Determinants Dividends Payout Ratio and Its Impact on Decisions Investment: A case study on a mining company listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange

Maria Ulfa¹, Mohammad Noor Salim²,
¹,² Facult of Economic & Business, Mercu Buana University
Email: ¹ mulfarmaria94@gmail.com & m_noorsalim@yahoo.com

doi.org/10.54099/ijmba.v1i2.280

ABSTRACT

Purpose – This study aims to analyze the effect of financial performance on investment decisions with dividend policies (DPR) as intervening variables in mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2017 to 2020.

Methodology/approach – The sample in this study consisted of 13 mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the 2017 to 2020 period which was selected based on certain criteria using the purposive sampling method. Analysis of the data used in this study is a multiple Linear regression analysis (T test and F test) which is processed using Eviews 11.0.

Findings – It was found that the multiple regression models used in this study, the results of partial testing (T test) showed that only two variables namely ROA, and DER with probability of 0.0006 and the most dominant tstatistics were 3.694806 and inflation rates that had a significant effect on investment decisions. In addition, simultaneously (F test) shows that ROA, CR, DER, FCF, jointly affects investment decisions.

Novelty/value – Since dividend policy affects investment decisions, it is very important to know the factors that influence dividend policy.

INTRODUCTION

Investment is a commitment to invest funds over a certain period to obtain future payments as compensation for investors for the time during which the funds are invested, the expected inflation rate and the uncertainty of future payments. The purpose of return to meet the prosperity of investors return on an investment is measured by return received in a certain period, usually one year. Investors invest some of their funds for the future and when that time comes, investors can get a return according to their strategy so that the results can be as they expect, be it lower or higher. One of the expected results is the profit obtained from the capital article in the form of capital gains or dividends.

The use of this mining company aims to measure and see what influence motivates mining companies to distribute dividends when the company experiences losses or profits, so that they are interested in investing. Dividends distributed by the company can be in the form of cash dividends – meaning that each shareholder is given cash dividends in a certain amount of rupiah for each share - or it can also be in the form of stock dividends which means that each shareholder is given a dividend of a number of shares so that the number of shares owned by an investor will increase with the distribution of the stock dividend.
LITERATURE REVIEW

In order to determine the originality and suitability for the journal, are there any elements of Research literature related to the determinants of the Dividend Payout Ratio, namely Samino Hendrianto (2017), states that the cash ratio has a positive and significant effect on the dividend payout ratio, the return on assets and debt to equity ratio have a negative and significant effect on the dividend payout ratio. Eli Safrida (2014), states that profitability has a positive and significant effect on dividend policy, company growth has a positive but not significant effect on dividend policy. Zulkifli, Endri, Augustina Kurniasih (2017), state that the independent variables (current ratio, return on assets, debt to equity ratio, earning growth, return on equity, earnings per share and market to book value) are simultaneously able to form a fit model, to explain the variability of the dividend payout ratio. Partially, return on assets and market to book value have a significant positive effect on the dividend payout ratio, while the current ratio, debt to equity ratio and return on equity have a negative and significant effect. Earning growth and earnings per share have no significant effect on the dividend payout ratio. Monita Khoiriah, Moh Amin, Arista Fauzi Kartikasari (2020), stated that the average abnormal return (AAR) between before and during the COVID-19 pandemic affected the top 45 stocks on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (LQ-45). It is proved by the value of Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.000, which is less than 0.005. Pradana Jati Kusuma, Sri Hartoyo, & Hendro Sasongko (2016) in their research said that the dividend payout ratio was influenced by the return on assets, exchange rates, and oil prices, these three variables showed positive and significant results on the amount of dividend payout ratio.

