

Analysis The Effect of Fundamental Financial Ratio of ROA, DER, CR, TATO And PBV on Stock Return of Plantation Sub Sector Industry at IDX 2014 – 2017

Raulina Siregar
Magister Of Management
Mercubuana University
Jakarta, Indonesia

DR Andam Dewi. M.M
Lecturer Magister of Management Mercubuana University
Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract:- The stock return of plantation sub sector at IDX during 2014 – 2017 has fluctuative and downward trends with lower stock return and often give negative stock return. This study objective was to analyze the influences of fundamental ratio of ROA, DER, CR, TATO and PBV on stock return of plantation companies that listed at Indonesian Stock Exchange in the period of 2014 – 2017 . The sampling method used was purposive sampling . From of 16 Population of plantation firm, 13 firm met the criteria to be the sample. The method of analysis used in this study is regression with panel data using Fixed Effect Model . The result show that Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) has a negative effect on the stock return while Price Book to Value (PBV) has positive effect on stock return. Return on Asset (ROA), Current Ratio (CR) and Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) do not have any effect on stock return of plantation companies in agricultural sector listed at IDX in the period of 2014 – 2017.

Keywords:- Fundamental Ratio , Stock return, Return on Asset, ROA, Debt Equity to Ratio, DER, Current Ratio, CR , Total asset Turn Over, TATO, Price book to valued , PBV.

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture sector is the important sector of the economic development in Indonesia. It listed in strategic planning og agriculture ministry.

The agricultre industry give contribution 10.33 % Gross Domestic Bruto (GDP) to total Indonesian Gross Domestic Bruto. (<http://epublikasi.pertanian.go.id/arsip-perstatistikan/161-statistik/statistik-makro/581-buku-statistik-makro-2018>). Mean while the composite price index (CSPI) or IHSG on the period of 2014 – 2017 has fluctuative and downward trends. At the end of 2014 CSPI was closing at the level of 2.351 and at the level of 1.661 at the end of 2017 , as seen on the following figure 1 :

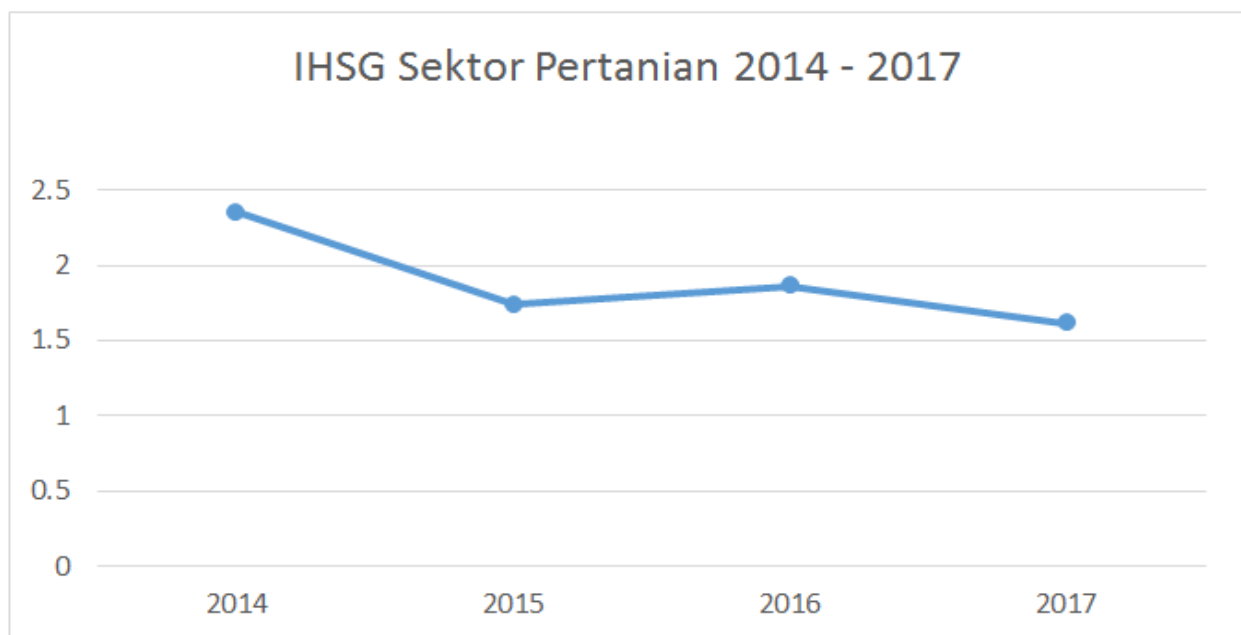


Fig 1:- CSPI (IHSG) of Agriculture Industry 2014 – 2017
Source : Yahoo finance (2018)

The decreasing of CSPI might be caused by the domination of the price of plantation sub sector which are from 21 company listed at Agriculture Sector at IDX on the period of 2014 - 2017, 16 company are plantation sub sector

while 5 company are 1 company from crop subsector , 3 company from fishery sub sector and 1 company from other sub sector. The stock price is also affect on stock return at Agriculture Sector. It can be seen on the following figure 2:

