

The Effect of Trading Frequency of Stocks, The Value of Company and Level of Financial Performance on Stock Return (Empirical Study on Agribusiness Companies Registered in Indonesia Stock Exchange)

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Keywords: Stock of Return, Frequency of Trading, Price Book Value, Return on Assets, Return on Equity, Debt to Equity, Logistic Regression.

Abstract: The objective of this study was to find out and analyze the impact of financial performance against Stock of Return on Index Agri companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2015-2017. The data were analyzed by using logistic regression analysis model. There were five variables in this research. Dependent variabel was Stock of Return is proxied. Independent variabel in this research was Frequency of trading ,Price Book Value (PBV) as a proxy of the stock value, Return on Assets (ROA) as a proxy of profitability, Return on Equity (ROE) as a proxy of profitability and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) as a proxy capital structure. These results of logistic regression showed that the variabels Frequency of trading ,Price Book Value (PBV) as a proxy of the stock value, Return on Assets (ROA) as a proxy of profitability, Return on Equity (ROE) as a proxy of profitability and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) as a proxy capital structure variable has no effect on stock of return on Index Agri companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange 2015-2017. This research give due consideration to the company's management to consider the financial governance of the company to generate earnings and stock of return. For investors can raise the level of profitability as the main indicator in determining investment decisions to maximize income from dividends on shares held and capital again.

1 INTRODUCTION

Shares are securities that indicate ownership of the company so that shareholders have the right of claim over dividends or other distributions made by the company to its shareholders, including the rights of claims on the assets of the company, with priority after the rights of other securities holder claims are met in the event of liquidity. According to Husnan (1998), securities is a piece of paper that indicates the right of the investor (ie ownership the paper) to obtain a portion of the prospect or wealth of the organization issuing the securities and the conditions under which the investor may exercise his right, while according to tandelilin (2010) stock is a proof that the ownership of the assets of the company that issued the shares.

Changes in stock prices is a phenomenon that always occurs in all stock exchanges in the world, when stock prices have increased demand by

investors then the stock also experienced an increase in price of these shares. Increasing demand for a particular stock will result in an increase to the stock index where the stock is located. In the increase or decrease in stock prices caused by the increase and decrease in demand by investors is fluctuating that can be quickly or slowly influenced by the frequency of trading in shares of stock.

The investors are motivated to invest one of them is to buy the company's stock in the hope of getting a return on investment in accordance with what has been invested. According Ang (1997) The concept of return is the level of benefits enjoyed by investors on an investment that he did. Return of shares is the income earned by shareholders as a result of its investment in certain companies. According Jogiyanto (2000) Return of stock can be divided into two types, realized return and expected return. Return realization is a return that has occurred and calculated based on historical data. Return

realization can be used as one of the company's performance measurement and can be used as a basis for determining future return on risk and expectation, while expected return is expected return in the future and still uncertain.

There are several factors that can affect stock returns. This study will tested several factors. Frequency of trading shares resulted in stocks traded to be sensitive, the higher the frequency of trading stocks resulting in the value of stocks will be more quickly experienced price changes. The frequency of stock trading depends heavily on the pattern of investor behavior in buying and selling stocks on the capital market, the behavior of stock investors is an indication of market participants in obtaining return shares of capital invested in the capital market. Return of shares earned by investors in the form of expected profits can be derived from the dividend income of the company in the form of dividends distributed by companies that issue shares as a result of profit, or can also come from capital gain due to positive difference of stock sale and purchase transactions.

Investors get stock returns derived from capital gains due to positive difference in selling and buying prices, stock trading frequency to the attention of investors as the capital market actors in determining the right strategy in investing. The frequency of stock trading on the Indonesian stock exchanges has increased in 2016 to 2017, and has increased the highest in 2016 along the Indonesian stock exchange which was established in 1992 and is expected in 2017 also experienced better improvement from 2016. Increasing the frequency of stock trading is an achievement positive by active investors on the Indonesian stock exchanges.

