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THE INFLUENCE OF DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO POLICY IN MEDIATED EARNING PER SHARE, RETURN ON EQUITY AND RETURN ON ASSETS ON SHARE RETURN

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the factors that influence stock returns. In addition, this study also aims to examine the influence of the dividend policy moderating variable on the relationship between Earning Per Share, Return On Equity, and Return On Assets on Stock Returns. To test these variables, researchers used multiple linear regression analysis tools and 48 Food and Beverage Manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015 – 2018. The results of this study indicate that there is a significant positive effect of Earning Per Share on Stock Returns, Return On Equity has an effect positive and significant to Stock Returns, Return On Assets has a significant positive effect on Stock Returns and Dividend Payout Ratio has a significant positive effect on Stock Returns.

Keywords: Earning Per Share, Return On Equity, Return On Assets, dividend policy and Stock Return.

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1. PRELIMINARY

Food and beverage companies are one of the sectors that contribute to national economic growth on the IDX because their performance achievements have always been consistent with increasing productivity, exports and investment. In 2018 the national investment value of the food industry was IDR 56.60 trillion of the total investment value in the manufacturing industry sector of IDR 222.3 trillion while the workforce reached 18.25 million people, an increase of 17.4% compared to 2015. Food products and beverages in Indonesia are able to compete with foreign products because it can be seen from the export value in 2018 of USD 29.91 billion.

In 2018, the Ministry of Industry stated that the food and beverage industry increased by 7.91%, exceeding the national economic growth of 5.17% (Anggraini, 2019). Competition for food and beverage companies is getting tougher day by day, so innovation is needed, increased productivity and various ways to continue to grow and be able to compete with other companies, this requires large funds for development and for the progress of the company. Food and beverage companies can take advantage of the capital market to obtain sources of funds other than loans from banks.

Hermuningsih (2012) Shares are something that is traded in the capital market which is ownership in the form of securities. Stock prices can be a factor to be considered by potential investors before investing in stocks. The stock price is a description of the condition of the company's financial performance that has experienced an increase in financial performance or a decrease in financial performance. The share price is the value of the shares that can be used as a sale and purchase offer as a selling price from one investor to another.

*return*Stock is the growth of stocks that are expected to be returned by investors who have invested in stocks. The financial performance of a good company is a consideration for investors. With good performance will grow the stock price of the company and will provide benefits. The form of company activity to carry out competition is buying and selling shares to the public through the capital market. (Husnan, 2015)

Stock return indicators consist of macro factors and micro factors. Macro factors are factors that are external to the company, namely: general domestic interest rates, inflation rates, foreign exchange rates and international economic conditions. Micro factors are factors contained in the company's internal, namely: earnings per share, book value per share, debt to equity ratio, profitability ratios, market ratios and other financial ratios (Samsul, 2006). Stock returns in this study use indicators that can influence them, namely Earning Per Share (EPS), Return On Equity (ROE), Return On Assets (ROA) and Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR).

Kasmir (2016) states that EPS is a ratio of earnings per share or also called a comparison of book values to measure management's success in obtaining profits for investors. If the comparison is low, it means that the company is not getting good performance by looking at income. Alozi and Obiedat (2016) explained that an increase in company profits illustrates an increase in Return On Equity in the company. Profit growth will provide an indication of good company performance so that investors buy company shares.Harahap (2010) explains that Return on Assets is a company's financial comparison related to profitability, assessing the company's capability to earn profits at the level of income, assets and share capital.

Based on the research gap above, there are still research gaps emerging. Therefore, this study tries to examine several variables that affect stock returns of food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange with the research title "Analysis Affecting Stock Returns Through Dividend Payout Ratios"

2. REVIEW LIBRARY

2.1.1. Signaling Theory

Brigham and Houston (2010) explain that signaling theory emphasizes the benefits of information disseminated by companies regarding investment decisions from parties outside the company. Information that is disseminated as a notification will provide guidance for investors in making investment decisions.

2.1.2. Definition of Stock Return

Legiman (2015) explains that*returns*shares are the result of investments made by investors. Earnings returns occur in financial assets which explain the ability of investors to prepare a number of funds to earn income in the future.

