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3rd IMCoSS

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES

5 - 7 JUNE 2015
BANDAR LAMPUNG UNIVERSITY
INDONESIA

PROCEEDINGS

Hosted by :
• Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
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SOLUTION FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE

3rd IMCoSS 2015

The Third International Multidisciplinary Conference on Social Sciences

5, 6 June 2015
Bandar Lampung University (UBL)
Lampung, Indonesia

PROCEEDINGS

Organized by:

The Third International Multidisciplinary Conference on
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PREFACE

The Activities of the International Conference are in line and very appropriate with the vision and mission of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) to promote training and education as well as research in these areas.

On behalf of the **The Third International Multidisciplinary Conference on Social Sciences (The 3rd IMCoSS) 2015** organizing committee, we are very pleased with the very good response especially from the keynote speaker and from the participans. It is noteworthy to point out that about 112 technical papers were received for this conference.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the International Advisory Board members, sponsor and also to all keynote speakers and all participants. I am also gratefull to all organizing committee and all of the reviewers who contribute to the high standard of the conference. Also I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Rector of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) who give us endless support to these activities, so that the conference can be administrated on time

Bandar Lampung, 6 June 2015

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND MACROECONOMIC FACTORS TO STOCK RETURN

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ABSTRACT - *The aims of the study are to determine the effect of the company's financial performance with Return on Asset (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE) indicators. The macroeconomic factors with the indicators of Indonesia interest rate (SBI) and exchange rate on stock returns of non-financial companies listed in IDX. The results of this study indicate that the variable of ROA has negative effect on stock returns, ROE has a positive effect on stock returns, and the variable interest rate and exchange rate of SBI has positive effect on stock returns. From the analysis data by using regression model, independent variables ROA, ROE, SBI interest rate and the exchange rate very significant (p value < 0.01). Thus, the above all variable can be used as the basis for investment decision making for investment in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) mainly for shares in the non-financial companies.*

keywords: ROA, ROE, Interest Rate, Exchange Rate, Stock Return

1. BACKGROUND

The financial performance is one of the factors seen by potential investors to determine stock investment. For a company, maintaining and enhancing financial performance is a must so that the shares still exist and attractive for investors. Investments can be interpreted simply as an attempt to gain profit. The investments can be taken place through a variety of media, such as money markets, capital markets, mutual funds, and the other investments.

The capital market is the long-term various financial instruments (securities) that can be traded, either in the form of debt (bonds) or equity (shares) issued by the government and the private companies. *Bapepam* (Stock Exchange) is formed with the purpose of establishing the Indonesian capital markets is to allow the efficient allocation of funds from the investors to those who lack the funds (the issuer).

The financial performance in the capital market can be affected by many factors, especially economic factors and economic variables. The research found a phenomenon that the changes in security prices always occur prior to changes in economic indicators variables. This is based on two main reasons. First, the formed of stock price reflects investors' expectations on earnings, dividends and interest rate that will happen. The estimation results of the investor against these three variables will determine the appropriate share price. Secondly, the performance of the capital markets will react to the changes in macro economic variables. Thus, securities prices are a reflection of investors' expectations on future economic conditions rather than a reflection of the current economic conditions.

The investment obtained return. If there is a high return, the level of risk is high. The market risk is closely related to changes in the stock price of certain types or groups caused by the changes in the expected rate of return. The company's return influenced by the internal conditions and the macro-economic factors, which is as an indicator of the stability of a country. The macro economic factors have a direct relationship with the development of capital markets are: national income, economic growth, interest rate, inflation rate, foreign exchange rate, and so forth. The macro economic policies are related to efficiencies in the production sector, the performance of the employees, especially the performance of directors.

Indonesian stock exchange has a significant experienced recovery from the financial crisis in the late 1990s. The projection of economic grow thin the next few years seems to be more promising with a GDP growth of at least 6.0 percent. Since 1999, Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) as a primer indicator of the performance of the financial markets. In 2010 IDX has the best performance index in the Asia Pacific Region with an enhancement of 44 percent.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 THE THEORY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The financial performance is a picture of the financial condition of a company, which can be used to known the financial company that reflects the performance in a particular period. The financial performance can be interpreted as accomplishments of an optimal work (task), which are in the form of report of income statement, balance sheet and statement of changes in capital at a given period (Darmadji, 2001). Financial performance assessment is a one of ways that can be done by the management in order to meet its obligations to investor and also to achieve the goals set by the company.

