

Profitability and Liquidity on Dividend Payout Ratio With Firm Size as a Moderating Variable in Construction and Building Companies Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to know the Influence of Return On Asset and Current Ratio Against Dividend Payout Ratio with Firm Size As Moderating Variable In Construction and Building Company. This study uses a type of associative research that aims to analyze the relationship between one variable with other variables or explain the influence of independent variables on bound. For hypothesis testing is done by multiple regression test and regression test of moderation. Multiple regression tests aim on the same basis as simple or multiple correlation, ie to find out whether there is an influence between two variables and whether moderate variables are able to moderate the relationship between two variables. Sampling technique used in this research is purposive sampling. The sample of the study was chosen based on predetermined criteria, from criteria that have been determined by 6 companies that meet the criteria. From the results of this study proved that there is influence of Return On Asset and Current Ratio to Dividend Payout Ratio either partially or simultaneously. Of the two free variables used there is a positive and negative influence where the Return On Asset has a negative effect on the Dividend Payout Ratio at konstruksi and bangunan Indonesia, and the Current Ratio has a positive effect on the Dividend Payout Ratio at the construction and building company of Indonesia, then from the results of this study proved that Firm Size is able to moderate the relationship of Return On Asset to Dividend Payout Ratio and Current Ratio to Dividend Payout Ratio at the construction and building company of Indonesia.

Keywords: Return On Asset, Current Ratio, Firm Size, and Dividend Payout Ratio.

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INTRODUCTION

A country's economic growth is inseparable from the world of investment which can be measured by knowing the level of development of the country's capital market. Capital markets is a market for various long-term financial instruments that can be traded in the form of debt securities (bonds), equity (stock), mutual funds, instrument derivative or other instruments. In recent years after the change of president in 2014 the government has focused more on developing infrastructure, this can certainly boost several corporate sectors, one of them that is very influential is in the construction and building sector companies. Infrastructure development carried out by the government will certainly use a lot of companies from the construction and building sectors. Based on data obtained from the Statistical Management Agency (BPS), companies in the construction and building sector are the third contributor to Indonesia's economic growth with a contribution of 0.51% after the industrial and trade sectors.. This is increasingly seen from the growth in construction and building sector companies in 2015 grew by 4.88% then in 2016 it increased to 5.02% based on data reported by BPS.

Table 1. Average Return On Assets, Current Ratio, Firm Size, Dividend Payout Ratio of Construction And Building Sector Companies for the Period 2011 - 2016

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average Per year
Return On Asset	7%	9%	9%	7%	5%	4%	7%
Current Ratio	144%	145%	157%	155%	151%	151%	151%
Firm Size	12.50	12.63	12.73	12.76	12.83	12.88	12.72
Dividen Payout Ratio	49%	42%	23%	24%	50%	21%	35%

Source : www.idx.com (2017)

When compared to the results of the analysis obtained, it turns out that there are field facts that are not in accordance with the theory according to Syamsudin, (2011: 63) and research conducted by Suharli in 2007, where from the data obtained it shows that the average value of the DPR in 2012 of 42% decreased from the previous year with a value of 49% but not in accordance with the growth of ROA in 2012 which increased from 7% to 9% then continued in 2013 seen in table 1.1 the value of the Dpr has decreased significantly from 42% to 23% which is not followed by an increase in ROA growth which in that year remained at 9% the same as the previous year. Inconsistency with the statement made by Suharli (2007) based on the results of his research which stated that there was a significant positive influence between ROA.

According to Sartono, (2012:116) "The higher the Current Ratio means the greater the company's ability to meet its short-term financial obligations. Because dividends are Cash Outflows, the stronger the company's cash position or liquidity means that the greater its ability to pay dividends". The theory proposed by Sartono, (2012: 116) is not in accordance with the facts that occurred in the field which can be seen in the average growth of the Current Ratio in 2011 which had a value of 144% which then the following year in 2012 only experienced an

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increase of 1% to 145% but in table 1.1 the value of the DPR in 2011 was 49% which then in the following year 2012 the value of the DPR decreased to an assessment of 15% but in table 1.1 the value of the DPR in 2011 was 49% which then in the following year 2012 the value of the DPR decreased to an assessment of 15%. This difference shows the incompatibility of facts in the field with the theory proposed by Sartono (2012) and also the research of Fau and Rosidi (2007) which states that the Current ratio has a positive effect on dividend policy..

