

# The Influence of Ownership Structure, Debt Policy And Company Growth toward Company Valuetthrough Financial Performance (Empirical Study on Manufacturing Company Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange)

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**Research Article**

**The Influence of Ownership Structure, Debt Policy And Company Growth toward Company Value through Financial Performance (Empirical Study on Manufacturing Company Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange)**

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**Abstract:** This study was conducted on manufacturing companies listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2013-2019. This study aimed to determine the effect of capital structure and company growth toward the company value with profitability as an intervening variable. The population in this study are 169 manufacturing companies. Samples gathered from 24 companies determined by purposive sampling method with predetermined criteria. The analysis technique used was path analysis with regression and the classical assumption test was carried out first. Testing the intervening variables used as the clausal step strategy and the Sobel test. The results of this study indicate that 1) Institutional Ownership (KI) has a significant effect on Company Value (NP) 2) Managerial Ownership (KM) has a significant effect on Company Value (NP) 3) Debt Policy (KH) has a significant effect on Company Value (NP) 4) Company Growth (PP) has a significant effect on Company Value (NP) 5) Institutional Ownership (KI) has a significant effect on Company Value (NP) through Financial Performance (KK) 6) Managerial Ownership (KM) has a significant effect on Company Value (NP) through Financial Performance (KK) 7) Debt Policy (KH) has no effect on Company Value (NP) through Financial Performance (KK) 8) Company Growth (PP) has a significant effect on Company Value (NP) through Financial Performance (KK).

**Keywords:** Institutional Ownership, Managerial Ownership, Debt Policy, Company Growth, Financial Performance, Company Value.

**INTRODUCTION**

In the practice of modern financial management, the leader or manager of a company is required to be principal in achieving company goals. The company's goal has a relationship between a manager in managing his company in order to achieve an increase in company performance, in this case is financial performance. Financial performance is related to company value. Company value is considered important because in this case the higher the value of the company it will affect the prosperity of shareholders (Brigham dan Houston, 2014). According to Sartono (2014), he stated that the value of the company can be determined based on the value of its own capital and the value of debt. This can show a positive signal for the company, if the company is managed properly, it is able to continue to grow and compete. In this stage, the owner delegates authority to the manager or agent to take action in pursuing the company's goals. The value of the company during the observation period decreased so that the company became unable to increase the value of the company which was the purpose of establishing a company.

In the research done by Sofyaningsih and Hardiningsih (2011), stated that a company that has high institutional ownership can indicate its ability to control the management of a company, so that in its operations, the company runs efficiently and can make the best use of company assets. Institutional ownership will encourage maximum supervision. The same results also obtained in research done by Nuraina (2012), Borolla (2011), stated that institutional ownership has an influence toward company value. But, different from Putri and Chabachib (2013), Suryani (2016), Warapsari and Suaryana (2016), stated that institutional ownership has no influence to company. Whereas Ruan and Tian (2011), stated that managerial ownership has a positive influence toward company value which means that the higher the managerial ownership of the company, the higher the company value. Different findings was done in Suastini *et al.*, (2016), Sukimi (2012), and Jusriani dan Rahardjo (2013)'s research, they stated that managerial ownership has no influence on company value.

Research about debt policy conducted by Sukirni (2012), Yuniati *et al.*, (2016), Hamidy *et al.*, (2015), Bukit (2012) explained that debt policy has an influence on company value. Different findings was done by Putri and Chabachib (2013), Mangantar and Sumanti (2015), Mardiyati (2012), Sofyaningsih and Hardiningsih (2011), stated that there is no effect of debt policy on company value.

In research conducted by Dewi *et al.*, (2014), Dhani and Utama (2017), Suastini *et al.*, (2016), Sofyaningsih and Hardiningsih (2011) stated that company growth has an influence on company value. Different findings put forward by Pakpahan (2010), Andrian (2012), Yuanita *et al.*, (2016), they stated that the company growth has no influence on company value.

Research conducted by Rasyid *et al.*, (2015), Mahpudin and Suparno (2016) and (Ardianto *et al.*, 2017), stated that profitability influenced the company value. But different findings were stated by Herawati (2014), Rusiah *et al.*, (2017), Thaib Dewantoro (2017), They said that profitability did not influence the company value. Based on problems faced by company about the decreasing of manufacturing company value which was recorded at BEI since 2013-2019, and the controversy in previous studies, this research aimed to test the effect of ownership structure, debt policy, company growth, financial performance and company value in manufacturing company.

## LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS

### The Influence of Institutional Ownership on Company Value

Institutional ownership has a positive effect on company value. The greater the institutional ownership, the more efficient the utilization of company assets which is expected to act as a prevention against waste and profit manipulation by management so that it will increase the value of the company (Sukirni, 2012).

Nuraina (2012), and Borolla (2011) stated that the institutional ownership has a significant positive influence toward the company value. But, Sofyaningsih and Hardiningsih (2011) and Damayanti and Suartana (2014) stated that companies that have high institutional ownership indicate their ability to control the management.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant influence of institutional ownership on the manufacturing company's value listed on BEI.

### Influence of Managerial Ownership on Company Value

Managerial ownership has a positive and significant influence on company value. This showed that the increasing of managerial ownership will increase the company value (Nurwahidah *et al.*, 2019).

Managerial ownership has a positive and significant influence on company value. This showed that the increasing of managerial ownership will increase the company value (Dewi dan Abundanti 2019).

**H<sub>2</sub>:** There is a significant influence of ownership on manufacturing company's value listed on BEI.

### Influence of Debt Policy on Company Value

Debt policy is a company's funding policy produced by external parties. Some companies consider that the use of debt is better than issuing new shares. It means that the debt policy that is carried out, the higher the company value obtained. The company value will be maximized if the company uses the debt which is called the corner optimum debt decision.

Brigham dan Houston (2014: 157) think that the use of debt (*leverage*) will increase company value, due to the debt interest cost which reduce the tax expenses. Yuniati *et al.*, (2016), Hamidy *et al.*, (2015), Bukit (2012) stated that the debt policy has a positive and significant influence on company value.

**H<sub>3</sub>:** There is a significant influence of debt policy on manufacturing company's value listed on BEI.

### Influence of Company Growth on Company Value

The company growth is a goal of every internal and external party of the company, because with the growth of the company, it can give a sign for the development of the company. The company growth can be measured using changes in total sales and changes in total assets. The greater the expected assets, the greater the operational results generated by the company, meaning that the higher the asset growth rate, the higher the company value.

Rasyid *et al.*, (2015), Hestinoviana *et al.*, (2013), Nasihah and Widyarti (2012) claimed that the company growth has a positive and significant influence on company value.

**H<sub>4</sub>:** There is a significant influence of company growth on manufacturing company's value listed on BEI.

### Influence of Institutional Ownership on Company Value

The ownership structure, especially institutional ownership, is the most important part for every company in conducting business with the aim of maximizing the value of the company's ownership shares, or maximizing the share price. With a high institutional ownership, company will be able to increase the value of the company through a company's financial performance such as the profitability achieved by the company, so that it can increase the company's stock price which results in the company's value increasing as well.

Putra (2013), Wulandari *et al.*, (2017), Nurkhin *et al.*, (2017) claimed that the institutional ownership indirectly influenced the company value (PBV) through financial performance (ROA).

**H<sub>5</sub>:** There is a significant influence of institutional ownership on manufacturing company's value listed on BEI.

### **Influence of Managerial Ownership on Company Value through Financial Performance**

Managerial ownership in company is a crucial part for every company to conduct business ventures with the aim of maximizing financial performances. A good financial performances will determine the company value.

Putra (2013), Ramadhani (2017), Wahyudi and Pawestri (2006), stated that the managerial ownership indirectly influenced the company value (PBV) through financial performance (ROA).

**H<sub>6</sub>:** There is a significant influence of institutional ownership through financial performance on manufacturing company's value listed on BEI.

### **Influence of Debt Policy on Company Value through Financial Performance**

Trade-off theory on capital structure explained that, company with small risk tend to use bigger debt for operational cost and investment, one of its criteria is company with high profit. In another name, it is called profitable, which means that the company has a high optimism to choose the bigger debt alternative. This is because the company has financial strength and considered that debt should be used as another option to keep increasing company's profitability.

Mardiyati (2012), Andrian (2012), Hamidy *et al.*, (2015) stated about the influence of debt policy on company value through financial performance. The higher the company's debt policy as operational, the higher the company's stock price due to increased profits.

