

Effect of Profitability, Growth of Sale, Size of Firm on Dividend Policy and Automotive Sector Sub in Part in 2012-2016

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Keywords: Profitability, growth of sale size of firm.

Abstract: The results in this study are based on the formulation of the problem is how the effect of profitability, growth of sale, size of firm to dividend policy in the automotive and component sub-sector in 2012-2016. The main objective of this study was to determine the effect of profitability, growth of sale, size of firm to dividend policy in the automotive and components sub-sector in 2012-2016. The method used in this research is quantitative. This method is used to determine the effect of one variable with another variable. The instrument used was secondary data as well as to analyze the data used multiple linear regression. Based on the results it can be concluded that there are significant profitability, growth of sale to dividend policy.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Company is a body set up by an individual or institution with the primary purpose is to gain, another goal is no less important that it can continue to survive in the competition. Management in an enterprise has an important role in carrying out the responsibilities that have been received, one of which is keeping the loyalty or trust of investors to remain invested in the company. Investment is an investment directly or indirectly, short term and long term, with the purpose of profits or expected benefits or other forms of benefits as a result of the investment itself, briefly Investment is giving wealth to be managed by a company in hopes of getting a high dividend,

Dividend policy is often regarded as a signal to investors in assessing the merits of the company. This is due to the dividend policy can take effect on stock prices of companies. Dividend policy is also one of the factors that affect the value of the company, basically the company's value is measured from several aspects, one of which is the market price sahar firms. Because the company's market price reflects investors' assessment of the overall equity held.

Companies with relatively stable dividend will be attractive to investors, so that demand for stocks will rise and stock prices will also rise. This is because investors take into account the investment income that will be obtained later.

Nursandari (2015), Hanafi (2004) Determination of the dividend policy is influenced by factors that are

differentiated into two groups, namely financial factors that include growth prospects, cost of capital, profitability, corporate funding needs, liquidity, ability to borrow, debt repayment needs, the stability of the dividend and the expansion rate of assets and non-financial factors which include tax laws, debt covenant restrictions, capital market opportunities, company, the position of shareholders as taxpayers. In other words, the greater the benefits the greater the company's ability to pay dividends. Determination of which are influenced by the profitability is to measure the ratio of the Traffic company makes a profit in relation to sales, total assets and total itself, this ratio is considered by prospective investors and shareholders as it relates to the stock price and the dividend will be accepted. One measure that is often used is the return on assets (ROA),

According Santika and Kusuma (2002) the effect of profitability as an indicator of the company's performance a positive influence on the company. Due to the improved performance of the company will increase the ROA and ROE. Goddess (2008), Marpaung and Hardianto (2009) in this study, the influence profitability to dividend policy, while according Meilina (2013) profitability does not have an influence on dividend policy.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Martono and Harjito (2005) defines the dividend policy (dividend policy) is a decision whether the profits obtained at the end of the year the company will be distributed to shareholders in the form of dividends or be retained to increase the capital used to finance investment in the future. The dividend payout ratio (dividend payout ratio) determine the amount of profit to be shared in the form of cash dividends and retained earnings as a source of funding. The dividend payout ratio indicates the percentage of corporate profits paid out to shareholders in the form of dividends.

The amount of the dividend depends on the dividend policy of each company. According Suharli (2006), in general, adopted dividend policy the company is one of these policies, namely:

- Constant dividend payout ratio, there are several ways set the dividend payout ratio that is distributed permanently in a specific percentage or ratio, namely:
 - (1) pay the amount fixed percentage of annual income,
 - (2) determining the dividend to be given in a year is equal to the amount fixed percentage of profit the previous year, and
 - (3) determine the projected payout ratio for the long term.
- Stable per share dividend.

2.1 Policies that Determine the Amount of Dividends in the Fixed Amount

This policy shows the company to maintain high profits.

2.1.1 Profitability

Profitability ratio is the ratio to assess the company's ability to make a profit Kashmir (2010). This ratio also provides a measure of the effectiveness of management of a company. This is demonstrated by the make profit from sales and investment income. One of the profitability ratio is the ratio of earnings per share (Earning Per Share) or also known as book value ratio. Simamora (2012) profitability can be measured in terms of absolute rupiah, such as net income, or based on the ratio. Analysis of profitability (profitability analysis) consists of tests conducted to evaluate the performance of a particular company's profit for the year. The results are then combined with other data in order to potential earnings power of the company, which is considered important for the

managers, creditors, and shareholders for the long term the company must operate with a satisfactory profit in order to stay alive. Significant earnings capacity also for other financial statement users, such as suppliers and unions, who are interested in fostering sustainable relationships with companies that are financially healthy.

