

# The Influence Of Liquidity, Profitability And Capital Structure On Dividend Policy

## Empirical Study On The Consumption Goods Industry Sector On The IDX, 2017-2021

*Determinant of  
Manufacture  
Dividend Policy*

Ratih Puspitasari, Audreylia Gunawan, Rachmawaty Rachman  
*Management Department, Institut Bisnis dan Informatika Kesatuan*  
*Accounting Department, Institut Bisnis dan Informatika Kesatuan*  
*EMail: rachmawaty@ibik.ac.id*

**247**

Submitted:  
JANUARY 2024

Accepted:  
APRIL 2024

### ABSTRACT

*The capital market is one of the tools to make investments, every investor who makes an investment expects a profit from the investment they make. Profit is the main goal when an investor makes an investment, one of the goals of sharing profits that a company can make for its investors to distribute dividends or dividend policy. This study aims to determine whether liquidity, profitability, and capital structure have an influence on dividend policy in consumer goods industry companies in 2017-2021. This study used quantitative methods and purposive sampling techniques to obtain the number of research samples. Based on the purposive sampling technique, it was found that 6 companies had secondary data types that would be used in this study. This research uses multiple linear analysis with SPSS 25.0 application. The research results obtained from this study are that liquidity has no partial effect on dividend policy, profitability has a partial effect on dividend policy, and capital structure has no partial effect on dividend policy. And liquidity, profitability, and capital structure which have a simultaneous influence on dividend policy*

**Keywords:** *Liquidity, Profitability, Capital Structure, Dividend Policy.*

### INTRODUCTION

Advances in science and technology in the current era of globalization have led to the rapid development of world economic activity. The economic development of a country can be assessed in various ways, one of which is by knowing the level of development of the capital market. The capital market is a very effective way to channel and invest funds which has an effective and profitable impact on investors. Through capital market operations, companies can obtain capital to finance operational activities and business expansion. In capital market activities, investors have the goal of investing their money in companies to seek income or return on investment (*return*), in the form of income from dividends (share yields) and income from the difference between the selling prices of shares. According to Hanum (2016), many investors make dividends their main investment goal, because it can provide them with stable profits now and in the future.

The company plays a role in determining how much profit will be distributed to investors and how much profit will be retained by the company. The size of the dividend income distributed depends on the size of the profit earned and the dividend policy determined by the company (Samrotun, 2015). Investment activities require various types of information about company performance in the form of financial reports or other relevant information. Optimal company performance will increase the confidence of investors who invest their capital in the company, conversely, if the company's performance is less than optimal, the level of investor confidence in the company will decrease.

According to Horne and Wachowicz (2016), companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) often experience difficulties in determining dividend policies and payments. Dividend policy is an inseparable part of company funding decisions. Dividend

**JIAKES**

Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi  
Kesatuan  
Vol. 12 No. 2, 2024  
pg. 247-256  
IBI Kesatuan  
ISSN 2337 – 7852  
E-ISSN 2721 – 3048  
DOI: 10.37641/jiakes.v1i13.2556

policy plays an important role in the company, dividend policy has a significant impact on the company, shareholders and creditors. Dividend payments to companies will result in a reduction in company cash so that there can be a reduction in funds to finance operational activities or investments. For shareholders, dividends are a form of return on the investment they have made. And for creditors, dividend payments provide a positive or good sign so they can see the company's ability to pay interest and repay the principal.

Dividend Policy Measurement is proxied by *the Dividend Payout Ratio*, namely the percentage of profits that will be paid in the form of cash dividends. This means that determining *the Dividend Payout Ratio* influences investors' investment decisions, which ultimately affects the company's financial condition. The higher the dividend payout (*Dividend Payout Ratio*), *the party who really benefits is the investor, but for the company the financial condition will weaken and conversely, if the dividend payout ratio is lower, the company's finances will strengthen and be detrimental to investors because the dividend yield will not be in line with investors' expectations.*

The announcement of dividend distribution is a positive or good signal for investors to get the expected profits, but it can also be a negative or unfavorable signal when the announced dividend decreases from the previous period. Of the many factors that influence dividend policy, those most often associated with dividend policy include profitability, liquidity and capital structure factors.

