



Analysis of the Effects of Firm Size and Net Income on Stock Prices With Earnings Per Share as a Moderating Variable in Energy Sector Companies

Lili Juniyanti¹, Najma Alkamila², Arinda Nafisa³, Nur Baiti Jannati⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sains Al-Qur'an, Central Java, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received May 27, 2026

Revised Jun 20, 2026

Accepted Jul 14, 2026

Online First Jul 20, 2026

Keywords:

Earnings Per Share

Firm Size

Net Income

Stock Price

ABSTRACT

Purpose of the study: This study aims to determine the effect of firm size and net income on stock prices, as well as to test whether earnings per share can serve as a moderating variable in the relationship between these two variables and stock prices.

Methodology: This study employs a quantitative approach with a sample of 66 financial statements from energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, selected using purposive sampling. Data analysis was conducted using Moderated Regression Analysis with the aid of IBM SPSS software to test the influence and moderating effects among the variables.

Main Findings: The results of the study indicate that firm size has no effect on stock prices, whereas net income has a positive effect on stock prices. Furthermore, earnings per share does not moderate the effect of firm size on stock prices or the effect of net income on stock prices; therefore, it does not serve as a moderating variable in this study of companies in the energy sector.

Novelty/Originality of this study: This study reexamines the effects of firm size and net income on stock prices, with earnings per share serving as a moderating variable, in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2024–2025 period. It aims to evaluate the moderating role of earnings per share and provide updated empirical evidence on these relationships.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license



Corresponding Author:

Lili Juniyanti,

Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sains Al-Qur'an, Jl. KH. Hasyim Asy'ari Km. 03, Kalibeber, Mojotengah, Wonosobo, Central Java 56351, Indonesia

Email: lilijuniyanti09@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The capital market is a key indicator in the modern economy. The increasing number of companies listed as public companies has expanded investment alternatives for investors. In capital market activities, financial statements serve as the primary instrument used to convey company information to various stakeholders. Financial statements depict a company's financial condition and performance, thereby serving as a basis for investment decisions by investors and shareholders [1]. The Indonesia Stock Exchange classifies listed companies into 11 sectors based on the Indonesia Stock Exchange classification, one of which is the energy sector. This sector includes companies engaged in the exploration, production, processing, distribution, and supply of energy sources. The energy sector plays a vital role in the Indonesian economy as it supports the fulfillment of national energy needs as well as various industrial activities. In investment activities, stock prices serve as one of the indicators reflecting investors' assessments of a company's performance [2].

A stock price is the market value of a stock determined on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during a specific period as a result of the supply and demand dynamics in the capital market. Stock prices can change rapidly even

within minutes or seconds depending on the dynamics of transactions between investors buying and those selling shares [3]. Stock prices serve as a benchmark for a company's performance index, how effectively management has managed the company on behalf of shareholders; thus, the stock price on the exchange serves as a measure of the company's value to enhance the wealth and well-being of shareholders, which is the primary objective of the company in general [4].

Based on data from IDXENERGY, stock prices are expected to fluctuate from 2021 to 2025. This trend is evident in the price movements, which rose from 2021 to 2023, experienced a slight decline during certain periods in 2024, and are projected to rise again in 2025. Stock prices reflect a company's value as assessed by investors in the capital market. The higher investor interest in a particular stock, the more likely its price is to rise. Conversely, if investor interest wanes, the stock price may also decline. Therefore, stock price fluctuations can reflect changes in investor perceptions regarding a company's current conditions and future prospects.

Stock price movements in the energy sector are influenced not only by internal company factors but also by government policies and industry conditions. The Domestic Market Obligation policy for coal is being called for review because it is believed to affect the development of renewable energy and the direction of the national energy transition [5]. According to the Institute for Essential Services Reform, this policy keeps domestic coal prices low, which could potentially affect investor sentiment toward energy sector companies. This aligns with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' 2024–2025 publication, which indicates that the energy sector faces dynamics related to commodity prices, production, and domestic supply policies. The 2024 performance report for the ESDM sector noted that non-tax state revenue from the mineral and coal subsector declined due to weakening global commodity prices, even though national coal production reached 836 million metric tons—exceeding the target—and the Domestic Market Obligation fulfillment increased to 233 million metric tons from 213 million metric tons the previous year. Furthermore, in the first half of 2025, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources also recorded coal production of 357.6 million metric tons with a Domestic Market Obligation allocation of 104.6 million metric tons, indicating that government policy intervention in managing domestic energy supply remains strong. These conditions indicate that changes in global commodity prices, increased production, and Domestic Market Obligation policies have the potential to affect the revenue, profits, and prospects of companies in the energy sector, which in turn could influence investor sentiment and stock price movements on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

