specific time, determined by market participants and influenced by the supply and demand of the stock in question. According to Fahmi (2020), stock price is the price traded on the capital market, influenced by the company's internal conditions, economic conditions, and market psychological factors.



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According to Tandelilin (2010), stock price reflects a company's value, determined by market forces and reflecting investors' expectations of the company's ability to generate future cash flows. In theory, stock price is often used as an indicator of firm value. Brigham and Houston (2021) explain that stock value is determined based on the present value of future cash flows. Therefore, stock price standardization emphasizes valuation methods rather than setting specific prices.

**Return On Equity**

Return on Equity (ROE) is an assessment of the income available to a company, both common stock and preferred stock, on the capital they invest in the company (Syamsuddin, 2016). The Return on Equity (ROE) ratio can be said to be a return on equity. This ratio examines the extent to which a company uses its resources to be able to generate returns on equity (Fahmi, 2020). The theory of the influence of Return on Equity (ROE) on stock prices is that the return on equity or return on equity or profitability of equity is a ratio to measure net profit after tax with equity, this ratio shows the efficiency of using equity, the higher this ratio, the better, conversely, if the ratio is lower, it shows less efficient performance so that it can lower stock prices (Kasmir, 2019). How to measure Return on Equity (ROE) is by:

$$\text{ROE} = \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Total Equity}} \times 100\%$$

Source: Kasmir (2019)

**Debt to Equity Ratio**

The Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is a solvency ratio used to measure a company's ability to repay its debts (Prihadi, 2012). Meanwhile, according to Kasmir (2020), the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) describes the comparison between debt and equity in a company's funding and also indicates the company's ability to meet its obligations. A higher DER indicates that the debt costs that must be paid by the company are greater, which can lead to reduced profitability. The effect of a high DER value can lead to reduced shareholder rights, thus causing a decrease in investor interest in the company's shares because the company's share price continues to decline along with the decline in investor interest in the company's shares. This results in a decrease in the company's share price (Yuniastuti, 2017). To measure the debt to equity ratio, the following formula can be used:


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$$\text{DER} = \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Equity}} \times 100\%$$

Source: Yuniastuti (2017)

***Total Asset Turn Over***

Total Asset Turnover (TATO) is the ability of retained earnings in all circulating assets in a certain period or the ability of invested capital to generate income (Sujarweni, 2018). The theory of the influence of total asset turnover (TATO) shows the level of efficiency of the use of all company assets in generating a certain sales volume (Syamsuddin, 2016). The higher the total asset turnover ratio means the more efficient use of all assets in generating sales. In other words, the same amount of assets can increase sales volume if the total asset turnover is increased or enlarged. Total asset turnover is important for creditors and company owners, but it will be more important for company management, because it shows the efficiency of the use of all assets within the company (Kasmir, 2020). The following formula is used to find the total asset turnover ratio.

$$\text{TATO} = \frac{\text{Net Sales}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

Source: Kasmir (2020)

**HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT**

H1 : Return On Equity (ROE) has an effect on Stock Price
H2 : Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) has an effect on Stock Price
H3 : Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) has an effect on Stock Price
H4 : Return On Equity (ROE), Debt To Equity Ratio (DER), Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) has an effect on Stock Price

**RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS**

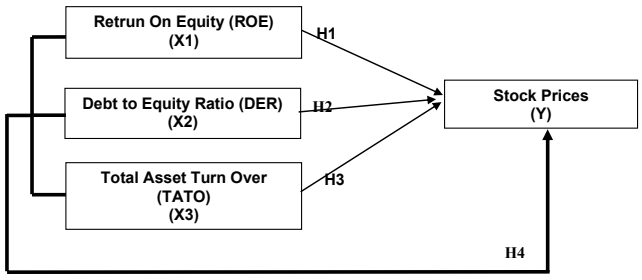



**Figure 1. Conceptual Framework Model**



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## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a quantitative approach with an associative research design aimed at analyzing the effect of Return on Equity (ROE), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Total Asset Turnover (TATO) on stock prices in cement subsector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) (Sugiyono, 2020). The population in this study consists of all cement subsector companies listed on the IDX. The data used are secondary data in the form of annual financial statements obtained from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the official websites of each company for the period 2015–2024. Data collection techniques used in this research are documentation and literature study. The sampling technique applied is saturated sampling, in which all members of the population are used as research samples. Based on the predetermined criteria, six cement subsector companies were selected, namely PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk (INTP), PT Semen Baturaja Tbk (SMBR), PT Semen Indonesia Tbk (SMGR), PT Solusi Bangun Indonesia Tbk (SMCB), PT Waskita Beton Precast Tbk (WSBP), and PT Wijaya Karya Beton Tbk (WTON), resulting in 60 observational data sets.