2.1.2 Growth of Sale (Sales Growth)

According Kesuma (2009), sales growth (growth of sales) is an increase in sales from year to year or from time to time. Companies that have high sales growth rates will require more investment in different elements of the assets, either fixed assets or current assets. The management need to consider the appropriate funding source for the asset purchases. Companies that have high sales growth will be able to meet its financial obligations if the company finance its assets with debt, and vice versa. According to (Riyanto, 2001), the growth of the company is one of the factors that affect dividend policy. The faster the growth rate of a company, the greater the need for the necessary funds to finance the company's growth. The greater the funding needs for the foreseeable future, the company is more than happy to hold the profits from the pay it as dividends to shareholders.

2.1.3 Size of Firm (Company Size)

Brigham and Houston (2001), the size of the company is the average total net sales for the year to several years. In this case the sale is greater than the variable costs and fixed costs, it will obtain the amount of income before taxes otherwise if the sale is smaller than the variable costs and fixed costs.

2.2 Overview of Empirical

2.2.1 Effect of Profitability on Dividend Policy

Goddess (2008) Profitability negatively affect dividend policy, if a company has a high income will be used for operations or for investments that will reduce the distribution of dividends. Marpaung and hardianto (2009) had a negative effect on the profitability of the dividend policy, the higher the profit earned by the company then used for operations so that dividends received by investors is low. Hayati (2013) profitability has a positive effect dividend policy by using ROA (Return on Assets) explains that the level of corporate profitability will have an impact on increasing the dividend by the company.

2.2.2 Effect of Sale Growth on Dividend Policy

Darminto (2007), the company has a sales growth rate higher, tend to use the loan capital that is more than the company whose growth rate is low. The higher level of sales growth of the company, the greater the use of loan capital which means it should provide the funds to repay the loan principal and the interest, which in turn reduces the amount of dividend per share (DPS).

Laksono (2006) growth of sale have the positive impact on the dividend policy because when the company experienced growth in sales is high enough, then the revenue to be received by the company will increase and distribution of dividends to be received by a larger investor.

Clarensia, and Azizah Rahayu (2011) said sales growth had a negative effect on the dividend policy for when sales of the company increased the revenue generated will be used to finance the company, so that dividends received by investors is low.

2.2.3 Effect Size of Firm on Dividend Policy

Goddess (2008) size of the firm have a positive impact on the dividend policy. When the assets of the company published on the Indonesian stock exchange increases, the dividend will be given to high investor. This indicates that the dividend policy is very important for investors because in improving their economy, companies are expected to provide high dividends.

Wisdom and Astuti (2013) size of the firm have a positive impact on the dividend policy, if the size of the company has resulted in an increase in the number of high dividend. As expected by investors when investing to the company, when a manager does a high dividend, investors would believe the company is in the prosperity of their economies.

Hatta (2002) and Nuringsih (2005) states the size of the firm have a positive impact on the dividend policy. Companies that have large assets tend to pay a large dividend to shareholders to maintain the reputation among investors.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Based on the theory and the results of previous studies conducted by several researcher, the conceptual framework in this study are as follows:

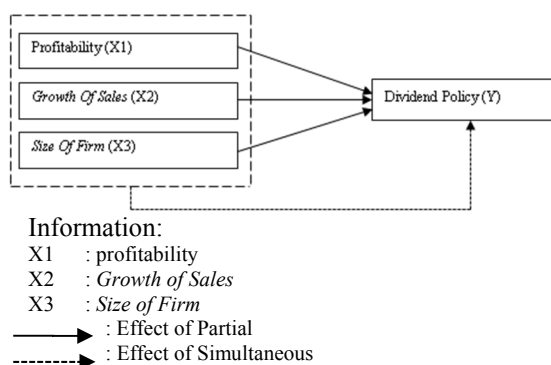


Figure 1: Effect of profitability, growth of sale size of firm against dividend policy on automotive and parts subsector year 2012-2015.

2.4 Hypothesis

Sugiono (2013) hypothesis is a temporary answer to the formulation of research problems, where the formulation of research problems has been expressed in the form of questions. Is said to be temporary because a new answer given is based on the theory.

- H1 : Profitability, Growth of sale, Size of firm influence simultaneously to dividend policy.
- H2 : There are currently no influence on the profitability of the dividend policy.
- H3 : Influences of Growth of sale to dividend policy.
- H4 : Influences of the Size of the firm to dividend policy.

3 RESEARCH METHODS

The research is descriptive research with quantitative approach that is by analyzing the Financial Statements, which are categorized on autos and parts subsector. It said quantitative approach because the data used is empirical data and variables used have units that can be measured. This study contained in the Financial Statements published by www.idx.co.id. in the period 2012-2016.

3.1 The Scope of Research

The scope of the research aims to avoid discussion widespread or deviate from the desired purpose and more focused then the problem will be addressed in this study is limited to the profitability growth of sale size of firm to dividend policy on autos and parts subsector years 2012-2016.

3.2 Population and Sample

The population in this study are automotive companies and component listing on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI). The population found in the automotive and component sub-sectors, namely 40 companies but listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) 14 companies while still active with 11 companies. The criteria used in this study are:

- The company has been listed on the Stock Exchange during the period of 2012-2016.
- The company publishes the financial statements for 2012-2016
- The company paid dividends in 2012-2016.
- Based on the above criteria, then there are 7 companies that meet the criteria:

Table 1: Issuer name and part automotive subsector in Indonesia stock exchange.

No.	Issuer name	stock code	Year	DPR
1	Astra International Tbk	ASII	2012	0.317
			2013	0.314
			2014	.450
			2015	.450
			2016	.456
2	Astra Otoparts	AUTO	2012	0.676
			2013	0.423
			2014	0.295
			2015	0.505
			2016	0.531
3	Indo Kordsa Tbk d, h Branta Mulia Tbk	BRAM	2012	.419
			2013	0.833
			2014	0.361
			2015	.570
			2016	0.262
4	Goodyear Indonesia Tbk	GDYR	2012	0.848
			2013	0.005
			2014	0.017
			2015	0.198
			2016	0.361
5	Gajah Tunggal Tbk	GJTL	2012	0.050
			2013	0.051
			2014	0.083
			2015	.290
			2016	0.129
6	Indospring Tbk	INDS	2012	0.001
			2013	.290
			2014	.116
			2015	.182
			2016	0.383
7	Congratulations Perfect Tbk	SMSM	2012	0.529
			2013	0.714
			2014	.429
			2015	0.655
			2016	0.427

3.3 Operational Definition

3.3.1 Dividend Policy (Y)

Dividend policy is a decision whether the profits obtained at the end of the year the company will be distributed to shareholders in the form of dividends or be retained to increase the capital used to finance investment in the future, the dividend policy is measured using indicators dividend payout ratio.

3.3.2 Profitability (X1)

Profitability ratio is the ratio to assess the company's ability to make a profit, the ratio of profitability measurement using return on assets (ROA).

3.3.3 Growth of sale (X2)

Sales growth (growth of sales) is an increase in sales from year to year or from time to time, indicator measurement using current year net sales divided by net sales of the previous year.

3.3.4 Size of Firm (X3)

The size of the company is the average total net sales for the year to several years Measurement using the natural logarithm of total assets.

3.4 Data Types

The data source is an important factor to be considered in determining the methods of data collection, data source or type of data consists of primary data and secondary data.

3.4.1 Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained or collected by the person who conducted the research from sources that already exist (Hasan 2002), this data is used to support the primary information that has been obtained is of material prior research literature library books and so forth.

The data used in this research is secondary data such as financial report company Composite Stock Price Index number of shares traded and the number of shares of manufacturing industry (sub-sectors of the automotive and components) in circulation, data the company obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange that are in the network namely internetwww.idx.co.id.

3.5 Data Collection

The data collection methods used by the researchers in this study is documentation, documentation method is a collection of data that comes from a written source in the form of financial statement data autos and parts subsector of the year 2012-2016.