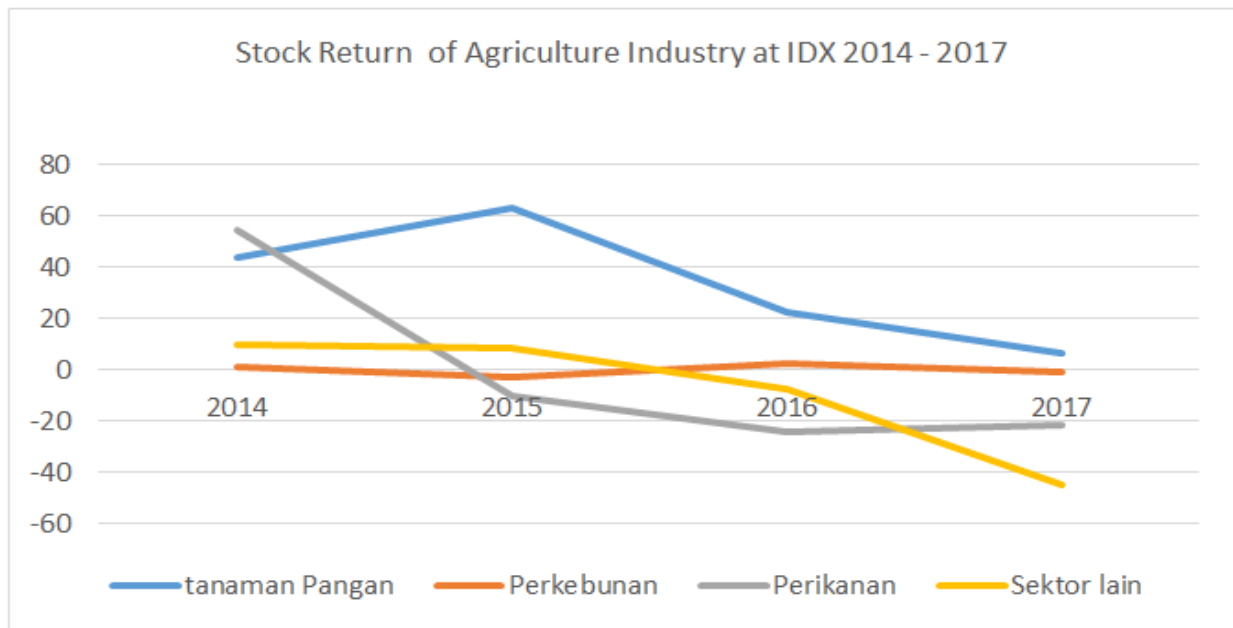


Fig 2: - Stock Return of Agriculture Industry at IDX 2014 – 2017
Source : Processed Data , IDX (2018)

The movement of stock return at agriculture industry has fluctuative and downward trend and the plantation sub sector which dominates the Agriculture Industry has very small stock return. The average stock return of plantation sub sector in the period of 2014 – 2017 is 0.075 % .

During 2014 – 2017 The highest stock return of plantation sub sector is 2,5 % at 2016 and the lowest is – 2.5% at 2015. The fluctuation of plantation sub sector can be seen on the following figure 3:

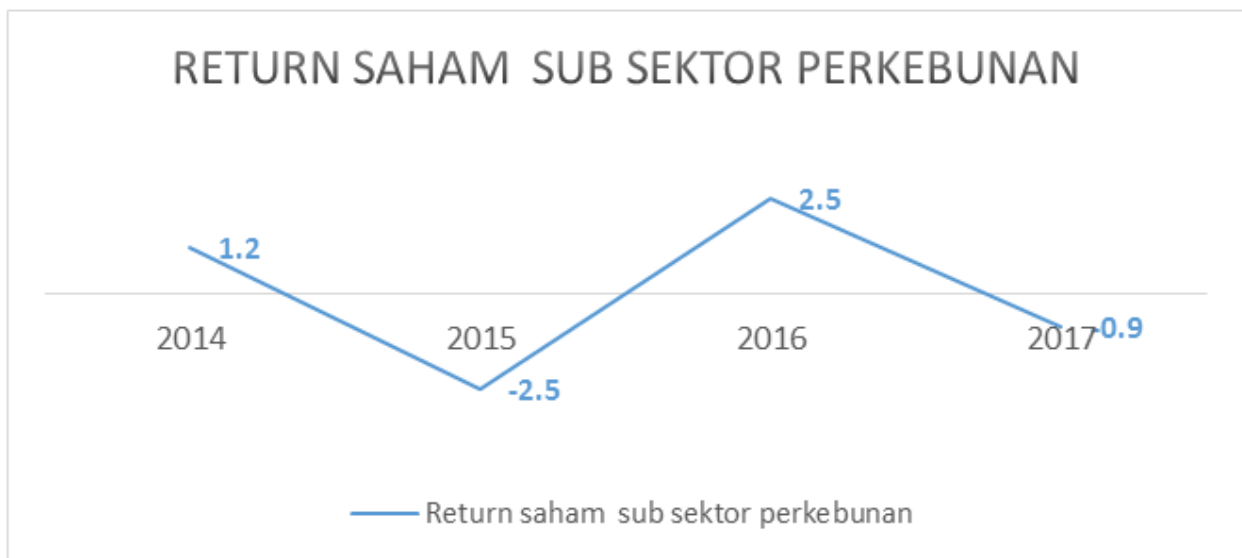


Fig 3 :- Stock Return of Plantation Sub Sector
Source : Processed Data, IDX (2018)

