INDONESIAN JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCE

P-ISSN: 2808-5957
E-ISSN: 2808-6724
ijoms.internationaljournallabs.com

THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUIDITY, ACTIVITY, AND SOLVENCY ON STOCK PRICES WITH PROFITABILITY AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOUSURE AS INTERVING VARIABLES IN THE RESTAURANT, HOTEL AND TOURISM SUB-SECTOR

Weny Astutik[1], Mulyanto Nugroho[2], Nekky Rahmiyati[3]
17 August 1945 University Surabaya, Faculty of Business Economics, Indonesia
email : wenyastutik93@gmail.com, mulyantonugro26@gmail.com, rahmiyatinekky@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of liquidity, activity, and solvency on stock prices by using two intervening variables, namely profitability and CSRD. This research uses the causal explanatory method which is a type of research where the researcher explains the causal relationship between the variables through hypothesis testing, namely testing hypotheses based on the theory that has been formulated previously, and then the data that has been obtained is calculated through a quantitative approach. Liquidity has no significant effect on Profitability, Liquidity has no significant effect on CSRD, Liquidity has no significant effect on Stock Price, Activity has no significant effect on Profitability, Activity has no significant effect on CSRD, Activity has no significant effect on Stock Price, Solvency has no significant effect on Profitability, Solvency has no significant effect on CSRD, Solvency has no significant effect on stock prices, profitability has no significant effect on stock prices, CSRD has no significant effect on stock prices.

Keywords: *liquidity, activity, solvency, causal explamentory.*

Indonesian Journal of Multidisciplinary Science © 2022 by International Journal Labs is licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0

INTRODUCTION

The restaurant, hotel and tourism sector is one of the sectors that effectively increases the country's foreign exchange earnings. In 2018, tourism in Indonesia experienced the highest growth, ranking ninth in the world according to World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) data. In early 2020, this sector experienced a slowdown due to the COVID-19 virus outbreak. The tourism sector is one of the sectors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (Sugihamretha, 2020). The policy of prohibiting inter-regional mobility, including tourism activities, has led to a decrease in the number of visits to tourist attractions.

Under these conditions, financial information that is only available in the form of income is not sufficient to ensure the survival of the company. Companies must provide other necessary information for stakeholders in relation to decision making, namely information on social and environmental issues that are achieved through the implementation of corporate social responsibility (Munsaidah, Andini, & Supriyanto, 2016).

Liquidity is a ratio that describes a company's ability to meet short-term obligations. That is, if the company is billed, then the company is able to meet the debt, especially debt that is past due. The liquidity ratio can be measured in one way, namely the Current ratio (CR).

Activities expressed in total assets turnover where the higher the total assets turnover, the more efficient the use of assets as a whole in generating sales or in other words the same number of assets increases sales volume.

Solvency is the ratio used to measure the extent to which the company's assets are financed by debt. One of the solvency ratios, namely the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), describes the company's ability to fulfill its equity obligations. This ratio is useful for knowing the amount of funds provided by the borrower with the owner of the company

During the last three years, from 2018 to 2020, there have been inconsistencies (fluctuations) in share prices. In 2020 there was a fairly high decline from the average stock price in 2020, which was55%. This phenomenon is due to a pandemicCOVID-19 in 2020 which caused many corporate sectors, especially in the restaurant, hotel, and tourism sub-sectors to be released by investors from these conditions which could affect stock prices.

Increase or decrease in stock prices due to liquidity, activity, and solvency, profitability increases and decreases every year as well as the bargaining process on stock prices that will continue to occur until trading ends and the financial performance of the sale of goods and services is less effective, causing fluctuations in liquidity, activity, and solvency to profitability in each year.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of liquidity, activity, and solvency on stock prices by using two interving variables, namely profitability and CSRD. This research uses the causal explamentory method which is a type of research where the researcher explains the causal relationship between the variables through hypothesis testing, namely testing hypotheses based on the theory that has been formulated previously and then the data that has been obtained is calculated through a quantitative approach.

Conceptual framework

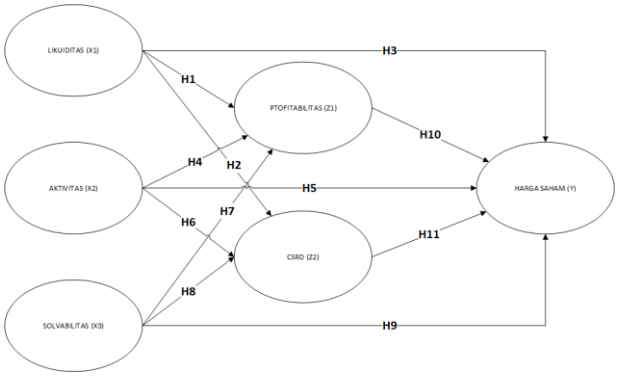

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

METHOD

According to (Hasanah, Darmawan, & Nanang, 2019) which states that the population is a source of data in certain studies that have a large number and area. Meanwhile, according to (Martono, 2015) explains that what is meant by population is the entire unit or individual within the scope to be studied. In this study, the population used were 35 companies in the hotel, restaurant, and tourism sub-sector from 2018 - 2020 which were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The sampling technique was carried out to determine the sample to be used in the study. In this study, the sampling technique was used purposive sampling method. According to (Sugiyono, 2013), purposive sampling is a technique for taking sample members using certain considerations. For this reason, researchers have sampling criteria. The criteria determined by the researcher for the sample to be studied are based on:

a. The data taken is data from the Financial Statements from 2018 to 2020.
b. Companies engaged in the restaurant, hotel, and tourism sub-sectors that publish Annual Reports on IDX and BEI
c. Companies that consistently enter the restaurant, hotel, and tourism sub-sector during the period 2018 - 2020

Table 1. Sample list of companies in the restaurant, hotel and tourism sub-sector

NO	Company name
1.	PT Bayu Buana Tbk
2.	PT Bukit Uluwatu Villa Tbk
3.	PT Fast Food Indonesia Tbk
4.	PT Hotel Mandarine Regency Tbk
5.	PT Island Concepts Indonesia Tbk
6.	PT Indonesian Paradise Property Tbk
7.	PT Jakarta Setiabudi Internasional Tbk
8.	PT Red Planet Indonesia Tbk
9.	PT Mas Murni Indonesia Tbk
10.	PT Panorama Sentrawisata Tbk
11.	PT Pembangunan Jaya Ancol Tbk
12.	PT Pudjiadi And Sons Tbk
13.	PT Pioneerindo Gourmet International Tbk
14.	PT Hotel Sahid Jaya International Tbk

Data collection technique

The method of collecting data in this research is the documented method, namely by collecting data using documents related to this research. The data or documents of this research are financial statements obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), namely www.idx.co.id.

Data analysis technique

Descriptive Analysis

According to (Sugiyono, 2014) descriptive statistics are statistics used to analyze data by describing or describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make conclusions that apply to the general public or generalizations.

The data analysis method is an activity after the data is collected. Activities in analyzing data are grouping data based on variables or types of respondents, tabulating data based on variables from all respondents, presenting data for each variable collected, performing calculations to obtain hypotheses that have been proposed.

Quantitative Analysis

Analysis of the data in this study using PLS (Partial Least Square) version 3.0 M3 PLS (Partial Least Square) was first developed by wold as a general method for estimating the path model using latent constructs with types using mutype indicators. PLS (Partial Least Square) is a strong factor of uncertainty in the analytical method because it does not assume that the data must be of a certain scale, the number of samples is small. PLS (Partial Least Square) can also be used to confirm the theory.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Analysis

This descriptive statistic informs the maximum, minimum, mean (mean), and standard deviation values of the dependent variable, independent variable, and intervening variable. The results of descriptive statistics can be explained in table 1 as follows

Table 2. Descriptive statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
CR	42	22,00	748,40	208,2000	191,78741
QR	42	6,90	748,40	129,9476	159,18247
RK	42	16,80	737,00	84,8802	160,84623
RTO	42	-3,14	5,30	,6281	1,59762
WCTA	42	1,06	6984,12	1055,3702	1960,38838
FATO	42	15,60	38,60	23,9755	5,92151
TATO	42	66,57	103,49	88,9867	8,59098
DAR	42	27,33	91,07	80,1957	9,52491
DER	42	2,81	11,85	5,3810	2,31828
LTDER	42	2,53	11,06	5,1700	1,76951
TIE	42	11,27	41,29	18,3900	6,25657
ROA	42	,15	87,54	6,7500	14,23443
ROE	42	-20,69	20,50	9,1807	8,22814
EPS	42	-5,92	1107,96	338,3462	325,29798
BEP	42	-145,32	163,63	18,7448	42,28846
CSRI	42	1,00	3,00	1,9286	,55843
CP	42	50,00	7300,00	1190,4814	1562,46798
Valid N (listwise)	42				

Based on table 1, we can see that the liquidity variable has 42 data (N) samples. This variable is measured using the current ratio, quick ratio, and cash ratio indicators. The current ratio indicator has a maximum value of 748.40 and a minimum value of 22.00 with an average value of 208.2000 and a standard deviation of 191.7841. The quick ratio indicator has a maximum value of 748.40 and a minimum value of 6.90 with an

average value of 129.9476 and a standard deviation of 159.18247. The cash ratio indicator has a maximum value of 737.00 and a minimum value of 16.80 with an average value of 84.8802 and a standard deviation of 160.84623.