3.6 Data Analysis

The analysis technique used to identify independent variables affect the dependent variable used multiple linear regression equation, the dependent variable (dependent variables) in this study is the dividend policy and as an independent variable (independent variable) is Profitability Growth of sale size of firm.

3.6.1 Indicators Measuring the Variables X and Y

- **Dividend Policy (Y)**
Dividend policy is measured using indicators dividend payout ratio,

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

- **Profitability (X1)**
Using measurements (return on assets / ROA)

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih}}{\text{Total Aset}}$$

- **Growth of Sale (X2)**
Measuring the level of sales growth the company used the formula:

$$GS_t = \frac{St - St - 1}{St - 1} \times 100\%$$

Where:

GS: Growth of Sale

St: net sales year-to t

St-1: Net sales year-to t-1

- **Size of Firm (X3)**
Measure *size of firm* using the natural logarithm of total assets,

$$\text{Size of company (Size)} = \text{Ln (Total Assets)}$$

3.6.2 Descriptive Analysis

According Sugiyono (2013) descriptive analysis are statistics used to analyze the data in a way to describe or depict the data that has been collected as it is without the intention of making conclusions apply to

the public or generalization, analysis descriptive statistics has the objective to determine a general overview of all the variables used in this study by looking at the table of descriptive statistics.

- **Classic Assumption Testing**

The use of classic assumption test aims to identify and test the feasibility of the regression model used in this study, other goal to ensure that in the regression model used have normally distributed data free of autocorrelation multikolinieritas and heterokedistisitas.

- **Normality Test**

Data normality test aims to test whether the regression model independent variables and the dependent variable has a normal distribution and no, good regression model is to have the data distribution is normal or nearly normal Ghozali (2005) to test the normality of the data can be done in two ways first by see graph normal probability plot basis for a decision on the graphic display normal probability plots referring to Ghozali (2005), namely:

- 1) If the data (point) spread around the diagonal line and follow the direction of the diagonal line indicating a normal distribution pattern so that the regression model can meet the assumptions of normality,
- 2) If the data (point) spread far from the diagonal line and or do not follow the direction of the diagonal line means do not show a normal distribution pattern so that the regression model did not meet the assumptions of normality, the normality test other better is by using statistical analysis.

- **Heterokedastisitas Test**

Heterokedastisitas test aims to test whether the regression occurred inequality residual variance from one observation to another, if the variance of the residuals of the observations to other observations still called homokedastisitas,

- **Multicoloniarity Test**

The purpose of the test multicoloniarity is to test whether the regression model has a correlation between independent variables, multicoloniarity occur if there is a linear relationship between the independent who engage in the model, if there is a phenomenon multicoloniarity is high then the standard error of regression coefficients will be even greater as a result confidence internal for estimating parameters of increasingly width, test multicoloniarity is done by regressing

analysis models and test the correlation between the independent variables using variance inflation factor (VIF), limit (cut off) from $VIF > 10$ and the value of tolerance if VIF is greater than 0,10 and the value of tolerance is less than 0,10 and collinearity level of more than 0.95 then there multicollinearity (Ghozali2005).

- **Autocorrelation Test**

Test the third in assuming further test the autocorrelation test autocorrelation occurs when there is a deviation of an observation by irregularities another or occur correlations between observe according to time and place, the consequences of a correlation in a regression model is a variable not using not describe the variable population further again, there are several ways that can be used to detect the presence of autocorrelation one with test dusbinwaston (DW-test), test Dusbin-Waston only used for autocorrelation level one (first-order autocorrelation) and requires constant or intercept in the regression model, and no more variable between the independent variables (Ghozali2005).

$0 < DW < dl$: Happen <i>autocorrelation</i>
$dl \leq DW \leq du$: Can not concluded
$du < DW < 4-du$: No autocorrelation
$4-du \leq DW \leq 4-dl$: Can not concluded
$4-dl < d < 4$: There autocorrelation
Information:	
DL	: The lower limit of DW
DU	: The upper limit of DW

3.6.3 Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis is used to determine the effect of free variables in influencing the dependent variable is jointly or partially, with a multiple linear regression equation in this study are:

$$Y = \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon$$

Information:

Y : Dividend Policy

X1: Profitability

X2: Growth of sale

X3: Size of firm

1) Test Statistic F (Simultaneous Testing)

The statistical test F basically indicates whether all the independent variables included in the model have influence together on the dependent variable (Ghozali2005), F test used to determine whether the independent variable (X) simultaneously significant effect on the dependent variable (Y), criteria decision-making, namely:

- If significant value $F < 0.05$, then the independent variables significantly influence the dependent variable.
- If a significant F value > 0.05 , no significant effect of independent variables on the dependent variable.

2) Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination (R^2) to measure how far the ability of the model to explain variations in the dependent variable (Ghozali 2005), Rated R^2 have the interval between 0 and 1, greater R^2 (close to 1), the better the results for the model regression and getting closer to 0, then the independent variable overall unable to explain the dependent variable (Ghozali 2005), the R^2 small means the ability of these variables in explaining the dependent variable is very limited, value close to 1 means that the independent variables give all the information needed to predict the variation of the dependent variable (Ghozali 2005).

3) Statistic t test (Test Partial)

The statistical test t basically shows how far the influence of the independent variables individually in explaining the variation of the dependent variable (Ghozali2005), t test (partial) conducted to test the effect of independent variables individually or partially independent variable on the dependent variable.

- If the value is significantly $t \leq 0,05$ the independent variables significantly influence the independent variables.

If significant value $t \geq 0.05$, independent variables did not significantly affect the independent variables.

4 RESEARCH RESULT

4.1 Description Data

4.1.1 Profitability

Profitability is the ability of the company makes a profit in relation to total sales of assets or equity capital thus for long-term investors would be very concerned with this profitability analysis. While ROA is a profitability ratio that can demonstrate the ability of the company makes a profit. Based on the results of the data obtained by researchers showed Profitability amount collected from 7 companies as samples during the period 2012-2016.

Table 2: Profitability.

No.	stock code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	MEAN
1	ASII	10%	12%	14%	15%	11%	10%
2	AUTO	16%	13%	8%	17%	12%	9%
3	BRAM	12%	13%	2%	15%	4%	5%
4	GDYR	16%	5%	4%	2%	13%	8%
5	GJTL	6%	9%	1%	2%	2%	4%
6	INDS	11%	8%	7%	6%	4%	6%
7	SMSM	19%	19%	20%	24%	21%	21%
Average		12%	11%	8%	8%	7%	9%
Maximum		19%	19%	20%	24%	21%	21%
minimal		4%	5%	1%	2%	1%	4%

Source: Data processed.

Based on the above table shows in 2012-2016 the company Astra International Tbk, Astra Otoparts Indo Kordsa Tbk d, h Branta Mulia Tbk, Goodyear Indonesia Tbk, Elephant Tunggal Tbk, Indospring Tbk, Congratulations Perfect Tbk experience fluctuations in profit every year. As happened in PT Gajah Tunggal Tbk in 2012 they had a sufficient profit lower than in 2013 and then decline very sharply pointed out in 2014 with a total amount of 1% means that the possibility of profit of the company.

4.1.2 Growth of Sale

Sales growth (*Growth of Sale*) an increase in sales from year to year or from time to time, Based on the results of the data obtained by researchers showed the number of Growth of sale collected from 7 companies as samples during the period 2012-2016.

Table 3: Value growth of sale.

No.	stock code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	MEAN
1	ASII	13.981%	15.679%	13.099%	14.324%	8.679%	13.152%
2	AUTO	17.722%	10.410%	19.209%	14.515%	4.338%	13.239%
3	BRAM	5.254%	11.384%	45.856%	5.175%	17.294%	16.993%
4	GDYR	7.207%	9.137%	1.520%	16.218%	13.193%	9.455%
5	GJTL	20.170%	6.226%	17.094%	5.811%	7.689%	11.398%
6	INDS	2.378%	19.596%	15.265%	9.664%	11.113%	11.603%
7	SMSM	15.758%	19.689%	9.665%	10.951%	6.459%	12.505%
Average		11.78%	13.16%	17.39%	10.95%	9.82%	12.621%
Maximum		20.170%	19.689%	45.856%	16.218%	17.294%	23.845%
minimal		2.378%	6.226%	1.520%	5.175%	4.338%	3.927%

Source: Data processed.