According to Weston and Copeland (1997) at least there are 3 or 4 factor that affect on securities. Those factors are affected by the Fundamental performance of the company. Base on the previous research some factors that

affect on return stock is Fundamental Performance of the company which can be measured by the financial ratios.

Profitabilty ratio can be measured by return on asset (ROA). ROA give measurement of profitabilty in effectivity

of management in using total asset to get income. Base on the research of Retno and Robiatul Awal (2015) ROA has positive effect on stock return , While the research of Arista and Astohar (2012) ROA has negative effect on stock return and The research of Kurnia, Ade et all (2015) does not affect on stock return.

Leverage / Solvability Ratio can be measured by debt equity to ratio (DER) . According to Pudjiastuti (2012) the higher debt equity ratio give negative signal to the investor because it add the risk and cost to the company and the investor too. Base on the research of fifi and Afriyani (2016) DER has negative effect on stock return while the research of Afriyani (2018) DER has positive effect on stock return and the research of Gilang and I ketut (2015) DER does not affect on stock return.

Liquidity ratio can be measured by Current ratio. According to signaling theory Current ratio and stock return has positive relation, which the increasing of CR causes the increasing of stock return. Base on the research of Sekar and Prasetiono (2016) CR does not affect on stock return while the research of Borhan and Zulkifli (2017) CR has positive effect on stock return and the research of Nayeem and Abdulah (2015) CR has negative effect on stock return.

Effectivity ratio can be measured by total asset turn over (TATO) . Base on the research of Fifi and Afriyani , TATO has positive effect on stock return while the research of Sumanto (2016) TATO has negative effect on stock return and the research of Vinola and Kiki (2016), TATO does not affect on stock return.

Market Ratio can be measured by price book to value (PBV). PBV is one of the ratio that is conserved by the investor in doing investment. The higher the ratio , the higher the market is willing to pay and it indicates market trust the company prospect. Base on the research of Safdar et all (2013), PBV has positive effect on stock return while the research of Sekar and Prasetiono (2016) has negative effect on stock return and the research of Rosemery and Farida (2015) does not affect on stock return.

Base on those facts above, the author is interested to analysis of the affect of Fundamental Financial Ratio of ROA, DER, CR, TATO and PBV of Plantation sub sector at IDX 2014 – 2017.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Signaling Theory

Signaling is a behaviour of corporate management in giving direction to investor related to strategies and views of management on future prospects(Brigham and Houston 2011) . Signaling theory explain why the the corporate management should give the right information to stake holder, investor and people outside of the company . By giving the accountable and transparent information will avoid and reduce asymetry information. Lack of information from company to outsider can cause them to protect theirselves by giving lower price for the stock. A good signal

can be captured by the market and will increase the stock price.

B. Fundamental Analysis

According to Investopedia Fundamental Analyst is a method of measuring a stock intrinsic value by examining related economic and financial factors. Fundamental analysys study anything than can affect the securitys value, from macro economic such as the state of economic and Industry condition to micro economic factors such as the efectiveness of the company's management . This type of analysis examine the financial ratio of a business to determine its health.

C. Return Stock

Return stock is a measurement of financial performance of investment (Brigham et al, 2011). Return stock is one of a factors that motivates to invest and it is also a reward for the investor to invest their money and will get the return as the result for their courage to bear the risk of their investment (Tandeillin 2010).

D. Return on Asset (ROA)

Return on asset (ROA) is one of the profitability ratio that measured capacity of the company to produce profitability. ROA measured the effectiveness of a company in using the firm asset to generate operating profit.

E. Debt Equity to Ratio (DER)

Debt Equity to Ratio (DER) is financial leverage ratio. DER show the extend to which the firm is financing by debt. DER is computed by simply dividing the total debt of the firm by share holder equity (Horne and Maskowich, 2008).

F. Current Ratio (CR)

Current Asset is one of the most general and frequently used of liquidity ratio. It shows a firm ability to cover its current liabilities with its current asset (Horne and Maskowich, 2008). The higher the current ratio, the greater the ability of the firm to pay their bills. Current Ratio should more than 1, it means current asset must be higher than current liabilities (Harahap, 2002). The Lower of CR show that there is a problem in liquidity but the higher CR show there are un use firm asset that reduce firm operating.