Data analysis in this study was conducted using multiple linear regression analysis with the assistance of IBM SPSS version 26. Before hypothesis testing, classical assumption tests were carried out, including normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test to ensure that the regression model met the required assumptions. Hypothesis testing was performed using the partial test (t-test) to determine the individual effect of each independent variable on stock prices and the simultaneous test (F-test) to determine the combined effect of all independent variables on stock prices. In addition, the coefficient of determination ($R^2$) was used to measure the extent to which the independent variables explain the variation in stock prices. The significance level used in this study was 0.05.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Normality Test

**Table 4. Results of the Kolmogorov-Sminorv Test**

| | | Unstandardized Residual |
|---|---|---|
| N | | 60 |
| | Mean | .0000000 |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Normal Parameters[a,b] | Std. Deviation | 160.82256902 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Absolute | .102 |
| | Positive | .094 |
| | Negative | -.102 |
| Test Statistic | | .102 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | .197[c] |

Data source: SPSS version 26 output

Based on Table 4 above, the normality test was conducted using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method. The results of this test indicate that the Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) value obtained is 0.197. Because the Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) value is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the residuals are normally distributed.

**Multicollinearity Test**

**Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results**

| Model | | Collinearity Statistics Tolerance | VIF |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Return On Equity | .927 | 1.079 |
| | Debt to Equity Ratio | .997 | 1.003 |
| | Total Asset Turn Over | .929 | 1.077 |

Data source: SPSS version 26 output

Based on the analysis results in table 5 above, it shows that the tolerance value for the Return On Equity (X1) variable is 0.927, Debt to Equity Ratio (X2) is 0.997, and Total Asset Turn Over (X3) is 0.929. All tolerance values are greater than 0.10 (tolerance > 0.10), so it can be concluded that there is no significant multicollinearity problem between the independent variables. In addition, the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value for the Return On Equity (X1) variable is 1.079, Debt to Equity Ratio (X2) is 1.003, and Total Asset Turn Over (X3) is 1.077. All VIF values are less than 10 (VIF < 10), which


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means the regression model does not show any symptoms of multicollinearity. Thus, it can be concluded that the regression model used in this study does not experience multicollinearity problems.

**Heteroscedasticity Test**

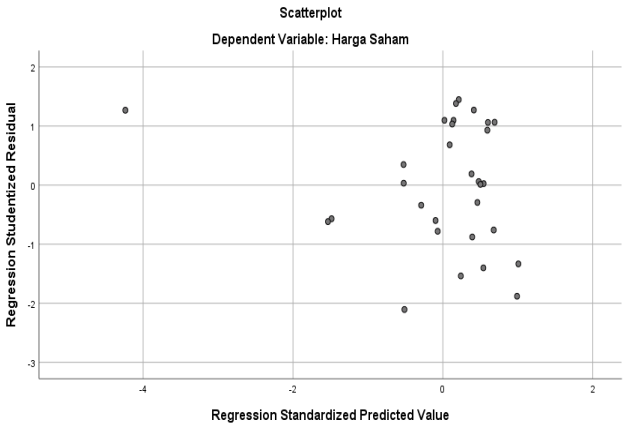



**Figure 2. Scatterplot Test Results**

From the scatterplot test in Figure 2, it can be seen that the data has spread randomly above and below 0 on the Y axis, and does not form a certain regular pattern such as wavy, widening, then narrowing, so it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity.

**Autocorrelation Test**

**Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Results**

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | .421[a] | .178 | .134 | 165.07412 | .352 |

Data source: SPSS version 26 output

From Table 6 above, the Durbin-Watson value is 0.352. The upper limit (du) value is 1.6889. Because the Durbin-Watson value of 0.352 is smaller than 1.6889 (0.352 <


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1.6889), this indicates the presence of autocorrelation. Therefore, a Runt Test is necessary.

**Tabel 7. Hasil Uji Run Test**

| | Unstandardized Residual |
|---|---|
| Test Value[a] | -25.07234 |
| Cases < Test Value | 30 |
| Cases >= Test Value | 30 |
| Total Cases | 60 |
| Number of Runs | 27 |
| Z | -.823 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | .410 |

Sumber data: output SPSS 26 (2026)

Based on the results of the Run Test in Table 7, the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value was obtained at 0.410. This value is greater than the significance level of 0.05 (0.410 > 0.05), so it can be concluded that the data in this study do not show any symptoms of autocorrelation.

