Determinants of Return On Assets And Its Implication On Stock Prices

Empirical Study at Health Sector Companies Listed On the IDX for the 2017–2021 Period

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Abstract—The development of the Indonesian capital market is one of the supporters of economic progress, because the capital market is used as an alternative source of funding used by companies. The capital market also plays an important role in raising funds from those who want to invest in the capital market. Return On Assets can be said to be a measure of good performance and the ratio that the company can control the most, this ratio also represents all activities in the company and stockholders also measures the operational efficiency of the company through achieving profits by comparing the Return On Assets of a company with other similar companies which is a competitor of the company, indirectly Return On Assets plays an important role in a company. This study aims to determine the effect of Current Ratio, Total Asset TurnOver, Net Profit Margin, and Inflation on Return On Assets and the influence of Current Ratio, Total Asset TurnOver, Net Profit Margin, Inflation, and Return On Assets on Stock Prices in Health Sector companies that listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2017 – 2021, with a sample of 9 companies, both simultaneously and partially. This study used a quantitative method with panel data regression analysis using the Eviews 10 program. Based on data analysis conducted by panel data regression analysis, it partially shows that the variables Total Asset TurnOver and Net Profit Margin have a significant and significant effect on Return On Assets in Health sector companies for the period 2017 – 2021, while the Current Ratio and Inflation variables have no effect and are not significant on Return On Assets in Health sector companies for the period 2017 – 2021. Then the partial panel data regression analysis shows that only Total Asset Turnover has a significant effect on the Stock Price, while the Current Ratio, Net Profit Margin, Inflation, and Return On Assets have no effect and are not significant on the Stock Price. Simultaneously the variables Current Ratio, Total Asset TurnOver, Net Profit Margin, and Inflation have a significant effect on the Return On Assets of Health Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017 – 2021 period. Then simultaneously the variables Current Ratio, Total Asset TurnOver, Net Profit Margin, Inflation, and Return On Assets have a significant effect on the Stock Prices of Health Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017 – 2021 period.

Keywords—Current Ratio; Total Asset Turnover; Net Profit Margin; Inflation; Return On Asset; Stock Price.

I. INTRODUCTION

By globalization capital market development is experiencing rapid growth, where give impact on the capital market in Indonesia. Quote from SINDONEWS.COM " apart from supported by recovery growing economy strong, also balance sheet trade in Asia as well domestic have trend continued exports growing, even year on year. And in Indonesia yesterday Can grew above 10 % year on year." Business world moment This currently experience free growth and development, the goal For obtain more *returns* big than investment in the sector banking so that public No foreign Again For do investment to existing companies *go public*. Financial performance something company can interpreted as growth potency good development for company, as well as prospect

or future. Ratio which is used in this research is Ratio Liquidity, Ratio Activity, and Ratio Profability, aside use Ratio Finance in this research is also a researcher using inflation data For evaluate exists influence level inflation to price.

The current ratio and return on assets in the Health sector fluctuate every year. In 2018 the current ratio decreased by 37% but return on assets increased by 5%, in 2019 return on assets decreased by 2% but the current ratio increased again by 37%, whereas in 2020 the current ratio and return on assets experienced a significant decrease at the same time, the current ratio decreased by 80% and return on assets by 6%, then in 2021 the current ratio and return on assets experienced an increase again, the current ratio increased by 52% and return on assets by 5%.

In 2018 total asset turnover decreased by 11% but return on assets increased by 5%, in 2019 total asset turnover did not increase or decrease but return on assets decreased by 2%, in 2020 total assets turnover and return on assets has decreased, total asset turnover has decreased by 4% and return on assets has decreased by 6% but in 2021 total asset turnover and return on assets have increased again, total asset turnover has increased by 8% and return on assets has increased an increase of 5%.