The activity variable has 42 data (N) samples. This variable is measured using indicators of Receivable Turn Over, Working Capital Turn Over, Fixed Assets Turn Over and Total Assets Turn Over. The Receivable Turn Over indicator has a maximum value of 5.30 and a minimum value of -3.14 with an average value of 0.6281 and a standard deviation of 1.59762. The Working Capital Turn Over indicator has a maximum value of 6984.2 and a minimum value of 1.06 with an average value of 1055.3702 and a standard deviation of 1960.38838. The Fixed Assets Turn Over indicator has a maximum value of 38.60 and a minimum value of 15.60 with an average value of 23.9755 and a standard deviation of 5.92151. The Total Assets Turn Over indicator has a maximum value of 103.46 and a minimum value of 66,

The solvency variable has 42 data (N) samples. This variable is measured using the indicator Asset , Debt to Equity Ratio, Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio, and Time Earned Interest. Indicator Asset has a maximum value of 91.07 and a minimum value of 27.33 with an average value of 80.1957 and a standard deviation of 8.59098. The Debt to Equity Ratio indicator has a maximum value of 11.85 and a minimum value of 2.81 with an average value of 5.3810 and a standard deviation of 2.31828. The Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio indicator has a maximum value of 11.06 and a minimum value of 2.53 with an average value of 5.1700 and a standard deviation of 1.76951. The Time Earned Interest indicator has a maximum value of 41.29 and a minimum value of 11.27 with an average value of 18.3900 and a standard deviation of 6.25657.
Profitability variable has 42 data (N) samples. This variable is measured using the indicators of Return On Assets, Return On Equity, Earning per Share, and Earning Power Basis. The Return On Assets indicator has a maximum value of 87.54 and a minimum value of 0.15 with an average value of 6.7500 and a standard deviation of 14.23443. The Return On Equity indicator has a maximum value of 20.50 and a minimum value of -20.69 with an average value of 9.1807 and a standard deviation of 8.22814. The Earning per Share indicator has a maximum value of 1107.96 and a minimum value of -5.92 with an average value of 338.3462 and a standard deviation of 325.29798. The Earning Power Basis Indicator has a maximum value of 163.63 and a minimum value of -145.32 with an average value of 18,

The CSRD variable has 42 data (N) samples. This variable is measured using the indicator *CSRI*. Indicator *CSRI* has a maximum value of 3.00 and a minimum value of 1.00 with an average value of 1.9286 and a standard deviation of 0.55843.

The Stock Price variable has 42 data (N) samples. This variable is measured using the indicator *Closing Price*. Indicator *Closing Price* has a maximum value of 7300.00 and a minimum value of 50.00 with an average value of 1190.4814 and a standard deviation of 1562,46798.

Quantitative Analysis

According to (Jogiyanto & Abdillah, 2009), before testing the hypothesis to predict the relationship between latent variables in structural capital, testing the measurement model must first

be done to verify indicators and latent variables. This test includes testing of construct validity (convergent validity and discriminant validity) and testing of construct reliability.

Validity Test with Convergent Validity

The validity test was carried out by using the evaluation measurement (outer) model, namely by using convergent validity, the magnitude of the loading factor for each > 0.50 of the intended variable. The following is the output of the measurement model or outer model with PLS.

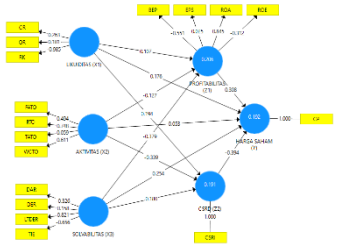

Figure 2. Outer Model 1

Table 3. Outer Model 1

	X1	X2	X3	Z1	Z2	Y
CR	0.263					
QR	0.181					
RK	0.985					
FATO		0.494				
RTO		0.748				
TATTOO		0.059				
WCTO		0.611				
DAR			-0.326			
DER			0.158			
LTDER			0.821			
TIE			-0.656			
BEP				-0.551		
EPS				0.025		
ROA				0.845		
ROE				-).312		
CSRI					1,000	
CP						1,000

Based on the interpretation of table 3, it can be explained as follows (1) The liquidity variable (X1) has three indicators, namely, current ratio, quick ratio, and cash ratio. The three indicators

