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ABSTRACT

Objective: The purpose of this study is to analyze stock inflation, rupiah stock price, and stock price interest rate and finally analyze the effect of inflation, rupiah price, and interest rate together.

Theoretical framework: Recent literature has reported the annual results of companies that use a data analysis technique is panel data regression. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that in some cases inflation, exchange rates, and interest rates have a significant effect on stock prices. Although both impact the stock price simultaneously and the adjusted R-squared value of 88.93% is 11.07%, this is influenced by other factors not considered in this study.

Design/Methodology/Approach: This type of quantitative descriptive research uses a purposive sampling method from a sample of LQ45 companies consisting of 45 companies, resulting in 225 observations for each variable.

Findings: The results of research that have been conducted found that partial inflation, exchange rates, and interest rates have a significant and significant effect on stock prices, both have an influence on stock prices and have an R Square value adjustment of 88.93% and 11.07% influenced by other factors that are not in this study.

Research, practical & implications social: The study's recommendations are aimed at companies and other researchers. It is expected that the company will produce material that increases knowledge and understanding of stock prices so that management can plan mechanisms to run company operations well. At the same time, researchers are further expected to be able to add other variables that can affect stock prices, using the same or different methods, as well as add different populations and samples to arrive at conclusions that support previously established theories and concepts and reinforce them.

Originality/Value: Based on the analysis presented, the author can conclude the following: 1) The first hypothesis is proven, namely that inflation has a positive and significant effect on the stock price of LQ45 companies. 2) Another hypothesis is also proven, namely that the exchange rate has a positive and significant effect on the share price of the LQ45 company. 3) The latter hypothesis also suggests that interest rates have a positive and significant influence on the share price of LQ45 companies. All variables have a positive and significant influence simultaneously.

Doi: https://doi.org/10.26668/businessreview/2023.v8i8.2913
DESOBRAMENTO DO PREÇO DAS AÇÕES POR INFLAÇÃO, GIRO DE CONTAS E TAXAS DE JUROS: UM ESTUDO DE CASO DE EMPRESAS LISTADAS NO ÍNDICE LQ45

RESUMO
Objetivo: O objetivo deste estudo é analisar a inflação das ações, o preço das ações da rupia e a taxa de juros do preço das ações e, finalmente, analisar o efeito da inflação, do preço da rupia e da taxa de juros juntos.

Referencial teórico: A literatura recente tem relatado os resultados anuais das empresas que utilizam uma técnica de análise de dados a é uma regressão de dados em painel. A partir dos resultados do estudo, pode-se concluir que, em alguns casos, a inflação, as taxas de câmbio e as taxas de juros têm um efeito significativo sobre os preços das ações. Embora ambos impactem o preço das ações simultaneamente e o valor ajustado do R-quadrado de 88,93 n seja de 11,07%, isso é influenciado por outros fatores não considerados neste estudo.

Design/Metodologia/Abordagem: Este tipo de pesquisa quantitativa descritiva utiliza um método de amostragem intencional a partir de uma amostra de empresas LQ45 composta por 45 empresas, resultando em 225 observações para cada variável.

Resultados: Os resultados da pesquisa realizada constataram que a inflação parcial, as taxas de câmbio e as taxas de juros têm um efeito significativo e significativo sobre os preços das ações, ambas têm influência nos preços das ações e têm um ajuste do valor do R Quadrado de 88,93% e 11,07% influenciado por outros fatores que não estão neste estudo.

Investigação, prática & implicações sociais: As recomendações do estudo destinam-se a empresas e outros investigadores. Espera-se que a empresa produza material que aumente o conhecimento e a compreensão dos preços das ações para que a administração possa planejar mecanismos para executar bem as operações da empresa. Ao mesmo tempo, espera-se ainda que os pesquisadores sejam capazes de adicionar outras variáveis que podem afetar os preços das ações, usando o mesmo ou métodos diferentes, bem como adicionar diferentes populações e amostras para chegar a conclusões que apoiem teorias e conceitos previamente estabelecidos e os reforcem.