Net profit margin and return on assets fluctuate simultaneously every year. In 2018 net profit margin and return on assets increased, net profit margin increased by 16% and return on assets increased by 5% but in 2019 net profit margin and return on assets decreased simultaneously, net profit margin experienced decreased by 16% and return on assets decreased by 2%, then in 2020 there was another significant decrease simultaneously, net profit margin decreased by 10% and return on assets also decreased by 6%, and in 2021 experienced another increase, net profit margin increased by 11%, then return on assets also increased by 5%.

In 2018 inflation decreased by 1% and return on assets increased by 5%, in 2019 inflation did not experience an increase or decrease but return on assets decreased by 2%, then in 2020 inflation decreased by 1% followed by return on assets also experienced a significant decline of 6%, and in 2021 inflation did not experience a decrease or increase but return on assets increased by 5%.

In 2018 return on assets increased by 5% but stock prices decreased by 461, then in 2019 return on assets and stock prices decreased, return on assets decreased by 2% and stock prices decreased again by 397, in in 2020 return on assets again decreased by 6% but stock prices increased by 552, and in 2021 return on assets and stock prices increased again. Return on assets increased by 5% and stock prices increased by 214.

In 2018 the current ratio and stock prices have decreased, the current ratio has decreased by 37% and the stock price has decreased by 659.28, then in 2019 when the current ratio has increased by 37% but the stock price has decreased again by 397, 52, in 2020 when the current ratio decreased by 80%, stock prices increased by 552.74, and in 2021 the current ratio and stock prices increased, the current ratio increased by 52% and stock prices increased by 213.49.

In 2018 total asset turnover and stock prices decreased, total asset turnover decreased by 11% and stock prices decreased by 461.28, then in 2019 total asset turnover did not increase or decrease but stock prices still decreased by 397.52, in 2020 total asset turnover decreased by 4% but stock prices increased by 552.74, and in 2021 total asset turnover experienced an increase of 8% while stock prices decreased by 213.49.

In 2018 the net profit margin increased by 16% while the stock price decreased by 461.28, in 2019 there was another decrease in the net profit margin and stock price, the net profit margin decreased by 16% and the stock price decreased by 397..52, then in 2020 there was a significant decrease in the net profit margin, namely 10%, while stock prices increased by 552.74, and in 2021 the net profit margin increased by 11% followed by an increase in stock prices of 213..49.

In 2018 inflation decreased by 1% followed by a decrease in stock prices of 461.28, in 2019 inflation did not increase or decrease but stock prices decreased by 397.52, then in 2020 inflation decreased by 1% but prices Stocks increased by 552.74, and in 2021 inflation did not increase or decrease, while stock prices increased by 213.49.

The reason for researching the Health sector is because the Health sector plays an important role in human resources for the world, not only in Indonesia, if Health recovers then other affected sectors will also recover, including the economy. The Research Objective is to know influence of *Current Ratio, Total Asset Turnover, Net Profit Margin,* Inflation to *Return On Assets and Stock Prices.*

II. METHOD

Type of method used in this research is method descriptive with quantitative approach in the Health sector listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange. Object research used in research This is *current ratio, total asset turnover, net profit margin,* inflation, *return on assets,* and prices stock. Subject research studied is company Health sector listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2017 – 2021 via the site www.idx.com . On this research amount population from all over company Health sector which has had an IPO and been listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for 5 years with period 2017 – 2021

Population in this study is company Health sector, totaling 25 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017 – 2021 period. Withdrawal technique sample from this study is with method *purposive sampling* where the sampling technique sample done through determination criteria certain. From the amount Health sector as many as 25 companies, then amount samples used in research This is as many as 9 companies Health sector listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange.

Data types are divided into two, namely primary and secondary. In this research researcher using secondary data. Secondary data is information or data obtained from intermediary or other parties who have obtain this data previously. That is, researchers No plunge direct to field in take that data, secondary data usually can obtained from literature study, report finance arranged annually neat, books, reports published financials, and so on. In this research, secondary data was used namely in the period 2017 – 2021.

