THE EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE, NET INCOME, CASH FLOW, TOTAL ASSETS ON STOCK PRICES IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR IN THE INDONESIA

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Abstract

Background : Stock price is a constitution for investors to invest in the company, this study examines is to analyze the effect of exchange rate, net profit, cash flow, total assets on stock prices in manufacturing companies. The company has increased every year but it does not affect the stock price. The method that used is Logistic Regression Study Method and using Partial Experiments, Simultaneous Experiments and Coefficient Of Determination. The results of the studies show that according to partial only net profit that has a negative impact on stock prices. **Method** : The analytical technique used for the assessment is quantitative analysis. The information model used for observation is indirect evidence in the form of financial records listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). **Result** This research shows that partiallyExchange Rates do not contribute influence and are not significantly focused on stock prices in industries listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2016-2020. **Conclusion** : Total Assets have a positive significant effect on the Stock Price in the industry listed on the Stock Exchange Indonesia (IDX) in 2016-2020.

Keywords: health services, servqual method, patients, puskesmas

INTRODUCTION

Contributing to investment has a large degree of instability, it is necessary to carry out an investigation from a financial specialist, combining an important investigation and a special examination. Financial specialists must monitor the state of the industry, as well as the financial standing in which the Industry operates. Natural conditions that affect stock prices are separated as two fundamental variables, especially the internal and external components. The factor of trade level, swelling, and the level of intrigue are some of the clues that can reflect the financial condition of a country, where the indicator is related to the exhibition of capital[1].

In the development of financial variables around the world, the company's important variables also affect the doubts in the cost of shares which can be analyzed from financial explanations. These should be considered as three basic things in the administration of corporate money, to determine the ability to get benefits, liquidity, and destruction, measures using proportions need to ensure benchmarks as a leading resource management champion, checking these proportions can also distinguish fitness capacity Industry [2].

Because the USD trade exchange rate against the rupiah grew in 2017-2018, it affected several companies such as PT Impack Pratama Industri Tbk, whose information on the company's budget explanation varies every year. Profit from PT Impack Pratama Industri decreased by 34 Billion from 2016-2017 but increased taking after year. The growth of the rupiah by Rp. 933 and at that time also decreasing

by Rp. 580 from year to year affected the cost of shares of PT Nippon indosari corpindo tbk in 2016-2019. However, unlike PT Siantar Beat Tbk, the company's profits increased from 2016-2019 and the addition of resources could not affect the increase in the cost of shares of PT Siantar Beat Tbk in 2016-2019. On the other hand, the company's profits and cash streams have decreased and in 2019-2020 it has expanded again[3].

Seeing these issues, this research was conducted to assume that the factors in the financial variables of cash trading levels, cash flow, and adding up to resources are factors that influence methodically as the premise of achieving net wages on the premise of financial changes that affect the design. relative to the cost of the company's stock[4]. The rate of long-distance trading can also be characterized as the quantity of housing cash required, i.e. the amount of rupiah required, in order to receive a unit of money from outside. If the price of money rises at that time the stock price will be low, it is often because the cost of large foreign money exchanged in the stock company will be more sluggish, the high cash value will make speculators more curious about investing in cash fairs[5][6][7][8]. Benefit can be described as a characteristic of the company's profits. Profit represents the return for the owner of the value at the time period in the address, while the posting in the report details how the benefits are obtained[9][10[11].

RESEARCH METHODS

According to Yvonne Augustine (2013: 150, 151), multiple regretion analysis is an increase in simple regretion studies. This analysis is used to predict the number of related variables (Y) if there are more than 2 or only 2 open variables (X) , Xi or only 2 variables that focus on one related variable Y. The multiple regretion agreement is summarized as follows:

$Y = a + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + b4X4 + e$
Information :
Y = stock price
a = Constant
b1 = First regression coefficient
b2 = Second regression coefficient
b3 = Third regression coefficient
b4 = Fourth regression coefficient
X1 = Exchange Rate Variable
X2 = Net Profit Variable
X3 = Cash Flow Variable
X4 = Total Asset Variable
e = Confounding Factor (error)

The T test shows the partial impact of open variables on related variables [3]. Condition: If < 0.05 along with t count > t table, the result is H0, meaning that there is a significant impact on the independent variable compared to the dependent. If > 0.05 and t count < t table the result is H0, meaning that it can have a non-significant effect on the experimental variable.

