The Effect of Cash Flow, ROA, Rupiah Exchange Rate, Company Size, NPM, DER on Stock Returns in Textile and Garment Sub-Sector Manufacturing Companies Listed on the IDX for the 2018-2020 Period

Bayu Wulandari[1], Varins L C BR Manullang[2], Dery Anggreni Tarigan Tua[3], Intan Sari Sitanggang[4]

[1,2,3,4]*Faculty of Economics, Universitas Prima Indonesia*
varinsmanullang.vm@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to test whether cash flow, return on assets, rupiah exchange rate, company size, net profit margin, and debt equity ratio have an effect on the company's stock return. This research was conducted on textile and garment sub-sector manufacturing companies for the period 2018 – 2020 with a research population of 21 (twenty one) companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The sampling technique used in this research is purposive sampling and then obtained a sample of 10 (ten) companies. The data used are the financial reports of each sample company published on the www.idx.co.id website. The research method used is associative analysis method and multiple linear regression analysis method. The dependent variable is cash flow, return on assets, rupiah exchange rate, company size, net profit margin, and debt equity of ratio. The results showed that partially cash flow and return on assets had a significant effect on stock returns, while the rupiah exchange rate, company size, net profit margin, and debt equity of ratio had no significant effect on stock returns.

I. Introduction

There are many industrial sectors traded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, one of which is the textile and garment industry. The textile and garment industry is one of the largest and developing manufacturing industries in Indonesia. There are 21 companies in the textile and garment companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The textile and garment industry is also a manufacturing industry whose development has made a major contribution to economic growth in Indonesia, business competition in the textile and garment industry is very strong and fast paced. environmental changes. From what we know, garments from the industrial side are ready-made garments that are mass-produced in very large quantities. Garment is a large scale industry. Meanwhile, the textile industry is an industry that is based on changing from fiber to yarn, then cloth, to textiles. Therefore, garments are closely related to textiles, but garments are more concerned with the apparel industry, while textiles cover the whole process of making clothes, including the process of making artificial fibers, making yarn, and making garments. So the industry produces clothing needs for daily needs. This need will continue to increase along with the development of population and technology. Tight competition makes companies are required to survive and generate profits. With the development of the textile industry, more and more competition will affect textile companies. The emergence of new companies will be an obstacle for your existing companies which results in reduced sales results so that income decreases and can even experience losses for the company.

The economic condition of the population is a condition that describes human life that has an economic score (Shah et al, 2020). Economic growth is still an important goal in a country's economy, especially for developing countries like Indonesia (Magdalena and Suhatman, 2020).

The capital market is a place where various parties sell shares and bonds with the aim of obtaining additional funds to strengthen the company's capital, while investors buy shares and bonds with the aim of getting high returns. Return is one of the things that motivates investors to invest. Return or return on investment is the profit that investors get in investing. When you make an investment, the result you get is what is known as a return. The term that is often used in the investment world is 'high risk, high return', which means that when the investment risk is higher, the higher the rate of return that investors will get.

Table 1. The Development of Textile and Garment Stock Returns Listed on the IDX for the 2018-2020 Period (in percent)

No.	Company Name	Code	Stock Returns (%) Year		
			2018	2019	2020
1. Argo Pantes Tbk.		ARGO	0	0	136,96
2. Trisulla Textil Industries Tbk.		BELL	14,28	116,67	-69,42
3. Century Textile Industry Tbk.		CNTB	-	0	0
4. Century Textile Industry (PS) Tbk.		CNTX	-1,67	-28,38	-35,50
5. Eratex Djaja Tbk.		ERTX	5,08	12,90	-14,28
6. Ever Shine Tex Tbk.		ESTI	5,19	-25,92	-13,3
7. Panasiaindo Resources Tbk.		HDTX	-74,59	-4,76	0
8. Indo-Rama Synthetics Tbk.		INDR	374	-58,98	25,51
9. Asia Pacific Investama Tbk.		MYTX	-23,74	-47,16	-10,71
10. Pan Brothers Tbk.		PBRX	2,80	-7,27	-51,76
11. Golden Flower Tbk.		POLU	-	733,33	-687,5
12. Asia Pacific Fibers Tbk.		POLY	111,26	-60,67	1,69
13. Ricky Putra Globalindo Tbk.		RICY	9,33	-9,14	-23,48
14. Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk.		SRIL	-5,78	-27,37	0,769
15. Sunson Textile Manufacturer Tbk.		SSTM	18,94	17,25	7,547
16. Star Petrochem Tbk.		STAR	-15,11	77,90	-30,70
17. Tifico Fiber Indonesia Tbk.		TFCO	-15,8	-28,72	0
18. Trisula Internasional Indonesia Tbk		TRIS	-28,57	20,90	-21,80
19. Uni-Charm Indonesia Tbk.		UCID	-	24,67	-21,39
20. Nusantara Inti Corpora Tbk.		UNIT	13,15	-30,62	-10,61
21. Mega Perintis Tbk.		ZONE	158,88	-2,74	-21,37
22. Sejahtera Bintang Abadi Textile Tbk		SBAT	-	-	22,85
Average Stock Return			24,89	30,53	-37,11