Jogiyanto (2012) Stock return is the rate of return on profits enjoyed by investors on an investment they make. Stock return will be calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{Rit = Pit - Pit\text{-}1}{Pit\text{-}1}$$

2.1.3. Definition of Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Earning Per Share (EPS) is part of the company's income which is distributed in each outstanding share. EPS is one of the most widely used indicators for assessing company profitability. Earning Per Share is likely to share a clear picture of profitability between the company concerned and other companies. The development of EPS is the most important measure of a company's performance, because it explains how much funds a company gets for its investors. (Budhi Kho, 2019)

Tandelilin (2010) formulates Earning Per Share (EPS) as follows:

Earning Per Share= Net profit after tax

Number of shares outstanding

2.1.4. Definition of Return on Equity (ROE)

Return On Equity (ROE) is a ratio for calculating net profit after tax with own capital (Kasmir, 2016). This ratio describes the efficient use of own capital. So the high Return On Equity will have a positive impact on the company. It can be interpreted that the position of investors is getting stronger. Thus, if the Return On Equity is low, then the position of the company owner is getting worse.

The high Return On Equity can explain the company's performance has a good impact and has an impact on the growth of the company's stock price. An increase in stock prices will encourage high returns, so that the attractiveness of investors to the company will develop and the rate of return will increase. Calculation of Return On Equity is:

ROE = Net profit after tax

Total Equity

2.1.5 Definition of Return on Assets (ROA)

Pirmatua Sirait (2017) explains ROA is the return on assets or also often referred to as the ratio of the company's capacity to obtain profits from existing ones. Sujarweni (2017) explains that Return On Assets (ROA) is a comparison that is used to measure the capability of investment capital to generate profits. From these definitions it can be concluded that ROA is a company's financial comparison to calculate the company's ability to earn profits, assets and share capital. The calculations used in measuring ROA are:

ROA = Net profit after tax

Total assets

2.1.6. Dividend Payout Ratio

Dividend policy is a policy that decides whether profits earned by the company are likely to be used to pay dividends or to re-invest in operating assets, securities and buy bonds, so as to encourage company growth (Yusuf and Muhammed, 2015).

Taufik, Olabayo, & Ola (2018) dividend policy is a company's practice of deciding on income to be paid as dividends. Dividend policy is an important element for investors in assessing whether a company is good or not, this is because dividend policy can have an impact on company value. The company is obliged to make the best decision in determining the dividend policy, because it will have an impact on the value of the company itself.

Halim (2015) argues that DPR is a comparison of dividend payments based on the amount of profit and is distributed to investors, then unpaid profits will be reinvested by the company. The calculation regarding the amount of dividends to be distributed is in the form of a percentage which is measured by the following formula:

DPR = Dividend Dividend x 100%

EAT

Information:
DPR = Dividend Payout Ratio
EAT = Profit After Tax

2.2. Relations Between Variables

1. Relationship of Earning Per Share to Dividend Payout Ratio

Darmadji and Fakhruddin (2012) Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) is the percentage of the ratio of dividends per share to earnings per share. Dividend distribution describes the company's financial condition and has an effect on market perception. Dividend distribution can be a factor for investors to consider in the activity of selling or buying and holding shares owned. Pratama, Edy Sujana, and Desak Werastuti (2015) in their research explained that earnings per share have a positive and significant effect on the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR).

Therefore, the following hypothesis is proposed:
Hypothesis 1: *Earning Per Share*affect the Dividend Payout Ratio

2. Relationship of Return on Equity to Dividend Payout Ratio

ROE explains the company's ability to earn after-tax profits by utilizing the company's own capital. The higher this ratio means the more efficient the use of own capital carried out by the company. A good ROE can have a successful effect on companies that have an impact on high stock prices and can make it easier for companies to attract new funds. Febriany Utami and Etty Murwaningsari (2017) in their research explain that ROE has a positive and significant effect on the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR).

Therefore, the following hypothesis is proposed:
Hypothesis 2: *Return on Equity*affect the Dividend Payout Ratio

3. Relationship of Return on Assets to the Dividend Payout Ratio

ROA explains the company's strength by utilizing all assets to generate profit after tax. The amount of ROA can indicate a good level of company performance, then the rate of return to investors will be even greater. The rate of return distributed to investors is in the form of dividend income. ROA explains the company's effectiveness in utilizing the budget for the company's needs.

The high or low increase in company profits is indicated by the high and low Return On Assets. The results of research conducted by Febriany Utami and Etty Murwaningsari (2017) show that there is a positive and significant influence on dividend policy.

Therefore, the following hypothesis is proposed:
Hypothesis 3: ROA has an effect on the Dividend Payout Ratio

4. Relationship of Earning Per Share (EPS) to Stock Return

Earning Per Share (EPS) is a number of indicators of the success of a company. Earning Per Share (EPS) is the ratio between net income before tax and price per share. Earning Per Share explains the level of profit given to investors from each share they own. Earning Per Share reflects the amount of funds obtained for each share. The increase in the company's earnings per share will be highly evaluated by investors in making investment decisions (Putri, Anggun. AB and Sampurno, RD, 2016). The results of research conducted by Arthur Simanjuntak (2018) explain that EPS has a positive and significant effect on stock returns.

