International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding

http://ijmmu.com
editor@ijmmu.com
ISSN 2364-5369
Volume 13, Issue 3
March, 2026
Pages: 263-275

High Dividends, High Value? Empirical Study on Indonesia's HIDIV20 Firms

Kholifatul Ilmi; Nadia Asandimitra Haryono

Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v13i3.7399

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of liquidity, profitability, leverage, dividend policy, CSR, and institutional ownership on firm value in companies listed on the High Dividend 20 (HIDIV20) index. The data used in this study is quantitative data derived from secondary data sources. The sampling technique employed was purposive sampling with panel data regression analysis method assisted by STATA 17. The results showed that leverage and CSR had a negative and significant effect on firm value. Conversely, liquidity, profitability, dividend policy, and institutional ownership were found to have no significant effect on firm value in companies listed on the High Dividend 20 index. Based on the research results, management is advised to prioritize internal financing to minimize solvency risk and evaluate the efficiency of CSR fund allocation. Investors are advised to pay closer attention to debt ratios and corporate cost efficiency before making investment decisions.

Keywords: *CSR; Dividend Policy; Firm Value; HIDIV20 Index; Leverage; Liquidity*

Introduction

Capital markets play a crucial role in economic development by facilitating long-term funding, efficient capital allocation, and investment opportunities for various stakeholders. In Indonesia, the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) serves as the primary platform for securities trading, ensuring transparency, fairness, and market integrity through regulatory supervision and information disclosure (Dewi & Markeling, 2018). As of July 2024, 934 companies were listed on the IDX, reflecting its growing significance in corporate financing and investment intermediation (Prasetyo, 2024). To enhance market attractiveness and provide investors with thematic investment options, the IDX has introduced several stock indices, including the IDX High Dividend 20 (HIDIV20), launched in 2018. This index comprises 20 companies that have consistently distributed cash dividends over the past three years and offer relatively high dividend yields, targeting income-oriented investors seeking portfolio stability.

Based on figure 1, empirical market performance reveals a contradiction to the theoretical expectation that high-dividend stocks are more stable. During the 2021–2024 period, which covers the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent economic recovery, the HIDIV20 exhibited higher volatility than the Composite Stock Price Index (IHSG). In 2020, HIDIV20 declined by –10.8%, compared to –5.1% for the IHSG, and although it rebounded by 18.7% in 2022, its performance weakened again in 2024 with a year-to-date return of –8.48% (IDX, 2024). This phenomenon challenges the assumption that high-dividend stocks inherently provide lower risk and stable valuation.

Figure 1 IDX HIDIV20 Index Fact Sheet
Source: Bursa Efek Indonesia (2024)

Further evidence of market inconsistency is found in the valuation analysis of HIDIV20 constituents. (Sutrismi et al., 2023) reported substantial heterogeneity in Price-to-Book Value (PBV) among index members, with companies classified as undervalued, fairly valued, and overvalued. This indicates that inclusion in the same high-dividend index does not guarantee homogeneous market valuation, suggesting that dividend policy alone is insufficient to explain firm value.

Firm value, commonly proxied by Price-to-Book Value (PBV), reflects investors' perceptions of a company's current performance and future prospects. PBV is widely used in valuation studies because it captures how the market prices a firm relative to its book equity. A PBV above 1 indicates market overvaluation, while a value below 1 suggests potential undervaluation. Given the observed anomalies in HIDIV20 performance and valuation, it is essential to examine the determinants of firm value within this index.

Prior studies suggest that firm value is influenced by multiple financial and non-financial factors, including liquidity, profitability, leverage, dividend policy, corporate social responsibility (CSR), and institutional ownership. However, existing empirical findings remain inconsistent across different contexts and industries. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effects of liquidity (Current Ratio and Loan-to-Deposit Ratio), profitability (Return on Assets), leverage (Debt-to-Equity Ratio), dividend policy (Dividend Payout Ratio), Corporate Social Responsibility, and institutional ownership on firm value (PBV) among companies listed in the IDX High Dividend 20 during the 2021–2024 period. This research contributes to the literature by providing empirical evidence on valuation determinants in high-dividend firms within an emerging market setting.

Literature Review

Signaling Theory

Signaling Theory, introduced by Spence (1973), explain how a company conveys information regarding its value and future potential to investors through specific market signals. This theory assumes that management possesses more comprehensive information regarding the company's actual condition and prospects compared to external parties (Connelly et al., 2011). To reduce information asymmetry and uncertainty, management issues positive signals by announcing strong financial performance, stable dividend policies, and effective capital structure management. Investors assess the likelihood of a company's success based on these signals, viewing credible financial information as a positive indicator of future growth (Accounting BINUS, 2021). Signaling Theory in this study explains the variables of liquidity and profitability.