Liquidity has the benefit of measuring a company's ability to meet its current obligations. This liquidity ratio is used to compare current liabilities with the short-term resources available to meet these obligations (Horne and Wachowicz, 2016). Companies with high liquidity will be able to show that the company is able to fulfill its short-term obligations. Liquidity is directly related to dividend policy, because the higher the liquidity a company has, the better the condition and ability of the company to pay dividends.

Profitability is used to generate profit *during* a certain period, through productive assets or capital, either total capital or own capital. According to Darminto (2008) in the journal Devi (2014), increasing company profits will have an effect on increasing dividend distribution for shareholders. Profitability is an important factor in doing business to make a profit. For business leaders, profitability is a measure of the success of the business they run, but for investors profitability can be a signal to invest in the business. This means that profitability has an influence on dividend policy (Sari and Sudjarni, 2015)

The company has a capital structure consisting of equity capital and debt capital. However, most companies have a high external capital structure, such as debt, which affects their profits and ultimately affects dividend distribution (Suhadak and Husaini, 2014). For highly leveraged companies, the dividends paid to shareholders are relatively small. Capital Structure also helps investors anticipate a company's opportunities and risks, Capital Structure can show debt and equity levels, leverage ratios and payouts that are too high.

There are several previous research results regarding the influence of Liquidity, Profitability and Capital Structure on Dividend Policy. However, the results of previous research contained differences and inconsistent findings. The liquidity variable has a significant effect on dividend policy in the research of Uttari, Yadnya (2018) and Ndeo (2021) but is contradictory to the results of Nur's (2018) research where liquidity has no significant effect

The Profitability variable has a significant effect on dividend policy in the research of Puspitaningtyas, Prakoso and Masruroh (2019) and Lestari (2016) but is contradictory to the results of Ndeo's research (2021) where Profitability has no significant effect

The Capital Structure variable has a significant effect on dividend policy in the research of Sulistyowati, Suhadak and Husaini (2014) and Purnasari, Sylvia (2020) but is contradictory to the results of Uttari, Yadnya's (2018) research where Capital Structure has no significant effect. Based on the background described above, the author took the title "The Influence of Liquidity, Profitability and Capital Structure on Dividend Policy (Empirical Study of the Consumer Goods Industrial Sector on the IDX 2017-2021)"

So the formulation of the problem in this research is as follows; (1) Does liquidity affect the dividend policy of consumer goods companies listed on the IDX in 2017-2021? (2) Does profitability affect the dividend policy of consumer goods companies listed on the IDX in 2017-2021? (3) Does Capital Structure influence Dividend Policy in consumer goods companies listed on the IDX in 2017-2021? (4) Do Liquidity, Profitability and Capital Structure influence Dividend Policy in consumer goods companies listed on the IDX in 2017-2021?

Based on the problem formulation above, the following are the objectives of this research; (1) To determine and analyze the influence of Liquidity on Dividend Policy (2) To determine and analyze the influence of Profitability on Dividend Policy (3) To determine and analyze the influence of Capital Structure on Dividend Policy (4) To determine and analyze the influence of Liquidity, Profitability and Capital Structure on Dividend Policy

Based on theory and previous research, the following are the hypotheses in this research:

#### 1. The Influence of Liquidity on Dividend Policy

Liquidity has the benefit of comparing a company's ability to meet its short-term liabilities. According to Mamduh and Halim (2012) liquidity is a ratio used to measure whether a company is able to meet short-term obligations. In this research, liquidity is proxied by *the current ratio* or current ratio. This current ratio is useful for illustrating whether the company can pay its short-term liabilities. High liquidity in a company means that the company performs well, because companies with high liquidity are able to meet the payments of their short-term obligations.

A low *current ratio* means that it is a sign that there is even a problem in liquidation, but if the *current ratio* is too high, it is a sign that there are a lot of unused funds or idle funds and this could have an impact on the company's profits. According to Sartono (2001) in the journal Sari and Sudjarni (2015), liquidity has a relationship that is in line with dividend policy, because the higher the company's liquidity, the higher the company's opportunity to distribute its dividends. In Uttari and Yadnya's (2018) research, the research results show that liquidity has a significant effect on dividend policy and is supported by the journal Sari and Sudjarni (2015) because the research results show that liquidity has a significant effect on dividend policy.