each have a loading factor value, namely the current ratio of 0.360, the quick ratio of 0.281, and the cash ratio of 0.965. Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, the indicators included in the criteria are cash ratio (RK), (2) Activity Variable (X2) has four indicators, namely, FATO (Fixed Assets Turn Over), RTO (Receivable Turn Over), TATO (Total Assets Turn Over), WCTO (Working Capital Turn Over). The four indicators each have a loading factor value, namely FATO (Fixed Assets Turn Over) of 0.520, RTO (Receivable Turn Over) of 0.749, TATO (Total Assets Turn Over) of 0.052, WCTO (Working Capital Turn Over) is 0.590. Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, the indicators included in the criteria are FATO (Fixed Assets Turn Over), RTO (Receivable Turn Over) and WCTO (Working Capital Turn Over), (3) Solvency Variable (X3) has four indicators, namely, DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio), (Debt to Equity Ratio), LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), TIE (Time Earned Interest). The four indicators each have a loading factor value, namely DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio) of -0.266, DER (Debt to Equity Ratio) of 0.185, LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio) of 0.870, TIE (Time Earned Interest) of -0.601. Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, the indicators included in the criteria are LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), (4) Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, the indicators included in the criteria are FATO (Fixed Assets Turn Over), RTO (Receivable Turn Over) and WCTO (Working Capital Turn Over), (3) Solvency Variable (X3) has four indicators, namely, DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio), (Debt to Equity Ratio), LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), TIE (Time Earned Interest). The four indicators each have a loading factor value, namely DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio) of -0.266, DER (Debt to Equity Ratio) of 0.185, LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio) of 0.870, TIE (Time Earned Interest) of -0.601. Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, the indicators included in the criteria are LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), (4) Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, the indicators included in the criteria are FATO (Fixed Assets Turn Over), RTO (Receivable Turn Over) and WCTO (Working Capital Turn Over), (3) Solvency Variable (X3) has four indicators, namely, DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio), (Debt to Equity Ratio), LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), TIE (Time Earned Interest). The four indicators each have a loading factor value, namely DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio) of -0.266, DER (Debt to Equity Ratio) of 0.185, LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio) of 0.870, TIE (Time Earned Interest) of -0.601. Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, the indicators included in the criteria are LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), (4) then the indicators included in the criteria are FATO (Fixed Assets Turn Over), RTO (Receivable Turn Over) and WCTO (Working Capital Turn Over), (3) Solvency Variable (X3) has four indicators, namely, DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio) , (Debt to Equity Ratio), LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), TIE (Time Earned Interest). The four indicators each have a loading factor value, namely DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio) of -0.266, DER (Debt to Equity Ratio) of 0.185, LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio) of 0.870, TIE (Time Earned Interest) of -0.601. Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, the indicators included in the criteria are LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), (4) then the indicators included in the criteria are FATO (Fixed Assets Turn Over), RTO (Receivable Turn Over) and WCTO (Working Capital Turn Over), (3) Solvency Variable (X3) has four

indicators, namely, DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio) , (Debt to Equity Ratio), LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), TIE (Time Earned Interest). The four indicators each have a loading factor value, namely DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio) of -0.266, DER (Debt to Equity Ratio) of 0.185, LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio) of 0.870, TIE (Time Earned Interest) of -0.601. Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, the indicators included in the criteria are LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), (4) (3) The Solvency Variable (X3) has four indicators, namely, DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio), (Debt to Equity Ratio), LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), TIE (Time Earned Interest). The four indicators each have a loading factor value, namely DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio) of -0.266, DER (Debt to Equity Ratio) of 0.185, LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio) of 0.870, TIE (Time Earned Interest) of -0.601. Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, the indicators included in the criteria are LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), (4) (3) The Solvency Variable (X3) has four indicators, namely, DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio), (Debt to Equity Ratio), LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), TIE (Time Earned Interest). The four indicators each have a loading factor value, namely DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio) of -0.266, DER (Debt to Equity Ratio) of 0.185, LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio) of 0.870, TIE (Time Earned Interest) of -0.601. Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, the indicators included in the criteria are LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), (4) DER (Debt to Equity Ratio) is 0.185, LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio) is 0.870, TIE (Time Earned Interest) is -0.601. Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, the indicators included in the criteria are LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), (4) DER (Debt to Equity Ratio) is 0.185, LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio) is 0.870, TIE (Time Earned Interest) is -0.601. Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, the indicators included in the criteria are LTDER (Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio), (4) VariableProfitability (Z1) has four indicators, namely, BEP (Basic Earning Power), EPS (Earning per Share), ROA (Return On Assets), ROE (Return On Equity). The four indicators each have a loading factor value, namely BEP (Basic Earning Power) of -0.635, EPS (Earning per Share) of 0.031, ROA (Return On Assets) of 0.787, ROE (Return On Equity) of 0.234. Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, the indicators included in the criteria are ROA (Return On Assets), (5) CSRD variable (Z2) has one indicator, namely CSRI. The CSRI indicator has a loading factor value of 1,000. Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, then the CSRI indicator is included in the criteria (6) The stock price variable (Y) has one indicator, namely, closing price. The Closing Price indicator has a loading factor value of 1,000. Based on the minimum value of convergent validity > 0.5, then the Closing Price indicator is included in the criteria.

From the results of the convergent validity measurement, there are indicators that do not meet the validity test criteria. So convergent validity is needed once again.