Based on the Crouch research (1970) produces a positive correlation between the absolute value of price changes to daily volume in the stock market as a whole or in some stock samples. According to Ariyani Indriastuti Nafiah (2017) which has the result of positive trading volume but not significant to stock return, in contrast to the results of Nasir and Mirza (2011) which have the result of trading volume have a significant effect on stock returns and similar results according to Septian, and Bambang (2017). Based on the above research illustrates that both directly and indirectly, the frequency of stock trading affects stock return. The results of Kumalasari et al (2017) also argue the more frequent trading of a stock then it means the stock is more liquid. Conversely, if the stock is a little trading frequency means the shares are not liquid or unattractive in the eyes of investors. According

Sutrisno (2017) shows that there is a positive relationship between volatility and frequency of trade and also between volatility and trading volume. The research results also found that the trading frequency is better than the volume of trade in explaining volatility.

From the phenomenon of increasing frequency of stock trading on the capital market in Indonesia and some previous research results, researchers feel interested whether the increase in trading frequency of shares will significantly affect the stock returns to be obtained investors.

Corporate value is a very important indicator to determine the stock return on a company. According Oktyawati and Agustia (2014) This condition can be explained that the higher the value of the company the higher the stock return company. According to Kurnia and Hasanah (2012) the value of the company has a significant effect on stock returns, also according to Sugiarto (2011) the results of his research firm value significantly influence the stock return. And the results of the same study also according to Hardiningsih et al (2017). This relationship explains that the high value of the firm can increase the level of market confidence in the company's prospects so that it becomes the investor's appeal to share so that the demand for stocks will increase and the stock price will also rise.

This study measures Company Value by using Price to Book Value (PBV) proxy. Ginting and Edward (2013) argue that this ratio is of the ratio between the stock price and the book value per share of a company. This may explain that the ratio is a market size appreciate the value of a company's stock book. Therefore, the higher this ratio will give an idea that the higher stock price of the company shows the better performance of the company, so it can provide a better rate of return in the future.

Financial performance factor analysis is based on the company's financial statements that can be analyzed through the analysis of financial ratios and other measures such as cash flow to measure the company's financial performance (Ang, 1997). Financial ratios are grouped into five types: (1) liquidity ratio; (2) activity ratio; (3) profitability ratio; (4) solvency ratio (leverage); and (5) market ratios.

In this study, the researchers using Profitability and Solvency ratios because these two indicators are often used by investors to see the condition of company performance. Where Profitability Ratio consists of Return on Assets, Return On Equity, and Solvency Ratio Debt to Equity Ratio. According to Sugiarto (2013) Debt to Equity Ratio. Have a

negative effect to the value of the company. In contrast to the research of Susilowati and Turyanto (2011) which concluded the results of Debt to Equity Ratio. Have a positive effect to the value of the company. The results of differences in previous research findings researchers became interested to examine the Debt to Equity Ratio as one indicator of the ratio of financial performance.

Return On Asset is one of the financial indicator with another Return On Investment which is often used in assessing company performance. The greater the ROA, the better of the company's performance, because the rate of return the greater. Return On Asset used in assessing the company's financial performance by looking at how the company utilize assets to generate net income. According to Hardiningsih et al (2017) Return On Asset do have positif effect on stock return. While different from the results of research by Susilowati and Turyanto (2011) which states Return On Asset does not have a significant effect on stock returns. From the results of differences in previous research findings researchers became interested to examine Return On Assets as one of the indicators of financial performance ratios.

Return On Equity or ROE, is the proportion of profit earned after tax, with the average equity used to measure the return on investment shareholders. According to Susilowati and Turyanto (2011) ROE (Return On Equity) has no significant effect on stock return, similar research results according to Sutomo and Ardini (2017), while the researcher has ROE hypothesis (Return On Equity), have significant effect on firm return.

Profit become the main focus for shareholders, as shareholders who invest their funds into a company will have the expectation of getting the return from investments made by investors, so that researchers feel interested to make ROA, ROE and DER as an indicator of company performance.

Based on the existing phenomena and the lack of consistency of previous research results then the authors will conduct research with the title The effect of trading frequency of stocks, the value of the company and the level of financial performance on stock return (Empirical Study on Agribusiness Companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange).

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Stock Returns

According to Mamduh M. Hanafi and Abdul Halim, the Stock Return also referred as stock income and change in the value of the period t share price with t-1. And that means that the higher the stock price change, the higher the stock return will be generated.

