

The Influence of Profitability and Company Size On Company Value With Dividend Policy As A Moderating Variable In Food And Beverage Companies Listed On The Indonesia Stock Exchange In 2021-2023

Tri Enjelika Thennesius¹⁾

tri.322021022@civitas.ukrida.ac.id

Lambok DR Tampubolon²⁾

Lambok.ricardo@ukrida.ac.id

¹⁾²⁾Universitas Kristen Krida Wacana

ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk (ICBP) Company which experienced a significant increase in profitability during the first semester of 2023, where net profit was IDR 5.72 trillion with an increase of 196.6%, net sales were recorded at IDR 34.47 trillion with an increase of 5.28% and gross profit reached IDR 12.53 trillion with an increase of 20.46%, but ICBP's share price remained stagnant. This study aims to find out the effect of Profitability and Company Size on Company Value with Dividend Policy as a moderating variable. This study takes data from financial reports and annual reports of food and beverage sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2021-2023. This study uses quantitative methods and data analysis techniques used, namely multiple linear regression . The determination of the sample in this study uses a purposive sampling technique. with a total sample in this study of 75 data from 25 companies. The results of this study are (1) Profitability has a positive and insignificant effect on Company Value, (2) Company Size has a positive and significant effect on Company Value, (3) Dividend policy cannot strengthen the relationship between profitability and company value, (4) Dividend policy has an effect but weakens the relationship between company size and company value. This study presents information about variables that can influence company value.

Keywords: Profitability, Company Size, Company Value, Dividend Policy

INTRODUCTION

Reports are how investors communicate with companies. Financial reports themselves are made by accountants, investors can see the final financial reports when the financial reports have been audited by auditors and have been published. Financial reports are often used to see how a company is performing, how the company's condition is in that period, how the market sentiment is. This market sentiment greatly influences investors in making decisions, because if many investors feel positive about a company's prospects, then investors will buy shares, so that the stock price will rise. However, on the other hand, if there are concerns about the company's performance, investors may sell the shares and as a result the stock price will fall.

Based on the situation that occurred at PT Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk (ICBP) in 2023. PT Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk (ICBP) showed a significant increase in profitability during the first semester of 2023. Net sales were recorded at IDR 34.47 trillion, up 5.28% compared to the same period the previous year. Gross profit also experienced a significant increase, reaching IDR 12.53 trillion or an increase of 20.46% from the previous year. This indicates a very positive growth in profitability. However, ICBP's share price remains stagnant. At the close of trading on July 31, 2023, ICBP shares were recorded at IDR 11,200 per share, with price movements not much different from its highest level of IDR 11,275 and its lowest level of IDR 11,100 per share.

The company's value shows how far a company is successful and if the stock price increases then it can bring benefits to shareholders. But the company's value can change, if this happens then it can be measured by the stock price, namely if the price is higher then it means the company's value is also high. High profits will increase the possibility for the company to distribute dividends. A company that routinely distributes dividends will be an added value in the eyes of investors than a company that never distributes dividends.

The company's value is influenced by several factors, including profitability. Profitability is a picture of a company gaining profits by utilizing all available capabilities and resources. For investors, profit growth is a crucial indicator in evaluating a company's future potential. It is important for investors to understand to what extent the investment made can generate profits (Diana & Munandar, 2023). Research conducted by (Tandrio & Handoyo, 2023) found that profitability (ROE) has a positive and significant effect on company value (PBV). Meanwhile, in research conducted in 2022 by (Samiun et al., 2022) obtained research results, namely that profitability has a negative and significant influence on company value or it can be said that profitability does not have a positive and significant influence on company value.

Factor that influences company value is company size. The larger the size of the company, the more assets the company has. According to (Rivandi & Petra, 2022) stating that the size of the company can be one factor because the larger the size of a company, the easier it will be for the company to obtain internal or external funds for operational needs. (Bitu et al., 2021) states that company size has a positive and significant effect on company value. Meanwhile, according to research conducted by (Widianingsih & Hakim, 2021) getting the result that company size has no influence on company value.

Another factor that has an influence on the company's value is dividend policy. Dividend policy is a company policy related to the profits generated by the company, whether distributed to shareholders in the form of dividends or retained as additional company capital. Dividend distribution policy also serves as a sign of the company's performance to investors. The amount of dividends paid by the company affects the stock price and investor interest in investing.

Company value reflects the level of appreciation or assessment given by the market to a

company . Company value is influenced by various things, such as how much profit can be generated, how big the company is, how management manages the business, and even how the company's reputation is in the eyes of the public. Company value also describes the success of management in running operations in the past and reflects expectations for the future to convince shareholders. Market confidence in the company's performance will increase if the company's value is high, the company's value can be measured by *price to book value* (PBV). *Price to book value* (PBV) can provide an illustration that in a company, the market highly appreciates the book value of shares . If PBV is high, then market confidence in the company's prospects is also high.