Secondary data sources form report financial gain from The official *website* of the Indonesian Stock Exchange, namely www.idx.co.id . Whereas For level inflation obtained through Bank Indonesia *website,* namely www.bi.go.id . Method used in collect data on this research is the documentation method with gather all financial data, official site secondary data from the Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI), and Bank Indonesia data (www.bi.go.id) for level data inflation annual. In this research data collection is carried out with method Download the company's annual report Health sector listed on the IDX for the 2017 – 2021 period and literature study with read and study various library literature. This research use method analysis panel data regression, which is used For describe influence from combined both words are used namely *time series* and *cross section* data. In analyzing data with panel data regression using help from *the eviews* program 10. Equations used that is :

Equation Model 1:

$$\text{ROA}_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{CR}_{it} + \beta_2 \text{TATO}_{2it} + \beta_3 \text{NPM}_{3it} + \beta_4 \text{INF}_{4it} + e$$

Information :

ROA_{it}	= Return On Assets at time t
α	= Constant
$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4,$	= Coefficient Regression
CR_{it}	= Company's *Current Ratio* at time t
TATO_{2it}	= *Total Asset TurnOver* company at time t
NPM_{3it}	= *Net Profit Margin* of the company at time t
INF_{4it}	= Inflation at time t
e	= Standard error

Equation Model 2:

$$\text{HS}_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{CR}_{it} + \beta_2 \text{TATO}_{2it} + \beta_3 \text{NPM}_{3it} + \beta_4 \text{INF}_{4it} + \beta_5 \text{ROA}_{5it} + e$$

Information :

HS_{it}	= Stock Price at time t
α	= Constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$	= Coefficient Regression
CR_{it}	= Company's *Current Ratio* at time t
$TATO_{2it}$	= *Total Asset TurnOver* company at time t
NPM_{3it}	= *Net Profit Margin* of the company at time t
INF_{4it}	= Inflation at time t
ROA_{5it}	= *Return On Assets* of the company at time t
e	= Standard error

In method panel data regression model estimation, namely as following :

Common Effect Model (CEM). *The Common Effect Model* is the panel data model approach does not notice individual or dimensions time, so can assumed that corporate data behavior similar in various period time.

Fixed Effect Model (FEM). *Fixed Effect Model* is a technique for estimating panel data with use dummy variable for catch exists difference intercept.

Random Effect Model (REM). Approach method with This *Random Effect Model* useful For estimating panel data where variable disturbance Possible each other relate between time and delivery individual.

According to Widarjono (2013)" in determine the most appropriate model For estimate panel data regression, then done testing as following :

Chow Test. *Chow* test is useful For know what is the panel data regression model with method *fixed effect models* more Good compared to with *common effect model,* with see *sum of residuals* (RSS).

Hausman *test*. *Hausman* test is useful For compare between *fixed effects model* with *random effects model* For estimating panel data. In deciding the use of FEM and REM can determined with use developed specifications *hausman*.

Lagrange Multiplier Test. *Lagrange Multiplier* Test is used For compare or choose the most appropriate model between *common effect model* and *random effect model*.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Statistic Descriptive Analysis Result

Based on results testing analysis statistics descriptive in the table I, yes is known that data or n as many as 45 are derived from 9 companies in the Health sector during period 2017 – 2021. Descriptive statistical data consisting from the mean, median, maximum, and minimum of variables used in research This own different value. Can seen that mark highest from indicator measurements that have been made mentioned is CR variable or *Current Ratio*.