**Multiple Linear Regression**

**Table 8. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 504.996 | 92.812 | | 5.441 | .000 |
| | Return On Equity | -.007 | .002 | -.370 | -2.942 | .005 |
| | Debt to Equity Ratio | .052 | .147 | .043 | .355 | .724 |
| | Total Asset Turn Over | 4.478 | 1.797 | .313 | 2.492 | .016 |

Data source: SPSS output version 26, 2026


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Based on the analysis results contained in table 8 above, the following multiple linear regression equation is obtained:

$$Y = 504.996 - 0.007X1 + 0.052X2 + 4.478X3 + e$$

The multiple linear regression equation above can be explained as follows:

1. Constant value (α) of 504.996.
   The constant value of 504.996 indicates that if the independent variables Return on Equity (X1), Debt to Equity Ratio (X2), and Total Asset Turnover (X3) are 0, then the dependent variable, Stock Price, has a value of 504.996.
2. Coefficient β1 (Return on Equity) of 0.007.
   This means that if there is a one-unit increase in Return on Equity (X1), the Stock Price will decrease by 0.007 for Cement Subsector Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, assuming other variables remain constant.
3. The β2 coefficient (Debt to Equity Ratio) is 0.052.
   This means that a one-unit increase in the Debt to Equity Ratio (X2) will result in a 0.052 decrease in the stock price of cement sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, assuming other variables remain constant.
4. The β3 coefficient (Total Asset Turnover) is 4.478.
   This means that a one-unit increase in Total Asset Turnover (X3) will result in a 4.478 increase in the stock price of cement sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, assuming other variables remain constant

**Correlation Coefficient and Determination**
**Correlation Coefficient**

**Table 9. Results of Correlation and Determination Coefficient Tests**

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | .421[a] | .178 | .134 | 165.07412 | .352 |

Data source: SPSS output version 26, 2026

The results of the analysis in Table 9 above show a correlation coefficient value (R = 0.421), which indicates a weak relationship between Return On Equity, Debt to Equity Ratio, and Total Asset Turnover on stock prices.


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**Coefficient of Determination**

The results of the analysis in Table 9 above show that the coefficient of determination R Square = 0.178, which means that the independent variable contributes 17.8% to the Company Value, while 82.2% is influenced by other factors outside the model.

**Persial Test (T Test)**

**Table 10. t-Test Results**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 504.996 | 92.812 | | 5.441 | .000 |
| | Return On Equity | -.007 | .002 | -.370 | -2.942 | .005 |
| | Debt to Equity Ratio | .052 | .147 | .043 | .355 | .724 |
| | Total Asset Turn Over | 4.478 | 1.797 | .313 | 2.492 | .016 |

Data source: SPSS output version 26, 2026

Df = n – k = 60 – 4 = 56 and the error level is 5% for the two-tailed test, so the t-table value is 2003

1) From Table 10 above, it shows that the significance value for Return On Equity (ROE) is 0.005, which is smaller than the alpha value (α = 0.05) (0.005 < 0.05), and the calculated t value is -2.942, which is greater than the t table value of 2.003 (-2.942 > 2.003). Thus, it can be concluded that Return On Equity (ROE) has a significant partial effect on Stock Prices in cement subsector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Therefore, the Hypothesis is accepted.
2) From Table 10 above, it shows that the significance value for the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is 0.724, which is greater than the alpha value (α = 0.05) (0.724 > 0.05), and the calculated t value is 0.355, which is smaller than the t table value of 2.003 (0.355 < 2.003). Thus, it can be concluded that the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) does not have a significant partial effect on Stock Prices in cement


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subsector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Therefore, the Hypothesis is rejected.

3) From Table 10 above, it shows that the significance value for Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) is 0.016, which is smaller than the alpha value (α = 0.05) (0.016 < 0.05), and the calculated t value is 2.492, which is greater than the t table value of 2.003 (2.492 > 2.003). Thus, it can be concluded that Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) has a partial significant effect on Stock Prices in cement subsector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. So the Hypothesis is accepted.

**F test**

**Table 11. F Test Results**

| Model | | Sum of Squares | Df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Regression | 329554.910 | 3 | 109851.637 | 4.031 | .011[b] |
| | Residual | 1525970.024 | 56 | 27249.465 | | |
| | Total | 1855524.933 | 59 | | | |

Data source: SPSS output version 26, 2026

Based on table 11 above, the calculated F value is 4.031 > F table 2.769, with a sig value of 0.011 < 0.05 meaning significant, it can be concluded that Return On Equity, Debt to Equity Ratio, and Total Asset Turnover have a significant simultaneous effect on Stock Prices, so Ha4 is accepted.

## DISCUSSION

### The Effect of Return on Equity (ROE) on Stock Prices

Based on the results of the t-test data processing in Table 10 above, the first hypothesis, stating that "Return on Equity has an effect on Stock Price," is accepted (H1 is accepted). This means that Return on Equity has a significant effect on Stock Price. The results of this study indicate that ROE significantly influences stock price. This indicates that investors in cement subsector companies consider the company's profitability level when making investment decisions. Companies capable of generating


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high returns on their capital are considered to have good performance and promising prospects, thus attracting investor interest in purchasing their shares. Therefore, the higher a company's Return on Equity, the greater the likelihood of an increase in its stock price on the capital market.