Based on Cleary's research, (2002) Firm Size has a significant effect on the DPR. Large companies with better market access are supposed to pay high dividends to their shareholders, so that between the size of the company and the payment of dividends has a positive relationship. This is not comparable to the fact that what happened in the field seen in table 1.1 throughout 2011-2016 where the average value on the Firm Size has increased consistently from year to year. Unlike the case with the value of the Dpr which tends to experience an increase and decrease that fluctuates in the same year.

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problems in this study is: (1) Does the Return On Asset affect the Dividend Payout Ratio in construction and building companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2011-2016? (2) Does the Current Ratio affect the Dividend Payout Ratio of construction and building companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2011-2016? (3) Does the Return On Asset and Current Ratio simultaneously affect the Dividend Payout Ratio of construction and building companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2011-2016? (4) Does Firm Size moderate the relationship of Return On Asset to Dividend Payout Ratio in construction and building companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2011-2016? (5) Does Firm Size moderate the relationship of Current Ratio to Dividend Payout Ratio in construction and building companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2011-2016? The objectives of this study are: (1) To find out and analyze the effect of Return On Asset on Dividend Payout Ratio on construction and building companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2011-2016 Period.(2) To find out and analyze the effect of current ratio on dividend payout ratio on construction and building companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2011-2016. (3) To find out and analyze the effect of Return On Asset and Current Ratio simultaneously Ratio on Dividend Payout Ratio on construction and building companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2011-2016 Period. (4) To find out and analyze whether Firm Size moderates the relationship of Return On Asset to Dividend Payout Ratio in construction and building companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2011-2016. (5) To find out and analyze the Current Ratio to Dividend Payout Ratio in construction and building companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2011-2016.

THEORETICAL REVIEW**Dividen Payout Ratio**

Dividends are the right of holders of common shares (common stock) to get a share of the company's profits. If the company decides to divide the profits in the form of dividends , all holders of ordinary shares get their equal rights. According to Riyanto (2013:265) "Dividend Payout Ratio is concerned with determining the distribution of income (earnings)

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between the use of income to be paid to shareholders as dividends or for use within the company, which means that the profit must be held within the company".

Return On Asset

Profitability is the company's ability to make a profit. Horne and John , (2005:278) say that, "Return On Asset (ROA) is a profitability ratio of two types, namely, a ratio that indicates profitability in relation to sales and profitability in relation to investments". Kusumawati (2005:87) stated that "Return on Asset is the level of net profit that the company has successfully obtained in carrying out its operations".

Current Ratio

According to S. Munawir (2014:72) "Current Ratio is a comparison between current assets and current debt, this ratio shows current wealth (which can soon be used as money) there are many times short-term debt ". The higher the Current Ratio of a company means that the smaller the risk of the company's failure to meet its short-term obligations. As a result, the risks that will be borne by shareholders are also getting smaller.

Firm size

Firm Size is one of the variables considered in determining the value of a company. The size of the company is a reflection of the total assets owned by a company. The larger the size of the company, it shows that the assets owned by the company are also getting bigger and the funds needed by the company to maintain its operational activities are also increasing. According to Rudangga and Sudiarta (2016: 156) "The size of the company can be expressed by the total assets owned by the company".

Hypothesis Formulation**Effect of Return on Assets on Dividend Payout Ratio**

Information content or signaling hypothesis theory, Mondigliani-Miller states that the increase in dividends is a signal to investors that management predicts a good income in the future, based on this theory shows that high income through owned assets is reflected in return on assets (ROA) shows a positive influence on dividend policy as reflected in the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR).

Prihantoro, (2003) investigated the effect of cash position, growth potential, company size, debt ratio (DER) and capital, profitability (ROA) and ownership to DPR.. From the results of the study, the position of cash, the ratio of debt and capital had a significant effect on the DPR. Suharli (2007) conducted research on Damayanti and Achyani (2006) stated that the size of the profit earned by the company will affect the size of the dividend to be distributed. The greater the level of profit or profitability earned by the company, the greater the dividends that will be distributed and vice versa.

Hypothesis 1 : Return on Asset affects dividend payout ratio in Indonesian construction and building companies

Effect of Current Ratio on Dividend Payout Ratio

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Current Ratio is a measure of liquidity which is the company's ability to meet short-term obligations through the amount of cash and cash equivalents, such as current accounts or other deposits in the bank that can be withdrawn at any time that the company has. The higher the Current Ratio indicates the company's cash ability to meet its short-term obligations. The liquidity of the company has no effect on dividend policy. The results of this study did not succeed in supporting previous research conducted by Suhali and Megawati (2005) which found that company liquidity as measured by the Current Ratio has an influence on the Dividend Payout Ratio.