TABLE I.   STATISTIC DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS RESULT OF ROA

	ROA	CR	TATO	NPM	INF
Mean	0.130113	3.318082	0.938342	0.125540	0.027320
Median	0.098900	2.958700	0.921000	0.116600	0.030300
Maximum	0.921000	8.737900	1.397600	0.313600	0.038300
Minimum	0.001200	0.582700	0.394000	0.002000	0.015600
Std. Dev.	0.135951	1.816409	0.269519	0.079922	0.008297
Skewness	4.527074	1.231456	-0.098935	0.776432	-0.176887
Kurtosis	26.78548	4.446761	2.091495	2.831710	1.600024
Jarque-Bera	1214.487	15.29822	1.621000	4.574450	3.909541
Probability	0.000000	0.000476	0.444636	0.101548	0.141597
Sum	5.855100	149.3137	42.22540	5.649300	1.229400
Sum Sq. Dev.	0.813238	145.1710	3.196193	0.281052	0.003029
Observations	45	45	45	45	45

TABLE II.   TABLE STATISTIC DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS RESULT OF STOCKS PRICES

	HS	ROA	CR	TATO	NPM	INF
Mean	2235.883	0.130113	3.318082	0.938342	0.125540	0.027320
Median	1800.000	0.098900	2.958700	0.921000	0.116600	0.030300
Maximum	8700.000	0.921000	8.737900	1.397600	0.313600	0.038300
Minimum	188.0000	0.001200	0.582700	0.394000	0.002000	0.015600
Std. Dev.	1755.602	0.135951	1.816409	0.269519	0.079922	0.008297
Skewness	2.067333	4.527074	1.231456	-0.098935	0.776432	-0.176887
Kurtosis	8.408094	26.78548	4.446761	2.091495	2.831710	1.600024
Jarque-Bera	86.89301	1214.487	15.29822	1.621000	4.574450	3.909541
Probability	0.000000	0.000000	0.000476	0.444636	0.101548	0.141597
Sum	100614.8	5.855100	149.3137	42.22540	5.649300	1.229400
Sum Sq. Dev.	1.36E+08	0.813238	145.1710	3.196193	0.281052	0.003029
Observations	45	45	45	45	45	45

Based on results testing analysis statistics descriptive in the table above, yes is known that data or n as many as 45 are derived from 9 companies in the Health sector during period 2017 – 2021. Descriptive statistical data consisting from the mean, median, maximum, and minimum of variables used in research This own different value. Can seen that mark highest from indicator measurements that have been made mentioned is variable Stock Price or HS.

B. Choose Panel Data Regression

After data processing, using all variable become available data analyzed, then the next step is do selection of panel data regression models. There is three panel data regression models, namely *Common Effect Model* (CEM), *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM), and *Random Effect Model* (REM). For determine the best panel data regression model For used There is a number of testing namely Chow Test, *Hausman* Test, and *Lagrange Multiplier* Test.

TABLE III.   CHOICE OF TEST METHOD FOR ROA PANEL DATA REGRESSION

No	Test Name	Model Testing	Prob value	Decision
1	Test Chow	CEM vs FEM	0.0668	**CEM**
2	Hausman test	FEM vs REM	0.3463	BRAKE
3	LM Test	CEM vs REM	0.7252	**CEM**

Based on the selected model is obtained equality as following :

ROA = -0.057762 – 0.003295 CR + 0.075827 TATO + 0.939316 NPM - 0.175677 INF

From Eq the can explained that mark constant as big as -0.057762, shows negative value. If ROA is not influenced by all variable free (CR, TATO, NPM, Inflation) value zero, then the average size of ROA will be down as big as -0.057762. The most dominant variable affecting return on assets is *net profit margin* Because own mark the largest coefficient after added up with another coefficient is -0.057762 + 0.939316 = 0.881554. So you can concluded that NPM is the most dominant variable affect the return on assets compared variable other.

After do data processing using all variable become available data analyzed, then the next step is do selection of panel data regression models. There is three panel data regression models, namely *Common Effect Model* (CEM), *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM), and *Random Effect Model* (REM). For determine the best panel data regression model For used There is a number of testing namely Chow Test, *Hausman* Test, and *Lagrange Multiplier* Test.