These results align with research conducted by Hasanah et al. (2023) and Barokah et al. (2023), which found that Return on Equity has a positive and significant effect on stock prices. However, the results of this study contradict the research of (Nafisah et al., 2018) and Taslim (2016) which states that Return On Equity does not have a significant effect on stock prices.

**The Effect of Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) on Stock Prices**

Based on the results of the hypothesis testing (t-test) in Table 10 above, the second hypothesis stating that "Debt to Equity Ratio affects Stock Price" is rejected (H2 is rejected). This means that the Debt to Equity Ratio does not significantly affect Stock Price. The Debt to Equity Ratio is a solvency ratio used to measure the ratio of a company's total debt to its total equity. This ratio reflects the company's level of financial risk and the capital structure used in carrying out its operations. Theoretically, the higher the DER, the greater the financial risk borne by the company due to its greater dependence on debt. However, in this study, the DER did not significantly affect stock price. This suggests that investors likely assess more than just the level of a company's debt, but also how effectively the company manages that debt to support its operations and business expansion.

The results of this study align with those of (Sari et al., 2019), (Karyatun & Ardhana, 2022), and (Alam, 2024), which stated that the Debt to Equity Ratio has no significant effect on stock prices. However, this contradicts studies by (Pratiwi et al., 2023), (Fauji & Nurdiansyah, 2025), and (Emilia & Dailibas, 2025), which state that DER significantly influences stock prices.

**The Effect of Total Asset Turnover (TATO) on Stock Prices**

Based on the results of the hypothesis testing (t-test) in Table 10 above, the third hypothesis, stating that "Total Asset Turnover affects Stock Price," is accepted (H3). This means that Total Asset Turnover has a significant effect on Stock Price. The results of this study indicate that TATO significantly influences stock price. This indicates that investors also pay attention to a company's ability to effectively utilize its assets to generate sales. Companies that manage their assets efficiently are perceived as having


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good operational performance and more stable business prospects in the future. Therefore, the higher the Total Asset Turnover value, the greater the likelihood of a company's stock price increasing.

These results align with research by (Ayu et al., 2022), (Pratiwi et al., 2023), and (Oktaryani et al., 2021), which found that Total Asset Turnover significantly influences stock price. However, the results of this study contradict research by (Anggraini & Widhiastuti, 2020) and (Rizkika, 2023) which states that Total Asset Turnover does not have a significant effect on stock prices.

**The Effect of Return on Equity (ROE), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Total Asset Turnover (TATO) on Stock Prices**

From the F-test results in Table 11 above, it can be concluded that "Return on Equity, Debt to Equity Ratio, and Total Asset Turnover have a simultaneous effect on Stock Price" (H4 is accepted). This means that all three variables together have a significant effect on Stock Price. This indicates that the combination of profitability, capital structure, and asset utilization efficiency can influence stock price movements in cement subsector companies. Investors should not only look at a single financial ratio but also consider various indicators of a company's overall financial performance before making investment decisions. Companies with high profitability, good debt management, and efficient asset utilization are perceived as having good performance and promising business prospects. These conditions will increase investor confidence in the company and drive increased demand for shares in the capital market.

These research findings align with research by Rifayani & Yunita (2023), Febriani & Supriyanto (2024), and Idris (2023), which found that financial ratios have a significant simultaneous effect on stock prices.

## RESEARCH CONCLUSION

### Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion above, the conclusions in this study are as follows:

1. Return on Equity (ROE) has a significant partial effect on stock prices in cement sub-sector companies listed on the IDX.
2. Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) does not have a significant partial effect on stock prices in cement sub-sector companies listed on the IDX.


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3. Total Asset Turnover (TATO) has a significant partial effect on stock prices in cement sub-sector companies listed on the IDX.
4. Return on Equity (ROE), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Total Asset Turnover (TATO) have a significant simultaneous effect on stock prices in cement sub-sector companies listed on the IDX.

**Suggestions**

Based on the conclusions above, the suggestions that can be given are as follows:

1. For Companies
   Cement companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange need to improve and maintain their quality by considering Return on Equity and Total Asset Turnover ratios to attract investors to purchase their shares. Companies must increase profits to increase the share of profits distributed to shareholders.
2. For Investors
   Investors can consider the results of this study. However, other ratios can be considered when investing their capital.
3. For Further
   Researchers Further researchers are advised to extend the research period and include other variables that can influence stock prices, such as Earnings Per Share, Price Earning Ratio, company size, company growth, and macroeconomic factors to ensure more accurate and comprehensive research results.

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