Agency Theory

Agency Theory, proposed by Jensen & Meckling (1976), explains the contractual interaction between the principal (business owner) and the agent (company management). In this formal relationship, shareholders authorize management to make decisions aimed at increasing firm value; however, the theory argues that the interests of the principal and the agent are often misaligned, leading to conflicts of interest or agency problems. These problems occur when an agent takes actions for personal gain at the expense of shareholders, resulting in agency costs such as monitoring, bonding, and residual costs (Accounting BINUS, 2021). Consequently, an effective corporate governance system is required to minimize opportunistic management behavior. Agency Theory in this study explains the variables of leverage, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and institutional ownership.

Dividend Residual Theory

Residual dividend theory, proposed by Miller & Modigliani (1961), posits that a company's dividend policy is residual in nature, meaning dividends are only distributed from net income remaining after all profitable investment projects have been funded. Under this principle, management prioritizes financing projects that offer a rate of return higher than the company's cost of capital (Istiono & Santoso, 2021). If the company identifies numerous profitable investment opportunities, the percentage of profits distributed as dividends will be low, indicating a focus on growth. Conversely, when investment opportunities are limited, the company will distribute more dividends, resulting in a high Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) (Wirama et al., 2024). Residual Dividend Theory in this study explains the variable of dividend policy (DPR).

Firm Value

Firm value represents investor and stakeholder perceptions of a company's condition, as reflected in its market stock price (Zahroh, 2018). In this study, it is measured using the Price to Book Value (PBV) ratio, which compares the market price per share to the book value per share (Kusumawati & Rosady, 2018).

$$\text{PBV} = \frac{\text{Market Price}}{\textit{Book value}\ \text{per Share}} \quad \text{.....(1)}$$

Liquidity

Liquidity refers to a firm's ability to meet its short-term obligations using current assets (Fitriana & Purwohandoko, 2022). For non-banking firms, liquidity is measured using Current Ratio (CR), which indicates the adequacy of current assets to cover current liabilities (Rohmatulloh, 2023).

$$\text{CR} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}} \quad \text{.....(2)}$$

For banking firms, liquidity is proxied by Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), which reflects a bank's ability to fulfill liquidity obligations based on collected third-party funds (Sutrisno, 2025).

$$\text{LDR} = \frac{\text{Total Loans}}{\text{Total Deposits}} \quad \text{.....(3)}$$

Profitability

Profitability represents a firm's ability to generate net income from its assets (Rinofah et al., 2023). This study uses Return on Assets (ROA) as a proxy, which measures the efficiency of asset utilization in generating profit (Kusumawati & Rosady, 2018).

$$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Assets}} \quad \text{.....(4)}$$

Leverage

Leverage reflects the extent to which a firm uses debt to finance its operations and assets (Eric & Huda, 2022). It is measured using Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), which compares total liabilities to total equity (Mahardikari, 2021).

$$\text{DER} = \frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Total Equity}} \quad (5)$$

Dividend Policy

Dividend policy concerns management's decision on how much profit to distribute as dividends and how much to retain for reinvestment (Fathony et al., 2024). It is measured using Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR), which compares dividends per share with earnings per share (Dhovairy, 2022).

$$\text{DPR} = \frac{\text{Dividends per Share}}{\text{Earnings per Share}} \quad (6)$$

Corporate Social Responsibility

CSR refers to corporate responsibility toward social and environmental aspects of business operations (Asih, 2024). In this study, CSR is measured by the proportion of total CSR expenditure to total company profit (Prakash & Hawaldar, 2024).

$$\text{CSR} = \frac{\text{Total CSR Expenditure}}{\text{Total Profit}} \quad (7)$$

Institutional Ownership

Institutional ownership represents the proportion of shares held by financial institutions, government bodies, or other large organizations (Suparlan, 2019). It is calculated as:

$$\text{Institutional Ownership} = \frac{\text{Total Institutional Shares}}{\text{Total Shares Outstanding}} \quad (8)$$

Influence Between Variables

The Effect of Liquidity on Firm Value

Signaling theory suggests that liquidity plays a pivotal role in enhancing firm value, as high liquidity reflects a company's ability to meet short-term liabilities on time. This condition is captured by the market as a positive signal, indicating financial health and operational stability, which builds investor confidence to purchase shares. Previous studies by Fitriana & Purwohandoko (2022) and Mahardikari (2021) confirm that the Current Ratio (CR) significantly influences firm value.

H1: Liquidity affects the firm value of companies listed on the IDX High Dividend 20 index.