TABLE IV.　　CHOICE OF TEST METHOD FOR STOCK PRICE PANEL DATA REGRESSION

No	Test Name	Model Testing	Prob value	Decision
1	Test Chow	CEM vs FEM	0.0000	**FFM**
2	Hausman test	FEM vs REM	0.0004	**FEM**
3	LM Test	CEM vs REM	0.0000	BRAKE

Based on the selected model is obtained equality as following: HS = 220.0978 – 176.4363 CR+ 3274,096 TATO + 2093,368 NPM – 35123.33 INF+ 1905.008 ROA. From Eq the can explained that mark constant as big as 220.0978, shows negative value. If the stock price is not influenced by all variable free (CR, TATO, NPM, Inflation, ROA) value zero, then the average stock price will increase by 220.0978. The most dominant variable influence price stock is a TATTOO because own mark the largest coefficient after added up with another coefficient is 220.0978 + 3274.096 = 3494.194. So you can It can be concluded that TATTOO is the most dominant variable influence price stock compared to variable other.

C.　Hypothesis Test Result

The Influence of CR Overall Partial To *Return On Assets* (t-test). Based on results testing results analysis panel data regression that shows t- count results For variable independent CR of -0.899980, while t- table with $\alpha = 5\%$ and df = (nk) = 3 where t- table value as big as 3.182446 which means that calculated t- value more small from t- table value (-0.899980 < 3.182446). Besides that also visible from prob value of 0.3735 > 0.05. The results of the probe showing that CR does not significant to *return on assets*.

The Influence of TATTOOS Partial To *Return On Assets* (t-test). Based on results testing results analysis panel data regression that shows t- count results For variable independent TATTOO of 3.340444, while t- table with $\alpha = 5\%$ and df = (nk) = 3 where t- table value as big as 3.182446 which means that calculated t- value more big from t- table value (3.340444 > 3.182446). Besides that also visible from prob value of 0.0018 < 0.05. The results of the probe showing that TATTOO is significant to *return on assets*.

The Influence of NPM Overall Partial To *Return On Assets* (t-test). Based on results testing results analysis panel data regression that shows t- count results For variable independent NPM of 9.803085, while t- table with $\alpha = 5\%$ and df = (nk) = 3 where t- table value as big as 3.182446 which means that calculated t- value more big from t -table value (9.803085 > 3.182446). Besides that also visible from prob value of 0.0000 < 0.05. The results of the probe showing that NPM is significant to *return on assets*.

Influence Inflation By Partial To *Return On Assets* (t-test). Based on results testing results analysis panel data regression that shows t- count results For variable independent Inflation as big as -0.414558, while t- table with $\alpha = 5\%$ and df = (nk) = 3 where t-

table value as big as 3.182446 which means that calculated t- value more small from t- table value (-0.414558 < 3.182446). Besides that also visible from prob value of 0.6807 > 0.05. The results of the probe showing that Inflation No significant to *return on assets.*

Effect of CR, TATO, NPM, and Inflation By Simultaneous To *Return On Assets* (F Test). Based on testing results analysis panel data regression showing f- calculated results of 35.484843, while f- table as big as 6.388233, then f- count > f- table (35.484843 > 6.388233). And the prob value is 0.000000, then prob < 0.05% (0.000000 < 0.05). So you can concluded that CR, TATO, NPM and Inflation variables influential in a way significant and together (simultaneously) towards *return on assets.*

The Influence of CR Overall Partial Against Stock Prices (t-test). Based on results testing results analysis panel data regression that shows t- count results For variable independent CR is -1.124172, while t- table with $\alpha = 5\%$ and df = (nk) = 3 where t- table value as big as 3.182446 which means that calculated t- value more small from t- table value (-1.124172 < 3.182446). Besides that also visible from prob value of 0.2696 > 0.05. The results of the probe showing that CR does not significant to price stock.

