

# Financial Ratios and Stock Return in the Food and Beverage Company

<sup>1</sup>Henny Dwijayani, <sup>2</sup>Moh Idris Marzuki, <sup>3</sup>Linda Ratna Sari, <sup>4</sup>Muchtar, and <sup>5</sup>Aslichah

<sup>1 2 3 4 5</sup> Universitas Darul Ulum Jombang, Indonesia

\* Corresponding author: [hennydwija@gmail.com](mailto:hennydwija@gmail.com)

## Article Info

### Article History

Received : October 27<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Revised : April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2023

Accepted : May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2023

Published : June 15<sup>h</sup>, 2023

### Article DOI:

10.14421/EkBis.2023.7.1.1763

Copyright © 2023 by authors



### Published by:

FEBI UIN SunanKalijaga Yogyakarta

## ABSTRACT

This study uses financial ratio analysis to investigate the company's stock returns. This study aims to determine the dominant influence of several financial ratios on stock returns. Financial ratios are helpful in evaluating relied returns. The quantitative research approach is used to analyze how financial ratios affect stock returns. The population of this study is companies in the food and beverage sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The analysis was carried out from 2017 to 2020 using secondary data sources. Purposive sampling is used in this study, with the sample chosen based on predetermined standards and subjected to multiple linear regression analysis. The analysis' findings demonstrate that DER and TATO have no significant effect on stock returns, while CR, ROA, and ROE have a significant effect on stock returns. optimal corporate profitability is not always achieved by having too many current assets. Additionally, unproductive management of surplus and unused funds will impact declining stock returns. The results of this study indicate that idle current assets cannot generate company profitability because the current ratio is too high indicating an excess of current assets relative to fixed assets.

**Keywords:** Profitability; Financial ratio; stock returns

**JEL Classification:** G32, I66, N25

**How to cite:** Dwijayani, H., Marzuki, M. I., Sari, L. R., Muchtar, and Aslichah. (2023). Financial Ratios and Stock Return in the Food and Beverage Company. *EkBis: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, 7(2), pp. 23-33. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14421/EkBis.2023.7.1.1763>

## INTRODUCTION

The capital market is an alternative for investors who will invest in financial assets. The increase in the number of investors in the capital market proves that the capital market in Indonesia continues to grow, so it has a positive impact on companies. the increasing number of investments from investors in the company shows the

confidence and level of company performance. There are several research results that empirically state that one of the important factors influencing stock returns is investor interest which is influenced by company information (Chu, Wu, & Qiu 2016) and Dash & Maitra (2018). Investors will invest their capital in a company because of the

level of confidence that is proven by the company's financial performance and implemented by investors' profits from the funds that have been invested. One of the goals of investors investing their capital is to get a good rate of return on investment in the form of dividends (dividend yield) or from the difference between the selling price of the stock and its purchase price (capital gain). investors' willingness to accept lower returns implies a lower cost of capital for portfolio firms (Barber, Morse, & Yasuda 2021).

Shares of go-public companies as investment commodities are classified as high risk. Due to its sensitive nature to changes that occur, either by influences originating from outside or within the country, changes in the political, monetary economy, laws, or regulations as well as changes that occur in the industry and the company that issues the shares themselves. So that investors in buying shares require thinking based on data from the company concerned (Arista 2012). One of the assessments of investors in deciding to invest is seen from the ability of a company to provide a return on its investment (Cunha, et al 2020).

The phenomenon of stock prices is an important thing in research which is one of the determining factors for the success of a company and investors. Furthermore, the determinants that affect stock prices, such as research variables, sectors, years, and geographical conditions of different studies can produce different results. Stock prices are influenced by many factors both internal and external (Cahyaningrum & Antikasari 2017). Stock return is the result that has been obtained from the results of investments made by investors. This means that the stock return is the selling price of the stock above the purchase price. The higher the selling price of the stock is above the purchase price, the higher the return that investors will get. If an investor wants a high return then must be willing to bear higher risk, and vice versa if

he wants a low return then the risk to be borne is also low. Maximum return is the expectation of investors when investing. The higher the desired return, the higher the risk that will be given (Puška, et al 2018).