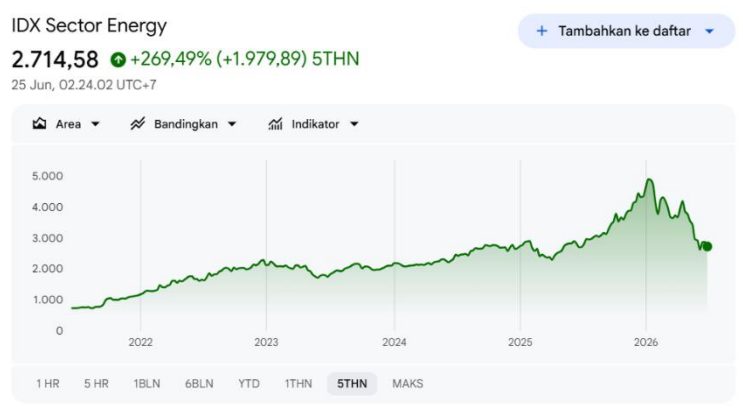


Figure 1. Indonesia Stock Exchange Energy Sector Stock Price Chart

Based on Figure 1, energy sector stock prices during the 2021–2025 period tend to rise, as seen in the average increase in stock prices from 734.69 in 2021 to 1,172.83 in 2022, 2,119.86 in 2023, 2,180.74 in 2024, and 2,724.15 in 2025. Although there were temporary declines during certain periods in 2023, the overall trend in stock prices remained upward. This indicates a positive investor response to the company's prospects. However, the sustained rise in stock prices warrants attention, as stock prices are influenced not only by investor demand but also by the company's fundamentals. Information regarding the company's performance and prospects will be a key consideration for investors in making investment decisions, which are ultimately reflected in the stock price [6]. Therefore, if the rise in stock prices is not accompanied by sound fundamentals, a misalignment may occur between the market price and the company's true value.

Firm size is one of the indicators used to describe a company's operational scale. A company's size can influence investors' perceptions of its ability to maintain performance and achieve future growth. Companies with large total assets are generally considered more stable and carry lower risk, making them more attractive to investors. In financial research, firm size is typically proxied by total assets because it reflects the company's resource capacity to support its operational activities and business development [7]. Some of these studies are consistent with previous empirical research examining the relationship between firm size and stock price, which

has shown that firm size has a positive effect on stock price [7]-[9]. Conversely, another study found that company size has no effect on stock prices [10], [11].

Before making investment decisions, investors need to consider a company's ability to generate net income [12]. This ability indicates that the company can provide a good rate of return and has the potential to distribute dividends to shareholders. Net income is the profit a company earns after deducting all expenses, derived from revenue-generating activities as well as gains and losses during a specific period. In addition, net income can also be used as an indicator to assess a company's performance in conducting its operations. Companies capable of generating high net income generally have a greater ability to distribute dividends, thereby increasing investor interest and driving up stock prices. Essentially, investors purchase stocks with the aim of receiving dividends and profiting from future increases in stock prices [1]. Several studies on the effect of net income on stock prices have yielded mixed results; among them, some indicate that net income has a positive effect on stock prices [13], [14]. Conversely, another study found that net income has no effect on stock prices [15], [16].

Based on these phenomena and the inconsistencies found in previous studies, this study will reexamine the effects of firm size and net income on stock prices, with earnings per share serving as a moderating variable. This study will conduct a sensitivity analysis on the effect of firm size on stock prices moderated by earnings per share, followed by the effect of net income on stock prices moderated by earnings per share in energy sector companies. This sensitivity test is conducted to determine whether there are differences in the effects of firm size and net income on stock prices, taking into account the role of earnings per share as a moderating variable. Firm size reflects the size of a company as measured by its total assets, while net income indicates a company's ability to generate profits over a specific period. Meanwhile, earnings per share describes the amount of profit earned per share outstanding, thereby influencing investors' responses to information regarding firm size and profits generated. Thus, sensitivity tests were conducted to assess whether earnings per share strengthens or weakens the relationship between firm size and net income on stock prices. This study uses the observation period from 2024 to 2025 for companies in the energy sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, as stock prices during that period experienced fluctuations influenced by both corporate conditions and economic factors; thus, this period is considered relevant for testing the relationship between firm size, net income, earnings per share, and stock prices.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1. Type of Research

This study employed a quantitative research design, which involves the collection and analysis of numerical data using statistical techniques to examine the relationships among variables [17]. The research focused on investigating the effects of firm size and net income on stock prices, with earnings per share serving as a moderating variable. Secondary data were obtained from the annual financial statements of energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2024–2025 period. The study adopted an explanatory (causal) approach to test the proposed hypotheses regarding the causal relationships among the variables. Data analysis was conducted using Moderated Regression Analysis with the assistance of IBM SPSS software to evaluate both the direct effects of the independent variables and the moderating role of earnings per share on stock prices.

2.2. Population and Sample

The population in this study consisted of the financial statements of all energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2024–2025 observation period. The research employed a purposive sampling technique to obtain samples that met the predetermined criteria. The sampling criteria included: (1) energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2024–2025 period; (2) companies that presented their financial statements in Indonesian Rupiah; and (3) companies that consistently published complete financial statements for the 2024–2025 period. Based on these criteria, 33 companies were selected as the research sample. Since the observation covered two fiscal years, the total number of observations used in this study was 66 firm-year data. The sample selection process is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of the Research Sampling Process Results

No.	Sampling Criteria	Total
1	Energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period from 2024 to 2025	91
2	Energy sector companies that present their financial statements in Indonesian rupiah	(23)
3	Energy sector companies that did not present financial statements for the 2024–2025 period	(35)
Research Sample		33
Total research sample (2024–2025)		33 x 2 = 66

2.3. Data Types and Sources

Secondary data is data obtained indirectly, usually through other people or documents [17]. The secondary data used in this study covers the period from 2024 to 2025. Data for the variables firm size, net income, stock price, and earnings per share were obtained from secondary data sourced from the financial statements of companies in the energy sector, which were retrieved from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange [18] and Yahoo Finance [19].