Profitability is very important in determining the financial health and attractiveness of a company, so it is a primary consideration for investors and stakeholders in evaluating the value of a company (Zahrani et al., 2023). Profitability can be measured by several ratios, for this study it will be measured by *return on equity* (ROE). ROE shows how efficient a company is in managing its own capital. This financial ratio is very important for investors because the results of this *return on equity study* will show how much return or profit investors will get from the investment they put into the company.

Size is assessed through total assets owned. This assessment is based on the assumption that companies with large total assets show stability and the ability to generate significant profits. A large company size illustrates that the company is in good condition, experiencing positive growth, and this contributes to increasing the company's value (Purwanti, 2020). Company size is important because it can show how strong the company is in facing competition and existing risks . If the result of the natural logarithm increases every year, it will show that the company is experiencing consistent growth.

Dividend policy serves to support decision making by the company. This dividend policy is important because it affects the income that will be received by shareholders and how much a company can grow. High dividends tend to increase stock prices, which ultimately have a positive impact on the value of the company. Conversely, low dividends are often associated with lower stock prices. A company's ability to pay dividends is highly dependent on the level of profit earned. The greater the profit earned, the greater the company's ability to pay dividends (Purwanti, 2020). With the distribution of dividends to shareholders, the amount of cash flow used for company development will be reduced. If the company chooses not to distribute dividends and chooses to retain its profits, it will be able to create larger internal funds (Mengga et al., 2022). Dividend policy functions as a moderating variable that is thought to be able to influence the relationship between profitability and company size on company value. This is due to the fact that dividend policy is integrated with the company's financing decisions, including internal spending management. Thus, dividend policy can affect company value (Vionita & MN, 2023). This study uses dividend policy variables which will be measured by *the Dividend Payout Ratio* (DPR) to determine the percentage of dividend distribution to shareholders.

Hypothesis Development

Of Profitability on Company Value

High profitability indicates a company's ability to generate profits consistently, which can increase investor confidence in the company's stability and future prospects. This condition allows the company to pay dividends in larger amounts , this can increase the value of the company. According to (Rohmah & Ahalik, 2020)stating that in his research the results obtained are that profitability has a positive influence on the value of the company. This is supported by

research (Tandrio & Handoyo, 2023) which found that profitability has a positive and significant effect on company value. However, this is different from the research conducted by (Samiun et al., 2022) which found that profitability has a negative and significant effect on company value. From the research conducted by, (Yuni, 2022) it was stated that the profitability variable (ROE) has a positive but insignificant effect on company value (PBV). Based on several research results in above, a hypothesis can be made:

H1: Profitability has a positive and significant effect on company value.

Of Company Size on Company Value

Company size can be divided into three categories, namely small, medium, and large. Large companies with many assets have an advantage in terms of resources to fund investments aimed at making a profit. Large companies tend to be better able to access the budget needed to fund investments in the process of making a profit. The ability of a business to fund investments and generate profits will directly affect the value of the company (Diana & Munandar, 2023). According to research conducted by (Dewi & Ekadjaja, 2020), stated that in his research the results obtained were that company size had a positive influence on company value. From the research conducted by (Dewi & Ekadjaja, 2020) in the t-test, it can also be seen that the research obtained the results of company size having a positive and significant effect on company value with a significant value of 0.011. This is supported by research (Tandanu & Suryadi, 2020) that obtained the results that company size has an influence on company value with a confidence level of 95% and H3 can be accepted. In contrast to research conducted by (Silkfan & Azwir, 2022) stating that the research conducted obtained the results that company size does not affect company value. Based on the results of the study, a hypothesis can be made:

H2: Company size has a positive and significant effect on value company.

The Effect of Profitability Moderated by Dividend Policy on Company Value

Dividend policy moderates the effect of profitability on firm value by influencing investor perceptions and investment decisions. If a company with high profitability consistently distributes dividends, the value of the company will increase because investors have confidence in the company. Conversely, if a company experiences profits but does not distribute dividends, investors will view it as a lack of profit distribution, thus weakening the effect of profitability on firm value. High profitability levels and optimal dividend policies can illustrate good opportunities for the company (Diana & Munandar, 2023). According to (Saputra et al., 2022) the statement The dividend policy variable is not able to moderate the influence of profitability on company value. However, this opinion differs from the results of research conducted by (Imron & Kurniawati, 2020) which states that dividend policy moderates the effect of profitability on firm value. This research is supported by research according to (Siti Rohmah and Ahalik, 2020) the results obtained are that profitability has a positive effect on firm value. Which means, dividend policy can strengthen the effect of profitability on firm value.