The Effect of Profitability on Firm Value

In the perspective of signaling theory, high profitability (ROA) indicates that management effectively utilizes assets to generate profits, signaling favorable future growth. This potential return encourages investors to invest, driving up stock prices and the Price to Book Value (PBV). Most empirical evidence, including studies by Abidin et al. (2024) and Purbawangsa et al. (2020), proves that ROA significantly impacts firm value. Conversely, research by (Zaenal et al., 2025) suggests that profitability may not always be a significant determinant for investors.

H2: Profitability affects the firm value of companies listed on the IDX High Dividend 20 index

The Effect of Leverage on Firm Value

Based on agency theory, moderate leverage serves as a tool to increase managerial discipline, as debt obligations force management to operate efficiently to generate cash flow. Furthermore, debt reduces free cash flow, limiting unproductive spending or overly risky investments by managers Aulia (2018). A balanced funding structure is generally viewed positively by investors, contributing to firm value growth. While many studies confirm the significant effect of the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) on firm value, some researchers argue that high leverage can also be perceived as a financial risk that does not necessarily improve valuation.

H3: Leverage affects the firm value of companies listed on the IDX High Dividend 20 index.

The Effect of Dividend Policy on Firm Value

Residual Dividend Theory posits that dividend distribution reflects a firm's healthy cash flow and ability to generate profit after financing its expansions. This provides investors with confidence that the company is well-managed, balancing growth and shareholder returns, which ultimately influences the PBV. Studies by Seth & Mahenthiran (2022) and Mahardikari (2021) demonstrate that the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) has a significant positive effect on firm value.

H4: Dividend policy affects the firm value of companies listed on the IDX High Dividend 20 index.

The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on Firm Value

According to agency theory, CSR activities can reduce agency problems by increasing transparency and reducing information asymmetry. Consistent CSR disclosure serves as a communication tool, proving that management is committed to long-term sustainability rather than opportunistic short-term gains. This builds a strong corporate reputation and investor trust, leading to increased demand for shares and higher firm value (Saputri & Isbanah, 2021).

H5: Corporate Social Responsibility affects the firm value of companies listed on the IDX High Dividend 20 index.

The Effect of Institutional Ownership on Firm Value

Institutional ownership acts as an effective monitoring mechanism within the framework of agency theory. Large institutions provide stricter supervision of corporate policies, suppressing opportunistic managerial behavior and reducing agency costs through more transparent resource management. Investors perceive high institutional ownership as an indicator of low agency conflict risk, which boosts market confidence and firm value (Suherman et al., 2024).

H6: Institutional ownership affects the firm value of companies listed on the IDX High Dividend 20 index.

Method

This study employs a causal explanatory research design with a quantitative approach to examine causal relationships among variables. Following Sugiyono (2023), this method is intended to scientifically identify cause-and-effect relationships as the basis for hypothesis testing. The analysis focuses on examining the effect of liquidity, profitability, leverage, dividend policy, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and institutional ownership on firm value in companies included in the IDX High Dividend 20 (HIDIV20) index during the 2021–2024 period.

The study utilizes secondary data obtained from annual reports, financial statements, and sustainability reports of companies listed in the HIDIV20 index. These documents were accessed through

the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (www.idx.co.id) and the respective official websites of the sample companies. The population of this study comprises all companies that were listed in the IDX High Dividend 20 (HIDIV20) index during the 2021–2024 period. The final dataset consists of 34 companies with a total of 136 firm-year observations over the four-year study period.

Data were analyzed using panel data regression, which integrates cross-sectional and time-series observations (Maulina & Isbanah, 2025). The analytical procedure consisted of four stages: descriptive statistics, classical assumption tests, panel regression estimation, and hypothesis testing. All statistical analyses were performed using STATA 17.

Research Result

Descriptive Statistic Results

Table 1 Descriptive Statistic

Variable	Mean	Std. dev	Min	Max
PBV	3.011668	6.577146	-4.105057	44.85702
LIQ	1.770843	1.203595	.1821841	6.337502
ROA	0.0880723	0.107342	-.2823802	0.5925829
DER	1.962784	2.799473	-7.731656	10.72298
DPR	.6326854	.6074089	-.899356	5.088
CSR	.0138374	.0328145	-.1806828	.1496758
KI	.9134746	.1233831	.0413163	.9976964

Source: STATA 17 data analysis by researcher (2025)