Before investing, investors usually evaluate the company's performance first by using financial statement analysis with financial ratios. Financial ratios are very effective in predicting future stock returns and have higher predictive power than other ratios. By comparing the company's financial ratios from year to year, it can be seen the composition of the changes that occur and determine whether there is an increase or decrease in the company's financial condition and performance over a certain period of (Henny, et al 2021). Investors who conduct company analysis, the accounting information published by the company is sufficient to describe the development of the company's condition so far and what it has achieved. With an analysis of accounting information, investors can find out the comparison between the intrinsic value of the company's shares compared to the market price of the company's shares, and on the basis of this comparison investors will be able to make a decision whether to buy or sell the shares in question for a profit (Clausen & Flor 2015).

Financial ratios are very effective in predicting future stock returns and have higher predictive power than other ratios. Financial analysis is a detailed study of financial statements in order to identify the strengths and weaknesses of a company, diagnose problems in order to find solutions and study historical information to predict the future (Priyandaru 2019). The ratio used in this study to predict stock returns based on realization. This study aims to determine the predictive ability of various financial ratios to stock returns. The financial condition of a company is very important to be known by all interested parties such as creditors, investors and internal parties of the

company itself. Stock return research is important to do to find out one of the factors that can increase investor confidence in the company.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

There is an inverse relationship between a measure of investors' initial confidence and future stock market index returns. Dash & Maitra (2018); Jain & Singla (2022) examine the relationship between investor confidence proxies and a weighted market value index using the regression method, and data from the Indian stock market. The results show that investor sentiment has a strong positive influence on stock returns both in the short and long term. Previous studies have also shown that investor sentiment has a significant impact on individual stock returns and even volatility. The study explores the time-series relationship between sentiment and abnormal stock returns and find that consumer confidence from information obtained from companies can predict stock returns.

Information is an important element for investors and business people because information essentially presents information, notes, or descriptions for both past, current, and future conditions for the survival of a company and how the securities market will be. Complete, relevant, accurate, and timely information is needed by investors in the capital market as an analytical tool to make investment decisions. Information published as an announcement will provide a signal for investors in making investment decisions. Nenu, et al (2018); Nani (2019) argue that information influences the decision-making processes that individuals use in households, businesses, and governments. Individuals make decisions based on freely available public information, and private information, which is available only to a subset of the public. Information asymmetry occurs when different people know different things. The facts that occur in the company that may affect the

decisions that will be taken by the shareholders are not conveying information to the shareholders.

The signaling theory states that good quality companies will intentionally give signals to the market in the form of information, thus the market is expected to be able to distinguish between good and bad quality companies. When the information is announced and all market participants have received the information, market participants first interpret and analyze the information as a good signal (good news) or a bad signal (bad news). Connelly, et. al. (2011) examine in order for the signal to be effective, it must be able to be captured by the market and perceived well, and not easily imitated by poor quality companies. Some quality signals may be easier to detect by the receiver than others, so management experts sometimes suggest that there may be strong and weak signals.

Bell, R. G., et al (2008) and Schürhoff (2010) explores Parties between companies and investors can send various signals without realizing that they are signaling. Such signals have the potential to conflict with intentional signals or communicate negative information about the signaler. The signaler may have incurred a signal charge that is negative, not positively, correlated with unobservable characteristics that are valuable to the receiver. Nevertheless, there is a little empirical study of such negative signals, how they are unique from other signals, or how they interfere with or enhance the signaling process. Abor (2007) and Bell, R. G., et al (2008) argues that agency problems predispose firms to follow a very high debt strategy, resulting in poorer performance. Conflict of interest between shareholders and managers arises when the company's management has the power to use free cash flow to achieve management benefits at the expense of shareholders.

According Suhadak et al. (2019) dan Suad, et al (2014) Stock return is the result that has been obtained from the results of investments made by

investors. Maximum return is the expectation of investors when investing. The higher the desired return, the higher the risk that will be given. The stock return itself is measured in percent. The use of percent units to measure return aims to be able to equalize (equivalent) all observed stocks. The motive of investors to invest in the capital market is to get a return in the form of dividends or capital gains as well as company ownership. Before investing, investors will consider the stock return they will receive and the value of the company. The share price represents the firm value of a public company. A higher stock price equals a higher company value. Investors who want to maximize the expected profit must also tolerate risk. Efficient investment is an investment that provides a certain level of profit with the smallest risk and a certain risk with the greatest rate of return. Return and risk are two inseparable things because the consideration of investment is a trade-off of these two factors. [Lin, et al \(2017\)](#) Explore return and risk have a positive relationship, the greater the return that is compensated, the greater the risk that must be borne. Argue that the total return is the overall return of an investment in a certain period. The total return is often simply called the return. The total return consists of capital gains (losses) and yields.