Based on these data can be seen in years 2012-2015 the company Astra International Tbk, Astra Otopart Tbk, Indo Kordsa Tbk dh Branta Mulia Tbk, goodyear Indonesia Tbk, Elephant Tuggal Tbk, Indospring tbk, Congratulations Perfect Tbk, fluctuation in sales each year. Companies that perform sales growth is higher than the profits to be earned by the investor will be increased as well. As indicated by the company PT Indospring Tbk, which

in 2012 had total sales of 2%, then in 2013 increased by 19%, this indicates that the company is able to operate funds properly, so that such behavior can attract investors in investing in the company.

4.1.3 Size of Firm

Firm size (Size of firm) is the average TOTL net sales for the year to several years. Based on the results of

the data obtained by researchers showed the number of size of firm collected from 7 companies as samples during the period 2012-2016.

Table 4: The total value of assets (in millions).

No.	stock code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	MEAN
1	ASII	11,946,777	12,113,266	12,273,703	12,371,709	12,410,787	12,223,248
2	AUTO	15,756,297	15,999,497	163 506 094	16,481,413	16,478,501	45.64436 million
3	BRAM	14,322,399	14,614,572	14,891,494	15,159,417	15.26886 million	14,851,348
4	GDYR	16,481,905	13,996,381	14,124,876	14,260,642	14,374,447	14.64765 million
5	GJTL	16,262,554	16,370,393	16,546,675	16,590,776	16,678,254	16.48973 million
6	INDS	14,640,854	14,753,143	11,966,361	12,056,812	12,187,862	13,121,006
7	SMSM	13,943,778	14,180,989	14,346,787	14.37478 million	14,613,066	14.29188 million
	MEAN	14,764,938	14,575,463	35,379,427	14,470,793	14,573,111	18,752,746
	MAX	16,481,905	16,370,393	163 506 094	16,590,776	16,678,254	45,925,484
	MIN	11,946,777	12,113,266	11,966,361	12,056,812	12,187,862	12,054,216

Source: Data processed.

Based on these data can be seen in the year 2012-2016 the company Astra International Tbk, Astra Otoparts Indo Kordsa Tbk dh Branta Mulia Tbk, Goodyear Indonesia Tbk, Elephant Tuggal Tbk, Indospring Tbk, Congratulations Perfect Tbk, the Company had total assets were stable in the last 5 years as experienced in the company of PT. Astra International Tbk PT. Gajah Tunggal Tbk, PT

Selamat Sempurna Tbk from all three companies that have total assets higher in each year.

Based on the results of the data obtained by researchers showed the amount of dividends collected from 7 companies as samples during the period 2012-2016

Table 5: Value Dividend Policy (DPR).

No.	stock code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average
1	ASII	0.317	0.314	.450	.450	.456	0,397
2	AUTO	0.468	0.423	0.295	0.405	0,531	.560
3	BRAM	.419	0,833	0.361	.570	0.262	0.489
4	GDYR	0,848	0,005	0,017	0.198	0.361	0.286
5	GJTL	0,050	0.051	0.083	.290	0.129	0.121
6	INDS	0,0015	.290	.116	0,282	0.185	0.615
7	SMSM	0.529	0,071	.429	0.655	0,427	0,622
	Average	0,462	.424	.393	0,579	.350	.441
	Maximum	0.468	0,071	.116	0.382	0,531	0,622
	minimal	0,001	0,005	0,017	0.198	0.129	0.121

Source: Data processed.

Based on the above data can be seen in the years 2012-2015 the company Astra International Tbk Astra Otoparts Indo Kordsa Tbk dh Branta Mulia Tbk Elephant Tuggal Perfect Tbk Congratulations to distribute dividends to investors in accordance with the decisions the company must pay attention to

profits from the company. As the company PT. Astra International Tbk conduct a dividend every year with a high enough value of other automotive companies.

4.2 Analysis of Results

4.2.1 Classic Assumption Test

The use of classic assumption test aims to identify and test the feasibility of the regression model used in this research another aim to ensure that in the regression model used have normally distributed data free of autocorrelation multikolinieritas and heterokedastisitas.

