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Effect Economic Value Added and Market Value Added to Stock Return Sub-Sector Cement Industry on BEI 2019-2023

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of Economic Value Added (EVA) and Market Value Added (MVA) on stock return in manufacturing companies sub-sector cement industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period of 2019 – 2023. This research was conducted using a quantitative analysis method. This study using panel data regression analysis calculate in Eviews 13 program. Results of study shows that partially Economic Value Added (EVA) on Stock Return with value t-value 1.188 with a positive direction of < ttable 2.048 and a significant value of 0.2475 > 0.05 which means that Economic Value Added does not have a significant effect on stock return especially in manufacturing companies-sub sector cement industry period 2019 - 2023. And partially Market Value Added (MVA) to the Return of Stocks with a calculated value of t-value -3.990 with a negative direction > ttable 2.048 and a significant value of 0.0006 < 0.05, This means that Market Value Added (MVA) has a significant effect on stock returns, especially in manufacturing companies-sub sector cement industry period the 2019 - 2023 period. And simultaneously (together) Economic Value Added (EVA) and Market Value Added (MVA) have a significant effect on Stock Return with a calculated value of F-value 6.1407 with a positive direction > Ftable 2.510 and 0.0004 < 0,05. And also the result of the determination coefficient value (Adjusted R Square) of 0.553 or 55.3% and the remaining 44.7% was influenced by other variables outside the research model.

Keywords: Economic Value Added, Market Value Added, Stock Returns

INTRODUCTION

Today's business is entering the era of globalization which causing high competition, so that each company is required to always produce efficiently if they want to continue operating by applying economic principles. Many innovations are made by humans to meet their needs.

Stock market is one of the assessments of a country's economy because the companies that enter or are registered in the stock market are large companies in several developed countries and the stock market is important part in economics. The more stock market there are, the more companies will enter the stock market so that many investors invest by purchasing stock in the stock market. The existence of a stock exchange greatly influences the economic development of a country. The Indonesian stock exchange has big influential effect on the economic development. Financial analysts often use financial ratio analysis to measure a company's financial performance. Yousaf & Dey (2022) financial ratios give important information in analyzing and evaluating business performance cause this ratio represent financial condition and operation performance. Investor can use financial ratio to make investment decision and firm's future performance.

A company is declared successful if the company can provide positive stock return to investors to show how much value the company provides and where the profits reported by the company not include capital cost elements. Therefore in 1989, a new method was discovered for calculating a company's profit that shows the objectives of investors that can be used as a benchmark for financial performance with the aim of overcoming the shortcomings of the financial ratio, where introduced by Stren Stewart and Co Management Consultant in the United States called Economic Value Added (EVA) and Market Value Added (MVA).

According to Alfitri, L. (2020) EVA represents a good signal which a company has delivered additional shareholder value. Based on the definitions above, conclusion EVA is residual income or residual profit obtained by subtracting capital costs from operating profit or business profit. Economic Value added (EVA) is a communication tool that can be reached by line managers which ultimately drives company performance and connecting to the stock market. Economic Value Added (EVA) is an indicator of the added value of an investment each year in a company. Company can identify business activities that provide higher returns and minimize the level of capital costs so that the company value can be maximized used EVA.

Irfani, A. S. (2020) said that "Market Value Added (MVA) is used to measure the market performance of a company. This method can reflect how capable the company is of capital owned by investors because it concerns the stock price as its main component. Market Value Added (MVA) is a measure of financial performance in creating shareholder wealth by comparing market value with book value. The results of the Market Value Added (MVA) calculation must be maximized so that the company is able to maximize investor welfare. If the MVA value can increase, of course the invested capital will get a greater return than the cost of capital. The stock returns provided by the company can provide good value for investors. A positive MVA indicates that the company has succeeded in providing added value to its shareholders. The higher the MVA value means that the company has been able to maximize the wealth of shareholders as a result of good company performance.