Therefore, the following hypothesis is proposed:
Hypothesis 4: *Earning Per Share*effect on Stock Return

5. Relationship of Return On Equity to Stock Return

The growth of Return on Equity illustrates the good profitability of the company so as to encourage and increase the selling value of the company. Alozzi and Obiedat (2016) in their research explain that an increase in company profits describes an increase in Return on Equity in the company. The company's profit growth provides an indication of good company performance so that investors are interested in buying and selling company shares. The high demand when the number of offers remains will affect the increase in stock prices, so that there is a unidirectional and in line relationship between Return on Equity and stock returns.

Therefore, the following hypothesis is proposed:
Hypothesis 5: Return on Equity has an effect on Stock Return

6. Relationship of Return on Assets to Stock Returns

The higher the level of Return On Assets of a company, the better the company's position in terms of asset use. The investment motive aims to obtain high profits, if stocks generate high dividends, then investor interest will also increase so that this situation will have an impact on increasing stock prices. Based on this, there is a relationship between Return On Assets (ROA) and stock returns. The results of research conducted byAfiah Aprilia Abbas, Lukman Chalid And Suriyanti (2019) explains that there is a significant positive relationship and influence from Return On Assets (ROA) with Stock Returns.

Therefore, the following hypothesis is proposed:

Hypothesis 6: ROA has an effect on stock returns

7. Relationship between Dividend Payout Ratio and Stock Return

Agus Sartono (2014) stated that the dividend payout ratio (DPR) which grows significantly will affect the company's ability to invest and result in a decrease in the level of company development and result in a decrease in share prices. This is in line with the dividend theory which states that there is an optimal dividend policy in a company. Musyarofah S et al (2015) stated in their research that the dividend payout ratio (DPR) has a positive influence on stock returns.

Therefore, the following hypothesis is proposed:

Hypothesis 7: DPR has an effect on Stock Return

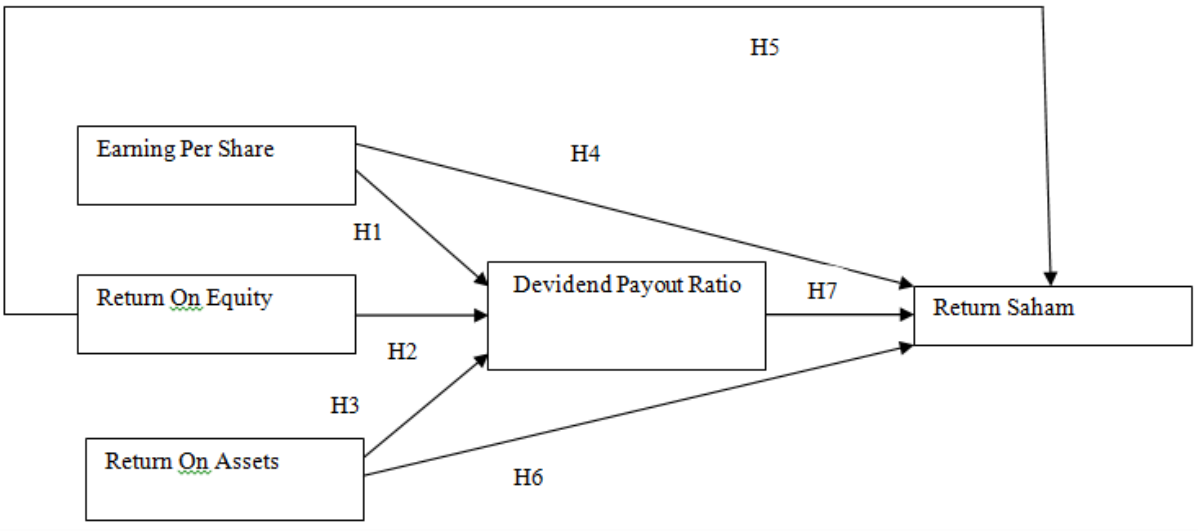

Figure 2.1 Research Model Development

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Types of Research and Data Sources

3.1.1. Types of research

Based on the approach, this research was carried out using a quantitative approach with the aim of testing the hypotheses carried out. Sugiyono (2016) states that quantitative research methods based on the philosophy of positivism are used to conduct research on certain populations or samples.