Table 1 presents the descriptive statistics of the main variables used in this study. Firm value, proxied by Price to Book Value (PBV), ranged from –4.10 to 44.86 with a mean of 3.01 and a standard deviation of 6.58, indicating substantial variability in market valuation among HIDIV20 firms. Liquidity (LIQ), measured by Current Ratio for non-banking firms and Loan to Deposit Ratio for banks, exhibited a mean of 1.77 with a standard deviation of 1.20, suggesting moderate dispersion and generally adequate short-term financial capacity across firms. Profitability, represented by Return on Assets (ROA), had a mean of 0.088 and a standard deviation of 0.107, reflecting heterogeneous performance levels among companies. Leverage, proxied by the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), showed a mean of 1.96 and a higher standard deviation of 2.80, indicating considerable differences in capital structure, with some firms experiencing negative equity. Dividend policy, measured by the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR), had a mean of 0.63 and a standard deviation of 0.60, displaying moderate variability but also extreme values, including negative payouts and payouts exceeding 100%, reflecting diverse dividend practices among firms. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure relative to net income had a low mean of 0.014 with a higher standard deviation of 0.040, indicating significant variation in CSR commitment, particularly among loss-making firms. Finally, institutional ownership (KI) exhibited a high mean of 0.91 with a standard deviation of 0.21, demonstrating that ownership is predominantly institutional, although some firms experienced substantial fluctuations in ownership structure over time.

Model Selection Test Results

Table 2 Model Selection Test

Test	Prob		Sig	Description	Decision
Chow	0,0000	<	0,05	FEM is more appropriate than CEM	FEM
Hausman	0,0647	>	0,05	REM is more appropriate than FEM	REM
LM	0,0000	<	0,05	REM is more appropriate than CEM	REM

Source: STATA 17 data analysis by researcher (2025)

Table 2 presents the results of the panel data model selection tests. The Chow test produced a probability value of 0.0000 (< 0.05), indicating that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is preferred over the Common Effect Model (CEM). However, the Hausman test yielded a probability value of 0.0647 (>0.05), suggesting that the Random Effect Model (REM) is more appropriate than the FEM. Furthermore, the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test showed a probability value of 0.0000 (< 0.05), confirming that REM is superior to CEM. Based on these results, the Random Effect Model (REM) was selected as the most suitable estimation model for this study.

Classical Assumption Test

Based on the model selection results, the Random Effect Model (REM) was identified as the most appropriate estimation model for this study. Accordingly, classical assumption tests were not conducted, as REM is estimated using the Generalized Least Squares (GLS) method. Under the GLS framework, the data are transformed to inherently satisfy classical assumptions, ensuring that the resulting estimators are BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimators) (Gujarati & Porter, 2008).

Panel Data Regression Test Result

Table 3 Panel Data Regression Test

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Prob	Conclusion
LIQ	-.2084556	0.456	Not significant
ROA	1.850917	0.425	Not significant
DER	-.4774824	0.028	Significant negative
DPR	.0671972	0.753	Not significant
CSR	-39.44908	0.000	Significant negative
KI	1.662649	0.277	Not significant
Dependent Variable : Firm Value (PBV)			
Prob > chi2 : 0.0000			
R-squared : 0.0161			

Source: STATA 17 data analysis by researcher (2025)

Multiple panel regression analysis was employed to examine the effect of the independent variables on firm value (PBV) for companies listed in the HIDIV20 index. The results are presented in Table 3 and produce the following regression equation:

$$PBVit = 3{,}139562 – 0{,}4774824DERit – 39{,}44908CSRit + eit$$

f-Statistic Test

The F-test results indicate a Prob > chi² value of 0.0000, which is lower than the 5% significance level ($p < 0.05$). This suggests that liquidity (LIQ), profitability (ROA), leverage (DER), dividend policy (DPR), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and institutional ownership (KI) jointly have a significant effect on firm value (PBV).

t-Statistic Test

The sig-t value of the independent variables shows that leverage (DER) has a probability value of 0.028 and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has a probability value of 0.000, both of which are below the 5 percent significance level ($p < 0.05$). In addition, the regression coefficients for both variables are negative, indicating that leverage and CSR have a statistically significant negative effect on firm value (PBV). This means that an increase in DER and CSR tends to be associated with a decrease in firm value. Meanwhile, liquidity (LIQ), profitability (ROA), dividend policy (DPR), and institutional ownership (KI) show probability values greater than 0.05, indicating that these variables do not have a significant influence on firm value.

Adjusted R^2

The Adjusted R^2 value is 0.0161, indicating that 1.61% of the variation in firm value (PBV) is explained by the independent variables in the model. The remaining 98.39% is attributed to other factors not included in this study, such as macroeconomic conditions, market sentiment, industry growth, and other firm-specific variables.