Originalidade/Valor: Com base na análise apresentada, o autor pode concluir o seguinte: 1) A primeira hipótese está confirmada, ou seja, que a inflação tem um efeito positivo e significativo no preço das ações das empresas LQ45. 2) Outra hipótese também está confirmada, a saber, que a taxa de câmbio tem um efeito positivo e significativo no preço das ações da empresa LQ45. 3) Esta última hipótese também sugere que as taxas de juro têm uma influência positiva e significativa no preço das ações das empresas LQ45. Todas as variáveis têm uma influência positiva e significativa simultaneamente.

Palavras-chave: Preços das Ações, Inflação, Taxas de Câmbio, Taxas de Juro, Econômico Indiex LQ45.

DEBATE SOBRE LOS PRECIOS DE LA INFLACIÓN, GESTIÓN DE CUENTAS Y TASAS DE INTERÉS: UN ESTUDIO DE CASO DE LAS EMPRESAS ENUMERADAS EN EL ÍNDICE LQ45

RESUMEN
Objetivo: El objetivo de este estudio es analizar la inflación bursátil, el precio de las rupias y el tipo de interés sobre el precio de las acciones y, por último, analizar conjuntamente el efecto de la inflación, el precio de la rupia y el tipo de interés.

Referencia teórica: La literatura reciente ha informado de los resultados anuales de las empresas que utilizan una técnica de análisis de datos es la regresión de los datos de panel. De los resultados del estudio se concluye que en algunos casos la inflación, los tipos de cambio y los tipos de interés tienen un efecto significativo en los precios de las acciones. Aunque ambos impactan simultáneamente en el precio de las acciones y el valor R-cuadrado ajustado de 88,93 n es de 11,07%, esto se ve influído por otros factores no considerados en este estudio.

Diseño/Metodología/Enfoque: Este tipo de estudio cuantitativo descriptivo utiliza un método de muestreo intencional de una muestra de empresas con bajo contenido de plaquetas (LQ45), que comprende 45 empresas, lo que da lugar a 225 observaciones para cada variable.

Resultados: Los resultados de la investigación realizada determinaron que la inflación parcial, los tipos de cambio y los tipos de interés tienen un efecto significativo y significativo sobre los precios de las acciones, ambas influyen en los precios de las acciones y tienen un ajuste del valor de I+Q del 88,93% y del 11,07% influido por otros factores que no están en este estudio.

Investigación, práctica y consecuencias sociales: las recomendaciones del estudio se dirigen a empresas y otros investigadores. Se espera que la empresa produzca material que aumente el conocimiento y la comprensión de los precios de las acciones para que la administración pueda planificar mecanismos para llevar a cabo bien las operaciones de la empresa. Al mismo tiempo, también se espera que los investigadores puedan añadir otras variables que puedan afectar a los precios de las acciones utilizando los mismos métodos o diferentes, así como añadir poblaciones y muestras diferentes para llegar a conclusiones que apoyen teorías y conceptos previamente establecidos y las refuerzan.
Aziz, A., Sofa, A. R. (2023)
Stock Price Breakdown by Inflation, Account Turnover, and Interest Rates: A Case Study of Companies Listed on the LQ45 Index

Originalidad/Valor: Sobre la base del análisis presentado, el autor puede llegar a la conclusión de que: 1) Se ha demostrado que la inflación tiene un efecto positivo y significativo en el precio de las acciones de las empresas LQ45. una influencia positiva y significativa en el precio de las acciones de las empresas LQ45. Todas las variables tienen una influencia positiva y significativa simultáneamente.

Palabras clave: Precios de las Acciones, Inflación, Tipos de Cambio, Tipos de Interés, Indicador Económico LQ45.