H3: Dividend policy influences/strengthens the relationship between profitability and value. Company.

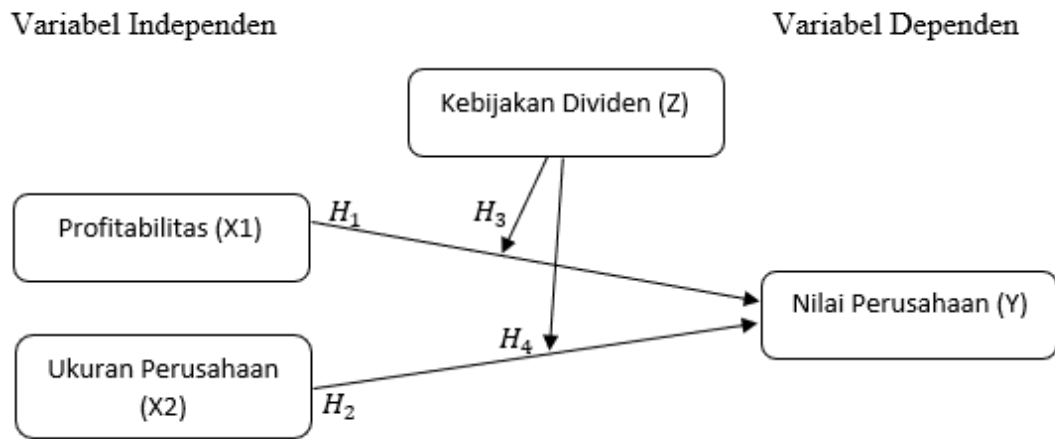
The Effect of Company Size Moderated by Dividend Policy on Company Value

Dividend policy moderates the effect of firm size on firm value by increasing investor confidence and reducing risk perception. Large companies with consistent or increasing dividend policies tend

to be seen as more stable and able to generate strong cash flows, making them attractive to investors seeking security and steady income. This can increase the value of the company because investors value the stability and certainty of dividends. If a large company distributes dividends in low amounts, then depending on investor perception, it could be a perception for long-term growth. For small companies that distribute dividends in high amounts, it can increase the value of the company. Conversely, for small companies that distribute low dividends, it will make investors hesitate, so that it can reduce the value of the company. Research conducted by (Dewi & Ekadjaja, 2020), stated that in his research the results obtained were that company size had a positive influence on company value. However, there are differences of opinion, according to (Imron & Kurniawati, 2020) stated the results of the research that had been conducted that dividend policy was not able to moderate the size of the company on the value of the company. This is also supported by the opinion according to (Ulya & Sudiyatno, 2023) b that dividend policy is not able to moderate the influence of company size on company value. According to research conducted by (Ulfa et al., 2024) with dividend policy as a variable moderates the size of the company on the value of the company. Based on several research results in above, a hypothesis can be made:

H4: Dividend policy influences/strengthens the relationship between company size to the company's value.

Figure 1. Research Framework



RESEARCH METHODS

This research will be examined based on its nature using quantitative data. Then, based on its source using secondary data, namely published financial reports, data that can be obtained from other parties or obtained indirectly from primary sources. The research subjects that will be used are 25 Food and Beverages companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. From the 25 companies, financial reports for 3 years will be collected on the Indonesia Stock Exchange website in 2021-2023.