**H<sub>7</sub>:** There is a significant influence of debt policy through financial performance on manufacturing company's value listed on BEI.

### **Influence of Company Growth on Company Value through Financial Performance**

The growth of the company can be described by the growth of assets owned by the company. Assets show the assets used for the company's operational activities. The higher the assets owned by the company can be expected as greater results obtained from the operations generated by the company through its financial performance in the form of profitability. An increase in assets followed by an increase in operating results or profitability will further increase the confidence of outsiders in the company. So the higher the growth rate of assets, the higher the value of the company.

Mahendra *et al.*, (2012), Kusumajaya (2011), Andrian (2012), Utomo (2016) stated that the company growth has a positive and significant influence on company value through financial performance/profitability.

**H<sub>8</sub>:** There is a significant influence of company growth through financial performance on manufacturing company's value listed on BEI.

## **METHODOLOGY**

Population is a generalization of area which consist of object/subject and has a certain characteristic and quality which have been set to be studied and then concluded (Sugiyono, 2017). Population used in this research are all the manufacturing Company listed on BEI since 2013-2019, which in total there are 168 samples. There are 24 companies based on the sample's criteria.

Sample is a part of the characteristic which is owned by the population (Sugiyono, 2017). The sampling technique used in this research is saturated sampling. This is in line with Sugiyono (2017:122) which stated that saturated sampling is a technique to determine sample where the part of the population is used as the sample.

### **Operational Variable Definition**

Company value is the result of financial decisions which include investment decisions, funding decisions, and dividend policies (Dewi dan Abundanti 2019). Every companies's dream are to have a high company value. The higher the level of corporate governance on the value of the company, it will build a good image for investors (Sukirni, 2012). In this research, researcher used Price to Book Value (PBV) to measure company value. The high ratio of Price to Book Value (PBV) indicates that the company have created a good value (Kurniawan *et al.*, 2019).

Financial performance of the company proxied by ROA, where this ratio is used to measure the rate of return of asset (Wardani dan Hermuningsih, 2011).

Institutional ownership referred in this study is based on the sum of the percentage of company shared from domestic and abroad. Institutional ownership is the party that has the task to supervise the performance of a company and the shares ownership which is owned by a certain agency or institution (Tarjo, 2008). Debt policy which is used by the company can be seen on company's DER value. DER value can be obtained using formula as follows (Rizqia *et al.*, 2013:44). The company growth variable is measured using the total change in asset (PTA). Dewi *et al.*, (2014) stated that company growth is a result obtained from the difference between the total assets owned by the company in the current period and the previous period to the total assets of the previous period.

### **Data Analysis Technique**

#### **Descriptive Statistical Analysis**

Sugiyono in Priyatno (2009:30), stated that descriptive analysis is the analysis used to analyze data by describing or depicting data gathered without

making the general conclusion. Descriptive statistical is related to explaining or just give a description about a picture of the data or condition of certain problems. In another words, descriptive statistical is used to explain the condition, symptom, or problem.

**Inferential Statistical Analysis**

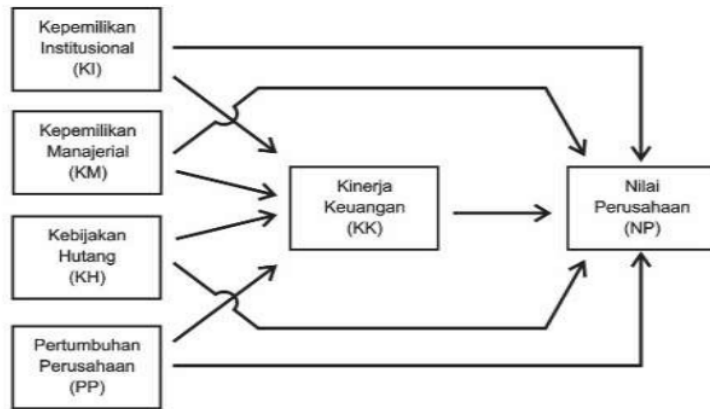
In analyzing the research data, an inferential statistical analysis model can be used, namely the Path Analysis model, which is formed through a structural equation model or also called a structural model,

namely if each endogenous variable is uniquely determined by a set of exogenous variables.

