Influence Policy Loans, Investment Policy And Dividend Policy On Value Of Companies Listed In Indonesia Stock Exchange In 206 - 2017

Nani Ramadhani Nurhidayati1, Ratna Wijaya Daniar Paramita2, Muchamad Taufiq3
STIE Widya Gama Lumajang
Naniramadhani02@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to Determine the effect of debt policy, investment policy, and dividend policy on the value of manufacturing companies listed on the Stock Exchange in 2016 - 2017 on a regular basis. This study examines the hypothesis that states there is an influence of debt policy on firm value, the effect of investment policy on firm value, and the effect of dividend policy on firm value. The sampling technique of this study used a purposive sampling technique with certain criteria. The population in this study were 147 manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2016-2017, after a purposive sampling technique was Obtained with a selected sample of 44 companies. The method of the data collection uses multiple linear regression analysis Because there are more than one independent variable.

Keywords: Debt Policy, Investment Policy, And Dividend Policy

INTRODUCTION

Lots going on competition among companies with increasing globalization, so that any company further improve the performance to achieve corporate objectives. The company always has a purpose, namely to maximize the value of the company so that the business is always booming and advanced. Almost in every decision-making, financial manajeer starts from accounting data.

The field of accounting within the company responsible for the development keuanggan statements either as a measuring tool in the management achievements of the past as well as the basis for making future decisions. A manager to be able to maximize the achievement of the company must increase the value of the company, because every company wants to get high profits. High profits that an excess can lead to the ability to earn profits above normal.

According to the Arizal (2016) "states that the value of the company is an investor perception of the level of success of the company that is closely related to its stock price. Vendor needs to compete with other companies to improve their business operations, such as to find new ideas, gain the trust of customers, and also establish a strategy.

According to Azhari (2013) "states that the debt is the economic sacrifice that must be made firm in the future because of the actions or previous transactions. In addition to the debt policy, investment decisions also impact the long term, which means that investment decisions can have an impact to the future and should be considered carefully, so that the akirnya capable of carrying a positive signal to investors in the future. Investments can also be regarded as an investment.

According to Princess et al (2016) "states that investment is a commitment to the number of funds or other resources were made at this time with the goal of obtaining a number of advantages in the future. In addition to indicators of debt policy and investment policy, the dividend policy is often
considered part of the purchase decision, this happens because of the size of dividends paid by the company will affect the company's internal funds.

According to Sunanda (2015: 191) "states that the greater the dividends paid to shareholders, the smaller the retained earnings. Conversely, if dividends are paid to small shareholders, the greater the retained earnings ". Dividend policy is any decision taken by the company to profits. When dividends are paid higher then the stock will tend to be high so that the company's value will be high.

METHODS
The method used in this research is quantitative method with the research object variable debt policy, investment policy and dividend policy of the company's value. This study uses secondary data, wherein the type of data used is quantitative data derived from the annual financial statements at companies that were sampled during the study peiode accessed through the website www.idx.com, Population taken by researchers that all manufacturing companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in the year 2016 to 2017, amounting to 147 companies, while the samples used were 88 companies taken through purposive sampling technique with the following criteria: Companies included in terdaftar group of manufacturing companies on the Stock Exchange and publish financial statements in a row starting in 2016-2017, provide financial statements for the year 2016-2017, the company that uses the value of the rupiah, the owner of a complete data associated with the variables used in the study.

The data analysis used multiple linear regression analysis method, before it must first be tested classical assumptions, then test the research hypothesis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Classic assumption test conducted in this study are shown in the table - the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1 Normality Test Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.292</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data Olah, 2019

Table 1 shows that the value Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)amounted to 0.071 (> 0.05) so that it can be concluded that the data are expressed in normal distribution and the regression model fit for use.

![Figure 1. Test Heteroskidastity](source: Data Olah, 2019)
Based on the scatterplot graph in Figure 1, it seemed that the distribution of the data does not form a clear pattern, point - of data points spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. This indicates that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

### Table 2
**Autocorrelation Test Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>dU</th>
<th>4 - dU</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>1.758</td>
<td>1.7243</td>
<td>2.757</td>
<td>Not Happen autocorrelation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data Olah, 2019

In Table 2, it can be seen that the Durbin-Watson d value of 1.758 lies between 1.7243 and 2.757 (1.7243 < 1.758 < 2.757), so it was concluded that there is no positive or negative autocorrelation in the regression model of this study.

### Table 3
**Test Results Multicollinearity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>variables</th>
<th>tolerance</th>
<th>VIF</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DER</td>
<td>.980</td>
<td>1.020</td>
<td>Non Multicollinearity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER</td>
<td>.846</td>
<td>1.182</td>
<td>Non Multicollinearity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPR</td>
<td>0.848</td>
<td>1.180</td>
<td>Non Multicollinearity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dependent variables: PBV
Source: Data Olah, 2019

Table 3 shows that all independent variables have tolerance values above 0.10 and VIF is less than 10. In this case, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity in the regression model of this study.

According to the table and the picture above, we can conclude that this research data passes the classical assumption test so that it can proceed to the next stage to be processed in a multiple linear regression analysis.