The average stock return in the textile and garment sector during 2018-2020 increased by 5.64% and in 2020 there was a decline of -67.64%. The better the level of financial performance of a company, it is expected that the stock price will increase and provide stock returns to investors. Therefore, the reason we chose the variable y stock return is because stock returns are one of the most important components in financial reports to be known by several related parties, both internal and external parties to make various decisions, both investment decisions, decision making, company performance benchmarks and others.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Cash Flow

A case flow is one of several forms of a company's financial statements. Cash flow is information about the amount of cash in and cash out in a company. Cash flows can be classified according to operating, investing and financing activities. Operating cash flows are principal revenue-generating activities and other activities that are not investing and financing activities. Cash flow from investing activities is the inflow and outflow of money associated with the company's long-term investments. Financing activities are activities that result in changes to the equity and borrowing capital of the company. Endang Masitohu and Yuli Chomsatu (2015) stated that operating cash flow and investment cash flow had no significant effect on stock returns, but funding cash flow had a significant effect on stock returns.

2.2 Return on Assets (ROA)

Return on assets is an indicator of how reliable the company is in exploiting assets to generate profits. The ROA formula is calculated by dividing the company's net profit (usually annual income) by its total assets and shown as a percentage (%).

The bigger the percentage means the more productive and efficient a company is, and vice versa, the smaller the ROA percentage, the sign the company is less productive. This makes investors interested in buying company shares and has an impact on increasing stock prices and is followed by a high rate of return on stock returns.

Return on Asset = Net Income : Total Assets

2.3 Rupiah Exchange Rate

Based on the results of data processing, the Rupiah exchange rate variable has a beta value of 2.175. This shows that the rupiah exchange rate has a positive effect on stock returns. Changes to the rupiah exchange rate can affect the income and operating costs of a company which can lead to changes in stock returns. However, the portfolio balance approach assumes a negative relationship between stock returns and the exchange rate. This negative relationship means that when stock prices increase, there will be a weakening of the exchange rate. Assume that a high stock price will attract demand for money with a high interest rate, the higher the interest rate offered makes investors interested in investing and the demand for the currency increases, resulting in an appreciation of the domestic currency.

2.4 Company Size

The size of the company is a scale that is classified by the size of the company in various ways, such as total assets, log size and stock market value and others. Basically the size of the company is only divided into 3 categories, namely large companies (large firms), medium-size companies (medium-size) and small companies (small firms).

Company size can describe the size of the company which is indicated by total assets, average total assets, total sales and average total sales.

Company size can be calculated using the natural logarithm of total assets with the following formula:

Company Size= Ln x Total Assets

2.5 Net Profit Margin

Net Profit Margin (NPM) is the ratio used to show the company's ability to generate profits (Fahmi 2012:97).

If the NPM is increasing, the company's performance is getting better and it will benefit the shareholders. An increase in NPM will affect the increase in stock returns. Net Profit Margin (NPM) will have an impact on increasing the company's stock return, and a decrease in the value of Net Profit Margin (NPM) will have an impact on decreasing the company's stock return. NPM has a positive effect on stock returns as research conducted by Munfaridah (2012).

NPM: NET PROFIT / NET SALES

2.6 Debt to Equity Ratio

Debtu to Equity Ratio (DER) is one of the proxies used to measure a company's performance from the solvency aspect. Debt to equity ratio is a ratio used to assess debt to all equity and is able to provide general instructions about the feasibility and financial risks of the company. Investors tend to avoid stocks that have a high DERu because a high DERu value reflects the company's relatively high risk (Kasmir, 2012:158).

A DER level of less than 50% is a safe level. The lower the value of the DER, the better or safer the obligations that must be met by own capital (Fakhruddin and Hardianto, 2001 in Arista, 2012). Investors will be more interested if a company has a small DER value, so that the impact on stock prices will increase.