Discussion

The Effect of Liquidity on Firm Value in Companies Listed in HIDIV20

Based on the panel data regression results, liquidity measured by the Current Ratio (CR) for non-banking firms and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) for banking firms, does not have a significant effect on firm value (PBV). This finding indicates that during the 2021–2024 period, liquidity levels were not a primary determinant influencing market perceptions of firm value within the HIDIV20 index. This result suggests that excessively high liquidity may signal inefficient working capital management, where idle cash is not optimally utilized to generate value (Falabiba & Paramita, 2025). Similarly, Rohmatulloh (2023) argues that excessive short-term assets may represent an opportunity cost, as these resources could otherwise be allocated to dividends, operations, or reinvestment to enhance returns. From a signaling theory perspective, liquidity ratios are expected to serve as positive signals of financial stability and sound asset management (Mahardikari, 2021). However, this study does not support this assumption. For HIDIV20 investors, a firm's status as a consistent dividend payer appears to be a stronger and more credible signal of financial adequacy than technical liquidity ratios. Thus, fluctuations in liquidity ratios are not a key factor in determining market valuation. This finding aligns with Husna and Satria (2019), who argue that investors do not rely heavily on CR because it reflects only short-term solvency rather than long-term growth potential. In contrast, this result differs from Fitriana & Purwohandoko (2022), who found a significant effect of liquidity on firm value.

The Effect of Profitability on Firm Value in Companies Listed in HIDIV20

Panel regression results indicate that profitability, measured by Return on Assets (ROA), does not have a significant effect on firm value (PBV). This implies that accounting-based profitability is not a primary factor influencing investor valuation in the HIDIV20 index. This phenomenon can be attributed to the investor profile within HIDIV20, which is dominated by yield-seeking investors who prioritize stable cash dividends rather than accounting profits. For these investors, consistent dividend payments serve as a more reliable indicator of firm performance than ROA figures, rendering ROA less relevant in investment decision-making (Zaenal et al., 2025). Sukmawardini and Ardiansari (2018) explain that ROA may lose relevance when asset utilization is suboptimal, causing reported profits to appear small relative to total assets. Consequently, ROA may not accurately reflect firm performance or market value. This result contradicts signaling theory, which posits that higher profitability should be interpreted as a positive signal of future performance (Rivandi & Petra, 2022). As noted by Putro and Wany (2021), higher profits do not necessarily increase firm value if retained earnings outweigh dividend distribution. This finding is consistent with Zaenal et al. (2025) and Putro & Wany (2021). However, it contradicts Abidin et al. (2024) and Aulia (2018) who found a significant positive effect of profitability on firm value.

1 The Effect of Leverage on Firm Value in Companies Listed in HIDIV20

The results indicate that leverage, measured by the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), has a significant negative effect on firm value. This suggests that higher reliance on debt financing is associated with lower market valuation. According to Hasanudin (2022), investors tend to view high leverage as a risk

factor due to increased interest obligations and potential dividend constraints. This heightened risk perception may trigger share sell-offs, thereby reducing firm value (Sukmawardini & Ardiansari, 2018). From an agency theory perspective, excessive debt may intensify conflicts between shareholders and management, increase bankruptcy risk, and limit managerial flexibility (Dsouza et al., 2025). This finding supports Sukmawardini & Ardiansari (2018) and Murni et al. (2019), but contradict Aulia (2018) and Dhovairy (2022), who found a positive or insignificant effect of leverage on firm value.

2 The Effect of Dividend Policy on Firm Value in Companies Listed in HIDIV20

The results show that dividend policy, measured by the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR), does not have a significant effect on firm value. This suggests that the proportion of earnings distributed as dividends is not a key factor in investor valuation within HIDIV20. Husna and Satria (2019) argue that investors focus on total return rather than the source of returns (dividends versus capital gains). Many investors adopt market timing strategies, prioritizing price movements over dividend payments (Putro & Wany, 2021). Additionally, high dividend payouts may limit internal funding for future investment, potentially constraining growth and negatively affecting market perception. This result does not support residual dividend theory, which suggests that dividend payments signal financial strength and enhance firm value (Istiono & Santoso, 2021). This finding is consistent with Husna & Satria (2019) and (Putro & Wany (2021), but contradicts Mahardikari (2021).

3 The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on Firm Value in Companies Listed in HIDIV20

The results indicate that CSR has a significant negative effect on firm value. This suggests that higher CSR expenditures are perceived as a cost burden that reduces investment attractiveness. This finding contradicts agency theory's argument that CSR mitigates agency conflicts and enhances firm value. Instead, it supports the agency cost perspective, which views excessive CSR spending as managerial opportunism that benefits management at the expense of shareholders. Investors in HIDIV20 are highly sensitive to cost efficiency and prefer resources to be allocated toward core profitability or dividends rather than non-operational activities (Afifah et al., 2025). This finding aligns with Afifah et al., (2025) and Tuga & Retnani (2021), but contradicts Seth & Mahenthiran (2022) and Wiranoto (2021), who found a positive CSR effect on firm value.

