

**FACTORS THAT AFFECT STOCK RETURN OF KOMPAS100
(Study Period 2017-2021)**

Wanda Putri Ramadhani^{1*}, Irianing Suparlinah², Sugiarto³

^{1*}Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia, wanda.ramadhani@mhs.unsoed.ac.id

²Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia, irianing.suparlinah@unsoed.ac.id

³Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia, sugiarto0906@unsoed.ac.id

Abstract

This research is a quantitative study using financial data and analyze the effect of Operating Cash Flow, Investment Cash Flow, Funding Cash Flow, Accounting Profit, and Current Ratio on Stock Returns for companies listed on Kompas100 IDX for the 2017-2021 period. The population in this study are all permanent companies registered in Kompas100 for the 2017-2021 period. The research sample was taken using a purposive sampling method consisting of 65 permanent companies registered in Kompas100 for the 2017-2021 period, out of a total population of 85 companies. Data analysis used multiple regression analysis techniques on IBM SPSS Statistics version 27.0. The results of this study indicate that Operating Cash Flow, Investment Cash Flow, Funding Cash Flow, and Accounting Profit have a positive effect on Stock Return. Meanwhile Current Ratio have no effect on Stock Return. The implication of this research for companies is that they can increase operating cash flow, investment cash flow, funding cash flow, and accounting profit because it is proven to have an effect on stock returns that will make investors interested in investing. Next is the implication for investors is that it can be used as a reference and consideration before making investment decisions, especially investing in stocks. You can first look at operating cash flow, investment cash flow, funding cash flow, and accounting profit because it has been proven to have a positive effect on stock returns.

Keywords: operating cash flow, investment cash flow, funding cash flow, profit accounting, current ratio, stock return.

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic has had no impact on the investment interest of the Indonesian people. Ranyakim & Widyasari (2022) in the KSEI press release stated that based on IDX reports, stocks are one of the most popular investment instruments in 2019-2022. The Indonesian Central Securities Depository (KSEI) noted that since 2021 the number of stock investors has increased by 15.96 percent from 3,451,513 at the end of 2021 to 4,002,289 at the end of June 2022. This increasing trend has been seen since 2020 when there were still 1,695,268 investors. Anhar (2022: 25) argues that in stock investment there is an axiom "High Risk-High Return, Low Risk-Low Return", in which investments that have high expectations of returns face great risks as well, and vice versa. One of the stock indices that investors often monitor is Kompas100.

Kompas100's performance is often used as a benchmark for investors in investing other than the Composite Stock Price Index (IHSG), which is the reference. Kompas100 is a collection of one hundred shares of public companies traded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange with high liquidity, large market capitalization values, and good fundamentals and performance. The performance of Kompas100 is not always good, there are various factors that cause the company's performance to weaken and company returns to decrease, such as an increase in excise duty, and an increase in the price of a commodity. According to Suryahadi (2020), ten Kompas 100 companies experienced a decline in 2019, as evidenced by their return volume and net profit. This information is published in investment.kontan.id news. The ten Kompas100 stocks with the lowest returns and a decrease in net profit in 2019 are as follows:

Table 1. List of Kompas100 Shares with The Smallest Returns and Net Profit Decreased

Company Name	Code	Return (%)	Net Profit 2018 (Trillion)	Net Profit 2019 (Trillion)	Net Profit Decreased
PT. Semen Baturaja Tbk	SMBR	-74,85	0,48	0,22	-44,42
PT. Totalindo Eka Persada Tbk	TOPS	-67,46	1,46	0,35	-53,25
PT. Bank Danamon Tbk	BDMN	-48,02	25,70	2,16	-19
PT. Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk	DOID	-46,66	75,64	20,48	-72,92
PT. Indomobil Sukses Internasional Tbk	IMAS	-43,46	0,32	0,11	-23,42
PT. HM Sampoerna Tbk	HMSP	-43,49	5,4	4,9	11,75
PT. Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk	ITMG	-43,33	129,42	39,47	69,5
PT. Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten	BJBR	-42,19%	1,30	1,13	-15,6
PT. PP Properti Tbk	PPRO	-41,88	275,7	210,5	-31
PT. Bank Syariah Tbk	BRIS	-37,14	0,106	0,74	-31

Table 1 shows that the decline in the company's net profit is in line with negative stock returns. Businesses with poor stock returns reflect poor company performance. Published financial records show the company's strong performance. Financial reports are very important for investors when they decide whether to sell, buy or invest in stocks (Tandellin, 2018: 345). The market value of the company's stock will be negatively affected by its performance. Corporate performance increases along with the predicted value of stock returns. The company's cash flow statement is a financial report that shows performance.

According to Kieso (2018: 194), the cash flow component comes from operations that generate company income and have the potential to affect stock returns. Operating, investing, and financing cash flows make up these elements. Cash flow is an indicator of a company's capacity to generate sufficient cash to finance the business and show the company's

performance. Good cash flow is a sign of strong business performance. Investors will be encouraged to buy shares if the company has good cash flow. This will affect the projected return on stock investment.