Object of the study is the manufacturing companies-sub sector the cement industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) with an observation period from 2019 to 2023, and the author's research only tests the Effect of the Economic Value Added (EVA) and Market Value Added (MVA) methods on stock return both partially and simultaneously. The selection of the company used as research is only in the manufacturing companies-sub sector cement industry because the manufacturing companies in cement industry are the largest group of issuers of all companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). To determine the sample to be used in this study, the author used the purposive sampling research method, namely sampling technique with certain considerations. The sample in this research sample is determined by selecting companies that meet all of the following criteria:

1. Companies included in the Cement Sub-Sector that published financial reports consecutively for 2019 – 2023.
2. Companies included in the cement sub-sector whose financial reports are using Rupiah.

The samples taken in this study are financial report data, profit and loss reports, and other supporting reports. The data taken for this study is 5 years from 2019 - 2023. And the author chose the Manufacturing Company sub-sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) there are 6 lists of companies in 2019-2023 : PT. Semen Indonesia (SMGR), PT. Solusi Bangun Indonesia (SMCB), PT. Semen Baturaja (SMBR), PT. Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa (INTP), PT. Waskita Beton Precast (WSBP), PT. Wijaya Karya Beton (WTON). This can be seen by analyzing Economic Value Added (EVA), Market Value Added (MVA) and stock return in manufacturing companies-sub sector cement industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2019-2023 with annual data.

Economic value added (EVA)

Silvia & Wangka (2022) explained that a positive EVA (EVA>0) company can generate income levels that the company has succeeded in creating value for the owners of capital because the company can generate income levels that exceed the cost of capital level. On the other hand, a negative EVA (EVA < 0) indicates that the company's value decreases because the income levels is lower than the cost of capital. EVA provides agood measure of whether a company has added value to shareholders.

Economic Value Added is the answer to the main weakness of financial ratio analysis, namely ignoring the existence of capital costs, making it difficult to know whether a company has succeeded in creating added value or not. Economic Value Added is a financial management system for measuring economic profit in a company which states that welfare can only be created when the company is able to cover all operating costs and capital costs.

Based on the opinions of the previous researcher, the author can draw the conclusion that Economic Value Added is a tool to measure the performance of a company as well as a measure of the added value generated by the company to investors by taking into account the cost of capital.

Table 1. Economic Value Added (EVA) of manufacturing companies-sub sector cement industry listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) Period 2019-2023

Company Code	Economic Value Added (EVA) in Rp (Billion)					
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Average**
SMGR	-56,243	-171	1,803	1,631	1,617	-10,273
INTP	265,283,400	322,878,355	344,481,871	381,851,069	536,905,183	370,279,976
SMBR	0.127	0.167	0.169	0.158	0.104	0.145
SMCB	872,331,346	697,180,694	494,091,147	423,140,436	426,162,361	582,581,197
WSBP	604	3,841	2,121	884	249	1,540
WTON	39	-1	53	80	69	48
Average	189,593,191	170,010,453	139,762,833	134,165,683	160,511,580	158,808,748

Sumber: idx.co.id data processed by the author.

Manufacturing companies-sub sector cement industry have trend positive Economic Value Added. PT. Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa (INTP) and PT Solusi Bangun Indonesia (SMCB) have Economic Value Added have positive and higher value than other company. PT. Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa (INTP) and PT Solusi Bangun Indonesia (SMCB) have Economic Value Added above average. PT. Semen Baturaja (SMBR), PT. Waskita Beton Precast (WSBP), PT. Wijaya Karya Beton (WTON) have positive Economic Value Added but not higher than average. Only one company with negative Economic Value Added is Semen Baturaja (SMGR).

Market value added (MVA)

According to Brigham, E. F., & Houston, J. F. (2018) "Market Value Added (MVA) is the difference between the market value of a company's shares and the amount of investor capital equity that has been provided". So the wealth or welfare of the Company's owners (shareholders) will increase if MVA increases.

Raharjo & Hidayat (2021) MVA is the difference between the market value of a company's capital and the book value as presented in the balance sheet. Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that MVA is the difference between the recorded book value and the market value.

Manufacturing companies-sub sector cement industry have trend positive Market Value Added (MVA). PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa (INTP) has highest Economic Value Added and above average. Only one company with negative Market Value Added is PT. Wijaya Karya Beton (WTON). So base on table 1 and 2 Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa (INTP) has both highest Economic Value Added (EVA) and Market Value Added (MVA) assume Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa (INTP) have good performance in financial performance and positive and growing MVA is a sign of a healthy and well-managed company makes investor confidence with value of company in market.

Stock return

The stock return rate is the return that investors expect from funds invested through stocks, where dividend yield and capital gain (loss) are the results of the investment (Ruswandi et al., 2022). The stock return rate is obtained by comparing the stock price with the closing price of the previous period, which is calculated by subtracting the current stock price from the closing price of the previous period. The results of this calculation can be positive or negative (Tanjaya & Suhendah, 2023).

Stock return is the result obtained by shareholders from investments made. The

Table 2. Market Value Added (MVA) movement of manufacturing companies-sub sector cement industry listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) Period 2019-2023

Company Code	Market Value Added (MVA) in Rp (Billion)					
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Average**
SMGR	37,286	38,194	129	-2,848	-4,591	13,634
INTP	46,955	31,110	23,922	16,877	13,634,067	2,750,586
SMBR	4,367	10,575	6,155	3,831	2,758	5,537
SMCB	2,060	3,468	1,751	-940	-374	1,193
WSBP	-121	6,349	227	401	2,063	1,784
WTON	414	-26	-1,341	-1,973	-2,685	-1,122
Average	15,160	14,945	5,140	2,558	2,271,873	461,935

Sumber: idx.co.id data processed by the author.

author can conclude that Stock Return is the difference between the selling price of shares and the purchase price, plus dividends received after holding shares for a certain period by investors for investments made in the form of capital gains or losses and dividends.

Table 1 and figure 1 shows the companies PT. Waskita Beton Precast (WSBP) have average positive return and the all companies sub sector cement industry. PT. Semen Indonesia (SMGR) and PT. Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa (INTP) stock return are considered positive that recorded

Table 3. Stock return of manufacturing companies-sub sector cement industry listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) period 2019-2023

	Stock Return (%)					
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Average**
SMGR	0.12	-0.04	-0.42	-0.08	-0.04	-0.09
INTP	0.03	-0.24	-0.16	-0.18	-0.05	-0.12
SMBR	-0.75	1.42	-0.42	-0.11	-0.98	-0.17
SMCB	-0.37	0.22	0.17	-0.16	-0.06	-0.04
WSBP	-0.19	-0.13	1.79	-0.51	-0.44	0.10
WTON	-0,27	-0.13	-0.06	-0.60	-0.15	-0.23
Average	-0.23	0.19	0.15	-0.27	-0.29	-0.09

Sumber: idx.co.id data processed by the author.

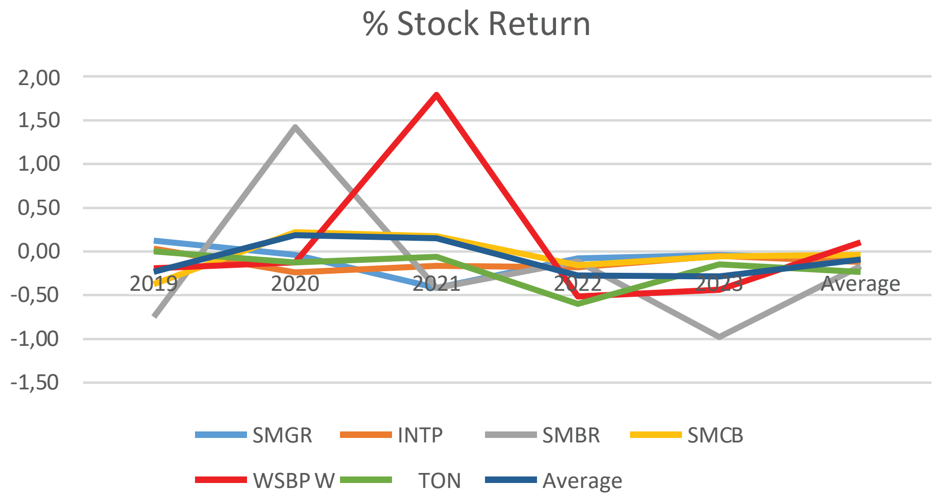


Figure 1. Stock return chart of manufacturing companies in sub sector cement industry listed on IDX 2019-2023

the highest value compared to others in 2019. But between periode 2020 - 2023 PT. Semen Indonesia (SMGR) and PT. Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa (INTP) have trend decline.

Furthermore PT. Semen Baturaja (SMBR), PT. Solusi Bangun Indonesia (SMCB), PT Waskita Beton (WSBP) and PT Wijaya Karya Beton (WTON) which experienced a decline and are still considered negative in all period.

Framework

This research study relationship between Economic Value Added and Market Value Added to Stock Return, with conceptual framework of this research as below :

sub sector for the period 2019-2023, while the sample used by this researcher uses the purposive sampling method. Each variable use formula as below:

MVA = Market Capitalization - Total Capital Invested

- Market Capitalization: The total market value of a company's outstanding shares (Share Price x Number of Shares Outstanding).
- Total Capital Invested: The total amount of money invested in the company by shareholders (equity) and debt holders (debt). This includes things like initial investments, retained earnings, and debt financing.

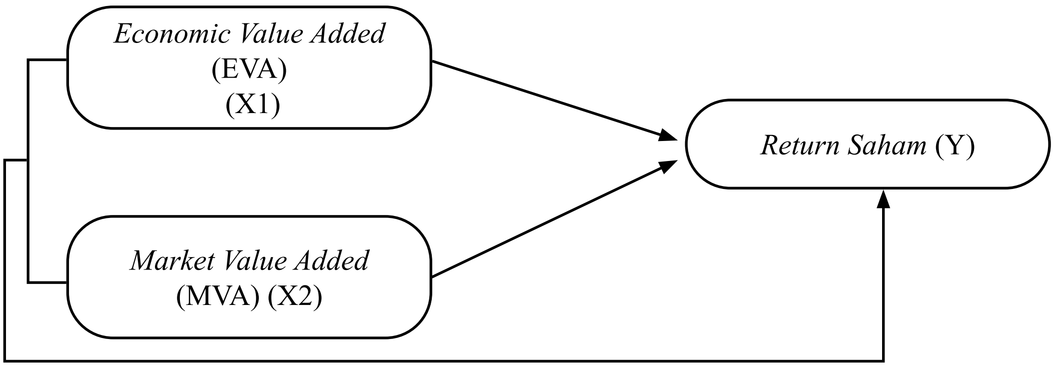


Figure 2. Conceptual framework of research

The hypothesis that will proven in this study:

X1 = Economic Value Added (EVA) has a partial effect on stock return sub sector cement industry.

X2 = Market Value Added (MVA) has a partial effect on stock return sub sector cement industry.

Y = Economic Value Added (EVA) and Market Value Added (MVA) have a simultaneous effect on on stock return sub sector cement industry.

METHODS

Methods study with a type of quantitative research that is associative causal, to find out the correlation and influence between independent variables and dependent variables.

The population of this study is manufacturing companies in sub sector cement industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2019-2023 and the financial statements of 6 (six) companies in the cement industry

EVA = NOPAT - (Cost of Capital * Capital Invested)

- NOPAT (Net Operating Profit After Taxes): The profit a company generates from its operations after deducting taxes. It represents the profit available to all investors (both debt and equity holders).
- Cost of Capital: The weighted average cost of capital (WACC), which represents the minimum rate of return a company needs to earn on its investments to satisfy its investors.
- Capital Invested: The total amount of capital employed by the company, including both debt and equity.

Stock Return = (Ending Price - Beginning Price)/ Beginning Price

- Ending Price: The price of the stock at the end of the period.
- Beginning Price: The price of the stock at the beginning of the period.