The Effect of Institutional Ownership on Firm Value in Companies Listed in HIDIV20

The results indicate that institutional ownership does not have a significant effect on firm value. This suggests that the proportion of shares held by institutional investors does not significantly influence market valuation in HIDIV20. According to Sukmawardini and Ardiansari (2018), this may be due to ineffective monitoring caused by information asymmetry, allowing management to operate without substantial institutional pressure. This finding contradicts agency theory, which suggests that institutional investors should enhance firm value through effective monitoring (Suparlan, 2019). Instead, it supports the strategic alignment hypothesis, which argues that institutional investors may align with management rather than protect minority shareholders Herwiyanti (2019). This result is consistent with Saputri & Isbanah (2021), and Herwiyanti (2019), but contradicts Seth & Mahenthiran (2022) and Suherman et al. (2024)

Conclusion

This study concludes that leverage and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are variables that have a significant effect on firm value in companies listed in the High Dividend 20 Index (HIDIV20) for the 2021–2024 period. Higher leverage, measured by the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), reduces firm value,

indicating that increased reliance on debt is perceived by investors as higher financial risk. Similarly, greater CSR disclosure is associated with lower firm value, suggesting that investors tend to view CSR expenditure as a potential inefficiency rather than value enhancement. Meanwhile, liquidity, profitability, dividend policy, and institutional ownership do not show a significant influence on firm value, so changes in these variables do not have a direct impact on the market valuation of firms as reflected in PBV.

References

Abidin, Z., Rizal Zainal, F., Ikawidjaja, N., Danial, & Sastra Darmakusumah, R. (2024). The Influence of Price Earnings Ratio (PER), Debt of Equity Ratio (DER), and Return on Asset (ROA) on Price Book Value (PBV) (Case Study on State-Owned Enterprises in The Energy and Mining Sector Listed on The Indonesian Stock Exchange). Proceedings Of The International Conference On Strengthening Capacities Of Multi-Sectors Toward Sustainable Development, 425–430.

Accounting BINUS. (2021a). Apa itu Biaya Keagenan (Agency *Cost)*. BINUS University. https://binus.ac.id/bekasi/accounting-technology/2021/12/10/apa-itu-biaya-keagenan-agency-cost/

Accounting BINUS. (2021b). *Signaling theory*. BINUS University. https://accounting.binus.ac.id/2021/11/15/signaling-theory/

Afifah, N., Astuti, S. W. W., & Irawan, D. (2025). Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) dan Reputasi Perusahaan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. *Ekuitas: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan*, *5*(3), 346–364. https://doi.org/10.24034/j25485024.y2021.v5.i3.4644

Asih, P. N. W. (2024). Refleksi Pengungkapan Csr Di Indonesia: Carrot or Stick? *Jurnal EQUITY*, *26*(1), 1–23. https://doi.org/10.34209/equ.v26i1.5143

Aulia, T. Z. (2018). Pengaruh Return on Assets, Debt To Equity Ratio, Price Earning Ratio Dan Firm-Size Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Pada Perusahaan Kategori Indeks Lq-45 Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Balance Vocation Accounting Journal*, *1*(2), 12. https://doi.org/10.31000/bvaj.v1i2.473

Bursa Efek Indonesia. (2024). *IDX High Dividend 20: Index Fact Sheet*. https://www.idx.co.id/en-us/products/index/

Connelly, B. L., Certo, S. T., Ireland, R. D., & Reutzel, C. R. (2011). Signaling Theory: A Review and Assessment. *Journal of Management*, *37*(1), 39–67. https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206310388419

Dewi, N. P. S., & Markeling, I. K. (2018). Peran Bursa Efek Indonesia Terhadap Pengawasan Perdagangan Waran. *Kerta Semaya: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, *6*(11), 1–16. https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/kerthasemaya/article/view/42880

Dhovairy, A. F. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Kebijakan Dividen, Leverage, dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan pada Perusahaan Sub Sektor Konstruksi Dan Bangunan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2016-2020. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, *10*, 408–419. https://doi.org/10.26740/jim.v10n2.p408-419

Dsouza, S., Kathavarayan, K., Mathias, F., Bhatia, D., & AlKhawaja, A. (2025). Leveraging Success: The Hidden Peak in Debt and Firm Performance. *Econometrics*, *13*(2), 1–22. https://doi.org/10.3390/econometrics13020023

Eric, R., & Huda, S. (2022). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Leverage, dan Profitabilitas terhadap Nilai Perusahaan pada Perusahaan Sub Sektor Farmasi yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2018-2021. *YUME : Journal of Management*, *5*(2), 456–462. https://doi.org/10.37531/yum.v4i2.2769

Falabiba, A., & Paramita, R. A. S. (2025). Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan Ukuran Perusahaan sebagai Variabel Moderasi pada Perusahaan Sub Sektor Media dan Hiburan Periode 2019-2022. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, *13*(11), 131–145. https://doi.org/10.26740/jim.v13n1.p131-145