Accounting profit is an important source of data for investors to consider in addition to the cash flow statement. According to Wahyudi (2018: 43), accounting profit is a gain on new assets acquired by the company and can be used to predict stock returns. Dividends paid to shareholders will increase if the company earns a large enough profit, which will make it more attractive to investors. For businesses, maintaining and increasing net profit is critical to keep stock demand high. Using net income, investors can predict future stock prices and dividends.

The company's liquidity status also needs to be evaluated apart from its performance. The link between current assets and current liabilities is used to determine whether current assets can pay off current liabilities or not to determine the company's liquidity status. According to Hartono (2020) this assessment can be done using the current ratio or current ratio. If the current ratio is greater than one, the company's liquidity position appears strong, and if it is less than one, it appears weak. The current ratio also assists management in formulating the company's next action plan to address its liquidity problems.

Statements of cash flows, accounting profits, and current ratios are important sources of information to determine stock returns that will influence investors in making investment decisions. Wahyudi (2018: 43) argues that accounting profit is a profit on additional assets received by the company and can be used as a basis for predicting stock return rates. If the company earns a high enough profit, then the dividend to shareholders will increase, so that it will attract investors. For companies, maintaining and increasing net profit is very important to maintain stock demand. Investors can predict future stock prices and dividends with net income. In addition to assessing company performance, assessing a company's liquidity position is also important. The company's liquidity position uses the relationship between current assets and current liabilities to assess whether current assets can pay off current liabilities or not. According to Hartono (2020), this assessment can be done using the current ratio. The company's liquidity position implicitly looks healthy if the current ratio is higher than one and unhealthy if the current ratio is less than one. The current ratio also helps management to think about the next strategy to overcome the liquidity problems experienced by the company. Based on the existing phenomena, it can be concluded that the performance of the Kompas100 Index is not always good. There are several factors that can have an impact on decreasing returns such as weakening company performance. There is an interesting phenomenon, it is necessary to do research on the effect of company performance as measured through the components of cash flow and accounting profit, and the current ratio to stock returns.

Several previous studies examining the effect of operating cash flow, investment cash flow, funding cash flow, accounting profit, and the current ratio on stock returns of various companies have yielded various conclusions. There are researchers who conclude that these variables do not have a significant effect on stock returns and there are also researchers who conclude that these variables have a positive and significant influence on stock returns.

Operating cash flow as research conducted by Evyanto (2022), Ramadhan et al (2022), and Setyawan Budi (2020) states that operating cash flow has no significant effect on stock returns. Research conducted by Oktofia et al (2021), Sagala et al (2022), Sari et al (2022) states that operating cash flow has a positive and significant effect on stock returns. Based on the

description of the results of this study, it might be said that there are still conflicting views on the erratic impact of operating cash flow on stock returns.

Investment cash flow as research conducted by Ramadhan et al (2022), Evyanto (2022), and Ander et al (2021) states that investment cash flow has no significant effect on stock returns. Research by Oktofia et al (2021), Japlani Ardiansyah (2021), and Haris Sunyoto (2018) states that investment cash flow has a positive and significant effect on stock returns. Based on the description of the results of this study, it is evident that there are ongoing disagreements over the varied impact of investment cash flow on stock performance.

Funding cash flow as research conducted by Ramadhan et al (2022), Japlani Ardiansyah (2021), and Sulaiman Suriawinata (2020) states that funding cash flow does not have a significant effect on stock returns. Research by Evyanto (2022), Ander et al (2021), and Oktofia et al (2021) states that funding cash flow has a positive and significant effect on stock returns. Based on the description of the results of this study, it may be said that there are still different points of view on the varying impact of funding cash flow on stock returns.

Accounting profit as research conducted by Ramadhan et al (2022), Setyawan Budi (2020), and Sulaiman Suriawinata (2020) states that accounting profit has no significant effect on stock returns. Research by Ander et al (2021), Raehan et al (2022), and Yufantria Selvi (2022) states that accounting profit has a positive and significant effect on stock returns. Based on the description of the results of this study is clear that there are still different points of view on the varied impact of accounting profit on stock returns.

Current Ratio (CR) as research conducted by Ramjizah et al (2020), Wahyuningsih Susetyo (2020), and Ristawan Mochammad (2019) stated that the current ratio has no significant effect on stock returns. Research by Raehan et al (2022), Sagala et al (2022), and Asia Nur (2020) states that the current ratio has a positive and significant effect on stock returns. Based on the description of the results of this study is evident that there are still conflicting views on the varied impact of the current ratio on stock returns.

The description of the previous research shows that there is still a divergence in the results of each variable, therefore it is necessary to do a re-examination in this study. This research is based on research conducted by Ander et al (2021) with the title "The Influence of Cash Flow and Accounting Profits on Stock Returns in Manufacturing Companies on the IDX for the 2016-2018 Period". The renewal of this research lies in the addition of one independent variable, namely the Current Ratio because it is important to assess the level of liquidity of a company. The next update lies in the object of research conducted on Kompas100 companies for the 2017-2021 period, because companies listed on the Kompas100 index are large capitalization companies with relatively stable financial performance and have a high level of liquidity.