2.1.1. Financial Statement Analysis

The financial statements issued have the benefit for making a decision. According to Fahmi (2011: 1) the investors need to have a comparative process, evaluation, and analysis that can help the investors to

predict what will happen in the future. Results from financial statements, which have been analyzed implicitly explain the financial condition of a company. The goal is to improve the company performance.

2.1.2. Financial Ratio Analysis

The financial ratios is important for investors to know the condition of the company in determining which companies can pay dividends, and the results of the financial ratios analysis can be used as a reference in analyzing the performance in the short or long term (Fahmi, 2011:107).

Fahmi (2011:108) said that: "Financial ratio analysis is an instrument of change of achievement analysis that describes the company's achievements that describes various relationships and financial indicators, which is intended to reveal the changes in the financial condition or operations of the past achievements and helps illustrate the trend of the pattern of these changes, and then show the risks and opportunities inherent in the companies. Sutrisno (2009: 214) state that: "Financial ratio analysis is linking elements which are in the financial report.

2.1.3. Macroeconomic Factors

The economic analysis is one of the analyze that need to be taken by investors in their investment in decision making (Tandelilin, 2010:339). This stage is important because of the tendency of a strong connection between what happens on the macro-economic environment and the performance of a capital market. A capital market reflects what is happening in the macro economy because the value of the investment is determined by the expected cash flow and required rate of return on that investment, and both factors are highly influenced by the macroeconomic environment.

2.1.4. Stock Return

The advantage is something that is expected by investors. The advantage can be a reward for courage investors bear the risk (Tandelilin, 2010:102). Stock return is the income received by shareholders in the form of dividends paid by the company, and the capital gain is the difference between the sale price and the purchase price of the stock.

2.2 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

Putra (2012) in his study by using multiple linear regression analysis explain there is a relationship between the independent variables: LTDtER, ITO, NPM, EPS, and PER, and dependent variable of the stock return. Adystya (2013) in his study by using multiple linear regression analysis explain the relationship between the independent variables: PER, ROE, and EPS, and dependent variable is the stock return. The result of this study shows that there is a significant effect of PER, ROE, and EPS to the stock

returns. The partial test shows the only variable ROE has a significant effect on stock returns and while the other variables do not significantly effect on stock returns.

In a similar study conducted by Prasetio (2012) in his study by using multiple linear regression analysis explain the relationship between the independent variables inflation, ROA, DER, and CR jointly have significant effect on return stock.

While the hypotheses in this study areas follows:

H1: There is the influence of the financial performance of companies with stock returns.

H2: There is the influence of macroeconomic factors with stock returns.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 SAMPLE SELECTION

The sampling techniques is *purposive sampling* where the sample is selected used specific criteria in conducting the sampling on a population with a view to achieve the representative sample. The following criteria were used in determining the sample.

1. The companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange;
2. The company does not in the category of financial institutions and the banking industry;
3. The company published the audited financial statements in the period of 2010-2012 on the official website of Indonesia Stock Exchange;
4. The Companies that conduct an IPO of at least 3 years;
5. The company does not in cur a loss during the sampling period.

Data used in this study were secondary data. The data obtained through the internet, journals, textbooks, or a variety of media supply without the need to ask directly to the companies which were selected in the sampling. In this study, secondary data were taken as financial reports, companies' profiles, as well as a variety of information related to this research.

3.2 MODELAND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Before we analyze the data, first we check the normality and multicolinearity, Heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation.

In this study the model is

$$SR_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 ROA_i + \beta_2 ROE_i + \beta_3 IR_i + \beta_4 ER_i + \varepsilon_i$$

Where:

SR : Stock Return
ROA : Return of Asset
ROE : Return of Earning
IR : Interest Rate
ER : Exchange Rate

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
4.1 DESCRIPTION ANALYSIS

The Description of the data is given below:

Table 1: Descriptive statistics

Descriptive Statistics					
Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
ROA	399	.00030	.65630	.10516	.09851
ROE	399	.00050	1.84100	.22603	.21929
Interest Rate	399	4.80000	6.26000	5.36667	.64004
Exchange Rate	399	8823.42683	9427.21951	9126.89018	246.81678
Stock Return Dividen	399	-.40000 0.83	.99300 11.000.00	.04845 6.950.00	.11491 10.500.00
Capital Gain	399	50	740.000	359.000	840.291

From the Table above, the minimum value for the stock return is -0.0004, maximum is 0.993, the average is 0.04845 and the standard deviation is 0.11491. The company with the highest stock returns is PT.Kimia Farma in 2012 and the value is 0.993 while the lowest stock return is PT. Sampoerna Agro in 2011 with the value is -0.0004.