The F test displays the impact according to the simultaneous open variables focused on related variables [6]. The conditions are: If F count > F table then H0 is rejected and Ha means, all open variables are substantial decomposers of related variables. If F count < F table, then H0 enters and Ha, meaning that all open

variables do not become substantial decomposers of related variables[5].

RESULT

Classic Assumption Test Results

The results of the normality test that have been transformed are said to be normal by showing a significant value of $0.948 > 0.05$. From the graph test, the histogram graph after the transformation shows diagonal data centered on the center line (not to the right or to the left). From the PP Plot graph after the data transformation, it shows that it is normally distributed, the graphic image shows that the points have been scattered towards a diagonal line.

The multicollinearity test was carried out by paying attention to the Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor. By comparing the tolerance value > 0.1 and the VIF number < 10. Multicollinearity testing does not show a relationship between the independent variables, the tolerance value, the four variables are > 0.10 and the VIF is < 10, which means that it is free from multicollinearity. The data does not show any autocorrelation after using the autocorrelation test because the DW value is 2.052 in the DW table, K = 4 and n = 18, the number dl = 1.4069 and du = 1.7234; 4-du = 2.2766.

Partial Significance Test which shows the conclusion of the results of statistical tests that the Exchange Rate and Cash Flow Ratio do not share an impact contribution and are not significant towards the Stock Price, while the conclusion from Net Profit contributes a negative and significant influence to the

Stock Price and the conclusion of the results of Total Assets have a positive and significant impact on the Stock Price.

Coefficients[a]								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Colinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1.204	.316		3.668	.001		
	SQRT_Nilai Tukar	.139	.375	.051	.381	.706	.925	1.081
	SQRT_Laba Bersih	-.175	.077	-.299	-2.156	.036	.876	1.142
	SQRT_Arus Kas	-.291	.152	-.258	-1.903	.063	.917	1.091
	SQRT_Total Aset	.148	.085	.196	1.504	.017	.986	1.014
a. Dependent Variable: SQRT_HS								

Figure 1. Classic Assumption Test Results

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test Results

The reaction of the study is known, proving that the Exchange Rate has no effect on the significant share price of 0.706 > 0.05 and the t count is 0.379. There is no Exchange Rate impact on the Share Price due to the management not paying attention to the Exchange Rate when making decisions on debt policy strategies. This is because when you need funds for assets on fixed assets, the company is able to finance it from own capital. The results of this study are the same as the results of previous studies, namely Ariyanto (2003) ensuring that stock prices do not have a significant correlation via loss reporting of exchange rate difference, so the exchange rate difference profit and loss has no impact on stock prices.

Net profithas a significant negative effect on the Share Price with a significant 0.036 <0.05 and a t count of -2.156. Because when the size of the company increases, the cost of getting out of capital or debt also increases to protect the company.). The results of his research are in accordance with those made by Prima

(2011), Sri (2002), and Pratama (2014) proving that net profit has an impact on stock prices.

The test reaction is known, proving that the Cash Flow Ratio has no significant impact on the Stock Price through a significant 0.063 > 0.05 and a t count of -1.90. Because when business does not continue to increase and retained earnings increase, the company pays dividends. This result is the same as the reaction from the Ikhsan study (2009) showing that Cash Flow Operations have no effect on stock prices

The test results are known, proving that Total Assets has a positive influence on the significant share price of 0.017 <0.05 and the t-count number is 1.504. Due to the large business market force of an industry, there are many considerations that affect competition and product development so that it is easily obtained by customers. The study theory of Ming-Hua Liu and Keshab M. Shresta (2008) said that according to the results of this study, it was found that Macroeconomic Variables consisting of exchange rates, inflation, money supply, manufacturing companies and interest had an impact on existing stock prices.

CONCLUSION

This research shows that partiallyExchange Rates do not contribute influence and are not significantly focused on stock prices in industries listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2016-2020. Net Profits that have a significant negative effect are on stock prices in industries listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) 2016-2020. Cash Flow does not contribute to the influence and
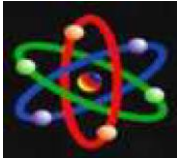
does not significantly affect the Stock Price in the industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2016-2020. Total Assets have a positive significant effect on the Stock Price in the industry listed on the Stock Exchange Indonesia (IDX) in 2016-2020. However, simultaneously Exchange Rate, Net Profit, Cash Flow, and Total Assets have a significant positive impact on stock prices in the industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2016-2020.

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