This study aims to analyze the effect of operating cash flow, investment cash flow, funding cash flow, accounting profit, and the current ratio on stock returns. This research is expected to provide benefits as a scientific reference regarding the influence of the components of cash flow, accounting profit, and the current ratio on stock returns, provide insight into the factors that affect stock returns, so that an overview can be obtained regarding the suitability between facts in the field and these problems. Through the knowledge studied, and can provide contributions or input to companies regarding factors that have the potential to affect stock returns.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Signalling Theory

Spence (1973) was the first proponent of signal theory. Information is given through signals by the owner in the form of relevant information that can be taken advantage of by the recipient. Then, the receiving party will carry out an analysis to understand the signal. Brigham & Houston (2018: 184) states that signal theory emphasizes the importance of financial reports to assess company performance which is used as a material consideration before determining stock returns and making investment decisions for investors. One of the financial reports that can present a company's performance is a statement of cash flows, the amount of profit, and the level of company liquidity. When the information is announced, market participants will first interpret and analyze the information as a good signal (good news) or bad signal (bad news). The application of signal theory in this study is to explain the influence between the components of cash flow and accounting profit to represent company performance and the current ratio to assess the position of liquidity on stock returns and market conditions. The quality of the information and signal effects provided from cash flow statements, accounting profit, and current ratios can affect stock returns and become a consideration for investors before making investment decisions.

Stock Returns

According to Hartono (2020: 263) return is the result of investment in return for the funds that have been invested and their willingness to assume the risks associated with this investment. The first component of return is current income, namely profits earned through periodic payments such as payment of interest on deposits, interest on bonds, dividends and so on. The second component of return is capital gain, namely the profit derived from the difference between the selling price and the buying price of shares in an investment tool. The following is a formula for measuring stock returns according to Ross, et al (2022:238):

$$R_t = \frac{P_t - P_{t-1}}{P_{t-1}} \quad \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Information:

- Rt : Stock Return Observation Period
- Pt : Share Price Observation Period
- Pt-1 : Share Price Before Observation Period

Operating Cash Flow

Operating cash flows are the main income-generating activities and other activities not related to investing and financing activities. Kieso (2018) states that operating cash flow can generate sufficient cash reports to repay loans, maintain the company's ability to operate, and provide stock returns. A good company operational performance can generate positive stock returns which can be seen based on its operating cash flow. The following is the formula for measuring operating cash flow according to Werner (2019:12):

$$\Delta OCF = \frac{OCF_t - OCF_{t-1}}{OCF_{t-1}} \quad \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Information:

ΔOCF : Changes in Operating Cash Flow
OCF_t : Operating Cash Flow Observation Period
OCF_{t-1} : Operating Cash Flow Period Before Observation

Operating cash flow as researched by Ander et al (2022), Sagala et al (2022), Oktofia et al (2021), Sari (2022), and Japlani, Ardiansyah (2021) concluded that operating cash flow has a positive effect on stock returns. Based on this description, the research hypothesis can be formulated:

H1 : Operating cash flow has a positive effect on stock returns

Investment Cash Flow

Investment cash flow is a report that shows cash inflows and outflows related to the company's investment activities in a certain period. Kieso (2018) states that investment cash flow in a company is obtained from activities involving the acquisition or disposal of productive long-term assets and other investments that are not included in cash equivalents. The following is the formula for measuring operating cash flow according to Werner (2019:12):

$$\Delta ICF = \frac{ICF_t - ICF_{t-1}}{ICF_{t-1}} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Information:
ΔICF : Changes in Investment Cash Flows
ICF_t : Investment Cash Flow Observation Period
ICF_{t-1} : Investing Cash Flows Pre-Observed Period

Investment cash flow as researched by Oktofia et al (2021), Japlani Ardiansyah (2021), Yanitri et al (2021), Sari & Suryana (2021), and Pratiwi et al (2021) concluded that investment cash flow has a positive effect on stock returns. Based on this description, the research hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

H2 : Investment cash flow has a positive effect on stock returns

Funding Cash Flow

Kieso (2018) states that funding cash flows are transactions or events of cash receipts and cash payments to shareholders which are referred to as equity financing, while cash receipts and cash payments to creditors are referred to as debt financing. In other words, funding cash flow can be regarded as an activity that results in changes in the amount and composition of the company's capital and long-term loans. The following is the formula for measuring operating cash flow according to Werner (2019:12):

$$\Delta FCF = \frac{FCF_t - FCF_{t-1}}{FCF_{t-1}} \quad \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

Information:
ΔFCF : Changes in Funding Cash Flows
FCF_t : Funding Cash Flow Observation Period
FCF_{t-1}: Cash Flow Funding Pre-Observation Period

Funding cash flow as researched by Evyanto (2022), Setyawan Budi (2020), Ander et al (2021), Oktofia et al (2021), and Yanitri et al (2021) concluded that funding cash flow has a positive effect on stock returns. Based on this description, the research hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

H3 : Funding cash flow has a positive effect on stock returns

Accounting Profits

Accounting profit is the company's net profit that is reported in the income statement. The income statement is a financial report that describes the business results achieved during a certain period. Kieso (2018) states that accounting profit is defined as the difference between revenue realized from transactions that occurred during one period and the costs associated with that income. High company profits can provide positive stock returns for investors. The formula for calculating accounting profit according to Kieso (2018: 95) is as follows:

$$\Delta EAT = \frac{EAT_t - EAT_{t-1}}{EAT_{t-1}} \quad \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