H1: Liquidity ( *Current Ratio* ) influences dividend policy

#### 2. Effect of Profitability on Dividend Policy

According to Brigham and Houston (2014) profitability ratios provide management effectiveness on company profits and this is important because it means how the company earns from products or services which is an attraction for investors. Profitability in this research is proxied by *return on assets* (ROA), the greater *the return on assets*, the better the company's performance. If *the return on assets* increases, dividend income will also increase. According to Horne & John M. Wachowicz, (2016) profitability ratios consist of two types of ratios that show profitability in relation to sales and ratios that show profitability in relation to investment. The company's ability to earn profits is the main indicator for the company in distributing dividends, meaning that profitability is an important factor in dividend policy. This theory is supported by research results from Nur (2018) which show that profitability has a significant effect on dividend policy and the results of this research are supported by research results from Puspitaningtyas, et al (2019) which also show that profitability has an effect on dividend policy.

H2: Profitability ( *Return On Assets* ) influences dividend policy

#### 3. Influence of Capital Structure on Dividend Policy

According to Martono and Harjito (2014) capital structure *is* a comparison between a company's long-term funds which is shown through a comparison of long-term debt to the company's internal capital. The level of debt will have an impact on the size of the net profit for shareholders, including the dividends that will be distributed because debt repayment will be more of a priority than dividend distribution. The use of debt that is

too large can have a negative impact on the company's operational activities, because the company increasingly has many obligations which will affect the distribution of dividends.

The capital structure in this study is proxied by *the Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER). The greater *the debt to equity ratio*, the greater the obligations that need to be fulfilled by the company, and the profits obtained by the company will decrease and will have an impact on dividend distribution, and if the *debt ratio* The smaller *the to equity ratio means that the company can meet the company's funding needs and this will also have an impact on the dividend distribution that will occur*. This theory is strengthened by the results of the journal Sulistyowati, et al (2014) which show that capital structure has a significant influence on dividend policy. The results of this research are strengthened by the results of research from Purnasari and Sylvia (2020) which also show that capital structure has a significant influence on dividend policy.

H3: Capital Structure ( *Debt to Equity Ratio* ) influences dividend policy

#### 4 Influence of Liquidity, Profitability and Capital Structure on Dividend Policy

Simultaneously, all of the independent variables in this writing are Liquidity which is proxied by *current ratio* (CR), Profitability which is proxied by *return on assets* (ROA) and Capital Structure which is proxied by *debt to equity ratio* (DER) have an influence on the dependent variable, namely Dividend Policy which is proxied by *the dividend payout ratio* (DPR). This theory is strengthened by the research results of Purnasari and Sylvia (2020) which state that liquidity, profitability and capital structure simultaneously influence dividend policy.

H4: Liquidity ( *Current Ratio* ), Profitability ( *Return On Assets* ), and Capital Structure ( *Debt to Equity Ratio* ) influence dividend policy

## METHODS

This research uses an explanatory research type, according to Sugiyono, (2017) *explanatory research* is a research method to explain the position of the variables studied and the influence between one variable and another and this research uses a quantitative approach to explain the relationship between the variables. researched. The variables contained in this research include independent variables, namely Liquidity, Profitability and Capital Structure and the dependent variable is Dividend Policy. The subjects taken by researchers were 6 manufacturing companies in the consumer goods sector with a 5 year financial reporting period (2017-2021). The sampling technique for this research uses a purposive sampling method, the type of data used is secondary data sourced from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange, namely [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) and the websites of each company using the documentation data collection method.