Fathony, H. R., Aryani, Y. A., Setiawan, D., & Djuminah, D. (2024). Studi Bibliografi: Perkembangan Penelitian Kebijakan Dividen Pada Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Bisnis*, *24*(1), 1. https://doi.org/10.20961/jab.v24i1.1160

Fitriana, N. L., & Purwohandoko, P. (2022). Pengaruh Leverage, Likuiditas dan Profitabilitas terhadap Nilai Perusahaan pada Airlines Company Listed IDX 2011-2020. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, *10*(1), 39–50. https://doi.org/10.26740/jim.v10n1.p39-50

Gujarati, D. N., & Porter, D. C. (2008). *Basic Econometrics* (A. E. Hilbert (ed.); 5th ed.). Douglas Reiner.

Hasanudin. (2022). The Impact of the Price Earnings Ratio (PER), the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) on the Price Book Value (PBV) of Trading Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2015 to 2019. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, *5*(No. 1), 4395–4404. https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v5i1.4148

Herwiyanti, F. A. dan E. (2019). Pengaruh Kepemilikan Institusional, Ukuran perusahaan, dewan komisaris dan Profitabilitas. *Jurnal Akuntansi*, *9*(2019), 187–200. https://doi.org/10.33369/j.akuntansi.9.3.187-200

Husna, A., & Satria, I. (2019). Effects of Return on Asset, Debt To Asset Ratio, Current Ratio, Firm Size, and Dividend Payout Ratio on Firm Value. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues*, *9*(5), 50–54. https://doi.org/10.32479/ijefi.8595

Istiono, I., & Santoso, R. (2021). Kebijakan Dividen Dan Nilai Perusahaan (Studi Kasus Di Indonesia). *Media Mahardhika*, *19*(2), 372–379. https://doi.org/10.29062/mahardika.v19i2.261

Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (1976). Theory of the Firm: Managerial Behavior, Agency Cost and Ownership Structure. *Journal of Financial Economics*, *3*(4), 305–360. https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-405X(76)90026-X

Kusumawati, R., & Rosady, I. (2018). Pengaruh Struktur Modal dan Profitabilitas terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan Kepemilikan Manajerial sebagai Variabel Moderasi. *Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis*, *9*(2), 147–160. https://doi.org/10.18196/mb.9259

Mahardikari, A. K. W. (2021). Pengaruh Profitability, Liquidity, Leverage, Dividend Policy, Firm Size, dan Firm Growth terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, *9*(2), 399. https://doi.org/10.26740/jim.v9n2.p399-411

Maulina, S., & Isbanah, Y. (2025). The Effect of Foreign Ownership, Female Board Director, Independent Board of Commissioners, Capital Structure, and Investment Opportunity on Dividend Policy in Companies in the Basic Materials Sector on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2020-2023 P. *Indonesian Journal of Banking and Financial Technology (FINTECH)*, *3*(3), 191–206. https://doi.org/10.55927/fintech.v3i3.95

Miller, M. H., & Modigliani, F. (1961). Dividend Policy, Growth, and the Valuation of Shares Merton. *The Journal of Business*, *34*(4), 411–433. https://doi.org/10.1086/294442

Murni, S., Sabijono, H., & Tulung, J. (2019). The Role of Financial Performance in Determining The Firm Value. *Annual International Conference on Accounting Research (AICAR 2018)*, *73*, 66–70. https://doi.org/10.2991/aicar-18.2019.15

Prakash, N., & Hawaldar, A. (2024). Moderating Role of Firm Characteristics on The Relationship Between Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Performance: Evidence from India. *Journal of Economics and Development*, *26*(4), 346–361. https://doi.org/10.1108/JED-01-2024-0025

Prasetyo, A. (2024). *934 Perusahaan sudah Melantai di Bursa Efek Indonesia hingga Juli 2024*. Media Indonesia. https://mediaindonesia.com/ekonomi/688738/934-perusahaan-sudah-melantai-di-bursa-efek-indonesia-hingga-juli-2024

Purbawangsa, I. B. A., Solimun, S., Fernandes, A. A. R., & Mangesti Rahayu, S. (2020). Corporate governance, corporate profitability toward corporate social responsibility disclosure and corporate value (comparative study in Indonesia, China and India stock exchange in 2013-2016). *Social Responsibility Journal*, *16*(7), 983–999. https://doi.org/10.1108/SRJ-08-2017-0160

Putro, G. M. H., & Wany, E. (2021). Dividend Policy Sebagai Intervening Hubungan Rasio Keuangan Terhadap Firm Value di BEI. *Jurnal Akuntansi Integratif*, *7*(1), 44–63. https://doi.org/10.29080/jai.v7i1.400