G. Total Asset Turn Over

Total Asset Turn Over is a financial ratio that indicates the effectiveness with wich a firm management uses its asset to generate sales (David , 2003). A relatively high ratio tends to reflect intensive use of asset, while a low ratio indicates the opposites.

H. Price book to value (PBV)

Price Book to Value (PBV) is one of market ratio that show the relationship between the stock price and the book value of each share. PBV is one of the ratio that is conserved by the investor in doing investment. The higher the ratio , the higher the market is willing to pay and it indicates market trust the company prospect.

I. Frame work and Hypothesis

Base on the theory and the previous

research , the author develop the following frame work (figure1):

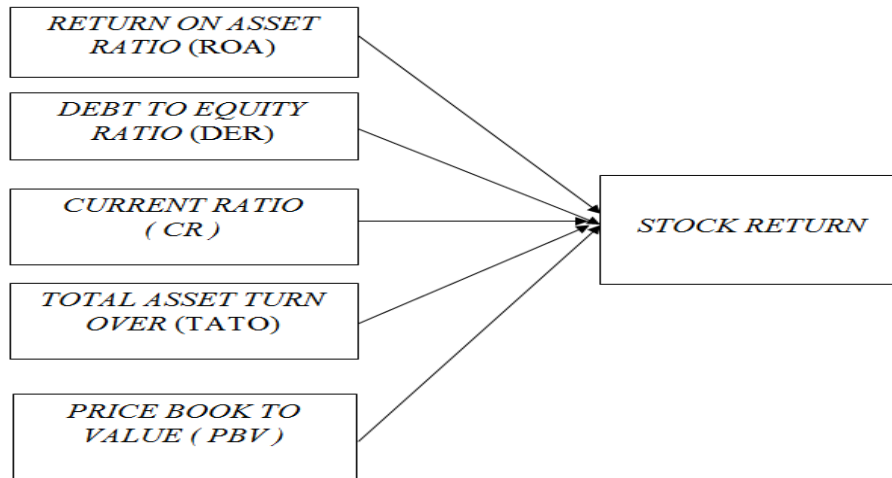


Fig 3:- Frame Work

Base on the frame work above, the hypothesis on this study were as follow :

- H1. Return On Asset (ROA) affect on stock return
- H2. Debt Equity Ratio (DER) affect on Stock Return
- H3. Current Ratio (CR) affect on Stock Return
- H4. Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) affect on Stock Return
- H5. Price Book to Value (PBV) affect on Stock Return

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is quantitative research using stock return as dependent variable and ROA, DER, CR, TATO and PBV as independent Variable.

A. Population And Sample

This study use sample companies of plantation sub sector at Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2014 – 2017. This study is using purposive sample base on selected several criteria and requirements. From 16 Company listed in Plantation sub sector at Indonesia Exchange 2014 – 2017, 13 meet the selected criteria and requirements.

No	Company	code
1	PT. Astra Agro Lestari	AALI
2	PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya	ANJT
3	PT Eagle High Plantation Tbk (dh BW plantation Tbk)	BWPT
4	PT Golden Plantation Tbk	GOLL
5	PT Gozko Plantation	GZCO
6	PT Jaya Agro Wattie Tbk	JAWA
7	PT PP London Sumatra Tbk	LSIP
8	PT Providebt Agro Tbk	PALM
9	PT Sampoerna Agro Tbk	SGRO
10	PT Salim Ivomas pratama Tbk	SIMP
11	PT Sinar Mas Agro Resources and Technology	SMAR
12	PT sawit Sumber Mas Sarana Tbk	SSMS
13	PT Tunas Baru Lampung Tbk	TBLA

Table 1: - Research Sample

B. Collecting Data Method

This study is using secunder data that listed at Indonesia Stock Exchange, Yahoo Finance and Annual Financial report.

C. Analysis Data Method

This study examines 5 hypothesis using regression analyst Panel Data with E views 9 . From 3 model regression panel data : Common Effect Model , Fixed Effect Model and Random Effect model, to estimate right regression panel data model is using 2 test : Chow test and Hausman test while Multi Lagrange test do not need to conduct because with this 2 test above has already estimated the right model for this study.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Classical Assumption Test

A good Regression Panel data model has to fullfill Best Linier Unbiased Estimator (BLUE) criteria by conducting Classical assumption test. the Classical assumption test for this study are below:

1. Heteroscedasticity

The result of the heteroscedasticity can be seen on the following table

Heteroskedasticity Test: Glejser			
F-statistic	3.878007	Prob. F(5,46)	0.3034
Obs*R-squared	4.530298	Prob. Chi-Square(5)	0.3758
Scaled explained SS	4.935683	Prob. Chi-Square(5)	0.4238

Table 2: - Heteroscedasticity Result
Source : Analyzed Data Eviews 9 (2018)

From the table 2 above , the value of Obs*R-squared > α (0,3758 > 0.5) , if Obs*R-squared > α it means that there is no heteroscedasticity.

