

PUBLISHER: https://journal.adlermanurungpress.com/
DOI: https://doi.org/10.63607/jcmb.v14i4

THE IMPACT OF DIVIDEND POLICY AND PROFITABILITY ON FIRM VALUE

Tahmat[1], Mariska Shalsyadilla[2], Yayan Cahyana[3], Indri Gustirani[4]
[1234]Sangga Buana YPKP University
Email: tahmat@usbypkp.ac.id[1], yayan.cahyana@usbypkp.ac.id[3], indri.gustirani@usbypkp.ac.id[4]
Alamat: Jl. PH.H. Mustofa No.68, Cikutra, Kec. Cibeunying Kidul, Kota Bandung, Jawa Barat 40124
Koresprodensi Penulis: tahmat@usbypkp.ac.id

Abstrak

Nilai perusahaan merupakan salah satu faktor fundamental yang menjadi pertimbangan investor dalam mengambil keputusan investasi. Dalam upaya memaksimalkan keuntungan, investor dapat mengamati nilai perusahaan melalui faktor internal maupun eksternal perusahaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kebijakan dividen dan profitabilitas, yang masing-masing diukur menggunakan *Dividend Payout Ratio* (DPR) dan *Return on Equity* (ROE), terhadap nilai perusahaan yang diukur menggunakan Tobin's Q pada kelompok saham LQ45 yang konsisten selama periode 2014–2023.

Populasi dalam penelitian ini terdiri atas 45 perusahaan yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*, sehingga diperoleh sampel sebanyak 15 perusahaan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan memanfaatkan data sekunder. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah regresi data panel dengan pendekatan *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM).

Hasil uji F menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan dividen dan profitabilitas secara simultan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap nilai perusahaan. Selanjutnya, hasil uji t menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan dividen secara parsial berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap nilai perusahaan. Profitabilitas juga secara parsial berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap nilai perusahaan.

Kata kunci: Nilai Perusahaan, Kebijakan Dividen, Profitabilitas, Tobin's Q, *Dividend Payout Ratio*, *Return on Equity*.

Abstract

The valuation of a company is a fundamental factor for investors when making investment decisions. In order to maximize profits, investors may observe company value through internal and external company factors. This study aims to ascertain the impact of dividend policy and profitability, as gauged by the dividend payout ratio and return on equity, on company value, as measured by Tobin's Q, within the context of the consistent LQ45 stock group over the 2014-2023 period. The population under investigation comprised 45 entities, selected through purposive sampling techniques, resulting in a sample of 15 companies. The research is quantitative in nature, utilising secondary data. The methodology employed is panel data regression analysis, employing the fixed effect model approach. The F-test results indicate that dividend policy and profitability exert a significant simultaneous effect on company value. Furthermore, the t-test reveals that dividend policy exerts a partial significant positive effect on company value, while partial profitability also exerts a significant positive effect on company value.

Keywords: Company Value, Dividend Policy, Profitability, Tobin's Q, Dividend Payout Ratio, Return On Equity

INTRODUCTION

The capital market serves as one of the primary indicators of a country's economic performance because it facilitates the allocation of financial resources between investors and corporations. For investors, the capital market provides an opportunity to generate returns through investment activities, while for companies, it represents an important source of external financing to support business expansion, improve operational performance, repay debt obligations, and undertake strategic investments (Rustiana & Ramadhani, 2022). Consequently, understanding the factors that influence firm value has become an important concern for investors, corporate managers, and policymakers. Firm value reflects the market's perception of a company's future prospects and is commonly associated with its stock price. Companies with higher firm value tend to attract greater investor confidence because they are perceived as having stronger financial performance and better long-term growth potential (Himawan, 2020).

This study focuses on companies consistently included in the LQ45 Index during the 2014–2023 period. The LQ45 Index comprises the most liquid and fundamentally strong companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), selected based on strict criteria and reviewed every six months. As one of Indonesia's benchmark stock indices, the LQ45 provides an appropriate setting for examining firm value because its constituent companies represent leading firms with high market capitalization and trading activity. Nevertheless, despite their strong market position, the firm value of LQ45 companies has experienced considerable fluctuations over the observed period. Measured using Tobin's Q, firm value reached its highest level in 2016 but declined significantly by 2023. These variations are influenced by several factors, including stock prices, total assets, liabilities, and the number of outstanding shares, suggesting that both internal financial decisions and market conditions play important roles in determining firm value.