Components of Stock Returns

According to Abdul Halim Stock Return consists of two main components, namely:

- Gain is an advantage for investor which is obtained from the excess selling price above the purchase price which both occurs in the secondary market.
- Yield is income or cash flow that is received periodically. As the form of dividends or interest.

Factors that influence stock returns

Based on Sudiyatno and Irsad (2011) stated that many factors influence the stock returns, including fundamental and technical information. The use of models is very important to assess stock prices and help investors to plan and decide their investments effectively.

Calculation of Stock Returns

a) Realization return (actual return)

Realization return is the return that has occurred. Actual return is used in analyzing data is the result obtained from investment by calculating the difference in the price of individual shares in the current period with the previous period by ignoring dividends, can be written in the formula:

$$R_{i,t} = P_{i,t} - P_{i,t-1}$$

Which:

$R_{i,t}$ = Stock Return i at time t

$P_{i,t}$ = Share Price i in period t

$P_{i,t-1}$ = Share Price for the period t-1

bro, Stock Returns

b) Expectations returns (Expected return)

Expectations return are returns that are expected to be obtained by investors in the future. According to Brown and Waren the calculation of Expected return namely:

$$E(R_{it}) = R_{mt}$$

Information:

$E(Rit)$ = The level of profit of the stock expected on day t

Rmt = Level of market profit in period t

2.2 Efficient Market Theory

One of the important in the development of corporate financial theory is that the Efficient Market Hypothesis. According to Fama (1969) who first put forward and popularized it, efficient market theory is a market that can be efficient if no one, both individual investors and investors in the form of business entities, will be able to obtain abnormal returns, after adjusting for risk, using existing trading strategies. The point is that the stock price and the frequency of stock trading formed in the capital market which is a description of the information available.

Frequency of Stock Trade

The frequency of trading shares is how many times the sale and purchase transaction occurs in the shares concerned at a certain time (Rohana et al, 2003). In the activities of the stock exchange or the capital market, trading frequency activity is one of the elements that one of the ingredients to see the market reaction to an information entering the capital market. The development of stock prices and frequency trading activities in the capital market are important indications to study market behavior as a reference for the capital market in determining transactions in the capital market.

The Value of The Company

Company value is the main goal of company management. The higher the value of a company, the more prosperous the stakeholders will be. According to Hasnawati (2005) in Hardiningsih (2009) the value of the company can be reflected in the price of a stock. In addition, the stock price is a reflection of the ability of business units to generate profits that have used company resources efficiently.

Price Book Value (PBV)

The value of the company in this study uses the Price Book Value proxy. Price Book Value (PBV) is a comparison between stock prices and Book Value per Share (BVS). The ratio is used to assess whether a stock is undervalued or overvalued. A stock is called undervalued if the stock price is below the book value of the company concerned, it should be

said to be overvalued if the stock price exceeds the book value (Siamat, 2004: 226).

Return on Assets (ROA)

Return On Assets (ROA) is often also referred to as Return On Investment (ROI) which is used to measure the effectiveness of a company in generating profits by utilizing its assets. This ratio is the most important ratio among other profitability / profitability ratios. ROA or ROI is obtained by comparing the net income after tax (NIAT) to average total assets. NIAT is a net income after tax, but if there is a benefit minority rights must be taken into account. Average total assets represent the average total assets at the beginning of the year and the end of the year. The greater ROA / ROI shows better performance, because the rate of stock returns is getting bigger.

According to Hanafi and Halim (1996), the return on assets (ROA) can be measured by the following formula;

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Net Income After Tax}}{\text{Average Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

ROE (Return On Equity)

ROE (Return On Equity), is a comparison of profits obtained after tax for a certain period, with the average equity that exists. This calculation is used to measure management's ability to manage existing assets to make a profit. Return on Equity can be calculated with the following formula:

$$ROE = \frac{\text{Net Income After Tax}}{\text{Average Equity}} \times 100\%$$

Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)

Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is used to measure the level of leverage to the total shareholders' equity owned by the company (Ang, 1997). Debt to equity ratio (DER) can be used as a proxy for the solvency ratio (Natarsyah, 2000). DER describes the comparison between total debt and total equity of the company that is used as a source of business funding. Ang (1997) states that DER can be calculated with the following formula:

$$DER = \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Equity}}$$

Hypothesis

The hypothesis in this study is as follows:

H1 = The frequency of trading has a positive effect on stock returns

H2 = Firm value has a positive effect on stock returns

H3 = Return on Assets (ROA) has a positive effect on stock returns

H4 = Return on Equity (ROE) has a positive effect on stock returns

H5 = Capital Structure (DER) has a positive effect on stock returns

3 METHODOLOGY

This research is conducted at manufacturing company which still valid until now which is listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2015-2017. Data retrieval in this research will be executed through website of Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) that is www.idx.co.id.

This study uses statistical data approach, such as research sample (N), mean (average), maximum value, minimum value and standard deviation for each research variable. This data analysis is used for data presentation and data analysis to clarify the situation or characteristics of the data concerned.

Population

The population in this study are all agribusiness companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2015-2017 which amounted to 22 companies that have the following criteria.

1. Agribusiness companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in the period 2015-2017.
2. The Company publishes the audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December.
3. Companies that issue audited financial statements with monetary units of rupiah.
4. Companies that do not have consecutive stock returns or no stock returns change.

The period of observation in this study is between 2015 and 2017. As well as, 2014 will be a benchmark for changes in dividend payments to be made in the following year.

Sample

According Sugiyono (2007: 116) Sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. The number of samples that meet the criteria of 17 companies with the sample determination method in this study is a sample of census or saturated sampling, which is a sample determination technique in which all members of the population who meet the criteria are used as a sample.

Data Analysis Model

Logistic Regression Analysis

Data analysis in this research is done by using logistic regression because the dependent variable is stock return change using dummy variable (Ghozali, 2013). The independent variable in this research is Stock Return, while the dependent variable in this research is Frequency of Stock Trading, Company Value (Price Book Value) and Company Financial Performance consisting of Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE) and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER).

Based on the above, the research model can be written with the following equation:

$$\text{Ln} \frac{F(\text{Stock})}{1 - F(\text{Stock})} = \alpha + \beta_1 \Delta\text{FPS} + \beta_2 \text{PBV} + \beta_3 \text{ROA} + \beta_4 \text{ROE} + \beta_5 \text{DER} + \varepsilon$$

Where:

ΔDDPS : Dummy Change of Stock Return

1 = Increased; 0 = Decreased.

FPS : Frequency of Stock Trading

1 = Increased; 0 = Decreased.

PBV : *Price Book Value* as a proxy for Company Value variables.

ROA : *Return on Assets* as a proxy of profitability.

ROE : *Return on Equity* as a proxy profitability variables.

DER : *Debt to Equity Ratio* as a proxy solvency variables.

α : Costants

$\beta_1 - \beta_5$: Independent variable coefficient

ε : *Error term*

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Logistic regression analysis in this research is used to test the hypotheses that have been proposed before. Logistic regression test result is used to know the effect of Frequency of Stock Trading (Freq), Company Value (PBV), capital structure (DER), profitability (ROA) and profitability (ROE) on Stock Return.

Testing the Regression Model Eligibility

The feasibility of the regression model was assessed using the Hosmer and Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit Test. The Hosmer and Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit Test tests the null hypothesis (H0) that empirical data match or match

the model (not the difference between the model and the data so that the model is fit). The test results showed Chi-square value of 7.932 significance of 0.440 whose value is greater than 0.05. Based on this it is concluded that the model is able to predict the value of the observation or model has been sufficient to explain the data.

Table 1: Nilai -2 Log Likelihood in the Start.

Iteration	-2 Log likelihood	Coefficients
		Constant
Step 1	71,779	-,154
2	71,779	-,154

Source: Secondary Data Processed 2018

Overall Model Fit Test

This test is performed to assess the model that has been hypothesized to be fit or not with the data. Test results can be seen in Table 1 below:

Table 2: Nilai -2 Log Likelihood at End.