Table 1. Population and Sample

No.	Stock Code	COMPANY NAME	
1	AALI	ASTRA AGRO LESTARI TBK	✓
2	DLTA	DELTA DJAKARTA TBK	✓

3	BISI	BISI INTERNATIONAL TBK	✓
4	BOB	FORMOSA INGREDIENT FACTORY TBK	✓
5	CAMP	CAMPINA ICE CREAM INDUSTRY TBK. [S]	✓
6	BUDI	BUDI STARCH & SWEETENER TBK	✓
7	SKBM	SEKAR EARTH TBK	✓
8	CLEO	SARIGUNA PRIMATIRTA TBK	✓
9	CMRY	CISARUA MOUNTAIN DAIRY TBK.	✓
10	INDF	INDOFOOD SUCCESSFUL PROSPEROUS TBK	✓
11	SSMS	SAWIT SUMBERMAS SARANA TBK	✓
12	HOCKEY	BUYUNG POETRA SEMBADA TBK.	✓
13	CHECK	WILMAR CAHAYA INDONESIA TBK	✓
14	ICBP	INDOFOOD CBP SUCCESSFULLY PROSPEROUS TBK	✓
15	CPIN	CHAROEN POKPHAND INDONESIA TBK	✓
16	JPFA	JAPFA COMFEED INDONESIA TBK	✓
17	LSIP	LONDON SUMATRA INDONESIA PLANTATION COMPANY TBK	✓
18	MGRO	MAHKOTA GROUP TBK.	✓
19	GOOD	GARUDAFOOD PUTRA PUTRI JAYA TBK	✓
20	SKLT	SEKAR LAUT TBK	✓
21	MYOR	MAYORA BEAUTIFUL TBK	✓
22	BREAD	NIPPON INDOSARI CORP.	✓
23	SGRO	SAMPOERNA AGRO TBK	✓
24	TBLA	NEW SHOOTS OF LAMPUNG TBK	✓
25	SIMP	SALIM IVOMAS PRATAMA TBK	✓
26	DPUM	TWO MAIN SONS OF PROSPER TBK.	2021 Data Not Available
27	GOAL	GOLDEN PLANTATION TBK.	2021 - 2023 Data Not Available
28	MAGP	MULTI AGRO GEMILANG PLANTATION TBK.	2021 - 2023 Data Not Available
29	RICE*	WAHANA INTI MAKMUR TBK. [S]	2021 Data Not Available
30	SMAR	SMART Tbk.	2023 Data Not Available
31	AMMS	AGUNG TAKES AWAY FROM MAS TBK	2021 Data Not Available
32	ASHA	CILACAP SAMUDERA FISHING INDUSTRY TBK	2021 Data Not Available
33	CBUT	IMAGE OF BORNEO UTAMA TBK	2021 Data Not Available
34	CRAB	TOBA SURIMI INDUSTRIES TBK	2021 Data Not Available
35	IBOS	INDO BOGA SUCCESS TBK	2021 Data Not Available
36	JARR	JHONLIN AGRO RAYA TBK	2021 Data Not Available
37	MKTR	HOBINES OF KARYATAMA RAYA TBK	2021 Data Not Available
38	TLDN	EXAMPLE PRIMA AGRO TBK	2021 Data Not Available
39	TRGU	CERESTAR INDONESIA TBK	2021 Data Not Available
40	CHICKEN	JANU PUTRA PROSPERITY COMPANY TBK.	2021 Data Not Available
41	BEER	JOBUBU JARUM MINAHASA TBK	2021 Data Not Available
42	GODDESS	GODDESS SHRI FARMINDO TBK	2021 Data Not Available
43	GRPM	GRAHA PRIMA MENTARI TBK.	2021 & 2022 Data Not Available
44	SUGAR	SAFE AGRINDO TBK	2021 Data Not Available
45	MAXI	MAXINDO WORKS AWARD TBK	2021 & 2022 Data Not Available
46	NAYZ	HASSANA BOGA PROSPERITY TBK	2021 Data Not Available
47	SO THAT	ASIA PROSPERITY MINA TBK	No Dividend Distribution
48	AISA	FKS FOOD PROSPERITY TBK.	No Dividend Distribution
49	ANDY	ANDIRA AGRO Tbk.	No Dividend Distribution
50	BEEF	AESTHETIC TATA TIARA TBK.	No Dividend Distribution
51	BTEK	EARTH OF SUPERIOR TECHNOCULTURE TBK.	No Dividend Distribution
52	BWPT	EAGLE HIGH PLANTATIONS TBK.	No Dividend Distribution
53	COCO	INTERFOOD NUSANTARA RIDE TBK.	No Dividend Distribution
54	CSRA	CISADANE SAWIT RAYA TBK.	No Dividend Distribution

55	FAPA	FAP AGRI TBK.	No Dividend Distribution
56	GZCO	GOZCO PLANTATIONS TBK.	No Dividend Distribution
57	IPPE	PT.	No Dividend Distribution
58	JAVA	JAYA AGRA WATTIE Tbk.	No Dividend Distribution
59	PLAY	MALINDO FEEDMILL TBK.	No Dividend Distribution
60	OIL	PT.	No Dividend Distribution
61	PANI	PRATAMA ABADI NUSA INDUSTRY TBK.	No Dividend Distribution
62	PGUN	GUNATAMA TBK PREDICTION.	No Dividend Distribution
63	PMMP	PANCA MITRA MULTIPERDANA TBK.	No Dividend Distribution
64	PSDN	PRASIDHA VARIOUS COMMERCIALS TBK.	No Dividend Distribution
65	SIPD	SREEYA SEWU INDONESIA TBK.	No Dividend Distribution
66	TAYS	JAYA SHARES AGUNG TBK	No Dividend Distribution
67	TGKA	TRIANGLE INDUSTRY.	No Dividend Distribution
68	ULTJ	ULTRA JAYA MILK INDUSTRY & TRADING COMPANY TBK.	No Dividend Distribution
69	UNSP	BAKRIE SUMATERA PLANTATIONS TBK.	No Dividend Distribution
70	WMPP	WIDODO PROSPEROUS MIGHTY INC.	No Dividend Distribution
71	WMUU	WIDODO PROSPEROUS POULTRY TBK.	No Dividend Distribution
72	FISH	FKS MULTI AGRO TBK.	Presented in United States Dollar Currency