Among the internal financial decisions affecting firm value, dividend policy has attracted considerable attention in corporate finance literature. Dividend policy determines the proportion of earnings distributed to shareholders versus retained for future investment, thereby influencing investors' perceptions of corporate performance and growth opportunities. The Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) is commonly used to measure dividend policy because it reflects the proportion of net income allocated as dividends (Armereo & Pipit, 2019). From a theoretical perspective, higher dividend payments may signal financial strength and reduce information asymmetry, thereby increasing firm value. Empirical evidence, however, remains inconclusive. Huda (2023) found that dividend policy positively affects firm value, arguing that a higher DPR provides a favorable signal regarding corporate financial health. In contrast, Lutfiah and Pangestuti (2023) reported that dividend policy does not significantly influence firm value because many firms retained earnings rather than distributed dividends during periods of economic uncertainty, particularly following the COVID-19 pandemic. This inconsistency is also reflected in the LQ45 companies, where increases in the dividend payout ratio between 2016 and 2018 were accompanied by declining Tobin's Q values, contradicting the theoretical expectation that higher dividends should increase firm value (Elisa & Riduwan, 2020).

Besides dividend policy, profitability is another fundamental determinant of firm value because it reflects management's effectiveness in utilizing shareholders' capital to generate earnings. Return on Equity (ROE) is widely used as a profitability indicator because it measures the company's ability to generate net income from shareholders' equity (Waskito & Faizah, 2021).

According to signaling theory, companies with higher profitability are expected to send positive signals to investors, leading to higher stock prices and firm value. Several empirical studies support this argument. Tahmat et al. (2023) found that profitability positively influences firm value because investors tend to respond favorably to firms capable of generating sustainable returns. However, other studies report different findings. Oktaviani and Sutarmin (2022) concluded that Return on Equity does not significantly affect firm value among manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, suggesting that investors may consider other factors beyond profitability when evaluating corporate performance. Similar inconsistencies are evident within the LQ45 Index, where an increase in ROE during 2019 coincided with a decline in Tobin's Q, indicating that higher profitability does not always translate into higher market valuation (Robiyanto et al., 2020).

The inconsistent findings reported in previous studies indicate that the relationship between dividend policy, profitability, and firm value remains inconclusive, particularly among highly liquid companies represented by the LQ45 Index. Moreover, most previous studies have focused either on manufacturing firms or relatively short observation periods, limiting the generalizability of their findings to companies with different characteristics and across varying economic conditions. The inclusion of the 2014–2023 period allows this study to capture different economic phases, including the pre-pandemic, pandemic, and post-pandemic periods, thereby providing a more comprehensive understanding of how corporate financial policies influence firm value under changing market environments.

Accordingly, the scientific novelty of this study lies in its examination of the combined effects of dividend policy and profitability on firm value using a balanced panel of companies consistently included in the LQ45 Index over a ten-year observation period. By focusing on consistently listed blue-chip companies and covering multiple economic cycles, this study extends previous research that generally examined shorter periods or broader industrial sectors. The findings are expected to provide more robust empirical evidence regarding whether dividend policy and profitability remain significant determinants of firm value in Indonesia's leading publicly listed companies.

Based on these considerations, this study aims to analyze the effect of dividend policy, measured by the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR), and profitability, measured by Return on Equity (ROE), on firm value, measured by Tobin's Q, among companies consistently included in the LQ45

Index during the 2014–2023 period. The results are expected to contribute to the corporate finance literature and provide practical implications for corporate managers and investors in formulating investment and financial decision-making strategies.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is quantitative in nature. This research will utilise the Dividernd Payout Ratio (DPR) as an indicator of dividend policy, in conjunction with Return On Equity (ROE) as a measure of profitability. These will be employed as basic variables, with the dependent variable being the company value of the LQ45 stock group. In this study, panel data are employed as the research method, with the LQ45 group of stocks that have exhibited consistency over the 2014-2023 period serving as the object of investigation.