The path analysis steps are:

**Path Diagram**

This study used a path diagram depicted by one-way arrows, one arrow shows the direct influence of an exogenous variable or a variable that causes an endogenous variable or an effect variable to occur. As for the two-way arrows show the relationship between exogenous variables. Based on the problems that are in accordance with the theoretical framework, the path diagram can be described as follows (path diagram):



**Figure 1.** Path Diagram

Based on the path diagram above, it can be the structural equation formulated for this study namely:

$$KK = \rho_{yx1}KI + \rho_{yx2}KM + \rho_{yx3}KH + \rho_{yx4}PP + \rho_{y\epsilon1} \dots \dots \dots \text{substructural 1}$$

$$NP = \rho_{zx1}KI + \rho_{zx2}KM + \rho_{zx3}KH + \rho_{zx4}PP + \rho_{zy}KK + \rho_{z\epsilon2} \dots \dots \dots \text{substructural 1}$$

Where:

- NP = Company Value
- KK = Financial Performace
- KI = Institutional Ownership
- KM = Managerial Ownership
- KH = Debt Policy
- PP = Company Growth

$\rho_{yx1}, \dots, \rho_{yx4}, \rho_{zx1}, \dots, \rho_{zx4}$  dan  $\rho_{zy}$  = Coefficient Standardize  
 $\epsilon$  = Standart Error

**Steps To Do The Path Analysis In This Study Are:**

1. **Classic Asumption Test**
  - a. Multicollinearity Test
  - b. Autocorrelation
  - c. Heteroscedasticity
  - d. Normality Test
2. **Model Feasibility Test (Goodness of Fit)**
  - a. Determinat Coefficient ( $R^2$ )
  - b. F Statistic Test
3. **Hypothesis Test**



### Intervening Variable Analysis Procedure

This study used Sobel Test as the analysis procedure with *Sobel Test Calculator* as an online helping tool which is aimed to see the indirect effect based on the z value provision which is  $z\text{-value} > 1.96$  at  $\alpha\text{-value} < \alpha = 0.05$ . Ghozali (2018:255) stated that, if you want the results in a large sample size and normally distributed coefficient values, the Sobel test can be done with several steps as follows:

1. See the correlation between independent variable and intervening variable (coefficient A)
2. See the correlation between intervening variable and independent variable (coefficient B)
3. See the general error value of A.
4. See the general error value of B.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Result

#### Influence of Institutional Ownership on Company Value

From the influence of institutional ownership on company value, it is obtained that the significance value of t is  $0.010 < 0.05$ , it can be concluded that institutional ownership has a significant influence on company value in manufacturing companies listed on the BEI, so hypothesis 1 is accepted.

#### Influence of Managerial Ownership on Company Value

From the influence of managerial ownership on company value, it is obtained that the significance value of t is  $0.003 < 0.05$ , it can be concluded that managerial ownership has a significant influence on company value in manufacturing companies listed on the BEI, so hypothesis 2 is accepted.

#### Influence of Debt Policy on Company Value

From the influence of debt policy on company value, it is obtained that the significance value of t is  $0.000 < 0.05$ , it can be concluded that debt policy has a significant influence on company value in manufacturing companies listed on the BEI, so hypothesis 3 is accepted.

#### Influence of Company Growth on Company Value

From the influence of company growth on company value, it is obtained that the significance value of t is  $0.005 < 0.05$ , it can be concluded that company growth has a significant influence on company value in manufacturing companies listed on the BEI, so hypothesis 4 is accepted.

#### Influence of Institutional Ownership on Company Value through Financial Performance

From the influence of institutional ownership on company value through financial performance, it is obtained that the significance value of t is  $2.102 > 1.654$ , it can be concluded that institutional ownership has a

significant influence on company value through financial performance in manufacturing companies listed on the BEI, so hypothesis 5 is accepted.

#### Influence of Managerial Ownership on Company Value through Financial Performance

From the influence of managerial ownership on company value through financial performance, it is obtained that the significance value of t is  $3.296 > 1.654$ , it can be concluded that managerial ownership has a significant influence on company value through financial performance in manufacturing companies listed on the BEI, so hypothesis 6 is accepted.