Table 2. Sample Criteria

No.	Sample Criteria
1.	Consumer goods companies in the <i>Food and Beverages sub-sector</i> listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2021 – 2023 .
2.	Companies that distribute dividends every year.
3.	Companies that only use the rupiah currency.
4.	Companies with annual financial reports (2021-2023).

Table 3. Data Collection

No .	Research Sample	Amount
1.	Consumer goods companies in the <i>Food and Beverages sub-sector</i> listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2021 – 2023 .	72
2.	Companies that do not distribute dividends every year.	-25
3.	Companies that do not use the rupiah currency.	-1
4.	Companies that do not have annual financial reports (2021-2023) available on the IDX.	-21
	Number of Sample Companies	25
	Number of Years of Observation	3
	Total Number of Research Samples	75

Table 4. Sample Company Names

No.	Stock Code	COMPANY NAME
1 .	AALI	ASTRA AGRO LESTARI TBK
2 .	DLTA	DELTA DJAKARTA TBK
3 .	BISI	BISI INTERNATIONAL TBK
4 .	BOB	FORMOSA INGREDIENT FACTORY TBK
5 .	CAMP	CAMPINA ICE CREAM INDUSTRY TBK. [S]
6 .	BUDI	BUDI STARCH & SWEETENER TBK

7 .	SKBM	SEKAR EARTH TBK
8 .	CLEO	SARIGUNA PRIMATIRTA TBK
9 .	CMRY	CISARUA MOUNTAIN DAIRY TBK.
10 .	INDF	INDOFOOD SUCCESSFUL PROSPEROUS TBK
11 .	SSMS	SAWIT SUMBERMAS SARANA TBK
12 .	HOCKEY	BUYUNG POETRA SEMBADA TBK.
13 .	CHECK	WILMAR CAHAYA INDONESIA TBK
14 .	ICBP	INDOFOOD CBP SUCCESSFULLY PROSPEROUS TBK
15 .	CPIN	CHAROEN POKPHAND INDONESIA TBK
16 .	JPFA	JAPFA COMFEED INDONESIA TBK
17 .	LSIP	LONDON SUMATRA INDONESIA PLANTATION COMPANY TBK
18 .	MGRO	MAHKOTA GROUP TBK.
19 .	GOOD	GARUDAFOOD PUTRA PUTRI JAYA TBK
20 .	SKLT	SEKAR LAUT TBK
21 .	MYOR	MAYORA BEAUTIFUL TBK
22 .	BREAD	NIPPON INDOSARI CORP.
23 .	SGRO	SAMPOERNA AGRO TBK
24 .	TBLA	NEW SHOOTS OF LAMPUNG TBK
25 .	SIMP	SALIM IVOMAS PRATAMA TBK

Operationalization of Variables

Company Value (Y)

Company value is the company's income as seen from the market price due to supply and demand which can influence investor decisions and reflect the public's assessment of the company's income.

$$PBV = \frac{\text{Harga Pasar Persaham}}{\text{Nilai Buku Persaham}}$$

Profitability (X1)

Proven by dividing net profit after tax by total equity of the company. Company profit is calculated by *return on equity* .

$$ROE = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih}}{\text{Ekuitas}} \times 100\%$$

Company Size (X2)

Company Size is calculated using the natural logarithm of total assets .

$$\text{Size} = \text{Ln Total Asset}$$

Dividend Policy (Z)

Dividend policy serves to determine the percentage of dividend distribution to shareholders. Measurement using *Dividend Payout Ratio*.

$$DPR = \frac{\text{Dividen per lembar saham}}{\text{Laba per lembar saham}}$$

Data Analysis Methods

Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics to collect and present useful information so that users of the information can easily understand and utilize the data well , with several measurements including mean, median, standard deviation, and range (maximum and minimum). Model testing used multiple linear regression with classical assumption tests consisting of normality tests, multicollinearity tests, heteroscedasticity tests and autocorrelation tests. Hypothesis testing consisted of determination coefficient tests, f tests and t tests .

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Final Description of Research Sample

The research sample used in this study was a *Consumer Non-Cyclicals company* with sub-sectors *Food and Beverages* sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2021-2023 with a total sample obtained of 25 *food and beverage* companies with 75 financial reports and annual reports.