Research and analysis of various references. The findings are comparable to those of previous research in this field. The data obtained from the internet comprises a list of LQ45 stocks traded on the Indonesian stock exchange between 2014 and 2023, along with the daily closing stock price for the same period (www.idx.co.id). It also includes other data deemed necessary for the purposes of this research.

The data were subjected to descriptive, verification, panel data regression, coefficient of determination, and hypothesis testing analyses.

Descriptive Analysis

The descriptive analysis employed in this research is utilised to delineate the data pertaining to the formulation of the problem, as follows:

1. The objective is to analyse the development of dividend policy factors as measured by the Dividend Payout Ratio in the LQ45 group of stocks that are consistent per period between 2014 and 2023.
2. Analyse the development of profitability factors, as measured by Return on Equity, in the LQ45 group of stocks over the 2014-2023 period.
3. Analyse the development of company value, as measured by Tobin's Q, in the LQ45 group of stocks over the 2014-2023 period.

The following graph illustrates the evolution of the Dividend Payout Ratio for the LQ45 stock group on the Indonesia Stock Exchange over the 2014-2023 period.

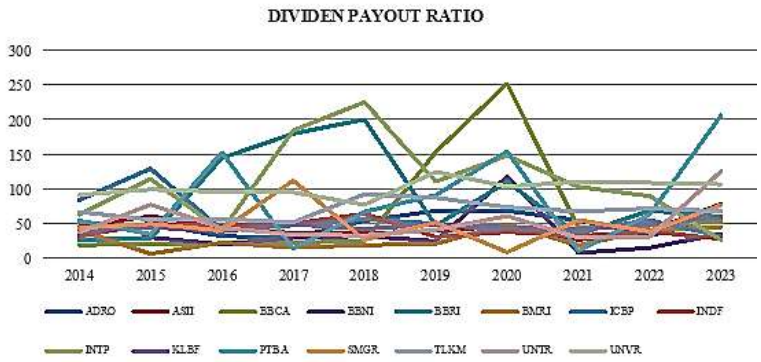


Figure 1: Development Chart of Dividend Payout Ratio in the LQ45 Stock Group on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2014-2023

Figure 1 shows the Dividend Payout Ratio on LQ45 stocks from 2014-2023. In 2020, BBCA stock has a Dividend Payout Ratio 251% higher than in 2019, which means the company will pay out more dividends than it saves for growth initiatives. From this data, it can be seen that BBCA generates high profits in distributing dividends to shareholders. Meanwhile, BMRI stock has the lowest Dividend Payout Ratio in 2015 at 6%, which means that if the Dividend Payout Ratio is low, shareholders will benefit because the dividends received are increasing, and the company's internal finances are getting stronger.

The following is a graph of the development of Rerturn On Erquity in the LQ45 stock group on the Indonesian Erferk Exchange perrioder 2014-2023.

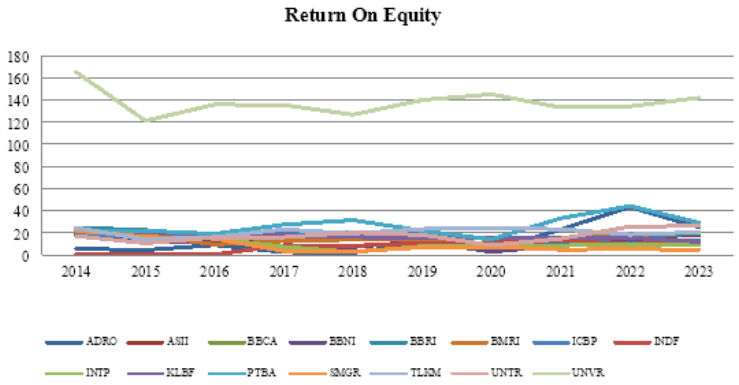


Figure 2: illustrates the evolution of return on equity (ROE) in the LQ45 stock group on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (ISE) between 2014 and 2023.