Operational Variables

### 1. *Current Ratio* (X1)

*Current ratio* is a ratio that measures a company's ability to pay short-term obligations

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{aset lancar}}{\text{hutang lancar}} \times 100\%$$

### 2. *Return On Assets* (X2)

*Return on assets* is an indicator to measure how well the company is generating profits

$$\text{Return On Assets} = \frac{\text{laba bersih}}{\text{total aset}} \times 100\%$$

### 3. *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X3)

*Debt to equity ratio* is a ratio to compare the amount of debt with equity

$$\text{Debt to Equity Ratio} = \frac{\text{total kewajiban}}{\text{total ekuitas}} \times 100\%$$

### 4. *Dividend Payout Ratio* (Y)

*Dividend payout ratio* is the ratio of the total amount of dividends paid to shareholders to the company's net profit

$$\text{Dividend Payout Ratio} = \frac{\text{dividen yang dibagi}}{\text{laba bersih}} \times 100\%$$

Multiple linear regression technique is a method for processing data to estimate the value of the dependent variable using more than one independent variable.

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e_i \dots$$

Information:

Y = Dividend Payout Ratio

$\alpha$  = Constant

$\beta_1, 2, 3, \dots, i$  = Regression coefficient of each  $X_i$

X1 = Liquidity (Current Ratio)

X2 = Profitability (Return On Assets)

X3 = Capital Structure (Debt to Equity Ratio)

$e_i$  = Nuisance variable (Residual Error)

### 3. Hypothesis Testing

#### a. T-test

The T-test aims to find out whether the independent variable in this research has a partial influence on the dependent variable of this research. In this research, the t significance test was carried out based on a comparison between significance values and a significance level of 5%.

#### b. F-test

The F-test aims to test and see whether all the independent variables of this research have a simultaneous influence on the dependent variable. In this study, the significance level used was 0.05 or 5%.

#### c. Determination Coefficient Test ( $R^2$ )

The aim is to find out how influential the independent variables in this research are on the dependent variable of the research. The value of the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) is between 0 and 1. If the  $R^2$  value is close to 1 then the independent variable has an influence on the dependent variable, however if the  $R^2$  value is close to 0 it means the independent variable has no effect on the research dependent variable.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Research Results

Study This take population company manufacture industry goods consumption listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in the 2017-2021 period with total 46 companies . Of the population the taken sample as many as 6 companies , company data obtained through [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) . Study This use technique taking sample with method *purposive sampling* has been explained in Chapter III. Study This use SPSS 25.0 application for do processing of company data used as sample , below is a list of the 6 selected companies as sample study :

Table 4.1 List of Sample Companies

No.	Code	Company
1.	HMSP	PT. HM Sampoerna Tbk
2.	INDF	PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk
3.	KLBF	PT. Kalbe Farma Tbk
4.	UNVR	PT. Unilever Indonesia Tbk
5.	SIDO	PT. Sido Herbal Medicine and Pharmaceutical Industry Tbk
6.	MYOR	PT. Mayora Indah Tbk

( source : [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) )

### Descriptive Analysis Results

Statistics descriptive Analysis used For know and describe mark *mean* (average), standard deviation , maximum and minimum of each research variable carried out . Study This use variable independent liquidity proxied by the *current ratio* (CR), profitability proxied by *Return on Assets* (ROA), capital structure proxied by the *Debt to Equity Ratio*

(DER), and policy proxied dividends *Dividend Payout Ratio* (DPR) as variable dependent . Variable the has tested in a way statistics descriptive as seen in Table 4.2 below This :

Table 4.2 Analysis Test Results Statistics Descriptive

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
CR	30	.61407	7.81221	2.9181425	1.75620523
ROA	30	.05140	.46660	.1862481	.11366758
DER	30	.09059	3.41272	.9072863	.93569435
DPR	30	.28789	1.62385	.7254968	.34107744
Valid N (listwise)	30				

Source : Processed Secondary Data with SPSS 25

Based on results from table analysis statistics descriptive above , yes concluded that :

1. Liquidity proxied with *current ratio* . Based on table statistical test results descriptive above can is known that proxied liquidity *current ratio* (CR) has The minimum value is 0.61407 owned by PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk whereas For mark maximum amounting to 7.81221 owned by PT Industri Jamu Dan Farmasi Sido Muncul Tbk . For average value of the variable liquidity amounting to 2.9181425 and value standard deviation *current ratio* amounting to 1.75620523.
2. Profitability proxied with *return on assets* (ROA). Based on table results statistics descriptive above can is known that proxied profitability *return on assets* (ROA) has The minimum value is 0.05140 owned by PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk whereas For mark maximum amounting to 0.46660 which is owned by PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk . For The average value of ROA is 0.1862481 and value standard ROA deviation is 0.11366758.
3. Capital structure is proxied with *debt to equity ratio* (DER).. Based on table results statistics descriptive above , yes seen that proxied capital structure *debt to equity ratio* (DER) has The minimum value is 0.09059 owned by PT Industri Jamu Dan Farmasi Sido Muncul Tbk and DER have mark maximum amounting to 3.41272 which is owned by PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk . For The average value of DER is 0.9072863 and value standard DER deviation is 0.93569435.
4. Policy proxied dividends *dividend payout ratio* (DPR) which is variable dependent on research This . Based on table 4.2 results statistics descriptive above , yes seen If mark drinking DPR that is amounting to 0.28789 owned by PT. Mayora Indah, Tbk and values maximum DPR of 1.62385 owned by PT HM Sampoerna Tbk . For The average value of the DPR is ie of 0.7254968 and value standard DPR deviation is 0.34107744.

#### Multiple Linear Analysis Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.502	.215		2,329	.028
CR	-.026	.051	-.136	-.515	.611
ROA	1,706	.577	.569	2,957	.007
DER	-.018	.107	-.050	-.172	.865

a. Dependent Variable: DPR

Based on table above , results analysis regression double obtained is as following :

$$Y = 0.502 - 0.026X_1 + 1.706X_2 - 0.018X_3 + e$$

From analysis regression on can seen that there is negative relationship between X1 and Y, there is connection positive between X2 and Y, and there is connection negative between X3 and Y. So from the equation above can interpreted as following :

1. Constant of 0.502 states If mark constant 0.502 will showing The Y value is 0.502 with values  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ , and  $X_3$  constant
2. Coefficient  $X_1$  regression of 0.026 states that every addition of 1 ( one ) value of  $X_1$  will lower The Y value is 0.026
3. Coefficient  $X_2$  regression amounting to 1,706 states that every addition of 1 ( one ) value of  $X_2$  will add The Y value is 1.706
4. Coefficient  $X_3$  regression of 0.018 states that every addition of 1 ( one ) value of  $X_3$  will lower The Y value is 0.018

### T-Test Results

Based on -T statistical test results using SPSS 25.0, below Conclusions obtained :

First Hypothesis in study This is liquidity as proxied by *the current ratio* (CR) of table 4.8 Can seen If mark *sig. current ratio* of 0.611 which means mark *sig. current ratio* more big from mark significance that has been determined that is 0.05. So you can concluded that proxied liquidity *current ratio* No influential in a way Partial to policy proxied dividends *dividend payout ratio* (DPR).

Second Hypothesis that is proxied profitability *return on assets* (ROA). If you see mark *sig.* contained in table 4.8 mark *sig. return on assets* of 0.007 which means more small from standard established significance . So you can concluded proxied profitability *return on assets* own influence in a way Partial to policy proxied dividends *dividend payout ratio* (DPR).

Third Hypothesis that is capital structure proxied by *the debt equity ratio* (DER). Based on table 4.8 *Sig value.* for DER ie of 0.865 which means mark *sig.* the more big from mark significance already set . Can concluded that proxied capital structure *debt to equity ratio* (DER) does not influential in a way Partial to policy proxied dividends *dividend payout ratio* (DPR).

### F-Test Results

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1,106	3	,369	4,226	.015 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	2,268	26	,087		
	Total	3,374	29			
a. Dependent Variable: DPR						
b. Predictors: (Constant), DER, ROA, CR						

Based on table on mark significance from all over variable study This namely 0.015 or 1.5%. Significance value study This more small from the level limit established significance study this , namely 0.05 or 5%. That matter has the meaning that proxied liquidity *current ratio* ( CR ), proxied profitability *return on assets* (ROA), and capital structure proxied by *the debt to equity ratio* (DER) have influence in a way simultaneous to policy dividends . So you can concluded that research model This worthy used For data testing .

### Discussion

**Liquidity on Dividend Policy.** The results of this research are that liquidity as proxied by *the current ratio* has no influence on dividend policy, in line with or supported by Nur's research (2018), which also shows that liquidity has no influence on dividend policy. This research uses a sample of 6 companies and in this research This is what causes liquidity to have no influence on dividend policy, namely PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk which has debts that are greater than the assets owned during the 2017-2021 period and PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk which has assets and debts that are not much different in amount during the 2017 period. -2021.