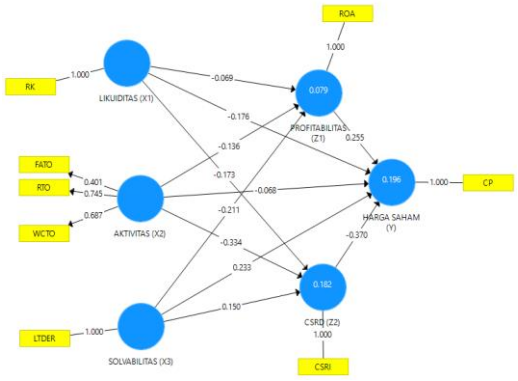

Figure 3. Outer Model 2

Table 4. Outer Model 2

	X1	X2	X3	Z1	Z2	Y
RK	1,000					
FATO		0.401				
RTO		0.745				
WCTO		0.687				
LTDER			1,000			
ROA				1,000		
CSRI					1,000	
CP						1,000

After conducting convergent validity, it was found that the data was still not valid, so convergent validity was needed once again, following the output of model 3:

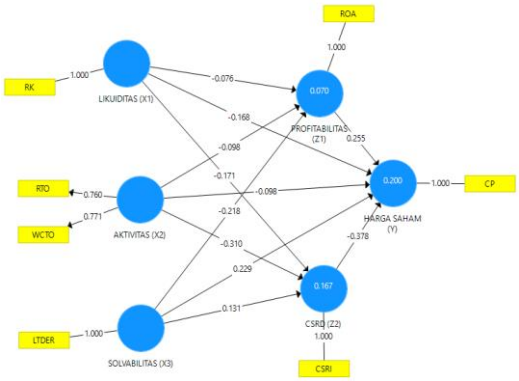

Figure 4. Outer Model 3

Table 5. Outer Model 3

	X1	X2	X3	Z1	Z2	Y
RK	1,000					
RTO		0.760				
WCTO		0.771				
LTDER			1,000			
ROA				1,000		
CSRI					1,000	
CP						1,000

Validity Test with Discriminant Validity

The next evaluation is to see and compare between discriminant validity and square root of average variance extracted (AVE). The measurement model was assessed based on the measurement of cross loading with the construct. If the correlation of the construct with each indicator is greater than the size of the other constructs, then the latent construct predicts the indicator better than the other constructs. If the value is higher than the correlation value between constructs, then good discriminant validity is achieved (if AVE > 0.5). The following are the measurement results with AVE on each indicator

Table 6. Measurement with AVE Kriteria Criteria

	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Liquidity (X1)	1,000
Activity (X2)	0.587
Solvency(X3)	1,000
Profitability (Z1)	1,000
CSRD (Z2)	1,000
Share Price (Y)	1,000

From the measurements in table 6, it can be seen that the six variables meet the convergent validity criteria because the AVE value is more than > 0.5.

Reliability Test with Internal Consistency

To determine composite reliability, if the composite reliability value is > 0.8, it can be said that the construct has high or reliable reliability and > 0.6 is said to be quite reliable. The results of the reliability test with composite reliability are as follows.

Table 7. Measurement with Composite Reliability Criteria

	Composite Reliability
Liquidity (X1)	1,000
Activity (X2)	0.739
Solvency(X3)	1,000
Profitability (Z1)	1,000
CSRD (Z2)	1,000
Share Price (Y)	1,000

From the measurement results in table 7, all latent variables have a composite reliability value > 0.8, meaning that all independent latent variables are appropriate and feasible to be tested variables to determine their effect on the dependent latent variable, namely firm value.

In PLS, the reliability test is strengthened by the presence of Cronbach alpha where the consistency of each answer is tested. Cronbach alpha is said to be good if 0.6 and is said to be sufficient if 0.3. The results of the Cronbach alpha measurement are as follows.

Table 8. Measurement by Criteria*Cronbach's Alpha*

	Cronbach's Alpha
Liquidity (X1)	1,000
Activity (X2)	0.259
Solvency(X3)	1,000
Profitability (Z1)	1,000
CSRD (Z2)	1,000
Share Price (Y)	1,000

Hypothesis testing

In testing the hypothesis, the value analyzed is the value in the t-statistic generated from the PLS output by comparing it with the t-table value. The PLS output is an estimate of the latent variable which is a linear aggregate of indicators. The test criteria with a significance level (α) of 5% are determined as follows:

a. If t-count > t table which is more than 1.96, then the hypothesis is accepted.
b. If t count < t table, which is less than 1.96, then the hypothesis is rejected.