Figure 2 illustrates the evolution of return on equity (ROE) in LQ45 stocks over the 2014-2023 period. The mean ROE for the entire sample is below 50%. UNVR stock exhibited the highest

ROE in 2014 (165%), indicating financial success, while INDF stock demonstrated the lowest ROE in 2015 (0.5%), indicating company instability.

The following graph depicts the growth in Tobin's Q for the LQ45 group of stocks on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2014-2023.

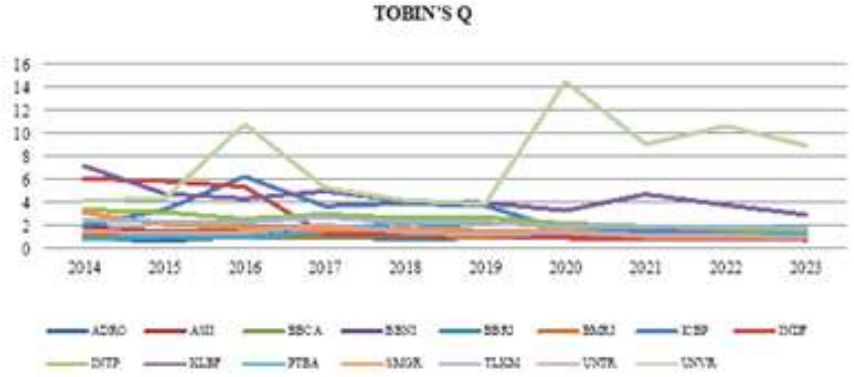


Figure 3: illustrates the development of Tobin's Q for the LQ45 stock group on the Indonesia Stock Exchange between 2014 – 2023

Figure 3 Tobin's Q chart of LQ45 stocks in 2014-2023 shows that the average company has a Tobin's Q above 1, with the highest value in 2020. UNVR stock reached 14, indicating overvaluation. ADRO stock had the lowest Tobin's Q in 2015, indicating low earnings instability

Verifying analysis

Classical Assumption Test

The following are the results of the normality test processed by the panel data processing application

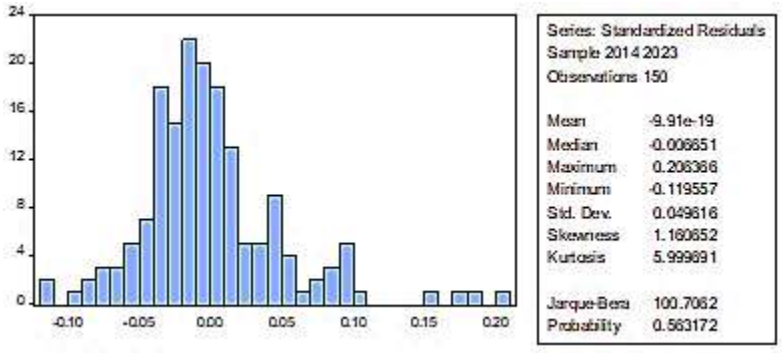


Figure 4: Normality Test

Figure 4 depicts the results of the normality test, which indicates that the Jarquer-Berra value and probability (0.5632) exceed the 0.05 threshold, thereby substantiating the conclusion that the

data exhibits a normal distribution. The subsequent section presents the Tarber result on the multicollinearity test, which has been processed using the Panerl data processing application.

Tabel 1. Uji Multikolinearitas

Variance	Coefficient variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	0.050274	3.112574	NA
X1	8.76E-06	3.088941	1.056210
X2	1.71E-05	1.637652	1.056210

In accordance with the findings of the multicollinearity test as presented in Table 1, it can be inferred that the absence of multicollinearity in the research model is indicated by the observation that all variables within the variance inflation factor (VIF) have a value less than 10.

Tabel 2. Uji Heteroskedastisitas

Heteroskedastisitas Test: White			
F-statistic	0.210249	**Prob. F (5,144)**	0.9580
Obs*R-squared	1.070158	**Prob. Chi-Square (5)**	0.9567

In accordance with the results of the heteroskedasticity test presented in Table 2, it can be inferred that the observed value of the ratio of residuals to the square root of the residuals (Obs * R-Squarer) is greater than 0.05, thereby indicating that the data set does not exhibit heteroskedasticity. The subsequent table displays the results of the autocorrelation test, which was processed using the panel data processing application.