2.4. Variable Measurement

2.4.1. Stock Price

A stock price is the market value of a stock, determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the capital market [20]. The stock price reflects a company's value in the market and serves as one of the key considerations for investors when making investment decisions in the capital market. The indicator used to measure stock price is the closing price, which was observed each year of the study for each issuer [11].

2.4.2. Firm Size

Firm size is a measure of how large or small a company is, based on its total assets during a specific period. Total assets are used to indicate the company's operational scale; thus, the larger the assets, the larger the firm. Firm size can be measured by considering the company's total assets [21]. The following is the formula for calculating firm size:

$$\text{SIZE} = \text{Total Assets} \dots (1)$$

2.4.3. Net Income

Net income is one of the primary indicators used to assess a company's performance. This indicator reflects the level of profit a company earns after all liabilities and expenses have been deducted from its revenue [21]. The following is the formula used to calculate net income:

$$\text{Net Income} = \text{Gross Profit} - \text{Operating Expenses} - \text{Income Tax Expense} \dots (2)$$

2.4.4. Earnings Per Share

Earnings Per Share is one of the indicators included in market ratios. Earnings Per Share represents the amount of net income available for distribution to each shareholder based on the number of shares outstanding. A low Earnings Per Share value indicates that management's performance has not yet been able to provide an optimal level of returns for shareholders. Conversely, a high Earnings Per Share indicates improved shareholder welfare because the company is able to generate greater profits per share [22]. The formula for calculating Earnings Per Share is as follows:

$$\text{EPS} = \frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax}}{\text{Number Of Shares Outstanding}} \dots (3)$$

2.5. Hypothesis Testing

To test the research hypotheses, simple regression analysis and Moderated Regression Analysis were used with the assistance of SPSS, using the following equations:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 Z + \beta_4 X_1.Z + \beta_5 X_2.Z + e \dots (4)$$

Notes:

A	= Constant
$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$	= Regression coefficients
Y	= Profitability
X1	= Firm Size
X2	= Net Income
Z	= Earnings Per Share
E	= Error

In this study, the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable was tested using a significance level (α) of 0.05. If the significance value of the regression coefficient is less than 0.05, then the hypothesis stating that firm size and net income affect stock price is accepted. Furthermore, if the interaction coefficients between Earnings Per Share and firm size or between Earnings Per Share and net income have significance values less than 0.05, then the hypothesis stating that Earnings Per Share moderates the effects of firm size and net income on stock price is also accepted. Conversely, if the significance values of either the regression coefficients or the interaction

coefficients are equal to or greater than 0.05, the research hypothesis is rejected [23]. The moderation test in this study was conducted using the Moderated Regression Analysis method. This analysis aims to determine the effect of firm size on stock price, the effect of net income on stock price, and to test whether earnings per share can moderate the relationship between firm size and stock price as well as between net income and stock price. The test results were then analyzed based on the regression coefficient values and their significance levels to determine whether to accept or reject the proposed hypotheses

2.6. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection in this study was conducted using documentation and literature review techniques. The documentation technique involved collecting secondary data from the annual financial statements of energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2024–2025 period, which were obtained through the official Indonesia Stock Exchange website and supported by stock price data from Yahoo Finance. The collected data included information on firm size, net income, earnings per share, and stock prices. In addition, a literature review was conducted by examining books, scientific journals, and other relevant academic sources to establish the theoretical framework, develop the research hypotheses, and support the interpretation of the research findings.

2.7. Research Model

2.7.1. The Effect of Firm Size on Stock Prices

Investors not only assess a company's ability to generate profits but also consider its size. Larger companies are generally perceived as more stable, possessing stronger resources and better prospects, thereby boosting investor confidence. The large number of investors willing to invest in companies with substantial assets drives high demand for shares and contributes to an increase in the company's stock price. Thus, it can be concluded that firm size can influence a company's stock price. The larger a company's total assets, the more investors are willing to invest in it, leading to a rise in the company's stock price [24].

The research findings indicate that firm size has a positive effect on stock [2]. These results are consistent with other findings that also show that firm size has a positive effect on stock prices [1], [8]. Based on the preceding discussion, it can be concluded that the larger the firm size as indicated by total assets the greater the investors' confidence in investing in the firm. The high level of investor interest in purchasing the firm's stock causes stock prices to rise, leading to the following hypothesis: H1: Firm size has a positive effect on stock prices.

2.7.2. The Effect of Net Income on Stock Price

Net income is one of the indicators investors consider when assessing a company's condition and performance. When a company generates high net income, it can boost investor confidence in the company's performance and future prospects. Investors tend to pay a higher premium for shares of companies that consistently generate net income that increases over time. Consequently, stock prices may rise. In addition to actual net income, investors' expectations regarding a company's net income also play a significant role in influencing stock prices [13]. The results of this study indicate that net income has a positive effect on stock prices [1]. These findings are consistent with those of other studies, which also show that net income has a positive effect on stock prices [13], [3]. Based on the preceding discussion, it can be concluded that the higher a company's net income, the greater the likelihood of increased demand for its stock; this causes stock prices to tend to rise, leading to the following hypothesis: H2: Net income affects stock prices.