According [Malik \(2021\)](#) findings on the relationship between the exchange rate and stock returns that explanation for the inconsistent results reported in the literature by documenting that the presence of volatility shifts alters the empirical results. The method commonly used to measure the financial performance of a company is the method of financial ratios. Financial ratios are activities that compare the numbers in the financial statements by dividing one number by another. According [Fahmi \(2012\)](#) financial ratio analysis is to connect the elements of the balance sheet and the calculation of profit and loss with one another so that it can provide an overview of the company's

history and the assessment of its current position. Ratio analysis is a form or method commonly used in financial statement analysis.

[Nadiyah & Suryono \(2017\)](#) argue that ratio is a tool that is expressed in relative or absolute terms to explain a certain relationship between one factor and another from an analysis of financial statements. The benefits of ratio analysis are basically not only useful for the benefit of internal parties but also for external parties. Financial ratio analysis can be grouped into five categories. The liquidity ratio is a ratio that describes the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations. The solvency Ratio is the ratio used to measure the company's ability to pay short-term obligations that are billed as a whole. While the profitability ratio is the ratio used to assess the ability of a company to earn profits from sales.

The conceptual framework of this research illustrates that this research has two main focuses, the first is related to examining the effect of financial ratios on stock returns. According to [Legiman, at al \(2015\)](#) dan [Yoni, at al \(2020\)](#) the company understands that the role of financial health is very important. In addition to influencing the rate of return on investment, the company's financial health can reflect the level of risk faced by investors in the future. Along with improving financial health, the company's performance is also getting better. the positive impact of companies showing improved financial performance will benefit various parties and further minimize the level of risk for investors. According [Trejo Pech,et al \(2015\)](#) the activity ratio is the ratio used to measure the extent to which management manages the company effectively. The hypothesis of this research is H1: Financial ratios have a positive effect on stock returns. While the results of [Widagdo et al. \(2020\)](#) research stated that macroeconomics had no effect on Islamic stock returns; The worse the macroeconomic factors in

Indonesia, the sharia stock returns will not necessarily decrease. Financial ratios have a positive and significant effect on sharia stock returns - the better the financial ratios of a company, the greater the increase in sharia stock returns. Hypothesis 2 of this study is H2: the impact of financial ratios on stock returns

## METHODOLOGY

This study uses a positivist approach with quantitative research. While the data source used is secondary data from the Indonesia Stock Exchange. According Cahyaningrum & Antikasari (2017) the model has been estimated using multivariate regression, specific effects over a period of time affect in the same way on all objects, but vary over time. The object of research is the food and beverage sector companies that have been listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the period 2017 to 2020. The food and beverage sector was chosen as an important sector for the necessities of life and the share of market capitalization on the IDX. By using one sector companies in the study, it is expected to produce more comparable ratios and deeply. Where the research sample contained 44 data sets using the purposive sampling technique. According Ustiani (2015) and Kuncoro (2013) the determination of the sample is based on certain criteria. In order to determine the predictive ability of various financial ratios to stock returns, the data analysis in this study uses regression analysis methods. we use a multiple regression linier model by testing each proxy on the dependent variable using the t test so that it can answer the proposed hypothesis.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study uses a sample of firms in the food and beverage sector consisting of 44 data sets. CR during the study period had a minimum value of 0.73, a maximum value of 8.64, a mean of 2.8129,

and a standard deviation of 2.03260, DER had a minimum value of 0.16, the maximum value of 1.97, mean of 0.7425, and standard deviation of 0.50285, ROA had minimum value of 0.00, the maximum value of 0.53, mean of 0.1168, and ROE had a minimum value of 0.00, the maximum value of 1.24, mean of 0.2048, and standard deviation of 0.26066. the variable TATO had a minimum value of 0.24, the maximum value of 3.11, mean value of 1.0570, and standard deviation of 0.64128. On the other hand, the variable RSTOCK during the study period had a minimum value of -0.41, a maximum value of 1.11, a mean value of 0.0475, and a standard deviation of 0.24715. Based on the survey data, the results of the descriptive statistics were found to be as follows:

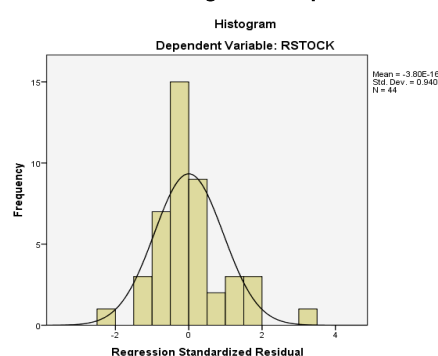
**Table 1**  
**Descriptive Statistics Example**

Construct	Min.	Max.	M	SD
CR	.73	8.64	2.8129	2.03260
DER	.16	1.97	.7425	.50285
ROA	.00	.53	.1168	.11028
ROE	.00	1.24	.2048	.26066
TATO	.24	3.11	1.0570	.64128
RSTOCK	-.41	1.11	.0475	.24715

Source: Author Estimation (2022)

In addition, test of normality by multiple regression tests were performed on the existing study data. Furthermore, the study conducted a normality test using a histogram graph and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test. The results of the analysis are shown in the following figure:

**Figure 1**  
**The Histogram Graphic**



Based on the results of the normality analysis with the histogram shown in the image above, the histogram graphic image shows the normal line forming a bell and both sides are the same as

following the normal line. While the normal test with Kolmogorov-Smirnov looks like the following table:

**Table 2**  
**Normality Test Results (Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test)**

	Unstandardized residual
<b>N</b>	44
<b>Normal Parameters Std Deviation</b>	.19768714
<b>Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z</b>	.928
<b>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</b>	.355

Source: Author Estimation (2022)

Based on the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov analysis shown in the table above, the normal parameter results with a standard deviation of 0.19768714 while the Kolmogorov-Smirnov value is 0.928 and the asymp value. Sig of 0.355 greater than 0.05 means that it shows a normal pattern. So that the data set to be analyzed for the influence test is declared normally distributed. From the explanation above, it can be continued with the next stage of analysis.

**Table 3**  
**Determinant Coefficient Test Results**

Weight Statistics	
<b>R</b>	0.600
<b>R Square</b>	0.360
<b>Adjusted R Square</b>	0.276
<b>Std. Error of the Estimate</b>	0.21029
<b>Durbin-Watson</b>	2.076

Source: Author Estimation (2022)

The next stage is to see the feasibility of a model which is done by testing the determinant coefficient. The test results of the research model show the adjusted R square value as shown in the table above.

The next table presents the results of the multiple regression analysis.

**Table 4**  
**Multiple Linier Regression Test Results**

Construct	B	P-value	Note
<b>CR</b>	-0.077	0.011	Sig
<b>DER</b>	0.090	0.458	Non sig
<b>ROA</b>	7.580	0.000	Sig
<b>ROE</b>	-3.013	0.001	Sig
<b>TATO</b>	0.059	0.322	Non sig

Note: dependent variable: RSTOCK

Source: Author Estimation (2022)

The coefficient of determination based on the test table indicates the extent to which the model can explain the independent variation. As can be seen, the adjusted R<sup>2</sup> value is low, indicating that the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variable is severely constrained; the value of 0.276 indicates that the dependent variables, TATO, CR, ROE, DER, and ROA, affect stock returns by 27.6%, while other factors unrelated to this study affect the independent other factors unrelated to this study affect 72.4% of the independent variables.

The table above shows the results of the multiple regression analysis that examined the impact of five variables, CR, DER, ROA, ROE, and TATO, on RSTOCK (stock returns). The current variables partially show that CR has a negative and significant impact on the stock returns of food and beverage sector firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017-2020. The Debt of Equity Ratio variable shows that DER has a negative and significant impact on the stock returns of food and

beverage sector firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017-2020. The Return on Assets variable partially indicates that ROA has a positive and significant effect on the stock returns of food and beverage sector firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017-2020. The Return on Equity variable partially indicates that ROE has a negative significant effect on the stock returns of food and beverage sector firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017-2020. The total asset turnover variable partially indicates that TATO has no significant effect on the stock returns of food and beverage sector firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017-2020.

The current ratio indicates a company's ability to meet its current obligations; the higher the current ratio, the greater the company's ability to pay its obligations. The finding consistence with Dwijayani et al (2020) a company with a high liquidity ratio is more resilient to business fluctuations and more profitable for investors. A greater profit than the risk posed by debt can increase the value of a company. The results of the analysis show that the CR value is negative, indicating that an increase in the CR value will decrease the return on equity, meaning that a higher value of the liquidity ratio will affect the decline in the market's stock price. This is because the value of inventory is high relative to estimated future sales, indicating excess inventory and not maximizing existing inventory. The current ratio is high and current assets are excessive compared to fixed assets, meaning that current assets are unutilized and do not enhance the profitability of the firm. In addition, if cash is too high and underutilized, the firm is subject to decline and reduced investment.

The Debt-to-Equity Ratio/ DER shows research results that do not support the ability of equity capital to guarantee the firm's debt, which does not affect stock returns. Since debt is incurred because

the company cannot meet its equity, the company owes or owes creditors. The finding consistence with Alpi (2018) and RM Musallam (2018) investors assume that high or low debt of the company does not affect stock returns because it is market conditions and the profits generated by the company that affect the stock price. This is because a company's profits are a good signal for investors to increase their investments.

If a company makes good use of its assets, ROA (return on assets) can measure the rate of return on those assets. These results point to an increase in profits, which could affect the rise in the stock price. As the stock price increases, the return on equity investment will also increase. This conclusion is consistent with research findings that higher ROA values increase firm performance and stock returns. Higher stock returns induce investors to invest in the firm. The finding consistence with Almira & Wiagustini (2020) It demonstrates that businesses consistently aim to convey encouraging signals and information to potential investors.

The capital adequacy ratio indicates that the business can efficiently optimize its equity capital. Research results indicate that businesses have a poor track record of managing their capital and are not using their funds to make a profit. The finding consistence with Nenu et al. (2018) lower-than-expected returns demanded by shareholders affect investor acceptance.

The value of the TATO ratio or the total asset turnover variable shows that TATO does not have a significant effect, namely the company's ability to optimize its assets effectively and efficiently does not affect the interest of investors to buy their own shares. Companies with high TATO values in the same period subsequently do not have large net profits, and investors are not interested in buying shares of these companies. The finding consistence with Subalno (2009) investors who refrain from investing in companies because of unexpected net

income will consequently depress the company's stock price and reduce its stock returns. These results indicate that TATO has no significant effect on stock returns, this is in accordance with previous research [Indrayono \(2019\)](#). Which showed that the company's assets were not utilized as well as possible.

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

The results of this study indicate that idle current assets cannot generate company profitability because the current ratio is too high indicating an excess of current assets relative to fixed assets. Excess cash is not an effective management tool for the company. And lower corporate profits affect lower returns on equity; A high DER has a negative impact on creditors, who consider the company to be at risk of default on its debts. The company's debt will also be higher, which investors will interpret as debt owed to fulfill the company's business activities. Higher debt

indicates the company is not performing well, which results in a decrease in share value. Investors who refrain from investing in company shares because they do not expect a net profit will have an impact on suppressing the company's stock price and lowering the level of stock returns. One of the factors that investors consider in deciding to invest in a company is based on the company's rate of return on investment. With increasing investor confidence, the investment made is expected to increase.

Ensure that not all companies are included in the study sample, as goodwill and intangible assets are often included in other asset components. In addition, for better research results, companies with listed intangible assets and companies in other sectors listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange as well as in the food and beverage sector should be surveyed.



