MIX: Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen

Management Scientific Journal

ISSN (Online): 2460-5328, ISSN (Print): 2088-1231

https://publikasi.mercubuana.ac.id/index.php/jurnal_Mix

Determinants of Stock Return and Firm Value of Manufactures Listed at the Indonesian Stock Exchanges

Afriyani[1)*]; Nurfatwa Andriani Yasin[2)]; Agussalim Rahman[3)]

[1)] afriyani.ilyas01@gmail.com, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Tri Dharma Nusantara Makassar, Indonesia
[2)] nurfatwa7@gmail.com, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Tri Dharma Nusantara Makassar, Indonesia
[3)] agus.stietdn@gmail.com, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Tri Dharma Nusantara Makassar, Indonesia
**) Corresponding Author*

ABSTRACT

***Objectives**: This study aimed to examine the impact of ownership structure, fundamental factors, and technical analysis on stock returns, as well as the impact of these factors on firm value.*
***Methodology**: This research is an explanatory descriptive research with a quantitative approach where the study encompasses a population of 148 manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. From this population, a purposive sample of 50 companies is selected for in-depth analysis.*
***Finding**: The findings indicated that the ownership structure did not have a substantial impact on stock returns, despite showing a positive trend. Similarly, fundamental factors were found to have a positive influence on stock returns but the effect was not statistically significant. In contrast, the utilization of analytical techniques was associated with a significant and positive impact on stock returns. Additionally, the study revealed that ownership structure, fundamental factors, analytical techniques, and stock returns collectively had a noteworthy and positive effect on firm value. Finally, the investigation demonstrated that ownership structure, fundamental factors, and technical analysis played a significant role in determining firm value through their impact on stock returns.*
***Conclusion**: Overall, the company's value can be significantly enhanced through stock returns by considering ownership structure, fundamental factors, and technical analysis in a positive manner.*

***Keywords**: Structure Ownership; Factors Fundamental; Technical Analysis; Stock Return; Firm Value.*

Submitted:	Revised:	Accepted:
2023-05-05	2023-10-30	2023-10-30

Article Doi:
http://dx.doi.org/10.22441/ jurnal_mix.2023.v13i3.003

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

INTRODUCTION

The capital market in Indonesia is rapidly developing with more companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Investors use stock returns to assess investment profitability. Manufacturing company shares on the IDX showed fluctuations between 2019 and 2021 with an overall 1.53% growth (Aminah, 2021). Risk and return have a direct relationship with higher risk associated with greater expected returns (Irham Fahmi & Si, 2014). Rational investors seek maximum returns with specific risk levels (Yuniningsih & Taufiq, 2019). Company profitability determines stock returns and overall value (Oktiwiati & Nurhayati, 2020; Putri & Rokhim, 2016). Managers strive to increase stock returns and market prices (Sari et al., 2017). Researchers study factors impacting stock returns and firm value (Sari et al., 2017).

Investors always seek to maximize their expected return based on their risk tolerance level (Saratian et al., 2020; Saratian et al., 2021). Following the investment concept of 'High Risk-High Return,' risk-loving investors opt for stocks with higher risk, anticipating higher returns in the future. On the other hand, risk-averse investors aim for moderate profits while avoiding excessive risk. It is important to note that investments always entail a certain level of risk since the expected gains are received in the future and the actual return may vary, potentially being higher or lower than the initial investment (Ginting, 2022).

Ownership structure serves as a means to mitigate information asymmetry between insiders and outsiders through information disclosure. The conflicts of interest that arise between company owners and managers often result in agency problems. One approach to addressing these issues is through effective management of ownership structure which includes providing incentives to managers, improving company performance, and increasing control by institutional parties to prevent managerial misconduct. Improved company performance, in turn, enhances the overall value of the company (Ginting, 2022).

Dewi & Abundanti (2019) conducted a study and obtained contrasting results. Their findings indicated that institutional ownership negatively affects firm value while managerial ownership has a positive impact. Furthermore, they found no significant effect of public ownership on firm value. In contrast, Bilayudha & Kiswanto (2015) demonstrated that public ownership has a tangible impact on firm value while institutional ownership did not show a significant effect. Another study conducted by Ginting (2022) revealed that both institutional ownership and managerial ownership positively and significantly influence stock returns. This disparity in findings can be attributed to information asymmetry between institutions and managerial parties. Managers possess greater knowledge about the company's operations compared to institutions which makes it challenging for institutions to effectively monitor managerial activities

Fundamental and technical analysis are widely utilized strategies by investors to achieve success in investing. According to Isidore and Christie (2018), technical analysis is a method that is primarily influenced by investors' psychological factors in determining stock price movements. Fundamental and technical analysis differ in various aspects, including their application and execution methods, time horizons, tools employed, and their respective focus (Petrusheva & Jordanoski, 2016). These differences make fundamental and technical analysis

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

appear quite distinct in the investment world. Thus, it is inappropriate to treat the two methods as direct comparisons. Both approaches possess their own advantages and can complement each other in assessing equities, rather than serving as substitutes (Berdiyeva et al., 2021). Gesaputri et al. (2021) suggest the possibility that market prices and accounting data can simultaneously influence investor reactions.

In investigating how firm value moderates the relationship between profitability and stock returns, the theory to be explored is the Signalling theory. This theory emphasizes the existence of information asymmetry between company owners and investors (Payne & Petrenko, 2019). The presence of information asymmetry poses difficulties for investors in distinguishing between companies of high and low quality. Consequently, there is a need for accurate and timely information disclosure to assist investors in making informed investment choices (Puteri, 2022). Providing signals to investors is one approach to reducing information asymmetry (Alipudin & Hidayat, 2014). Financial performance information that is reliable and decreases uncertainty about a company's future prospects serves as one such signal. Profitability is a performance measure that can act as a signal. As documented by Muchtar et al. (2018), profitability has a positive impact on increasing a company's market value.

Several previous studies have demonstrated the influence of "profitability, capital structure, managerial ownership, and firm value on stock returns" (Defrizal & Mulyawan, 2015; Gunadi & Kesuma, 2015; Hartiyah & Sukowiyono, 2017; Manoppo & Arie, 2016; Murwaningsari, 2012; Rachmatika, 2016; Rusydina & Praptoyo, 2017). However, contrasting results have been documented in several other studies where "profitability, capital structure, managerial ownership, and firm value were found to have no significant effect on stock returns" (Akbar & Herianingrum, 2015; Hartaroe et al., 2018; Manse, 2018; Mulya & Turisna, 2016; Yustini et al., 2018). A study on fundamental and technical factors conducted by Setiadi (2019) revealed that all independent variables, including fundamental and technical factors, collectively exerted a significant influence on stock returns. Furthermore, research on technical factors such as trading volume, market capitalization, and previous stock prices yielded varied results. Dai et al. (2020) and Fu et al. (2020) concluded that these variables had an impact on stock returns while Endri et al. (2019) stated that there was no significant influence of these technical factors on stock returns. The disparity in research findings indicates the presence of a research gap and based on the confirmation of similar research outcomes, the integrated model is expected to provide additional value and contribute more to this study. Inconsistent results over time have motivated the author to examine the impact of "ownership structure, fundamental factors, technical analysis, and firm value on stock returns."

This study presents a novel approach to identifying significant determinants that impact stock returns and firm value, incorporating several variables that have received limited attention in previous research. The findings of this study aim to offer fresh insights to investors, market analysts, and corporate decision-makers, aiding them in optimizing their stock returns and firm value. By focusing on the Indonesian manufacturing sector, this research will enhance our understanding of the factors influencing stock returns and firm value within this specific context. The outcomes of this study can serve as a valuable resource for investors, market analysts, and corporate decision-makers, empowering them to develop more effective investment strategies.

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

Based on the background presented, this study seeks to explore the following research inquiries:

1. What is the influence of ownership structure, fundamental factors, and technical analysis on stock returns in relation to manufacturing companies listed on the IDX?