- Normality test
Data normality test aims to test whether the regression model independent variables and the dependent variable has a normal distribution and no good regression model is to have the data distribution is normal or nearly normal Ghozali (2005), namely:
 - 1) If the data (point) spread around the diagonal line and follow the direction of the diagonal line indicating a normal distribution pattern so that the regression model can meet the assumptions of normality
 - 2) If the data (point) spread far from the diagonal line and or do not follow the direction of the diagonal line means do not show a normal distribution pattern so that the regression model did not meet the assumptions of normality Testing normality else better to do is to use statistical analysis.

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual

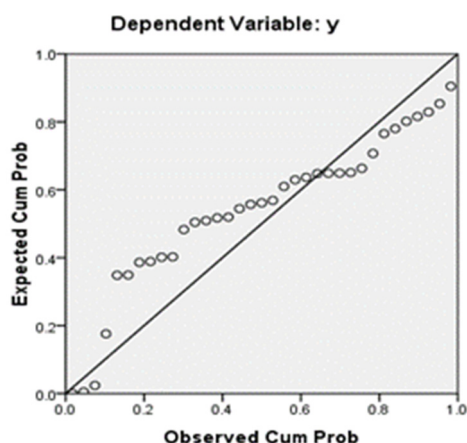


Figure 2: The test result data normality.

In the image-probability plot shows that the dots are still spread around the diagonal

line and its distribution follows the diagonal line. So the graph shows that the regression model of distributed normality.

- Heterokedastisitas test
Heteroskedastisitas testing is done by using the scatterplot between standardized predictive values (ZPRED) with a standardized residual value (SRESID). This test is to determine whether there is a relationship between independent variables with residual value. Tests on the classical assumption shows that there is no heteroskedastisitas this scatter plot shown in Figure 3.

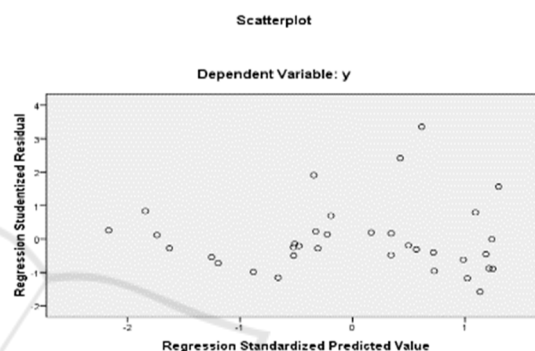


Figure 3: Scatter plots.

In the picture distribution or plot in the scatterplot can be spread and does not form a specific pattern above zero and below zero in the residual studentized axis or Y axis and the right hand and the left axis of standardized predicted value.

- Multicollinarity test
Multicollinierity test is used to determine whether there is a high correlation between independent variables. Multikolinieritas testing is done by using the value of tolerance value or Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) are shown in Table 4.5. Based on the test results indicate multikolinieritas tolerancinya value less than 0.10 but VIF value no greater than 10 so that it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity.
- Autocorrelation test
Autocorrelation test is performed to determine whether the linear regression model is no correlation between bullies error in period t with bullies error in period t-1 (previous). To detect the presence or absence of auto correlation in this study used the Durbin-Watson test (DW Test). The analysis showed a value of 1.971 DW that are shown in Table 4.5 to the amount of data

(n) 35 and the Durbin-Watson table with a 0.05 earned value dU 1.6528 and dL by 1.2833. DW count value is between 0 and dL (1.2833) so that it can be concluded not happen autokolerasi can be seen intable 4:15.

4.2.2 Regression Analysis

The results of the data interpretation can be seen in table 6 below.

Table 6: Summary of regression.

	Coefficients unstandardized		standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	VIF	Information
	B	Std. Error	beta				
(Constant)	1,456	2.192		.664	0.511		
profit	0.695	.294	0,363	2,350	0,025	1,915	significant
growth	1,406	.417	0.512	3,370	0,002	1,946	significant
size	0,145	0.151	.510	0.963	0.343	1,896	no significant
R2	0.324						
FHI	4.942						
Sig F	0,006						
DW	1,971						

Source: Data processed.

Indicate that the data used in this study did not experience problems heterocedasticity multicollinearity and autocorrelation data used are also normally distributed. Data from the classical assumption test results are qualified to do multiple regression analysis and hypothesis testing. Multiple regression equation can be done by interpreting the figures into corresponding unstandardized beta coefficients in Table 6.