Table 5. Descriptive Test Results

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Profitabilitas	75	-.95119	.77320	.0589183	.20464340
UkPer	75	24.05221	32.85992	27.9997099	2.06915614
NilaiPer	75	-1.15363	15.17179	3.4806171	5.28095309
ProfitDiv	75	-.07605	.21883	.0132071	.04031123
UkperDiv	75	.00001	15.27776	1.7384821	3.88871802
Valid N (listwise)	75				

Source: Data processed by SPSS

Can be concluded as follows:

1. Profitability (ROE) has a minimum value of -0.95119 and a maximum value of 0.77320. This variable has an average of 0.0589183 while the standard deviation of 0.20464340 illustrates that the size of the data spread of the profitability variable (X1) is 0.20464340 from 75 data.
2. Company Size (SIZE) has a minimum value of 24.05221 and a maximum value of 32.85992. This variable has an average of 27.9997099 while the standard deviation is 2.06915614. This illustrates that the size of the data distribution of the company size variable (X2) is 2.06915614 from 75 data.
3. Company Value (NP) has a minimum value of -1.15363 and a maximum value of 15.17179. This variable has an average of 3.4806171 while the standard deviation is 5.28095309. This illustrates that the size of the data distribution of the company value variable (Y) is 5.28095309 from 75 data.
4. Profitability moderated by dividend policy (ROE.DPR) has a minimum value of -0.07605 and a maximum value of 0.21883. This variable has an average of 0.0132071 while the standard deviation is 0.04031123. This illustrates that the size of the data spread of the Profitability variable moderated by dividend policy (X1.Z) is 0.04031123 from 75 data.
5. Company Size moderated by dividend policy (SIZE.DPR) has a minimum value of 0.00001 and a maximum value of 15.27776. This variable has an average of 1.7384821 while the standard deviation is 3.88871802. This illustrates that the size of the data spread of the company size variable moderated by dividend policy (X2.Z) is 3.88871802 from 75 data.

Classical Assumption Test Results

Table 6. Normality Test Results

NPar Tests

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual	
N		75	
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000	
	Std. Deviation	3.83799741	
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.070	
	Positive	.070	
	Negative	-.050	
Test Statistic		.070	
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) ^c		.200 ^d	
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed) ^e	Sig.	.482	
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.469
		Upper Bound	.495

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
- d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
- e. Lilliefors' method based on 10000 Monte Carlo samples with starting seed 2000000.

Source: Data processed by SPSS

Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that the Asymp.Sig.(2-tailed) value is 0.200. where this data can be said to be normal because 0.200 is greater than 0.05 ($0.200 > 0.05$). This means that the data is normally distributed so that no further data testing is necessary.

Table 7. Multicollinearity Test Results

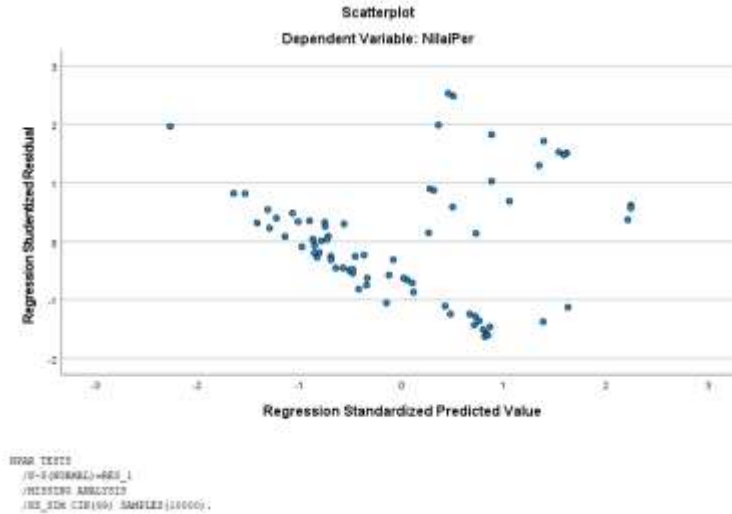
		Coefficients ^a					Collinearity Statistics	
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
		B	Std. Error	Beta				
1	(Constant)	-38.015	6.694		-5.679	<.001		
	Profitabilitas	3.806	2.429	.147	1.567	.122	.852	1.174
	UkPer	1.497	.240	.587	6.228	<.001	.851	1.176
	ProfitDiv	13.875	15.171	.106	.915	.364	.563	1.777
	UkperDiv	-.477	.156	-.352	-3.056	.003	.570	1.754

a. Dependent Variable: NilaiPer

Source: Data processed by SPSS

Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that the regression equation is not multicollinear or can be considered free from multicollinearity. This can be seen from the values in *Tolerance* and VIF, all variables in above shows a *Tolerance value* of more than 0.1 and shows a *Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value* of less than 10.

