



**DETERMINANTS OF DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO OF FINANCIAL
SERVICES SECTOR: EVIDENCE FROM PUBLIC LISTED
COMPANIES IN MALAYSIA**

**AMINAH 'ARIFAH BINTI KAMAROL ARIFFIN
2016650544**

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WITH HONOURS (FINANCE)
FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA (TERENGGANU)**

JULY 2019

Acknowledgment

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Allah for the strength, peace of mind, good health and ability granted in order to complete this paper project. All the efforts and hard work was paid off when I can make this paper project finally ready.

Foremost, I would like to express my appreciation to my committed supervisor Madam Noorazlina Binti Ahmad for all the guidance and patience that she had shown by help me to improvise and assist me to finish this paper project. Also to my second examiner Dr. Zuriyati Binti Ahmad for the guidance and the patience as well to help me to complete this paper project.

I also want to express my gratefulness to my family who gives full support financially and emotionally for my success in this paper project and believes me to accomplish this paper project. Not to forget, my friends who guide me and give moral support to complete this paper project as well

Last but not least, thank you to UiTM for giving a chance and trust to me to perform my very best in this study.

Thank you very much

ABSTRACT

Dividend policy is a policy that help the organization to make decision on the portion of earnings to be paid as dividend to the investor. Through dividend policy, it can help the organization to reduce the agency cost incur. Thus, the purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) among public listed financial institutions in Malaysia. Secondary data collected form annual report and Data Stream is used with observation of 10 selected financial institutions for period of 15 years from 2004 to 2018. The regression model that has been used in this study is Pooled Ordinary Least Square (POLS), Random Effect Model (REM) and Fixed Effect Model (FEM) method to determine the factor that affect the DPR in financial services sector such as liquidity (LIQ), profitability (PROFIT), investment opportunities (INV), firm size (FS) and leverage (LEV).

The results indicate that the LIQ, PROFIT, and LEV shows significant influence towards DPR of Malaysian financial institutions. This study provide useful information especially to the management to develop An effective dividend policy as it will affect the dividend payment decision of the financial institutions in the future time.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>CONTENT</u>	PAGE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
LIST OF TABLE	v
LIST OF FIGURE	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Background of Study	2
1.3 Problem Statement	3
1.4 Research Objectives	5
1.5 Research Questions	5
1.6 Scope of Study	6
1.7 Significance of Study	6
1.8 Limitation of Study	7
1.9 Operational Definitions	8
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.0 Introduction	10
2.1 Dependent Variable	10
2.2 Independent Variables	10
2.2.1 Liquidity	10
2.2.2 Profitability	12
2.2.3 Growth Opportunities	13
2.2.4 Firm Size	14
2.2.5 Leverage	15
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.0 Introduction	17
3.1 Research Design	17
3.2 Conceptual Framework	19
3.2.1 Variable Description	20
3.2.2 Expected Sign	21
3.2.3 Hypothesis	22

3.3 Method of Data Collection	23
3.4 Data Analysis	23
3.4.1 Descriptive Statistic	23
3.4.2 Correlation	23
3.4.3 Pooled Ordinary Least Square (OLS) Regression Model	23
3.4.4 Coefficient of Determination – R-Squared (R^2)	24
3.4.5 T-Statistic	24
3.4.6 F-Statistic	24
3.4.7 Multicollinearity	24
3.4.8 Heteroscedasticity	25
3.4.9 Random Effect Model	25
3.4.10 Fixed Effect Model	25
3.4.11 Hausman Fixed Test	25

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction	26
4.1 Descriptive Statistic	26
4.1.1 Descriptive Statistic Table	26
4.2 Pearson Correlation	27
4.2.1 Pearson Correlation Table	27
4.3 Regression Model	28
4.4 Coefficient of Determination	29
4.5 T-Statistic	30
4.6 F-Statistic	31
4.7 Multicollinearity	31
4.8 Heteroscedasticity	32
4.9 Random Effect (RE) Test	32
4.9.1 Regression Model	32
4.9.2 Coefficient of Determination – R-Squared (R^2)	33
4.9.3 T-Statistics	33
4.9.4 Probability	34
4.10 Fixed Effect (FE) Model	34
4.8.1 Regression Model	34
4.8.2 Coefficient of Determination – R-Squared (R^2)	35
4.8.3 T-Statistics	36
4.8.4 Probability	36