2. How do ownership structure, fundamental factors, and technical analysis affect the value of manufacturing companies listed on the IDX?

3. To what degree do ownership structure, fundamental factors, and technical analysis impact the value of manufacturing companies listed on the IDX by means of their influence on stock returns?

In the world of finance and economics, understanding the complex interplay of factors that influence the performance and valuation of companies is a fundamental challenge. Investors, analysts, and company executives continually seek deeper insights into the intricate relationships among variables, such as ownership structure, fundamental financial metrics, technical indicators, stock returns, and overall firm value. The dynamics of these elements are particularly vital within the context of the manufacturing industry which stands as a cornerstone of economic growth and development.

This study embarks on a comprehensive exploration of the connections between these key financial and economic variables with a specific focus on manufacturing firms listed on the BEI as of December. We investigate how ownership structure, fundamental factors, technical analysis, stock returns, and firm value interact, shedding light on the underlying dynamics that drive the financial landscape of the manufacturing industry.

The primary goal of this study is to unravel the extent to which these variables influence each other and how their interactions impact the performance and value of manufacturing companies. Through a rigorous analysis of empirical data, we strive to provide valuable insights that can guide companies in their strategic decision-making and assist investors in making informed choices.

By the end of this research, we aim to offer a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the intricate web of financial variables, ultimately contributing to the enhancement of financial strategies, investment decisions, and the overall economic health of the manufacturing sector. In doing so, we address a vital knowledge gap in the field and pave the way for more informed and data-driven approaches to financial analysis and decision-making within this industry.

The research's novelty is in its comprehensive approach to examining the impact of ownership structure, fundamental factors, technical analysis, and stock returns on manufacturing companies' performance and value. This holistic perspective is urgently needed in today's rapidly changing financial landscape where interconnected macroeconomic factors require immediate attention and actionable insights for investors and businesses. The research's findings hold strategic significance for profitability and asset management, making it a timely and vital resource for navigating today's competitive financial markets.

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of agency theory revolves around the issue of principal-agent problem which arises when ownership and control of a company are separated. According to Jensen & Meckling (2019), an agency relationship refers to a contractual arrangement between one or more owners (the principal) and an individual (the agent) who is hired to perform specific services on behalf of the owners with decision-making authority delegated to the agent (Pawirosumarto, 2016). There are two perspectives for understanding the structure of ownership and control within a company: the agency approach and the information asymmetry approach (Shashua, 2013). The agency approach views the ownership structure as a mechanism to address conflicts of interest among the primary owners of the company whereas the information asymmetry approach sees the ownership structure as a means to mitigate the imbalance of information between insiders and outsiders by disclosing information in capital markets (Miswanto & Oematan, 2020; Suherman, 2019).

Jensen and Meckling's 1976 paper "Theory of the Firm: Managerial Behavior, Agency Costs, and Ownership Structure" introduced the concept of agency theory. This theory aims to address the issues that arise in contractual relationships, particularly in management when there is incomplete information. It was developed in response to earlier theories such as transaction cost theory, property rights theory, and utilitarianism. According to Jensen and Meckling, there is a conflict of interest between owners and management due to their differing interests. Agency theory is grounded on the fundamental principle that a relationship is established between the principal who is the owner granting authority and the agent who is the manager receiving that authority (Fitriani et al., 2020; Kepramareni et al., 2020). Each party seeks to maximize its profits with the owner aiming for maximum return on investment while the manager strives to enhance their performance (Afriyani & Jumria, 2018).

In the world of the stock market, fundamental factors refer to the external and internal factors that can have an impact on future stock prices. The underlying principle of analyzing stock prices based on fundamental factors is that stable profits can cause a positive reaction from investors, leading to a higher stock price. The fundamental factors are not limited to just the internal factors of a company such as its basic financial conditions but also include external factors such as the basic economic conditions. The process of fundamental analysis is intricate and it involves various procedures such as industry and economic analysis, individual company valuation using different valuation models, and analyzing financial reports, such as trend analysis and ratio analysis (Afriyani et al., 2020). Natswa (2021) further clarifies that financial ratio analysis involves evaluating items from financial statements, both separately and together, to determine the connection between specific items on the balance sheet and income statement.

Technical analysis is a methodology employed to forecast future price movements of stocks, commodities, or other securities by analyzing statistical data derived from past market activity (Boobalan, 2014). Analysts who use technical data to conduct research are known as technical analysts, char list, technicians, or technical list. In contrast to fundamentalists, technical analysts do not depend on economic data to ascertain the inherent value of a stock. Instead, they analyze charts of price movements and transaction volumes to identify patterns in the market's price fluctuations. Stocks are securities that represent a stake in a company and shareholders have the entitlement to claim dividends or other distributions from the company, as well as the right to

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

claim a portion of the company's assets in the event of liquidation with priority given to other securities holders.

Endri et al. (2019) define securities as a document that confirms the investor's entitlement to acquire a portion of the future profit or assets of the issuing organization, subject to certain conditions that enable the investor to exercise this right. Conversely, according to (Hill, 2020), shares represent proof of ownership of a company's assets that issued the shares. Stocks, as a result, are securities that are traded on the capital market and they are offered by limited liability companies (PT) (Soelton et al., 2021). Owning shares implies that the shareholder also holds a fraction of the company.

Investment returns encompass two types: realized returns which have already taken place and expected returns which are anticipated to occur in the future. Stock returns refer to the level of profit that investors expect to receive through their investments in shares. The returns of stocks in this research encompass capital gains rather than dividend payouts. Capital gain refers to the difference in the price of the investment relative to the previous period. According to Sri Handini & Erwin Dyah Astawinetu (2020), an increase in the current share price compared to the previous share price leads to capital gains while a decrease in the current share price compared to the previous share price results in capital losses.

To generate profits, individuals, companies, and institutions implement investment policies that generate returns (Arief et al., 2023). Realized returns and expected returns are two forms of returns on investment. Realized returns are calculated based on past performance and are significant in evaluating a company's performance and determining future risk and returns (Arief et al., 2020). Total return, relative return, cumulative adjusted return, and return are some common measures used for realized returns. On the other hand, expected returns refer to the returns that investors anticipate earning in the future. Various methods, such as expected future value, historical returns, and existing models can be used to measure expected returns (Afriyani et al., 2020).

Investors seek to make a profit from their investments which is commonly known as a return. According to Chowdhry et al. (2019), return is the benefit or profit an investor receives from their investment. Investors often gauge a company's value based on its ability to manage resources which is reflected in its stock price. According to Vernimmen et al. (2022), a high stock price is indicative of a company's strong value while a low stock price typically signifies underperformance. In evaluating a company's value, the PBV value ratio is a valuable metric as it compares the market price per share to the book value per share. A high PBV ratio is generally associated with a positive market sentiment regarding the company's future potential.

The assessment of a company's value can be determined by examining the price of its shares in the secondary market. A surge in the share price reflects an appreciation in the company's worth as it takes into account the market value of its shares and long-term debt which contribute to its overall valuation. When the stock price goes up, it also reflects the trust of the general public in the company's performance, leading them to pay a premium for the shares with the expectation of higher returns.

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

In order to achieve the interests of its members, a company has a specific goal to be accomplished. Effectively managing the performance of a company is vital in evaluating the degree of achievement of its objectives, serving as a foundation for both internal and external decision-making processes. Maximizing a company's value is not the same as maximizing its earnings per share (EPS), as focusing solely on EPS ignores the time value of money and risk. Instead, maximizing a company's value is akin to maximizing economic profit which is the amount of wealth that can be consumed without reducing the wealth of the owners (Purnamasari, 2015). The primary goal of a company is to enhance its operations and maximize shareholder wealth while optimizing its overall value. Increased company value directly corresponds to enhanced shareholder prosperity. The market share price serves as an indicator of the company's value, highlighting the importance of maximizing the company's anticipated long-term value.