The Influence of TATTOOS Partial Against Stock Prices (t-test). Based on results testing results analysis panel data regression that shows t- count results For variable independent TATO is 2.676888, while t- table with $\alpha = 5\%$ and df = (nk) = 3 where t- table value as big as 3.182446 which means that calculated t- value more small from t -table value (2.676888 < 3.182446). Besides that also visible from prob value of 0.0118 < 0.05. The results of the probe showing that TATTOO is significant to price stock.

The Influence of NPM Overall Partial Against Stock Prices (t-test). Based on results testing results analysis panel data regression that shows t- count results For variable independent NPM is 0.422909, while t- table with $\alpha = 5\%$ and df = (nk) = 3 where t- table value as big as 3.182446 which means that calculated t- value more small from t -table value (0.422909 < 3.182446). Besides that also visible from prob value of 0.6753 > 0.05. The results of the probe showing that NPM does not significant to price stock.

Influence Inflation By Partial Against Stock Prices (t-test). Based on results testing results analysis panel data regression that shows t- count results For variable independent inflation of -1.386282, while t- table with $\alpha = 5\%$ and df = (nk) = 3 where t- table value as big as 3.182446 which means that calculated t- value more small from t- table value (-1.386282 < 3.182446). Besides that also visible from prob value of 0.1756 > 0.05. The results of the probe showing that inflation No significant to price stock.

Influence of ROA Overall Partial Against Stock Prices (t-test). Based on results testing results analysis panel data regression that shows t- count results For variable independent ROA is 1.160366, while t- table with $\alpha = 5\%$ and df = (nk) = 3 where t- table value as big as 3.182446 which means that calculated t- value more small from t -table value (1.160366 < 3.182446). Besides that also visible from prob value of 0.2548 > 0.05. The results of the probe showing that ROA does not significant to price stock.

Influence of CR, TATO, NPM, Inflation, and ROA Simultaneous Against Stock Prices (F Test). Based on testing results analysis panel data regression showing f- calculated results of 6.668643, while f- table as big as 6.388233, then f -count > f- table (6.668643 > 6.388233). And the prob value is 0.000037, then prob < 0.05% (0.000037 < 0.05). So you can concluded that CR, TATO, NPM, Inflation and ROA variables have an influence in a way significant and together (simultaneously) on stock prices.

Coefficient Determination (R^{2}) of ROA. Based on testing results analysis Panel data regression in table 4.8 shows that *Adjusted R-squared* of 0.758161 or 75.82%. This matter means percentage donation influence variable independent (CR, TATO, NPM, and Inflation) against variable dependent (ROA) is of 75.82% or can interpreted that variable independent used in study capable explain amounting to 75.82% against variable the dependent. Whereas the rest that is 24.18 % is explained by other factors which are not researched in this study.

Coefficient Determination (R^{2}) of stock prices. Based on testing results analysis Panel data regression in table 4.19 shows that *Adjusted R-squared* of 0.579721 or 57.97%. This matter means percentage donation influence variable independent (CR, TATO, NPM, Inflation, and ROA) against variable dependent (Stock Price) is of 57.97% or can interpreted that variable independent used in study capable explain amounting to 57.97% against variable the dependent. Whereas the rest that is 42.03 % is explained by other factors which are not researched in this study.