The results of the analysis show that the high level liquidity of the company does not mean that it affects the size of dividend payments. For this reason, a company that has good liquidity does not mean that dividend payments are better either. Puspita, (2009) shows that the variables of cash ratio, firm size and ROA have a significant positive effect on dpr, and the growth variable has a negative and significant relationship. Handayani (2010) in his research concluded ROA, DER and Size have an influence on DPR. While the CR variable has a positive and insignificant effect.

Hypothesis 2 : Current Ratio affects the Dividend Payout Ratio on Indonesian construction and building companies

Effect of Firm size on Dividend Payout Ratio

A large established company will have easy access to the capital market, while new and small companies will have many difficulties in having access to the capital market. Because the ease of access to the capital market is quite meaningful for its flexibility and ability to obtain larger funds, so that the company is able to have a higher dividend payout ratio than a small company. Research conducted by Abdullah (2001) to test the relationship between variables insider ownership, debt, Dividend, firm size, business risk, profitability, and growth. The result of this study is that there is an interdependence relationship between managerial ownership and dividend policy, and managerial ownership and growth variables have a significant negative effect on the Dividend Payout Ratio.

Puspita, (2009) shows that the variables of cash ratio, firm size and ROA have a significant positive effect on dpr, and the growth variable has a negative and significant relationship. Handayani (2010) in his research concluded ROA, DER and Size have an influence on DPR. Meanwhile, the CR variable has a positive and insignificant effect.

Hypothesis 3: Firm Size affects the Dividend Payout Ratio in Indonesian construction and building companies

Firm Size Moderates the relationship of Return On Asset and Current Ratio to dividend payout ratio

The size of the company is a reflection of the total assets owned by a company. The larger the size of the company, it shows that the assets owned by the company are also getting bigger and the funds needed by the company to maintain its operational activities are also increasing. According to Bambang Riyanto (2013: 313) the definition of company size / Firm Size is as follows "The size of the company is seen from the size of the equity value, sales value or asset value". In the size of the company, there are three variables that can determine the size of the company, namely total assets, sales, and market capitalization. Because that variable can

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determine the size of an enterprise. The size of the company is considered to be able to be a moderating variable between Return On Asset and Current Ratio to Dividend Payout Ratio, this is based on all these variables as part of the company's total assets which are the basis of firm size measurements and are strengthened by previous research conducted by Sunarya (2013) with the title Effect of Debt, Profitability and Liquidity policies on Dividend Policy with Size as a Moderation Variable in the Manufacturing Sector 2008-2011. Based on this research, Company Size can moderate the relationship between debt policy, profitability and liquidity to dividend policy.

Hypothesis 4: Firm Size Can Moderate the relationship of Return On Asset and Current Ratio to dividend payout ratio

METHOD**Types of Research and Descriptions of The Population (Object) of Research**

Based on the formulation of the problem and the objectives that have been described in the previous section, this research is classified as quantitative research. The purpose of this study is to see how one variable affects other variables. The population used in this study was Construction and Building companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2011 to 2016. The population in the study was all construction and building companies registered in indonesia as many as 17 companies.

Sampling Techniques

According to Sugiyono (2014: 112) a sample is a part or number and characteritic owned by the population. The sample selection procedure is carried out by purposive sampling technique. Research samples were selected based on the following criteria. (1) Construction and Building Companies listed continuously on the Indonesia Stock Exchange throughout the 2011-2016 period of 17 companies. (2) Construction and Building Companies that published Financial Statements during the period 2011-2016 totaled 10 companies. (3) Construction and Building Companies that distributed dividends during the 2011-2016 period only amounted to 6 companies.

Table 2. Sampling Techniques

No	Company Name
1	Adhi Karya (Persero) Tbk
2	Nusa Konstruksi Enjiniring Tbk
3	Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) Tbk
4	Surya Semesta Internusa Tbk
5	Jaya Konstruksi Manggala Pratama Tbk
6	Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk

Source: www.idx.com (2017)

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Data Collection Techniques

The main data used in the study is of the secondary data type. The secondary data in this study are time series dimensions and pooled data, so that the actual sample is not a sample from a sample unit, but an observation sample calculated by multiplying the selected sample unit by the number of years of activity. Secondary data in this study were obtained from the publication of financial statements of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Variable Operational Definitions**Dividen Payout Ratio**

Dividend Payout Ratio is a decision on whether the profit earned by the company will be distributed to shareholders as dividends or will be held in the form of retained earnings for investment financing in the future. In dividend policy, there is a trade off and it is not an easy choice between distributing profits as dividends or refraining from reinvestment. If the company chooses to distribute profits as dividends, the growth rate will decrease and will have a negative impact on the stock price.