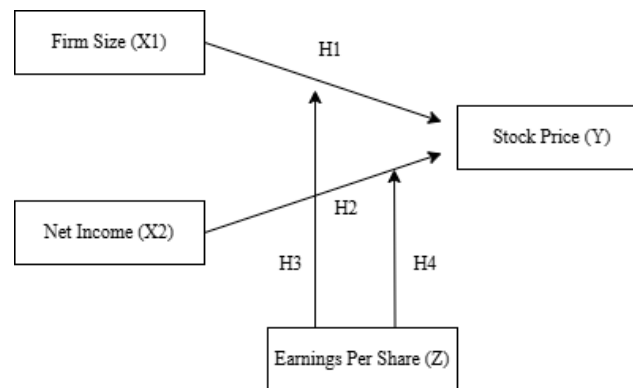
2.7.3. The Effect of Firm Size on Stock Price with Earnings Per Share as a Moderating Variable

Firm size reflects the scale of a company, which can be identified through various indicators such as total assets, total sales (revenue), and market capitalization used to indicate whether a company is large or small [8]. A high firm size indicates that a company has substantial total assets, thereby increasing investor confidence in the company's prospects. This situation has the potential to drive up stock prices because many investors are interested in buying the company's shares. The effect of firm size on investor interest in investing can also be reinforced by the company's earnings per share. Large companies with high earnings per share tend to be more attractive to investors because this reflects the company's ability to generate earnings per share. However, other studies have shown that earnings per share does not moderate the relationship between firm size and stock price [25].

Research shows that earnings per share does not moderate the effect of firm size on the firm's stock price [25]. Based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that large companies with high earnings per share tend to be more attractive to investors because they not only demonstrate the extent of the company's resources but also its ability to generate earnings per share. This situation can boost investor confidence and drive demand for the stock, which may ultimately increase the stock price. Therefore, the following hypothesis can be formulated: H3: Earnings Per Share strengthens the effect of firm size on stock price.

2.7.4. The Effect of Net Income on Stock Price with Earnings Per Share as a Moderating Variable

A company's net income is one of the factors that investors in the capital market consider when making investment decisions [26]. According to Signal Theory, net income sends a positive signal regarding a company's performance. However, investors also consider earnings per share because it indicates the amount of profit earned per share. The higher a company's net income and earnings per share, the more investors are inclined to invest. As more investors express interest in purchasing a company's stock, the stock price of that company will rise. Therefore, the following hypotheses can be formulated: H4: Earnings Per Share (EPS) reinforces the effect of net income on stock price.



Source: Processed primary data, 2026

Figure 2. Research Model

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Statistical Results and Discussion

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

Variables	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Firm Size	66	867,265.00	7,926,890,365	1,252,027,575	1,767,598,362
Net Income	66	9,952.00	943,375,066.0	94,983,539.95	185,212,221.6
Stock Price	66	44.00	26,700.00	3,035.3520	5,246.71348
Earnings Per Share	66	0.00002	0.51300	0.0372599	0.09721874

Source: Processed secondary data, 2026

Table 2 shows that the research sample consisted of 66 data points from 33 companies in the energy sector. Firm size, measured by total assets, ranged from a low of \$867,265.00 at PT Petrosea Tbk in 2024 indicating a decline in the company's total assets to a high of \$7,926,890,365 at PT Medco Energi Internasional Tbk in 2024. The largest firm size value was \$7,926,890,365 at PT Medco Energi Internasional Tbk in 2024. Based on the average, the firm size was \$1,252,027,575, indicating that the average energy sector company in the research sample had total assets of \$1,252,027,575. This figure reflects a relatively large company scale, demonstrating the companies' ability to manage their economic resources to support operational activities and business development.

The lowest net income was recorded by PT Petrosea Tbk in 2024 at \$9,952.00, and the highest was recorded by Bayan Resources Tbk in 2024 at \$943,375,066.0. Furthermore, the average net profit from 2024 to 2025 was \$94,983,539.95. The lowest stock price was \$44.00 for PT GTS Internasional Tbk in 2024. The highest stock price was \$26,700.00 for Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk in 2024. The average stock price for the entire energy sector from 2024 to 2025 was \$3,035.3520. The lowest earnings per share were recorded by PT Astrindo Nusantara Infrastruktur Tbk in 2025 at \$0.00002, and the highest were recorded by Wintermar Offshore Marine Tbk in 2024 at \$0.51300. Furthermore, the average earnings per share from 2024 to 2025 was \$0.0372599.

3.2. Classical Assumptions Test

3.2.1. Normality Test

This study used 66 data samples. Based on the results of the normality test, the initial data were not normally distributed, so data transformation was performed. After transformation, the test results showed that the data met the normality assumption. The results of the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method can be seen in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Results of the Normality Test
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Standardized Residual
N		66
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std.Deviation	.98449518
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.087
	Positive	.041
	Negative	-.087
Test Statistic		.087
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

a. The test distribution is normal.

b. Calculated from the data.

c. Liliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance

Source: Processed secondary data, 2026

From the table above, it can be seen that the results of the normality calculation using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test show a significance probability value of 0.200, which is above the α level of 0.05. Thus, the regression model has residual variables or disturbance variables that are normally distributed.