Information:

ΔEAT : Changes in Net Profit after Tax

EAT_t : Observation Period Net Profit

EAT_{t-1} : Net Profit for the Period Before Observation

Accounting profit as research by Evyanto (2022), Ander et al (2021), Sulaiman & Suriawinata (2020), Japlani, Ardiansyah (2021), and Sagala et al (2022) concluded that accounting profit has a positive effect on stock returns. Based on this description, the research hypothesis is formulated as follows:

H4 : Accounting profit has a positive effect on stock returns

Current Ratio

Current ratio is the ratio to assess the company's liquidity position related to the problem of a company's ability to meet its financial obligations. Brigham & Houston (2018) states that the current ratio is the ratio used to measure a company's ability to fulfill its short-term obligations with its current assets. The level of liquidity of a company can affect the provision of stock returns to investors. The following is the current ratio formula according to Brigham & Houston (2018:145):

$$CR = \frac{Current Asset}{Current Liabilities} \quad \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

The current ratio is as researched by Raehan et al (2022), Anggi & Gede (2022), Jeshica & Nadia (2022), Handayani & Destriana (2021), Pratiwi & Azib (2022) concluded that the current ratio has a positive effect on stock returns. Based on this description, the research hypothesis is formulated as follows:

H5 : Current ratio has a positive effect on stock returns

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is quantitative descriptive statistical analysis with secondary data types obtained through documentation of company financial reports downloaded from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Quantitative research measures each variable in numerical form and analyzes the data using multiple linear regression. The variables of this study consist of the independent variables, namely operating cash flow, investment cash flow, funding cash flow, accounting profit, and current, then the dependent variable, namely stock returns. This research was conducted on companies listed on the Kompas100 index of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2017-2021 period. The population of this study were 100 Kompas100 companies and there were 65 companies that were sampled in this study. This Research use multiple linier regression with the model like:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \beta_5X_5 + e \quad \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

Information:

- Y : Kompas100 Stock Return
- α : Constant
- $\beta_1 - \beta_5$: Regression Coefficient
- X1 : Operating Cash Flow
- X2 : Investment Cash Flow
- X3 : Funding Cash Flow
- X4 : Accounting Profit
- X5 : Current Ratio
- e : Error Term

In this study using multiple linear regression analysis which must pass the classical assumption test which contain of a normality test, autocorrelation test, multicollinearity test and heteroscedasticity test. The normality test was carried out using the One Sample Kormogolov Smirnov test with a significance level of 5% with the criteria for normal research data distribution if it has a probability value (sig) > 0,05. The autocorrelation test can be done with the Durbin-Watson (DW) test. The multicollinearity test is used to see whether there is a correlation between independent (independent) variables in the regression, it is free from multicollinearity problems if the Tolerance value is more than 10 percent (0,10) and the VIF value is less than 10,00. The heteroscedasticity test can be carried out using the Glejser test. This test combines the regression between the independent variables with their absolute residual values. If the independent variable is statistically significant affecting the dependent variable, heteroscedasticity occurs, otherwise the regression model does not contain heteroscedasticity if the significance probability is above the 5 percent confidence level or 0,05.

After carrying out a series of classical assumption tests, the next step is to test the research model using the F test and the coefficient of determination (adjusted r square). The F test aims to find out whether the independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable. Testing is done by comparing Fcount with Ftable. In this study the results of these calculations were seen in Ftable with a significance level (α) of 0,05. If the F value is significant $\leq 0,05$, then there is a significant influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable

simultaneously, so that the regression model is categorized as feasible to use. If the F value has a significance $> 0,05$, then there is no significant effect between the independent variables on the dependent variable simultaneously so that the regression model is included in the category not feasible to use. The coefficient of determination is used to measure the percentage of variation in the independent variable in the multiple linear regression model in explaining the variation in the dependent variable. The value of the coefficient of determination is between 0-1. If the value is small, then the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable is very limited. If the value is close to 1, then the independent variable can provide almost all the information needed to predict the dependent variable. The research model that has been tested and declared feasible can be continued by testing the hypothesis uses the Partial Test or t Test with criteria If the significance value is $\leq 0,05$, then partially the independent variable has a significant positive effect on the dependent variable, then If the significance value is $> 0,05$, then partially the independent variable has no significant effect on the dependent variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

This study aims to look at the factors that can affect stock returns in companies listed in Kompas100. These factors consist of operating cash flow, investment cash flow, funding cash flow, accounting profit, and current ratio. The data used is in the form of secondary data obtained from the annual financial statements of Kompas100 companies for the period 2017-2021 which are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The population in this study are all companies in Kompas100 which are listed on the IDX during 2017 to 2021 and are selected using purposive sampling method. The sample used in this study must meet the sample selection criteria, namely a permanent company that is listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange Kompas100 in 2017-2021 and a company that issues annual reports during the observation period by presenting complete data related to the variables of this study, namely cash flow. operations, investment cash flow, funding cash flow, accounting profit, and current ratio. It is known that from the population of Kompas100 companies listed on the IDX there are 20 companies that pass the criteria to be sampled in this study with five years of data observation, the amount of n data is 100.