Return On Asset

Return On Asset is measured from earnings after tax against its total assets which reflects the company's ability to use investments used for the company's operations in order to generate company probabilities. ROA (one of the measures of profitability) is also a measure of a company's effectiveness in making a profit by utilizing fixed assets used in making a profit by utilizing fixed assets used for operations.

Current Ratio

Current Ratio is a comparison between current assets and current debt, this ratio shows that current wealth (which can soon be used as money) there are many times short-term debt. The higher the CR of a company means that the smaller the risk of failure of the company in fulfilling its short-term obligations. As a result, the risks that will be borne by shareholders are also getting smaller.

Firm Size

Firm Size is one of the variables considered in determining the value of a company. The size of the company is a reflection of the total assets owned by a company. The larger the size of the company, it shows that the assets owned by the company are also getting bigger and the funds needed by the company to maintain its operational activities are also increasing. The larger the size of the company will affect management's decision in deciding what funding to use by the company so that the funding decision can optimize the company's value.

Data Analysis Techniques**Testing classical assumptions****Normality Test**

The data normality test aims to test whether in the regression model, the disruptive or residual variables have a normal distribution. A good regression model is data that is normally distributed or close to normal. As it is known that the t-test and the F test assume that the

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residual value follows the normal distribution. If this assumption is violated then statistical tests become invalid for small sample numbers. To detect whether the data is normally distributed or not, this study used statistical analysis. Statistical analysis is a statistical tool that is often used to test residual normality, namely the Kolmogorov - Smirnov non-parametric statistical test. In making a decision judging from the results of the K-S test, if the probability value of its significance is greater than 0.05 then the data is distributed normally. Conversely, if the significance probability value is less than 0.05 then the data is not normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is a correlation between free variables. A good regression model should not have correlations between free variables. To detect the presence or absence of multicollinearity in the regression model, it can be seen from the tolerance value and the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value. These two measures indicate which of the free variables is described by the other free variables. If the tolerance value > 0.10 and the $VIF < 10$, then it can be interpreted that there is no multicollinearity in the study. And vice versa if the tolerance < 0.10 and the $VIF > 10$, then there is a multicollinearity disorder in the study.

Heteroskedasticity Test

This test aims at whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residual of one observation to another. If the variance from the residual of one observation to another remains, then it is called homoskedasticity and if it is different it is called heteroskedasticity (Ghozali, 2005). The heteroskedasticity test can be tested using the graph method, then it is only necessary to see the presence or absence of certain patterns contained in the scatterplot, the basis for drawing conclusions is as follows:

1. If certain patterns such as points (points) that exist form a certain pattern that is regular (wavy, widened, then narrowed), then heteroskedasticity has occurred.
2. If there is no clear pattern, as well as dots spreading above and below the number 0 on the Y-axis, then heteroskedasticity does not occur.

Multiple Regression Analysis

Testing of hypotheses in this study was carried out using multiple linear regression. In this study, multiple linear regression was used to test the effect of Regional Native Income (PAD), General Allocation Fund (DAU), and Special Allocation Fund (DAK) on capital expenditure (BM). The regression model used to test the hypothesis is as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1X_{ROA} + b_2X_{CR} + \epsilon$$

Moderate Regression Analysis (MRA)

The statistical analysis that will be carried out is to use moderate regression analysis (MRA), moderate regression analysis, especially by conducting interaction tests where in the regression equation contains elements of interaction between variables, namely there is a multiplication of two or more free variables, the reason for choosing this test is because free variables are interconnected variables and not to be compared between one variable and another. To perform moderate regression analysis (MRA) with interaction test is in the

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following way: (1) Determine the value of each free variable based on the operational definition of the variable. (2) Determine the interaction of each free variable with the moderation variable by means of creating a multiplication of each free variable with the moderation variable. (3) The value of each free variable and the result value of the free variable with the moderating variable are further analyzed by linear regression analysis. (4) The results of such linear regression will give rise to models and other test results that can be interpreted.

Based on the results of moderate regression analysis (MRA) obtained the regression equation as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1X_{ROA} + b_2X_{CR} + b_3X_{FS} + b_4X_{ROA}X_{FS} + b_5X_{CR}X_{FS} + \epsilon$$

Hypothesis Testing**Hypothesis Testing (t Test)**

The statistical test t is also referred to as the individual signification test. This test shows how far the partial independent variable affects the dependent variable. The form of testing is: $H_0: H_1 = 0$, meaning that an independent variable partially has no effect on the dependent variable,

$H_a: H_1 \neq 0$, meaning that an independent variable partially affects the dependent variable.