Debt to equity ratio (DER) = Total debt: Equity

Conceptual Framework
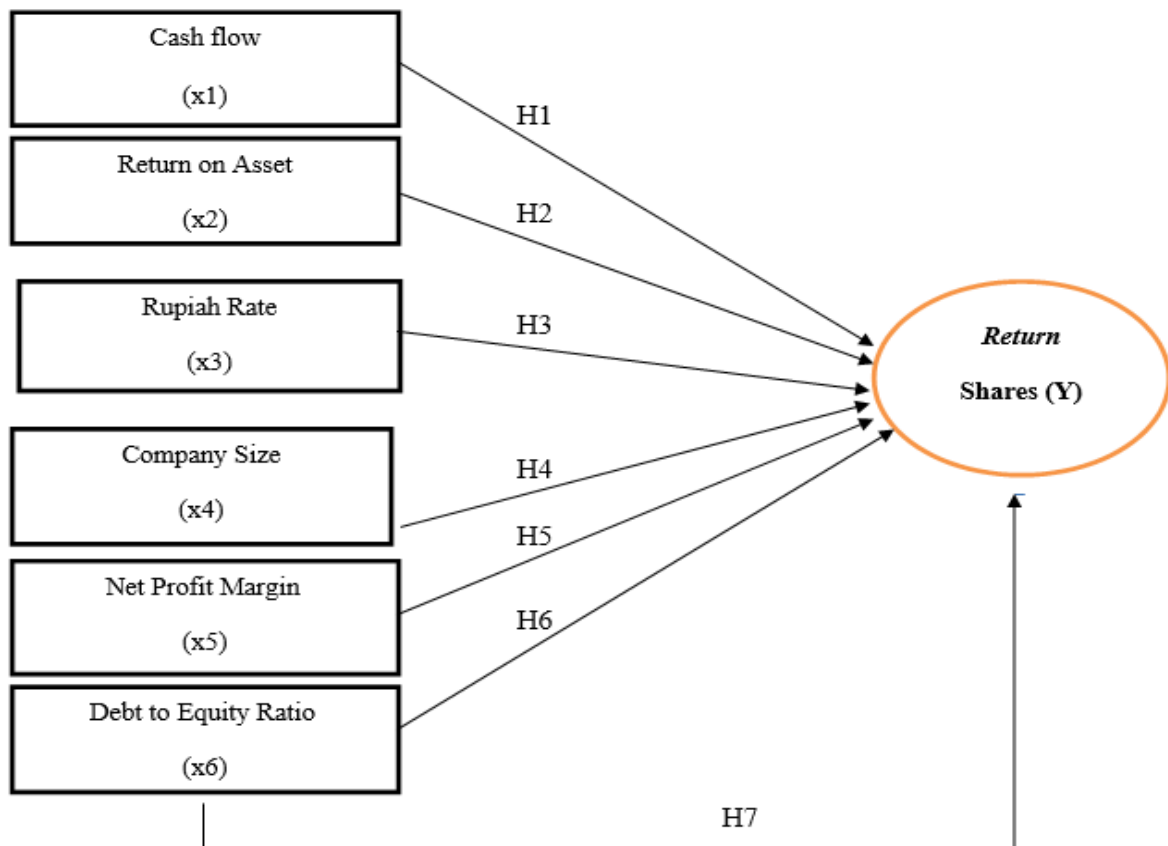
Research Hypothesis:

H1: Cash flow has a partial effect on stock returns in textile and garment sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2020 period

H2: Return on Assets (ROA) has a partial effect on stock returns in textile and garment sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2020 period

H3: The Rupiah exchange rate has a partial effect on stock returns in textile and garment sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2020 period

H4: Company size has a partial effect on stock returns in textile and garment sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2020 period

H5: Net Profit Margin (NPM) has a partial effect on stock returns in textile and garment sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2020 period

H6: Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) has a partial effect on stock returns in textile and garmentu sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2020 period

H7: Cash Flow, ROA, Rupiah Exchange, Company Size, NPM, and DER have a simultaneous effect on stock returns in textile and garment sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2020 period

III. Research Method

In this study, the authors observed stock returns in textile and garment companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2020 period. This research is also quantitative in nature, namely testing with numbers using statistical methods to collect quantitative data from a study. The research approach used in this research is quantitative research. Quantitative research is research whose data is in the form of numbers and analyzed using statistics. This study uses a descriptive type of research. Descriptive research method according to Sugiyono (2018: 86) is a study conducted to determine the value of independent variables, either one or more (independent) variables without making comparisons or connecting with other variables.

3.1 Population and Sample
a. Population
Population according to Sugiyono (2018:117) is a generalization area (a group) consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to study and then draw conclusions. The population in this study includes all textile and garment sector companies as many as 21 companies listed on the Indonesian stock exchange in 2018-2020.

b. Sample
According to Sugiyono (2018:81) the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population, the sample taken from the population must be truly representative or represent the population being studied. The sampling technique used in this research is purposive sampling technique, namely the technique of determining the sample with certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2012: 126). Based on these criteria, 21 companies were obtained as research samples.

Table 1. Criteria and Number of Samples

No	Description	Total
1.	Textile and Garment Company listed on IDX	21
2.	Textile and Garment Companies that do not publish complete financial statements for 2018-2020	1
3.	Textile and Garment Companies that suffered losses during 2018-2020	10
	Number of Samples	10
	Number of Periods	3
	Number of Observations 10 x 3	**30**

3.2 Data Collection Techniques

The data collection method in this study was carried out by collecting data such as recording, collecting and studying company data related to the variable x studied regarding cash flow, ROA, rupiah exchange rate, company size, NPM and DER. Each sample is taken from statistical reports of textile and garment companies published on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2018-2020.

a. Types and Sources of Research Data

This type of research uses quantitative data methods. Quantitative data is data that is calculated directly in the form of numbers. While the data that I use is secondary data. Secondary data is data that is already available from existing sources. The secondary data in this study refers to the data obtained from statistical reports which can be found on the website www.idx.co.id.

b. Identification and Operational Definition of Research Variables

The operational definition is an explanation of the variables to be studied. For more details can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Sample Research

Variable	Concept	Indicator	Scale
Cash Flow (X1)	A cash flow statement is a report that provides historical information on changes in cash and cash equivalents of a company that classifies cash flows based on operating, investing, and financing activities during an accounting period. Source: Indonesian Accounting Association (2009: PSAK No.2)	Operational activities, investment and funding	Nominal
Return on Assets(X2)	an indicator of how reliable the company is in utilizing assets to generate profits (profit). Source: Niko Ramadhani 2020	*Return on Asset* *Net Income: Total Assets*	Ratio

Rupiah Exchange Rate (X3)	The exchange rate is one way for a country to be able to transact with the outside world because by using the exchange rate, transactions with foreign countries can run well. Source: Yeniwati (2017)	Currency exchange rate	Nominal
Size Company (X4)	he size of the company is the size of the company seen from the amount of equity value, sales value or asset value. Source: Riyanto 2013	Company Size= Natural logarithm x Total Assets	Ratio
Net Profit Margin(X5)	the ratio used to show the company's ability to generate profits after deducting taxes Source: Alexandri 2008:200	Net Profit Margin Net profit : Net Sales	Ratio
Debt to Equtiy Ratio (X6)	Debt to Equity Ratio or DER is the debt to equity ratio or financial ratio that compares the amount of debt to equity. Source: Niko ramadhani 2020	*Debt to equity ratio (DER) Total debt: Equity*	Ratio
Stock Return (Y)	Stock return is the result obtained from stock investment Source: Jogiyantou (2013:235)	Stock Return (Pt-Pt-1) / Pt-1	Ratio

c. Classic Assumption Test

The classical assumption test is a statistical requirement that must be met in multiple linear regression analysis. The analysis in question is multiple linear regression based on Ordinary Least Square. Multiple linear regression is linear regression with one dependent variable and several independent variables, for example 2 (two) or more variables. Classical assumption test on multiple linear regression used is normality test, multicollinearity test and heteroscedasticity test.

d. Normality test

The normality test is a test used to see if the residual value is normally distributed or vice versa. According to Ghozali (2016) the normality test is used to test whether a regression model, an independent variable and a dependent variable or both have a normal distribution or not normal. If a variable is not normally distributed, then the results of the statistical test will decrease. The normality test of the data can be done by using the One Sample Kolmogorv Smirnov test, with the condition that if the significant value is above 5% or 0.05 then the data has a normal distribution. Meanwhile, if the results of One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov produce a significant value below 5% or 0.05 then the data does not have a normal distribution.

e. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is a test that is carried out to determine whether in a regression model there is intercorrelation or collinearity between the independent variables. According to Ghozali (2016), the multicollinearity test aims to determine whether the regression model found a correlation between independent variables or

independent variables. To detect the presence or absence of multicollinearity in the regression model is as follows:
1. VIF (Variance Inlation Factor) and tolerance

The guideline for a regression model that is free of multiples is that it has a tolerance number above (>) 0.1 and has a VIF value below (<) 10.
2. Correlation between independent variables, if it has a perfect correlation (more than 0.05), then there is a multicollinearity problem and vice versa.

f. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is to see if there is an inequality of variance from the residual of one observation to another observation. Regression models that meet the requirements are where there is a similarity in variance from the residuals or other observations that are fixed or called homoscedasticity. Detection of heteroscedasticity is by looking at the presence or absence of certain patterns on the scatterplot graph. The basis for making the decision is as follows:
3. If there is a certain pattern, such as the existing points forming a certain regular pattern (wavy, widening and then narrowing), then there is no heteroscedasticity.
4. If there is no clear pattern, and the points spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis, then there is no heteroscedasticity.

3.3 Research Data Analysis Model
a. Research Model

This research was conducted on textile and garment companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Stock return is the level of profit obtained by investors on an investment made in textile and garment companies for the 2018–2020 period which is expressed as a percentage. To calculate stock returns, you can use the following formula:

$$R= \frac{(Pt - Pt\text{-}1)}{(Pt\text{-}1)} \times 100\%$$

Description:
Rt= Stock Return
Pt= Current stock price
Pt-1=Previous period's stock price

This data analysis model using multiple linear regression analysis is intended to test the extent and direction of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The independent variables in this study are Cash Flow, ROA, Rupiah Exchange, Company Size, NPM, DER while the dependent variable is stock return.

The multiple linear regression formula used is:

$Y= a + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + b4X4 + b5X5 + b6X6$

Description:
Y   : Stock return
a   : Kontanta
b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6 : Regression coefficient
X1   : Cash Flow Variable
X2   : Variable ROA
X3   : Variable Rupiah Exchange
X4   : Firm Size Variable
X5   : Variable Net Profit Margin
X6   : Variable Debtu to Equity Ratio

b. Simultaneous Test

Simultaneous test (F test) aims to see the significance of the effect of the independent variables together on the dependent variable. The ways that we can use as a reference and guide for testing the hypothesis in the F test are:

Based on the comparison of the calculated F value with the F table:

1. If the calculated F value > from F table, then the hypothesis is accepted. It means that motivation (X1) and interest (X2) simultaneously affect achievement (Y).
2. If the value of F Count < from F table, then the hypothesis is rejected. So it means that motivation (X1) and interest (X2) simultaneously have no effect on achievement.

c. Partial Test

Decisions for t-test (partial) in regression analysis based on the t-count and t-table values:

3. If the value of t arithmetic > t table then the independent variable (X) affects the dependent variable (Y).
4. If the value of t arithmetic < t table then the independent variable (X) has no effect on the dependent variable (Y).

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results
a. Descriptive Statistics

The sample (N) used in this study is the financial statements of manufacturing companies in the textile and garment sector which are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2020. The sample used is 30 data samples. The calculation results can be seen in the table below:

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	mean	Std. Deviation
Cash Flow (X1)	30	1140083	2646675247125	386262903769.70	722474567472.891
ROA (X2)	30	.003	7.666	2.12307	2.180288
Rupiah Exchange Rate (X3)	30	13756	16367	14437.13	522.216
Company Size (X4)	30	15.79	30.89	26.9633	4.02283
NPM (X5)	30	.02	197.49	9.0790	3566509
DER(X6)	30	.35	265.10	118.7307	64.08208
Stock Return (Y)	30	-69.42	374.00	11.2902	77.61650
Valid N (listwise)	30				

b. Classic Assumption Test Results

Classical assumption test on multiple linear regression used is normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test and autocorrelation test.

1. Normality Test

The normality test is a test used to see if the residual value is normally distributed or vice versa. The data normality test can be carried out using the Kolmogorv Smirnov One Sample test, with the condition that if the significant value is above 5% or 0.05, the data

has a normal distribution. This test is also carried out by analyzing the histogram graph and using normal probability plot analysis.

Table 4. Kolmogorov Smirnov Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		30
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	63.31865298
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.160
	Positive	.157
	Negative	-.160
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.876
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.426

a. Test distribution is Normal.

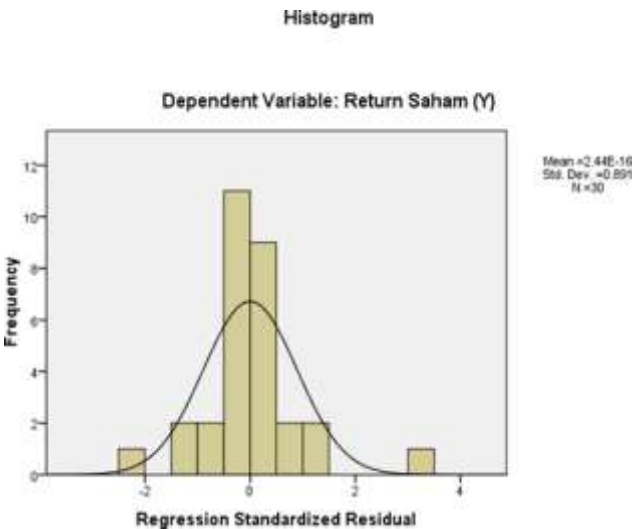b. Calculated from data.

Histogram

Figure 1. *Histogram Normality Test*

In Figure 1. above, you can see the outline of a symmetrically inclined curve (U) so that it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.
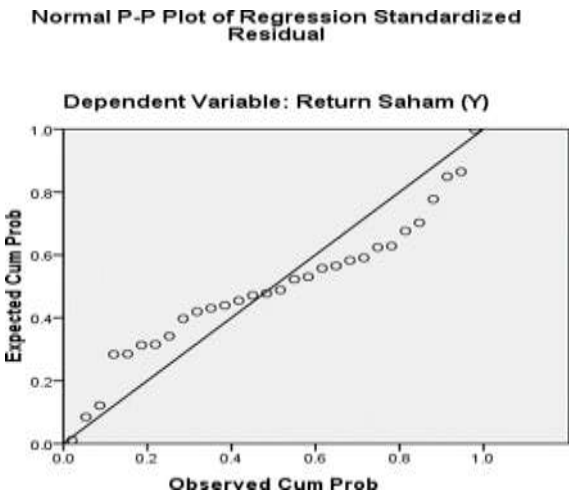

Figure 2. *P-P Plot Normality Test*

In Figure 2. it can be seen that the scattered points follow the direction of the diagonal line, so it can be concluded that the data above is normally distributed.