RESULTS

Statictic descriptive result

Result of statistic descriptive of this research as below:

Table 4. Statistic descriptive result

	X1	X2	Y
Mean	1.59E+17	4.61E+25	-0.086337
Median	1.25E+17	2.06E+12	-0.127000
Maximum	8.72E+17	1.36E+26	1.789470
Minimum	-5.62E+13	-4.59E+13	0.540672
Std. Dev.	2.51E+12	2.49E+12	1.131587

Sumber: Data processed by the author.

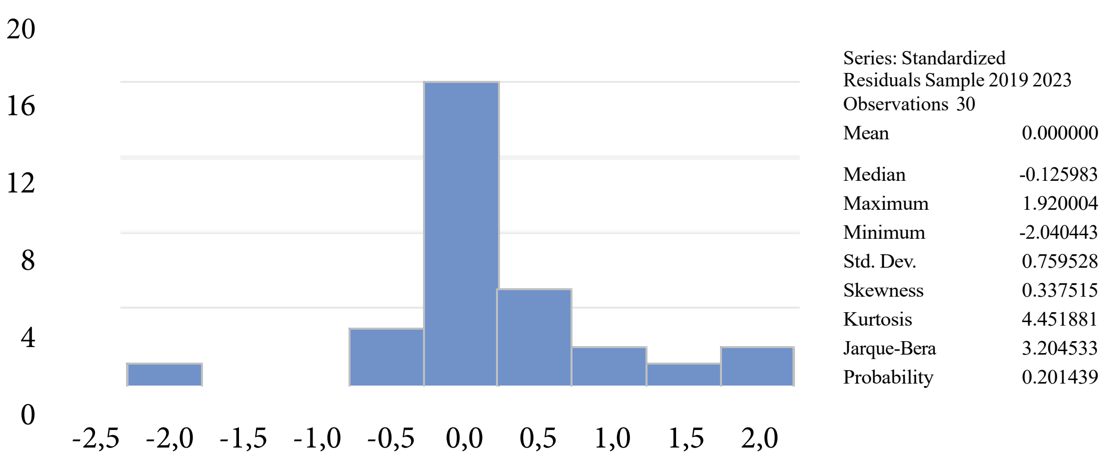
Table 4 above that the data analyzed amounted to 30 sample data. The explanation of the research variables as below:

1. The Economic Value Added (EVA) variable has a minimum value of -5.62E+13 owned by PT. Semen Indonesia in 2019 and a maximum value of 8.72E+17 owned by PT. Solusi Bangun Indonesia in 2019. Average EVA value is 1.59E+17 with a standard deviation of 2.51E+12 with a total of 30 research data. This shows that all sample companies have been able to create added value for their investors.
2. The Market Value Added (MVA) variable has a minimum value of -4.59E+13 owned by PT Semen Indonesia in 2023 and a maximum value of 1.36E+26 owned by PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa in 2023. Meanwhile, the average EVA value is 4.61E+25 with a standard deviation of 2.49E+12 with a total of 30 research data. This means that there are several companies that have not been able to increase the wealth of the company's shareholders
3. The dependent variable of stock return has a minimum value of 0.54 owned by PT Semen Baturaja in 2023 and a maximum value of 1.79 owned by PT. Waskita Beton Precast in 2021. While the average value of stock return is -0.09 with a standard deviation of 1.13 with a total of 30 research data. The negative stock return value indicates that during the research period there were several companies that experienced losses due to a decline in the company's stock price.

