ABSTRACT

In the regular trading market of the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX), stocks are commonly traded at prices above 50 IDR per share. When a stock reaches this minimum price, it is often perceived as a negative signal by investors, triggering psychological effects that reduce market interest and liquidity. Such declines are usually associated with weak fundamentals, poor financial performance, and negative market sentiment, making them critical points of analysis for market participants. This study analyzes six financial indicators—Price-to-Book Value (PBV), Price-to-Tangible Book Value (PTBV), Current Ratio (CR), Quick Ratio (QR), Debt-to-Equity Ratio (DER), and Working Capital Ratio (WCR)—over the last four quarters to predict stock movement to this threshold. These indicators are selected for their strong theoretical connection to firm performance and financial health, ensuring a comprehensive analysis. By employing eXtreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost) and Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithms, the research explores a rarely discussed area in financial analytics, particularly in the context of the Indonesian market. Feature selection using Cramér's V correlation analysis enhances the robustness and predictive accuracy of the models by identifying the most influential factors. The results demonstrate that SVM achieved a testing accuracy of 71\ , slightly outperforming XGBoost at 70\ , indicating the effectiveness of these machine learning models in predicting stock performance. These findings provide valuable insights for investors and policymakers, highlighting the importance of combining financial indicators and advanced algorithms to enhance decision-making in stock trading.

Keyword: Machine Learning, Stock Prediction, Financial Indicators, XGBoost, SVM