Variable Descriptive Statistics

Table 2. Variable Descriptive Statistics Tabel

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
<i>Stock Returns</i>	100	-0,85	1,18	0,0008	0,31558
Operating Cash Flow	100	-0,95	9,57	0,2843	1,10308
Investment Cash Flow	100	-0,93	3,41	0,2004	0,70594
Funding Cash Flow	100	-0,96	13,44	1,0964	2,77047
Accounting Profit	100	-0,80	11,57	0,5234	1,85035
<i>Current ratio</i>	100	0,13	4,66	1,6180	0,99197
Valid N (<i>listwise</i>)	100				

Source: SPSS calculation results, 2023

Based on table 2, it can be seen that the results of the variable descriptive statistical analysis show that there are 100 valid data to be examined with a positive mean value and a standard deviation that does not deviate too far.

Normality Test Results

Table 3. Normality Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	0,0000000
	Std. Deviation	0,27086718
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0,083
	Positive	0,065
	Negative	-0,083
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		0,083
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		0,086

Source: SPSS calculation results, 2023

Table 3 shows that the significance level is 0,086 which is above 0,05 so that it can be stated that the residual values are normally distributed and the regression model in this study has met the normality assumptions.

Autocorrelation Test Results

Table 4. Autocorrelation Test

Information	Value
R	0,513 ^a
R Square	0,263
Adjusted R Square	0,224
Std. Error of the Estimate	0,27798
Durbin-Watson	2,055

a. Predictors: (Constant), Operating Cash Flow, Investment Cash Flow, Funding Cash Flow, Accounting Profit, current ratio

b. Dependent variable: Stock Returns

Source: SPSS calculation results, 2023

Based on the results of the autocorrelation test in table 4, it shows that the Durbin-Watson value of 2,055 is greater than the upper limit (du), which is 1,780 and less than $4 - 1,780$ ($4 - du$) = 2,220 so it can be stated that this research model does not have autocorrelation.

Multicollinearity Test Results

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test

	Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	Coefficients		Coefficients			Tolerance	VIF
	B	Std. Error	Beta				
(Constant)	-0,095	0,057		-1,679	0,096		
Operating cash flow	0,030	0,013	0,139	2,230	0,024	0,983	1,017
Investment cash flow	0,174	0,040	0,389	4,366	0,000	0,986	1,014
Funding cash flow	0,016	0,007	0,145	2,311	0,186	0,995	1,005
Accounting profit	0,042	0,015	0,245	2,755	0,007	0,992	1,008
Current ratio	0,007	0,028	0,021	0,245	0,809	0,997	1,003

a. Dependent Variable: Stock Returns

Source: SPSS calculation results, 2023

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test in table 5, it can be seen that the results of the tolerance calculation show that there are no independent variables that have a tolerance value $\leq 0,10$ and a VIF value ≥ 10 , which means that there is no multicollinearity between independent variables in this research model.

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Table 6. Heteroscedasticity Test

	Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
	Coefficients		Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	0,243	0,035		-6,716	0,000
Operating cash flow	-0,006	0,016	-0,036	-0,988	0,719

Investment cash flow	0,024	0,025	0,097	1,725	0,338
Funding cash flow	0,009	0,006	1,434	-0,128	0,155
Accounting profit	-0.005	0,009	-0,502	-0,019	0,617
Current ratio	-0.029	0,018	-1,664	-0.653	0,099

a. Dependent Variable: Stock Returns

Source: SPSS calculation results, 2023

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test conducted with the Glejser test, it can be seen that none of the independent variables has a statistically significant effect on the absolute logarithmic value of the dependent variable. It can be seen that the significance probability is above the 5% confidence level or 0.05 so that it can be stated that the regression model in this study does not contain heteroscedasticity.

F Test Results

Table 7. F Test Results

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	2,596	5	0,519	6,719	***0,000 ^b
Residual	7,264	94	0,077		
Total	9,859	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Stock Returns

b. Predictors: (Constant), Operating Cash Flow, Investment Cash Flow, Funding Cash Flow, Accounting Profit, Current ratio

Source: SPSS calculation results, 2023

Based on the results of the calculation of the F test in table 7 using a confidence level of 95%, df 1 (sum of Variable-1) = 5, and df 2 (n-k) = 95 it can be seen that the results obtained for Ftable are 2,310 with a significance value of 0,000. So that the value of F count > F table (6,719 > 2,310) or p value < α (0,005 < 0,05) then H0 is rejected which means that together the independent variables have a significant effect on Stock Returns.

Coefficient of Determination Result (Adjusted R Square)

The coefficient of determination is used to measure how much the percentage of variation in the independent variable in the multiple linear regression model explains the variation in the dependent variable. The value of the coefficient of determination is between zero and one. If the value is small, then the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable is very limited. If the value is close to one, then the independent variable can provide almost all the information needed to predict the dependent variable.