#### Influence of Debt Policy on Company Value through Financial Performance

From the influence of debt policy on company value through financial performance, it is obtained that the significance value of t is  $-2.444 < 1.654$ , it can be concluded that debt policy has a significant influence on company value through financial performance in manufacturing companies listed on the BEI, so hypothesis 7 is accepted.

#### Influence of Company Growth on Company Value through Financial Performance

From the influence of company growth on company value through financial performance, it is obtained that the significance value of t is  $2.281 > 1.654$ , it can be concluded that company growth has a significant influence on company value through financial performance in manufacturing companies listed on the BEI, so hypothesis 8 is accepted.

## DISCUSSION

#### Influence of Institutional Ownership on Company Value

The results of the analysis of the hypothesis test proved that there was a direct influence of institutional ownership (KI) on company value (NP). These results indicate that institutional ownership has a significant influence on company value. The negative correlation contained in the influence of institutional ownership variable on company value, means that large institutional ownership can reduce the company's stock price resulting in a decrease in company value and vice versa.

This result supports results by Nuraina (2012), Sukirni (2012), Borolla (2011), and Damayanti and Suartana, (2014). However, this is in contrast to Putri dan Chabachib (2013), (Suryani (2016), Warapsari and Suaryana (2016) which claimed that the institutional ownership has no influence on company value.

#### Influence of Managerial Ownership on Company Value

The results of the analysis of the hypothesis test proved that there was a direct influence of managerial ownership (KM) on company value (NP). It showed

that the managerial ownership has a significant influence on company value. The negative correlation contained in the influence of managerial ownership variable on company value means that, large managerial ownership can reduce the company's stock price resulting in a decrease in company value.

This result supports results by Sofyaningsih and Hardiningsih (2011), Sukirni (2012), Ruan and Tian (2011), Din and Javid (2011). However, this is in contrast to Suastini *et al.*, (2016), Jusriani and Rahardjo (2013), Wardani and Hermuningsih (2011) which claimed that the managerial ownership has no influence on company value.

#### **Influence of Debt Policy on Company Value**

The results of the analysis of the hypothesis test proved that there was a direct influence of debt policy (KH) on company value (NP). It showed that the debt policy has a significant influence on company value. The positive correlation contained in the influence of debt policy variable on company value means that, large debt policy can increase the company's stock price resulting in an increase in company value.

This result supports results by Yuniati *et al.*, (2016), Hamidy *et al.*, (2015) and Bukit (2012). However, this is in contrast to Putri dan Chabachib (2013), Mangantar dan Sumanti (2015), Mardiyati (2012) which claimed that the debt policy has no influence on company value.

#### **Influence of Company Growth on Company Value**

The results of the analysis of the hypothesis test proved that there was a direct influence of company growth (PP) on company value (NP). It showed that the company growth has a significant influence on company value. The negative correlation contained in the influence of company growth variable on company value means that, large debt policy can decrease the company's stock price resulting in a decrease in company value.

This result supports results by Nasihahdan Widyarti (2012), Dewi *et al.*, (2014), Hestinoviana *et al.*, (2013). However, this is in contrast to Andrian (2012), Pakpahan (2010), Yuanita *et al.*, (2016) which claimed that company growth has no influence on company value.

#### **Influence of Institutional Ownership on Company Value through Financial Performance**

The results of the analysis of the hypothesis test proved that there was an indirect influence of institutional ownership (KI) on company value (NP) through financial performance (KK). This is because the institutional is able to maximize in controlling the company more thoroughly, thus enabling the management to make changes in improving the company's performance, in the end, the ownership of institutional shares can increase the value of the

company because the performance of a company manager is able to manage the company well.

This result supports results by Alipour and Amjadi (2011), Latham and Locke (1991) and Nurkhin *et al.*, (2017). However, this is in contrast to Listiyowati and Indarti (2018), Azis (2016), Julianti (2015) which claimed that of institutional ownership has no influence on company value through financial performance.

#### **Influence of Managerial Ownership on Company Value through Financial Performance**

The results of the analysis of the hypothesis test proved that there was an indirect influence of managerial ownership (KM) on company value (NP) through financial performance (KK). The result proved that managerial ownership has a positive influence on company value through financial performance. The higher the managerial ownership in the company, the higher the value of the company because a manager is able to take management policies with full responsibility. This is because a manager has maximized in managing the company more thoroughly, thus enabling the management to make changes in improving the company's performance because it is able to generate company value in front of investors which results in an increase in company value.