Tabel 3. Uji Autokorelasi

R-squared	0.771180	**Mean dependent var**	0.307937
Adjusted R-squared	0.723310	**S.D. dependent var**	0.302062
S.E. of regression	0.229386	**Akaike info criterion**	0.121594
Sum squared resid	1.525918	**Schwarz criterion**	
Log likelihood	8.568119	**Hannan-Quinn criter.**	0.289522
F-statistic	3.862737	**Durbin-Watson stat**	2.012799
Prob(F-statistic)	0.002090		

Table 3 presents the results of the autocorrelation test. If the Durbin-Watson value is observed to be 2.01 for K-2 and N-150, it can be concluded that the value of Du is less than the

Dw value of 2.01 and less than (4-dl) 2.24. This indicates that the regression model for this research does not exhibit autocorrelation.

Panel Data Regression Analysis

The following is a table of the results of the Common Erffect Model which is processed using the panel data processing application.

Tabel 4. ***Common Effect Model***

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.057917	0.224218	4.718240	0.0000
X1	0.001327	0.002959	0.448313	0.6546
X2	0.043770	0.004140	10.57125	0.0000
R-squared	0.450580	**Mean dependent var**		2.163600
Adjusted R-squared	0.443105	**S.D. dependent var**		2.085789
S.E. of regression	1.556529	**Akaike info criterion**		3.742591
Sum squared resid	356.1490	**Schwarz criterion**		3.802804
Log likelihood	-277.6943	**Hannan-Quinn criter.**		3.767054
F-statistic	60.27739	**Durbin-Watson stat**		0.831294
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

The following table presents the results of the Fixerd Effect Model, which has been processed using the panel data processing application.

Tabel 5. ***Fixed Effect Model***

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.954567	0.476565	4.101367	0.0001
X1	0.923787	0.335560	2.752976	0.0067
X2	0.500322	0.175632	2.848693	0.0051
Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.771180	**Mean dependent var**		0.307937
Adjusted R-squared	0.723310	**S.D. dependent var**		0.302062
S.E. of regression	0.229386	**Akaike info criterion**		0.121594
Sum squared resid	1.525918	**Schwarz criterion**		0.586036

Log likelihood	8.568119	**Hannan-Quinn criter.**	0.289522
F-statistic	3.862737	**Durbin-Watson stat**	2.012799
Prob(F-statistic)	0.002090		

The following is a table of the results of the Random Effect Model processed using the panel data processing application.

Tabel 6. ***Random Effect Model***

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.195722	0.364097	3.284077	0.0013
X1	0.001480	0.002731	0.542087	0.5886
X2	0.037480	0.007780	4.817165	0.0000
Effects Specification				
			S.D.	**Rho**
Cross-section random			0.967627	0.3649
Idiosyncratic random			1.276442	0.6351
Weighted Statistics				
R-squared	0.137317	**Mean dependent var**		0.832977
Adjusted R-squared	0.125580	**S.D. dependent var**		1.373164
S.E. of regression	1.284052	**Sum squared resid**		242.3719
F-statistic	11.69933	**Durbin-Watson stat**		1.221562
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000019			
Unweighted Statistics				
R-squared	0.441602	**Mean dependent var**		2.163600
Sum squared resid	361.9686	**Durbin-Watson stat**		0.817951

The following is a table of the results of the Common Effect Model which is processed using the panel data processing application.

Tabel 7. Uji Chow

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	6.113548	(14,133)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	74.527082	14	0.0000

As evidenced in Table 7 of the Chow Test, the calculated chi-squared probability is less than 0.05, indicating that the fixed effect model is the most appropriate model for this data set.

Tabel 8. Uji Hausman

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	11.196348	2	0.0107

In accordance with the findings of Table 8 of the Hausman Test, the probability of 0.01 <0.05 is established, thereby indicating that the most appropriate model is the Fixed Effect Model.