Table 8. Results of the Coefficient of Determination

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method	
1	Operating Cash Flow, Investment Cash Flow, Funding Cash Flow, Accounting Profit, current ratio ^b	.	Enter	
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0,513 ^a	0,263	0,224	0,27798

a. Predictors: (Constant), Operating Cash Flow, Investment Cash Flow, Funding Cash Flow, Accounting Profit, Current ratio

Source: SPSS calculation results, 2023

Based on the results of the coefficient of determination (Adjusted R Square) a value of 0,224 is obtained which indicates that there is 22,4% Variable Stock Returns explained by independent Variables in this study. The remaining value (100% - 22,4% = 77,6%) is explained by other factors outside the variables that are not included in this study.

Hypothesis Test

Table 9. t Test Results

	Unstandardized		Standardized	T	Sig.
	Coefficients		Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-0,095	0,057		-1,679	0,096
Operating Cash Flow	0,030	0,013	0,139	2,230	0,024***
Investment Cash Flow	0,174	0,040	0,389	4,366	0,000***
Funding Cash Flow	0,016	0,007	0,145	2,311	0,022***
Accounting Profit	0,042	0,015	0,245	2,755	0,007***
Current ratio	0,007	0,028	0,021	0,242	0,809

a. Dependent Variable: Stock Returns

Source: SPSS calculation results, 2023

The results of testing the first hypothesis state that the coefficient value of the cash flow variable is 0,030 with a significance value of 0,024 which indicates that the significance value of the operating cash flow variable is smaller than the value $\alpha = 0,05$, which means that the operating cash flow variable has a positive effect on Kompas stock returns 100 period 2017-2021. It can be stated that **the first hypothesis is accepted**

Testing the second hypothesis states that the coefficient value of the Investment Cash Flow Variable is 0,174 with a significance value of the Investment Cash Flow Variable is 0,000 which indicates that the significance value of the Investment Cash Flow Variable is less than the value $\alpha = 0,05$ which means Investment Cash Flow has a positive effect on Stock Returns Kompas100 period 2017-2021. It can be stated that **the second hypothesis is accepted**.

The third hypothesis that has been tested shows that the coefficient value of Variable Funding Cash Flow is 0,016 with a significance value of Variable Funding Cash Flow is 0,022 which indicates that the significance value of Variable Funding Cash Flow is less than the value $\alpha = 0,05$, which means Funding Cash Flow has a positive effect on Kompas100 stock returns for the period 2017-2021. It can be stated that **the third hypothesis is accepted**.

Testing the fourth hypothesis shows that the coefficient value of Variable Accounting Profit is 0,042 with a significance value of Variable Accounting Profit is 0,007 which indicates that the significance value of Variable Accounting Profit is less than the value $\alpha = 0,05$ which means Accounting Profit has positive effect on Kompas100 Stock Returns for the 2017-2021 period . It can be stated that **the fourth hypothesis is accepted**.

The results of testing the fifth hypothesis show that the coefficient value of the Variable current ratio is 0,007 with a significance value of the Variable current ratio is 0,809 which indicates that the significance value of the Variable current ratio is greater than the value $\alpha = 0,05$, which means that the current ratio does not affect Stock Returns Kompas100 for the 2017 period -2021. It can be stated that **the fifth hypothesis is rejected**.

Table 10. Recapitulation of Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis	Information	Result
H1	Operating cash flow has a positive effect on Kompas100 stock returns for the 2017-2021 period.	Accepted
H2	Investment cash flow has a positive effect on Kompas100 stock returns for the 2017-2021 period.	Accepted
H3	Funding cash flow has a positive effect on Kompas100 stock returns for the 2017-2021 period.	Accepted
H4	Accounting profit has a positive effect on Kompas100 stock returns for the 2017-2021 period.	Accepted
H5	Current ratio has a positive effect on Kompas100 stock returns 2017-2021.	Rejected

Discussion

Operating Cash Flow has a positive effect on Stock Returns, meaning that an increase in Operating Cash Flow will encourage an increase in Stock Returns and vice versa if Operating Cash Flow decreases, the company's Stock Returns will also decrease. This can be seen by the decrease in Operating Cash Flow at the companies of Kompas100 in PT. Adaro Energy Indonesia, Tbk in 2017 amounted to IDR 853,680,000,000 to IDR 738,753,000,000 in 2018. This is in line with the decline in stock returns in 2017 by 10% to -35% in 2018. Operating cash flow at PT. Elnusa Tbk experienced an increase in 2019 of IDR 575,797,000,000 to IDR 943,928,000,000 in 2020. This is in line with increase in stock returns in 2019 by -11% to 15% in year 2020. The results of this study support the signal theory that stated by Brigham & Houston (2018: 184) that the theory of signal information provided is a signal that can be utilized by the recipient. An increase in Operating Cash Flow can provide a positive signal to investors which causes the company's Stock Returns to increase and vice versa. This signal can be used for investors to assess the company's Operating Cash Flow performance in the future because this will affect Stock Returns. The amount of cash flow originating from operating activities is an indicator that determines whether from its operations the company can generate sufficient cash flow to pay off loans, maintain the company's operating capabilities, pay dividends so that with an increase in Operating Cash Flow it will give a positive signal which results in investors buying shares. the company and can affect Stock Returns. Previous research that supports the results of this study has been carried out by Ramadhan, et al (2022) on manufacturing companies listed on the IDX for the 2016-2020 period, Mesrawati, et al (2022) on mining companies listed on the IDX for the 2017-2021 period, and Sari , Hidayat (2022) on automotive and component companies. This is not in line with research that has been conducted by Evyanto (2022) on IDXTECHNO companies for the 2018-2020 period which states that Operating Cash Flow has a negative effect on Stock Returns. Setyawan, Budi (2020) examined manufacturing companies for the 2016-2018 period with the results of Operating Cash Flow having no effect on Stock Returns. Harry, et al (2022) has also examined LQ45 stocks for the 2017-2021 period which states that Operating Cash Flow has no effect on Stock Returns.