## REFERENCES

- Abor, Joshua. 2007. "Debt Policy and Performance of SMEs: Evidence from Ghanaian and South African Firms." *Journal of Risk Finance* 8(4):364–79. doi: 10.1108/15265940710777315.
- Almira, Ni Putu Alma Kalya, and Ni Luh Putu Wiagustini. 2020. "Return on Asset, Return on Equity, Dan Earning Per Share Berpengaruh Terhadap Return Saham." *E-Jurnal Manajemen Universitas Udayana* 9(3):1069. doi: 10.24843/ejmunud.2020.v09.i03.p13.
- Alpi, Muhammad Firza. 2018. "Pengaruh Debt To Equity Ratio, Inventory Turn Over, Dan Current Ratio Terhadap Return On Equity Pada Perusahaan Sektor Farmasi Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia." *The National Conference on Management and Business (NCMAB)* 158–75.
- Arista, Desy. 2012. "Arista, Desy. (2010). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Return Saham. Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Dan Akuntansi Terapan, Vol 3 No. 1, Mei 2012." *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Dan Akuntansi Terapan* 3(1):2012.
- Barber, Brad M., Adair Morse, and Ayako Yasuda. 2021. "Impact Investing." *Journal of Financial Economics* 139(1):162–85. doi: 10.1016/j.jfineco.2020.07.008.
- Bell, R. G., Moore, C. B., & Al-Shammari, H. A. 2008. "Country of Origin and Foreign IPO Legitimacy: Understanding the Role of Geographic Scope and Insider Ownership." *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice* 32:185–202.
- Cahyaningrum, Yustina Wahyu, and Tiara Widya Antikasari. 2017. "Pengaruh Earning Per Share, Price To Book Value, Return on Asset, Dan Return on Equity Terhadap Harga Saham Sektor Keuangan." *Jurnal Economia* 13(2):191. doi: 10.21831/economia.v13i2.13961.
- Chu, Xiaojun, Chongfeng Wu, and Jianying Qiu. 2016. "A Nonlinear Granger Causality Test between Stock Returns and Investor Sentiment for Chinese Stock Market: A Wavelet-Based Approach." *Applied Economics* 48(21):1915–24. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/00036846.2015.1109048>.
- Clausen, Saskia, and Christian Riis Flor. 2015. "The Impact of Assets-in-Place on Corporate Financing and Investment Decisions." *Journal of Banking and Finance* 61(March 2014):64–80. doi: 10.1016/j.jbankfin.2015.08.020.
- Connelly, Brian L., S. Trevis Certo, R. Duane Ireland, and Christopher R. Reutzel. 2011. "Signaling Theory : A Review and Assessment." *Journal of Management* 37(39). doi: 10.1177/0149206310388419.
- Cunha, F. A. F. D. S., de Oliveira, E. M., Orsato, R. J., Klotzle, M. C., Cyrino Oliveira, F. L., & Caiado, R. G. G. 2020. "Can Sustainable Investments Outperform Traditional Benchmarks? Evidence from Global Stock Markets." *Business Strategy and the Environment* 29(2):682-697. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1002/bse.2397>.
- Dash, Saumya Ranjan &, and Debasish Maitra. 2018. "Does Sentiment Matter for Stock Returns? Evidence from Indian Stock Market Using Wavelet Approach." *Finance Research Letters* 26:32–39. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2017.11.008>.
- Dwijayanti, Henny, Surachman, Sumiati, and A. H. Djawahir. 2020. "The Mediating Effect of Asymmetric Information on the Funding Decision to Firm Value." Pp. 88–90 in *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 456*. Vol. 456. Atlantis Press SARL.
- Fahmi, Irham. 2012. *Analisis Kinerja Keuangan*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