INTRODUCTION

In financial science, we will not be separated from the term capital market. Many researchers define the capital market in various forms. Some interpret the capital market as an activity in which there are public offerings, securities trading, and public companies as stated in the Capital Market Law No. 8 of 1995. In addition, there are also those who reveal the capital market is a market that sells various kinds of securities whose value depends on the market situation. (Amri &; Ramdani, 2023) revealed that the capital market is considered a forum that contacts parties who have or have excess funds (Investors) and parties who need funds (Issuer). The capital markets a crucial role in the economy of a nation because there are two essential functions, namely in terms of economy and finance. In the economic function, the capital market functions in uniting the two interests between investors and issuers, while the finance function can provide possibilities and opportunities to obtain profits (Tukar et al., 2023).

In obtaining these profits, there are financial instruments that are often traded in finance, namely stocks. Stocks, now have become popular in all circles. No one does not know the term stock. The stock itself means securities that list ownership of a business or company to acquire advantage. Usually, companies that can be involved are companies that are already public. Stock prices are formed due to demand and supply in the capital market, so the price can stagnate, can go up or even down. In addition, people involved in it or commonly known as investors must be observant to pay attention to the movement of this stock, so as not to cause losses. The stock price is the price of a share that occurs in the stock exchange market at a certain time determined by market participants in determining shareholder wealth. The price of this stock at any given time also depends on the cash flow that the investor is expected to receive in the future if buying he stock. To illustrate the stock price, here is e of the companiesthat is the object of this research study.

Researchers used companies listed in LQ45, as seen in the following table.
Based on Table 1 above, it can be seen that during 2016 to 2023 stock prices fluctuate. Fluctuations are caused due to exchange rate and interest rate inflation. As a result, it has an impact on declining economic factors and non-economic factors. Economic factors resulted in weakening exchange rates and regional performance. While also affecting weak stock price indexes, this stems from increasing market concerns about political security stability commonly referred to as non-economic factors. These are the two main factors that affect stock price fluctuations, so many economic practitioners, economists, and even economic academics make the foundation of these two factors to be part of the development of stocks in the world even Indonesia. Of course, the author as an academic makes these two factors also a benchmark for this research (Kartikaningsih et al., 2016).

The focus of this study looks at inflation, the rupiah exchange rate, and interest rates, as factors that affect stock prices. According to inflation is a condition where the prices of goods experience a general and continuous increase. Inflation is caused by an increase in the amount of money circulating in the country. The excess money supply also affects the increasing demand for the United States dollar. Logically, inflation greatly affects a country's economy. When inflation occurs, the demand for a product exceeds the supply of goods. So that goods tend to rise and people will be reluctant to buy. So what is the impact on stock prices? Of course, what happens will reduce the level of profit.
expected by the company and most importantly also affect the value of the stock price (Haniastuti et al., 2023)

Next is the exchange rate. According to (Amri & Ramdani, 2023) the exchange rate is the price of a country's currency expressed in another country's currency. The equilibrium exchange rate will change over time as supply and demand change. The strong rupiah exchange rate is a positive signal for investors, because many investors will want to (Tandeliin et al., 2023). invest in stocks. Th is illustrates that a country's economy will be good While the rupiah exchange rate is weak, it means that foreign currencies have strengthened. So this indicates that the economy is not in good condition and investors will certainly think many times about investing shares in a country. The investor's goal is certainly to make a profit from the shares invested. (Economy, 2023)

The rise or fall of the exchange rate or exchange rate is known as fluctuation. In foreign exchange transactions, exchange rates are constantly changing all the time. According to the changes it can be both appreciation or depreciation and revaluation or devaluation. Appreciation causes an increase in the value of a country's currency against foreign currencies and depreciation on the contrary a decrease in the value of the currency. While revaluation is a government policy to increase the value of the currency in the country against foreign currencies a vice versa devaluation of policies to lower foreign currencies. (Dja lo et al., 2023)

In addition, the impact of the decline in the rupiah exchange rate along with the decline in the capital market is possible. This is also reinforced by most companies, especially those incorporated in the LQ45 index have foreign debt in the form of foreign exchange. These companies in fact in producing products, mostly use imported materials that are quite high. This indicates the main cause of the company's debt increasing and also the cost of production increase when assessed from the position of the rupiah. (Amanda et al., 2020)