3.1.2. Data source

The data source used is a secondary data source. Secondary data is data obtained indirectly through intermediary media. The data is obtained from institutions or information as well as through literature studies that have to do with the problem being analyzed.

The research was conducted using company financial reports and annual reports by means of several sources of information, namely through the website of the Financial Services Authority (OJK), Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The data source used comes from the official website which has been approved by all interested parties in the publisherwww.idx.co.id.

3.1.3. Variable Operational Definition

The variables in this study are independent and dependent variables.

3.1.4. Independent Variable

Independent variables are variables that explain other variables, namely: Earning Per Share (EPS), Return on Equity (ROE), Return on Assets (ROA)

3.1.5. Dependent Variable (Y)

The dependent variable is a variable that is influenced by the independent variable. In this research is Stock Return (Y).

3.1.6. Intervening Variable (Z)

Intervening variables are variables that theoretically affect the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable into an indirect relationship, cannot be observed and measured. In this study is the Dividend Payout Ratio (Z)

3.2. Population and Sample

3.2.1. Population

Sugiyono (2016) states that the population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are applied to be studied and then conclusions are drawn. This study uses a population of financial statements of food and beverage manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange of 51 companies during the 2015-2018 period.

3.2.2. Sample

Sugiyono (2016) suggests that the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. The sample used in this study using the method*purposive sampling*. The sampling method limits the selection based on characteristics. The number of research samples is 51 food and beverage companies that have complete data related to the variables used.

The number of samples used in this study was 48 samples.

4. RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1.1. Research Description

This study uses four years of data to analyze the Stock Return of food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the IDX period 2015-2018. Earning Per Share (EPS), Return On Equity (ROE), Return On Assets (ROA) and Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) are variables used in this study, and the research results obtained through calculations processed based on audited annual financial reports. issued by the IDX during 2015-2018.

4.1.2. Research Descriptive Analysis

Sourced from data obtained at IDX related to IDX data for 2015-2018, the data obtained for the variables that will be used in this study are as follows:

Table 4.1 Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Min	Max	Means	Std. Deviation
EPS	48	16,33	837.57	188.5015	202.43004
ROE	48	3,18	135.85	27.6344	34.97333
ROA	48	6.00	52,67	19.8125	9.60917
DPR	48	10.37	145.92	47.9044	29,88768
STOCK RETURNS	48	-,11	12.04	,8090	2.46213
Valid N (listwise)	48				

Source: Processed SPSS version 22 (2021)

The results of the descriptive test of the EPS variable, the minimum value of 16.33 is found in the CompanyThree Pillars of Prosperous Food Tbk, the maximum value of 837.57 is found in the companySiantar Top Tbk.PT, as well asaverage value188.5015and the standard deviation value202. 43004. Can be concluded thatCompanyTiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk in this study has the ability to achieve the highest profits among other companies.

Statistical description in this study Return On Equity (ROE) produces a descriptive minimum value of 3.18 in the companyMulti Bintang Indonesia Tbk. PT. Maximum value135.85in this study there is the Siantar Top Tbk.PT Company. as well asaverage value27.6344and the standard deviation value34.97333. In this study, the Siantar TOP Tbk company has the highest value in measuring a company's use of its resources.

In the statistical description above on the Return On Assets (ROA) variable, there is a minimum value6.00on the CompanyBuyung Putra Sembada Tbk.PT and the maximum average score52,67contained in Wilmar Cahaya Indonesia Tbk. PT. as well asaverage value19.8125and standard deviation9.60917.In this study, the CompanyWilmar Cahaya Indonesia Tbk.PThas the highest value in measuring the strength of the company in generating profits.

In the statistical description above for the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) variable, there is a minimum value10.37onMulti Bintang Indonesia Tbk.PT and the maximum value is found in Wilmar Cahaya Indonesia Tbk.PT with a value of 145.92. While the average value is 47.9044 and value*standard deviation*2.46213. This states that Wilman Cahaya Indonesia Tbk Company has the highest value in dividend payments to investors.

In the statistical description above on the Stock Return variable, there is a minimum value of-,11onBuyung Putra Sembada Tbk.PT and the maximum value is found in Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk,PT with a value of12.04. While the average value is,8090 and value*standard deviation*2.46213. It states that the CompanyTiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbkhas the highest value onthe return obtained from the investment.