The agency theory, in this case, describes a relationship between an employer and an agent or employee who is granted decision-making power. However, this relationship can lead to conflicts, such as those between shareholders and managers, minority shareholders, or debt holders. Managers' opportunistic behavior can result in agency cost of equity, as they may utilize excess profits for their own interests without bearing associated risks and costs. For instance, they may choose to use high debt levels that do not optimize the company's value but serve their own interests.

Bathala in Musfialdy et al. (2019) suggests that boosting the proportion of institutional ownership in a company could enhance its efficiency by curbing the manager's opportunistic conduct. This could lead to a decrease in agency costs by allowing the company to sustain a lower debt level.

Brunnermeier & Krishnamurthy (2020) discovered that “allocating shares to institutional investors could decrease agency costs.” The Free Cash Flow concept is closely related to the shareholder-manager conflict (Oded, 2020). This theory suggests that managers may try to hoard company resources to maintain control. When there are no profitable investment prospects available, it is more beneficial to allocate free cash flow to shareholders rather than retaining it. This ensures that the excess funds are put to use and provides value to the shareholders rather than remaining idle within the company. Since shareholders are not all alike, conflicts may arise between majority and minority shareholders. To solve agency problems, fundamental and technical analysis techniques should be used, along with investment appraisal mechanisms.

Investors purchase stocks in a company with the expectation that the stock's market value will appreciate over time, thereby generating profits. The value of a stock is established through the dynamic interaction of supply and demand within the market, serving as a gauge of market robustness. There are two types of ownership structures: institutional ownership and managerial ownership. Conflicts of interest between managers and company owners can give rise to what are known as agency problems. These conflicts arise when the managers who act as agents, pursue their own personal interests or diverge from the best interests of the company's owners, who are the principals. The misalignment of interests can create situations where managers prioritize short-term gains, engage in excessive risk-taking, or make decisions that do not maximize shareholder value. These agency problems can result in a loss of value for the

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

company and its shareholders. Therefore, it is crucial to establish mechanisms, such as appropriate incentive structures and effective monitoring systems to mitigate these conflicts and ensure that managers act in the best interests of the company and its owners. Proper management of the ownership structure which includes incentivizing managers based on company performance and increasing institutional ownership to prevent malpractices by managers can mitigate these problems. On the other hand, Artantiwi & Hamidah (2018) find that institutional ownership has no significant influence on firm value. Tambalean et al. (2018) also conclude that neither managerial ownership nor institutional ownership affects company value.

Investors consider a company's financial performance as a crucial factor in selecting stocks. A company with good financial performance is likely to offer higher returns to investors compared to companies with poor financial performance. The quarterly financial statements of a company provide essential information for evaluating its financial performance, including factors such as profitability, liquidity, leverage, and wealth management efficiency. Despite this, predicting the value or return of shares remains contentious due to the influence of other factors such as natural disasters, psychological factors, and spiritual implications which can impact market prices through supply and demand and subsequently affect stock returns.

Drawing upon the preceding explanations, we can outline the conceptual framework in the following manner:

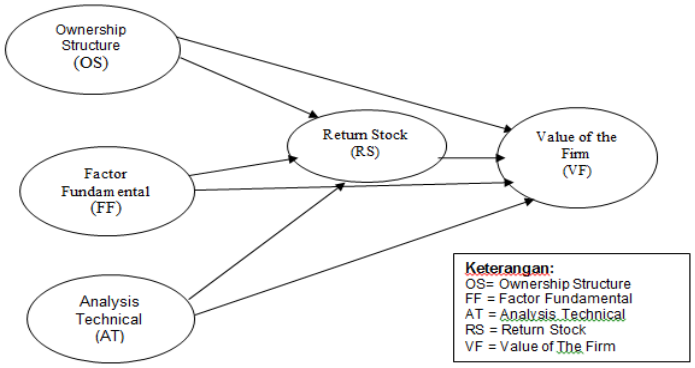

Figure 1. Conceptual framework

Expanding on the theoretical/conceptual framework, the arrows represent the logical flow and relationships between variables, each underpinned by distinct theoretical constructs and proxies:

H1: Ownership Structure (OS) has a significant impact on Stock Returns (RS)

H2: Fundamental Factors (FF) has a significant impact on Stock Returns (RS)

H3: Technical Analysis (AT) has a significant impact on Stock Returns (RS)

H4: Ownership Structure (OS) has a significant impact on Firm Value (FV)

H5: Fundamental Factors (FF) has a significant impact on Firm Value (FV)

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

H6: Technical Analysis (AT) has a significant impact on Firm Value (FV)

H7: Stock Returns (RS) has a significant impact on Firm Value (FV)

H8: Ownership Structure (OS) has a significant impact on Firm Value (FV) through Stock Returns (RS)

H9: Fundamental Factors (FF) have a significant impact on Firm Value (FV) through Stock Returns (RS)

H10: Technical Analysis (AT) has a significant impact on Firm Value (FV) through Stock Returns (RS)

Previous research

Previously, various studies have examined the relationship similar topic. Artantiwi & Hamidah (2018) found that institutional ownership does not significantly influence firm value while managerial ownership and foreign ownership have a significant positive impact on firm value. Safdar et al. (2015) found a positive relationship between institutional ownership and firm performance. Singh & Kansil (2016) explored the relationship between institutional ownership and firm value in Indian stock exchanges and found that institutional ownership positively affects firm value, indicating higher investor confidence. Ownership structure has been found to have an impact on firm performance (Alkurdi et al., 2021; Ndua et al., 2023). Fundamental factors such as firm size, past stock performance, value, and growth have also been identified as factors affecting stock returns (Chhajer et al., 2020; Muhammad, 2018). Technical analysis which studies past prices and volume has been used to predict future returns (K. H. Chen et al., 2021; Ma et al., 2021; Masry, 2017). In addition, external factors such as political incidents, war, oil prices, inflation rates, exchange rates, and interest rates have also been found to affect stock returns (Jabeen et al., 2022).

The current state of research in the field of financial analysis and valuation of manufacturing companies, as exemplified by this study, is notable for its relatively limited body of existing literature. Few studies have ventured into examining the intricate relationships among variables such as ownership structure, fundamental financial factors, technical analysis, and stock returns within the context of manufacturing firms. This underlines both the novelty and the potential significance of the research presented here. While traditional financial metrics continue to hold importance in financial analysis, the field remains relatively unexplored when it comes to the broader spectrum of variables and indicators that influence performance and value. Moreover, recent advances in statistical techniques, including Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) have been relatively underutilized in this domain, despite their potential for illuminating complex relationships. As such, this study contributes to bridging a gap in the existing research by emphasizing the multifaceted nature of value creation and highlighting the importance of considering a broader array of factors. Given the paucity of studies in this area, the findings offer valuable insights for manufacturing companies and investors striving to enhance profitability and asset management within a dynamic economic landscape.

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Approach

This research is an explanatory descriptive study that uses a quantitative approach. Descriptive research is a research method aimed at describing existing phenomena that take place at this time or in the past. Meanwhile, explanatory research is research that explains the causal relationship between variables that affect the hypothesis.

Data Collection Technique

1) Population

The population of this study consists of Manufacturing sector companies listed on the IDX from 2018 to 2021, namely 148 companies.

2) Sample

The sample is part of the population that can be used as a source of information. For this study, sample selection employed a purposive sampling method based on specific criteria. The following criteria were used in this study:

Table 1. Research Sample Calculation

NO	Indicators	Number
1	Manufacturing companies that are consistently listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2018 to 2021	148
2	Manufacturing companies that do not publish financial statements with the closing year ending on December 31 during 2018 to 2021	(34)
3	Manufacturing companies that do not use the Rupiah currency unit in presenting their financial statements from 2018 to 2021	(42)
4	Manufacturing companies that do not generate net profit after tax during 2018 to 2021.	(17)
5	Manufacturing companies that do not distribute dividends during 2018 through 2021.	(5)
	Total Sample	**50**

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2022

Based on the sampling criteria above, 50 (fifty) companies were used as research samples.