Classical assumption test Normality test

The data normality test aims to determine the distribution in the variables that will be used in the study. This study uses the Jarque - Bera Test using Eviews 13 Software can be seen in the table below:

Table 5. Normality test result



To find out whether the data is normally distributed or not, it is done by comparing the calculated Jarque-Bera probability value with the alpha level of 0.05. If the Jarque-Bera probability value is greater than 0.05 then it can be concluded that the residual is normally distributed and vice versa. From the picture above shows that the probability value of the Jarque-Bera probability value of 0.201439 is greater than alpha 0.05 then it can be concluded that it is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity test

The Multicollinearity Test aims to test whether in the regression model there is a high or perfect correlation between independent variables. The model is said to be non-multicollinear if there is no high correlation between variables above 0.90. The results of the multicollinearity test are as follows:

Table 6. Multicollinearity test result

	X1	**X2**
X1	1,000,000	-0.160850
X2	-0.160850	1,000,000

Sumber: Data processed by the author.

Based on table 10, it can be concluded that the results show that there is no correlation between independent variables that is below 0.90. This can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between independent variables.

Heteroscedasticity test

The heteroscedasticity test is conducted to test whether there is inequality of residual variables in the regression model. The heteroscedasticity test is conducted using the Glejser test.

Hypothesis:

Ho = There are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

Ha = There are symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

The decision taken is if the significant value is greater than 0.05 (alpha), then Ho is accepted. Conversely, if the significant value is less than 0.05 (alpha), then Ho is rejected. The results of the heteroscedasticity test are as follows:

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity test result

Heteroskedasticity Test: Glejser Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity			
F-statistic	1.910046	Prob. F(5,4)	0.0061
Obs*R-squared	7.048021	Chi-Square Prob.(5)	0.4453
Scaled explained SS	1.532422	Chi-Square Prob.(5)	0.2076

Sumber: Data processed by the author.

Based on the table above, the probability value for the heteroscedasticity test of the independent variables in this study which has a value above 0.2076 > 0.05 so that the decision taken is that Ho is accepted, namely there is no symptom of Heteroscedasticity.

Autocorrelaion test

The autocorrelation test aims to test whether in the linear regression model using the Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test, as follows:

Table 8. Autocorrelation test result

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test: Null hypothesis: No serial correlation at up to 2 lags			
F-statistic	0.423372	Prob. F(2,15)	0.6624
Obs*R-squared	1.068665	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.5861

Sumber: Data processed by the author.

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID
Method: Least Squares
Date: 01/11/25 Time: 16:54
Sample: 1 20
Included observations: 20
Presample and interior missing value lagged residuals set to zero.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.010802	0.125888	-0.083423	0.9346
EVA	2.40E-16	8.59E-15	0.068111	0.9488
MVA	1.59E-17	1.68E-18	0.094508	0.8280
RESID(-1)	0.214829	0.276291	0.777909	0.4487
RESID(-2)	-0.175159	0.295814	-0.806156	0.5600
R-squared	0.058488	Mean dependent var		-1.25E-17
Adjusted R-squared	0.198885	S.D. dependent var		0.154758
S.E. of regression	0.169455	Akaike info criterion		-0.500138
Sum squared resid	0.430728	Schwarz criterion		0.251205
Log likelihood	10.00138	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-1.451548
F-statistic	0.211886	Durbin-Watson stat		1.860448
Prob(F-statistic)	0.927886			

Sumber: Data processed by the author.

The results of the Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test statistical Prob. Chi-Square(2) test obtained a significant value of 0.5861 > 0.05. The Chi-square Prob (2) value is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the regression model does not have an autocorrelation problem and the research can be continued.

Regression model estimation

In panel data regression model analysis there are three approaches, namely Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and Random Effect Model (REM). Research do some selection analysis get best panel data regression model estimation with Chow Test, Hausman Test, Langrage Multiplier Test which will be used to predict the regression model of the research conducted.

Chow test

The Chow test is intended to test whether the regression model used is between the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) or the Common Effect Model (CEM). The test with the Hypothesis is as follows:

Ho: Common Effect Model (CEM) Ha: Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

If the Probability (prob) for Cross-section Chi-square > 0.05 then Ho is accepted, and the model used is the Common Effect Model (CEM). And if the Probability (Prob) for Cross-section Chi-square < 0.05 then Ha is accepted, and the model used is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The results of the estimation using the Chow Test are as follows:

Table 9. Chow test result

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: CEM
Cross-section fixed effects test

Effects Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	1.455375	(5.22)	0.2444
Cross-section Chi-square	8.572664	5	0.1274

Sumber: Data processed by the author.