4.1.3. Results of Multiple Regression Analysis I (First)

This multiple regression analysis was conducted to analyze the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The results of multiple regression analysis can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.2 Multiple Regression Analysis

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Betas		
1	(Constant)	47,118	14,690		3,207	,002
	EPS	0.054	0.020	,364	2,650	,011
	ROE	,369	, 114	,432	3,245	,002
	ROA	1.024	,433	,329	2,364	,022

a. Dependent Variable: DPR

Source: Processed SPSS version 22 (2021)

The table above explains if the multiple regression model equations obtained are:

Z = α + βX1 + βX2 + βX3 + e

Z = 47.118 + 0.054 X1+0.369X2+1.024 X3+ e

From the equation obtained can be explained as follows:

a. A positive constant of 47,118 means that it was in a static state before being influenced by the EPS, ROE and ROA variables. The DPR variable described is positive, the positive sign indicates that using the EPS, ROE and ROA variables can increase the DPR.
b. Earning Per Share (EPS) regression coefficient, namely: positive 0.054, meaning that EPS has a positive influence on the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR). This means that for every 1 percent increase in EPS, the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) will increase by 0.054, assuming the other variables are constant and vice versa.

c. The regression coefficient Return On Equity (ROE) is positive 0.369, meaning that ROE has a positive influence on the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR). This means that for every 1 percent increase in ROE, the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) will increase by -0.369, assuming the other variables are constant, and vice versa.
d. The Return On Assets (ROA) regression coefficient is positive 1.024, meaning that ROA has a positive influence on the Devidend Payout Ratio (DPR) regression. This means that for every 1 percent increase in ROA, the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) will increase by 1.024 assuming the other variables are constant, and vice versa.

Table 4.3 Second Multiple Regression Analysis

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Betas		
1	(Constant)	1.208	,438		2,756	,009
	EPS	-.001	.001	-,149	-,757	,453
	ROE	,009	,009	,415	1.018	,004
	ROA	-.045	,027	-.580	-1.656	,105
	DPR	,088	,004	.023	,141	,008

a. Dependent Variable: STOCK RETURN

Source: Processed SPSS version 22 (2021)

The table above explains if the multiple regression model equations obtained are:

$$\mathbf{Y = \alpha + \beta X1 + \beta X2 + \beta X3 + Z + e}$$

$$\mathbf{Y = 1.208 - 0.001\ X1 + 0.009\ X2 - 0.045\ X3 + 0.088\ Z + e}$$

From the equation obtained can be explained as follows:

a. The constant is positive 1.208, meaning that it is in a static state before being influenced by the variables of EPS, ROE, ROA and DPR. The Stock Return variable described is positive, the positive sign indicates that using the EPS, ROE, ROA and DPR variables can increase Stock Return.
b. Earning Per Share (EPS) regression coefficient, namely: negative (-) 0.001, meaning that EPS has a negative effect on stock returns. This means that for every 1 percent increase in EPS, the stock return will decrease by 0.001, assuming the other variables are constant, and vice versa.
c. The regression coefficient of Return On Equity (ROE) is positive 0.009, meaning that ROE has a positive influence on stock returns. This means that for every 1 percent increase in ROE, the stock return will increase by 0.009, assuming the other variables are constant and vice versa.
d. The regression coefficient of Return On Assets (ROA) is negative 0.045, meaning that ROA has a negative effect on stock return regression. This means that for every 1 percent increase in ROA, the stock return will decrease by 0.045 assuming the other variables are constant, and vice versa.
e. The regression coefficient of the Devidend Payout Ratio (DPR) is positive 0.088 meaning that the DPR has a positive influence on stock return regression. This means that for every 1 percent increase in the Dividend Payout Ratio, the stock return will increase by 0.088 assuming the other variables are constant, and vice versa.

This equation will be analyzed through Normality Test, Multicollinearity, Autocorrelation, Heteroscedasticity, coefficient of determination, goddness of fit, regression equation test, hypothesis test.

4.1.4. Normality test

The normality test can be carried out using the Non Paramatic one statistical test – the Kolmogrov Smirnov sample. The data normality test can be seen as follows:

Table 4.4 Normality test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residuals
N		48
Normal Parameters, b	Means	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	26.53465743
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,100
	Positive	,100
	Negative	-,080
Test Statistics		,100
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200c,d

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source: Processed SPSS version 22 (2021)

The results of the normality test in this study showed that all variables were normally distributed, indicated by a significant asymp value of 0.200 > 0.05, so it was concluded that the normality test on the variables EPS, ROE, ROA, DPR and stock returns was normally distributed.

4.1.5. Classic assumption test

This classic test aims to complete the feasibility of the regression model used in the study. The classical assumption test is based on various tests, including multicollinearity, autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity.

