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The influence of liquidity, profitability, company size, company growth and company age on company value (Case study on food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2018 - 2022)

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ABSTRACT
The aim of carrying out this research is to determine the influence of Liquidity, Profitability, Company Size, Company Growth and Company Age on the Value of Companies in the Food and Beverage subsector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2022 period. This research approach is based on a quantitative approach because this research has a clear and orderly flow. This type of research is a type of quantitative descriptive research. The nature of this research is descriptive explanatory. In this research, the population used is all 26 food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2018 to 2022. Sampling: Using the purpose sampling method, namely a sampling technique with certain considerations, 85 research samples were obtained. The research results show that there is no partially significant influence between Liquidity and Company Value. There is a partially significant influence between Profitability and Company Value. There is no partially significant influence between Company Size and Company Value. There is a partially significant influence between Company Growth and Company Value. There is no partially significant influence between Company Age and Company Value. Liquidity, Profitability, Company Size, Company Growth and Company Age simultaneously have a significant effect on Company Value.

KEYWORDS
Liquidity; Profitability; Company Size; Company Growth; Company Age; Company Value

1. INTRODUCTION

The food and beverage sub-sector is one part of the consumer goods sector on the BEI (Indonesian Stock Exchange). Food and beverage companies have a non-cyclical nature, which means that in general conditions, growth in this sector is considered more stable and not easily affected, whether due to seasons or changing economic conditions in terms of inflation. Or it could be said that the smooth running of food and beverage products from companies in this sector will remain guaranteed, this is because the food and beverage industry sector operates in the basic human industry sector. Currently, the food and beverage industry continues to grow, marked by more and more companies becoming part of this

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sector. The high interest of companies in entering this sector is because people's needs will not stop consuming food and drinks (Andriani, 2022).

Company value can attract buyers who are willing to buy the company if the company is sold. The higher company value, the higher the prosperity that the company owner will receive. Value becomes something desirable if the value is positive in the sense of being profitable or enjoyable and makes it easier for the party who obtains it to fulfill their interests related to that value. (Nurlinda, 2020) On the other hand, value becomes something undesirable if the value is negative in the sense that it harms or makes it difficult for the party who obtains it to influence the interests of that party so that the value is shunned. Company value is the basis of investors' perceptions of the company, which is often linked to share prices. Company value, which is formed through stock market indicators, is greatly influenced by investment opportunities.

Liquidity is related to the problem of a company's ability to immediately fulfill its financial obligations. A company which has liquid assets so large that it is able to fulfill all its financial obligations which must be fulfilled immediately, is said to be liquid, and conversely if a company does not have sufficient liquid assets to fulfill all its financial obligations which must be fulfilled immediately it is said to be liquid. the company is insolvable. Liquidity ratios are ratios that measure a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations. These ratios can be calculated through sources of information about working capital, namely current assets and current liabilities. Thus, the liquidity ratio influences the company's financial performance so that this ratio has a relationship with the company's share price.

Thephenomenonofprofitabilityisveryimportantforcompaniesinordertomaintain business continuity in the long term, this is because profitability shows whether the company has good prospects in the future or not. Profitability is a factor that can influence company value. If managers are able to manage the company well, the costs incurred by the company will be smaller so that the profits generated will be greater. The size of this profit will affect the value of the company. Profitability describes a company's ability to earn profits through all existing capabilities and resources such as sales activities, cash, capital, number of employees, number of branches, and so on. The high profitability of a company can affect the value of the company and it depends on how investors perceive the increase in company profitability. Profitability is an indicator that investors often use to see the value of a company.

The phenomenon of company size is considered capable of influencing company value. The larger the size or scale of the company, the easier it will be for the company to obtain funding sources, both internal and external. Company size is a reflection of the total assets owned by a company. Companies themselves are categorized into two types, namely small-scale companies and large-scale companies. Large-scale companies tend to attract investor interest because it will have an impact on the company's value in the future, so it can be said that the size of a company directly influences the value of the company.

The phenomenonofcompanygrowth has aninfluence oncompanyvalue.Companies with high growth indicate that the company is developing. If investments are made correctly, the company's growth will bring profits in the future. Company growth is expected to be directly proportional to the movement of company value. Company age measures the length of time a company has been listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange. Company age shows that the company continues to exist and is able to compete. Company age is also a factor that influences a company's performance in expressing its social responsibility. The age of the company can show the ability to overcome difficulties and obstacles thatcan threaten the life of the company and shows

the company's ability to take opportunities in its environment to develop the business. In addition, the age of the company shows its ability to excel in competence. Thus, the longer a company has been around, the more the company can demonstrate its existence in its environment and the more it can increase investor confidence.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. The Effect of Liquidity on Company Value

According to Situmeang and Harahap (2022:19), liquidity is the ability to fulfill all obligations that must be paid immediately within a short time. A company is said to be liquid if it has means of payment in the form of current assets that are greater than all its liabilities (liquidity). In measuring a company's liquidity, the current ratio formula can be used as follows: Current Ratio = Current Assets/Current Debt.

H1: Liquidity influences the value of companies in the food and beverage subsector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2022 period.

2.2. The Influence of Profitability on Company Value

According to Hendrawan, et al. (2019:11), profitability is a company's ability to generate profits or profits in a certain period, where companies that have the ability to generate good profits can show good company performance. This is because profitability is often used as a measure in assessing a company's performance. Usually profitability is calculated using the return on assets ratio where the Return on Assets (ROA) calculation can be done using the following formula: ROA = Profit Before Interest and Tax/Total Assets

H2:Profitabilityinfluencesthevalueofcompaniesinthefood andbeveragesubsector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2022 period.

2.3. The Effect of Company Size on Company Value

According to Wirdayanti (2018:49), company size can determine the size of the company. Large companies try to maintain the quality of their image in the eyes of the public. Therefore, large companies tend to report more timely. Large companies tend to disclose more information and more quickly than small companies. The indicator for measuring company size is Ln = total assets.

H3: Company size influences the value of companies in the food and beverage subsector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2022 period.

2.4. The Effect of Growth on Company Value

According to Tanjaya and Istiman (2019:42), company growth is expressed as total asset growth where past asset growth will describe future profitability. Growth is the change (decrease or increase) in total assets owned by the company. The formula used to calculate company growth is as follows: Company Growth = (Total Assets This Year – Total Assets Last Year)/Total Assets Last Year

H4: Company growth influences the value of companies in the food and beverage subsector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2022 period.

2.5. Effect of Company Age on Company Value

According to Putrandi and Amar (2020:49), the age of a company is the length of time that an organization or form of business has lived or existed that is engaged in business and has the aim of making a profit or profits. Company Age, measured based on the difference between the date of the observation period and the date of company establishment using the formula Company Age = (Research Year – Company Establishment Year)

H5: Company age influences the value of companies in the food and beverage sub-sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2022 period.

2.6. The Influence of Liquidity, Profitability, Company Size, Growth and Company Age on Company Value

According to Ismaini (2020:31), company value is a value that reflects the price investors can afford to pay for a company which is usually measured by the price to book value ratio. The formula for calculating the price to book value ratio (PBV) is as follows: Price Book Value = Price Per Share/Book Value Per Share.

H6: Liquidity, Profitability, Company Size, Company Growth, and Company Age influence the Value of Companies in the Food and Beverage subsector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2022 period.

3. METHOD

3.1. Research Design

This research will be conducted on the Indonesian Stock Exchange. The research time is September 2023. This researchapproach is basedonaquantitativeapproachbecause this research has a clear and orderly flow. This type of research is a type of quantitative descriptive research. The nature of this research is descriptive explanatory.

3.2. Population and Sample

In this research, the population used is all 26 food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2018 to 2022. Sampling using the purpose sampling method, namely a technique for determining samples with certain considerations. The criteria used in this research are as follows:

1. Food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2022 period.
2. Food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies that have published complete financial reports for the 2018-2022 period.
3. Food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies that did not experience losses in the 2018-2022 period.

3.3. Data Collection Techniques

According to Sugiarti, et al (2020:33), Library study is a study carried out using documents as the main data source such as manuscripts, books, newspapers, magazines,

etc. According to Darmalaksana (2020:38), Library study is research carried out by examining library sources such as books, articles and journals.

3.4. Types and Sources of Data

According to Wahyudi (2017:12), Quantitative data is data in the form of numbers whose characteristics arealwaysinnumerical form such as dataonincome, population, consumption levels, bankinterest and so on. According to Sujana(2019:70), secondary data sources are data obtained from the results of other people's research or other sources of scientific information that are relevant to the problems in this research where these sources have been documented and published.

3.5. Classic Assumption Test

According to Riyanto and Hatmawan(2020:137), testing normality using graphic analysis often makes researchers confused about deciding whether the data is normally distributed or not. To avoid misperceptions from the results of reading graphs, apart from carrying out graph analysis tests, it is also necessary to add statistical tests for normality tests. The residual normality statistical test can be carried out using the Kolmogoriv Smirnov (K-S) non-parametric statistical test provided that if the sig value is > 0.05 then the residual data is normally distributed and if the sig value is < 0.05 then the residual data is not normally distributed.

According to Ghodang (2020:47), the multicollinearity test is used to see the relationship between independent variables so that the simple linear regression test does not use the multicollinearity test because the simple regression test only has one independent variable. The basis for decision making in the multicollinearity test is:

1. Multicollinearity does not occur if the tolerance value is greater than 0.1 and the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value is smaller than 10.
2. Multicollinearity occurs if the tolerance value is smaller than 0.1 and the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value is greater than or equal to 10.

According to Riyanto and Hatmawan (2020:139), the heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another observation. The method that can be used to test heteroscedasticity is the Scatterplot method, which looks at the graph plot between the predicted value of the dependent variable, namely ZPRED, and the residual SRESID. In the Scatterplot method.

According to Febryand Teofilus(2020:77), theautocorrelation test canbecarried out using the Durbin Watson test method and the Run Test. Generally using the Durbin Watson test, however this test has a weakness, namely that it does not produce a definite conclusion as to whether autocorrelation occurs or not, so to overcome this problem is to use the Run Test testing method.

3.6. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

According to Priyatno (2018:107), Multiple regression analysis is an analysis to determine whether there is a significant partial or simultaneous influence between two or more independent variables on one independent variable.

$$\mathbf{Y = a + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + b4X4 + b5X5}$$

Information:

Y = Company Value (dependent variable)
X1 = Liquidity (independent variable)
X2 = Profitability (independent variable)
X3 = Company Size (independent variable)
X4 = Company Growth (independent variable)
X5 = Company Age (independent variable)
a = Constant
b = Regression coefficient

3.7. Coefficient of Determination (Adjusted R2

According to Setyadi and Desmawan (2021:49), the coefficient of determination functions to show how well the model obtained matches the actual data, measuring what percentage of variation in the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variable. The range of coefficient of determination values is 0 ≤ R2 ≤ 1. The model is said to be getting better if the R2 value is close to 1 or 100 percent.

3.8. Partial Hypothesis Testing (t Test

According to Setyadi and Desmawan (2021:47), this test is used to see the significance of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable individually with a 5% confidence level with the hypothesis. The assessment criteria is that the tcount will be compared with the ttable value, at a significant level (α) = 5% with the provisions.

1. H0 Accepted if: t count < t table
2. Hα is accepted if: t count > t table

3.9. Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (FTest

According to Arvianti and Anggrasari (2018:101), the F test or simultaneous testing is a hypothesis used in testing regression model coefficients simultaneously with the hypothesis. The decision making criteria are:

1. Ho will be rejected if Fcount > Ftable or the significance value is < 0.05.
2. Ho will be accepted if Fcount < Ftable or the significance value is > 0.05.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Normality test

The residual normality test is used to test whether the residual value resulting from the regression is normally distributed or

not. A good regression model is to have residuals that are normally distributed.

Figure 1. Histogram

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that the line forms a bell, neither to the left nor to the right. This shows that the data are normally distributed and meet the assumption of normality.

Figure 2. Normal Probability Plot of Regression Graphic

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that the data (dots) spread around the diagonal line and follow the diagonal line. So from the picture it can be concluded that

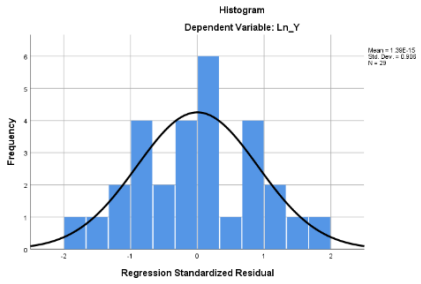

Figure 1.

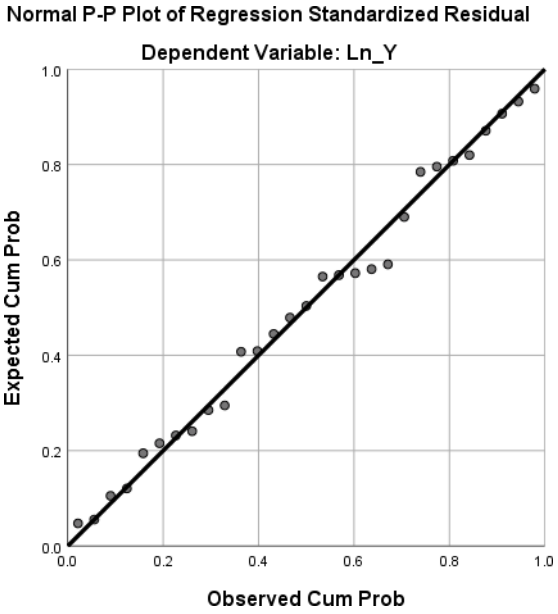

Figure 2.

the residuals of the regression model are normally distributed.

Table 1.

Table 1. One-Sample iKolmogorov-Smirnov iTest

	Unstandardized iResidual
N	29
Mean	.0000000
Nor- Std. iDeviation	.49060519
mal Absolute	.090
Most Extreme Differences Positive	.090
iEx- Negative	-.084
Test iStatistic	.090
Asymp. Sig. i(2-tailed)	.200c,d

a. iTest idistribution iis iNormal.
b. iCalculated ifrom idata.
c. iLilliefors iSignificance iCorrection.
d. iThis iis ia ilower ibound iof ithe itrue isignificance.

Source: Research Result, 2023

Based on the table above, the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test prove that the significance value is greater than 0.1, namely 0.200, so it can be concluded that the data is classified as normally distributed.

4.1. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is a high or perfect correlation between the independent variables. If there is perfect multicollinearity between independent variables, then the regression coefficient of the independent variable cannot be determined and the standard error value becomes infinity. If the multicollinearity between variables is not perfect but high, then the regression coefficient of the independent variable can be determined, but it has a high standard error value, which means that the value of the regression coefficient cannot be estimated accurately. The cutoff value that is generally used to indicate the presence of multicollinearity is tolerance < 0.1 or equal to the Variance Infaltion Factor (VIF) value > 10.

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test

Model		Collinearity iStatistics Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Ln_Likuiditas	.817	1.244
	Ln_Profitabilitas	.914	1.165
	Ln_Ukuran iPerusahaan	.981	1.019
	Ln_Pertumbuhan iPerusahaan	.907	1.103
	Ln_Umur iPerusahaan	.393	2.542

Source: Research Result, 2023

Based on the table above, it can be seen that all variables have a tolerance value of more than 0.1 and a VIF value of less than 10 which can be concluded that there is no problem in the multicollinearity test.

4.2. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity isa condition where in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals fromoneobservationtoanother where inagood regression model there is no heteroscedasticity. Heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residual ofone observation to another observation. The measurement method uses a scatterplot where if there is a certain pattern, such as points that form a certain regular pattern, it identifies heteroscedasticity and vice versa if there is no clear pattern, and the points spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis, then there is no heteroscedasticity

Figure 3. Scatterplot Graphic

Based on the scatterplot graph presented, it can be seen that the points spread randomly and do not form a clear pattern and spread both above and below zero on the Y axis. This means that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model, so the regression model can be used to predict achievement based on input of the independent variable.

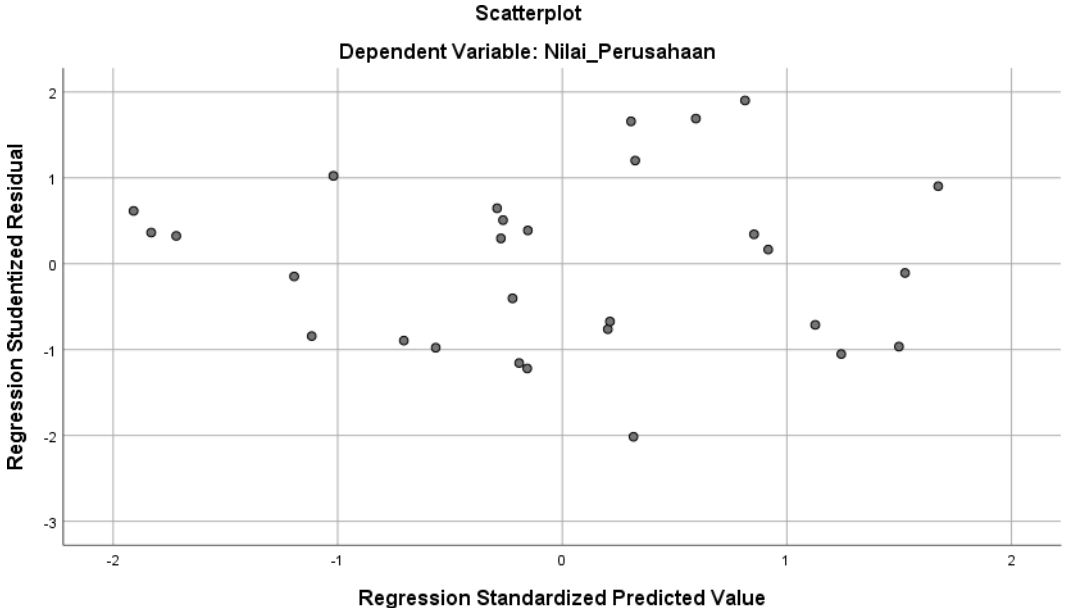

Figure 3.

4.3. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Based on the number of independent variables, the regression is divided into 2, namely simple linear regression and multiple linear regression. For simple linear regression it only consists of one independent variable and one dependent variable, while for multiple linear regression it consists of 2 or more independent variables and one dependent variable. For linear regression equations are generally formulated as follows:

Table 3. Regression Linear

Model		Unstandardized iCoefficients		Standardized iCoefficients
		B	Std. iError	Beta
1	(Constant)	8.695	6.044	
	Ln_Likuiditas	-.571	.320	-3.200
	Ln_Profitabilitas	.810	.370	3.837
	Ln_Ukuran iPerusahaan	-1.739	1.709	-.154
	Ln_Pertumbuhan iPerusahaan	.853	.314	.277
	Ln_Umur iPerusahaan	-.319	.386	-.197

Source: Research Result, 2023

From the above equation, it can be seen that the Constant value is 8.695, while the Liquidity value is -0.571, the Profitability value is 0.810, the Company Size value is -1.739, the Company Growth value is 0.853, and the Company Age value is - 0.319.

4.4. Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination is a measure of the precision of the calculated value with the observed value. The value of the coefficient of determination is getting closer to 1, meaning that the predicted value calculated is getting closer to the experimental data. The adjusted coefficient of determination (Adjusted R Square) is the result of adjusting the coefficient of determination to the degree of freedom from the prediction

equation. This protects against increasingbiasorerror due to an increasein the number of independent variables and an increase in the number of samples.

Table 4. Coefficient of Determination

Model Summaryb				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.697a	.485	.374	.54131

a. Predictors: (Constant), Ln_Umur Perusahaan, Ln_Ukuran Perusahaan, Ln_Pertumbuhan Perusahaan, Ln_Profitabilitas, Ln_Likuiditas
b. Dependent Variable: Ln_Nilai Perusahaan

Source: Research Result, 2023

From the table above, the Adjusted R Square coefficient of determination value is 0.374. This shows that the ability of the variables Liquidity (X1), Profitability (X2), Company Size (X3), Company Growth (X4) and Company Age (X5) explains its influence on Company Value (Y) by 37.4%. Meanwhile, the remainder is the influence of other independent variables not examined in the research.

4.6 Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (F Test)

The F test or regressioncoefficient test isused todeterminewhether the independent variable simultaneously has a significant effect on the dependent variable. In this case, to determine whether the independent variable simultaneously has a significant effect on the dependent variable or not. The test uses a significance level of 5%. The criteria for evaluating the hypothesis in this F test are: H0 Accepted if: Fcount < Ftable, Hα Accepted if: Fcount > Ftable

Table 5. Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (F Test)

ANOVAa						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.359	5	1.272	14.340	.006b
	Residual	6.739	23	.293		
	Total	13.098	28			

a. Dependent Variable: Ln_Nilai Perusahaan
b. Predictors: (Constant), Ln_Umur Perusahaan, Ln_Ukuran Perusahaan, Ln_Pertumbuhan Perusahaan, Ln_Profitabilitas, Ln_Likuiditas

Source: Research Result, 2023

The table above shows that the Ftable value is (2.69) and is significant α = 5% (0.05), namely Fcount (14.340) and sig.a (0.006). This indicates that the research results accept H1 and reject H0. A comparison between Fcount and Ftable can prove that simultaneously Liquidity,Profitability, Company Size, Company Growth and Company Age do not have a significant effect on Company Value.

4.5. Partial Hypothesis Test (t Test

The t test or partial regression coefficient test is used to determine whether the independent variable partially has a significant effect on the dependent variable or not. In this case, to find out whether the independent variable partially has a significant effect on the dependent variable or not. The test uses a significance level of 0.05 and a two-tailed test. The criteria for evaluating the hypothesis in this t-test are: H0 Accepted if: tcount < ttable, Hα Accepted if: tcount > ttable

Source: Research Result, 2023

1. The tcount value for the Liquidity variable (X1) shows that the value -tcount (-1.781) > -ttable (-1.981) with a significant level of 0.088 < 0.05 so it can be concluded that there is no partially significant influence between Liquidity and Company Value .
2. The tcount value for the Profitability variable (X2) shows that the tcount value (2.190) > ttable (1.981) with a significance level of 0.039 < 0.05 so it can be concluded that there is a partially significant influence between Profitability on Company Value.
3. The tcount value for the Company Size variable (X3) shows that the value -tcount (-1.018) > -ttable (-1.981) with a significant level of 0.319 > 0.05 so it can be concluded that there is no partially significant influence between Company Size on The value of the company.
4. The tcount value for the Company Growth variable (X4) shows that the tcount value (2.363) < ttable (1.981) with a significance level of 0.021 > 0.05 so it can be concluded that there is a partially significant influence between Company Growth and Company Value.
5. The tcount value for the Company Age variable (X5) shows that the value -tcount (0.828) > -ttable (-1.981) with a significant level of 0.416 < 0.05 so it can be concluded that there is no partially significant influence between Company Age on Value Company.

5. CONCLUSION

5.1. Conclusion

The conclusions of this research are as follows:
1. There is no partially significant influence between Liquidity and Company Value.
2. There isapartiallysignificant influence between Profitability and Company Value.
3. There is no partially significant influence between Company Size and Company Value.
4. There is a partially significant influence between Company Growth and Company Value.
5. There is no partially significant influence between Company Age and Company Value.
6. Liquidity, Profitability, Company Size, Company Growth and Company Age do not have a significant effect on Company Value.

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