2. Multicolinierity

The result of the multicolinierity can be seen on the following table 3:

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	5.060164	7.226595	NA
ROA	1.344532	1.104574	1.015422
DER	5.157106	4.274771	1.030296
Log CR	0.497628	1.433678	1.370731
TATO	0.000219	2.882367	1.078503
PBV	1.853415	3.346770	1.449676

Table 3: - MulticolinierityResult
Source : Analyzed Data Eviews 9 (2018)

From the table 3 , all the value of variance inflating factor (VIP) are less than 10 , IF VIP < 10 indicate that there is no multicolinierity in these data.

A. Regression Panel Data Model

To get the best model for this analysis regression panel data has to conduct 3 model regression panel data, those are: Common Effect, Fixed Effect and Random Effect model. The result of Panel Data Model test can be seen on the following table 4:

Variable	Common Effect	Fixed Effect	Random Effect
C	15.990455 0.5269	5.0608086 0.0326	17.70001 0.4517
ROA	0.048208 0.9218	0.399592 0.5020	0.031569 0.9453
DER	3.535509 0.1174	-2.398762 0.0131	3.101597 0.1649
log CR	0.006256 0.8058	0.011842 0.6734	0.005055 0.8316
TATO	3.924889 0.1867	1.248496 0.3339	5.103534 0.1094
PBV	7.735780 0.0063	1.348496 0.0018	8.375400 0.0024
R – Square	0.203552	0.538683	0.221996
Adj R – Square	0.110942	0.505702	0.219252

Table 4: - Regression Panel Data Model test
Source : Analyzed Data Eviews 9 (2018)

To estimate the appropriate model is tested by Chow test and Hausman test. Base on those 2 test it was determined to use Fixed Effect Model as the appropriated model in this

study so it does not need to conduct Lagrange Multiplier test any more.

1. Chow Test

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests			
Equation: Untitled			
Test cross-section fixed effects			
Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	7.853116	(12,28)	0.0009
Cross-section Chi-square	36.742567	12	0.0002

Table 5: - Chow Test Result
Source: AnalyzedData Eviews 9 (2018)

If the probability < α (with the probability 95% $\alpha = 0.05$) indicated Fixed Effect Model is the appropriated model and If the probability > α (with the probability 95% model.

$\alpha = 0.05$) indicated Common Effect Model is the appropriated model. Base on table 5 , the probability is $0.0009 < 0.05$ indicate Fixed Effect Model is the appropriated

2. Hausman Test

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test			
Equation: Untitled			
Test cross-section random effects			
Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	19.309229	5	0.0017

Table 6:- Hausman test Result
Source : Analyzed Data Eviews 9

If the probability $< \alpha$ (with the probability 95% $\alpha = 0.05$) indicated Fixed Effect Model is the appropriated model for this study and If the probability $> \alpha$ (with the probability 95% $\alpha = 0.05$) indicated Random Effect Model is the appropriated model. Base on table 6, the probability is $0.0017 < 0.05$ indicate Fixed Effect Model is the

appropriated model.

B. Regression Panel Data Result

The best model for this study is Fixed Effect Model. The result is shown on the Following table 5 :

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	5.608086	2.506632	-2.237299	0.0326
ROA	0.399592	0.588192	0.679356	0.5020
DER	-2.398762	1.185159	3.539908	0.0131
Log CR	0.011842	0.027827	0.425549	0.6734
TATO	1.248496	3.715355	0.920110	0.3339
PBV	1.348496	3.924275	5.425102	0.0018
Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.538683	Mean dependent var	10.50694	
Adjusted R-squared	0.505702	S.D. dependent var	22.31358	
S.E. of regression	18.85857	Akaike info criterion	8.988673	
Sum squared resid	110.2502	Schwarz criterion	9.683627	
Log likelihood	-202.2225	Hannan-Quinn criter.	9.252337	
F-statistic	7.129346	Durbin-Watson stat	1.749455	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.032959			

Table 7 : - Fixed Effect Model
Source : Analyzed Data Eviews 9 (2018)

The regression Panel Data Equation for Fixed Effect Model is :

$$R_{it} = \alpha + \beta ROA_{it} + \beta DER_{it} + \beta \log CR_{it} + \beta TATO_{it} + \beta PBV_{it}$$

So base on the result shown at table 7 the Equation regression panel data for this study is :

$$R = 5.608086 + 0.399592ROA - 2.398762DER + 0.011842 \log CR + 1.24849TATO + 1.344104PBV$$

• *Coeffisien Determination (R²)*

Base on table 7, with the probability 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) $p - value = 0.03959$ less than 0.05 and $F - counting (7.129346) > F - table (3.93)$ means that independent variable ROA, DER, CR, TATO and PBV affect on dependent variable stock return simultantly. The value of $R - Square (R^2) = 0.538683$ show that 53.87 % from stock return variable can be explained by the variable ROA, DER, CR, TATO and PBV and 46.13 % can be explained by the other factor outside this study.