Iteration	-2 Log likelihood	Coefficients					
		Constant	X1	X2	X3_1	X3_2	X3_3
1	66,429	-1,444	,365	,136	,263	-,093	,462
2	65,937	-1,704	,375	,148	,309	-,111	,617
3	65,834	-1,845	,374	,148	,331	-,120	,712
4	65,828	-1,890	,375	,147	,338	-,122	,743
5	65,828	-1,893	,375	,146	,338	-,122	,745
6	65,828	-1,893	,375	,146	,338	-,122	,745

Source: Secondary Data Processed 2018

Coefficient of Determination (Nagelkerke R Square)

The coefficient of determination aims to determine the variability of the dependent variable which can be explained by the independent variable. The large value of the coefficient of determination on the logistic regression model can be indicated by the value of Nagelkerke R Square.

Based on the results of the test that the value of Nagelkerke R Square is equal to 0.144, which means dependent variables that can be explained by

Table 1 show the likelihood at start -2log value of 71,779 and after the fourth independent variable is entered, the value of -2log likelihood in Table 2 decreases to 65.828. The decrease in the likelihood -2log value after adding this independent variable indicates a good regression model or in other words the modulated mode is fit to fit the data.

Assessing the fit model can also be seen from the statistical without value -2LogL just constant only for 71.779 after the inserted four new variables then the value -2LogL down to 65.828 or a decrease of 5.951. This decrease is significant or incomparable with table c2 with df (difference df with constants only and df with 4 independent variables), $df1 = 52$ and $df2 = 52-5 = 47$ so the difference $df = 52-47 = 5$. By 5.951 greater than the value in table c2 it can be concluded that the decrease -2LogL difference is statistically significant. Thus the addition of Frequency (Freq), Price Book Value (PBV), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Return on Assets (ROA), and Return on Equity (ROE) variables model fit.

independent variables is 14.4 percent, while the remaining 85.6 percent explained by variables outside the research model.

Table Classification

This study uses a classification table to show the predictive strength of the regression model to predict the likelihood of the occurrence of the dependent variable. Based on the results of data analysis conducted it can be seen from Table 5 that:

Table 3 : Classification Table.

Observed			Predicted		
			Stock Return		Percentage Correct
			Increased	Decreased	
Step 0	Stok Return	Increased	28	0	100,0
		Decreased	24	0	,0
Overall Percentage					53,8

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2018

Table 3 shows the company's prediction that its stock return decreased by 28, while the observation result is only 0 so the accuracy of classification. So the classification accuracy of this model for the event of a declining stock return is 28/28 or 100%. Meanwhile, the prediction of the incidence of stock return increased by 24, while the observation result showed 24 so the accuracy of classification. Thus, the precision of the model to predict the stock return event increases is 24/24 or 100%.

Based on Table 3 it can also be seen that the logistic regression equation formed can make a classification in the assessment of the dependent variable that is stock return with the proportion of stock return that is equal to 53.8%. That is, the logistic regression equation model can predict the

occurrence of the decrease of stock return and the increase of stock return accurately with the accuracy of 53.8%.

Multicollinearity test

Multicollinearity test in this study to determine the situation where the linear relationship is perfect or near perfect between independent variables in a regression model. Multicollinearity test results in logistic regression analysis using correlation matrix between independent variables. Based on Table 4 it can be seen that:

Table 4: Corralation Matrix

	Constant	X1	X2	X3_1	X3_2	X3_3
Constant	1,000	-,341	-,196	-,717	,663	-,790
X1	-,341	1,000	-,036	,195	-,163	,045
X2	-,196	-,036	1,000	-,319	,284	-,152
X3_1	-,717	,195	-,319	1,000	-,965	,793
X3_2	,663	-,163	,284	-,965	1,000	-,809
X3_3	-,790	,045	-,152	,793	-,809	1,000

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2018

Table 4 above shows the correlation between the independent variables. The correlation matrix table shows that there is no indication of multicollinearity symptoms among the independent variables. It can be seen that the values contained in Table 4 are not more than 0.90. Meanwhile, these negative correlations indicate that there is a negative relationship between the independent variables.

The Effect of Financial Performance on Cash Dividend Policy in Manufacturing Companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Based on the results of the hypothesis test, the results of this study can be explained in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Regression Coefficients and Significance.