1. Multicollinearity Test

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test in this study, it was found that the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) of each independent variable EPS, ROE and ROA was greater than 0.10, so it was concluded that multicollinearity did not occur. The following are the results of the multicollinearity test:

Table 4.5 First Multicollinearity Test

Coefficientsa

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1(Constant)		
EPS	,547	1,827
ROE	,134	7,469
ROA	,173	5,776

a. Dependent Variable: DPR

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test in this study, it was found that the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) of each independent variable EPS, ROE, ROA and DPR was greater than 0.10, so it was concluded that there was no multicollinearity. The following are the results of the multicollinearity test:

Table 4.6 Second Multicollinearity Test

Coefficientsa

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)		
EPS	,543	1,841
ROE	,126	7,931
ROA	,170	5,867
DPR	,788	1,269

a. Dependent Variable: STOCK RETURN

Source: Processed SPSS version 22 (2021)

Autocorrelation Test

Statistical specification of whether or not autocorrelation occurs can be done by looking at the Durbin Watson value, namely the value of d (durbin watson) is considered dangerous if it is located in the area Du < DW < 4-Du. The results of the autocorrelation test can be seen as follows:

Table 4.7 First Autocorrelation Test Results

Summary model b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	**Durbin-Watson**
1	,460a	,212	,158	27,42433	**1,991**

a. Predictors: (Constant), ROA, EPS, ROE

b. Dependent Variable: DPR

Source: Processed SPSS version 22 (2021)

The value of Durbin Watson is 1,991, this value is then compared with the table value of 5% (percent). The number of samples is 48 (n) and the number of independent variables is 3 (k=3). Based on the value of the Durbin-Waston table, the values for du 1.7152 and dl 1.7861 are obtained. Value 4- Du (4 – 1.7152) = 2.288. Du (1.7152) < DW (1.991) < 4-Du (2,288). The DW value is located in an area where there is no autocorrelation, it means that multiple regression does not occur autocorrelation.

Table 4.8 Second Autocorrelation Test Results

Summary model b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	**Durbin-Watson**
1	, 315a	,199	,115	,73657	**2.153**

a. Predictors: (Constant), DPR, ROA, EPS, ROE

b. Dependent Variable: STOCK RETURN

Source: Processed SPSS version 22 (2021)

The Durbin Watson value is 2.153, this value is then compared with a significant table value of 5% (percent). The number of samples is 48 (n) and the number of independent variables is 3 (k=3). Based on the value of the Durbin Waston table, the value du is 1.7152 and dl is 1.7861. Value 4- Du (4 – 1.7152) = 2.288. Du (1.7152) < DW (1.991) < 4-Du (2.288). The DW value is located in an area where there is no autocorrelation, which means that multiple regression does not have autocorrelation.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test has a purpose to analyze whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance of the residuals between observations. The following are the results of the heteroscedasticity test:

Table. 4.9 First Heteroscedasticity Test

Coefficientsa

Model		T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	4,116	,000
	EPS	-3,680	,100
	ROE	2,280	,270
	ROA	-1,158	,253

a. Dependent Variable: res1

Source: Processed SPSS version 22 (2021)

Based on the results of the Glejser test above, it shows that the significance value of the independent variables used is greater than 0.05 (significance > 0.05). This states that the form of regression used in the study does not occur heteroscedasticity, and it can be concluded if the resulting regression model is good.

Table. 4.10 Second Heteroscedasticity Test

Coefficientsa

Model		T	Sig.
	(Constant)	4,048	,000
	EPS	-1,180	,245
1	ROE	1.585	,120
	ROA	-2,473	,170
	DPR	1.128	,266

a. Dependent Variables: res2

Source: Processed SPSS version 22 (2021)

Based on the results of the Glejser test above, it shows that the significance value of the independent variables used is greater than 0.05 (significance > 0.05). This states that the form of regression used in the study does not occur heteroscedasticity, and it can be concluded if the resulting regression model is good.

4.1.6. Goodness Of Fit

1. Coefficient of Determination (R2)

The following are the results of the coefficient of determination and can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.11 First Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Summary model b

Model	R	**R Square**	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,460a	**,212**	,158	27,42433

a. Predictors: (Constant), ROA, EPS, ROE
b. Dependent Variable: DPR

Based on the coefficient of determination, it can be seen that the adjusted R Square is 0.212. It can be concluded that the independent variables EPS, ROE and ROA are able to explain the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) of 21.2%, while the remaining 78.8% is explained by other variables outside the model in this study.