Data Collection Techniques and Data Analysis Techniques

The data collection technique used is documentation of financial statements and annual reports of manufacturing companies listed on the IDX for the 2018-2021 period and by conducting a literature review, reviewing various literature such as books, journals, literature, and other sources related to research. Analysis technique using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) technique. This statistical method enables the simultaneous examination of multiple relationships among variables (Ferdinand, 2014). For data analysis, the statistical software program AMOS which is a part of the SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) package was utilized. This software facilitated the examination and interpretation of the data. The employed

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

analysis involved the utilization of the following equation model to examine the relationships between variables and draw conclusions based on the observed data.

$$RS = a1OS + a2FF + a3AT + e1 \quad (1)$$

$$FV = b1OS + b2FF + b3AT + c1RS + e2 \quad (2)$$

$$FV = a1.c1\ OS + a2.c1\ FF + a3.c1\ AT + e3 \quad (3)$$

The relationship between variables was expressed in the form of matrix multiplication, as depicted below:

$$\begin{pmatrix} RS \\ FV \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a3AT + a2FF + a1OS + c1RS + c2FV \\ b3AT + b2FF + b1OS + c1RS + c2FV \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Transformation of Variables for Confirmatory Testing

This study utilizes various variables, including "ownership structure, fundamental factors, technical analysis, stock returns, and firm value." Each is measured through a set of indicators. Confirmatory factor analysis is conducted to generate factor scores from these variables. The loading factors and critical ratios for each indicator of the ownership structure, fundamental factors, and technical analysis variables are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Loading Factor and Critical Ratio of Variable Indicators

Indicator	Loading Factor (λ)	Critical Ratio	Profitability (p)	Information
MO	0,893	FIX	0,000	
IO	0,834	14,484	0,000	Significant
PO	0,888	15,869	0,000	
Indicator	**Loading Factor (λ)**	**Critical Ratio**	**Profitability(p)**	Information
ROA	0,592	FIX	0,000	
ROE	0,784	8,065	0,000	
CR	0,877	8,611	0,000	Significant
DER	0,913	8,758	0,000	
DAR	0,451	5,311	0,000	
Indicator	**Loading Factor (λ)**	**Critical Ratio**	**Profitability(p)**	information
Interest rate	0,777	FIX	0,000	
Exchange rate	0,874	11,399	0,000	Significant
Inflation	0,818	11,005	0,000	

Source: Results of data analysis, 2022

Drawing upon the empirical data presented in Table 2, in the ownership structure category, the indicators of Market Ownership (MO), Institutional Ownership (IO), and Private Ownership (PO) have been assessed. These indicators exhibit notable loading factors, indicating their influence on the analysis with MO and IO showing particularly strong associations. The critical ratios for these indicators are substantial, emphasizing their significance concerning profitability, as all three indicators have a p-value of 0.000, demonstrating their high statistical significance in this context.

In the fundamental factors section, indicators such as Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Current Ratio (CR), Debt-to-Equity Ratio (DER), and Debt Asset Ratio (DAR)

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

have been analyzed. These indicators are associated with substantial loading factors with ROE being particularly influential. The critical ratios for these indicators are also noteworthy and their p-values of 0.000 highlight their strong statistical significance in relation to profitability.

Lastly, the technical analysis indicators, including Interest rate, Exchange rate, and Inflation have been examined. These indicators have significant loading factors with the Exchange rate standing out as particularly influential. The critical ratios for these indicators are also strong, and their p-values of 0.000 underscore their statistical significance in relation to profitability. Overall, this table demonstrates that ownership structure, fundamental factors, and technical analysis elements play crucial roles in influencing profitability with higher loading factors, critical ratios, and low p-values indicating the strength of these relationships.

Model Testing

In the concluding phase of the analysis, the outcomes of the SEM are illustrated in Figure 2, depicting the results in the form of a path diagram. The path diagram is presented below for easy reference.

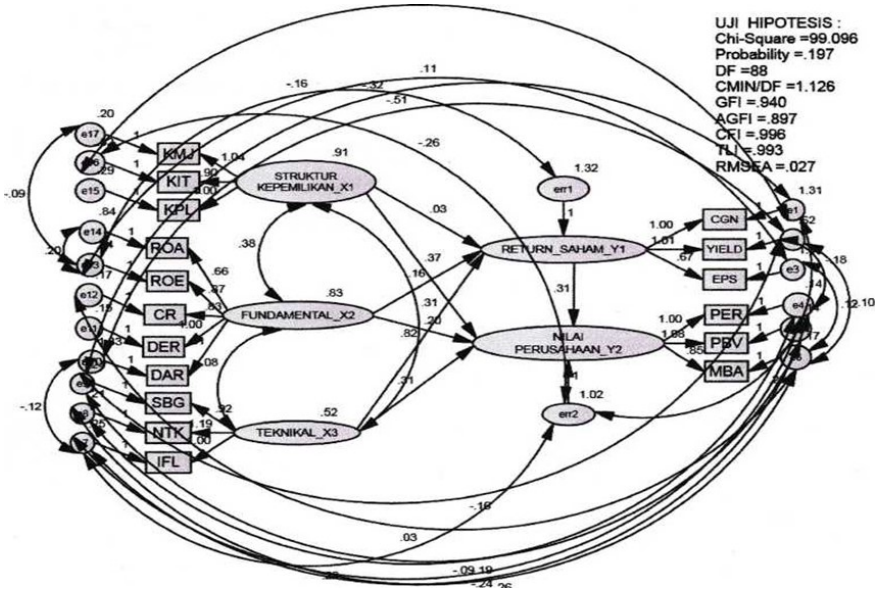

Figure 2. Model analysis SEM

Following the confirmation of the overall adequacy of the model, the researchers proceeded to examine the significance of the relationships between the constructs. The standardized regression weights were assessed using critical ratio (CR) or probability (P) values. A relationship between variables was considered significant if the P value was less than or equal to 0.05 (5%). Out of the seven tested paths, only one point was found to be statistically insignificant, with a probability value exceeding 0.05 (5% level) and a t-statistic greater than the t-table. Specifically, this point relates to the influence of ownership structure and fundamental factors on stock returns, with P values of 0.809 and 0.211, respectively. Consequently, these paths could not be evaluated within the model.

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

Table 3. Evaluation criteria Goodness of Fit Indices Overall Model

Goodness of fit index	Cut-off Value	Model Results Early stage	Information	Model Results Final Stage	Information
Chi_Square	Probability	≥ 0.05	0.000	Marginal	**0.000**
Probability	CMIN/DF	≤ 2.00	5.371	Marginal	**5.317**
CMIN/DF	GFI	≥ 0.90	0.752	Marginal	**0.752**
GFI	AGFI	≥ 0.90	0.651	Marginal	**0.651**
	CFI	≥ 0.94	0.811	Marginal	**0,811**
AGFI	TLI	≥ 0.94	0.764	Marginal	**0.764**
CFI	RMSEA	≤ 0.08	0.155	Marginal	**0.155**
TLI_RMSEA	Probability	≥ 0.05	0.000	Marginal	**0.000**

Source: results of data analysis, 2022

Table 3 presents an evaluation of the goodness of fit indices for an overall model, which has been assessed at both the early and final stages of analysis. The table provides cut-off values for each goodness of fit index and compares these cut-off values to the actual results. In the early stage, the Chi-Square goodness of fit index is evaluated. The cut-off value suggests that a probability of greater than or equal to 0.05 would indicate a good fit. However, the model's actual probability value is 0.000, which is well below the cut-off, indicating a marginal fit. This suggests that the model may not fit the data well at the early stage.

The CMIN/DF (Chi-Square divided by Degrees of Freedom) is another index evaluated in the early stage. The cut-off value of less than or equal to 2.00 is used to determine goodness of fit. The model's CMIN/DF value is 5.371, which is above the cut-off, again indicating a marginal fit. In the final stage, the same goodness of fit indices are assessed. For instance, the GFI (Goodness of Fit Index) has a cut-off value of greater than or equal to 0.90. The model's GFI value is 0.752, which is below the cut-off, suggesting a marginal fit. This pattern continues with other indices such as AGFI, CFI (Comparative Fit Index), TLI (Tucker-Lewis Index), and RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error of Approximation). These indices all indicate marginal fits at the final stage, with values falling short of their respective cut-off thresholds.

Hypothesis testing

Table 4. Direct, Indirect, and Total Effect Influences

Variable			CR	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Total Effect	p-value	Information
Independent	Intervening	Dependent						
Ownership structure	-	Stock returns	0,242	0,023	-	0.023	0.809	Positive and insignificant
Fundamental factors	-	Stock returns	1.251	0,110	-	0.110	0.211	Positive and insignificant
Technical Analysis	-	Stock returns	4.829	0,448	-	0.448	0.000	Positive and significant
Ownership structure	Stock returns	value of the firm	3.443	0,271	0.007	0.278	0.000	Positive and significant
Fundamental factors	Stock returns	value of the firm	2.042	0,139	0.034	0.173	0.038	Positive and significant
Technical Analysis	Stock returns	value of the firm	2.101	0,168	0.138	0.306	0.041	Positive and significant
Stock returns	-	value of the firm	3.993	0,307	-	0.307	0.000	Positive and significant

Source: results of data analysis, 2022

Table 4 provides a comprehensive analysis of the relationships between variables in a research context. In the first part of the table, the independent variables—Ownership Structure, Fundamental Factors, and Technical Analysis—are examined for their direct effect on Stock Returns, which acts as an intermediary variable. While all of these independent variables have positive direct effects on Stock Returns, none of these effects are statistically significant. Their

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

p-values, ranging from 0.211 to 0.809, indicate that these relationships are not statistically significant.

The next section of the table delves into the impact of the same independent variables on the Value of the Firm, with Stock Returns as an intervening variable. Here, Technical Analysis stands out as statistically significant, having a positive direct effect on the Value of the Firm with a p-value of 0.000. In this research context, Technical Analysis appears to have a significant positive influence on the Value of the Firm. On the other hand, Ownership Structure and Fundamental Factors do not exhibit statistically significant direct effects.

Finally, the table also evaluates the direct effect of Stock Returns on the Value of the Firm, which is found to be both positive and statistically significant with a p-value of 0.000. This result indicates that, in this specific research context, Stock Returns have a significant positive impact on the Value of the Firm.

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was used to create a mathematical model that investigates how independent variables affect intervening variables that lie between the dependent variables. The findings reveal the impact of technical analysis, fundamental factors, and ownership structure on both firm value and stock returns. The equation describing how ownership structure, micro-fundamental, and macroeconomic factors affect stock returns is presented below:

$$RS = 0{,}023\ OWNER + 0{,}110\ FF + 0{,}448\ AT + e1 \qquad (5)$$

The following equation represents the impact of ownership structure, micro fundamentals, macroeconomic factors, and stock returns on company value:

$$RS = 0{,}271\ OWNER + 0{,}139\ FF + 0{,}168\ AT + 0{,}307\ RS + e2 \qquad (6)$$

The influence of ownership structure, micro fundamental and macroeconomic factors through stock returns on firm value

$$VF = 0{,}007\ SK + \ 0{,}034\ FF + 0{,}138\ AT + e \qquad (7)$$

The aforementioned set of equations can be expressed as a matrix multiplication in the following manner:

$$\begin{pmatrix} RS \\ NP \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AT & + & FF & + & OS & + & RS & + & NP \\ 0{,}819 & & 0{,}159 & & 0{,}032 & & 0{,}000 & & 0{,}000 \\ 0{,}557 & & 0{,}249 & & 0{,}381 & & 0{,}306 & & 0{,}000 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (8)$$

1. Direct Effect:

Effect Structure ownership on stock return.

(OS → RS) = 0,023

Effect factor fundamental on stock return

(FF → RS) = 0,110.

Effect Analysis Technical on stock return

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

(AT → VF) = 0,448

Effect Structure ownership on firm value

(OS → VF) = 0,271

Effect factor fundamental on firm value

(FF → VF) = 0,139

Effect of Technical Analysis variables on firm value

(AT → VF) = 0,168

Effect of stock return variables on firm value

(RS → VF) = 0,307

2. Indirect Effect

Effect ownership \ structure on firm value through stock returns. (OS → RS → VF) = 0,023 X 0,307 = 0,007.

Effect of fundamental factor on firm value through stock returns. (FF →RS → VF) = 0,110 X 0,307 = 0,110.

Effect of Technical Analysis on firm value through stock returns.

(AT → RS→ VF) = 0,448 X 0,307 = 0,138.

3. Total Effect

(OS → VF + OS → RS → NP) = 0,271 + 0,007 = 0,278

(FF → VF + FF → RS→ NP) = 0,139 + 0,034 = 0,173

(AT → NP + AT →RS→ NP) = 0,168 + 0,138 = 0,306

Discussion

The ownership structure encompasses various indicators, including institutional ownership, managerial ownership, and public ownership, all of which exhibit a significant positive impact on stock returns. This is supported by a positive regression coefficient value of 0.023, along with a significance value of 0.809 or greater than 0.05. This finding is in line with Wirdiansyah & Munanda

r (2023) which highlight that management ownership and dividend policy affect stock returns, while Gul et al. (2016) foreign ownership was found to have a negative relationship with stock returns volatility as well. Hence, along with various ownership factors, collectively contribute to the overall dynamics of stock returns in the financial markets.

Directly, the ownership structure has a positive and significant effect on firm value, with a regression coefficient of 0.271 and a significance value of zero or less than 0.5. This is in line with recent research by Imaduddin et al. (2023) who conclude that institutional, foreign, and individual ownership have a significant positive effect on firm value. Furthermore, the ownership structure indirectly contributes to the company's value with a positive and significant

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

effect of 0.007. Specifically, each indicator contributes to the ownership structure, as seen from the regression coefficient of 0.910 for managerial ownership, 0.835 for institutional ownership, and 0.872 for public ownership. This implies that while the ownership structure does not directly contribute to stock returns, it does have a positive and significant influence on the company's value, both directly and indirectly through its impact on stock returns. The ownership structure provides equity for stakeholders and avoids concentrated ownership. Empirical evidence shows that managerial ownership is very low even though there are still many companies that do not have managerial ownership so that management as part of the company tends to finance that is not a priority of the company which results in agency costs and inefficient use of assets in the company indicated in profitability ratio.

The regression analysis findings indicate that fundamental factors, encompassing indicators such as CR, DER, DAR, ROE, and ROA, do not exert a significant influence on stock returns. This is evidenced by a regression coefficient of 0.110 and a significance value of 0.211, exceeding the threshold of 0.05. This result was similar to Da et al. (2014) and X. Chen & Chiang (2016). However, fundamental factors do have a direct and positive significant effect on firm value, with a regression coefficient of 0.139 and a significance value of 0.038, below the 0.05 level. Furthermore, these fundamental factors indirectly contribute to firm value, displaying a positive and significant impact of 0.034. Each indicator plays a role in this contribution, with respective regression coefficient values of 0.878 for CR, 0.923 for DER, 0.434 for DAR, 0.767 for ROE, and 0.547 for ROA. Consequently, although financial ratios serve as measures of a company's internal fundamentals, they may not substantially enhance stock returns. This finding was aligned with Listari (2018), as they hold greater potential to augment the overall value of the company, as evidenced by the market valuation of its stock prices.