TABLE V.   TABLE STYLES

Hypothesis	Description	Coefficient	t/f Count	t/f Table	Prob	Note.
H1	CR to ROA	-0.003295	-0.899980	3.182446	0.3735	Tsig
H2	TATTOO to ROA	0.075827	3.340444	3.182446	0.0018	Sig
H3	NPM to ROA	0.939316	9.803085	3.182446	0.0000	Sig
H4	Inflation to ROA	-0.175677	-0.414558	3.182446	0.6807	Tsig
H5	CR, TATO, NPM, and Inflation to ROA	R^2 = 0.758161	F = 35.484843	F = 6.388233	0.000000	Sig
H6	CR to Stock Price	-176.4363	-1.124172	3.182446	0.2696	Tsig
H7	TATO on Stock Prices	3274,096	2.676888	3.182446	0.0118	Sig
H8	NPM to Stock Prices	2093,368	0.422909	3.182446	0.6788	Tsig
H9	Inflation to Stock Prices	-35123.33	-1.386282	3.182446	0.1756	Tsig
H10	ROA to Stock Price	1905,008	1.160366	3.182446	0.2548	Tsig
H11	CR, TATO, NPM, Inflation, and ROA on Stock Prices	R^2 = 0.579721	F = 6.668643	F = 6.388233	0.000037	Sig

D. Discussion

Influence *Current Ratio* to *Return On Assets* By Partial. Based on results calculation statistics, variables *Current Ratio* (CR) shows No influential or not significant to *Return On Assets* (ROA) so hypothesis rejected, Research results This in line with study previously conducted by Widodo (2018), Hasanah and Enggariyanto (2018), and Tyas (2018) which stated that CR does not influential or not significant to ROA.

Influence *Total Asset Turnover* to *Return On Assets* By Partial. Based on results calculation statistics, variables *Total Asset Turnover* (TATTOO) shows influential positive and significant to *Return On Assets* (ROA) so hypothesis accepted, research results This in line with study previously conducted by Widodo (2018), Supardi, Suratno, and Suyanto (2016), Hasanah and Enggariyanto (2018), and Tyas (2018) which stated that TATTOO has an effect positive and significant to ROA.

Influence *Net Profit Margin* against *Return On Assets* By Partial. Based on results calculation statistics, variables *Net Profit Margin* (NPM) shows influential positive and significant to *Return On Assets* (ROA) so hypothesis accepted, research results This in line with study previous research conducted by Hasanah and Enggariyanto (2018) and Tyas (2018) which stated that NPM has an effect positive and significant to ROA.

Influence Inflation to *Return On Assets* By Partial. Based on results calculation statistics, variables Inflation show No influential or not significant to *Return On Assets* (ROA) so hypothesis rejected, Research results This in line with results research conducted by Cahyani (2018) and Zulifiah & Susilowibowo (2014) which states that Inflation No influential to ROA.

Influence *Current Ratio, Total Asset Turnover, Net Profit Margin,* and Inflation to *Return On Assets* By Simultaneous. Based on results statistics simultaneous, value *Prob(F-statistic)* is (0.000000 < 0.05) where mark This more small from level significance i.e. 0.05 or 5% and value coefficient determination R^2 is equal to 0.758161 or 75.82%, which means ability variable independent (CR, TATO, NPM, and Inflation) in explain variable dependent (ROA) of 75.82%, while the rest amounting to 24.18% is influenced by other factors that are not found in this research. So, you can concluded that variable *Current Ratio* (CR), *Total Asset Turnover* (TATO), *Net Profit Margin* (NPM), and Inflation together (simultaneously) have an effect significant to variable *Return On Assets*.

Influence *Current Ratio* to Stock Prices Overall Partial. Based on results calculation statistics, variables *Current Ratio* (CR) shows No influential negative and not significant on stock prices so hypothesis rejected, Research results This in line with study previous research conducted by Faleria, Lambey, and Walandouw (2017) and Anshari (2016) which stated that CR does not influential or not significant to Stock Prices.

Influence *Total Asset Turnover* to Stock Prices Overall Partial. Based on results calculation statistics, variables *Total Asset Turnover* (TATTOO) shows influential negative and significant on stock prices so hypothesis accepted, research results This in line with study previously conducted by Nugraha & Sudaryanto (2016), Hidayat (2020), and Khanani (2018) which stated that TATTOO has an effect negative and significant to Stock Prices.