METHOD

This research uses quantitative methods, based on the formulation of the problem, framework of thought and hypotheses that have been described in the previous chapter. The data is processed using Eviews 11.0 software. The data used is panel data, which is a combination of time series and cross section data. The sample used in this study is the financial statements of manufacturing companies in the mining sector in the 2017-2020 period listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, with the determination of the sample based on non-probability sampling with purposive sampling technique, namely the sample is selected with certain considerations and certain criteria, has been determined. From the 13 companies, each 4-year research period was taken, starting from 2017-2020 so that the total sample size was 13x4 = 52 years.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The population is all mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The sample criteria are mining sector companies that consistently pay cash dividends. Based on the non-probability namely, purposive sampling, the Periods Included in this study are 4 years, namely the period 2017 to 2020. The cross section value included in this study is 13 companies, while the observation data (n) in this study were 52. Descriptive statistics describe the calculation of the average, median and maximum, minimum and standard deviation values of the research variables. Descriptive statistical calculations are presented in the following table:

| Tabel 1 Statistik Deskriptif Test Result |
|-----------------------------------------|
| ROA | CR  | DER | FCF  | DPR | IOS |
|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|
| Mean| 0.100500 | 1.939615 | 0.935923 | 5.684231 | 0.318288 | 0.080404 |
| Median| 0.081500 | 1.660000 | 0.665000 | 2.520000 | 0.185500 | 0.072000 |
| Max  | 0.394000 | 6.310000 | 3.028000 | 55.690000 | 1.780000 | 0.508000 |
| Min  | -0.030000 | 1.000000 | 0.171000 | -45.980000 | 0 | -0.403000 |
| Std. Dev | 0.095388 | 0.941982 | 0.702682 | 13.31073 | 0.380696 | 0.156203 |

Source : Processed By Eviews.11 2021

The descriptive statistical values of the research variables are presented in table 4.2, namely: Investment Decision / Investment Opportunity Set (Y) From the descriptive statistical table, the IOS of 52 samples has an average value (mean) is 0.080404, the maximum IOS value is 0.508000, so it can give a positive signal to
investment opportunities, and the minimum IOS value is -0.403000, and from the table above it can be seen that the standard deviation is 0.156203, so it can be said that the data in this study has uniform data or varied. **Return on Assets**, the amount of ROA from 52 samples has an average value (mean) of 0.100500, a maximum value of ROA of 0.394000 and a minimum value of ROA of -0.030000. This value can be interpreted that the company is able to generate a profit of minus 30%, because the ROA value is and From the table above, it can be seen that the standard deviation is 0.095388, so it can be said that the data in this study has varied data. From the descriptive statistical table, the CR of 52 samples has an average value (mean) of 1.939615, a maximum value of CR of 6.310000 and a minimum value of CR of 1.0000000 and from the table above it can be seen that the standard deviation of 0.94182 it can be said that the data in this study has varied data. The amount of DER from 52 samples has an average value (mean) of 0.935923, a maximum value of DER of 3.028000 and a minimum value of DER of 0.171000 which is owned and from the table above it can be seen that the standard deviation of 0.702682 it can be said that the data in this study has varied data. The FCF of 52 samples has an average value (mean) of 5.684231, a maximum value of FCF of 55.690000 and a minimum value of FCF of - 45.980000, and from the table above it can be seen that the standard deviation of 13.31073 can be said that the data in this study has uniform data or not varied. From the table above it can be seen that the standard deviation is 0.380696, so it can be said that the data in this study have uniform data or not varied.

### 1. Numerical Result

Classical assumption test was conducted to determine the accuracy of the regression model. The classical assumption test is carried out so that the statistical coefficients obtained are truly accurate, unbiased, and efficient parameter estimators / referred to as **BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimation)** according to Bambang & Rahmatika (2017). Classical assumption test was performed using **Eviews 11.0** software.

#### 1. Simultaneous Testing (F Test) Equation 1

![Figure 1 Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Against Variable Y](Source: data processed 2022)

In the Eviews 11 application, the F test is indicated by the probability value of the F-statistic. Based on the test results above, the F-statistic has a value of 3.770577 or greater than the F table of 2.57. While the probability value of F-statistics is 0.009688 or less than 0.05, so Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that the variables ROA, CR, DER and FCF together have a significant effect on IOS (Y) in the mining sector manufacturing listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017-2020 period. Thus Ha1 is proven.

| Table 2 Test Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Against Variable Y |

| Variabel | Var Dependen: IOS | Kesimpulan | Keputusan |
|----------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
|           | Coefficient        | Prob       |           |
| Constanta| 0.054776           | 0.4515     |           |
Goodness of Fit
Adj $R^2$ sebesar 17,85%

Source: Results of data analysis using E-Views 11.0

Regression Equation 1:
$$Y = 1 + 1 \times \text{ROA} - 2 \times \text{CR} + 3 \times \text{DER} - 4 \times \text{FCF}$$
$$Y = 0.054776 + 1.046188 \times \text{ROA} - 0.019755 \times \text{CR} + 0.084088 \times \text{DER} - 0.001808 \times \text{FCF}$$

The coefficient of determination (adj $R^2$) of the IOS is 17.85%, meaning that the ability of the independent variable to explain IOS is only 17.85% while the rest is explained by other independent variables that not included in the model. It is concluded that statistically there are two independent variables in this study that affect IOS, namely ROA and DER in mining sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2020.

2. Partial Test (Testi t) Equation 1

a. Hypothesis ROA (X1) against IOS (Y)
The significance test performed on the independent variables can be seen from the p-value. From the regression results, it is found that with a significance level of 95% ($\alpha = 5\%$) with a $t_{table}$ of 2.01174, the ROA variable has a $t_{statistic}$ of 3.694806 and a p-value of 0.006. Because the p-value < 0.05, then $H_a$ is accepted. So it can be concluded that the ROA variable has an effect and is significant on IOS.

b. Hypothesis CR (X2) against IOS (Y)
The significance test performed on the independent variables can be seen from the p-value. From the regression results, it is found that with a significance level of 95% ($\alpha=5\%$) with a $t_{table}$ of 2.01174, the CR variable has a $t_{statistic}$ of -0.823905 and a p-value of 0.4142. Because the p-value > 0.05, then $H_0$ is accepted. So it is concluded that the CR variable has no effect and is not significant on IOS.

c. Hypothesis DER (X3) against IOS (Y)
The significance test performed on the independent variables can be seen from the p-value. From the regression results, it is found that with a significance level of 95% ($\alpha=5\%$) with a $t_{table}$ of 2.01174, the DER variable has a $t_{statistic}$ of 2.429647 and a p-value of 0.0190. Because p-value < 0.05, then $H_a$ is accepted. So it can be concluded that the DER variable has a positive and significant effect on IOS.

d. Hypothesis FCF (X4) t against IOS (Y)
The significance test performed on the independent variables can be seen from the p-value. From the regression results, it is found that with a significance level of 95% ($\alpha = 5\%$) with a
t_{calc.} 2.01174, FCF variable has a t_{calc.} 1.001092 and a p-value of 0.3219. Because p-value > 0.05, then Ho is accepted. So it is concluded that the FCF variable has no effect and is not significant on IOS.

3. Simultaneously Testing (F-Test) Equation 2

The coefficient of determination (adj R$^2$) of the Dividend Payout Ratio is 23.22%, meaning that the ability of the independent variable to explain the Dividend Payout Ratio is only 23.22% while the rest is explained by other independent variables that are not included in the model. It is concluded statistically that there are two independent variables in this study that affect the Dividend Payout Ratio, namely Return On Assets, Debt To Equity Ratio and Free Cash Flow in mining sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2020.

4. Pengujian Parsial (Uji t) Persamaan 2
Maria Ulfa & Mohammad Noor Salim; Determinants Dividend Payout Ratio...

Figure 5 Results of t-test Equation 2
Source: Results of data analysis using E-Views 11.0

a. **Hypothesis Return On Assets (ROA) (X1) to Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) (Z)**
   The significance test performed on the independent variables can be seen from the p-value. From the regression results, it is found that with a significance level of 95% (α = 5%) with a t_{stat} of 2.01174, the ROA variable has a t_{stat} of 3.728205 and a p-value of 0.0472. Because the p-value < 0.05, then H₀ is accepted. So it can be concluded that the ROA variable has an effect and is significant on the DPR.

b. **Hypothesis Current Asset (CR) (X2) to Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) (Z)**
   The significance test performed on the independent variables can be seen from the p-value. From the regression results, it is found that with a significance level of 95% (α = 5%) with a t_{stat} of 2.01174, the CR variable has a t_{stat} of 0.275029 and a p-value of 0.7845. Because the p-value > 0.05, then H₀ is accepted. So it is concluded that the CR variable has no effect and is not significant to the DPR.

c. **Hypothesis Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) (X3) to Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) (Z)**
   The significance test performed on the independent variables can be seen from the p-value. From the regression results, it is found that with a significance level of 95% (α = 5%) with a t_{stat} of 2.01174, the DER variable has a t_{stat} of -3.693246 and a p-value of 0.0016. Because p-value < 0.05, then H₁ is accepted. So it can be concluded that the DER variable has a negative and significant effect on the DPR.

d. **Hypothesis Free Cash Flow (FCF) (X4) Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) (Z)**
   The significance test performed on the independent variables can be seen from the p-value. From the regression results, it is found that with a significance level of 95% (α = 5%) with a t_{stat} of 2.01174, the FCF variable has a t_{stat} of 4.551564 and a p-value of 0.0039. Because p-value > 0.05, then H₀ is accepted. So it can be concluded that the FCF variable has a positive and significant effect on the DPR.

5. **Simultaneous Testing (F-Test) Equation 3**

Figure 6 Results of Linear Regression Analysis of Variable Z to Variable Y
Source: data processed 2022

In the Eviews 11 application, the F-test is indicated by the probability value of the F-statistic. Based on the test results above, the F-statistic has a value of 3.044447 or greater than the F_{table} of 2.57. While the probability value of F-statistics is 0.011809 or less than 0.05, so H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted. This means that the DPR variable (Z) has a significant effect on IOS (Y) in the mining sector manufacturing listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017-2020 period.

© 2022 ADPEBI Publications. All Rights Reserved. 62
Regression Analysis With Intervening Dividend Payout Ratio Variable

In this study, the Sobel test was used to test path analysis. The Sobel test was carried out using the danielsoper.com application to get the z value. The results of the Sobel test are shown in the following table:

| Variabel Independen         | Nilai A | SE A | Nilai B | SE B | Z   |
|-----------------------------|---------|------|---------|------|-----|
| Return On Assets            | 0.5635  | 0.7739 | 0.1952  | 0.191| 23.510|
| Current Ratio               | 0.018   | 0.0655 | 0.1952  | 0.191| 0.089|
| Debt To Equity Ratio        | -0.0655 | 0.0945 | 0.1952  | 0.191| -0.277|
| Free Cash Flow              | 1.9027  | 0.2749 | 0.1952  | 0.191| 1.4238|

Source: data processed 2022

Sobel test is a test to determine whether the mediating variable is capable of being a mediator in influence between variables. If the Z count > 1.98, it proves that the effect is significant and can mediate. Meanwhile, if the value of Z count < 1.98, then the effect is not significant and cannot mediate.

**Validation**

Effect Return On Assets, Current Ratio, Debt To Equity Ratio and Free Cash Flow on Investment Decisions in Mining Companies listed on the IDX for the 2017-2020 period

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis in Figure 4.9 ROA, CR, DER, FCF 0.009688 and is below 0.05, this indicates Ho is rejected, so that all independent variables (ROA, CR, DER, FCF) simultaneously have a significant effect on the investment variable (IOS). The coefficient of determination (Adjusted R-squared) based on Figure 4.9 obtained a value of 0.1785 or 17.85 %. These results indicate that the variation in the value of investment decisions (IOS) is influenced by independent variables, namely ROA, CR, DER, FCF, while 82.15% of the variation in the value of investment decisions (IOS) is influenced by other factors.

The results of the effect of Return On Assets, Current Ratio, Debt To Equity, and Free Cash Flow on Investment Decisions in Mining Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017-2020 period

2.2 Effect Return On Assets (ROA) on Investment Decisions in Mining Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017-2020 period

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis in Figure 4.9, ROA has a probability value of 0.0006, this value is below the significance level (0.05), so it can be concluded that the Return On Assets (ROA) indicator has a significant effect on investment (IOS). The coefficient on the ROA indicator shows the value (1.046188). A positive sign on this value indicates the movement of the ROA indicator in the direction of investment (IOS). The coefficient value indicates, for every increase in ROA by 1 unit while other independent variables are fixed, the investment (IOS) will increase by 1.046188. This research is also in line with that conducted by Saputro (2007), Chen et al (2010) which states that ROA has a positive and statistically significant effect on investment but on the other hand this research is not in line with research conducted by Karyati & Sudama (2020) which states that ROA has no significant effect on Investment Decisions.
2.3 Effect *Current Ratio* (CR) on Investment Decisions in Mining Companies listed on the IDX for the period 2017-2020

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis in Figure 4.9, CR has a probability value of 0.4142, this value is above the significance level (0.05), so it can be concluded that the CR indicator has no effect on investment (IOS). The coefficient on the CR indicator shows the value (−0.019755). The minus value indicates the direction of movement of CR is opposite to investment (IOS). The number (−0.019755) shows that if the CR indicator increases by 1 unit while the other independent variables are fixed, then investment (IOS) will decrease by 0.019755. This research is in line with that conducted by Yendra Wati & Adhiyana (2013), Mun'im (2018) which states that CR has no effect on investment (IOS) but on the other hand

2.4 Effect *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) on Investment Decisions in Mining Companies listed on the IDX for the period 2017-2020

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis in Figure 4.9, DER has a probability value of 0.0190, this value is below the significance level (0.05), so it can be concluded that the DER indicator has a significant effect on investment (IOS). The coefficient on the DER indicator shows the value (0.084088). A positive sign on this value indicates the movement of the DER indicator in the direction of investment (IOS). The coefficient value indicates, for every 1 unit increase in DER while other independent variables are fixed, the investment (IOS) will increase by 0.084088. This research is in line with that conducted by Marisa Khartika Dewi and Tri Gunarsih (2021) who state that DER has a positive effect on investment (IOS)

**Effect Free Cash Flow** on Investment Decisions in Mining Companies listed on the IDX for the period 2017-2020

2017-2020 Multiple linear regression in Figure 4.9, FCF has a probability value of 0.3219, this value is above the significance level (0.05), so it can be concluded that the FCF indicator has no effect on investment (IOS). The coefficient on the FCF indicator shows the value (−0.001808). The minus value indicates the direction of the movement of the FCF against the investment (IOS). The number (−0.001808) shows that if the FCF indicator increases by 1 unit while the other independent variables are fixed, then investment (IOS) will decrease by 0.001808. This research is in line with research conducted by Rian Setiawan (2010) and Lusiana (2016) which states that FCF influences investment decisions.

The Effect *Return On Assets, Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio and Free Cash Flow* on Dividend Policy in Mining Companies listed on the IDX for the 2017-2020 period

. is below 0.05, this indicates Ho is rejected, so that all independent variables (ROA, CR, DER, FCF) simultaneously have a significant effect on the dividend policy variable (DPR). The coefficient of determination (Adjusted R-squared) based on Figure 4.11 obtained a value of 0.2322 or 23.22%. These results show that the variation in the value of the dividend policy (DPR) is influenced by independent variables, namely ROA, CR, DER, FCF, while 76.78% of the variation in the value of the dividend policy (DPR) is influenced by other factors. These results are in line with research conducted by Novyarni (2019), Noor Salim & Aulia Syifa (2019) and Rusherlistyani et al (2017), which state that *Return On Assets, Debt To Equity Ratio, and Current Assets together have an effect on policy. dividend.*

Effect of ROA on Dividend Policy in Mining Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2017-2020

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis in Figure 4.11, ROA has a probability value of 0.0472, this value is below the significance level (0.05), so it can be concluded that the ROA indicator has a significant effect on dividend policy (DPR). The coefficient on the ROA indicator shows the value (0.563573). A positive sign on this value indicates the movement of the ROA indicator is in line with the dividend policy (DPR). The coefficient value indicates, for every ROA increase of 1 unit while other independent variables are fixed, the dividend policy (DPR) will increase by 0.563573. The results of this study are also in line with
research conducted by Noor Salim & Syifa Aulia (2019), which states that Return On Assets (ROA) has a positive effect on the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR).

Effect of Current Ratio (CR) on Dividend Policy in Mining Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2017-2020

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis in Figure 4.11, Current Ratio has a probability value of 0.7845, this value is above the significance level (0.05) indicator. Current Ratio has no effect on dividend policy (DPR). The coefficient on the Current Ratio shows the value (0.018024). A positive sign on this value indicates the movement of the Current Ratio with the dividend policy (DPR). The coefficient value indicates, for every increase in the Current Ratio by 1 unit while other independent variables are fixed, the dividend policy (DPR) will increase by 0.018024. This result is in line with research conducted by Wahyuni and Hafiz (2018), Lukita Dwi Purnamasari (2016) which states there is no effect of the Current Ratio (CR) on the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR). Zulkifli, Endri, Augustina (2017) in their research stated that the Current Ratio affects the dividend payout ratio in a significant negative

The effect Debt to Equity Ratio on Dividend Policy in Mining Companies listed on the IDX for the period 2017-2020

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis on Figure 4.11, DER has a probability value of 0.0016, this value is below the significance level (0.05), so it can be concluded that the DER indicator has a significant influence on dividend policy (DPR). The coefficient on the DER indicator shows the value (-0.065577). The negative sign indicates the opposite movement between the DER indicator and the dividend policy (DPR). The coefficient value indicates that for every 1 unit increase in DER while other independent variables are fixed, the dividend policy (DPR) will decrease by 0.065577. These results are in line with research conducted by Agus Efendi which states that the Debt Equity Ratio (DER) has a negative effect on the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR). Zulkifli, Endri, Augustina (2017) in their research stated that the Debt to Equity Ratio affects the dividend payout ratio significantly negatively.

Effect Free Cash Flow on Dividend Policy in Mining Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2017-2020

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis in Figure 4.11, FCF has a probability value of 0.0039, this value is below the significance level (0.05), so it can be concluded FCF indicator has a significant influence on dividend policy (DPR). The coefficient on the FCF indicator shows the value (1.902723). A positive sign on this value indicates the movement of the FCF indicator is in line with the dividend policy (DPR). The coefficient value indicates that for every 1 unit increase in FCF while other independent variables are fixed, the dividend policy (DPR) will increase by 1.902723. Different research empirically supports this hypothesis, Sejati et al (2020), conducting research on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The results of their research show that Free Cash Flow has a significant positive effect on dividend policy.

Effect of Dividend Policy on Investment Decisions as an intervening variable in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017-2020 period

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis in Figure 4.13, dividend policy (DPR) has a probability value (0.0318), this value is below significance level (0.05), so it can be concluded that dividend policy (DPR) has a significant effect on investment (IOS). The coefficient on dividend policy (DPR) shows the value (0.195240). A positive value indicates the movement of dividend policy (DPR) in line with investment (IOS). The coefficient value indicates that for every 1% increase in dividend policy (DPR), investment (IOS) will increase by 19.52%.
The results of the research in the Sobel test show that the indirect effect of Return On Assets, Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, and Free Cash Flow variables on investment (IOS) has an influence. So that the Dividend Payout Ratio variable can be an intervening variable. The coefficient of determination (Adjusted R-squared) based on Figure 4.13 obtained a value of 0.191 or 19.1%. These results indicate that the variation in investment value (IOS) is influenced by the dividend policy variable (DPR), while 80.9% of the variation in investment value (IOS) is influenced by other factors. These results are in line with research conducted by Syifa Aulia & Salim (2019) which states that there is a significant positive effect on investment decisions. In contrast to the results of research conducted by Gul and Kealey (1999) stated that the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) had a negative and significant effect on Investment Decisions (IOS) in 411 companies in Korea.

CONCLUSION

This study was conducted to examine the Dividend Payout Ratio Determinants and their impact on Investment Decisions in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017-2020 case study. Based on the results of research that has been carried out through several tests that have been described previously, it is concluded that in accordance with the formulation of the problem and research objectives and the results of the analysis that has been carried out, the following conclusions are obtained. Based on the results of the F test in Figure 4.9, it is shown that the statistical probability produces a number of 0.009688 and is below 0.05, so simultaneously all independent variables (ROA, CR, DER, FCF) have a significant influence on investment decisions. Based on the significance value that the probability Roa is 0.00006 < 0.05, it can be concluded that ROA has a significant influence on investment decisions. This means that ROA with Investment Decisions (IOS) shows the movement of indicators in the same direction, meaning that if ROA increases, investment will increase. Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis in Table 4.9, CR has a probability value of 0.4142 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is no significance between the two, meaning that if the Current Ratio increases, the investment (IOS) will decrease. Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis in Table 4.9, DER has a probability value of 0.0190, this value is below the significance of 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a significant effect between the two. Results Based on multiple linear regression analysis, FCF has a probability value of 0.3219, this value is above the significance level (0.05), so it can be said that FCF has no effect on investment (IOS).

This value is above the 0.05 significance, so there is no significant effect between the two. Results Based on F in Figure 4.11, it is shown that Prpb-F Statistics produce numbers below 0.05, so that all variables (ROA, CR, DER, FCF) simultaneously have a significant effect on the dividend policy variable (DPR). The coefficient of determination based on Figure 4.11 obtained a value of 0.2322 or 23.22%. These results show that the variation of dividend policy is influenced by the independent variables ROA, CR, DER, FCF, while 76.78% is influenced by other factors. Results Based on multiple linear regression analysis, ROA has a probability value of 0.0472, this value is below the significance level (0.05), so that it can unlock the ROA indicator which has a significant effect on dividend policy (DPR). This shows that there is a positive relationship between the two.

Results Based on the multiple linear regression analysis in Figure 4.11, CR has a probability value of 0.7845, this value is above the significance level (0.05), so it can guarantee that the CR indicator has no effect on dividend policy (DPR). Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis in Figure 4.11, DER has a probability value of 0.0016, this value is below the significance level (0.05), so it can guarantee that the DER indicator has a significant influence on dividend policy (DPR). Results Based on the Sobel test to analyze the indirect effect of independent variables simultaneously Return On Assets, Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, and Free Cash Flow on investment (IOS) through Didiven Payout Ratio have an effect.

REFERENCES

Gaspersz, Vicent. 2012, All In One: Production And Inventori Management. Edisi 8. Bogor.
Ghozali, Imam dan Irwansyah. 2002. Analisis Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan dengan Alat Ukur EVA, MVA dan ROA terhadap Return Saham pada Perusahaan Manufaktur di BEJ. Jurnal Penelitian Akuntansi-Bisnis dan Manajemen Vol.9 No. 1.
Hakim, dkk. 2019. Pengaruh Debt To Equity Ratio, Return On Equity, Earning Per Share Dan Dividend Payout Ratio Terhadap Price Earning Ratio (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Sub Sektor Kimia Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2013-2017). Vol. 8 No. 2 Oktober 2019
Kabajeh, Majed Abdel Majid, Said Mukhled Ahmed AL Nu’aimat, and Firas Naim Dahmash 2011. “The Relationship between the ROA, ROE and ROI Ratios with Jordanian Insurance Public Companies Market Share Prices”. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science. Vol. 2 No. 11; June 2012.
Kieso dan Weygandt. 2011. *Intermediate Accounting edisi tahun* 2011. Jakarta: Erlangga.

Nizar, A. 2008. Factors Influencing Corporate Dividend Decision: Evidence from Jordanian Panel Data. *International Journal of Business*, 13(2): pp :177-195.

Paramita, R. A. S. 2015. Free Cash Flow, Leverage, Besaran Dan Siklus Hidup Perusahaan: Bukti Kebijakan Deviden Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Riset Ekonomi Dan Manajemen*, 15(1), 169–181.

Pongtiku, A., & Salim, M. N. Determinan Roe dan Dampaknya terhadap Harga Saham Perusahaan Manufaktur Sub Sektor Otomotif dan Komponen Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Indikator*, 4(3), 353538.

Putri, dkk. 2021. Pengaruh Return on Asset Dan Debt To Equity Ratio Terhadap Devidend Payout Ratio Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2013-2017.

Riyanto. 2011. *Dasar-Dasar Pembelajaran Perusahaan. Edisi Keempat*. Yogyakarta: BPEE

Rodoni, A & Ali, H. 2014. *Manajemen Keuangan Modern*. Jakarta: Mitra Wacana Media.

M. Noor Salim., & Wahyuni, E. S. (2019). The Effect Of Internal, External Factors On Corporate Performance And Its Impact On Corporate Values In Indonesia Manufacturing Companies In The Automotive Sub Sector And Its Components In 2008-2017. *International Journal of Engineering Technology and Management Research*, 6(6), 101-115.

Salim., & Winanto, H. A. (2020). Determinant Return on Assets and Its Impact on Assets Growth (Case Study of Sharia General Banks in Indonesia). *Journal of Economics and Business*, 3(1).

Sigiyon. 2018. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Da R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Chen, K. Y., Elder, R. J., & Hung, S. (2010). The investment opportunity set and earnings management: Evidence from the role of controlling shareholders. *Corporate Governance: An International Review*, 18(3), 193-211.

Devi, S. S., & Marimuthu, M. (2011). Investment opportunity set and dividend policy in Malaysia. *African Journal of Business Management*, 5(24), 10128-10143.

Belghitar, Y., & Khan, J. (2013). Governance mechanisms, investment opportunity set and SMEs cash holdings. *Small Business Economics*, 40(1), 59-72.

Mun’im, A., & Mauludin, H. (2018). The Influence of Leverage and Liquidity at Profitability with Investment Opportunity Set (IOS) as Intervening Variable–A Case study at manufacturing companies listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange in period 2013-2016. *International Journal of Management Excellence*, 11(2), 1598-1606.

Jaggi, B., & Gul, F. A. (1999). An analysis of joint effects of investment opportunity set, free cash flows and size on corporate debt policy. *Review of quantitative finance and accounting*, 12(4), 371-381.

Novyarni, N., & Permana, R. Y. (2020). Effect of Current Ratio, Return on Asset, Net Profit Margin and Debt to Equity Ratio on Dividend Pay Out Ratio.

Parsian, D., & Shams Koloukh, A. (2014). A study on the effect of free cash flow and profitability current ratio on dividend payout ratio: Evidence from Tehran Stock Exchange. *Management Science Letters*, 4, 63-70.

Pattiruhu, J. R., & PA AIS, M. (2020). Effect of liquidity, profitability, leverage, and firm size on dividend policy. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics, and Business*, 7(10), 35-42.

Gul, F. A., & Kealey, B. T. (1999). Chaebol, investment opportunity set and corporate debt and dividend policies of Korean companies. *Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting*, 13(4), 401-416.

Abor, J., & Bokpin, G. A. (2010). Investment opportunities, corporate finance, and dividend payout policy: Evidence from emerging markets. *Studies in economics and finance*.

Sejati et al., (2020). Faktor- faktor yang mempengaruhi kebijakan dividen. *The journal of Berkala Akuntansi dan keuangan indonesia*, 2(20), 110-131.