Hypothesis testing with PLS was carried out in two stages, namely calculating the direct effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable, and calculating the indirect effect of

the independent variable on the dependent variable with the intervening variable. The output of the PLS Bootstraping results to test the research hypothesis is as follows:

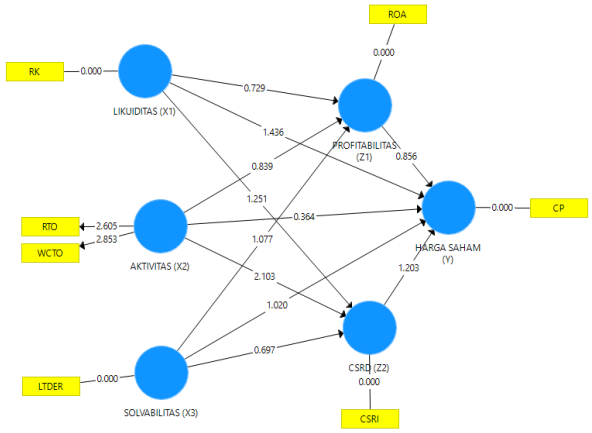

Figure 5. Boostrapping

Table 9 *Bootstrapping* (Path Coefficient)

	***Original Sample*(O)**	***Sample mean*(M)**	***Values***	**Description**
Liquidity (x1) -> profitability (z1)	-0.076	-0.104	0.466	Not significant
Liquidity (x1) -> csrd (z2)	-0.171	-0.160	0.211	Not significant
Liquidity (x1) -> share price (y)_	-0.168	-0.206	0.152	Not significant

	***Original Sample*(O)**	***Sample mean*(M)**	***Values***	**Description**
Activity (x2)_ -> profitability (z1)	-0.098	-0.094	0.402	Not significant
Activity (x2)_ -> csrd (z2)	-0.310	-0.310	0.036	**Significant**
Activity (x2)_ -> share price (y)_	-0.098	0.052	0.716	Not significant
Solvency (x3)_ -> profitability (z1)	-0.218	-0.181	0.282	Not significant
Solvency (x3)_ -> csrd (z2)	0.131	0.147	0.486	Not significant
Solvency (x3)_ -> share price (y)_	0.229	0.133	0.308	Not significant

	Original Sample(O)	*Sample mean*(M)	*Values*	Description
Profitability (z1) -> share price (y)_	0.255	0.185	0.392	Not significant
Csrd (z2) -> share price (y)_	-0.378	-0.243	0.230	Not significant

Discussion

The results of data processing that have been described above, it can be explained several things as follows:

1. Liquidity has no significant effect on profitability

The effect of liquidity on profitability is not significant, which means that liquidity has no effect on profitability. So in this study, hypothesis 1 was rejected. (Pantow, Murni, & Trang, 2015) explains that the profitability ratio is a ratio that aims to determine the company's ability to generate profits during a certain period. This ratio also provides an overview of the level of effectiveness or ability of management in carrying out its operations.The results of this study are also supported by research, (Ariyanti & Suwarno, 2015), and (Ambarwati, NS, Yuniarta, GA, & Sinarwati, 2015) which states that liquidity has no significant effect on profitability.

2. Liquidity has no significant effect on CSRD

*The effect of liquidity on CSRD is not significant, which means that liquidity has no effect on CSRD. So in this study hypothesis 2 is rejected.*Companies that have a safe level of liquidity are considered capable of managing their business, resulting in a lower level of risk (Rafika & Yulius, 2014). This is supported by research by (Kartika, Suwardi, & Setiawan, 2010) which concludes that the lower the level of corporate liquidity, the higher the disclosure of social responsibility will be. Liquidity is one of the performances that is often used as a benchmark for investors in assessing the company. Therefore, when the liquidity generated is low, companies will tend to disclose more CSR, this is in line with signal theory because compared to investors, company management knows more about the company's internal performance.

3. Liquidity has no significant effect on share price

The effect of liquidity on stock prices is not significant, which means that liquidity has no effect on stock prices. So in this study hypothesis 3 is rejected.A low liquidity value indicates a problem in the company and results in a decrease in the market price of the company's shares. This is supported by (Sunardi, 2019) which states that the liquidity of the independent variable hypothesis, namely the proposed Current Ratio, is not accepted or is said to have no positive and insignificant effect on the dependent variable, namely the stock price, thus the Liquidity variable (CR) does not affect the stock price.

4. Activity has no significant effect on profitability

The effect of activity on profitability is not significant, which means that activity has no effect on profitability. So in this study hypothesis 4 was rejected. This activity ratio measures the effectiveness of the company in utilizing its sources of funds. The ratio used to measure the activity ratio in this study is asset turnover (asset turnover). according to (Kasmir, 2014)asset turnover is a ratio used to measure the use of all assets owned by the company and measure how much sales are obtained from each rupiah of assets.

5. Activities have a significant effect on CSRD

The effect of activities on CSRD is significant, which means that activities have an influence on CSRD. So, in this study, hypothesis 5 is accepted. Leverage is used to measure the company's ability to pay its obligations to creditors. The level of leverage describes how much the company depends on its debt to finance its operational activities. As quoted by (Astuti & Yadnya, 2019) that the higher the leverage, the more likely the company will experience a violation of the debt contract, the manager will try to report higher current earnings than future earnings. Companies that have a high leverage ratio will disclose less CSRD in order to report higher current earnings.

6. Activity has no significant effect on stock prices

The effect of activity on profitability is not significant, which means that activity has no effect on profitability. So, in this study, hypothesis 6 is rejected. Activities describe the ability and efficiency in generating sales by utilizing the assets owned. Total asset turnover shows how effectively the company uses the total asset value to create sales in terms of earning a profit. Companies that are able to optimize their assets will be more attractive to investors, this will increase stock returns for the company which can be seen from the increase in stock prices. This is supported by research conducted by (Asmirantho & Somantri, 2017) which states that activity has a significant negative effect on stock prices.

7. Solvency has no significant effect on profitability

The effect of solvency on profitability is not significant, which means that solvency has no effect on profitability. So, in this study, hypothesis 7 is rejected. The company is said to be solvable if the company has sufficient assets or wealth to pay off all its debts. In this study, the solvency ratio used is the Debt to Equity Ratio. Debt to Equity Ratio is the most frequently used debt ratio. The amount of debt contained in the company's capital structure is very important to understand the considerations between risk and profit. This is supported by research by (Banusu & Subarjo, 2017)which states that solvency has a negative effect on profitability.

8. Solvency has no significant effect on CSRD

The effect of solvency on CSRD is not significant, which means that solvency has no effect on CSRD. So in this study hypothesis 8 was rejected. The solvency ratio describes a company's ability to meet its long-term obligations (Prastowo & Juliaty, 2008). Debt is one aspect that underlies the assessment for investors to measure the company's financial condition. Debt ratio is a ratio that shows the proportion of liabilities owned and owned wealth (Sawir, 2001). A high debt-to-asset ratio (DAR) will be in the spotlight, especially from debtholders, so it is predicted to affect the value of the company. If the debt ratio is higher while total assets do not change, then the debt owned by the company is getting bigger. thus the ratio of the company's failure to repay the loan is getting higher. This is supported by the research of (Itsnaini & Subardjo, 2017) which states that solvency has a negative effect on CSRD.

9. Solvency has no significant effect on stock prices

The effect of solvency on stock prices is not significant, which means that solvency has no effect on stock prices. So in this study, hypothesis 9 was rejected. The amount of debt contained in the company's capital structure is very important to understand the considerations between risk and profit. Debt carries risks because every debt in general will cause a permanent attachment for the company in the form of an obligation to pay interest expenses along with periodic installments of principal obligations. The magnitude of this ratio indicates the magnitude of the commitment of a company to be financed by its debts. So that the risk faced by a company is getting higher. Research conducted by (Trista & Saryadi, 2013) states that solvency has a significant negative effect on stock prices.

10. Profitability has no significant effect on stock prices

The effect of profitability on stock prices is not significant, which means that solvency has no effect on stock prices. So that in this study the hypothesis**10 rejected**. According to (Kasmir, 2012), profitability is a ratio to assess the company's ability to seek profit. This profitability provides an illustration of how effectively the company operates so as to provide profits for the company. High profitability reflects the company's ability to generate high profits for shareholders. The greater the profit obtained, the greater the company's ability to pay dividends, and this has an impact on increasing the value of the company. This is in accordance with the opinion expressed by (Avialda & Muslihat, 2020) which states that profitability has a significant negative effect on stock prices.

11. CSRD has no significant effect on stock prices

The effect of CSRD (Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure) on stock prices is not significant, which means that solvency has no effect on stock prices. So that in this study hypothesis**11 rejected corporate** Social Responsibility Disclosure or corporate social responsibility is a concept or action taken by the company as a sense of corporate responsibility towards social and environmental surroundings where the company is located. CSRD is a phenomenon and strategy used by companies to accommodate the needs and interests of their stakeholders. This is in accordance with research conducted by (Novitasari & Bernawati, 2020) which states that CSRD has a significant negative effect on stock prices.

CONCLUSION

Based on the overall research results, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Liquidity has no significant effect on profitability
2. Liquidity has no significant effect on CSRD
3. Liquidity has no significant effect on share price
4. Activity has no significant effect on profitability
5. Activities have a significant effect on CSRD
6. Activity has no significant effect on stock prices
7. Solvency has no significant effect on profitability
8. Solvency has no significant effect on CSRD
9. Solvency has no significant effect on stock prices
10. Profitability has no significant effect on stock prices

CSRD has no significant effect on stock prices.

REFERENCE

Ambarwati, NS, Yuniarta, GA, & Sinarwati, NK. (2015). The Effect of Working Capital, Liquidity, Activity and Company Size on Profitability in Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. *E-Journal S1 Ak Ganesha University of Education*, *3*(1), 1–11.