No	Nama Variabel	Koefisien Regresi (Beta)	Sig.	Exp (B)	Keterangan
1	Trading frequency (Freq)	,375	,547	1,455	Not Significant
2	Firm value (PBV)	,146	,621	1,158	Not Significant
3	Probitability (ROA)	,338	,168	1,403	Not Significant
4	Probitability (ROE)	-,122	,167	,885	Not Significant
5	Capital Stucture (DER)	,745	,132	2,106	Not Significant

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2018

Table 5 gives the result that all independent variables ie trading frequency, firm value; ROA, ROE and capital structure do not have a significant influence on stock returns in the company's agri-index on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Here is a description of the explanation of each variable.

The Effect of Trade Frequency On The Stock Return Of The Company On The Agri Index In Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Based on the results of data analysis has been done statistically it can be stated that the frequency of trading has no effect on stock return in this case relates to changes in the company's stock price on the index agri in Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2015-2017.

This study gives an indication that the frequency of trade is an indicator that is not considered by investors in determining the investment of company shares in the index agri in Indonesia Stock Exchange. Although the frequency of trading is a measure or indicator that is often used to determine investment decisions to get stocks that have future earnings prospects, but the results of this study is not in line with the statement by Kumalasari et al (2017) that the more the frequency of trading a share then means shares are increasingly liquid. Conversely, if the stock is a little trading frequency means the shares are not liquid or unattractive in the eyes of investors.

The condition that explains the frequency of the stock trades does not affect significantly with the positive coefficient marks on the above statistical tests with an indication that the higher frequency of stock trading yields a small probability for investors' decision to buy increased stocks is a statement which, according to Crouch (1970) have a positive correlation between absolute value price changes to daily volumes in the stock market as a whole as well

as on some stock samples. And, investors should also consider in depth changes in stock returns that will be done, it is because a change in stock return decline will impact on new investors will buy shares.

Although in reality the frequency of stock trading is almost always associated with the increase and decrease in stock prices. In addition, the decline in the frequency of stock trading is considered bad news because it is considered unattractive by some investors, where the Return of stock as a reflection of the optimistic attitude of the market if the stock returns rise. However, this is not necessarily the cause is the decline in stock returns. This condition in line with the research According to Ariyani Indriastuti Nafiah (2017) which has the results of the study of positive but not significant volume of trading on stock returns. Thus, this causes the fraction of the stock trades to have no effect on stock returns in terms of increases and decreases in stock returns.

Meanwhile, the results of this study is different from the results of Nasir and Mirza (2011) which have the result of trading volume have a significant effect on stock returns and similar research results according to Septian, and Bambang (2017). Thus, the trading frequency has a positive and significant influence on return stock.

The Effect of Corporate Value on Stock Return of Companies on Agri Index at Indonesia Stock Exchange

Based on the results of data analysis has been done statistically it can be stated that the value of the company has no effect on stock return in this case relates to changes in the company's stock price on the Indonesian Stock Exchange index of the period 2015-2017.

This study gives an indication that the value of the company is an indicator that is not considered by

the investor in determining the company's investment in the Agri index at the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Although the value of the company is a measure or indicator that is often used to determine investment decisions to get stocks of high firm value can increase the level of market confidence in the prospect of the company so that the appeal of investors to share so that the demand for stocks increases and then the stock price increases, but the results of this study are not in line with the statement according to Kurnia and Hasanah (2012) the value of the company have a significant effect on stock returns, also according to Sugiarto (2011) the results of his research firm value significantly influence the stock return .

Conditions that explain that value of the firm does not affect significantly with a positive coefficient sign on the above statistical test with an indication that the higher the value of the firm produces a small probability for the tendency of investors increasingly discussing the decision is a statement according to Ginting and Edward (2013) states that this ratio is the ratio of between the stock price and the book value per share of a company. This may explain that the ratio is a market size appreciating the value of a company's stock book. Therefore, the higher this ratio will give an idea that the higher stock price of the company shows the better performance of the company, so as to provide a better rate of return in the future. Although in fact the value of the company is almost always associated with the increase and decrease stock price.