3.2.2. Multicollinearity Test

Table 4. Results of the Multicollinearity Test

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	LN_FirmSize	.288	3,466
	LN_NetIncome	.288	3,466

Source: Processed secondary data, 2026

Table 4, which summarizes the results of the multicollinearity test using Tolerance and the Variance Inflation Factor, shows that the firm size and net income variables have a tolerance value of 0.0288, or > 0.1 , and a Variance Inflation Factor 3 value of 3.466, or < 10 . Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity among the independent variables in the regression model.

3.2.3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 5. Results of the Heteroscedasticity Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients			
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2,551	,926		-2,755	,008
	LN_FirmSize	-,099	,087	-,264	-1,145	,256
	LN_NetIncome	,034	,080	,097	,423	,674

Source: Processed secondary data, 2026

3.2.4. Autocorrelation Test

Table 6. Results of the Autocorrelation Test Using the Run Test Method

Runs Test	
	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value ^a	.22316
Cases < Test Value	33
Cases ≥ Test Value	33
Total Cases	66
Number of Runs	28
Z	-1.489
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.137
a. Median	

Source: Processed secondary data, 2026

Based on the results of the Runs Test, the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value was 0.137. This value is greater than the significance level of 0.05, so it can be concluded that the residuals are randomly distributed and there is no autocorrelation in the regression model.

3.3. Hypothesis Testing

Table 7. Hypothesis Test Results

Coefficients ^a		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	10.839	1.779		6.091	.000
	LN_FirmSize	-.297	.159	-.429	-1.871	.066
	LN_NetIncome	.397	.142	.624	2.801	.007
	Interaction_FirmSize	-3.046	3.293	-3.631	-.925	.359
	Interaction_NetIncome	.654	3.672	.686	.178	.859
	Z_EPS	46.892	16.320	2.957	2.873	.006

a. Dependent Variable: LN_StockPrice

Source: Processed secondary data, 2026

The resulting regression equation is as follows:

$$Y = 10.839 - 0.297X_1 + 0.397X_2 + 46.892Z - 3.046X_1.Z + 0.654X_2.Z + e$$

The test results in Table 7 show that the calculated t-value for the firm size variable is smaller than the critical t-value ($-1.871 < 1.99897$) and the significance level (α) is greater than the alpha level ($0.066 > 0.05$), with a negative coefficient. Since the significance level is greater than 0.05 and the coefficient is not consistent with the hypothesis, it can be concluded that firm size has no positive effect on stock price; therefore, Hypothesis 1 (H1) is rejected. The test results in Table 7 show that the calculated t-value for the net income variable is greater than the critical t-value ($2.801 > 1.99897$) and the significance level (α) is less than the specified α value ($0.007 < 0.05$), with a positive coefficient. Since the significance level is less than 0.05 and the coefficient is consistent with the hypothesis, it can be concluded that there is a positive effect of net income on stock price; therefore, Hypothesis 2 (H2) is accepted.

The test results in Table 7 show that the calculated t-value for the moderating variable ($X_1.Z$) is smaller than the t-table value ($-0.925 < 1.99897$) and the significance level (α) is greater than the α value ($0.359 > 0.05$), with a negative coefficient. From these results, it can be concluded that the earnings per share variable does not moderate the effect of firm size on stock price; therefore, Hypothesis 3 (H3) is rejected. The test results in Table 7 show that the calculated t-value for the moderating variable ($X_2.Z$) is smaller than the t-table value ($0.178 < 1.99897$) and the significance level (α) is greater than the α value ($0.859 > 0.05$), with a positive coefficient. From these results, it can be concluded that the earnings per share variable does not moderate the effect of net income on stock price; therefore, Hypothesis 4 (H4) is rejected.

3.4. Coefficient of Determination

Table 8. Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.358 ^a	.128	.100	1.46240

a. Predictors: (Constant), LN_NetIncome, LN_FirmSize

b. Dependent Variable: LN_StockPrice

Source: Processed secondary data, 2026

From the table above, it can be seen that the Adjusted R-Square value is 0.100 or 10%. This indicates that 10% of the variation in the stock price can be explained by firm size and net income, while the remaining 90% is attributed to other factors not examined in this study.

The results of the study on energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period from 2024 to 2025 show that the relationship between firm size and stock price indicates that firm size has a negative effect on stock price. These results indicate that the size of a company—as measured by its total assets—is not the primary factor investors consider when determining a company's stock value. An increase in company size is not always accompanied by a rise in stock price. Investors tend to pay more attention to other factors considered better able to reflect a company's prospects and performance rather than simply looking at the size of its assets. These findings are consistent with research conducted by Margono&Gantino [27] and Bui et al. [28], which demonstrated that firm size does not affect stock prices. These results suggest that the size of a company's assets is not necessarily the primary consideration for investors when evaluating a company and making investment decisions.

Furthermore, the effect of net income on stock price shows that net income has a positive effect on stock price. The results of this study indicate that the higher a company's net income, the higher its stock price. Net income is a key piece of information for investors because it reflects a company's ability to generate profits from its operational activities. High net income signals a company's strong financial condition and positive future prospects, thereby increasing investor interest in purchasing the company's stock. This increased demand for the stock will ultimately drive up its price. These findings are consistent with studies conducted Gharaibeh [29], which demonstrate that net income has a positive effect on stock prices. These findings indicate that investors tend to respond positively to companies capable of generating high profits, as such companies are perceived to have good prospects and performance.