Ariyanti, Tutik, & Suwarno, Agus Endro. (2015). *Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Likuiditas, Leverage Dan Profitabilitaspada Kelengkapan Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan (Studi Empiris Padaperusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia (Bei) Tahun 2012-2013)*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.

Asmirantho, Edhi, & Somantri, Oktiviani Kusumah. (2017). The effect of financial performance on stock price at pharmaceutical sub-sector company listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange. *JIAFE (Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi)*, *3*(2), 94–107.

Astuti, Ni Komang Budi, & Yadnya, I. Putu. (2019). *Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Likuiditas, Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Melalui Kebijakan Dividen*. Udayana University.

Avialda, Ratih, & Muslihat, Asep. (2020). The Effect Of Profitability, Leverage And Growth Opportunity On Property And Real Estate Company Value In 2014-2019. *Jurnal Ekonomi Balance*, *16*(2), 281–297.

Banusu, Andrea Arneyani, & Subarjo, Anang. (2017). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berpengaruh Terhadap Kinerja Instansi Pemerintah Kota Surabaya. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi (JIRA)*, *6*(6).

Hasanah, Evi, Darmawan, Deni, & Nanang, Nanang. (2019). Pengaruh Penggunaan Media

Pembelajaran Articulate dalam Metode Problem Based Learning (PBL) terhadap Peningkatan Kemampuan Berpikir Kreatif Peserta Didik. *Teknologi Pembelajaran*, *4*(2).

Itsnaini, Hafidah Mufliha, & Subardjo, Anang. (2017). Pengaruh profitabilitas dan solvabilitas terhadap nilai perusahaan yang dimoderasi corporate social responsibility. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi (JIRA)*, *6*(6).

Jogiyanto, H. M., & Abdillah, Willy. (2009). Konsep dan aplikasi PLS (Partial Least Square) untuk penelitian empiris. *BPFE Fakultas Ekonomika Dan Bisnis UGM. Yogyakarta*.

Kartika, Hendra Titisari, Suwardi, Eka, & Setiawan, Doddy. (2010). *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) dan Kinerja Perusahaan*. Sinposium XIII.

Kasmir. (2012). Analisis Laporan Keuangan. In *Jakarta*. PT Raja GrafindoPersada.

Kasmir. (2014). *Manejemen Perbankan* (Edisi Revi). Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

Martono, Nanang. (2015). *Metode Penelitian Sosial: Konsep-konsep Kunci (Sampel halaman)*. Nanang Martono.

Munsaidah, Siti, Andini, Rita, & Supriyanto, Agus. (2016). Analisis Pengaruh Firm Size, Age, Profitabilitas, Leverage, dan Growth Perusahaan terhadap Corporate Social Responsibility (Csr) pada Perusahaan Property Dan Real Estate yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia pada Tahun 2010-2014. *Journal Of Accounting*, *2*(2).

Novitasari, Dian, & Bernawati, Yustrida. (2020). The impact of good corporate governance on the disclosure of corporate social responsibility. *The Impact of Good Corporate Governance on the Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibilit*, *10*(12).

Pantow, Mawar Sharon R., Murni, Sri, & Trang, Irvan. (2015). Analisa pertumbuhan penjualan, ukuran perusahaan, return on asset, dan struktur modal terhadap nilai perusahaan yang tercatat di indeks lq 45. *Jurnal EMBA: Jurnal Riset Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, *3*(1).

Prastowo, Dwi, & Juliaty, Rifka. (2008). Analisis Laporan Keuangan: Konsep dan aplikasi, edisi kedua. *Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN*.

Rafika, A. P., & Yulius, J. C. (2014). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Likuiditas, dan Leverage Terhadap Pengungkapan CSR. *Business Accounting Review*, *2*(1), 61–70.

Sawir, Agnes. (2001). Analysis of financial performance and corporate financial planning. *Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama*.

Sugihamretha, I. Dewa Gde. (2020). Respon kebijakan: Mitigasi dampak wabah COVID-19 pada

sektor pariwisata. *Jurnal Perencanaan Pembangunan: The Indonesian Journal of Development Planning*, *4*(2), 191–206.

Sugiyono. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sugiyono, Prof Dr. (2013). Metode penelitian manajemen. *Bandung: Alfabeta, CV*.

Sunardi, Nardi. (2019). Profitabilitas, Likuiditas, Dan Multiplier Equity Pengaruhnya Terhadap Harga Serta Return Saham Pada Industri Manufaktur Tahun 2012-2017. *Inovasi*, *6*(1), 58–73.

Trista, Nadia Lona, & Saryadi, Saryadi. (2013). Pengaruh Citra Merek (Brand Image) Dan Kepercayaan Merek (Brand Trust) Terhadap Keputusan Toyota Avanza Di Kota Semarang. *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Bisnis*, 21–28.