The application of technical analysis, incorporating indicators such as inflation, interest rates, and exchange rates, yields a positive and significant impact on stock returns. This is evident from a positive regression coefficient value of 0.448, accompanied by a significance value below 0.05. The finding is supported by Masry (2017) who suggests that technical analysis, specifically the simple moving average, can achieve abnormal returns in the Egyptian Stock Exchange. Moreover, technical analysis directly influences firm value in a positive and significant manner, with a regression coefficient of 0.168 and a significance value below 0.05. Additionally, there is an indirect positive and significant effect of 0.138 on firm value attributed to technical analysis. The regression coefficient values further highlight the contributions of inflation, exchange rates, and interest rates to this influence, with exchange rates exhibiting the most pronounced effect on stock returns. This result is similar to previous research by Nugraha & Kurnia (2017), macroeconomic factors convey a positive signal that is recognized by market participants and subsequently manifested in the company's stock price. While fluctuations in the investment portfolio may transpire, investors perceive potential returns on their investment, thereby augmenting the company's value.

Stock returns, encompassing indicators such as capital gain (loss), capital yield, and EPS, exert a positive and significant impact on the valuation of manufacturing companies listed on the IDX. This is evident from the positive regression coefficient value of 0.307 and a significance

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

value of zero or below 0.05. The contribution of each indicator can be observed through their respective regression coefficient values, with capital gain (loss) exhibiting a coefficient of 0.754, yield with a coefficient of 0.861, and EPS with a coefficient of 0.586. A similar finding was also revealed by Mutiarasari (2015), that the yield indicator plays the most substantial role in enhancing stock returns, subsequently augmenting the value of the company. This serves as a signal for investors to consider investing in companies capable of providing favorable returns. The value of the company is reflected in the returns received by investors, with higher returns indicating increased company value.

CONCLUSION

The results indicate that the ownership structure, including managerial, institutional, and public ownership, has a positive but statistically insignificant impact on stock returns. However, it does have a positive and significant effect on the overall value of the company. On the other hand, the fundamental factors examined, such as CR, DER, DAR, ROE, and ROA, do not significantly contribute to stock returns but do have a positive and significant influence on the value of the company. These findings suggest that while fundamental factors do not directly impact stock returns, they play a crucial role in shaping the overall value of the company, possibly because the selected financial ratios may not meet industry average standards.

In contrast, the study found that technical analysis, which considers macroeconomic indicators like inflation, interest rates, and exchange rates, has a positive and significant effect on both stock returns and the value of the company. This indicates that these macroeconomic factors when analyzed through technical analysis, can provide valuable insights into the performance and market dynamics of manufacturing companies. Furthermore, favorable stock returns, as measured by indicators like capital gain/loss, yield, and Earning Per Share, have a positive and significant impact on the value of the company. These results highlight the importance of considering multiple factors when assessing the value and performance of manufacturing companies on the IDX.

To enhance profitability and asset management, it is recommended that companies strategically leverage fundamental factors such as liquidity, solvency, and profitability. Additionally, they should closely monitor external macroeconomic factors like inflation, interest rates, and exchange rates, which can significantly impact stock returns and the overall value of the company. Investors are advised to conduct thorough analyses of the ownership structure, fundamental factors, technical analysis, and stock returns before making investment decisions. This comprehensive assessment will provide valuable insights into the company's financial health, market dynamics, and potential for generating returns, maximizing the chances of success for investors. Overall, focusing on fundamental factors, monitoring macroeconomic indicators, and conducting comprehensive analyses can contribute to increased profitability, asset management, and overall value creation for companies and investors.

REFERENCE

Afriyani, Jumria, & Tui, S. (2020). Influence of Fundamental Factors and Technical Analysis on Stock Return and Company Value of Manufactures Listed at the Indonesian Stock

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

Exchanges. *IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM)*, *22*(6), 16–22. https://doi.org/10.9790/487X-2206091622

Akbar, R., & Herianingrum, S. (2015). Pengaruh price earning ratio (PER), price book value (PBV) dan debt to equity ratio (DER) terhadap return saham (studi terhadap perusahaan properti dan real estate yang listing di indeks saham syariah indonesia). *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori & Terapan*, *2*(9), 698–713. https://doi.org/10.20473/vol2iss20159pp698-713

Alipudin, A., & Hidayat, N. (2014). Keputusan investasi, pendanaan, kebijakan dividen dan price to book value perusahaan pertambangan di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi & Perpajakan (JRAP)*, *1*(01), 48–59. https://doi.org/10.35838/jrap.v1i01.58

Alkurdi, A., Hamad, A., Thneibat, H., & Elmarzouky, M. (2021). Ownership structure's effect on financial performance: An empirical analysis of Jordanian listed firms. *Cogent Business and Management*, *8*(1), 1939930. https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2021.1939930

Aminah, L. S. (2021). The Effect Of Current Ratio, Net Profit Margin, and Return On Assets On Stock Return:(Study on Food and Beverages Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2015-2017 Period). *MARGINAL: Journal Of Management, Accounting, General Finance And International Economic Issues*, *1*(1), 1–9. https://doi.org/10.55047/marginal.v1i1.8

Arief, H., Oktaviar, C., Saratian, E. T. P., & Soelton, M. (2023). The Influence of Sales Growth, Profitability and Activity on Financial Distress. *JUDICIOUS*, *4*(1 SE-Marketing Management), 157–164. https://doi.org/10.37010/jdc.v4i1.1277

Artantiwi, P. P., & Hamidah. (2018). The Effect of Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, and Foreign Ownership on Firm Value: An Empirical Study on Manufacturing Companies. *Proceedings of the Journal of Contemporary Accounting and Economics Symposium 2018 on Special Session for Indonesian Study JCAE Symposium - Volume 1*, 679–685. https://doi.org/10.5220/0007019806790685

Asmirantho, E., & Somantri, O. K. (2017). THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON STOCK PRICE AT PHARMACEUTICAL SUB-SECTOR COMPANY LISTED IN INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE. *JIAFE (Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi)*, *3*(2). https://doi.org/10.34204/jiafe.v3i2.778

Berdiyeva, O., Islam, M. U., & Saeedi, M. (2021). Artificial intelligence in accounting and finance: Meta-analysis. *International Business Review*, *3*(1), 56–79. https://doi.org/10.37435/nbr21032502

Bilayudha, F., & Kiswanto, K. (2015). Determinan Nilai Perusahaan pada Perusahaan Pertambangan yang Terdaftar di BEI. *Accounting Analysis Journal*, *4*(3), 1–9. https://doi.org/10.15294/aaj.v4i3.8312

Brunnermeier, M., & Krishnamurthy, A. (2020). Corporate debt overhang and credit policy. *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, *2020*(2), 447–502. https://doi.org/10.1353/ECA.2020.0014

Chen, K. H., Su, X. Q., Lin, L. F., & Shih, Y. C. (2021). Profitability of moving-average technical analysis over the firm life cycle: Evidence from Taiwan. *Pacific Basin Finance Journal*, *69*(October), 101633. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2021.101633

Chen, X., & Chiang, T. C. (2016). Stock returns and economic forces-An empirical

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

investigation of Chinese markets. *Global Finance Journal*, *30*(May), 45–65. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfj.2016.01.001

Chhajer, P., Mehta, V., & Gandhi, V. (2020). Factors influencing stock returns: Evidence from national stock exchange, India. *International Journal of Management*, *11*(5), 631–643. https://doi.org/10.34218/IJM.11.5.2020.057

Chowdhry, B., Davies, S. W., & Waters, B. (2019). Investing for impact. *The Review of Financial Studies*, *32*(3), 864–904. https://doi.org/10.1093/rfs/hhy068

Da, Z., Liu, Q., & Schaumburg, E. (2014). A closer look at the short-term return reversal. *Management Science*, *60*(3), 658–674. https://doi.org/10.1287/mnsc.2013.1766

Dai, Z., Dong, X., Kang, J., & Hong, L. (2020). Forecasting stock market returns: New technical indicators and two-step economic constraint method. *The North American Journal of Economics and Finance*, *53*(July), 101216. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.najef.2020.101216

Dewi, L. S., & Abundanti, N. (2019). Pengaruh profitabilitas, likuiditas, kepemilikan institusional dan kepemilikan manajerial terhadap nilai perusahaan. *E-Jurnal Manajemen Universitas Udayana*, *8*(10), 6099. https://doi.org/10.24843/ejmunud.2019.v08.i10.p12

Esanoveliansyah, V., & Ichwanudin, W. (2021). ANALISIS PENGARUH RASIO KEUANGAN TERHADAP RETURN SAHAM (STUDI KASUS PERUSAHAAN MANUFAKTUR SUB SEKTOR TEKSTIL DAN GARMENT PERIODE 2007-2019). *Jurnal Riset Keuangan Dan Akuntansi*, *7*(2), 34–45. https://doi.org/10.25134/jrka.v7i2.4861

Fahmi, I. (2014). *Manajemen Risiko Teori, Kasus, dan Solusi*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Ferdinand, A. (2014). *Metode penelitian manajemen: Pedoman penelitian untuk penulisan skripsi tesis dan desrtasi ilmu manajemen*. Universtas Dipoegoro.