Based on the moderation test results, earnings per share neither strengthens nor weakens the effect of firm size on stock prices. These results indicate that the effect of firm size on stock prices is not influenced by the level of a company's earnings per share. In other words, even if a company has a high earnings per share, this does not make firm size a more influential factor in stock price changes. Investors do not appear to use a combination of firm size and earnings per share information simultaneously when evaluating the stock prices of energy sector companies. These findings align with research conducted by Absari [30], which demonstrated that earnings per share cannot moderate the relationship between firm size and stock prices. These findings suggest that earnings per share information does not necessarily strengthen the influence of firm size on investor decisions and stock price movements.

Furthermore, earnings per share also fails to either strengthen or weaken the influence of net income on stock prices. These results indicate that the effect of net income on stock prices is not influenced by the level of a company's earnings per share. Although earnings per share is an indicator that reflects the profit earned per share, investors likely focus more directly on net income when evaluating a company's performance [31], [32]. Therefore, the presence of earnings per share does not significantly alter the effect of net income on stock prices.

Based on the research findings, the implication is that companies need to focus more on efforts to increase net income, as this has been shown to be a factor capable of driving stock price increases. Profit growth can be achieved through operational efficiency, revenue growth, and more effective cost management [33], [34]. On the other hand, companies cannot rely solely on asset growth to increase their stock prices, as company size is not necessarily a primary consideration for investors. Furthermore, although earnings per share is one of the performance indicators frequently used in investment analysis, the research findings indicate that earnings per share does not play a role in strengthening the relationship between firm size or net income and stock prices. Therefore, companies need to place greater emphasis on improving fundamental performance that can generate sustainable profits in order to boost investor confidence and the value of the company's stock in the capital market [35], [36].

The findings of this study have several practical and theoretical implications. From a practical perspective, the results indicate that investors in the Indonesian energy sector should place greater emphasis on a company's ability to generate net income rather than relying solely on firm size when making investment decisions. Likewise,

company management should prioritize strategies that improve profitability through operational efficiency, revenue growth, and effective cost management, as these factors are more likely to enhance stock prices. From a theoretical perspective, this study contributes to the literature by providing updated empirical evidence on the relationships among firm size, net income, stock prices, and the moderating role of earnings per share in the Indonesian energy sector during the 2024–2025 period [37], [38]. The findings also suggest that earnings per share does not always function as an effective moderating variable, indicating that investor responses may be influenced more strongly by other firm-specific or macroeconomic factors.

Despite these contributions, this study has several limitations. First, the analysis was limited to energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, which may restrict the generalizability of the findings to other industrial sectors [39], [40]. Second, the observation period covered only two years (2024–2025), preventing the analysis from capturing long-term changes in corporate performance and stock price movements. Third, the explanatory power of the model was relatively low, with an Adjusted R-Square of 10%, indicating that a substantial proportion of stock price variation is explained by factors outside the proposed model. Finally, this study examined only firm size, net income, and earnings per share, while other important determinants of stock prices, such as profitability ratios, leverage, liquidity, dividend policy, corporate governance, firm risk, and macroeconomic variables (e.g., inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, and global energy prices), were not included. Therefore, future studies are encouraged to incorporate these variables, extend the observation period, and include companies from different industrial sectors to obtain more comprehensive and generalizable findings.

4. CONCLUSION

This study examined the effects of firm size and net income on stock prices, with earnings per share serving as a moderating variable, in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2024–2025 period. The findings indicate that firm size does not have a significant effect on stock prices, suggesting that investors do not necessarily consider the scale of a company's assets as a primary determinant in investment decisions. In contrast, net income has a significant positive effect on stock prices, indicating that a company's ability to generate profits remains an important factor influencing investor confidence and market valuation. Furthermore, earnings per share was found to be incapable of moderating the relationship between firm size and stock prices as well as between net income and stock prices. These findings imply that, within the observed energy sector, earnings per share does not strengthen or weaken the influence of firm size and net income on stock price movements.

The study contributes to the existing literature by providing updated empirical evidence on the determinants of stock prices in the Indonesian energy sector and highlighting that profitability, represented by net income, is a more influential factor than firm size in explaining stock price variations. Nevertheless, the relatively low explanatory power of the model (Adjusted R-Square = 10%) indicates that stock prices are influenced by many other factors beyond those examined in this study. Future research is recommended to extend the observation period, include companies from different industrial sectors, and incorporate additional explanatory variables, such as profitability ratios (ROA and ROE), leverage (DER), liquidity, dividend policy, sales growth, corporate governance, firm risk, and macroeconomic factors including inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, and global energy prices. Future studies may also employ alternative analytical approaches, such as panel data regression or dynamic panel models, to obtain more robust and comprehensive evidence regarding the determinants of stock prices.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to express deep gratitude and sincere appreciation to all those who provided support, guidance, motivation, and assistance whether directly or indirectly throughout the preparation and execution of this research. The contributions made including input, insights, facilities, and prayers were invaluable in helping the author navigate each stage of the study and successfully complete this scholarly work. Therefore, the author extends heartfelt thanks to everyone who played a role and offered support during the course of this research.