The financial performance variables are measured using ROA and ROE. The ROA has a minimum value is 0.0003, maximum value is 0.6563, average value is 0.105, and the standard deviation is 0.0985. The highest value of ROA is PT. Natural Resource Indonesia Company in 2011 the value is 65.63% while the lowest value is PT.METRODATA Electronics in 2012 the value is 0.03%.

The ROE the minimum value is 0.0005, maximum value is 1,841, average value is 0.2260, and standard deviation is 0.2193. The highest value of ROE is PT. Multi Bintang Indonesia in 2012 the value is 184.1% while the lowest value is PT.Suryamas Duta Makmur Tbk in 2012 the value is 0.05%. Variable of macroeconomic factors can be measured using SBI rate, and exchange rate. The minimum interest rate is 4.8, the maximum is 6.26, average value is 5.37, and standard deviation is 0.64, the highest interest rate took place in 2010.

Fig 1: Graph of Indonesian Inflation

Based on the above figure, Indonesia has experienced of highest inflation in 2011. The increment of the inflation in a country affected by the policies which are taken by government. This is in line with the Bank Central of Indonesia (BI) where if inflation increase the BI will take a policy to increase the interest rate. Based on the data, the highest interest rate took place in 2010. But Indonesia has experienced the highest inflation in 2011.

Exchange rate as an indicator of macroeconomic have a minimum value is Rp. 8,823.42 maximum value is Rp 9,427.22, average value is Rp 9,126.89 and the standard deviation is Rp. 246.82. The highest value of rupiah took place in 2012, and the strength of rupiah supported by the economic growth of Indonesia.
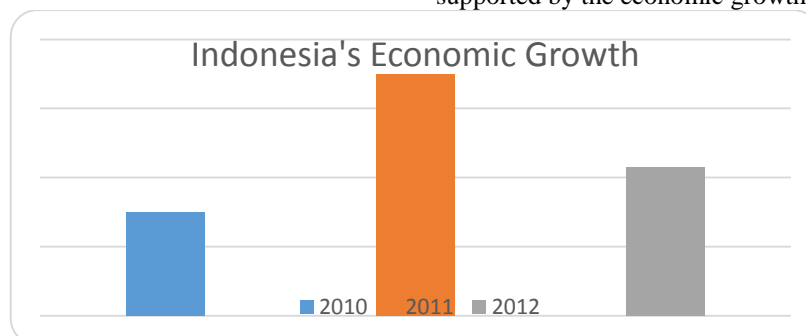
Fig 2: Graph of Indonesia's Economic Growth

Based on the above figure, Indonesia can be categorized as a stabile country in its growth which has an effect on the strength of rupiah against the US dollar. Even though the economic growth of Indonesia decrease in 2012 compared to 2011, but the rupiah strength against the US dollar in 2012. This is due to the economic crisis in Europe which has a direct effect to Asia which has improvement in 2011.

The distribution of the data given below, from the graph it shows that the data normally distributed.
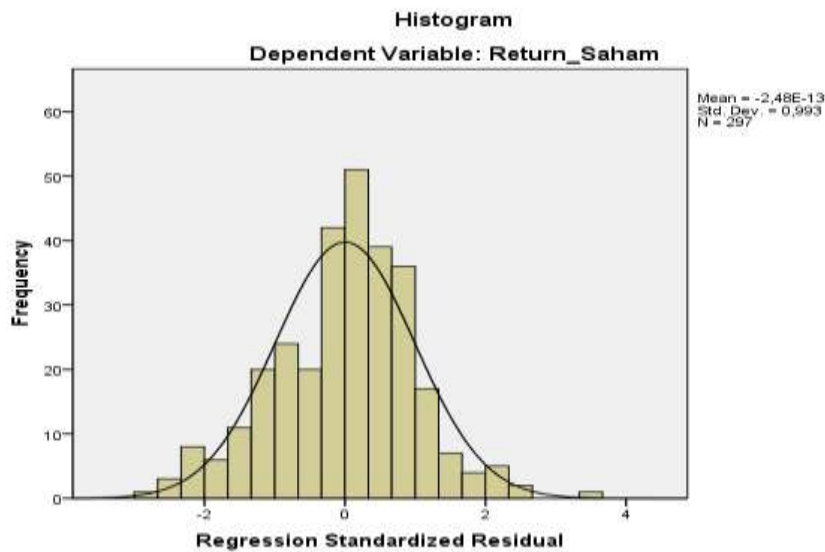
Fig 3: The distribution of data
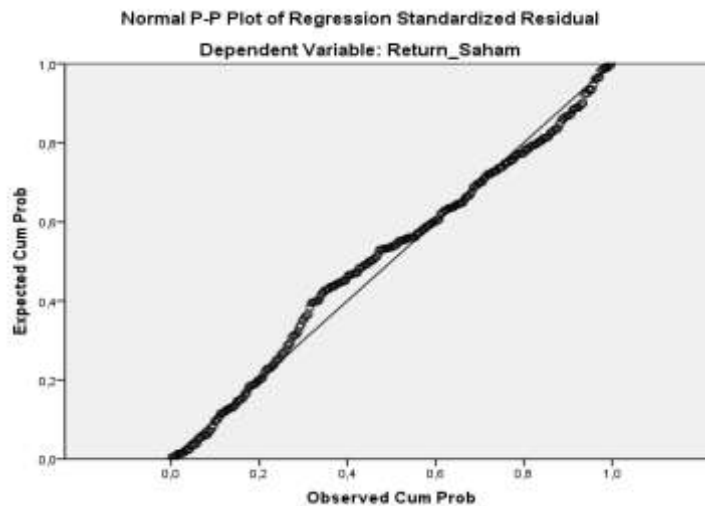
Fig 4: Graph of Normal Plot