According to Sugiyono (2012), the test basically shows how far the influence of an individual explanatory variable is in explaining the variation of bound variables. Decision-making criteria: (1) If the value of t counts $> t$ of the table then the free variable affects the bound (accepted) variable. (2) If the value of t counts $< t$ of the table then the free variable has no effect on the bound variable (rejected)

Based on the significance value of the SPSS output result: (1) If the value of Sig. < 0.05 then the free variable has a significant effect on the bound variable. (2) If the value of Sig. > 0.05 then the free variable has no significant effect on the bound variable.

Hypothesis Testing (F Test)

This test basically shows whether all the independent variables included in this model have a joint influence on the dependent variables. The form of the test is: (1) $H_0: H_1 = 0$, meaning that all independent variables simultaneously have no effect on the dependent variable (2) $H_a: H_1 \neq 0$, meaning that all independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable

Coefficient of Determination Testing

Determination is used to see how much a free variable contributes to a bound variable. In other words the determinant coefficient value is used to measure the magnitude of the contribution of the studied variables X and Y as their bound variables. The greater the value of the coefficient of determination, the better the ability of variable X to describe variable Y. If the determination (R^2) is greater (close to 1), then it can be said that the influence of variable X is large on variable Y..

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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistics are used to provide a comprehensive overview or description of the characteristics of the main variables. The bound or dependent variable used is the Dividend Payout Ratio, while the free or independent variables that are indicated to have an effect on the Dividend Payout Ratio are Return On Asset and Current Ratio with Firm Size as a moderating variable. To find out this influence, it is necessary to carry out several stages of analysis of the existing data. Before hypothesis testing is carried out, a descriptive analysis of the variables used in the study is first carried out. Here are presented descriptive statistics of sample companies.

Test of Classical Assumptions**Normality Test**

Based on data from the processing results using SPSS with a significance value of 5% or 0.05 in table 4.9 variable data return on assets (ROA), current assets (CR) and firm size against dividend payout ratio (DPR) shows a significance value of ROA = 0.386, CR = 0.983, Firm Size = 0.994, DPR = 0.067 > 0.05 which means that the data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model is determined to have a correlation between free (Independent) variables". A good regression model should not occur among independent variables. Multicollinearity can be detected by looking at the tolerance and variance inflation factor (VIF) values. The cut off value that is considered commonly used to indicate the presence of multicollinearity is $1 > 0.10$ or equal to $VIF < 10$. Based on the results of data processing in table 4.10, a VIF value of Return On Asset (ROA) = 1,026, Current Ratio (CR) = 1,077 and Firm Size (FS) = 1,057 < 10 and Nilia Tolerance of Return On Asset (ROA) = 0.975, Current Ratio (CR) = 0.929 and Firm Size (FS) = 0.946 which means that the data on the variable does not have multicollinearity problems.

Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test aims to test whether in the linear regression model there is a correlation between the intruder error in the t period and the disruptor error in the t-1 (previous) period". A way that can be done to detect the presence or absence of autocorrelation is to perform the Durbin Watson test. Symptoms of autocorrelation are detected using the Durbin-Watson Test. Autocorrelation does not occur when DW is located between Du and (4-du) where $(Du < d < 4-du)$. Based on the results of SPSS processing, a Durbin-Watson (DW) value of 1,949 was obtained. This is in accordance with the first provision, namely $1,376 < 1,949 < 2,624$, which means that there is no autocorrelation in the regression model.

Heteroskedasticity Test

The heteroskedasticity test aims to test whether in the model there is a variance and residual impossibility of one observation to another". A good regression model is that no heteroskedasticity occurs is by way of looking at plot graphs between the values of the prepression of dependent variables. Based on the scatterplot chart in figure 4.1, it can be seen that the dots spread above the dan below the number 0 on the Y axis, indicating no symptoms

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of heteroskedasticity occurred. it can be concluded that there is no heteroskedasticity in the regression model so that the regression model is feasible to look at the Dividend Payout Ratio listed on the IDX based on the independent variable Return On Asset, Current Ratio and Firm Size as moderating variables.

Linear regression analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to determine how much influence the factors used in the research model have to do with regard to the effect of Return On Asset and Current Ratio on dividend payout ratio. Here are the results of multiple regression analysis:

Table 3. Linear Regression Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
	B	Std. Error	Beta
1 (Constant)	-2.899	.792	
ROA	-8.342	3.884	-.336
CR	1.221	.514	.371

a. Dependent Variable: DPR

Based on these results, multiple linear regression equations that have formulations: $Y = a + b_1X_{ROA} + b_2X_{CR} + \epsilon$, so that the equation is obtained:
 $Y = -2.899 - 8.342ROA + 1.221 CR$

Moderate Regression Analysis (MRA)

The statistical analysis that will be carried out is to use moderate regression analysis (MRA) along with the results obtained

Table 4. Moderate Regression Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
	B	Std. Error	Beta
1 (Constant)	-15.004	23.576	
ROA	94.509	239.780	3.804
CR	7.520	13.730	2.286
FS	.955	1.839	.415
MRA_1	-8.146	19.033	-4.125
MRA_2	-.494	1.078	-1.871

Based on these results, the Moderate Regression Analysis equation which has a formulation:
 $Y = a + b_1X_{ROA} + b_2X_{CR} + b_3X_{FS} + b_4X_{ROA}X_{FS} + b_5X_{CR}X_{FS} + \epsilon$,

Based on these results, the Moderate Regression Analysis equation which has a formulation :
 $Y = -15.004 + 94.509ROA + 7.520CR + 0.955FS - 8.146ROA.FS - 0.494CR.FS$

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Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis Testing (t Test)

The t test is used to test the signification of the influence of the independant variable on the dependent variable. In this study, testing was carried out to partially test the variables Return On Asset and Current Ratio to Dividend Payout Ratio. The effect of each of the ROA and CR variables on the DPR can be seen from the direction of the sign and the degree of significance. The results of the t test are as follows:

**Table 5. t Test
Coefficients^a**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-2.899	.792		-3.660	.001
ROA	-8.342	3.884	-.336	-2.148	.039
CR	1.221	.514	.371	2.375	.024

a. Dependent Variable: DPR

Hypothesis Testing (F Test)

This test basically shows whether all the independent variables included in this model have a joint influence on the independent variables. F test results can be generated in the following table:

**Table 6. F Test
ANOVA^b**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	6.215	2	3.107	4.448	.019 ^a
Residual	23.053	33	.699		
Total	29.268	35			

a. Predictors: (Constant), CR, ROA

b. Dependent Variable: DPR

Moderate Regression Analysis Significance Test

Moderator variables are influencing variables (either weakening or strengthening the relationship between independent to dependent variables). Based on the results of SPSS processing, the following results are obtained:

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Table 7. Moderate Regression Analysis Significance Test

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-2.822	.819		-3.447	.002
MRA_1	-.669	.311	-.339	-2.151	.039
MRA_2	.092	.042	.349	2.217	.034

a. Dependent Variable: DPR

Coefficient of Determination Testing

Determination is used to see how much the free variable contributes to the bound variable. In other words the determinant coefficient value is used to measure the magnitude of the contribution of the studied variables X and Y as their bound variables. The greater the value of the coefficient of determination, the better the ability of variable X to explain variable Y. If the determination (R^2) is greater (close to 1), it can be said that the influence of variable X is large on variable Y. The results of the analysis of the coefficient of determination are as follows:

Table 8. Coefficient of Determination Testing

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.461 ^a	.212	.165	.8358124

a. Predictors: (Constant), CR, ROA

b. Dependent Variable: DPR

DISCUSSION

Effect of Return On Asset on Dividend Payout Ratio

From the results of the study showed that the t-count value was -2,148. with $\alpha = 5\%$, t-table (5%;33) obtained a t-table value of 2.0281. it can be seen that -t-count (-2,148) < - t-table (2,042) so it can be stated that ROA negatively affected the DPR of construction and building companies for the period 2011-2016. , with the indication that the Return On Asset affects the Dividend Payout Ratio, then when the Return On Asset increases, it will have an impact on the value of the Dividend Payout Ratio which will also increase. When viewed from the data on the value of Return On Assets of construction and building companies which fluctuate greatly every year in each company but remains a positive value in other words, it does not experience losses. After being seen from the results of the study with the indication that the Return On Asset affects the Dividend Payout Ratio, the value of the Dividend payout Ratio should have increased and decreased which is in essence following the value of the Return On Asset in each company, but in fact when the value of the Return On Asset increases in a certain year but the value of the Dividend payout Ratio decreases. From the results of this study, Return On Asset

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has a significant negative influence on the Dividend payout Ratio so that changes in the value of Return On Assets do not fully affect changes in the value of dividend payout ratio. The results of this study are in line with the teroi stated by Syamsuddin (2012: 63) who stated that ROA is a measurement of the company's overall ability to generate profits with the total number of assets available in the company. The higher this ratio, the better the state of an enterprise. The rate of return on assets determines the distribution of profits in the form of dividends that can be used by shareholders either reinvested in the company or elsewhere. And the results of this study are in line with Suharli's research (2007) proving that Return On Assets affects the Dividend payout Ratio of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Effect of Current Ratio on Dividend payout Ratio