Based on the Chow Test Results above, it is known that the Cross-section Chi-square Probability is 0.1274 > 0.05, this causes Ho to be accepted and Ha to be rejected, so the Common Effect Model (CEM) is a better model to use.

Hausman test

After the Chow Test is conducted and obtains the results that the Common Effect Model (CEM) is a better model to use, the panel data model must be compared again between the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and the Random Effect Model (REM). The Hausman Test is used to choose which model is best to use. The test is conducted with the following hypothesis:

Ho: Random Effect Model (REM) Ha: Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

If the p-value is greater than alpha (0.05), then Ho is accepted and the model used is the Random Effect Model (REM). However, if the p-value is smaller than alpha (0.05), then Ha is accepted, meaning the model used is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The results of the Hausman Test in this study are:

Table 10. Hausman test result

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: CEM
Cross-section random effects test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Random cross section	5.849510	2	0.0537

Sumber: Data processed by the author.

Based on the results of the Hausman Test above, it is known that the probability is 0.0537 > 0.05, this causes Ho to be accepted and Ha to be rejected, so the Random Effect Model (REM) is a better model to use.

Langrage multiple test

The Langrage Multiplier (LM) test is intended to test whether the regression model used is between the Random Effect Model (REM) or the Common Effect Model (CEM). If LM is greater than alpha (0.05) Ho is accepted then Common Effect Model (CEM) model is used. If LM is smaller than alpha (0.05) Ha is accepted then the Random Effect Model (REM) model is used. The test uses the following hypothesis:

Ho: Common Effect Model (CEM) Ha: Random Effect Model (REM)

Table 11. Langrage multiple test

Lagrange Multiplier Tests for Random Effects
Null hypothesis: No effects
Alternative hypotheses: Two-sided (Breusch-Pagan) and one-sided (all others) alternatives

	Hypothesis Testing		
	Cross section	Time	Both
Breusch Pagan	0.004018	3.609790	3.613808
	(0.9495)	(0.0574)	(0.0573)

Sumber: Data processed by the author.

Based on the Langrange Multiplier test in the table above, it shows that the Breusch-pangan probability value is 0.0573 or it can be said that the probability value is greater than alpha 5% (0.05). Thus, it can be concluded that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, this means that the accepted model is the Common Effect Model (CEM). Research use Chow test, Hausman test, Langrange Multiplier test to get best model regression with result in below table:

Table 12. Testing model data regression

No.	Method	Testing Result	Resume
1.	Chow – Test	Common Effect vs Fixed Effect	Common Effect Model (CEM)
2.	Hausman Test	Fixed Effect vs Random Effect	Random Effect Model (REM)
3.	Langrange Multiplier (LM- Test)	Common Effect vs Random Effect	Common Effect Model (CEM)

Sumber: Data processed by the author.

Base on resume the table above, this research use Common Effect Model (CEM) for multiple regression analyst and significant analyst.

Multiple panel data regression test

Table 13. Multiple regression analyst

Dependent Variable: RETURN_SAHAM Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 01/11/25 Time: 00:59 Sample: 2019 2023
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 6
Total panel (balanced) observations: 30

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.226653	0.229614	-0.987103	0.3343
X1	2.74E-13	2.31E-13	1.187887	0.2475
X2	-6.39E-27	1.60E-27	-3.989587	0.0006
Effects Specification Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.661461	Mean dependent var		-0.149535
Adjusted R-squared	0.553744	S.D. dependent var		1.131587
S.E. of regression	0.755928	Akaike info criterion		2.501437
Sum squared resid	12.57139	Schwarz criterion		2.875089
Log likelihood	-29.52155	Hannan-Quinn criter.		2.620971
F-statistic	6.140721	Durbin-Watson stat		2.548383
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000462			

Sumber: Data processed by the author.