Table 4.12 The Result of the Second Coefficient of Determination

Summary model b

Model	R	**R Square**	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	, 315a	**,199**	,115	,73657

a. Predictors: (Constant), DPR, ROA, EPS, ROE

b. Dependent Variable: RETURNSHARM

Source: Processed SPSS version 22 (2021)

Based on the coefficient of determination, it can be seen that the adjusted R Square is 0.199. It can be concluded that the independent variables EPS, ROE, ROA and DPR are able to explain the stock return of 19.9%, while the remaining 80.1% is explained by other variables outside the model in this study.

2. F test

F test was conducted to analyze the form used in the regression equation was significant or not. The following results can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.13 First F Test Results

ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	df	MeanSquare	F	**Sig.**
1	Regression	8891,699	3	2963,900	3,941	**,014b**
	Residual	33092,138	44	752,094		
	Total	41983,837	47			

a. Dependent Variable: DPR

b. Predictors: (Constant), ROA, EPS, ROE

Source: Processed SPSS version 22 (2021)

The test results between the independent variables and the dependent variable obtained F count of 3.941 with a significance of 0.014 <0.05. It was concluded that the multiple regression model test was feasible to use.

Table 4.14 Second F Test Results

ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	df	MeanSquare	F	**Sig.**
1	Regression	1,966	4	,492	2,584	**,005b**
	Residual	8.182	43	,190		
	Total	10.148	47			

a. Dependent Variables: res2

b. Predictors: (Constant), DPR, ROA, EPS, ROE

Source: Processed SPSS version 22 (2021)

The test results between the independent variables and the dependent variable obtained F count of 2.584 with a significance of 0.005 <0.05. It was concluded that the multiple regression model test is feasible to use.

3. Hypothesis Test (t test)

The test can be seen through the results of the t-test by looking at the influence between the independent variables and the dependent variable. The following are the results of the test:

Table 4.15 First T Test Results

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Betas		
1	(Constant)	47,118	14,690		3,207	,002
	EPS	0.054	0.020	,364	2,650	,011
	ROE	,369	, 114	,432	3,245	,002
	ROA	1.024	,433	,329	2,364	,022

a. Dependent Variable: DPR

Source: Processed SPSS version 22 (2021)

Based on the results of the T test above, the following tests can be carried out:

1. EPS against DPR

The regression coefficient value is .054 with a significance of 0.011 <0.05, so the results can be stated that EPS has a significant positive effect on the DPR

2. ROE to DPR

The regression coefficient value is obtained by,369 with a significance of 0.002 <0.05, it can be explained that ROE has a significant positive effect on the DPR.

3. ROA to DPR

The regression coefficient value is obtained by1.024 with a significance of 0.022 > 0.05, it can be concluded that ROA has a significant positive effect on the DPR

Table 4.16 Second T Test Results

Coefficientsa

Model		**Unstandardized Coefficients**		**Standardized Coefficients**	T	Sig.
		B	**Std. Error**	**Betas**		
1	(Constant)	1.208	,438		2,756	,009
	EPS	-.001	.001	-,149	-,757	,453
	ROE	,009	,009	,415	1.018	,004
	ROA	-.045	,027	-.580	-1.656	,105
	DPR	,088	,004	.023	,141	,008

a. Dependent Variable: SHARE RETURNS

Based on the results of the T test above, the following tests can be carried out:

1. EPS on Stock Return

The regression coefficient value is -.001 with a significance of 0.453 > 0.05, so the results can be stated that EPS has a non-significant negative effect on stock returns.

2. ROE to Stock Return

The regression coefficient value is obtained by,009with a significance of 0.004 <0.05, it can be explained that ROE has a significant positive effect on Stock Return.

3. ROA on Stock Return

The regression coefficient value is obtained by -.045with a significance of 0.105 > 0.05, it can be explained that ROE has no significant negative effect on Stock Return.

4. DPR on Stock Returns

The regression coefficient value is obtained by,088with a significance of 0.008 <0.05, it can be concluded that the DPR has a significant positive effect on stock returns.

4.1.7. Sobel Mediation Test

1. The influence of the House of Representatives mediates EPS on Stock Returns

DPR mediate EPS on stock returns. The following are the results of the Sobel test for the Dividend Payout Ratio variable in mediating EPS on stock returns.

	Input:		Test statistic:	Std. Error:	p-value:
a	0.054	Sobel test:	2.67989318	0.00177321	0.00736457
b	0.088	Aroian test:	2.67716993	0.00177501	0.0074247
s_a	0.020	Goodman test:	2.68262475	0.0017714	0.00730469
s_b	0.004	Reset all	Calculate		

Based on the calculation results of SEA and SEB, one-tailed probability is 0.00736457 and two-tailed probability is 0.0074247. This indicates that the Sobel test result is greater than <0.05. It can be interpreted that the DPR variable mediates EPS on stock returns in food and beverage manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2015-2018 period.