Table 2.Statistic Analysis One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Return_Saham
N		399
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	1,4455
	Std. Deviation	,59520
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,180
	Positive	,180
	Negative	-,080
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1,385
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,063

Test distribution is Normal.

Based on the results in table 2, it indicates that the data are normally distributed. This is indicated by the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* test value of 1.385 and significance at 0.063 which is greater than 0.05. This means that the residuals data are normally distributed because the significance value is greater than 0.05.
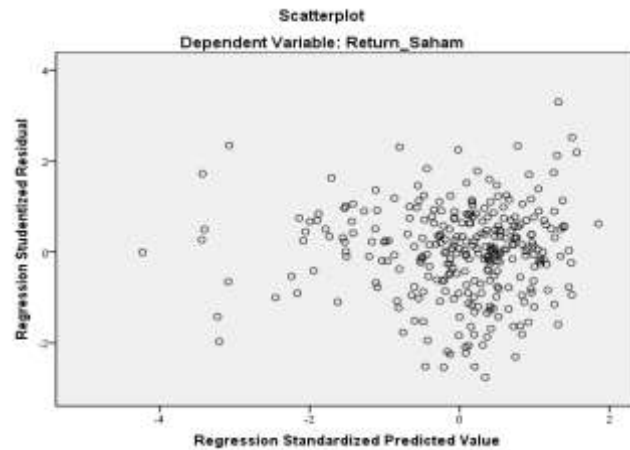
Fig 5: Heteroskedasticity Test

Table 3. The Result of Glejser Test

Unstandardized Residual	Correlation Coefficient	Sig.	Conclusion
ROA	-0.229	0.068	Heteroskidastity does not occur
ROE	0.327	0.080	Heteroskidastity does not occur
Interest Rate	0.140	0.094	Heteroskidastity does not occur
Exchange Rate	0.060	0.222	Heteroskidastity does not occur

Based on the Glejser analysis result that the regression model does not contain heteroscedasticity.

Table 4. The Result of Multicollinearity Test

Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Conclusion
ROA	0.326	3.068	Multicollinearity does not occur
ROE	0.325	3.081	Multicollinearity does not occur
Interest Rate	0.992	1.008	Multicollinearity does not occur
Exchange Rate	0.989	1.011	Multicollinearity does not occur

Based on the result of multicollinearity test the data does not contains multicollinearity.

Table 5. The Results of Autocorelation Test

Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-0.158	22.717		-0.007	0.994
ROA	0.025	1.195	0.002	0.021	0.983
ROE	-0.001	0.537	0.000	-0.002	0.999
Interest Rate	0.130	3.076	0.002	0.042	0.966
Exchange Rate	0.038	5.733	0.000	0.007	0.995
RES_2	-0.021	0.051	-0.021	-0.407	0.685

Dependent Variable: RES_1

Based on the result of the test above there is no autocorrelation.