Figure 2. Heteroscedasticity Test Results



Source: Data processed by SPSS

Based on the results obtained, it shows a spread out pattern, does not form a specific pattern or is spread randomly in above and below below the zero axis (0). So it can be concluded that the data shows no heteroscedasticity.

Table 8. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.687 ^a	.472	.442	3.94613117	1.912

a. Predictors: (Constant), UkperDiv, UkPer, Profitabilitas, ProfitDiv

b. Dependent Variable: NilaiPer

Source: Data processed by SPSS

Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that the Durbin Watson (DW) value is 1.912. It is known that $n = 75$ and $k = 3$ with a significance of 5%. The value of $dL = 1.5432$ and $dU = 1.7092$, while $4-dL = 2.4568$ and $4-dU = 2.2908$. So it is obtained: $DU < DW < 4-DU = 1.7092 < 1.912 < 2.2908$. So it can be concluded that the data shows no autocorrelation.

Hypothesis Testing Results

Table 9. Results of the Determination Coefficient Test (R^2)

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.687 ^a	.472	.442	3.94613117	1.912

a. Predictors: (Constant), UkperDiv, UkPer, Profitabilitas, ProfitDiv

b. Dependent Variable: NilaiPer

Source: Data processed by SPSS

Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that the *R-Square value* is 0.472 or equal to 47.2%, which means that independent variables such as profitability and company size with dividend policy can moderate or strengthen the company value which is none other than the dependent variable, namely the company value of 47.2%. While 52.8% is proven to be influenced by other variables outside this regression equation or variables that are not used in research. Because *the R-Square* (R^2) value is positive, it can be interpreted that there is an influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

Table 10. F Test Results

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	973.710	4	243.427	15.632	<.001 ^b
	Residual	1090.037	70	15.572		
	Total	2063.746	74			

a. Dependent Variable: NilaiPer

b. Predictors: (Constant), UkperDiv, UkPer, Profitabilitas, ProfitDiv

Source: Data processed by SPSS

The results obtained are for the significant value of F is 0.001. Because 0.001 is smaller than 0.05 (<0.05) then it can be concluded that simultaneously independent variables such as profitability and company size with dividend policy as moderation have a significant influence simultaneously on company value. Thus, the research model is considered appropriate for use in predicting variables that affect company value (Y).

Table 11. t-Test Results

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-38.015	6.694		-5.679	<.001		
	Profitabilitas	3.806	2.429	.147	1.567	.122	.852	1.174
	UkPer	1.497	.240	.587	6.228	<.001	.851	1.176
	ProfitDiv	13.875	15.171	.106	.915	.364	.563	1.777
	UkperDiv	-.477	.156	-.352	-3.056	.003	.570	1.754

a. Dependent Variable: NilaiPer

Source: Data processed by SPSS

X1 : Profitability (ROE)
 X2 : Company Size (*Size*)
 Y : Company Value (PBV)
 Z : Dividend Policy (DPR)

1. First Hypothesis

H₁: Profitability has a positive and significant effect on company value.

The t-test results based on table 4.3.3 show that the significance value of profitability (ROE) is 0.122 and the coefficient is 3.806. Because the coefficient of the profitability variable is

positive, profitability (ROE) has a positive effect on Company Value (PBV). However, the profitability value of 0.122 is greater than 0.05 (5%), so it can be concluded that profitability has a positive and insignificant effect on company value.

2. Second Hypothesis

H_2 : Company size has a positive and significant effect on company value.

The t-test results based on table 4.3.3 show that the significance value of Company Size is 0.001 and the coefficient is 1.497. Because the coefficient of the Company Size variable is positive, Company Size has a positive effect on Company Value (PBV). The company size value of 0.001 is smaller than 0.05 (5%), so it can be concluded that company size has a positive and significant effect on company value.

3. Third Hypothesis

H_3 : Dividend Policy influences/strengthens the relationship between Profitability and Company Value.

The results of the t-test based on table 4.3.3 show that the significance value of the dividend policy variable moderating profitability on firm value is 0.364 and the coefficient is 13.875. Because the coefficient of the profitability variable with dividend policy as a moderating variable is positive, then dividend policy moderates the relationship between the profitability variable and the firm value. However, the profitability value moderated by dividend policy is 0.364, which is greater than 0.05 (5%), so it can be concluded that profitability does not have a significant positive effect on firm value with dividend policy as a moderation or it can be said that dividend policy cannot strengthen the relationship between profitability and firm value.

4. Fourth Hypothesis

H_4 : Dividend policy influences/strengthens the relationship between company size and company value.