Fitriani, D., Iqbal, S., & Andayani, W. (2020). Efektifitas Free Float Dalam Mendongkrak Likuiditas Bursa Efek Indonesia. *MIX JURNAL ILMIAH MANAJEMEN*, *10*(1), 296885. https://doi.org/10.22441/mix.2020.v10i1.009

Fu, R., Kraft, A., Tian, X., Zhang, H., & Zuo, L. (2020). Financial reporting frequency and corporate innovation. *The Journal of Law and Economics*, *63*(3), 501–530. https://doi.org/10.1086/708706

Gesaputri, I. A. B., Rasmini, N. K., & Ratnadi, N. M. D. (2021). Determinants of Systematic Risk in Manufacturing Sector of Indonesia. *Review of International Geographical Education Online*, *11*(8). https://doi.org/10.48047/rigeo.11.08.32

Gloria, & Apriwenni, P. (2020). EFFECTIVE TAX RATE DAN FAKTOR -FAKTOR YANG MEMENGARUHI. *Jurnal Akuntansi*, *9*(2), 17–31. https://doi.org/10.46806/ja.v9i2.759

Gunadi, G. G., & Kesuma, K. W. (2015). *Pengaruh ROA, DER, EPS terhadap return saham perusahaan food and beverage BEI*. Udayana University.

Handini, S., & Astawinetu, E. D. (2020). *Teori portofolio dan pasar modal Indonesia*. Scopindo Media Pustaka.

Hartaroe, B. P., Mardani, R. M., & ABS, M. K. (2018). Pengaruh Price Book Value (PBV), Price Earning Ratio (PER), Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) dan Return On Asset (ROA) Terhadap Return Saham (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Food and Beverage yang Terdaftar di BEI Periode 2012-2016). *E-JRM: Elektronik Jurnal Riset Manajemen*, *7*(13).

Hartiyah, S., & Sukowiyono, S. (2017). Kontribusi Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Profitabilitas Dan Return Saham Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Keuangan Perbankan

Bei. *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat UNSIQ*, *4*(2), 133–143. https://doi.org/10.32699/ppkm.v4i2.416

Hill, J. (2020). *Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) investing: A balanced analysis of the theory and practice of a sustainable portfolio*. Academic Press.

Imaduddin, A., Hendrawaty, E., & Hasnawati, S. (2023). THE EFFECT OF OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE ON COMPANY VALUE IN NON-FINANCIAL ISSUERS, 2016 – 2020. *Economía & Negocios*, *5*(1), 3–18. https://doi.org/10.33326/27086062.2023.1.1632

Isidore, R. R., & Christie, P. (2018). Investment behavior of secondary equity investors: An examination of the relationship among the biases. *Indian Journal of Finance*, *12*(9), 7–20. https://doi.org/10.17010/ijf/2018/v12i9/131556

Jabeen, S., Rizavi, S. S., & Farhan, M. (2022). Herd Behaviour, Fundamental, and Macroeconomic Variables – The Driving Forces of Stock Returns: A Panel-Based Pooled Mean Group Approach. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *13*(March), 758364. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.758364

Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (2019). Theory of the firm: Managerial behavior, agency costs and ownership structure. In *Corporate Governance*. Gower. Retrieved from https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9781315191157-9/theory-firm-managerial-behavior-agency-costs-ownership-structure-michael-jensen-william-meckling

Kepramareni, P., Yuliastuti, I. A. N., & Dewi, G. A. A. (2020). ENVIRONMENTAL UNCERTAINTY IN MODERATING BUDGETARY PARTICIPATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT TO BUDGETARY SLACK. *MIX JURNAL ILMIAH MANAJEMEN*, *10*(3), 327357. https://doi.org/10.22441/mix.2020.v10i3.006

Lia, D. A. Z., & Natswa, S. L. (2021). Assessment of Financial Ratio Analysis for Evaluation of Small Medium Enterprises (SME) Performance. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, *8*(8), 202–217. https://doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v8i8.2889

Listari, S. (2018). Analisis Faktor - Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Nilai Perusahaan pada Perusahaan-Perusahaan yang Terdaftar Dalam Indeks LQ45 di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Kesatuan*, *6*(1), 51–60. https://doi.org/10.37641/jimkes.v6i1.36

Ma, Y., Yang, B., & Su, Y. (2021). Stock return predictability: Evidence from moving averages of trading volume. *Pacific Basin Finance Journal*, *65*(February), 101494. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2021.101494

Mangkey, J. O., Mangantar, M., & Sumarauw, J. (2022). PENGARUH RASIO PASAR DAN RASIO PROFITABILITAS TERHADAP RETURN SAHAM PADA INDUSTRI PERHOTELAN DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA. *Jurnal EMBA : Jurnal Riset Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, *10*(2). https://doi.org/10.35794/emba.v10i2.40809

Manoppo, H., & Arie, F. V. (2016). Pengaruh struktur modal, ukuran perusahaan dan profitabilitas terhadap nilai perusahaan otomotif yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2011-2014. *Jurnal EMBA: Jurnal Riset Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, *4*(2), 485–497. https://doi.org/10.35794/emba.4.2.2016.13082

Manse, C. A. (2018). Pengaruh good corporate governance terhadap return saham pada sektor pertambangan di BEI periode 2014-2017. *Buletin Ekonomi*, *22*(2), 1–11.

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

https://doi.org/10.33541/buletin%20ekonomi.v22i2.909

Masry, M. (2017). The Impact of Technical Analysis on Stock Returns in an Emerging Capital Markets (ECM's) Country: Theoretical and Empirical Study. *International Journal of Economics and Finance*, *9*(3), 91–107. https://doi.org/10.5539/ijef.v9n3p91

Meliana, A., & Dewi, N. H. U. (2015). The effect of stock return and ownership structure on investment risk in manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) 2011 - 2013. *The Indonesian Accounting Review*, *10*(1). https://doi.org/10.14414/tiar.v5i2.649

Miswanto, M., & Oematan, D. S. (2020). EFFICIENCY OF USING ASSET AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: THE CASE OF INDONESIA MANUFAKCTURING COMPANIES. *MIX: JURNAL ILMIAH MANAJEMEN*, *10*(2), 314600. https://doi.org/10.22441/mix.2020.v10i2.003

Muchtar, D., Mat Nor, F., Albra, W., Arifai, M., & Ahmar, A. S. (2018). Dynamic performance of Indonesian public companies: An analysis of financial decision behavior. *Cogent Economics & Finance*, *6*(1), 1488343. https://doi.org/10.1080/23322039.2018.1488343

Muhammad, S. (2018). The Relationship Between Fundamental Analysis and Stock Returns Based on the Panel Data Analysis; Evidence from Karachi Stock exchange (KSE). In *Research Journal of Finance and Accounting www.iiste.org ISSN* (Vol. 9).

