

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

4.1 Data description

This study aims to obtain empirical evidence on the Influence of Financial Performance on Corporate Value. Data used in this study is secondary data obtained from financial statements on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2014-2016. The data source comes from the website [www. Idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) is an annual report published and listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Sample selection is done by using purposive sampling method. Sample selection procedure in this study can be seen in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1 Sampling

Criteria	Total
Manufacturing companies listed on the BEI in a row in 2014 - 2015.	142
Companies experiencing loss 2014 - 2016	(33)
Companies with incomplete data	(51)
Companies that use foreign currencies successively in 2014 - 2015.	(15)
Total sampel	43
Total observation research for 3 years	129

Table 4.1 shows the total number of companies during the period 2014 to 2016. Companies that suffered losses in a row in the year 2014 - 2016 there are 33 that use the currency there are 51 companies. Companies with no data complete there are 43 companies. Thus the total sample there are 43 companies, and total observation researches for 3 years are 129 data.

4.2 Normality Test

Normality test aims to test whether the research model variables are normally distributed or not. A good regression model is a regression model that has a normal or

near-normal residual value distribution. Test the normality of data in this study using Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Normality test results can be seen in the table:

Table 4.2 Results of Normality Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		129
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.28178617
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.112
	Positive	.108
	Negative	-.112
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.267
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.081

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Normality Test results using the onesampelkolmogorov-smirnov test described above indicates that two-tailed statistically significant values for Price Book Value, ROA, DER and Dividend 0,081 with Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z value of 1,267. From these results it can be seen that significant value with onesampelkolmogorov-smirnov test for all variables greater than 0,05, thus it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed and the research can be continued.

4.3 Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model found the correlation between independent variables (independent). Good regression model is not a correlation between independent variables. If independent variables are correlated, then these variables are not orthogonal. Multicollinearity test results can be seen in the table:

Table 4.3 Results of Multicollinearity Test

Model	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
				Beta	Tolerance
1	(Constant)	28.280	.000		
	ROA	-.543	.588	.106	9.412
	DER	-2.830	.005	.988	1.012
	DIVIDEND	.280	.780	.106	9.448

Based on multicollinearity test in table 4.3 The result of inflation factor variance analysis (VIF) shows that Price Book Value, ROA, DER, Dividend have VIF value less than 10 and Tolerance more than 0,10 that is VIF ROA equal to 9,412 with value tolerance 0,106, DER obtained value VIF 1,012 Value of tolerance 0,988, value of Dividend VIF 9,448 with value Tolerance 0,106, thus got conclusion no correlation between independent variable or not happened multicollinearity.

4.4 Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation test whether the linear regression model was no correlation between errors in period t-1 (previous). If there is a correlation, then there is called an autocorrelation problem. Autocorrelation arises because of sequential observations over time that is related to each other. This problem arises because the residual is not free from one observation to another observation (Ghozali, 2011). Obtained the following results:

Table 4.4 Results of Autocorrelation Test

	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value ^a	-.32924
Cases < Test Value	64
Cases >= Test Value	65
Total Cases	129
Number of Runs	62
Z	-.618
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.537

In this study have 3 independent variables and 1 dependent variable. From these results it is seen that Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed) value is greater than 0.05, Thus it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in the regression model.

4.5 Heteroskedastisitas Test

Heteroskedastisitas test is used to test whether in the regression model the variance incompatibility of the residual one observation to another observation remains, hence called homokedastisitas and if different is called heteroskedastisitas. A good regression model is homocedasticity or that does not heteroskedastisitas. Heteroskedastisitas test results can be seen in the table:

Table 4.5 Results of Heteroskedastisitas Test

Model	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
				Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)		28.280	.000		
ROA	-.144	-.543	.588	.106	9.412
DER	-.246	-2.830	.005	.988	1.012
DIVIDEND	.075	.280	.780	.106	9.448

Based on the table above shows that ROA and Dividend has significant value $>$ alpha ($\alpha = 5\%$). That shows a significant ROA is $0,588 > 0,05$, and a significant Dividend is $0,780 > 0,05$. While the DER variable has a value of $<$ alpha ($\alpha = 5\%$) with significant $0,005 < 0,05$, when the significant value of the 3 variables only 1 that is less than 0.05, then the research data spared from Heteroskedastisitas. (Sudarmanto: 2013). Thus, the conclusion this research is DER has an influence to Company Value, while ROA and Dividend does not influence on the company value.

4.6 Discussion

This study is an analysis study to determine the effect of financial performance on the value of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2014- 2016.

- a. Influence Return on Assets (ROA) Against Company Value. Based on the results of testing the influence of Return on Assets (ROA) on Corporate Value, it can be seen that the ROA variable does not influence the Company Value.

- b. Influence of Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) Against Company Value. Based on the result of testing the influence of Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) variable to Company Value, it can be seen that DER variable has an influence on to Company Value.

- c. The Influence of Dividend Ratios to Company Value. Based on the results of testing the influence of Dividend Ratio Against Company Value can be seen that the variable Dividend Ratio does not influence Company Value.