- Test F (Simultaneous)

Test F (Simultaneous) is used to indicate whether all the independent variables or free inclusion in the model have jointly influence on the dependent variable, or tied. In Table 4.5 explains the results of the F test (simultaneous test) independent variables showed that profitability. Growth of sale. Size of firm simultaneously significant effect on dividend policy. It is shown from the calculated F value of 4.942 with a probability of 0.006 where the probability value less than 0.05 in order to take decisions that simultaneously independent variables affect the dividend policy.

- Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination used to measure how far the ability of the model and explain variations in the independent variable. The greater the coefficient of determination showed the greater variation in the independent variable causes the dependent variable. Statistical data processing result can be seen

from Table 4.5. Based on the output from the coefficient of determination (R²) has the R value of 0.324 Squared which means that the ability of independent variables are profitability, growth of sale, size of firm to explain the magnitude of the variation in the dependent variable (dependent) is the dividend policy of 32.4 percent.

- T test (Partial)

T test (partial) is used to indicate how much influence each of the independent variables are profitability, growth of sale, size of firm to dividend policy.

T-test, it can be interpreted in terms of the following:

- Profitability analysis of the results showed the value of t count equal to 2,350 with a probability level indicated by the sig 0.025 less than 0.05, it can be a decision that profitability has an influence on a positive dividend policy.
- Results of growth analysis showed that the value of t count equal 3,370 with the probability level indicated by sig. 0.002 less than 0.05 then the decision could be made that the growth have a positive impact on the dividend policy.
- Results Size analysis showed that the value of t count equal 0.712 with a degree of probability shown by sig. amounted to 0.343 greater than 0.05, it can be a decision

that Size negative influence or no influence on dividend policy.

- Multiple Regression Equations
Based on table 4.5 above by showing the numbers that are in the Beta Unstandardized column it can be arranged multiple regression equation as follows:

$$Y = 1,456 + 0,690X1 + 1,690X2 + 0,145X3$$

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Effect of Profitability, Growth of Sale Size of Firm against Simultaneous Dividend Policy

This study aims to determine the effect of profitability, growth of sale, size of firm simultaneously to dividend policy. Based on the analysis, it is known that the regression analysis resulted in an adjusted R² of 0.324. This indicates that the dividend policy can be explained by Profitability, Growth of sale, size of firm with a rate of return of 32.4% while the rest influenced by other factors. These results indicate that a significant F count of 0,006 is smaller than the probability of 0.05 so it can be concluded profitability, growth of sale, size of firm have a positive impact on the dividend policy.

5.2 Profitability Influence on Dividend Policy

Profitability be the size of the company in profit. The ratio of measurement used in measuring profitability is using ROA which serves as a means of measuring profitability, profitability as well as to obtain benefits, when profitability is high then affect the distribution of dividends to investors is also high, but did not rule out that the dividend that will be provided will be low or the company does not distribute dividends, this alone Because earnings may be held or distributed, if profits were being held normally companies use these funds as additional operational costs by considering profit in the future and if the higher will affect the distribution of dividends.

5.3 Effect of Growth of Sale on Dividend Policy

Sales growth (Growth of Sale) companies determine how much the company is able to sell the products they have, so that when the company was able to

increase sales in any year then the company is able to manage the existing product to predict future trends.

5.4 Effect of Size of Firm on Dividend Policy

Company size (size of firm) views of how much total assets of acquired companies, the development of a firm course with a capital / asset while the asset can be obtained from their own capital or debt, if the company does not distribute dividends to investors the possibility of companies use as the financing of debt repayment.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The results of this study showed that simultaneous profitability, growth of sale, size of firm, has an influence on dividend policy. This shows that not all variables can affect the company's dividend policy on the automotive and components.

6.2 Suggestions

- In this study, not all ratios are used to assess profitability, so it is advisable in future studies to increase the ratio or other variables. The period of research conducted during the period 2012-2016 within a period of 5 years, for further research can be conducted additional research period in a longer period of time.
- Companies in providing dividend policy to investors should strive to provide the right policies to maintain the stability of corporate earnings is often a signal for investors. And components for the automotive industry, should be more emphasis on prudential aspects in delivering dividend decisions, so as to attract investors to invest.
- Investors should be prudent and cautious before investing in a company one to see the company's financial statements by comparing the previous report in order to avoid future losses.

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