Investment Cash Flow which has a positive effect on Stock Returns means that an increase in Investment Cash Flow can result in an increase in the number of Stock Returns. Vice versa if Investment Cash Flow decreases it will result in a decrease in Stock Returns. This can be seen through the decrease in Investment Cash Flow at the companies of Kompas100 experienced by PT. Astra Internasional, Tbk in 2018 amounted to IDR 113,241,000,000 to IDR 112,414,000,000 in 2019. This is in line with the decline in stock returns in 2018 by 16% to 7% in 2019. Investment cash flow at PT. Bank Central Asia, Tbk experienced an increase in 2020 of IDR 34,732,414,000,000 to IDR 44,117,844,000,000 in 2021. This is in line with the increase in stock returns in 2020 by 19% to 32% in 2021. The results of this study support signal theory stated by Brigham & Houston (2018: 184) that the theory of signal information provided is a signal that can be utilized by the recipient. An increase in Investment Cash Flow is in line with signal theory because it can give a positive signal to investors because increased cash flow results in an increase in the company's Stock Returns. A positive Investment Cash Flow indicates that the company receives income from investment activities that have been carried out, while a negative Investment Cash Flow indicates that the company carries out too many investment activities such as purchasing long-term fixed assets, securities, providing loans to other companies to gain profits. in the future. In addition, these signals are important as material for

consideration before making investment decisions to pay more attention to a company's Investment Cash Flow because it can affect its Stock Returns. Previous studies that have consistent results with this research have been conducted by Oktofia et al (2021) on food and beverage sector companies listed on the IDX for the 2018-2020 period, Japlani (2021) on manufacturing companies listed on the IDX for the 2016-2018 period, and Solecah et al (2020) on the consumption industry listed on the IDX for the 2017-2019 period. This is not in line with research conducted by Ramadhan, et al (2022) on manufacturing companies listed on the IDX for the 2016-2020 period which states that Investment Cash Flow has a negative effect on Stock Returns. Evyanto (2022) examined IDXTECHNO companies for the 2018-2020 period stating that Investment Cash Flow had a negative effect on Stock Returns. Setyawan, Budi (2020) has also examined food and beverage sector companies listed on the IDX for the 2016-2018 period with the result that Investment Cash Flow has a negative effect on Stock Returns.

Funding Cash Flow has a positive effect on Stock Returns, meaning that if Funding Cash Flow increases, the company's Stock Returns will also increase, and vice versa, if Funding Cash Flow decreases, the company's Stock Returns will also decrease. This can be seen from the increase in Funding Cash Flow at the companies of Kompas100 in PT. Gudang Garam, Tbk in 2017 amounted to IDR 3,480,186,000,000 to IDR 8,722,387,000,000 in 2018. This is in line with the increase in stock returns in 2017 69 by 23% increasing to 37% in 2018. PT. Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa, Tbk experienced a decrease in 2020 of IDR 2,578,613,000,000 to IDR 2,026,357,000,000 in 2021. This is in line with the decline in its stock return in 2020 by 43% to 16% in 2021. The results of this study support signal theory stated by Brigham & Houston (2018: 184) that the theory of signal information provided is a signal that can be utilized by the recipient. An increase in Funding Cash Flow can give a positive signal to investors because it has been proven that an increase in Funding Cash Flow can result in an increase in company Stock Returns and a decrease in Funding Cash Flow can result in a decrease in Stock Returns. Funding Cash Flow is a cash flow involving the company's capital structure which is affected by transactions related to the company's obligations or loans. In addition, these signals are important for consideration before making investment decisions to pay more attention to a company's Funding Cash Flow because it can affect its Stock Returns. Previous researchers who had research results that were in line with this research were stated by Evyanto (2022) who researched IDXTECHNO companies for the 2018-2020 period, Setyawan, Budi (2020) who researched food and beverage sector companies listed on the IDX for the 2016 period -2018, and Ander, et al (2021) who examined manufacturing companies listed on the IDX for the 2017-2019 period. This is not in line with the results of research conducted by Ramadhani, et al (2022) on manufacturing companies listed on the IDX for the 2016-2020 period which stated that Funding Cash Flow had a negative effect on Stock Returns. Sulaiman, Suriawinata (2020), who examined banking companies for the 2017-2019 period, stated that Funding Cash Flow had a negative effect on Stock Returns. Raehan et al (2022) examined manufacturing companies for the 2015-2018 period which stated that Funding Cash Flow had no effect on Stock Returns.