• *F test*

Base on table 8 with the probability 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) $p - value = 0.03959$ less than 0.05 and $F - counting (7.129346) > F - table (3.93)$ means independent variable ROA, DER, CR, TATO and PBV affect on stok return simultantly.

• *t test*

t test is conduct to determine the effect of independent variable partially (individually) on the dependent variable assuming the other independent variable are fixed value. If $p - value < \alpha$ (with the probability 95% $\alpha = 0.05$) with $t - counting > t$ table means the independent variable affect on dependent variable. If $p - value > \alpha$ (with the probability 95% $\alpha = 0.05$) with $t - counting < t$ - table means the independet variable does not affect on dependent variable. The t test result for this study can be seen on the following table 8:

Var	C	t- counting	t table	Prob
ROA	0.39959	0.679356	2.26216	0.5020
DER	-2.398.76	3.539.908	2.26216	0.0131
Log CR	0.01184	0.425549	2.26216	0.6734
TATO	1.248.49	0.920110	2.26216	0.339
PBV	1.348.49	5.425.102	2.26216	0.0018

Table 8: - t - test result
Source : Analyzed Data Eviews 9 (2018)

• *The Effect of ROA on stock return*

Variable ROA show coeffisien regression (C) = 0.39959 with positive value . it indicate positive relationship between ROA and stock return where if the increasing of a unit ROA will increase value of stock return 0.39959 unit and if the decreasing of a unit ROA will decrease stock return 0.39959 unit too. From t test show the result that t

– counting = $0.67935 < t$ – table (2.26216) with the probability = $0.5020 > 0.05$. it means ROA does not have any effect on stock return. Plantation sub sector industry need big investment, so the investor might be not considered ROA in making investment decision This study is in line with the research of Kurnia, Ade et al (2015) and MM, Oroh et al (2019) that ROA does not have any effect on stock return.

- *The Effect of DER on Stock return*

Variable DER show coefficient regression = -2.39876 with negative value. it indicate negative relationship or opposite direction between DER and stock return. if the increasing of a unit value of DER will decrease the value stock return 2.39876 unit and if the decrease a unit value of DER will increase a value of stock return 2.398762 unit too. t test show the result that t – counting = $3.539908 > t$ – table (2.26216) with the probability = $0.0131 < 0.05$. it means DER affect on stock return with negative direction. The debt equity ratio on the plantation sub sector 2014 – 2017 tends to increase. The higher debt equity ratio indicate the higher level of debt's company owe. According to signaling theory, it give negative signal to the investor. The investor tends to avoid the company with the higher debt equity ratio because it will give the more higher risk and cost to the investor (Kasmir 2012). The higher competition of debt from the own firm capital can increase the risk for investor as a result of interest cost that have to be paid. This study is inline with the research of Fifi and Afriyani (2016) and the research of Puspitadewi, cokorda and Henny (2016) which is DER has negative effect on stock return.

- *The Effect of Current ratio on stock return*

Variable Current Ratio show coefficient regression = 0.01184 with positive value. it indicate positive relationship between CR and stock return where if the increasing of a unit log CR will increase the value of stock return 0.01184 and if the decreasing of unit log CR will decrease stock return 0.01184 unit too. From t test show the result that t – counting = $0.425549 < t$ – table (2.26216) with the probability = $0.6734 > 0.05$. it means CR does not affect on stock return. The higher current ratio, the greater the ability of the firm to pay their bills. Current Ratio should more than 1, it means current asset must be higher than current liabilities (Harahap, 2002). Actually The Current Ratio of the plantation sub sector 2014 – 2017 tends to decrease but the value is more than 1. This study is in line the research of Sekar and Prasetyono (2016) and the reasearch of Vinola and Kiki (2016) that CR does not have any effect on stock return

- *The Effect of Total Asset Turn Over on stock Return*

Variable TATO coefficient regression = 1.48496 with positive value. it indicate positive relationship between TATO and stock return. if the increasing of a unit value of TATO will increase the value stock return 1.48496 unit and if the decreasing a unit value of TATO will decrease a value of stock return 1.48496 unit too. t test show the result that t – counting = $0.920110 < t$ – table (2.26216) with the probability = $0.3339 > 0.05$. it means TATO does not have any effect on stock return. The largest composition of

plantation sub sector asset is fixed asset where not all those fix asset generate income in the current year for example The immature and old plant which is not profitable for the company. so the investor might not consider TATO to invest at plantation company. This study is in line with the research of Vinola and Kiki (2016) and the research of Meesuwan (2015) that TATO does not affect on stock return.

- *The effect of Price book to value on stock return*

Variable PBV show coefficient regression = 1.348496 with positive value. it indicate positive relationship or in line direction between PBV and stock return. if the increasing of a unit value of PBV will increase the value of stock return 1.348496 unit and if the decreasing a unit value of PBV will decrease a value of stock return 1.348496 unit too. t test show the result that t – counting = $3.924275 > t$ – table (2.26216) with the probability = $0.0018 < 0.05$. it means PBV affect on stock return in positive direction. The higher the price book to value indicate the more expensive of the stock value, the lowest the price book to value indicate the cheap of the stock prices. The PBV of plantation sub sector 2014 – 2017 tend decrease and it affect on the lower stock return of plantation sub sector. This study is in line with the research of Safdar et al (2013) and the research of Sanjay (2012) that PBV has positive effect on stock return.