Mulya, Y., & Turisna, R. (2016). Pengaruh kinerja keuangan terhadap return saham pada perusahaan sub sektor otomotif yang terdaftar di bursa efek indonesia. *JIMFE (Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Fakultas Ekonomi)*, *2*(1), 41–52.

Murwaningsari, E. (2012). Pengaruh struktur kepemilikan terhadap return saham. *Media Riset Akuntansi, Auditing & Informasi*, *12*(1), 45–60.

Musfialdy, M., Edison, E., & Artis, A. (2019). The influence of Corporate Governance Mechanism Towards Company Performance. *Indonesian Journal of Economics, Social, and Humanities*, *1*(2), 111–118. https://doi.org/10.31258/ijesh.1.2.111-118

Mutiarasari, A. (2015). *Analisis Debt To Equity Ratio (DER), Return On Asset (ROA), Earning Per Share (EPS) Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Return Saham Industri Manufaktur Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2011-2013*. Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

Ndua, D. N., Nyamute, W., Kithinji, A., & Njihia, J. (2023). Ownership Concentration, Capital Structure and Stock Returns of Firms Listed at the Nairobi Securities Exchange. *European Journal of Business and Management Research*, *8*(3). https://doi.org/10.24018/ejbmr.2023.8.3.1981

Nugraha, M. K., & Kurnia. (2017). Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan, Ukuran Perusahaan, dan Keputusan Investasi Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi*, *6*(1), 312–328.

Oded, J. (2020). Payout policy, financial flexibility, and agency costs of free cash flow. *Journal of Business Finance & Accounting*, *47*(1–2), 218–252. https://doi.org/10.1111/jbfa.12407

Oktiwiati, E. Dela, & Nurhayati, M. (2020). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Struktur Modal, Dan Keputusan Investasi Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Pada Sektor Farmasi Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2013-2017). *MIX: Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen*, *10*(2), 314601. https://doi.org/10.22441/mix.2020.v10i2.004

Pawirosumarto, S. (2016). Pengaruh kualitas sistem, kualitas informasi, dan kualitas layanan terhadap kepuasan pengguna sistem e-learning. *MIX: Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen*, *6*(3),

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

416–433. Retrieved from https://publikasi.mercubuana.ac.id/index.php/Jurnal_Mix/article/view/1280

Payne, G. T., & Petrenko, O. V. (2019). Agency theory in business and management research. In *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Business and Management*. https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190224851.013.5

Petrusheva, N., & Jordanoski, I. (2016). Comparative analysis between the fundamental and technical analysis of stocks. *Journal of Process Management and New Technologies*, *4*(2), 26–31. https://doi.org/10.5937/jpmnt1602026p

Purnamasari, D. (2015). The effect of changes in return on assets, return on equity, and economic value added to the stock price changes and its impact on earnings per share. *Research Journal of Finance and Accounting*, *6*(6), 80–90.

Putri, R. A., & Rokhim, R. (2016). The Effect of Ownership Structure and Cash Flow to The Non-Financial Firms'dividend Payout Ratio Listed In IDX. *MIX: Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen*.

Rachmatika, D. (2016). *Analisis Pengaruh Beta Saham, Growth Opportunities, Return On Asset dan Debt to Equity Ratio Terhadap Return Saham (Studi Komparatif Pada Perusahaan di BEJ yang Masuk LQ-45 Tahun 2001-2004 Periode Bullish Dan Bearish)*. program Pascasarjana Universitas Diponegoro.

Rusydina, A., & Praptoyo, S. (2017). Pengaruh Rasio Keuangan Terhadap Return Saham. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi*, *6*(7).

Safdar, H. T., Saleem, M., & Humaira, A. (2015). Institutional Ownership and Corporate Value : Evidence From Karachi Stock Exchange (Kse) 30-Index Pakistan. *Banking & Finance*, *6*(1), 41–49. Retrieved from https://hrcak.srce.hr/144013

Saratian, E. T. P., Arief, H., Ramli, Y., & Soelton, M. (2020). *Moody's Rating for Palm Oil Plantation in Papua, Indonesia. Archives of Business Research, 8*(8), 262-280.

Saratian, E. T. P., Yuliantini, T., Soelton, M., Arief, H., & Oktaviar, C. (2021). Investment Rating for Replanting Palm Oil Plantation Companies in Sumatera, Indonesia. *American International Journal of Business Management (AIJBM) 4*(03), 56-65

Sari, D. P., Paramu, H., & Utami, E. S. (2017). Analisis Pengaruh Rasio Keuangan Dan Ukuran Aset Pada Pertumbuhan Laba Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Pada Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2010-2013. *E-Journal Ekonomi Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, *4*(1), 63–66. https://doi.org/10.19184/ejeba.v4i1.4578

Setiadi, I. H. P. A. D. (2019). Pengaruh Faktor Fundamental dan Risiko Sistematis Terhadap Harga Saham (Studi Kasus Pada Bank Umum Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2008-2017). *Jurnal Ekonomi*, *21*(3), 254–267. https://doi.org/10.37721/je.v21i3.604

Shashua, R. (2013). *Hidden ownership, monitoring, and the value of the firm*. University of Pennsylvania.

Singh, A., & Kansil, R. (2016). Institutional Ownership and Firm Value: A Case Study of Listed Firms in Indian Stock Exchanges. *Journal of Research: THE BEDE ATHENAEUM*, *7*(1), 98–106. https://doi.org/10.5958/0976-1748.2016.00013.8

Soelton, M., Apriani, F., Wahyono, T., Arief, H., Saratian, E. T. P., Nugrahati, T., Syah, T. Y. R. (2021). Conceptualizing the Role of Organizational Performance and Good Corporate

p-ISSN: 2088-1231
e-ISSN: 2460-5328

Governance in Sosial Welfare Institutions Banten - Indonesia. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, *6*(3), 982–992. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350957821

Suherman, S. (2019). Pengaruh Struktur Aset, Likuiditas, dan Profitabilitas terhadap Struktur Modal yang Dimoderasi Oleh Ukuran Perusahaan. *MIX: JURNAL ILMIAH MANAJEMEN*, *9*(2), 293230. https://doi.org/10.22441/mix.2019.v9i2.009

Tambalean, F. A. K., Manossoh, H., & Runtu, T. (2018). Pengaruh kepemilikan manajerial dan kepemilikan institusional terhadap nilai perusahaan pada perusahaan sektor industri barang konsumsi di BEI. *Going Concern: Jurnal Riset Akuntansi*, *13*(4), 465–473. https://doi.org/10.32400/gc.13.04.21255.2018

Thaha, S., & Afriyani, A. (2022). PENTINGNYA FINANCIAL LITERACY DALAM TATA KELOLA KEUANGAN PRIBADI (SUATU STUDI PUSTAKA). *Jurnal Edueco*, *4*(1), 57–73. https://doi.org/10.36277/edueco.v4i1.79

Vembu, K. (2022). Determinants of insurance investment: A case study of life insurance corporation of India. *Scientific Transactions in Environment and Technovation*, *13*(4), 179–183. https://doi.org/10.56343/stet.116.013.004.008

Vernimmen, P., Quiry, P., & Le Fur, Y. (2022). *Corporate finance: theory and practice*. John Wiley & Sons.

Wirdiansyah, R. D., & Munandar, A. (2023). The Effect of Managerial Ownership and Capital Structure on Stock Returns With Dividend Policy As an Intervening Variable. *Journal Research of Social Science, Economics, and Management*, *2*(10), 2252–2262. https://doi.org/10.59141/jrssem.v2i10.449

Yuniningsih, Y., & Taufiq, M. (2019). Investor Behavior In Determining Investmen On Real Asset. *MIX: Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen*, *9*(2), 293227. https://doi.org/10.22441/mix.2019.v9i2.006

Yustini, S., Sagara, Y., & Saputri, A. (2018). The effect of profitability, value, size and managerial discretion on disclourse of stock return. *Jurnal Ilmu Akuntansi*, *11*(1), 1190–2461. https://doi.org/10.15408/akt.v11i1.8827