The last factor is interest rates. Interest rates are closely related to inflation. When inflation increases, the increase in the price of goods makes Bank Indonesia also raise interest rates and vice versa. Ira Roshita, Dewi & Sri Artini (2016) revealed that the interest rate is the price of a loan expressed by a percentage of principal money per unit of time. Bank Indonesia has the right to raise rates interest who control the money circulating in the community or broad sense co rolling the Indonesian economy. Then the effect on stock prices goes down. Lending sets a nominal interest rate will reduce people's purchasing
power from the amount of money lent. To illustrate these three factors, the following author describes the development of inflation rates, exchange rates, and interest rates from 2013 to 2017 (Program et al., 2023)

Based on table 2 above, shows that in general, inflation, exchange rates, and interest rates in 2016-2023 fluctuated. The highest inflation rate occurred in 2016 at 8.38% and the lowest of at02% in 2019, the highest exchange rate in 2018 at 13,795 and the lowest in 2017 at 12,440 and finally the highest interest rate occurred in 2016 and the lowest in 2023. Thus causing the prices of goods to continue to increase due to these three factors being uncontrollable. In addition, it causes reduced demand for stocks, causing influence on stocks in the capital market. Of course, it is due to the decline in people's real income. Based on the above conditions, many previous researchers have revealed the influence of inflation, exchange rates, and interest rates on stock prices. As the results of research from; (Isah et al., 2023) whereas state location has a positive influence on stock prices, while on the contrary states that inflation hurts stock prices. As for the exchange rates (Nilai et al., 2020) revealed there is no effect of exchange rates on stock prices and different findings according to there is no effect on exchange rates. Lastly, interest rates have a positive effect on stock prices as expressed. Different findings according to interest rates have a negative and significant effect on stock prices. (Agbeyegbe et al., n.d.)

Research conducted by previous researchers has mixed results. So that makes the author curious about how it affects companies listed in the LQ45 Index. (Nurwulandari, 2020)

**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

**Share Price**

The stock price is one indicator in seeing the success of the company which can be seen through stock price measurement, namely the closing stock price which has been
calculated by the Indonesia Stock Exchange (Habibburahman, 2015). Stock is the price of a share that occurs in the stock exchange market at a certain time determined by market participants in determining shareholder wealth. The price of this stock at any given time also depends on the cash flow that the investor is expected to receive in the future if buying the stock. (Fahlevi, 2019)

**Inflation**

Inflation is of course in simple language, namely price increases. According to inflation is a condition where the prices of goods experience a general and continuous increase. (CIRCULATION ON THE LQ45 INDEX IN THE INDONESIA STOCK, 2022) Inflation is caused by an increase in the amount of money circulating in the country. The excess money supply also affects the increasing demand for the United States dollar. Logically, inflation greatly affects the economy of a country. (Utami, 2017) When inflation occurs, the demand for a product exceeds the supply of goods. So that goods tend to rise and people will be reluctant to buy. (Satryo et al., 2016) So what is the impact on stock prices? Of course, what happens will reduce the level of profit expected by the company and most importantly also affect the value of stock prices (Tandelilin, 2010).

**Exchange rate**

According to (Amri & Ramdani, 2020a) the exchange rate is the price of a country's currency expressed in another country's currency. The equilibrium exchange rate will change over time as supply and demand change. The strong rupiah exchange rate is a positive signal for investors, because many investors will want to invest in stocks. (Nusrathunnisa et al., 2023) This illustrates that a country's economy will be good (Ang, 2005). While the rupiah exchange rate is weak, it means that foreign currencies have strengthened. So this indicates that the economy is not in good condition and for investors will certainly think many times in investing shares in a country. The investor's goal is certainly to make a profit from the invested shares (Alamsyah et al., 2022)

The rise or fall of the exchange rate or exchange rate is known as fluctuation. In foreign exchange transactions, exchange rates are constantly changing all the time. According to (Sukirno, 2014) the change can be in the form of appreciation or depreciation, and revaluation or devaluation. Appreciation causes an increase in the value of a country's currency against foreign currencies and depreciation on the contrary a
Aziz, A., Sofa, A. R. (2023)
Stock Price Breakdown by Inflation, Account Turnover, and Interest Rates: A Case Study of Companies Listed on the LQ45 Index