- Henny, Dwijayani;, Fabrian; Armadani, and Muchtar. 2021. "Call for Paper." Pp. 1–14 in *Analisis Kinerja Keuangan PT PLN Distribusi Jawa Timur*. Vol. 1. Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Widyagama.
- Indrayono, Yohanes. 2019. "Predicting Returns with Financial Ratios: Evidence from Indonesian Stock Exchange." *Management Science Letters* 9(11):1901–8. doi: 10.5267/j.msl.2019.6.003.
- Jain, Mehak, and Ravi Singla. 2022. "Role of Leverage and Liquidity Risk in Asset Pricing: Evidence from Indian Stock Market." *Vilakshan - XIMB Journal of Management* 19(2):128–41. doi: 10.1108/xjm-08-2020-0088.
- Kuncoro, M. 2013. *Metode Riset Untuk Bisnis & Ekonomi*. 4th ed. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Legiman, Fachreza Muhammad, Parengkuan Tommy, and Victoria Untu. 2015. "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Return Saham Pada Perusahaan Agroindustry Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2009-2012." *Jurnal Riset Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis Dan Akuntansi* 3(3):382–92.
- Lin, Tsui-jung, Yi-pei Chen, and Han-fang Tsai. 2017. "The Relationship among Information Asymmetry , Dividend Policy and Ownership Structure." *Finance Research Letters* 20:1–12. doi: 10.1016/j.frl.2016.06.008.
- Malik, Farooq. 2021. "Volatility Spillover between Exchange Rate and Stock Returns under Volatility Shifts." *Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance* 80:605–13. doi: 10.1016/j.qref.2021.04.011.
- Nadiyah, Farah, and Bambang Suryono. 2017. "Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Return Saham." *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi* 6(9):10–27.
- Nani, Dhiona Ayu. 2019. "Islamic Social Reporting: The Difference of Perception Between User and Preparer of Islamic Banking in Indonesia." *TECHNOBIZ: International Journal of Business* 2(1):25. doi: 10.33365/tb.v2i1.280.
- Nenu, Elena, Georgeta Vintilă, and Ștefan Gherghina. 2018. "The Impact of Capital Structure on Risk and Firm Performance: Empirical Evidence for the Bucharest Stock Exchange Listed Companies." *International Journal of Financial Studies* 6(2):41. doi: 10.3390/ijfs6020041.
- Priyandaru, Hananda. 2019. "Pengaruh Rasio Keuangan Terhadap Return Saham Ada Industri Semen Di Indonesia." *Widya Cipta - Jurnal Sekretari Dan Manajemen* 3(1):135–42. doi: 10.31294/widyacipta.v3i1.5119.
- Puška, Adis, Admir Beganovic, and Sead Šadic. 2018. "Model for Investment Decision Making by Applying the Multi-Criteria Analysis Method." *Serbian Journal of Management* 13(1):7–28. doi: 10.5937/sjm13-12436.
- RM Musallam, Sami. 2018. "Exploring the Relationship between Financial Ratios and Market Stock Returns." *Eurasian Journal of Business and Economics* 11(21):101–16. doi: 10.17015/ejbe.2018.021.06.
- Schürhoff, Norman. 2010. "Working Paper Series Corporate Investment and Financing Under Asymmetric Information Erwan Morellec." (February).
- Suad, Husnan, Mamduh Hanafi, and Munandar. 2014. "Price Stabilization and IPO Underpricing: An Empirical Study in The Indonesian Stock Exchange." *Journal of Indonesian Economy and Business* 29:129–41. doi: DOI:10.22146/JIEB.6205.
- Subalno. 2009. "Analisis Pengaruh Faktor Fundamental Dan Kondisi Ekonomi Terhadap Return Saham." P. 2009 in *Thesis*. Semarang: Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Diponegoro.

- Suhadak, Kurniaty, Siti Ragil Handayani, and Sri Mangesti Rahayu. 2019. "Stock Return and Financial Performance as Moderation Variable in Influence of Good Corporate Governance towards Corporate Value." *Asian Journal of Accounting Research* 4(1):18–34. doi: 10.1108/AJAR-07-2018-0021.
- Trejo Pech, Carlos Omar, Magdy Noguera, and Susan White. 2015. "Financial Ratios Used by Equity Analysts in Mexico and Stock Returns." *Contaduria y Administracion* 60(3):578–92. doi: 10.1016/j.cya.2015.02.001.
- Ustiani, Nila. 2015. "Pengaruh Struktur Modal, Kepemilikan Manajerial, Keputusan Investasi, Kebijakan Dividen, Keputusan Pendanaan Dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan." *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa S1 Akuntansi Universitas Pandanaran* 1 No.1:1–20.
- Widagdo, Bambang, M. Jihadi, Yanuar Bachitar, Oky Ervina Safitri, and Sanju Kumar Singh. 2020. "Financial Ratio, Macro Economy, and Investment Risk on Sharia Stock Return." *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business* 7(12):919–26. doi: 10.13106/JAFEB.2020.VOL7.NO12.919.
- Yoni, Ni Komang Anca, Putu Kepramareni, and Putu Novia Hapsari Ardianti. 2020. Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang mempengaruhi Return Saham pada erusahaan Sektor Properti dan Real Estate yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia eriode 2016-2018. *Jurnal Kharisma* 2(1):159-170.