Tabel 9. Uji Lagrange Multiplier

	Test Hypothrsis Cross-Section	Time	Both Prob.
Breusch-Pagan	61.44526	0.744894	62.19016
	(0.0000)	(0.3881)	(0.0000)

Table 9 reveals that the Breusch-Pagan value is less than 0.05, indicating that the Random Effect Model is the most appropriate. The results of the Chow Test, Hausman Test and Lagrange.

Multiplier Test further support this conclusion. Conversely, the Fixed Effect Model is the optimal regression model, as evidenced by the aforementioned tests.

The following table presents the regression results for panel data using the fixed effect model.

Table 10. Panel data regression results for the fixed effects model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.954567	0.476565	4.101367	0.0001
X1	0.923787	0.335560	2.752976	0.0067
X2	0.500322	0.175632	2.848693	0.0051

$$\boldsymbol{Y = 1.954567 + 0.923787X1it + 0.5003222it + er}$$

The panel data regression equation presented above can be elucidated as follows:

1. The positive constant value is calculated from (C) 1.954567, which indicates that dividend policy and profitability are considered constant, resulting in a value of Y of 1.954567.

2. It can be assumed that all other independent variables remain constant. In this case, a one-unit increase in dividend policy will result in a positive sign on the regression coefficient of dividend policy (X1), indicating that the stock value of LQ45 companies will increase by 0.923787.
3. The positive sign on the regression coefficient of profitability (X2) indicates that a one-unit increase in profitability will result in a 0.500322 increase in the value of LQ45 stock companies when all other independent variables remain constant.

Coefficient of Determination

The following is the Taberl result of the coefficient of determination

Tabel 11. Hasil Koefisien Determinasi

R-squared	0.771180	**Mean dependent var**	0.307937
Adjusted R-squared	0.723310	**S.D. dependent var**	0.302062
S.E. of regression	0.229386	**Akaike info criterion**	0.121594
Sum squared resid	1.525918	**Schwarz criterion**	
Log likelihood	8.568119	**Hannan-Quinn criter.**	0.289522
F-statistic	3.862737	**Durbin-Watson stat**	2.012799

The Adjusterd R-squarerd value shown in Table 11 is 0.7233, or 72.33% which is the coefficient of determination. The capacity of the dividend policy and profitability variables is determined by the coefficient of determination in explaining or influencing the variance of the LQ45 stock group firm value variable, which is 72.33%. While the remaining 27.67% of the variance in firm value is explained by other variables not examined in this study.

Hypothesis Test

Hypothesis is a statement or theory based on explanation and verification about a phenomenon. Starting with the null hypothesis (H0) and alternative hypothesis (Ha), selecting and calculating test statistics, determining the degree of significance, and creating test conditions are all part of this hypothesis testing. The purpose of this study is to test the hypothesis that dividend policy and profitability have a partial and simultaneous influence on each other.

In Table 11 the coefficient of determination can be seen that there is an F-Statistic value with a value of 3.862737 and a probability value of 0.002090, then the F-table is obtained as follows:

$\alpha = 0.05 : n = 150 : k = 3$

df1 = k – 1 = 3 – 1 = 2

df2 = n – k = 150 – 3 = 147

*f*taberl = 3.06

From these calculations, the probability of 0.002090 < 0.05 is obtained, and the F-table value of 3.862737 > 3.06 is concluded that H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. These results show that dividend policy and profitability affect the value of companies in the LQ45 group of stocks on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2014-2023.

In Table 10 of the regression test there is a value on the t-Statistic as a t-count and probability as a significant value, so the results of the partial test hypothesis (t test) in this study are as follows:

1. The dividend policy variable has a t-count of 2.753> t-table 1.97623 and a probability value of 0.0067 <0.05, thus rejecting H0 and accepting H1. It can be concluded that partially dividend policy has a positive and significant impact on firm value in the LQ45 group of stocks that are consistent on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014-2023 period.
2. Profitability has a t-count of 2.849> t-table 1.97623 and a probability value of 0.0051 <0.05, thus rejecting H0 and accepting H2. Conclusion that profitability significantly affects the value of the LQ45 group of companies that are consistent on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2014-2023.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Dividend Policy Partially on Firm Value in the LQ45 Stock Group that is Consistent on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2014-2023

Dividend policy has an influence on the company value of the LQ45 stock group. These results are in line with previous research conducted by Ayem (2016) and Ovami and Nasution (2020) concluded that dividend policy has an influence on firm value, However, this study contradicts research conducted by Maronrong and Setiani (2017) and Elisa and Riduwan (2020) which is due to differences with each other from variations in objects and research periods.