V. CONCLUSION

Base on the result and discussion above, the conclusion from this study are :

1. Return on Asset does not have effect on stock return at plantation sub sector 2014 – 2017
2. Current Ration Debt does not have effect on stock return at plantation sub sector 2014 – 2017
3. Debt Equity to Ratio has negative effect on stock return at plantation sub sector 2014 – 2017
4. Total Asset Turn Over does not have any effect on A stock return at plantation sub sector 2014 – 2017
5. Price Book To value has postive effect on stock return at plantation sub sector 2014 – 2017

REFERENCES

- [1]. Aga, Bahram Shadkam., Vahid Farzin and Behnam Samadiyan. (2013). Relationship Between Liquidity and Stock Returns in Companies in Tehran Stock Exchange. Applied Mathematics in Engineering, Management and Technology (AMIEMT). Vol. 1 No. 4 pp : 278 - 285
- [2]. Ang, Robert. (1997). Buku Pintar Pasar Modal Indonesia. Media Soft Indonesia. Jakarta
- [3]. Afriyani. (2018). Influenced of Micro Factors and Macroeconomics on StockReturn and Manufacturing Value Of Companies Listed In Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Quest Journals. ISSN 2321 – 9467 . Vol 6. Issue 5. pp: 49 – 57
- [4]. Albrecht WS, James., D Stice, Earl K Stice and K Fred Skousen. (2008). Financial Accounting, 10th edition. Thomson Corp. USA