2. Multicollinearity Test

According to Imam Ghozali (2011: 107-108) there is no multicollinearity symptom if the tolerance value is > 0.100 and the VIF value is < 10.00.

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Cash Flow (X1)	.439	2.278
	ROA (X2)	.481	2,080
	Rupiah Exchange Rate (X3)	.776	1,288
	Company Size (X4)	.718	1.392
	NPM (X5)	.846	1.182
	DER(X6)	.791	1,264

a. Dependent Variable: Stock Return (Y)

In table III.3 it can be seen that cash flow, ROA, rupiah exchange rate, company size, NPM, and DERu have a tolerance value of > 0.100 and a VIF value of < 10.00 so that there is no multicollinearity symptom.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

According to Imam Ghozali (2011: 139) there is no heteroscedasticity, if there is no clear pattern (wavy, widened then narrowed) in the scatterplot image and the points spread above and below the 0u number on the Y axis.

Scatterplot

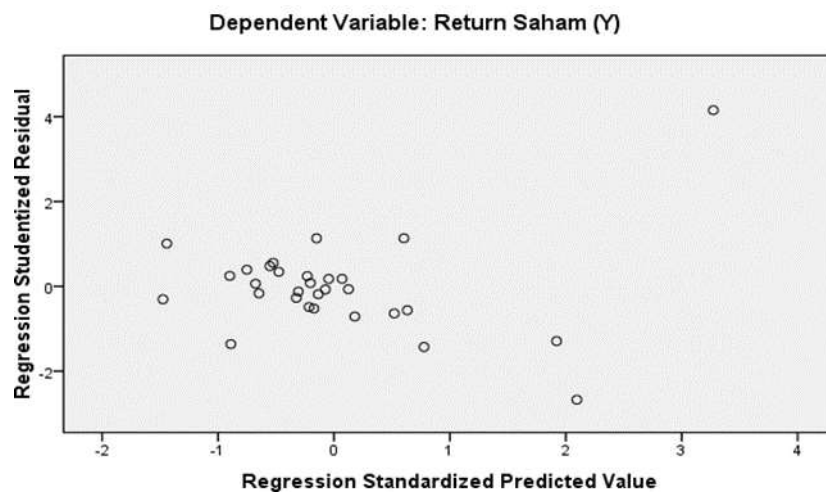Dependent Variable: Return Saham (Y)

Figure 3. *Heteroscedasticity Test*

Based on Figure 3, it can be seen that there are no points that form a certain pattern and do not converge into one, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the scatterplot.

4. Autocorrelation Test

According to Imam Ghozali (2011: 111) there is no autocorrelation, if the Durbin Watson value lies between du to (4 - dU).

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.578[a]	.334	.161	71.09953	2.065

a. Predictors: (Constant), DER (X6), Kurs Rupiah (X3), Ukuran Perusahaan (X4), NPM (X5), ROA (X2), Arus Kas (X1)

b. Dependent Variable: Return Saham (Y)

The value of du is searched for the distribution of values in the Durbin Watson table based on K (6) and N(30) with a significance of 5% (1,9313) < Durbin Watson (2,065) < 4u –u dU (2,350) . So it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation symptom.

Testing the hypothesis was tested with the multiple linear regression model used in this study to determine the magnitude of the effect of cash flow, ROA, rupiah exchange rate, company size, NPM and DERu on stock returns as follows:

$$R = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + b_5X_5 + b_6X_6 + \varepsilon$$

To find out whether the independent variable partially has a significant effect on the dependent variable, a partial t test is carried out based on the significance value and based on the arithmetic and table values.

Table 7. Multiple Regression Analysis Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	158,858	426,894		.372	.713
	Cash Flow (X1)	-6.137E-11	.000	-.571	-2.225	.036
	ROA (X2)	22,413	8,733	.630	2,566	.017
	Rupiah Exchange Rate (X3)	-.023	.029	-155	-.805	.429
	Company Size (X4)	6.178	3.872	.320	1.595	-124
	NPM (X5)	-178	.402	-.082	-.442	.663
	DER(X6)	-.024	.232	-.020	-.104	.918

a. Dependent Variable: Stock Return (Y)

From the table above, a linear regression equation can be arranged as follows:

R = 158.858 + (6,137)Cash Flow + 22.413ROA + (0.023) Rupiah Exchange Rate + 6,178 Company size + (0.178)NPM + (0.024)DER

Based on table III.5 the results obtained from the partial T test are:

1. The constant value (a) indicates the size of the Y variable if the X variable is 0. The constant of 158.858 means that the independent variable (Cash flow, ROA, Rupiah exchange rate, Company size, NPM, DER is 0), then the Y variable (return) shares) is worth 158.858.