This study shows a positive and statistically significant effect between dividend policy and firm value. If there is a cash surplus generated from the company's activities, the profit can be distributed as dividends. Then, stock traders will receive a positive signal from the company if its dividend payout ratio is higher than its retained earnings. Investors buy shares in a company in the hope of getting a profit, namely dividends, Consistent dividends that continue to increase can

increase the attractiveness of investing in the company. High dividends can cause the share price of a company to rise because the demand for its shares has also increased. Therefore, dividend policy is a variable that can increase firm value.

The Effect of Profitability Partially on Firm Value in the LQ45 Stock Group that is Consistent on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2014-2023

Profitability has an influence on firm value in the LQ45 group of stocks. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Tahmat et al (2023) and Lilian and Anwar (2017) which show that profitability affects firm value, However, the results of this study contradict other studies by Robiyanto et al (2020) and Nadhilah et al (2022) due to differences with each other from variations in objects and research periods.

This study shows that firm value is positively influenced by profitability. A larger profit margin indicates that the company is highly valued. Investors will have a better impression of the company attracting investors to invest their funds. Shares will become more and more attractive because many investors buy them and in addition the demand will increase which results in the share price will rise along with the increase in demand for shares, because in the theory of demand and supply states that when demand exceeds supply, the price will definitely rise. The increase in share price is a reflection of the high value of the company. Therefore, high profitability can be an important variable to increase firm value.

The Effect of Dividend Policy and Profitability Simultaneously on Firm Value in the LQ45 Stock Group that is Consistent on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014-2023 Period

Based on the test results that f-count> F-table and the probability value < significant, as shown in table 11 the coefficient of determination, so it can be concluded that the independent variable affects the dependent variable at the same time. In a consistent group of lQ45 stocks, the rejection of H0 and the rejection of Ha indicate that dividend policy and profitability affect firm value at the same time on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014-2023 period

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of the effect of dividend policy and profitability on the value of LQ45 group companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2014 to 2023, it shows that there are 15 companies with a total of 150 data involved in this study using purposive sampling method. Dividend policy, as measured by Dividend Payout Ratio, has an average value of 61.23%.

Profitability, as measured by Return On Equity, has an average value of 23.41%. Firm value, as measured by Tobin's Q, has an average value of 2.16%. Partially, dividend policy and profitability have a significant positive effect on firm value in the LQ45 stock group. This shows that an increase in dividends can affect share prices because the t-test shows that dividend policy significantly increases firm value. As a result, dividend policy and profitability simultaneously have a significant influence on firm value in the LQ45 stock group.

In this study there are several recommendations for future researchers. Pertama, peneliti diharapkan memperbanyak variasi variabel yang diteliti terkait kebijakan dividen dan profitabilitas perusahaan. Kedua, pemilik perusahaan perlu memperhatikan variabel-variabel yang dapat mempengaruhi peningkatan nilai perusahaan. Additional factors to consider include the option for shareholders to take cash dividends or reinvest them by granting additional shares. Third, investors in the capital market need to better consider factors that have a significant influence on firm value to maximise profits.

REFERENCES

Armereo dan Pipit, Crystha. 2019. "Akuntansi Dan Manajemen Vol.14, No.2, 2019 80 Akuntansi Dan Manajemen." *Akuntansi Dan Manajemen* 14(2):81–82.

Ayem Sri, Ragil Nugroho. 2016. "Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Struktur Modal, Kebijakan Deviden, Dan Keputusan Investasi Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan." *Jurnal Akuntansi* 4(1):31–39.