The results of the t-test based on table 4.3.3 show that the significance value of Company Size (*Size*) is 0.003 and the coefficient is -0.477. Because the coefficient of the Company Size variable on the company value with dividend policy as a moderation is negative, then Company Size (*Size*) has a negative effect on Company Value (PBV) with dividend policy as a moderation variable. Then, the value of company size moderated by dividend policy is 0.003, which is smaller than 0.05 (5%), so it can be concluded that Company Size has a negative and significant effect on company value with dividend policy as a moderation or it can be said that dividend policy has an effect but weakens the relationship between company size and company value as seen from the negative coefficient value.

Discussion

The Influence of Profitability on Company Value

This profitability is measured using *Return On Equity* (ROE). Based on the results of the tests that have been conducted, this study found that profitability has a positive and insignificant effect on company value. This shows that although profitability increases, its effect on company value is not significant, which means that even though profitability has increased, it is not strong enough to produce significant changes in the company's value. Based on this study, the H1 hypothesis is rejected. Because the test results obtained are not significant. This is in line with previous research conducted by (Yuni, 2022) stating that variable X, namely profitability (ROE), has a positive but insignificant effect on company value (PBV).

The Influence of Company Size on Company Value

Company size is measured using the natural logarithm of total assets. Based on the results of the tests that have been carried out, this study found that company size has a positive and significant effect on company value, which means that large companies with larger sizes will usually have higher values in the capital market. This can happen because large companies are often considered more stable, have more resources, and are better able to reach wider market opportunities. All of these factors can improve investors' views on the value of the company. Based on the results of this study, the H2 hypothesis is accepted. The results of this study are in line with previous studies conducted by (Dewi & Ekadjaja, 2020) which stated that company size has a positive effect on company value, from the t-test of the study also obtained the results of company size having a positive and significant effect on company value with a significant value of 0.011.

The Effect of Profitability on Company Value with Dividend Policy as Moderation

Dividend Policy is measured using *Dividend Payout Ratio* (DPR). Based on the results of the tests that have been conducted, this study found that profitability has a positive and insignificant effect on company value with dividend policy as a moderating variable. It can be concluded that profitability does not affect company value through dividend policy, meaning that dividend policy is not strong enough to influence the relationship between profitability and company value. Profitability still does not significantly affect company value even though dividend policy exists as a factor that can influence the relationship. This can happen perhaps because dividend policy is not attractive enough to investors. Based on the results of this study, hypothesis H3 is rejected.

This is in line with previous research that obtained a significance value of 0.893, meaning that the ROE variable is not significant because $0.893 > 0.05$, the parameter coefficient value is also positive 0.012, which means that the dividend policy variable is not able to moderate the relationship between the profitability variable and the company's value (Kusaendri & Mispiyanti, 2022). So it can be said that (Kusaendri & Mispiyanti, 2022) the study indirectly obtained the results of profitability having a positive and insignificant effect on the company's value with dividend policy as a moderating variable.

The Effect of Company Size on Company Value with Dividend Policy as Moderation

Based on the results of the tests that have been conducted, this study found that company size has a negative and significant effect on company value with dividend policy as a moderation. It can be concluded that dividend policy has a significant effect but weakens the relationship between company size and company value, meaning that the dividend policy variable as a moderation variable can actually weaken the relationship between company size and company value. This can happen because dividend policy in large companies may not be attractive enough for investors. Based on this study, H4 is rejected. This means that dividend policy plays a significant role in weakening the relationship between company size and company value. This is contrary to the hypothesis that has been made because dividend policy does not strengthen the relationship between variables.

The size of a company does not always make it more valuable to investors. If the dividend policy does not meet investor expectations, it can reduce investor interest and ultimately reduce the value of the company. This is in line with research conducted by (Ulfa et al., 2024) by getting the results of the dividend policy is able moderate by weakening the influence of company size on company value. The study (Ulfa et al., 2024) shows a negative coefficient value of -20.17044 and a probability value of 0.0024, so from the study indirectly obtained the results of company size has a negative and significant effect on company value with dividend policy as a moderating variable.

CONCLUSION

of data analysis using IBM SPSS V.27 produced the following conclusions: (1) Profitability has a positive and insignificant effect on Company Value , (2) Company Size has a positive and significant effect on Company Value , (3) Dividend Policy cannot strengthen the relationship between Profitability and Company Value , (4) Dividend Policy has an effect but weakens the relationship between Company Size and Company Value . This research is expected to provide greater contributions in the future by receiving input related to several aspects , including: For future research, it would be better to add several other variables that may have an impact on the company's value, in addition to the variables that have been taken in this study, namely profitability and company size .

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