A decrease in the value of the currency. While revaluation is a government policy to increase the value of the currency in the country against foreign currencies and vice versa devaluation of policies to lower foreign currencies. (Ilmiah et al., 2022)

**Interest**

According to (Winny, n.d.) Bank Indonesia Certificate (SBI) issued by Bank Indonesia as the central bank in Indonesia is called interest rate. In line with the above opinion, also revealed that the interest rate is the price of a loan expressed by a percentage of principal money per unit of time. Therefore, based on these two definitions, Bank Indonesia has the right to raise interest rates with reference to controlling money circulating in the public or in a broad sense controlling the Indonesian economy. (Kasim et al., 2022)

Then the effect on stock prices goes down. Lending sets a nominal interest rate will reduce people's purchasing power from the amount of money lent.

**METHODOLOGY**

This study used a type of quantitative descriptive research. According to quantitative research is the process of processing and analyzing data so that conclusions are obtained in the form of relationships between one variable and other observed variables. The definition of population has been put forward by many experts, one of which (Ardana et al., 2023) which explains that population is a set of individuals in a certain object that has characteristics. So that the population in this study is 555 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The samples used by researchers are companies included in the LQ45 index, while sampling uses the purposive sampling method so that 45 companies with 5 years of research period (2016 to 2020) were obtained so that 225 research observations were obtained. (Susanti et al., 2020)

The type and source of data is secondary data obtained from the annual report of companies included in LQ45 that have gone public and recorded from the period 2016 to 2020. Data collection techniques are obtained through the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the official website of Bank Indonesia, namely www.idx.co.id and www.bi.go.id. The data analysis used is regression analysis of panel data using the statistical application *eviews* 9. In this study variables are used to see the relationship between the independent variable to the dependent variable. The independent variables
used are inflation (X1), exchange rate (X2), and interest rate (X3) and the dependent variable

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Variables

Based on processing using *the eviews* 9 statistical formula test, the results are obtained where the stock price has an average of 8,377.876 and a standard deviation of 14,232.95 with a maximum value of 94,000 and a minimum value 1. Then inflation has an average of 5.344 and a standard deviation of 2.483319, and a maximum value of 8.38 with a minimum value of 3.02. The average exchange rate is 13,081.60 and standard deviation is 643.3742 and the maximum value is 13,795 and the minimum value is 12,189. Finally, for interest rates, the average seen is 6.464 with a standard deviation of 0.786852, a maximum value of 7.22 while a minimum value of 5.20. The calculation results can be seen in Table 3.

| Table 3. Descriptive statistical test results |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                  | Price_Stock     | Inflation       | Value_Change    | Tribe_Flower    |
| Mean             | 8377.876        | 5.344000        | 13081.60        | 6.464000        |
| Median           | 2745.000        | 3.610000        | 13436.00        | 6.900000        |
| Maximum          | 94000.00        | 8.380000        | 13795.00        | 7.220000        |
| Minimum          | 50.00000        | 3.020000        | 12189.00        | 5.200000        |
| Std. Dev.        | 14232.95        | 2.483319        | 643.3742        | 0.786852        |
| Observations     | 225             | 225             | 225             | 225             |

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2021

Normality Test

The results of the nomality test can be seen in figure 1 below:
Based on figure 1 above, you can see the normality test histogram using the jarque-Berra test with a result of 4.553565 and a probability of 0.102614. This result shows 0.102614 > 0.05, so it can be defined that the residuals in this study model are normal or spread heterogeneously.

**Multicollinearity Test**

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test that has been carried out, a summary of the results is shown in table 4 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient Variance</th>
<th>Uncentered VIF</th>
<th>Centered VIF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>912443.6</td>
<td>1.000.081</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D (Inflation)</td>
<td>1157123.</td>
<td>1.217.991</td>
<td>1.217.934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D (Nilai_Tukar)</td>
<td>1.353.365</td>
<td>1.146.174</td>
<td>1.146.119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D (Suku_Bunga)</td>
<td>1002949.</td>
<td>1.338.742</td>
<td>1.338.653</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2021

Based on table 4 it can be seen that the VIF value of the table already meets the provisions in statistics where there are several references that suggest no greater than 0.10 or some are suggest no more than 0.05. So from the picture above, it can be seen from the sis multicollinearity does not occur in exchange rate and interest rate varies.

**Heteroscedasticity Test**

As for the heteroscedasticity test, it can be seen in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>F-statistic</th>
<th>Obs*R-squared</th>
<th>Scaled explained SS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.279094</td>
<td>1.136.074</td>
<td>7.834.853</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2021

Based on table 5 above, it can be seen that the probability value of F calculated is greater than the specified alpha rate, which is 5% so that Ho is accepted. So heteroscedasticity does not occur.
Chow Test or Likelyhood Test

Results of model analysis using *Chow Test* or *Likelihood Test*

The following results were obtained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects Test</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>D.F.</th>
<th>Prob.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cross-section F</td>
<td>41.821.91</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>44,177</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2021

Based on table 6 above, the statistical results show that the probability is 0.0000 which means the probability value is small from 0.05, so the suitable model to use is the *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM) and needs to proceed to the *Hausmant Test*.

Uji Husmant Test

From the results of model analysis using the *Hausman Test*, the following results were obtained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Summary</th>
<th>Chi-Sq. Statistic</th>
<th>Chi-Sq. d.f.</th>
<th>Prob.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cross-section random</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2021

Based on table 7 above, it can be analyzed that the probability value obtained is greater than 0.05, then the suitable model to use is the *Random Effect Model* (REM).

Model Regresi Panel

Adapun model regresi panel dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut ini:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>t-Statistic</th>
<th>Prob.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>-1760.330</td>
<td>5207.696</td>
<td>-0.338025</td>
<td>0.7357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflasi</td>
<td>223.5189</td>
<td>103.5502</td>
<td>2.158557</td>
<td>0.0322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nilai_Tukar</td>
<td>0.790065</td>
<td>0.371935</td>
<td>2.124202</td>
<td>0.0350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suku_Bunga</td>
<td>-215.2833</td>
<td>95.22340</td>
<td>-2.260824</td>
<td>0.0250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2023

The eviews processing data obtained the panel data regression equation as follows:
$Y = -1760.330 + 223.5189X1 + 0.790065X2 - 215.2833X3 + \varepsilon$

The description of the test results above is explained as follows:

Konstansta (a)

From the results of the panel regression analysis test, it can be seen that the constant is -1760.330. This means that if the independent variables (Inflation, Exchange Rate and Interest Rate) do not exist or are zero, then the Share Price is $1760,330.

Regression Coefficient ($\beta$) of Inflation

The value of the Inflation variable coefficient is 223.5189. This shows that every increase in one unit of Inflation will result in an increase in the Stock Price decrease of 223.5189, assuming the exchange rate and interest rate are ignored or worth zero (0).

Regression Coefficient ($\beta$) of the Exchange Rate

The value of the exchange rate variable coefficient is 0.790065. This indicates that every increase in one unit of the Exchange Rate will result in an increase in the Share Price of 0.790065, assuming inflation and interest rates are negligible or zero (0).

Regression Coefficient ($\beta$) of the Interest Rate

The value of the Interest Rate variable coefficient is -215.2833. This indicates that every one increase in the Interest Rate will result in a decrease in the Share Price of 215.2833, assuming inflation and the exchange rate are negligible or worth zero (0).

Test Coefficient Of Determination ($R^2$)

This test is used to test the goodness-fit of the regression model, where to measure how far the model is able to explain the variation of the dependent variable, it can be seen from the value of Adjust R Square.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weighted Statistics</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$R^2$</td>
<td>0.912583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted $R^2$</td>
<td>0.889371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.E. of regression</td>
<td>4075.341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean dependent var</td>
<td>12971.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.D. dependent var</td>
<td>8767.450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum squared resid</td>
<td>2.94E+09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2023
Table 9 shows that the Adjust R Square value is 0.8893. This indicates that the contribution is independent of the dependent variable of 88.93% and 11.07% determined by other variables that were not analyzed in the model in this study.

**F Test (Simultaneous)**

Test F is carried out to test whether the model used is significant or not, so that it can be ascertained whether the model can be used to predict the effect of independent variables together on the dependent variable. If the probability (F-statistic) is smaller than sig (0.05) then multiple linear regression models can be continued or accepted. Conversely, if the probability (F-statistic) is greater than sig (0.05), then there is no simultaneous influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Weighted Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F-statistic</td>
<td>39.31461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durbin-Watson stat</td>
<td>1.864868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prob(F-statistic)</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2023

Based on table 10 the probability of F-statistic obtained is 0.000000 smaller than sig (0.05), where F\text{calculate} = 39.31461 > F\text{table} 2.83 This indicates that the multiple linear regression model is accepted or this regression model shows a good level so that it can be used to predict or it can be said that independent variables have a joint effect on the dependent variable.

**Hypothesis Test (T-Test)**

This test is performed to find the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable in the regression equation partially by assuming. Other variables are considered constant. The t test is performed by comparing the t-value generated from statistical calculations with the t-table value. To find out the t-count value, it can be seen in the panel data regression test result table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>t-Statistic</th>
<th>Prob.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>-1760.330</td>
<td>5207.696</td>
<td>-0.338025</td>
<td>0.7357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>223.5189</td>
<td>103.5502</td>
<td>2.158557</td>
<td>0.0322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nilai_Tukar</td>
<td>0.790065</td>
<td>0.371935</td>
<td>2.124202</td>
<td>0.0350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suku_Bunga</td>
<td>-215.2833</td>
<td>95.22340</td>
<td>-2.260824</td>
<td>0.0250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2021
Based on the processed statistical data in Table 11, it can be seen that the influence between the independent variable on the dependent variable partially is as follows:

1. Inflation has a sig value of 0.0322 < 0.05, where $t_{\text{calculate}}$ is 2.158557 > $t_{\text{table}}$ 2.019. This shows that the Inflation variable has a significant effect on Stock Price. Thus the second hypothesis is accepted.

2. The exchange rate has a sig value of 0.0350 < 0.05, where the $t_{\text{count}}$ is 2.124202 > the $t_{\text{table}}$ is 2.019. This shows that the Exchange Rate variable has a significant effect on the Stock Price. Thus the second hypothesis is rejected.

3. The Interest Rate level has a sig value of 0.0250 < 0.05, where $t_{\text{calculate}}$ is -2.260824 > $t_{\text{table}}$ 2.019. This shows that the variable Interest Rate Level has a significant effect on Stock Prices. Thus the second hypothesis is accepted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hypothesis</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Significant</th>
<th>Comparison</th>
<th>Decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H1</td>
<td>Allegedly Inflation affects Stock Prices</td>
<td>0.0322</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2</td>
<td>It is suspected that the Exchange Rate affects the Stock Price</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3</td>
<td>Allegedly Interest Rates affect Stock Prices</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H4</td>
<td>Alleged Inflation, Exchange Rates, and Rates Interest affects Stock Prices</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2023

Based on the results of statistical research that has been conducted, it can be described the discussion of research results as follows:

**The Effect of Inflation on Stock Prices**

The results showed that there was an influence and significant inflation variable on stock prices in Manufacturing Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2016-2020 period. Where it can be known that the sig value is 0.0322 < 0.05, where. A relative increase in inflation is a *negative* signal for investors in the capital market. Inflation can increase a company's revenue and costs. If the increase in costs is higher than the increase in price that can be enjoyed by the company, then the profitability of the company will decrease. If the profit is obtained small, this will cause investors to be reluctant to invest their capital so that it will cause a decrease in stock prices. According to (Sukirno, 2014; Amri, Widyastuti, et al., 2021) stated that inflation is an increase in the price of goods that is general and continuous. When the increase lasts for a long time and occurs in almost all goods and services, this symptom is called inflation. So, an increase
in prices on one or two types of goods cannot be categorized as inflation. According to (Amperaningrum, 2014) states that the inflation rate has a positive effect on stock prices, the same thing is also done by (Habibburahman, 2015) where there is an influence of inflation on stock prices.