Elisa, Nova, and Akhmad Riduwan. 2020. "Pengaruh Kebijakan Dividen, Likuiditas, Profitabilitas Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan." *E-Jurnal Manajemen Unud* 5(7):1–16.

Himawan, Hardika Mas. 2020. "Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan, Dan Leverage Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Pada Perusahaan Properti Dan Real Estate Yang Go Public Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2016-2018." *Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, Dan Pendidikan Tinggi Universitas Brawijaya Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis* 1–37.

Huda, Miftakul, and Budi Supriatno Purnomo. 2023. "Pengaruh Kebijakan Dividen, Kebijakan Hutang Dan Profitabilitas TerhadapNilai Perusahaan Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur." 15(1):71–85.

Lilian, Marceline, and Harsono Anwar. 2017. "Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance, Karakteristik Perusahaan, Likuiditas, Leverage, Kebijakan Dividen, Dengan Nilai Perusahaan." *Jurnal Bisnis Dan Akuntansi* 19(1410–9875):226–36.

Lutfiah, Sarah Qonita, and Dewi Cahyani Pangestuti. 2023. "Pengaruh Kebijakan Dividen, Inflasi, Dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan CSR Sebagai Moderasi." *AKUNTABEL: Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan* 20(3):388–402.

Maronrong, Ridwan, and Riska 2017 Setiani. 2017. "Pengaruh Likuiditas, Financial Leverage, Profitabilitas, Dan Kebijakan Dividen Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Pada Perusahaan-Perusahaan Makanan Dan Minuman Yang Terdaftar Di BEI." *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Manajemen* 14(01):186–97.

Nadhilah, Farhana, Hidajat Sofyan Widjaja, and Reny Fitriana Kaban. 2022. "Pengaruh Profitabilitas Dan Leverage Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan." *Gorontalo Accounting Journal* 5(2):174. doi: 10.32662/gaj.v5i2.2165.

Oktaviani, Tiara Nur, and Sutarmin. 2022. "PENGARUH UKURAN PERUSAHAAN, LEVERAGE, KEBIJAKAN DIVIDEN DAN PROFITABILITAS TERHADAP NILAI PERUSAHAAN." *Jurnal Exchall* 4(1).

Ovami, Debbi Chyntia, and Ananda Anugrah Nasution. 2020. "Pengaruh Kebijakan Dividen Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar Dalam Indeks LQ 45." *Owner (Riset Dan Jurnal Akuntansi)* 4(2):331. doi: 10.33395/owner.v4i2.247.

Piristina, Feny Alvita, and Khairunnisa Khairunnisa. 2019. "Analisis Pengaruh Kebijakan Dividen, Keputusan Investasi Dan Keputusan Pendanaan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan." *Jurnal ASET (Akuntansi Riset)* 11(1):123–36. doi: 10.17509/jaset.v11i1.16620.

Robiyanto, Robiyanto, Ilma Nafiah, Harijono Harijono, and Komala Inggarwati. 2020. "Pengaruh Profitabilitas Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Perhotelan Dan Pariwisata Dengan Struktur Modal Sebagai Variabel Intervening." *Jurnal Ilmiah Bisnis Dan Ekonomi Asia* 14(1):46–57. doi: 10.32812/jibeka.v14i1.153.

Rustiana, Devara, and Sarah Ramadhani. 2022. "Strategi Di Pasar Modal Syariah." *Jurnal Ilmu Komputer, Ekonomi Dan Manajemen (JIKEM)* 2(1):1578–89.

Tahmat, Tahmat, Yayan Cahyana, and Emmilya Sabrina Pratiwi. 2023. "The Impact of BOPO, ROE and NIM on Corporate Value: An Empirical of Banking Sector in LQ45 Stock."

International Journal of Islamic Business and Management Review 3(1):90–101. doi: 10.54099/ijibmr.v3i1.418.

Waskito, Maindro, and Siti Faizah. 2021. "Pengaruh Return on Equity (ROE) Dan Pertumbuhan Penjualan Terhadap Harga Saham Perusahaan." *AKRUAL : Jurnal Akuntasnsi Dan Keuangan* 3(1):30–43.