From the results of the study, it showed that the value of the t-count value was 2,375. with $\alpha = 5\%$, t-table (5%;33) obtained a t-table value of 2.0281. it can be known that the t-count (2,375) > the t-table (2,042) so that it can be stated that the Current Ratio has a positive effect on the Dividend Payout Ratio of construction and building companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2011-2016 period, with the indication that the Current Ratio affects the Dividend payout Ratio, then when the Current Ratio value increases the dividend payout ratio will also increase. When viewed from the current ratio file of construction and building companies that increase every year and only a small number of companies in each year experience subduction, the value of the Dividend payout Ratio should have increased and decreased which is in essence following the value of the Current Ratio in each company, but in fact when the value of the Current Ratio decreases in a certain year, The value of the Dividend payout Ratio has increased, this is due to the influence that is not strong enough when viewed from the difference in the value of the t-count by not being too far so that it is still possible to have differences in values in each variable even though based on the results of calculations using SPSS between these variables has a significant influence.

The results of this study are in accordance with the theory proposed by Sartono, (2012: 116) "The higher the Current Ratio means that the greater the company's ability to meet its short-term financial obligations. Therefore dividends are cash outflows, then the stronger the company's cash position or liquidity means that the greater its ability to pay dividends". The results of this study are in line with research by Fau and Rosidi (2007) proving that the Current Ratio has a significant effect on the Dividend payout Ratio of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and this means that investors strongly consider the indication of the Current Ratio in the financial statements and may be when deciding to buy shares of construction and building companies.

Effect of Return On Asset and Current Ratio simultaneously on Dividend Payout Ratio

From the results of hypothesis testing, it shows that the F-count value is 4,448. with $\alpha = 5\%$, et al numerator : 2, et al denominator : 34 (5% ; 2 ; 34) obtained F-table by 3.28. From this description, it can be seen that F-count (4,448) > F-table (3.28), meaning that there is an influence of ROA and CR together (simultaneously) on the DPR on construction and building companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2011-2016 period. With indications of the simultaneous effect of Return On Asset and Current Ratio on dividend payout ratio at a level of 95%. When viewed from the file on the value of Return On Assets and Current Ratio of

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construction and building companies which are quite low and stable every year, then this should be one of the correction materials for construction and building companies, but based on the data obtained by the Dividend Payout Ratio of construction and building companies, fluctuations have fluctuated which indicates that the company's management has not made improvements in increasing the company's profits. When viewed from the file obtained by the researcher indicates that there is an inability to do so based on file processing where when the value of Return On Asset and Current Ratio increases it should be followed by an increase in the value of the Dividend Payout Ratio because in the results of the study between independent and dependent variables there is an influence, but signifying the influence is significant so that it is fully an increase or decrease that occurs in the direct independent variable affects dependent variables. The results of this study are in line with Handayani's research (2010) proving that Return On Assets and Current Ratio have a significant effect simultaneously on dividend payout ratio.

Firm Size Moderates the Relationship Between Return On Asset To Dividend Payout Ratio.

From the results of hypothesis testing, it shows that the MRA_{-1} t-count value is -2,151 where the Firm Size moderates the effect of Return On Asset on Dividend Payout Ratio with $\alpha = 5\%$, t-table (5%;33) obtained a t-table value of 2.0281. It can be known that $-t\text{-count} (-2.151) < -t\text{-table} (2.0281)$, and the significance value obtained of 0.039 below 0.05, based on these results it can be stated that the MRA_{-1} have a significant effect on the DPR, so it can be concluded that firm size is able to moderate the effect of Return On Asset on dividend payout ratio of construction and building companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2011-2016.

If viewed from the Firm Size file of construction and building companies is quite stable every year, then this movement of construction and building companies should be able to increase due to the process of improving and opening up the management system and corporate governance, the value of the Dividend Payout Ratio from the data obtained experiences fluctuations that indicate that the Firm Size is able to have a positive effect on construction and building companies due to the resulting significance to Return On Asset. This shows that Firm Size is able to moderate the relationship of Return On Asset to Dividend Payout Ratio.

