Taking the same 2.5 ton outdoor unit.
Comparing its ratings with an ARI rated matched nominal rated 2.5 ton, a 3 ton, and a 3.5 ton indoor coil, at the same CFM, and indoor conditions.

The 2.5 ton coil has a TC of 29,400 BTUs, and a Sensible of 21,500. A Latent of 7,900. Giving a SHR of .7312
The 3.0 ton coil has a TC of 30,200 BTUs, and a Sensible of 22,100. A Latent of 8,100. Giving a SHR of .7317
The 3.5 ton coil has a TC of 30,200 BTUs, and a Sensible of 22,300. A Latent of 7,900. Giving a SHR of .7384

The 2.5 ton coil is 2-16”x17.5” 2 row coils at 3.68 sq ft surface area, at 14 fins per inch.
The 3.0 ton coil is 2-20”x17.5” 2 row coils at 4.85 sq ft surface area, at 14 fins per inch.
The 3.5 ton coil is 2-24”x17.5” 2 row coils at 5.83 sq ft surface area, at 14 fins per inch.

As you follow the coil size increases, you don’t see a big loss in SHR, but the increase in Sensible shortens run time enough. That on low load days the RH of a house could climb enough that the customer sets their thermostat lower to bring down the humidity.

Short answer is, just increasing indoor coil size by 1/2 ton or more, does not increase the amount of humidity the system can remove.

Manipulation of system Sensible and Latent capacity is more then just increasing indoor coil size.