Effect of Profitability (ROA) on the Return of Company Shares on Agri Index in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The third hypothesis that states profitability (ROA) has a positive and significant effect on stock returns. The test results using logistic regression analysis that the significant level of profitability proxied return on assets has a higher significance level of error rate (α) 0.05 and has a direction of positive coefficient on stock returns. This means that the high ability of a company to earn a profit cannot cause the probability of a decision of investors in buying shares to become larger

The results of this study do not match the signal theory that the increase in profitability is a signal to investors that management can predict the existence of an income that will be better in the future. Based on the theory shows that high income through owned reflected from the ability to generate profit

showed a positive influence on stock return. The same is also conveyed by Hardiningsih et al (2017) Return on Asset have a positive effect on stock return. While different from the results of research by Susilowati and Turyanto (2011) which states Return on Asset does not have a significant effect on stock return.

The Effect of Profitability (ROE) on the Return of Company Shares on Agri Index in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The fourth hypothesis which states profitability (ROE) has a positive and significant effect on stock returns. The test results using logistic regression analysis that the significant level of profitability proxied return on equity has a level of significance higher than the error rate (α) 0.05 and has a negative coefficient toward stock return. This means that the high ability of a company to earn a profit cannot cause the probability of a decision of investors in buying shares become larger.

The results of this study do not match the signal theory that the increase in profitability is a signal to investors that management can predict the existence of an income that will be better in the future. Based on the theory shows that high income through equity owned reflected by the ability to generate profits show a positive influence on stock returns. The same thing is also conveyed by Susilowati and Turyanto (2011) ROE (Return on Equity) no significant effect on stock return, similar research results according to Sutomo and Ardini (2017), while the researcher has a hypothesis ROE (Return on Equity), significant effect on return company.

The Influence of Capital Structure against the Return of Company Shares On Agri Index at Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The results of hypothesis testing states that the capital structure has positive and insignificant effect on stock return by the company on the index Agri in Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2015-2017. It can be understood that the condition of capital structure that has high or low liabilities of a company does not affect the decision of investors to buy shares. Analysis of statistical data shows that the level of a company's financial leverage proxied with debt to equity ratio not a consideration of priority in taking investors to increase or decrease interest in buying shares. Based on this, the condition of the company that has a high and low level of liability to external parties is not a factor to be considered in

determining the decision to buy or sell shares by investors.

Although the results of hypothesis testing of this study did not significantly influence, when looking at the regression coefficient of capital structure positive in accordance with has been hypothesized on the research, it can be seen that the direction of the influence of capital structure to stock return has a positive influence with the indication that the lower capital structure produces probability of a small trend for investors' decision to buy shares. The statistical analysis states that the capital structure that influences stock returns is consistent with the results of research conducted by Susilowati and Turyanto (2011) which concludes the results of Debt to Equity Ratios. The positive influence on the firm's value

Research conducted by Sugiarto (2013) different results with hypothesis testing in this study that the capital structure has a negative influence and significance of stock returns. Explanation of the results of this study it can be seen that the existence of the level of capital structure into a priority consideration for investors in buying and selling shares.

5 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Here are some conclusions from the results of research: (1) Frequency of stock trading on stock return shows positive and insignificant effect, this is proved by obtaining value of regression coefficient (beta) 0,375 with significance equal to 0,547. (2) The value of the firm to stock return shows a positive and insignificant effect. It is proved by obtaining regression coefficient value (beta) 0,146 with significance equal to 0,621. (3) The level of financial performance (Profitability ROA) on stock return shows a positive and insignificant effect. (4) The level of financial performance (Profitability ROE) on stock return shows a negative effect and not significant. (5) The level of financial performance (Capital Structure) on stock return shows a positive and insignificant effect on the stock return by the company on the index Agri in Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2015-2017.

The suggestions of this research are: (1) Investors are expected to pay attention to variables of Trade Frequency, Corporate Value, and Financial Performance Level (ROA, ROE, and DER) which have an insignificant effect on Stock Return before taking the decision to invest in the capital market.

(2) For the next researcher needs to do research on the factors of Frequency of Stock Trading, Corporate Value, and Financial Performance Level (ROA, ROE, DER) that potentially contribute to Stock Return, for example trading day, dividend policy, profit, leverage, and other factors.

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