Based on the results of the multiple linear regression analysis in the table above, the multiple regression equation model is obtained as follows: Stock Return = - 0.22 + 2.74 EVA - 6.39 MVA + e. Base on that equation, if we want to stock return so cement industry can increase Economic Value Added (EVA) and decrease Market Value Added (MVA).

Result t partial test, F simultaneous test, R determinant

Refer to Table 13. Data multiple regression test describe result as below:

- Based on partial statistical tests, the results of the statistical test of the Economic Value Added (EVA) variable show a t-value of 1.187887 < ttable 2.04841 with a positive direction and a significant value of 0.2475 > 0.05. So it can be concluded that the Economic Value Added (EVA) variable is not significant to stock returns.
- Based on partial statistical tests, the results of the statistical test of the Market Value Added (MVA) variable show a t-value of -3.989587 > ttable 2.04841 with a negative direction and a significant value of 0.0006 < 0.05. So it can be It is concluded that the Market Value Added (MVA) variable has a significant effect on stock returns.

Table 14. simultaneous test

R-squared	0.661461	Mean dependent var	-0.149535
Adjusted R-squared	0.553744	S.D. dependent var	1.131587
S.E. of regression	0.755928	Akaike info criterion	2.501437
Sum squared resid	12.57139	Schwarz criterion	2.875089
Log likelihood	-29.52155	Hannan-Quinn criter.	2.620971
F-statistic	6.140721	Durbin-Watson stat	2.548383
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000462		

Sumber: Data processed by the author.

Simultaneous table can be seen that F-value 6.140721 > Ftable 2.51061 and with a probability value (F-statistic) is 0.000462 < 0.05 then the variables Economic Value Added (EVA) and Market Value Added (MVA) have a simultaneous influence on Stock Returns.

The Determination Coefficient (R^2) essentially measures the extent to which the independent variation model of Economic Value Added (EVA) and Market Value Added (MVA) is able to explain the variation in the dependent variable of stock returns. Based on the calculation results, the coefficient of determination (Adjusted R Square) value is 0.553. This means that the magnitude of the Stock Return variables in Manufacturing Companies in the Cement Industry sub sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2019-2023 which is explained by the variation of Economic Value Added (EVA) and Market Value Added (MVA) is 55.3% and the remaining 44.7% is influenced by other variables outside the research model.

DISCUSSION

This study using partial statistical tests to analyze if Economic Value Added (EVA) and Market Value Added (MVA) have partial significant effect to stock returns or not has a t-value of 1.187887 < 2.04841 t-table with a positive direction and significant value of 0.2475 > 0.05. This means that Economic Value Added (EVA) has not a significant effect on stock returns, especially in manufacturing companies-sub sector cement industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2019-2023.

Market Value Added (MVA) has a t-value of -3.989587 > 2.04841 t-table with a negative direction and a significant value of 0.0006 < 0.05. This means that Market Value Added (MVA) has a significant effect on stock returns, especially in manufacturing companies-sub sector cement industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2019-2023

Base on F test significant analyst this research assume Economic Value Added (EVA) and Market Value Added (MVA) simultaneously have a significant effect on Stock Returns. It is known that Prob (F-Statistic). So it can be concluded that F-value 6.140721 > Ftable 2.51061 and the significant number is 0.000462 <0.05. This means that the variables Economic Value Added (EVA) and Market Value Added (MVA) simultaneously have a significant effect on stock returns, especially in manufacturing companies-sub sector cement industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2019-2023.

CONCLUSION

Economic Value Added (EVA) has not a significant partially effect on stock return in manufacturing companies-sub sector cement industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2019-2023. Market Value Added (MVA) has a significant partially influence on stock return in manufacturing companies-sub sector cement industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2019-2023.

Results of the analysis of both Economic Value Added (EVA) and Market Value Added (MVA) on Stock Returns shows that the variables Economic Value Added (EVA) and Market Value Added (MVA) simultaneously (together) have a significant effect on stock return in manufacturing companies-sub sector cement industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2019-2023.

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