Influence *Net Profit Margin* to Stock Prices Overall Partial. Based on results calculation statistics, variables *Net Profit Margin* (NPM) shows No influential or not significant on stock prices so hypothesis rejected, Research results This in line with study previous studies conducted by Anshari (2016), Faleria, Lambey, and Walandouw (2017), and Hutapea, Saerang, and Tulung (2017) which stated that NPM does not influential or not significant to Stock Prices.

Influence Inflation to Stock Prices Overall Partial. Based on results calculation statistics, variables Inflation show No influential or not significant on stock prices so hypothesis rejected, Research results This in line with study previous research conducted by Maronrong & Nugrhoho (2017) and Wardani & Andarini (2016) which stated that Inflation No influential to Stock Prices.

Influence *Return On Assets* to Stock Prices Overall Partial. Based on results calculation statistics, variables *Return On Assets* (ROA) shows No influential or not significant on stock prices so hypothesis rejected, Research results This in line with study previously conducted by Lestari & Suryantini (2019) and Hutapea, Saerang, & Tulung (2017) which stated that ROA does not influential to Stock Prices.

Influence *Current Ratio, Total Asset Turnover, Net Profit Margin,* Inflation, and *Return On Assets* on Stock Prices Overall Simultaneous. Based on results statistics simultaneous, value *Prob(F-statistic)* is (0.000037 < 0.05) where mark This more small from level significance i.e. 0.05 or 5% and value coefficient determination R^2 is equal to 0.579721 or 57.97%, which means ability variable independent (CR, TATO, NPM, Inflation, ROA) in explain variable dependent (Stock Price) of 57.97%, while the rest amounting to 42.03% is influenced by other factors that are not found in this research. So, you can concluded that variable *Current Ratio* (CR), *Total Asset Turnover* (TATO), *Net Profit Margin* (NPM), Inflation, and *Return On Assets* (ROA) together (simultaneously) influence significant to Stock Price variable.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on results study with estimation regression multiple panel data regarding " Influencing factors *Return On Assets* and its implications on the stock price of the company Health sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in the 2017 – 2021 period " with do calculation using the Eviews 10 program, then in this study can withdrawn conclusion as following : Based on table 4.21 in general partial, variable *Current Ratio* (CR) does not influential to *Return On Assets* (ROA) in Health Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2017 – 2021 period. Based on table 4.21 in general partial, variable *Total Asset Turnover* (TATO) is influential positive and significant to *Return On Assets* (ROA) in Health Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2017 – 2021 period.

Based on table 4.21 in general partial, variable *Net Profit Margin* (NPM) has an effect positive and significant to *Return On Assets* (ROA) in Health Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2017 – 2021 period. Based on table 4.21 in general partial, variable Inflation No influential to *Return On Assets* (ROA) in Health Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2017 – 2021 period. Research result showing that *Current Ratio* (CR), *Total Asset Turnover* (TATO), *Net Profit Margin* (NPM), and Inflation influential together (simultaneously) and significantly to *Return On Assets* (ROA) in Health Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2017 – 2021 period.

Based on table 4.21 in general partial, variable *Current Ratio* (CR) does not influential on stock prices in health sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2017 – 2021 period. Based on table 4.21 in general partial, variable *Total Asset Turnover* (TATO) is influential negative and significant on stock prices in health sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2017 – 2021 period. Based on table 4.21 in general partial, variable *Net Profit Margin*

(NPM) does not influential on stock prices in health sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2017 – 2021 period.

Based on table 4.21 in general partial, variable Inflation No influential on stock prices in health sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2017 – 2021 period. Based on table 4.21 in general partial, variable *Return On Assets* (ROA) does not influential on stock prices in health sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2017 – 2021 period. Research result showing that *Current Ratio* (CR), *Total Asset Turnover* (TATO), *Net Profit Margin* (NPM), Inflation, and *Return On Assets* (ROA) influence together (simultaneously) and significantly on stock prices in health sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2017 – 2021 period.

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