1. The influence of DPR mediating ROE on stock returns

	Input:		Test statistic:	Std. Error:	p-value:
a	0.369	Sobel test:	3.20236686	0.01014	0.00136303
b	0.088	Aroian test:	3.19913363	0.01015025	0.00137841
s_a	0.114	Goodman test:	3.20560992	0.01012974	0.00134777
s_b	0.004	Reset all	Calculate		

Based on the calculation results of SEA and SEB, one-tailed probability is 0.00136303 and two-tailed probability is 0.00137841. This indicates that the Sobel test result is greater than <0.05. It can be interpreted that the DPR variable mediates ROE on Stock Returns in food and beverage manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2015-2018 period.

2. The influence of DPR mediating ROA on Stock Return

	Input:		Test statistic:	Std. Error:	p-value:
a	1.024	Sobel test:	2.35134989	0.03832352	0.01870544
b	0.088	Aroian test:	2.34895223	0.03836264	0.01882632
s_a	0.433	Goodman test:	2.35375491	0.03828436	0.01858486
s_b	0.004	Reset all	Calculate		

Based on the calculation results of SEA and SEB, one-tailed probability is 0.01870544 and two-tailed probability is 0.01882632. This indicates that the Sobel test result is greater than <0.05. It can be interpreted that the DPR variable mediates ROA on Stock Returns in food and beverage manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2015-2018 period.

5. CONCLUSION

1. *Earning Per Share* (EPS) has a significant positive effect on the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR). This means that the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) will decrease if you do not take into account the number of company shares outstanding in the current year.
2. *Return On Equity (ROE)*significant positive effect on the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR). This means that if equity financing decreases every year, the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) will follow.
3. *Return On Assets* (ROA) has a significant positive effect on the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR). This means that if a company can regulate the cycle of funds contained in the company, then the company can increase the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR).
4. *Earning Per Share* (EPS) has an insignificant negative effect on Stock Return. This means that the stock return will decrease if it does not take into account the number of company shares outstanding in the current year.
5. *Return On Equity* (ROE) has a positive and significant effect on Stock Return. This means that if equity financing increases every year, the stock price will automatically follow.
6. *Return On Assets* (ROA) has a negative and insignificant effect on stock returns. This means that if a company can regulate the cycle of funds contained in the company, then the company can increase stock returns.
7. *Dividend Payout Ratio* (DPR) has a significant positive effect on Stock Return. This means that if the company has a high DPR, investors will get certainty about a better dividend distribution on their investment.
8. *Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR)*mediate the variables Earning Per Share (EPS), Return On Equity (ROE) and Return On Assets (ROA) on Stock Returns.

SUGGESTION

1. For company management, it is hoped that they will continue to increase the value of their Earning Per Share (EPS), Return On Equity (ROE), and Return On Assets (ROA), considering that these two things can be an attraction for investors to invest capital or money for the company. . This can be done by increasing sales or increasing company profits, so that it will have an impact on increasing the value of the company's EPS, ROE and ROA.
2. The management of the company is also expected to be able to increase its Dividend Payout Ratio, so that it will increase the value of dividends given to investors or shareholders, and an increase in this value is also expected to be the most attractive attraction for investors considering that it will be directly related with investment returns or stock returns for shareholders.
3. For investors, the results of this study are expected to provide useful information in making the right decisions regarding the expected rate of return in the form of dividends from the investments made. Investors who want to invest pay attention to Return On Equity and Dividend Payout Ratio because both have a positive effect on stock returns which will later affect the profits that will be shared by the company. In addition, investors also need to consider the company's credibility in the future as well as other factors that may influence the company's profit sharing.

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

In this study, there are still limitations in the results of the research, which can be seen from the magnitude of the coefficient of determination obtained, namely 3.4% and 5.1%, where these values are still very small so that they have not been able to explain each variable DPR and stock return.

The existence of these limitations is expected to be used as a reference to make improvements to the next research. The limitation of the study is the use of independent variables which in this study only uses EPS, ROE, and ROA, so that it is not optimal in explaining the variation of the DPR and stock return variables.

Upcoming Research Agenda

For future researchers, it is expected to increase the number of independent variables used to be more and it is expected to affect the Dividend Payout Ratio and stock returns.For example, by adding independent variables such as Price Earning Ratio (PER), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Current Ratio (CR), managerial ownership, institutional ownership, sales growth, and others,so thatthe results obtained are better and the research results are more accurate and can predict the value of the company for the long term and the results obtained are more convincing.

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