Rinofah, R., Kusumawardani, R., & Putri, P. N. (2023). Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Profitabilitas Sebagai Variabel Moderating (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2015-2019). *Jurnal Manajemen Terapan Dan Keuangan*, *12*(01), 40–52. https://doi.org/10.22437/jmk.v12i01.17086

Rivandi, M., & Petra, B. A. (2022). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Leverage, dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Pada Perusahaan Sub Sektor Makanan Dan Minuman. *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian*, *2*(8), 2571–2580. https://doi.org/10.47492/jip.v2i8.1094

Rohmatulloh, A. (2023). Pengaruh likuiditas, leverage, ukuran perusahaan, dan profitabilitas melalui kebijakan dividen terhadap nilai perusahaan pada perusahaan sektor infrastruktur, utilitas, dan transportasi. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, *11*(2017), 753–769. https://doi.org/10.26740/jim.vn.p753-769

Saputri, M., & Isbanah, Y. (2021). Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance dan Corporate Sosial Responsibility terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan Kinerja Keuangan sebagai Variabel Mediasi pada Perusahaan Misscellaneous Industry di BEI Periode 2016-2019. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, *9*(2), 651. https://doi.org/10.26740/jim.v9n2.p651-669

Seth, R., & Mahenthiran, S. (2022). Impact of dividend payouts and corporate social responsibility on firm value – Evidence from India. *Journal of Business Research*, *146*(April), 571–581. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2022.03.053

Spence, M. (1973). Job Market Signaling. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *3*(87), 355–374. https://doi.org/10.2307/1882010

Sugiyono. (2023). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R & D* (Sutopo (ed.); 2nd ed.). ALFABETA.

Suherman, S., Adam, M., Widiyanti, M., & Yuliani, Y. (2024). The Effect of Good Corporate Governance on The Profitability of Mining Companies Listed on The Indonesia Stock Exchange. *Jurnal Syntax Transformation*, *5*(2), 382–392. https://doi.org/10.46799/jst.v5i2.900

Sukmawardini, D., & Ardiansari, A. (2018). The Influence of Institutional Ownership, Profitability, Liquidity, Dividend Policy, Debt Policy on Firm Value. *Management Analysis Journal*, *7*(2), 211–222. https://doi.org/10.15294/maj.v7i2.24878

Suparlan. (2019). Analisis Pengaruh Kepemilikan Institusional Dan Kepemilikan Manajerial Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Proporsi Dewan Komisaris Independen Sebagai Variabel Moderating (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Sektor Industri Barang Konsumsi Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Syariah - ALIANSI*, *2*(1), 57–74. https://doi.org/10.54712/aliansi.v2i1.46

Sutrismi, S., Minarni, E., Sisdiyantoro, K., & Defilatifah. (2023). Analisis Penilaian Saham Dengan Metode Price Book Value (Pbv) Guna Keputusan Investasi. *BEMJ: Business, Entrepreneurship, and Management Journal*, *2*(2), 68–74. https://doi.org/10.36563/bemj.v2i2.860

Tuga, J. V. A., & Retnani, E. D. (2021). Pengaruh CSR dan Size terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan Profitabilitas Sebagai Variabel Moderating. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi*, *10*(12), 1–21. https://jurnalmahasiswa.stiesia.ac.id/index.php/jira/article/view/4393

Wirama, D. G., Krisnadewi, K. A., Artini, L. G. S., & Ardiana, P. A. (2024). Dividend policy and residual dividend theory: evidence from Indonesia. *Asian Journal of Accounting Research*, *9*(3), 201–216. https://doi.org/10.1108/AJAR-10-2023-0347

Wiranoto, M. F. (2021). Pengaruh Growth Opportunity, Corporate Social Responsibility, Good Corporate Governance dan Keputusan Investasi terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Studi Pada Perusahaan Sektor Property, Real Estate & Building Construction Periode 2013-2017). *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, *9*(1), 333. https://doi.org/10.26740/jim.v9n1.p333-345

Zaenal, F. R., Ikawidjaja, N., Abidin, Z., Nugraha, I. M. W., & Maharuddin. (2025). The Influence Of Price To Earning Ratio (Per), Debt Equaity Ratio (Der), Return On Assets (ROA), And Return On Equity (ROE) On Company Value (PBV) In Marine Transportation Companies Listed On The Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) For The 2020-2024 Period. *American International Journal of Business Management (AIJBM)*, *08*(01), 144–152. www.aijbm.com

Zahroh, H. (2018). Pengaruh kepemilikan institusional terhadap nilai perusahaan dan kinerja keuangan sebagai variabel intervening. *Jurnal Akuntansi AKUNESA*, *6*(3). https://doi.org/10.26740/akunesa