REFERENCES

- [1] R. Rizky and A. Ridwan, "Pengaruh laba bersih dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap harga pertambangan masa pandemi covid-19," vol. 05, no. 01, pp. 14–25, 2024.
- [2] G. E. Wijaya and N. M. Suci, "Pengaruh profitabilitas dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap harga saham pada perusahaan sub-sektor oil , gas and coal yang terdaftar di bursa efek," vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 831–842, 2025.
- [3] R. Alyani, M. N. Mukmin, and Y. Triwidatin, "Pengaruh arus kas operasi , arus kas investasi , arus kas pendanaan , laba bersih terhadap harga saham (studi kasus pada perusahaan pertambangan yang terdaftar di bursa efek indonesia tahun 2016-2020)," vol. 8, pp. 34383–34390, 2024.
- [4] F. Yuliana and N. K. Maharani, "Pengaruh return on asset , price to book value dan firm size terhadap harga saham," vol. 5, 2022.

- [5] P. D. Lambang, "100 Hari Prabowo Gibran, DMO Batu Bara Didesak Dievaluasi," Kompas.com.
- [6] O. N. Anisa, R. E. W. Agung, and N. Nurcahyono, "Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi harga saham: berdasarkan signaling theory," vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 85–95, 2022.
- [7] F. Febrina and N. H. Moorcy, "Pengaruh likuiditas, profitabilitas dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap harga saham pada perusahaan subsektor pertambangan batu bara yang terdaftar di bursa efek indonesia," pp. 91–101, 2024.
- [8] Y. E. Pratiwi, U. Pamulang, T. Selatan, D. Mardiaty, U. Pamulang, and T. Selatan, "Pengaruh ukuran perusahaan, return on asset dan price book value terhadap harga saham pada pt adaro energy tbk periode 2014 - yunita eka pratiwi," vol. 2, no. 5, pp. 375–387, 2025.
- [9] I. F. Arianti and N. Handayani, "Pengaruh profitabilitas, kebijakan dividen, pertumbuhan penjualan, dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap harga saham pada perusahaan pertambangan yang terdaftar di bursa efek indonesia tahun 2015-2020," 2022.
- [10] S. Nurul Aisyah and A. Kusumawardhani, "Pengaruh current ratio, sales growth, net profit margin dan firm size. terhadap harga saham: pada perusahaan pertambangan yang terdaftar di bursa efek indonesia (bei) periode 2016-2022," *Econ. Rev. J.*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 1410–1426, 2024, doi: 10.56709/mrj.v3i2.475.
- [11] C. Pelicia and A. Putri, "Pengaruh ukuran perusahaan, umur perusahaan dan kinerja lingkungan terhadap harga saham," vol. 1, no. 4, 2023.
- [12] R. Setyowati Amita widya, Valianti Maria Reva, "Pengaruh laba bersih dan arus kas terhadap harga saham pada perusahaan manufaktur sektor industri (consumer goods industry) yang terdaftar di bursa efek indonesia," pp. 262–280, 2021.
- [13] H. R. ita Al Adawiyah Rabi'ah Maivida, wanielisa mery, "Pengaruh arus kas operasi, laba bersih dan corporate social responsibility terhadap harga saham pada perusahaan pertambangan yang terdaftar di bursa efek indonesia periode," vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 173–188, 2023.
- [14] P. B. Sulaiman, F. B. Christie, and E. T. Manurung, "Pengaruh laba bersih terhadap harga saham PT Bank Central Asia Tbk periode 2021 hingga 2024," *Co-Creation J. Ilm. Ekon. Manaj. Akunt. dan Bisnis*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 22–29, 2025, doi: 10.55904/cocreation.v4i1.1537.
- [15] P. Nadillah, I. A. Saputra, and S. Price, "Pengaruh arus kas operasional dan laba bersih terhadap harga saham pada perusahaan subsektor perkebunan yang terdaftar di bursa efek indonesia periode 2020 – 2024 negara. April, 2026.
- [16] M. Nazriel, E. Sunarya, and D. Jhoansyah, "Analisis pendapatan, biaya operasional dan laba bersih terhadap harga saham," *Perform. J. Bisnis Akunt.*, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 35–47, 2024, doi: 10.24929/feb.v14i1.2654.
- [17] P. D. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif*, Cetakan ke. Bandung: Alfabeta Bandung, 2023.
- [18] Bursa Efek Indonesia, "Laporan Keuangan dan Tahunan."
- [19] Y. Finance, "Historical Data Stock Price."
- [20] N. B. Jannati, K. Mutmainah, A. Guspul, S. Hartiyah, and M. A. M. Akbar, "Analisis perbandingan harga saham dan volume perdagangan saham ptunilever indonesia tbk sebelum dan setelah mui mengeluarkan fatwa mui no. 83 tahun 2023," *E-Jurnal Akunt. TSM*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 355–372, 2025, doi: 10.34208/ejatsm.v5i2.2856.
- [21] M. Rosaliana, A. H. Syarif, and T. Rahman, "Pengaruh laba bersih dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap harga saham pada idx mes bumn 17," pp. 307–324, 2025.
- [22] P. R. S. Tanjung, "Pengaruh current ratio (cr), debt to equity ratio (der) dan net profitmargin (npm) terhadap harga saham dengan earning per share (eps) sebagai variabel moderating," *J. Kewirausahaan Bukit Pengharapan*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 66–86, 2021.
- [23] A. Prof. H. Imam Ghazali, M.Com, Ph.D, CA, *Aplikasi analisis Multivariate Dengan Progran IBM SPSS 25*. 2018.
- [24] L. Angelina, "Pengaruh eva, firm size, dpr, dan pbv terhadap harga," vol. III, no. 1, pp. 129–136, 2021.
- [25] H. Endraswati and A. Novianti, "Pengaruh rasio keuangan dan harga saham dengan eps sebagai variabel moderasi pada perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di des," *Muqtasid J. Ekon. dan Perbank. Syariah*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 59, 2015, doi: 10.18326/muqtasid.v6i1.59-80.
- [26] N. Anayanti, A. Hizazi, and N. Safelia, "Pengaruh arus kas operasi, arus kas investasi, arus kas pendanaan dan laba bersih terhadap harga saham dengan ukuran perusahaan sebagai variabel moderasi (studi empiris pada perusahaan sektor infrastruktur yang terdaftar di bursa efek indonesia periode)," vol. 5, pp. 4985–4996, 2025.
- [27] F. P. Margono and R. Gantino, "Influence of firm size, leverage, profitability, and dividend policy on firm value of companies in Indonesia stock exchange," *Copernican J. Financ. Account.*, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 45–61, 2021, doi: 10.12775/cjfa.2021.007.
- [28] T. N. Bui, X. H. Nguyen, and K. T. Pham, "The effect of capital structure on firm value: A study of companies listed on the Vietnamese stock market," *Int. J. Financ. Stud.*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 1–20, 2023, doi: 10.3390/ijfs11030100.
- [29] A. T. Gharaibeh, M. H. Saleh, O. Jawabreh, and B. J. A. Ali, "An empirical study of the relationship between earnings per share, net income and stock price," *Appl. Math. Inf. Sci.*, vol. 16, no. 5, pp. 673–679, Sep. 2022, doi: 10.18576/amis/160502.
- [30] D. U. A. Absari, "The effect of financial performance on share prices with earnings per share as a moderation variable," *Int. J. Humanit. Educ. Soc. Sci.*, vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 418–425, 2022, doi: 10.55227/ijhess.v1i4.105.
- [31] E. A. Olubiye, "Determinants of dividend policy in Nigerian stock exchange companies ebenez," *J. Bus. Econ. Options*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 1–8, 2022, doi: <https://resdojournals.com/index.php/jbeo/article/view/239>.
- [32] M. A. Jallow, N. L. Abiodun, P. Weke, and C. A. T. Aidara, "Efficiency of financial ratios in predicting stock price trends of listed banks at Nairobi securities exchange," *Eur. J. Stat.*, vol. 2, pp. 1–12, 2022, doi: 10.28924/ada/stat.2.9.
- [33] U. K. LM, N. J, and S. S, "Does cot control and reduction strategies helps manufacturing industires to enhance operational efficiencies and profitability of business?," *Humanit. Soc. Sci. Stud.*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 109–113, 2023, [Online]. Available: <https://ejournal.poltektegal.ac.id/index.php/siklus/article/view/298%0Ahttp://repositorio.unan.edu.ni/2986/1/5624.pdf%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jana.2015.10.005%0Ahttp://www.biomedcentral.com/1471->