- [5]. Andiantyo, Prakosa., Pardomuan Sihombing dan Sriyani Kusumastuti (2018). Pergerakan Indeks Harga Saham Sektor Pertanian Di Bursa Efek Jakarta. Seminar Nasional Cendekiawan ke 4. ISSN (P) : 2460 - 8696
- [6]. Anshika. (2017). Microeconomic Factors Affecting Stock Return An Empirical Study of S & P BSE Bankex Companies. Indian Journal Of Economic and Development . ISSN (print): 2320 – 9828
- [7]. Astohar. 2010. Pengaruh Return On Asset, Debt To Equity Ratio, Price Book Value Dan Earning Per Share Terhadap Return Saham Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Jurnal Eksplanasi, 5(2), 79-88.
- [8]. Bathala, Chenchuramaiah T, Kenneth P Moon, and Ramesh P. Rao, Managerial Ownership Debt Policy and the Impact of Institutional Holdings: An Agency Perspective, Journal of Finance Management (Authum) Vol 23 no 3 1994 page 38-50
- [9]. Basuki, Agus Tri. (2016). *Analisis Regresi dalam Penelitian Ekonomi & Bisnis*. RajaGrafindo Persada. Jakarta.
- [10]. Brigham, Eugene F dan Joel F Houston. (2010). *Dasar-Dasar Manajemen Keuangan*. Edisi 11. Salemba Empat. Jakarta.
- [11]. Brigham, Eugene F dan Phillip R Daves. (2011). *Intermediate Financial Management*. Tenth Edition. Cengage Learning. South – Western.
- [12]. Corrado, Charles dan J, Bradford . (2010). *Fundamental Investment Analysis*. Fourth edition. Mc Graw Hill. Singapore
- [13]. Fifi, Suryani Salim dan Apriyani Simatupang .(2016). Kinerja Keuangan dan Kondisi Ekonomi Makro terhadap Saham perusahaan Properti dan Real Estate yang terdaftar di BEI Periode 2011 – 2014. Jurnal Administrasi Kantor. Vol. 4. No 1 Hal 47 - 67
- [14]. Gilang, Gd dan Wijaya, I. Ketut. (2015). Pengaruh ROA, DER dan EPS Terhadap Return saham Perusahaan Food and Beverage. E Jurnal Manajemen Universitas Udayana. ISSN 2302 – 8912. Vol 6 : 1636 - 1647
- [15]. Gulo. (2010). *Metodologi Penelitian*. Grasindo. Jakarta.
- [16]. Gitman, J.L (2009). *Principals Of Managerial Finance*. 1th Edition . Pearson Education Inc. USA
- [17]. Helfert, E. A (1998) . *Teknik Analisis Keuangan*. Airlangga. Jakarta
- [18]. <https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perkebunan>
- [19]. <https://www.investopedia.com>
- [20]. Horne, Van. J and John M. Markowicz . (2008) . *Fundamental Of Financial Management*. 13th Edition. Prentice Hall Inc. New York
- [21]. Gitman, J.L (2009) . *Principals Of Managerial Finance*. 12 th Edition. Pearson Education Inc . USA
- [22]. Jensen, Michael C and William H Meckling. (1976). Theory Of The Firm: Managerial Behaviour, Agency Costs Aand Ownership Structure. Journal of Financial Economics 3 (1976) 305-360. Q North-Holland Publishing Company
- [23]. Kasmir. (2012) . *Analisis Laporan Keuangan*. Rajawali Pers. Jakarta
- [24]. Kurnia, Ade dan Deannes Isyuardhana. (2015) . Pengaruh ROA DER Size Perusahaan Terhadap Return Saham Perusahaan Sektor Properti dan Real Estate 2014 – 2017. E- proceeding of management . ISSN ; 2235 - 9357 Vol.2 No. 3
- [25]. Lestari, Sri., Linda Purnama Sari Dan Nurul Hasanah Uswati . (2012) Faktor Penentu Return Saham Dengan PBV Sebagai Variabel Moderasi DI BEI. Dewi Ade dan Deannes Isyuardhana. (2015) . Jurnal Keuangan dan Perbankan, Vol.16, No.3 September 2012, hlm. 382– 389
- [26]. Maria Magdalena dan Danang Adi Nugroho. 2010. Pengaruh Earning Per Share, Price Earning Ratio, Quick Ratio Terhadap Return Saham Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Di Bei Periode 2004 – 2008. ISSN-1411 – 3880.
- [27]. M, Sabri. Abd (2015) . An Indirect Impact Of the Price To Book Value to the Stock return an Empirical Evidence From the Property Companies in Indonesia. Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan. ISSN 2338 – 8137. Vol. 17 No. 2
- [28]. Meesuwan, Norrasat. (2015). Stock return predictability with financial ratios: A panel data analysis in the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET). E- Journal Chulalongkorn University
- [29]. Munawir, S. (2012) . *Analisis Informasi Keuangan*. Liberty. Jogjakarta
- [30]. Mwaurah, Isaac . Dr. Willy Muturi and Dr. Anthony Waititu (2015) . Influence of Financial Risk on Stock Return. Economic Research – Ekonomiska Istrazivanja. ISSN 1331 – 677X
- [31]. M.M. Oroh., P.Van Rate dan C.Kojo. Pengaruh Profitabilitas Dan Leverage Terhadap Return Saham Pada Sektor Pertanian Di BEI Periode 2013-2017. ISSN 2303-1174.
- [32]. Puspitadewi, Cokorda Istri Indah dan Henny Rahyuda (2016) . Pengaruh DER, ROA, PER Dan EVA Terhadap Return Saham Pada Perusahaan Food And Beverage Di BEI. E Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana. ISSN 2302 – 8912. Vol 5 No 3 : 1429 – 1456
- [33]. Ross, Westerfield dan Jaffe. (2002) Corporate Finance. Mc Grow- Hill Inc. USA
- [34]. Safdar 2013. Impact of Firms Characteristics on Stock Return : A Case of Non Financial Listed Companies in Pakistan. Asian Economic and Financial Review, 3(1) :51-61.
- [35]. Sanjay, et al. 2012. A Search for Rational Source of Stock Return Anomalies: Evidence From India. International Journal of Economics and Finance Vol. 4, No. 4; April 2012.
- [36]. Sawir, Agnes. 2005. *Analisis Kinerja Keuangan dan Perencanaan Keuangan*. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Jakarta.
- [37]. Sayed, Borhan., Ghazali, dan M Zulkifli. M. (2017) . The Impact of Microeconomic Variables on Stock

- Return by Moderating of Money Supply. Asian Social Science Journal. ISSN 1911 – 2017. Vol 13 No 12
- [38]. Sekar dan Prasetiono. (2016). Analisis Pengaruh Rasio Profitabilitas, Likuiditas, dan Leverage Terhadap Return Saham Dengan Nilai Perusahaan sebagai variable Intervening. Diponegoro Journal Of Management hal 1 -15
- [39]. Sudana, I Made. (2011). Manajemen Keuangan Perusahaan Teori dan Praktek. Erlangga. Jakarta
- [40]. Tandililin, Eduardus. (2010) *Analisis Investasi dan Manajemen Portofolio*. Edisi Pertama. BPFY-Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta.
- [41]. Weston, J.F dan Copeland. (2008). *Dasar-Dasar Manajemen Keuangan*. Jilid II. Erlangga. Jakarta.
- [42]. Weston, J. Freud dan Copeland, Thomas. (2001) *Management Keuangan . Jilid I*. Edisi 9. Binarupa Aksara. Jakarta
- [43]. Van Horne., James C., and John, M. Wachowicz. (2005). *Fundamentals of Financial : Management Prinsip – Prinsip Manajemen Keuangan . Salemba Empat . Jakarta*
- [44]. Zamzany Ridwan Faisal., Edi Setyawan., dan Elmy Nur Azizah. (2010). *Reaksi Sinyal Keuangan Terhadap harga Saham Sektor Pertanian di Indonesia*
- [45]. Zhang, Zhaohui. (2015). *Financial Ratios and Stock Returns On China’s Growth Enterprise Market*. Vol. 6 No 3