**The Effect of Exchange Rates on Stock Prices**

The results showed that there was an influence and significant exchange rate variable on stock prices in Manufacturing Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2016-2020 period. Where it can be known that the sig value is 0.0350 < 0.05, where the coefficient (β) is 0.790065. Thus the second hypothesis is accepted. This means that the strengthening of the rupiah exchange rate against foreign currencies is a positive signal for investors. The strengthening rupiah exchange rate against foreign currencies will result in many investors investing in stocks. This is because the strengthening indicates that the economy is in good condition. Meanwhile, when the rupiah exchange rate weakens, which means foreign currencies are strengthening, it indicates that the economy is in a bad condition so investors will think twice about investing in stocks because it is related to the benefits or returns they will get. According to Ekananda (2014; Luth’v et al (2022) Exchange rate is the price of a currency relative to the currencies of other countries. The exchange rate plays an important role in spending decisions, because it allows us to translate prices from different countries into the same language. According to (Setyani, 2017) the results of research conducted show that exchange rates affect stock prices. According to (Amri &; Ramdani, 2020a) there is an effect of the exchange rate on stock prices

**The Effect of Interest Rates on Stock Prices**

There is an influence and significant variable interest rate on stock prices in Manufacturing Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2016-2020 period. Where it can be known that the sig value is 0.0250 < 0.05, where the coefficient (β) is -215.2833. That is, if the interest rate

High will cause higher interest on loan loans, thus consumer interest will decrease and result in low stock prices. High interest rates will also increase public interest in investing in banks rather than investing in production sectors or industries whose risks are much greater than investing in major banks. Thus the second hypothesis is accepted.
According to Interest rate is the interest rate imposed by Bank Indonesia as the central bank by issuing Bank Indonesia Certificate (SBI). In this case, BI has the authority to raise interest rates to control the circulation of money in the community or in a broad sense control the national economy. According to the results of research conducted show that interest rates negatively affect stock prices.

**Effects of Inflation, Exchange Rates and Interest Rates on Stock Prices**

Based on statistical results, it can simultaneously be seen that inflation, exchange rates, and interest rates have a significant influence on stock prices. It is characterized by an F-statistic of 0.00000 less than 0.05. It means having influence together. In addition, the results showed that 88.93% showed the influence of inflation, exchange rates, and interest rates on stock prices. But another 11.07%, of course, this is influenced by other variables that need further investigation and become an update of this research in the future.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis that has been put forward, so the author can conclude as follows: 1) The first hypothesis is successful which states that inflation has a positive and significant effect on stock prices in LQ45 companies, 2) The second hypothesis also works which states that there is a positive and significant effect of the exchange rate on the share price of LQ45 companies, and 3) The last hypothesis also shows that there is a positive and significant effect of the exchange rate on the share price of LQ45 companies. While simultaneously all variables have a positive and significant effect. Then the multiple linear regression model is accepted or shows good results and is able to predict the influence of the independent variable on the dependent, because the result F-count 39.31461 > F-table 2.83. Then it turns out that all the variables studied, the effect of inflation, exchange rates, and interest rates on stock prices have an adjusted R Square value of 0.8893. This means that the dependent variable has a contribution of 88.93% and the rest is influenced by variables that have not been studied.

The recommendations from this study are addressed to companies and subsequent researchers. For the company, it is expected to be a material that adds knowledge and insight, about stock prices, so that company management can design a mechanism for implementing the continuation of the company properly. Meanwhile, further researchers
are expected to add other variables that can affect stock prices with the same or different methods and add different populations and samples in order to obtain conclusions that support and strengthen theories and concepts that have been built before. (Nusrathunnisa et al., 2023)

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