4.2 MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS
Linear regression test is performed on the variable ROA, ROE, SBI (interest rate), and the exchange rate on stock returns presented in the table below:

Table 6. The Result of Multiple Linear Regressions

Variabels	B	Sig
Constant	-30.325	0.182
ROA	-2.368	0.047
ROE	1.764	0.001
Interest Rate	12.128	0.000
Exchange Rate	7.569	0.187

Based on the analysis, the parameters estimate are the constant is -30.325, the ROA is -2.368, the ROE is 1.764,the interest rate is 12.128,and the exchange rate is 7.569. Thus, the linear regression model is the following:

Stock Return = -30.325 -2.368ROA + 1.764ROE + 12.128IR + 7.569ER + *et*

4.2.1. ROA on Stock Return

The partial test, by using t-test, for ROA has the t-value = -1.992 with p-value = 0.047, then Ho is rejected. Based on partial test it can be concluded that ROA negatively affects the stock return rate. The same conclusions as Tandelilin (2010) where the investor only needs to look at the performance of the company. A company that has a high level of ROA can be conclude that the company has good financial conditions. This is because the ROA measures how a company is able to generate profits from the assets owned.

The higher ROA it means that the company has effectively and efficiently manage its own assets to be profitable, so ROA significantly influences on a company's performance appraisal. But in the above it is described that ROA negatively affect stock returns because some investors no longer see ROA as an absolute indicator of performance evaluation. The economic crisis factor and the high level of corporate profitability followed by a high level of debt ratio makes many company's performances collapsed.

4.2.2. ROE on Stock Return

The partial test, by using t-test, for ROE has the t-value = 3.296 with p-value < 0.001, then Ho is rejected. Based on partial test it can be concluded that the ROE has a positive effect on the level of stock returns. In addition to ROA, investors need only look at the ROE (Tandelilin, 2010). Due to the high level of ROE the company is able to choose or to benefit from investment activities conducted.

4.2.3. Interest Rate on Stock Return

The partial test, by using t-test, for Interest Rate(SBI) has the t-value = 3.961 with p-value< 0.0001, then Ho is rejected. Based on partial test it can be conclude that the interest rates has a positive effect on the level of stock returns. This is the indication that if there are more people to invest, it will have an impact on stock prices (Tandelilin, 2010:343). The role of the interest rate according to Sunariyah (2004:81) are: (a) as the appeal for savers who have more money to invest; (b) the interest rate can be used as a monetary tool in order to control the supply and demand of money circulating; (c) the government can take advantage of interest rates to control the money supply.

The interest rate is essentially acting as the main driver that investors are willing to invest. Total investment will be determined by the level of interest rates. The higher the interest rate, the higher the investors to invest.

4.2.4 Exchange Rate to Stock Return

The partial test, by using t-test, for Exchange rate has the t-value = 1.323 with p-value = 0.187, therefore Ho is do not rejected. Based on partial test it can be said that the exchange rate has a positive influence but not has a significance on the level of stock returns.

It is also supported by study of Viva (2012) that the value of currency ore change rate can affect of trade balance. Export-import activities in Indonesia from year to year increase, particularly in the 2010 to 2011where Indonesian exports increased significantly. It is also supported by the fact that in 2011 the value of the Indonesian rupiah strengthened in the level 8,823.427 against the US Dollar. Meanwhile, in 2012 Indonesia, when the exchange rate weakened in the level 9,427.22 against the US Dollar had a deficit due to the export activity lower than the import activity.

4.3. Coefficient of Determination

The test is conducted to determine the ability of the independent variables explain the variation of dependent variable and the result given below:

Table 7. Coefficient Determination Testing

Dependent Variable	R	R-Square	Adjusted R Square
Stock Returns	0.272	0.074	0.061

Based on tests performed the R-Square is 7.4%. This indicate that the independent variables (ROA, ROE, SBI, and Exchange Rate) explains 7.4% of the variation of the dependent variable (stock returns). Check in R square

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis data, tests performed, there are several conclusions that:

1. Variables of financial performance with indicator ROA negatively influence stock returns because some investors are no longer seen ROA as an absolute indicator of performance assessment of a company whether the performance is good or not. The cause of ROA no longer be an absolute indicator of performance evaluation. The economics' crisis factor and the high level of corporate profitability followed by a high level of debt ratio makes many company's performances collapsed. Meanwhile ROE has positively influence on stock returns. This condition occurs because the investors have noticed that the fundamental aspects influence the stock returns when they make investment decisions on Indonesia Stock Exchange.

2. The macro economic factors (SBI interest rate and the exchange rate) has positive effect on stock returns. This happens because SBI interest rates are in as table conditions. Meanwhile the exchange rate is in the less stable as a result of the rise and fall of the rupiah against the dollar. However, the exchange rate effect is quite large in export activity, and directly impact on the increment on the exports every year.

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