Results of linear regression analysis to the equation can be derived as in Table 4 as follows:

### Table 4
**Koefisien Regression**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>variables</th>
<th>Coefficients unstandardized</th>
<th>standardized Coefficients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>beta</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>-1.785</td>
<td>0.372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DER</td>
<td>0.351</td>
<td>0.145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER</td>
<td>1.072</td>
<td>0.308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPR</td>
<td>-1.691</td>
<td>0.348</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dependent Variables: PBV
Source: Data Olah, 2019

Based on Table 4, it can be concluded that the regression equation in this study is:

\[
Y = -1.758 + 0.351 X_1 + 1.072 X_2 - 1.691 X_3
\]
From the results of the multiple linear regression equation for unknown constants -1.758 meaning that if the debt policy (X1), investment policy (X2), and the dividend policy (X3) is 0, MKA enterprise value (Y) value is -1.758. The regression coefficient debt policy variables (X1) of 0.351 means that if another independent variable value is fixed and debt policies rose 1%, the value of the company (Y) will increase by 0.351. The coefficient is positive, meaning a positive relationship between the debt with the company's policy, debt policy gains further increasing the company's value.

The regression coefficient of investment policy variables (X2) of 1.072 means that if another independent variable value is fixed and investment policies rose 1%, the value of the company (Y) will increase by 1.072. The coefficient is positive, meaning a positive relationship between the company's investment policy, further increase the investment policy of increasing the company's value. The regression coefficient variable dividend policy (X3) of -1.691 means that if another independent variable value is fixed and the dividend policy increased 1%, the value of the company (Y) will be decreased by 1,691. The coefficient is negative means there is a negative relationship between the dividend policy to the value of the firm, the ride dividend policy then decreases the value of the company.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent variables</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Alpha (α)</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DER</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Take effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Take effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPR</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Take effect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dependent variables: Stock returns

Testing the hypothesis 1 states that the debt policy (DER) effect on firm value. According to the table 5 can be explained that for debt policy variables showed a value of 0.018. This value is smaller than the value of α = 0.05, which means that H0 rejected and H1 accepted. It can be concluded that the debt policy affects the value of the company.

Testing the hypothesis 2 states that the investment policy (PER) effect on firm value. According to the table 5 can be explained that for the investment policy variables show sig of 0.001. This value is smaller than the value of α = 0.05, which means that H0 is rejected and H1 accepted. It can be concluded that the investment policies affect the value of the company.

Tests 3 states that the dividend policy (DPR) effect on firm value. According to the table 5 can be explained that for a policy variable dividend policy showed sig 0.000. This value is smaller than the value of α = 0.05, which means that H0 is rejected and H1 accepted. It can be concluded that the dividend policy affects the value of the company.

Discussion
According to the table first hypothesis test results in Table 5 show that H0 is rejected while H1 accepted. In this case the debt policy (independent variables) have a significant effect on firm value (PBV). Debt equity ratio (DER), which is owned by the company that made the study sample represented 44 companies mostly have increased and decreased each year while others fluctuate. From this it is known that if the value of debt-equity ratio (DER) of a company decreases the value
of price to book value (PBV) has increased. Conversely, if the value of increased debt equity ratio (DER) then the price to book value (PBV) will decrease. In this case it can be concluded that the low DER will attract the attention of investors because of the low risk.

Debt equity ratio (DER) shows the company's ability to utilize its obligation to pay the debt with ekuita or own capital. Thus providing assurance how much debt the company is guaranteed by their own capital. Companies that obtain debt loan, the funds will be increased so that it can be used to meet the company's needs. When companies are able mengola debt funding from the well, the company can obtain the optimal profit. This study is in line with the results of the study (2018) the higher the proportion of debt will lower the value of the company because of the benefits derived from the use of debt is smaller than the costs incurred.

Based on the result of second hypothesis test in Table 5 shows H0 rejected while H1 accepted. In this case that the investment policy (independent variables) have a significant effect on firm value (PBV). Price Earning Ratio (PER), which is owned by the company that made the study sample represented 44 companies mostly have increased and decreased every year, while others fluctuate research. In this case it is known that investment spending will have an impact or a positive signal to the company's growth in the future, so that it will boost the share price as an indicator of the value of the company.

This study is in line with the results Azis (2017) which states that investment policy affect the value of the company. Price earnings ratio (PER) high will indicate a good investment, where investors will be interested in investing. If the demand for high stocks would make the higher the value of the shares and will affect the value of PBV. In this case the investment policies greatly affect the value of the company.

Based on the test results of the third hypothesis in table 5 shows H0 rejected while H1 accepted. In this case means that the dividend policy (independent variable) has an influence on the enterprise value (PBV). Dividend payout ratio (DPR), which is owned by the company that made the study sample represented 44 companies mostly have increased and decreased every year, while others fluctuate research.

Deveiden is defined as distributions to shareholders by the company. If the dividend is paid fairly, then the company will have a high confidence of investors, so as to help maintain the value of the company and the investors expect results in the form of dividends and gains. This research was supported by the results of research Hidayat (2013) that there is a relationship between the dividend policy of the company's value significantly. But this is not in line with the results of research and Nuraina Daughter (2018) stated that the dividend policy does not affect the value of the company, due to increased dividends are not always followed by the increasing value of the company.

CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis and discussion, the conclusion that can be drawn from the results of this study are based on the partial test results claimed debt policy variable partially significant effect on the value of companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange in the period 2016 - 2017. The investment policy variables partially significant effect on the value of companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange in the period 2016 - 2017. the dividend policy variable partially significant effect on the value of companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange in the period from 2016 to 2017.

The research was limited to observation of the 44 sample companies, is expected to further research should not only use the two-year period only, but use a year longer or eg three or even more of the
companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange so as to increase the number of samples in the observed time longer, thus increasing the number of samples in a longer observation time so as to obtain the conclusions that can be generalized.

REFERENCES
Creation (1st Ed.). Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN.