

The Influence of Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Profitability, and Leverage on Dividend Policy with Liquidity as a Moderation Variable in Manufactured Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2014-2021

Achmad Rifqi¹, Erlina², Chandra Situmeang³

^{1,2,3}Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Achmad Rifqi

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20240126>

ABSTRACT

This research examines the influence of managerial ownership, institutional ownership, profitability, and leverage on dividend policy, with liquidity as a moderating variable in manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This research design uses a quantitative approach with secondary data as a sample of 22 manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2014-2021. The sampling technique is purposive sampling. The data analysis technique uses multiple linear regression analysis and residual tests for moderating variables, which are carried out with the help of the EViews program. This research shows that institutional ownership, profitability, and leverage variables significantly affect dividend policy. Meanwhile, managerial ownership does not have a significant effect on dividend policy. Liquidity as a moderating variable can moderate the influence of leverage on dividend policy. However, it cannot moderate the impact of managerial ownership, institutional ownership, and profitability on dividend policy.

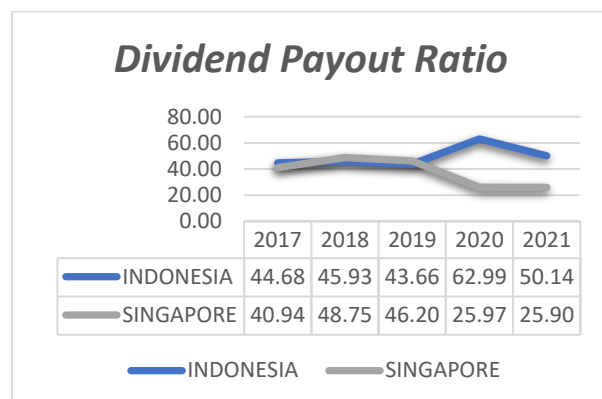
Keywords: *managerial ownership, institutional ownership, profitability, leverage, liquidity, dividend policy.*

most investors prefer companies whose return on capital is quite high and can sustainably increase the company's growth. Dividends are part of the profits received by shareholders from a company. The dividends a shareholder receives depend on the number of shares they own. In paying dividends, the company must be able to determine its dividend policy. Each company has different policies because there are no regulations governing the amount of dividend policy that must be paid.

Dividend distribution is complicated in companies due to interest differences between shareholders and management. Shareholders want dividends paid as much as possible, while company management wants company profits to be retained to reinvest. Dividend distribution that increases each period will be difficult for companies to achieve because profits only sometimes increase but fluctuate.

INTRODUCTION

The capital market is a place for investors to invest their capital and companies to seek funds. When investing in the capital market,



Source: IDX.co.id & sgx.com

Figure 1. Average Dividend Payout Ratio for Manufacturing Companies in 2017-2021

The graph above shows that the development of dividend distribution, as seen from the dividend payout ratio from 2017-2021, experienced fluctuations. It showed that during 2017, the DPR BEI and SGX were in the range of 44.68% and 40.94%, then experienced an increase in 2018 to 45.93% and 48.75%. Then, there was a decline, which 2019 amounted to 43.66% and 46.20%. In 2020, the BEI experienced an increase to 62.99%, but there was a decrease again in the SGX to 20.97%. In the following year, to be precise, 2021 saw a decline in the BEI to 50.14% and the SGX by 25.90%. So, it can be concluded that the dividend distribution during that period was not distributed consistently yearly by the company to its shareholders. The size of the dividend distributed by the company to shareholders depends on each company's dividend policy, which is based on consideration of several factors.

This research will analyze several variables influencing dividend policy: managerial ownership, institutional ownership, profitability, and leverage. The author will add the liquidity variable as a moderating variable. The selection of liquidity as a moderating variable aims to test the strengths and weaknesses of liquidity on the influence of managerial ownership, institutional ownership, profitability, and leverage on dividend policy. Suharli (2007) stated that only companies with a good level of liquidity

will distribute their profits in the form of dividends.

The results of research conducted by Vo and Nguyen (2014) and Huda and Abdullah (2014) found that managerial ownership influences dividend policy. This is contrary to research conducted by Yudianta and Yadnyana (2016), which found that managerial ownership does not affect dividend policy.

The results of research conducted by Pujiati (2015) explain that institutional ownership has a positive effect on dividend policy. However, the research results of Roos and Manalu (2019) explain that institutional ownership does not affect dividend policy.

The research results of Bushra and Mirza (2015) and Elmi and Muturi (2016) found that profitability positively affects dividend policy. This result contradicts Ahmed's (2015), Maladjian, and Khoury's (2015) research, which states that profitability does not affect dividend policy.

The results of research conducted by Trisna and Gayatri (2019) and Awad (2015) state that leverage significantly affects dividend policy. However, a study conducted by Asad and Yousaf (2014) and Khan and Ashraf (2014) found that leverage negatively affects dividend policy.

Several researchers have researched dividend policy. However, there is still a research gap that arises from previous research, namely the differences in research results until this research is a modification of previous research to strengthen the suspicion of whether or not there is an influence of Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Profitability, and Leverage as independent variables which are thought to be factors influencing Dividend Policy with Liquidity as a moderating variable.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Dividend Policy

According to Novianti and Amanah (2017), a dividend policy is a policy to determine how much net profit will be distributed to shareholders as dividends

and how much net profit will be reinvested in the company as retained earnings.

This shows that management must create a dividend policy that concerns the use of profits that are the rights of shareholders by determining the amount of profit that is distributed as dividends and the amount of profit that is retained. This research measures dividend policy by the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR). Horne and Wachowicz (2005) stated that the dividend payout ratio is the annual cash dividend divided by annual profit or dividend per share divided by profit per share. This ratio shows the percentage of company profits paid to shareholders in cash.

The dividend policy determines the amount of profit allocation that can be distributed to shareholders and the profit allocation the company can retain. If retained earnings are large, the profits distributed to shareholders will be smaller. The portion of profits gives rise to various problems faced by the company. Companies that distribute profits as dividends will reduce total internal funding sources. Meanwhile, companies that retain profits earned can form greater internal funds (Natalia & Santoso, 2017).

$$\text{DPR} = \frac{\text{Dividen per Share}}{\text{Earning per Share}}$$

Liquidity

According to Jariah (2016), liquidity describes a company's ability to fulfill its financial obligations, which must be fulfilled immediately. Liquidity is a serious concern for companies because liquidity plays an essential role in the company's success. Investors will consider Companies with good liquidity to have good performance.

A company's liquidity is a crucial consideration in many dividend decisions. Because dividends represent cash outflows, the greater the company's cash position and overall liquidity, the greater the company's ability to pay dividends.

Growing and profitable companies may be illiquid because the funds are used for fixed assets and permanent working capital. Because management in companies like this usually wants to maintain some liquidity protection to provide financial flexibility and protection against uncertainty, management may be reluctant to hold this position by paying large dividends (Yosephine & Tjun, 2016).

Management in growing and profitable companies want to maintain liquidity protection to provide financial flexibility and protection against uncertainty. Therefore, management wants to avoid risking this position by paying large dividends (Horne & Wachowicz, 2005).

The liquidity ratio is a ratio that shows or measures the company's ability to fulfill its maturing obligations, both obligations to parties outside the company and within the company (Kasmir, 2016). The liquidity ratio in this research is measured using the Current Ratio (CR). The current Ratio is a ratio that shows the company's ability to pay its short-term obligations, which are immediately due when they are billed in full. In other words, how much current assets must the company have to cover short-term liabilities soon?

$$\text{CR} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Managerial Ownership

The proportion of shareholders from management who actively participate in company decision-making for directors and commissioners is called managerial ownership (Pujiati & Widanar, 2009). Managerial ownership is the owner and manager of the company or all parties who can be involved in policymaking and have direct access to information within the company. In agency theory, explained by Jensen & Meckling (1976), increased management and supervision of external personnel in dividend distribution can

reduce managers' fraudulent behavior for personal gain. This happens because managers play an essential role in dividend policy.

Ulfah (2016) revealed that when manager ownership in a company is high, dividend distribution will be lower because the manager will choose the retained earnings option for company investment and development. Managers choose retained earnings because it is the largest source of internal funds for company growth. When a company has weak financial levels, retained earnings will also be used as reserve capital. The research results by Amalia and Hermanto (2018) showed that managerial ownership had a significant effect on dividend policy.

$$MO = \frac{\text{Managerial Shares}}{\text{Total Outstanding Shares}}$$

Institutional Ownership

The existence of institutional ownership is expected to be able to carry out a practical monitoring function for company management. Based on agency theory, the monitoring function aims to ensure that management prioritizes the prosperity of shareholders rather than prioritizing their interests and acting opportunistically. Large institutional ownership can encourage company managers to work in line with the interests of shareholders, namely by distributing dividends. Apart from that, dividend payments are effective as an incentive for institutional owners' monitoring efforts toward company management.

Institutional investors desire to get profits from the company through dividends. Dividends can also be a means of monitoring by institutional investors. Dividend distribution can reflect good company performance. If the dividends distributed are high, the company can run itself effectively and efficiently and is expected to achieve high profits. Therefore, the greater the ownership of

company shares by institutional investors, the higher the dividend distribution. Cheng et al. (2018) found that institutional ownership significantly affects dividend policy.

$$IO = \frac{\text{Institutional Shares}}{\text{Total Outstanding Shares}}$$

Profitability

A company's ability to pay dividends is of great concern. The greater the dividend payments given, the more it can be seen that the company is making a profit. One factor that can influence dividend policy is profitability. Based on the signaling hypothesis theory, an increase in dividends signals to investors that management predicts good income in the future. This theory shows that high income through assets owned is reflected in high profitability, measured by return on assets. (ROA).

A high ROA value will indicate that the company can generate relatively high profits compared to assets. Investors will like companies with high ROA values because they can generate greater profits than companies with low ROA. Therefore, companies that can generate high ROA will also pay high dividends. This aligns with research by Singla & Samanta (2018) and Nurlaila (2021), which found that profitability significantly affects dividend policy.

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

Leverage

One leverage ratio is the debt-equity ratio (DER). DER reflects the company's ability to fulfill all its obligations, as shown by the portion of its capital used to pay debts. The greater this ratio indicates, the greater the liabilities; the lower it offers, the higher the company's ability to meet its debts. An increase in debt will affect the net income available to shareholders, meaning that the higher the company's liabilities, the lower the company's ability to pay dividends. The

greater this ratio shows, the greater the company's dependence on external parties (creditors) and the greater the debt costs the company must pay. An increase in debt will, in turn, affect the size of the net profit available to shareholders, including dividends that will be received; because these obligations are higher, the company's ability to distribute dividends will be lower. Wahjudi's (2018) research results showed that leverage had a significant effect on dividend policy.

$$ROE = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Equity}}$$

Framework

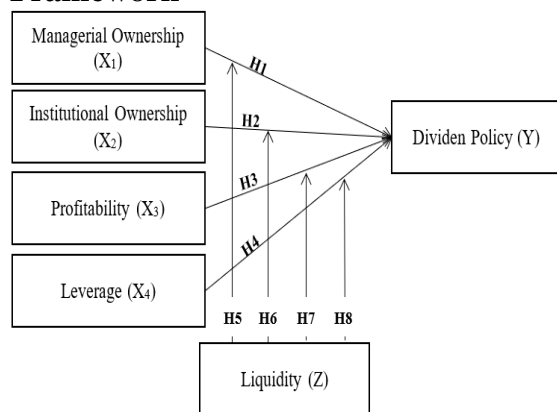


Figure 2. Framework

- H1: Managerial Ownership Influences Dividend Policy
- H2: Institutional Ownership Influences Dividend Policy
- H3: Profitability Influences Dividend Policy
- H4: Leverage Influences Dividend Policy
- H5: Liquidity can moderate the relationship between Managerial Ownership and Dividend Policy
- H6: Liquidity can moderate the relationship between Institutional Ownership and Dividend Policy
- H7: Liquidity can moderate the relationship between Profitability and Dividend Policy
- H8: Liquidity can moderate the relationship between Leverage and Dividend Policy

MATERIALS & METHODS

The type of research carried out is associative causal, a research problem formulation that asks about the relationship between two or more variables. This research used a population of manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) from 2014 to 2021. The data used is secondary data, namely financial reports for 2014 to 2021 obtained through the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI), www.idx.co.id. This research aims to test hypotheses and explain the relationship between the variables studied, namely the independent variable, namely managerial ownership, institutional ownership, and profitability, as well as the moderating variable, namely liquidity, and the dependent variable, namely dividend policy.

The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. Sample selection is based on the purposive sampling method, which is based on sampling following predetermined considerations and criteria. The criteria that have been set are:

1. Manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2014 to 2021;
2. Manufacturing companies that distribute dividends for the period 2014 to 2021;
3. Manufacturing companies that did not experience losses in the period 2014 to 2021;
4. Manufacturing companies that publish financial reports using the rupiah currency;
5. Have complete data on managerial ownership, institutional ownership, profitability, leverage, and liquidity variables.

Based on the selection criteria above, the sample in this study was 176 samples (22 companies x 8 years of observation).

The data analysis method used is panel data regression, namely estimating a panel data regression model, selecting a panel

data regression model, and hypothesis testing using EViews 10 software.

RESULT

A. Selection Of Estimation Models

Three models use panel data regression, namely: Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM) by carrying out three models of reform in realizing the regression model, namely Chow Test, Hausman Test, and Lagrange Multiplier.

Chow Test

Chow's Test was used to determine whether the Common Effect Model or Fixed Effect Model is the most appropriate for the regression model. There are hypotheses in carrying out this test, namely:

$H_0 = \text{Probability} > 0.05$, then CEM is used

$H_1 = \text{Probability} < 0.05$, then FEM is used.

Table 1. Chow Test Result

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests				
Equation: Untitled				
Test cross-section fixed effects				
Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.	
Cross-section F	14.92	(21,150)	0.0000	
Cross-section Chi-square	198.5	21	0.0000	

Source: EViews 10, Data Processed by Researchers (2023)

The table above shows the prob. 0.0000, which means less than 0.05, so the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is better to use compared to the Common Effect Model (CEM).

Hausman Test

The Hausman Test was used to determine whether the Fixed Efficiency Model (FEM) or Random Effect Model (REM) is the most appropriate in determining the regression model. There are hypotheses in interpreting the test, namely:

$H_0 = \text{Probability} > 0.05$, then use REM,

$H_1 = \text{Probability} < 0.05$, then FEM is used

Table 2. Hausman Test Result

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test			
Equation: Untitled			
Test cross-section random effects			
Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	35.59	4	0.0000

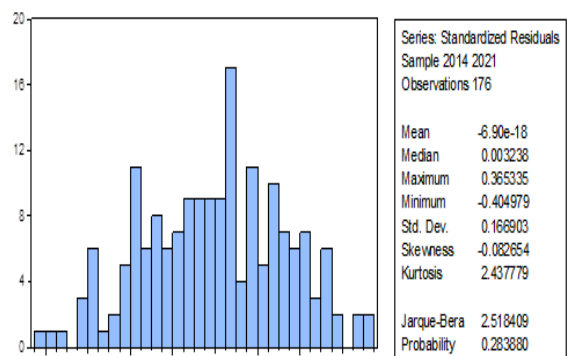
Source: EViews 10, Data Processed by Researchers (2023)

Based on the results above, the value of prob. is smaller than 0.05, namely 0.0000. So, the best method to use is the fixed effect model (FEM) rather than the random effect model (REM). Because based on the Chow Test results, the better model is the fixed effect model (FEM) than the common effect model (CEM), and the Hausman Test results show that the fixed effect model (FEM) is also better than the random effect model (REM). So, there is no need to carry out further tests, namely the Lagrange Multiplier Test.

B. Classic Assumption Test

1. Normality Test

The normality test aims to determine whether the residuals are normally distributed. The normality test can be detected using the method developed by Jarque Bera (JB). The data is normally distributed if the Jarque Bera (JB) probability value is > 0.05 . However, the data is not normally distributed if the Jarque Bera (JB) probability value is < 0.05 . The results of normality testing in this research can be seen based on the output results as follows:



Source: EViews 10, Data Processed by Researchers (2023)

Figure 3. Normality Test Results

Based on Figure 3 above, the Jarque-Bera (J-B) probability value is around 0.283, greater than 0.05. It can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

2. Heteroscedasticity Test

This heteroscedasticity test is used to determine whether, in the regression model, there is heteroscedasticity of the variance from the residuals of one observation to another. If the variance from one observation to another is the same, it is called homoscedasticity. Meanwhile, if the variances are different, it is called heteroscedasticity.

Table 3. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Konstant	0.111	0.138	0.805	0.421
Managerial Ownership	0.094	0.201	0.469	0.639
Institutional Ownership	0.048	0.215	0.227	0.820
Profitability	-0.167	0.242	-0.688	0.492
Leverage	0.003	0.030	0.127	0.898

Source: EViews 10, Data Processed by Researchers (2023)

Based on the test results above, the value of prob. The chi-square of each variable means more than 0.05, so it can be concluded that heteroscedasticity does not occur.

3. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used to find out whether there is a correlation (relationship) between the independent variables in a regression model. The results of multicollinearity testing in this research can be seen based on the following results.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

	Correlation			
	Managerial Ownership	Institutional Ownership	Profitability	Leverage
Managerial Ownership	1	-0.4443	-0.0005	-0.0282
Institutional Ownership	-0.4443	1	0.1515	0.1722
Profitability	-0.0005	0.1515	1	0.1800
Leverage	-0.0282	0.1722	0.1800	1

Source: EViews 10, Data Processed by Researchers (2023)

Based on the test above, the correlation coefficient value between the independent variables used in this research can be seen. Based on these results, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity problem because the correlation value for each independent variable is less than 0.9, so it can be concluded that the data is accessible from symptoms of multicollinearity.

4. Autocorrelation Test

Assumptions regarding the independence of residuals (non-autocorrelation) can be tested using the Durbin-Watson test. The results of the autocorrelation test in this study can be seen based on the following results.

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results (Durbin-Watson)

Log likelihood	65.37786	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-0.303130
F-statistic	7.318990	Durbin-Watson stat	2.151584

Source: EViews 10, Data Processed by Researchers (2023)

Based on Table 5 above, the value of the Durbin-Watson statistic is 2.1515 from a total sample of 154 with four independent variables ($n=154, k=4$), and if you look at the Durbin-Watson table, the value of $du=1.7901$ and the value of $dl=1.6836$. So, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation because the Durbin-Watson value lies between the du and $4-du$ values, namely $1.7901 < 2.1515 < 2.2099$.

C. Research Hypothesis Test

Based on the model selection that has been made, hypothesis testing in this research uses the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

1. Partial Significant Test (T-Test)

The results of partial influence testing with the t-statistical test show how far the independent variables can individually or partially influence the dependent variable. The T-test results of this research are in the table below.

Table 6. Partially Significant Test Results (T-Test)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Constant	-0.989	0.245	-4.034	0.0001
Managerial Ownership	-0.096	0.355	-0.271	0.7863
Institutional Ownership	1.543	0.379	4.062	0.0001
Profitability	-2.530	0.428	-5.898	0.0000
Leverage	-0.139	0.053	-2.624	0.0096

Source: EViews 10, Data Processed by Researchers (2023)

Based on the test results above, the following equation is obtained:

$$\text{Dividend Policy} = -0.989 - 0.096 \text{ Managerial Ownership} + 1.543 \text{ Institutional Ownership} - 2.530 \text{ Profitability} - 0.139 \text{ Leverage}$$

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the probability (t-statistic) value for variable X1, namely managerial ownership, is 0.7863, which is greater than 0.05, which illustrates that variable Then the probability (t-statistic) value for variable X2, namely institutional ownership, is 0.0001, which is smaller than 0.05, which illustrates that variable The probability (t-Statistic) value for variable X3, namely profitability, is 0.0000, which is smaller than 0.05, which illustrates that variable X3, namely profitability, has a significant effect on dividend policy. The probability (t-statistic) value for variable X4, namely leverage, is 0.0096, which is smaller than 0.05, illustrating that variable X4, namely leverage, significantly affects dividend policy.

2. Coefficient of Determination Test

The coefficient of determination test determines the magnitude of the model's contribution in explaining the dependent variable. Based on the results of data processing, the following results were obtained:

Table 7. Coefficient of Determination Test Results

R-squared	0.689	Mean dependent var	-0.415
Adjusted R-squared	0.637	S.D. dependent var	0.304
S.E. of regression	0.183	Akaike info criterion	-0.418
Sum squared resid	5.048	Schwarz criterion	0.050
Log likelihood	62.79	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-0.228
F-statistic	13.32	Durbin-Watson stat	1.548
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000		

Source: EViews 10, Data Processed by Researchers (2023)

Based on the table above, the Adjusted R-squared value is 0.637, which indicates that the role or contribution of the independent variables, namely managerial ownership, institutional ownership, profitability, and leverage, can explain the dependent variable, namely company value, which is 63.7%. In contrast, variables outside this research explain the remaining 36.3%.

3. Moderating Regression Analysis (MRA)

The Moderating Regression Analysis (MRA) test determines whether the moderating variable can moderate the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. In this research, the MRA regression equation model is as follows:

Table 8. Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Constant	-0.887	0.261	-3.393	0.0009
Managerial Ownership	0.026	0.744	0.035	0.9714
Institutional Ownership	1.330	0.424	3.137	0.0021
Profitability	-1.593	0.620	-2.568	0.0112
Leverage	0.011	0.100	0.112	0.9108
Managerial Ownership*Liquidity	4.94E	0.339	0.000	0.9999
Institutional Ownership*Liquidity	0.055	0.039	1.419	0.1578
Profitability*Liquidity	-0.277	0.151	-1.832	0.0689
Leverage*Liquidity	-0.139	0.067	-2.067	0.0404

Source: EViews 10, Data Processed by Researchers (2023)

Based on the test results above, the following equation is obtained:

$$\text{Dividend Policy} = -0.887 + 0.026 \text{ Managerial Ownership} + 1.330 \text{ Institutional Ownership} - 1.593 \text{ Profitability} + 0.011 \text{ Leverage} + 4.93E \text{ Managerial Ownership*Liquidity} + 0.055 \text{ Institutional Ownership*Liquidity} - 0.277 \text{ Profitability*Liquidity} - 0.139 \text{ Leverage*Liquidity}$$

MRA test results to see whether or not the moderating variable is moderating. The managerial ownership variable (X1) in the t-test has a probability value of 0.7863, and after being tested with MRA, it changes to 0.9714. Institutional ownership (X2) in the t-test has a probability value of 0.0001, and after being tested with MRA, it changes to 0.0021. Profitability (X3) in the t-test has a

probability value of 0.0000, and after being tested with MRA, it changes to 0.0112. In the t-test, leverage (X4) has a probability value of 0.0096, which means it has a significant effect. After being tested with MRA, it changes to 0.9108, so it has no significant impact. The interaction between the moderating variable, namely liquidity (Z) and managerial ownership (X1), does not have a significant influence with a probability value of 0.9999, so it can be concluded that liquidity cannot moderate the relationship between managerial ownership and dividend policy. The interaction between the moderating variables, namely liquidity (Z) and institutional ownership (X2), does not have a significant influence with a probability value of 0.1578, so it can be concluded that liquidity cannot moderate the relationship between institutional ownership and dividend policy. The interaction between the moderating variables, namely liquidity (Z) and profitability (X3), does not have a significant influence with a probability value of 0.0689, so it can be concluded that liquidity cannot moderate the relationship between profitability and dividend policy. The interaction between the moderating variables, namely liquidity (Z) and leverage (X4), has a significant influence with a probability value of 0.0404, so it can be concluded that liquidity moderates the relationship between leverage and dividend policy.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion in the previous chapters and answered problem formulation, research objectives, and referring to the process and results of data analysis in this study, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. Managerial ownership (X1) has no effect on dividend policy with a coefficient value of -0.096 and a significant value of prob. $0.786 > 0.05$.
2. Institutional ownership (X2) significantly affects dividend policy with

a coefficient value of 1.543 and a significant value of prob. $0.000 < 0.05$.

3. Profitability (X3) significantly affects dividend policy with a coefficient value of -2.530 and a significant value of prob. $0.000 < 0.05$.
4. Leverage (X4) significantly affects dividend policy with a coefficient value of -0.139 and a significant value of prob. $0.010 < 0.05$.
5. Liquidity (Z) is not significant in moderating the influence of managerial ownership (X1) on dividend policy (Y) with the prob value. 0.999.
6. Liquidity (Z) is not significant in moderating the influence of institutional ownership (X2) on dividend policy (Y) with the prob value. 0.157.
7. Liquidity (Z) is not significant in moderating the effect of profitability (X3) on dividend policy (Y) with a prob value. 0.068.
8. Liquidity (Z) is significant in moderating the effect of leverage (X4) on dividend policy (Y) with a prob value. 0.040.

LIMITATIONS

This research has several limitations that limit the research object. The limitations of the research in this study are as follows:

1. This research is still limited to using research variables, which are 4 (four) factors that can influence dividend policy with 1 (one) moderating variable, namely liquidity. Meanwhile, the rest can be explained by other variables not examined in this study.
2. Research is still limited to Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesian Stock Exchange, so in future research, it could be considered to examine other, broader industries so that the number of samples is larger and the financial data is more volatile to see a significant influence on dividend policy

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the research results and the

explanations given above, several suggestions can be made as follows:

1. It is recommended for future researchers to research more deeply the factors that can influence dividend policy with different independent variables, which, in theory, are expected to increase dividend payments, or researchers can choose other variables that are thought to be related to dividend policy.
2. Future researchers are expected to use other moderating variables besides liquidity.
3. Companies are advised to convince investors that their profits can pay high dividends to investors.

Declaration by Authors

Acknowledgement: None

Source of Funding: None

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

1. Ahmed, I. E. (2015). Liquidity, Profitability, and the Dividends Payout Policy. *World Review of Business Research*, 5(2): h: 73-85. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336871172>.
2. Amalia, S., & Hermanto, S. B. (2018). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Kepemilikan Manajerial, Leverage, Dan Growth Terhadap Kebijakan Dividen. *JIRA: Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi*, 7(8), 1–21.
3. Asad, M., & Yousaf, S. (2014). Impact of Leverage on Dividend Payment Behavior of Pakistani Manufacturing Firms. *Business and Economics*, 6(2), 216–221. <http://www.issr-journals.org/xplore/ijias/0006/002/IJIAS-14-129-04.pdf>.
4. Awad, B. (2015). Determinants of Dividend Policy in Kuwait Stock Exchange. *International Journal of Business and Management Review*, 3(7): h: 72-78. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/331608460>
5. Bushra, A., & Mirza, N. (2015). The Determinants of Corporate Dividend Policy in Pakistan. *The Lahore Journal of Economics*, 20(2): h: 77-83. DOI:10.35536/lje.2015.v20.i2.a4.
6. Elmi, M. A., & Muturi, W.M. (2016). Effects of Profitability on Dividend Payout by Commercial and Service Firms Listed in The Nairobi Securities Exchange. *European Journal of Business and Social Sciences*, 5(2): h: 160 – 16.
7. Horne, J.C.V & Wachowicz, J.M. (2005). *Financial management: prinsip-prinsip manajemen keuangan*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat
8. Huda, N., & Abdullah, M. N. (2014). Relationship between Ownership Structure and Dividend Policy: Empirical Evidence from Chittagong Stock Exchange. *World Review of Business Research*, 4(3): h: 14 – 3. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320407629>.
9. Jariah, A. (2016). Likuiditas, Leverage, Profitabilitas Pengaruhnya Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Manufaktur Di Indonesia Melalui Kebijakan Dividen. *Riset Akuntansi dan Keuangan Indonesia*. DOI:10.23917/reaksi.v1i2.2727
10. Jensen, M., C., & W. Meckling. (1976). “Theory of the firm: Managerial behavior, agency cost, and ownership structure,” *Journal of Finance Economic* 3:305-360. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0304-405X\(76\)90026-X](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0304-405X(76)90026-X)
11. Kasmir. (2012). *Pengantar Manajemen Keuangan*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.
12. Khan, W., & Ashraf, N. (2014). In Pakistani Service Industry: Dividend Payout Ratio as Function of some Faktors. *International Journal of Academic Research in Accounting, Finance and Management Sciences*, 4(1), 390–396. <https://ideas.repec.org/a/hur/ijaraf/v4y2014i1p390-396.html>
13. Maladjian, C., & Khoury, R.E. (2014). Determinants of the Dividend Policy: An Empirical Study on the Lebanese Listed Banks. *International Journal of Economics and Finance*, 6(4). DOI:10.5539/ijef.v6n4p240
14. Natalia, E., & Santoso, H. F. (2017). Pengaruh Arus Kas Bebas, Pertumbuhan Perusahaan, Rasio Total Utang dan Modal

- Sendiri, Rasio Laba Bersih dan Total Aset Terhadap Kebijakan Dividen, 17(1), 33–46.
15. Novianti, Z. E. W., & Amanah, L. (2017). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Growth, Kebijakan Hutang dan Kepemilikan Institusional Terhadap Kebijakan Dividen. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi*, 6.
 16. Nurlaila. (2021). The Effect of Managerial Ownership, Leverage, and Profitability on Dividend Policy on Manufacturing Companies Listed in Indonesia. *International Journal of Global Accounting, Management, Education, and Entrepreneurship*, 1(2), 172–184.
<https://doi.org/10.48024/ijgame2.v1i2.33>
 17. Pujiati. (2015). Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kebijakan Dividen pada Sektor Industri Barang Konsumsi. *Jurnal Nominal*, Vol. 4(1), hal 49-66. DOI: 10.21831/nominal.v4i1.6887
 18. Pujiati, D. dan Widanar E. 2009. Pengaruh Struktur Kepemilikan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan: Keputusan Keuangan sebagai Variabel Intervening. *Jurnal Ekonomi Bisnis dan Akuntansi Ventura* 12(1): 71-86.
 19. Roos, N. M., & Manalu, E. S. (2019). Pengaruh Kepemilikan Manajerial, Kepemilikan Institusional, Dan Kesempatan Investasi Terhadap Kebijakan Dividen Dengan Likuiditas Sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi. *Journal of Accounting and Business Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 1, 24-39
 20. Singla, H. K., & Samanta, P. K. (2018). Determinants of dividend payout of construction companies: a panel data analysis. *Journal of Financial Management of Property and Construction*, 24(1), 19–38.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JFMPC-06-2018-0030>
 21. Suharli, M. (2007). Pengaruh Profitability dan Investment Opportunity Set Terhadap Kebijakan Dividen Tunai dengan Likuiditas Sebagai Variabel Penguat (Studi pada Perusahaan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Jakarta Periode 2002-2003), *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan*, Vol. 9 (1), hal. 9-17. 10.9744/jak.9.1.pp. 9-17
 22. Trisna, I. K. E. R., & Gayatri. (2019). Ukuran Perusahaan Memoderasi Pengaruh Free Cash Flow dan Leverage Terhadap Kebijakan Dividen. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*, 26(1), 484–509.
<https://doi.org/10.24843/eja.2019.v26.i01.p18>
 23. Ulfa, Ika F. 2016. Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kebijakan Dividen Dengan Likuiditas Sebagai Variabel Moderasi. *Cendekia Akuntansi Vol. 4 No. 1 Januari 2016*. ISSN: 2338-3593
 24. Vo, D.H., dan Nguyen, V.T.Y. (2014). Managerial Ownership, Leverage, and Dividend Policies: Empirical Evidence from Vietnam’s Listed Firms. *International Journal of Economics and Finance*. 6(5): h: 274-284. DOI: 10.5539/ijef.v6n5p274
 25. Wahjudi, E. (2018). Factors affecting dividend policy in manufacturing companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange. *Journal of Management Development*, 39(1), 4–17.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JMD-07-2018-0211>
 26. Yosephine, F., & Tjun, L. T. (2016). Pengaruh Cash Ratio, Return on Equity, dan Ukuran Perusahaan terhadap Kebijakan Dividen: Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan yang Listing di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2013-2014. *Jurnal Akuntansi*, 8(2), 237–269.
 27. Yudiana, I.G.Y., dan Yadnyana, P. (2016). Pengaruh Kepemilikan Manajerial, Leverage, Investment Opportunity Set dan Profitabilitas pada Kebijakan Dividen Perusahaan Manufaktur. *Jurnal Akuntansi Universitas Udayana* 15(1):h:112-14.
<https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/akuntansi/article/view/15877>

How to cite this article: Achmad Rifqi, Erlina, Chandra Situmeang. The influence of managerial ownership, institutional ownership, profitability, and leverage on dividend policy with liquidity as a moderation variable in manufactured companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange In 2014-2021. *International Journal of Research and Review*. 2024; 11(1): 243-253.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20240126>