2. The value of T count for the cash flow variable is (2.225). T table is obtained from (α/2) ; n-k-1) = (0.05/2 ; 30-6-1) = (0.025 ; 23) = 2.069. It can be concluded that t count > t table ((2.225) > 2.069) which means that cash flow has a negative effect on stock returns. And if seen from sig 0.036 < 0.05 then case flow has a significant effect on stock returns.

3. The calculated T value of the ROA variable is 2.566. T table is obtained from (α/2) ; n-k-1) = (0.05/2 ; 30-6-1) = (0.025 ; 23) = 2.069. It can be concluded that t count > t table (2,566 > 2,069) which means ROA has a positive effect on stock returns. And if seen from the sigu 0.017 <0.05 then ROA has a significant effect on stock returns.

4. The calculated T value of the rupiah exchange rate variable is (0.805). T table is obtained from (α/2); n-k-1)= (0.05/2; 30-6-1) = (0.025; 23)= 2.069. So it can be concluded that t arithmetic > t table ((0.805) < 2.069) which means that the rupiah exchange rate has no effect on stock returns. And when viewed from the sig 0.429 > 0.05 then ROA has no significant effect on stock returns.

5. The T value for the variable size of the company is 1.595. T table is obtained from (α/2) ; n-k-1)= (0.05/2; 30-6-1)= (0.025; 23)= 2.069. It can be concluded that t arithmetic > t table (1.595 < 2.069) which means company size has no effect on stock returns. And if you look at the sig 0.124 > 0.05, the size of the company has no significant effect on stock returns.

6. The T value for the NPM variable is (0.442). T table is obtained from (α/2) ; n-k-1) = (0.05/2; 30-6-1)= (0.025; 23)= 2.069. It can be concluded that t arithmetic > t table ((0.442) < 2.069) which means NPM has no effect on stock returns. And when viewed from sig 0.663 > 0.05 then NPM has no significant effect on stock returns.

7. The T value for the DER variable is (0.104). T table is obtained from (α/2) ; n-k-1) = (0.05/2; 30-6-1) = (0.025; 23) = 2.069. It can be concluded that t arithmetic > t table ((0,104) < 2.069) which means DER has no effect on stock returns. And if seen from sig 0.918 > 0.05 then DER has no significant effect on stock returns.

c. Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient is used to determine the percentage of the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The results of the calculation of the coefficient of determination can be seen in the table below:

Table 8. Coefficient of Determination Test

Model Summaryb

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.578 a	.334	.161	71.09953	2,065

a. Predictors: (Constant), DER (X6), Exchange rate rupiah (X3), Size Company (X4), NPM (X5), ROA (X2), Cash Flow (X1)

b. Dependent Variable: Stock Return (Y)

d. Simultaneous F Test

The F statistical test shows whether or not there is an effect of all independent variables on the dependent variable. The results of the F test can be seen in the table below:

Table 9. F test

ANOVAb

Model		Sum of Squares	df	mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	58436.995	6	9739,499	1,927	.119 a
	Residual	116268.303	23	5055.144		
	Total	174705.298	29			

c. Predictors: (Constant), DER (X6), Rupiah Exchange (X3), Company Size (X4), NPM (X5), ROA (X2), Cash Flow (X1)

d. Dependent Variable: Stock Return (Y)

According to V. Wiratna Sujarweni (2014: 154), if the calculated F value > F table, it means that the independent variable simultaneously affects the dependent variable.

F table = (k; n-k) = (6; 30-6) = (6; 24) = 2.51. While in table III.6 F count 1.927 < F table 2.51 it can be concluded that the variables of cash flow, ROA, rupiah exchange rate, company size, NPM, DER have no simultaneous effect on stock returns.