Penelitian ini sejalan dengan penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Sunarya (2013) tentang "Kebijakan Hutang, Profitabilitas dan Likuiditas Terhadap Kebijakan Dividen dengan Size Sebagai Variabel Moderating" membuktikan bahwa variabel Size mempunyai pengaruh signifikan memoderasi hubungan Profitabilitas dan Likuiditas Terhadap Kebijakan Dividen. Berarti bagi perusahaan seharusnya Size dapat sebagai variabel moderasi, dari hasil pada penelitian ini memperlihatkan bahwa Firm Size mampu memoderasi hubungan antara Return On Asset terhadap Dividen Payout Ratio.

Firm Size Moderates the Relationship Between the Current Ratio and the Dividend Payout Ratio.

Berdasarkan hasil pengujian hipotesis menunjukkan bahwa nilai dari hasil perhitungan SPSS pada tabel 4.14 diperoleh nilai t-hitung MAR_{-2} sebesar 2.217 dimana Firm Size memoderasi pengaruh Current Ratio terhadap Dividen Payout Ratio dengan $\alpha = 5\%$, t-tabel

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(5%;33) diperoleh nilai t-tabel sebesar 2.0281. dapat diketahui bahwa t-hitung (2.217) > t-tabel (2.0281), dan nilai signifikansi yang diperoleh sebesar 0.034 dibawah 0.05, Berdasarkan hasil tersebut dapat dinyatakan bahwa MRA_2 berpengaruh signifikan terhadap DPR, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa Firm Size mampu memoderasi pengaruh Current Ratio terhadap Dividen Payout Ratio perusahaan konstruksi dan bangunan di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2011-2016.

If viewed from the Firm Size file of construction and building companies is quite stable every year, then this movement of construction and building companies should be able to increase because there is a process of improvement and openness of the management system and corporate governance, the Dividend Payout Ratio value from the file obtained fluctuates but the value of the Firm Size continues to experience a continuous increase even though the value of the increase is not large enough this hints that the Firm Size is able to have a positive effect on construction and building companies because the resulting significance to the Current Ratio obtains significant results. This shows that Firm Size is able to moderate the relationship of Current Ratio to Dividend Payout Ratio.

This research in line with research conducted by Sunarya (2013) on "Debt Policy, Profitability and Liquidity Towards Dividend Policy with Size as a Moderating Variable" proves that the Size variable has a significant influence on moderating the relationship between Profitability and Liquidity towards Dividend Policy. This means that the size should be able to be a moderation variable, from the results of this study shows that the Firm Size is able to moderate the relationship between the Current Ratio and the Dividend Payout Ratio, because the resulting signification value is positive and significant as a moderating variable.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions in this thesis based on the results of research and discussion are as follows: (1) Return On Assets has a significant negative effect on the DPR of construction and building companies for the period 2011-2016. (2) Current Ratio has a significant positive effect on the Dividend Payout Ratio of construction and building companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2011-2016. (3) Return On Asset and Current Ratio have a significant positive effect together (simultaneously) on construction and building companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2011-2016 period. (4) Firm Size is able to moderate the relationship of Return On Asset to Dividend Payout Ratio of construction and building companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2011-2016. (5) Firm Size is able to moderate the relationship of Current Ratio to Dividend Payout Ratio of construction and building companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2011-2016.

Suggestion

The suggestions that will be conveyed in this thesis are based on the results of research and discussion, namely: (1) The company must be able to adjust the profit that will be held to develop or expand the company with dividends that will be distributed by the company to investors or shareholders, so that other investors take a positive view of the company which will have an impact on the selling value of the company's shares. (2) The company must be able to stabilize the ratio of debt repayment (Current Ratio) with dividend payout ratio (DPR), it is planned that the DPR is also part of the company's term obligations and based on the results

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of this study The Current Ratio has a positive and significant effect on the Dividend Payout Ratio.. (3) When viewed from the file on the value of Return On Assets and current ratio of construction and building companies which are quite low and stable every year, then this should be one of the correction materials for construction and building companies. Therefore, the company must improve the performance of the company's management so that the company experiences continuous growth. (4) When viewed from firm size file, it is able to be a moderation between Return On Asset to Dividend Payout Ratio, but there needs to be attention to make corrections to the company's condition again so that the company is always in good condition. (5) When viewed from Firm Size file, it is able to moderate between the Current Ratio to the Dividend Payout Ratio, it has a positive effect on construction and building companies, but the company must be able to control company expenses in the form of current debt payments which have an impact on the size of the company which in this case becomes a moderation in dividend payments. (6) For other researchers who want to research with the same title and phenomenon, they can research it on different companies in industries that may not be within the scope of sectors similar to construction and building companies, so that we get additional treasury of science in this case assessing the effect of Return On Asset and Current Ratio on Dividend Payout Ratio with Firm Size from many sectors.

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