- 2458/12/58%0Ahttp://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&P
- [34] C. Afandy, "The role of financial leverage and cost management on operational efficiency and earnings stability in Hospitality industry in Indonesia," *Eastasouth Manag. Bus.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 77–88, 2024, doi: 10.58812/esmb.v3i1.339.
- [35] J. Zhang and Y. Wang, "How to improve the corporate sustainable development?— the importance of the intellectual capital and the role of the investor confidence," *Sustain.*, vol. 14, no. 7, pp. 1–17, 2022, doi: 10.3390/su14073749.
- [36] H. A. O. Elarabi and W. Khalifa, "Impact of sustainable finance on business financial performance: Insight from London stock exchange firms," *Sustain.*, vol. 17, no. 11, pp. 1–28, 2025, doi: 10.3390/su17114898.
- [37] H. Islam, J. Rahman, T. Tanchangya, and M. A. Islam, "Impact of firms' size, leverage, and net profit margin on firms' profitability in the manufacturing sector of Bangladesh: An empirical analysis using GMM estimation," *J. Ekon.*, vol. 09, no. April, pp. 1–9, 2023, doi: 10.58251/ekonomi.1275742.
- [38] A. Rapposelli, G. Birindelli, and M. Modina, "The relationship between firm size and efficiency: why does default on bank loans matter?," *Qual. Quant.*, vol. 58, no. 4, pp. 3379–3401, 2024, doi: 10.1007/s11135-023-01810-9.
- [39] A. Fadila, M. Marlina, and A. Aziz, "Measuring debt-profit relation: evidence in energy sector from Indonesia stock exchange," *J. Aset (Akuntansi Riset)*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 163–174, 2024, doi: 10.17509/jaset.v16i1.
- [40] S. A. D. Pratiwi, "The effect of leverage, financial distress, and transfer pricing on tax avoidance (empirical study on energy sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange for the 2018-2022 period)," *Indones. Interdiscip. J. Sharia Econ.*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 1594–1612, 2025.