Accounting has positive affect on Stock Returns, which means that an increase or decrease in Accounting Profit will affect positively to the number of Stock Returns generated by the company. It can be seen that in the companies of Kompas100 such as in 2018 PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk. Experiencing an increase in accounting profit of IDR 1,107,810,000,000 to IDR 2,253,201,000,000 in 2019, then its stock return has increased in 2018 by 29% to 65% in 2019.

PT. Link Reservations Inc in 2020 decreased by IDR 1,007,278,000,000 to IDR 941,707,000,000 in 2021, then its stock return decreased from -19% to -39%. An increase in accounting profit will provide a positive signal regarding the company's performance in the future and can influence its number of stock returns. The amount of accounting profit is an indicator that determines whether a company's performance is good or bad in generating profits. An increase in accounting profit will provide a signal in the form of good company performance information and a positive influence on the number of stock returns given. The high value of accounting profit certainly causes a positive reaction in the form of increased company stock returns as well. A company is considered to have good performance if it is able to provide positive returns to investors regardless of the amount of profit generated. Accounting profit can be a good signal for investors in assessing the company's performance in generating profits and can be used as a basis for predicting future stock returns. Previous research conducted by Japlani (2021) examined manufacturing companies listed on the IDX for the 2016-2018 period with the conclusion that accounting profit has a positive effect on stock returns. Sagala, et al (2022) examined consumer goods companies listed on the IDX for the 2017-2020 period, stating that accounting profit has a positive effect on stock returns. Mesrawati, et al (2022) examined mining companies on the IDX for the 2017-2021 period which stated that accounting profit had a positive effect on stock returns. This is not in line with research which states that accounting profit has no effect on stock returns stated by Evyanto (2022) who examined IDXTECHNO companies for the 2018-2020 period, Ander et al (2021) who examined manufacturing companies for the 2015-2018 period, and Sulaiman, Suriawinata (2020) who examined banking companies for the 2017-2019 period.

The current ratio does not have a significant effect on Stock Returns, meaning that changes experienced by a company's current ratio do not affect the number of Stock Returns given. This can be seen from the variations in data in Kompas100 companies that occur at PT. Media Citra Nusantara, Tbk in 2017 has current the ratio is 1.9 and in 2018 it is 0.1 then return its share in 2017 was -2% and in 2018 it was 4%. PT. Kalbe Farma, Tbk has a current ratio of 4.1 in 2020 and in 2021 at 4.0, then in 2020 it has stock return of -9% and in 2021 of -9%. The results of this study not support the signal theory stated by Brigham & Houston (2018: 184) that the information signal theory provided is a signal that can be utilized by the recipient. An increase in the current ratio will give a positive signal to investors regarding the company's performance in paying short-term debt, but this does not affect the number of Stock Returns. The total current ratio is an indicator that determines whether a company's liquidity level is good or bad in paying off its obligations. An increase in the current ratio will give a positive signal to investors regarding a good level of company liquidity but does not affect the purchase of the company's shares and does not affect the number of Stock Returns given. Previous studies that have the same research results have been put forward by Andriani, Suryanto (2022) who examined manufacturing companies for the 2013-2016 period, Nur Asia (2020) who examined property companies for the 2014-2016 period, and Handayani, Destriana (2021) who examined in pharmaceutical companies for the 2017-2019 period. This is not in line with research conducted by Sari, Hidayat (2022) on automotive and component companies for the 2017-2019 period which states that the current ratio has a positive effect on Stock Returns. Mesrawati et al (2022) examined mining companies on the IDX for the 2017-2021 period and concluded that the current ratio has a positive effect on Stock Returns. Syafitri, Hakim (2020) examined food and beverage companies

on the IDX for the 2014-2018 period and concluded that the current ratio has a positive effect on Stock Returns.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that Operating Cash Flow, Investment Cash Flow, Funding Cash Flow, and Accounting Profit have a positive effect on Kompas100 Stock Returns for the 2017-2021 period, which means that if they are increase, then Stock Returns will increase. Current ratio have no effect on Kompas100 Stock Returns for the 2017-2021 period, which means that an increase or decrease in current ratio will not affect Stock Returns. It is necessary to first analyze how the company's cash flow is performing in order to get Stock Returns as desired. Current ratio do not affect Stock Returns but it can be an important benchmark for assessing a company's performance in generating profits and paying its short term obligations. The results of this study can be used as a reference for further studies and research on the factors that influence stock returns.

This research can contribute in the form of additional references for investors and the public before making investment decisions. In general, almost all investments contain an element of uncertainty. Therefore, in making an investment, investors must carefully consider several things that are very important in making investment decisions, such as looking at Operating Cash Flow, Investment Cash Flow, Funding Cash Flow, and Accounting Profit. For companies that want to increase Stock Returns to pay more attention to that factors because they have a positive effect on Stock Returns.

Based on the results of the coefficient of determination (adjusted r square) a value of 0,224 has been obtained which indicates that there is 22,4% Variable Stock Returns which can be explained by the independent variables in this study consisting of Operating Cash Flow, Investment Cash Flow, Funding Cash Flow, Accounting Profit, and current ratio. This shows that there are still 77,6% of other factors like company size, total asset turn over, return on asset, etc besides variables that can explain stock returns. So the advice that can be given is to conduct further studies and expand the scope of variables that can potentially affect stock returns.

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