This result supports results by Wardani and Hermuningsih (2011), Putra (2013), Wahyudi and Pawestri (2006). However, this is in contrast to Puspaningrum (2017), Wulandari *et al.*, (2017), Hakim and Priantinah (2018), they did not find the influence of managerial ownership on company value through financial performance.

#### **Influence of Debt Policy on Company Value through Financial Performance**

The results of the analysis of the hypothesis test do not prove that there is an indirect influence of debt policy (KH) on company value (NP) through financial performance (KK). The results of hypothesis testing conducted in this study state that debt policy has no influence on company value through company performance.

This result does not support results by Mardiyati (2012), Sudiyatno and Puspitasari (2010), and Hamidy *et al.*, (2015). However, this is in line with Pratama dan Wiksuana (2018), Ardianto *et al.*, (2017), Sutrisno dan Yulianeu (2017), they did not find the influence of debt policy on company value through financial performance.

#### **Influence of Company Growth on Company Value through Financial Performance**

The results of the analysis of the hypothesis test prove that there is an indirect influence of firm growth (PP) on firm value (NP) through financial performance (KK), then the hypothesis which stated that there is an

influence of company growth (PP) on company value through the financial performance of manufacturing companies that listed on the BEI is accepted as correct. The results of this study indicate that the higher the company's growth achieved, it will be able to improve the company's financial performance which can have implications for increasing company value. The higher the value of the company, the higher the value of the shares outstanding

This result supports results by Kusumajaya (2011), Mahendra et al., (2012), and Utomo (2016). However, this is in contrast to Dessyana (2016), Nasihahdan Widyarti (2012), Suastini et al., (2016) they did not find the influence of company growth on company value through financial performance.

## CONCLUSION

Partial institutional ownership has a significant influence on company value in manufacturing companies listed on BEI in 2013-2019. The results of this study indicate that high institutional ownership will increase the value of the company, because it will provide more supervision. So, it is able to minimize the occurrence of agency conflicts which is a positive signal to investors, and this will have a good impact on the progress of the company in the future.

Managerial ownership partially has a significant influence on company value in manufacturing companies listed on BEI in 2013-2019. The results of this study indicate that higher managerial ownership will increase company value, because an effective and efficient mechanism is able to overcome agency conflicts that occur due to interest between manager and owner. A structured increase in stock market value will provide capital gains for managers, so that managers get two sources of income at once, namely salaries/bonuses and capital gains.

Debt policy partially has a significant influence on company value in manufacturing companies listed on the BEI in 2013-2019. The results of this study indicate that the use of higher debt will increase the value of the company, because the use of debt is considered by investors that the company has a good business prospects in the future.

The company's growth partially has a positive influence on the value of the company in manufacturing companies listed on the BEI in 2013-2019. This means that information that caused an increase in company growth caused by asset growth can provide a positive signal for investors because it provides high profits. It is good for investors who will invest, and also beneficial for the value of the company.

Institutional ownership has a significant influence on company value through the financial performance of manufacturing companies listed on BEI in 2013-2019.

The results of this study indicate that higher institutional ownership will increase the company's performance in achieving maximum profitability to increase the value of the company's shares.

Managerial ownership has a significant influence on company value through the financial performance of manufacturing companies listed on BEI in 2013-2019. The results of this study indicate that high managerial ownership will improve the performance of managers in carrying out their duties so that the target of achieving profit can run well, resulting an increase in company shares.

Debt policy has no influence on company value through the financial performance of manufacturing companies listed on BEI in 2013-2019. The results of this study indicate that the use of higher debt is not necessarily able to increase the company's profitability or company profits in the future.

The growth of the company has a significant influence on the value of the company through the financial performance of manufacturing companies listed on the BEI in 2013-2019. The results of this study indicate that growth has a direct influence on profitability which in turn affects firm value. When assets are increased, productivity and sales results are also increased, so it has an impact on increasing company profits, which in turn will have an impact on increasing company value. This means that profitability can support company growth in increasing company value.

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