4.2 Discussion
a. Effect of Cash Flow on Stock Return

Based on the partial T test, the calculated T value for the cash flow variable is (2.225). T table is obtained from (α/2); n-k-1) = (0.05/2; 30-6-1) = (0.025; 23) = 2.069. Then it is concluded that tu arithmetic > t table ((2.225) > 2.069) which means that cash flow has a negative effect on stock returns. And when viewed from sig 0.036 <0.05, cash flow has a significant effect on stock returns of manufacturing companies in the textile and garment sub-sector in 2018-2020. Thus, Ha is accepted while H0 is rejected. The results of this study are in line with previous researchers by Gilang Sadita, Ari Budi, Maria Rio (2019) which means that current has a significant effect on stock returns.

b. The Effect of ROA on Stock Return

Based on the partial T-test, the calculated T-value of the ROA variable is 2.566. T table is obtained from (α/2); n-k-1) = (0.05/2; 30-6-1) = (0.025; 23) = 2.069. Then it is concluded that u t arithmetic > t table (2.566u > 2.069) which means ROA has a positive effect on stock returns. And when viewed from sig 0.017 <0.05, ROA has a significant effect on stock returns of manufacturing companies in the textile and garment sub-sector in 2018-2020. Thus, Hau is accepted while H0 is rejected. The results of this study are in line with previous researchers by Ferdinand Eka Putra and Paulus Kindangen (2016) which means that asset returns have a significant effect on stock returns.

c. The Effect of the Rupiah Exchange Rate on Stock Return

Based on the partial t-test, the calculated T-value for the rupiah exchange rate is (0.805). T table is obtained from (α/2); n-k-1) = (0.05/2; 30-6-1) = (0.025; 23) = 2.069. It is concluded that t count > t table ((0.805) < 2.069) which means that the rupiah exchange rate has no effect on stock returns. And when viewed from sig 0.429 > 0.05 then ROA has no significant effect on stock returns of manufacturing companies in the textile and garment sub-sector in 2018-2020. Thus, Ha is rejected while H0 is accepted. The results of

this study are in line with previous researchers by Zachari Abdallah (2018) which means that the rupiah exchange rate has no significant effect on stock returns.

d. The Effect of Company Size on Stock Return
Based on the partial t test, the calculated T value for the variable size of the company is 1.595. T table is obtained from (α/2); n-k-1) = (0.05/2; 30-6-1) = (0.025; 23) = 2.069. Then it is concluded that t count > t table (1.595 < 2.069) which means that the size of the company has no effect on stock returns. And when viewed from sig 0.124 > 0.05, the size of your company has no significant effect on your stock returns for manufacturing companies in the textile and garment sub-sector in 2018-2020. Thus, Ha is rejected while u H0 is accepted. The results of this study are in line with previous researchers by Andy Prasetyo (2018) which means that the size of the company has no significant effect on stock returns.

e. The Effect of NPM on Stock Return
Based on the partial T-test, the calculated T value for the NPM variable is (0.442). T table is obtained from (α/2); n-k-1) = (0.05/2; 30-6-1) = (0.025; 23) = 2.069. So it can be concluded that t count > t table ((0.442) < 2.069) which means that NPM has no effect on stock returns. And when viewed from sig 0.663 > 0.05, NPM has no significant effect on the stock returns of manufacturing companies in the textile and garment sub-sector in 2018-2020. Thus Ha is rejected while H0 is accepted. The results of this study are in line with previous researchers by Yeyeu Susilowati and Tri Turyanto (2011)

f. Effect of DER on Stock Return
Based on the partial t-test, the T-value for the DER variable is (0.104). T table is obtained from (α/2); n-k-1) = (0.05/2; 30-6-1) = (0.025; 23) = 2.069. So it is concluded that t arithmetic > t table ((0,104) < 2.069) which means DER has no effect on stock returns. And when viewed from sig 0.918 > 0.05, DER has no significant effect on stock returns of manufacturing companies in the textile and garment sub-sector in 2018-2020. Thus, Ha is rejected while H0 is accepted. The results of this study are in line with previous researchers by Bramantyo Nugroho, Daljono (2013).

V. Conclusion

This study was conducted to examine the effect of cash flow, ROA, rupiah exchange rate, firm size, NPM, and DERu on stock returns in Textile and Garment Sub-Sector Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The number of samples used in this study were 30 manufacturing companies listed on the BEIu in 2018-2020. From the results of data analysis, hypothesis testing, and discussion, it can be concluded from this research as follows:

1. Cash flow partially has a significant effect on stock returns in textile and garment sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2020.
2. ROA partially has a significant effect on stock returns in textile and garment sub-sector companies listed on the IDX in 2018-2020.
3. The Rupiah exchange rate partially has no significant effect on stock returns in textile and garment sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2020.
4. Company size partially has no significant effect on stock returns in textile and garment sub-sector companies listed on the IDX in 2018-2020.

5. NPM partially has no significant effect on stock returns in textile and garment sub-sector companies listed on the BEIu in 2018-2020.
6. DER partially has no significant effect on stock returns in textile and garment sub-sector companies listed on the BEIu in 2018-2020.
7. Cash flow, ROA, rupiah exchange rate, company size, NPM, and DER affect stock returns with a coefficient of determination of 16.1%u and the remaining 83.9% influenced by other factors not included in this study.

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