However, apart from these reasons, liquidity has no effect on dividend policy, this could be caused by the sample of companies used in this study which have a high liquidity ratio but the company is not effective in using working capital which is caused by the

proportion of current assets that do not provide profits and result in a lack of company efficiency, and the company is more focused on fulfilling its short-term obligations rather than distributing dividends, this could be one of the supporting reasons why liquidity has no influence on dividend policy in this study.

**Profitability on Dividend Policy.** Profitability has an influence on dividend policy in line with and is supported by Ndeo's (2021) research, the results of which also show that profitability has an influence on the company's dividend distribution. Based on the 6 sample companies used in this research, in the 2017-2020 period the company that generated the highest *return on assets* was *PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk* and in the 2021 period that generated the highest *return on assets* was *PT Industri Jamu and Farmasi Sido Tbk*. Companies that distribute dividends stably are influenced by the company's high profitability and profits, and the dividends distributed tend to be large. This is caused by companies that have good performance, because the better the company's performance, the better the rate of return on investment (*return*) so that it can lead to large dividend distributions and this means that the company gives a positive signal or sign that the company's condition is good or optimal.

**Capital Structure on Dividend Policy .** The third hypothesis of this research is capital structure which is proxied by *the debt to equity ratio* (DER). Based on the results of this research, capital structure has no influence on dividend policy in manufacturing companies listed on the IDX in 2017-2021. Capital structure has no influence on dividend policy, supported by research by Uttari and Yadnya (2018) which also shows that capital structure has no influence on dividend policy. One of the reasons why capital structure has no effect on dividend policy in this research is that in the sample of companies used in this research, namely *PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk*, in the 2017-2021 period the total liabilities owned by the company were greater than the total equity, thus causing *the debt to equity ratio* to be high. and *PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk* in the 2020-2021 period, the company's total liabilities are greater than the total equity owned by the company, causing *the debt to equity ratio* to be high. This shows that the greater *the debt to equity ratio*, the greater the debt and loan interest that the company has, and the company's funds will be more focused on paying debt and loan interest rather than distributing dividends, because if the company's debt is due and If the company is unable to pay, the company's operations will have a negative impact. This is the reason why companies prioritize debt repayment rather than distributing dividends to investors, and it can be concluded that capital structure has no influence on dividend policy.

**Liquidity, Profitability, and Capital Structure on Dividend Policy.** This research carried out simultaneous regression testing using the f test via SPSS 25, in this test the significance level used was 0.05 or 5%. The results of the f test are used to see whether liquidity, profitability and capital structure have a simultaneous or simultaneous influence on dividend policy, and the results of the f test in this research are 0.015 or 1.5%, which means the value is below the determined significance. This can be interpreted that liquidity, profitability and capital structure have a simultaneous or simultaneous influence on dividend policy. Although partially in this research, only profitability has an influence on dividend policy, while liquidity and capital structure do not have a partial influence on dividend policy, if simultaneously the independent variables of this research, namely liquidity, profitability and capital structure, have a simultaneous influence on the dependent variable. This research is dividend policy.

## CONCLUSION

The results of this research state that liquidity as proxied by *the current ratio* does not have a partial influence on dividend policy, The results of this research for the second hypothesis are that profitability as proxied by *return on assets* has a partial effect on dividend policy.

The results of this research for the third hypothesis are that capital structure as proxied by *the debt to equity ratio* does not have a partial influence on dividend policy. The results

of this research for the final hypothesis are liquidity as proxied by *the current ratio* , profitability as proxied by *return on assets* , and capital structure as proxied by *the debt to equity ratio* which simultaneously have an influence on dividend policy.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Ahmed, Ibrahim Elsiddig . (2015). *Liquidity, Profitability and the Dividends Payout Policy*. *World Review of Business Research* Vol. 5.No. 2. April 2015 Issue. Pp. 73 – 85
- [2] Ali Javid et al. (2022). *The Impact of Capital Structure on Dividend Policy: Evidence from Pakistan*. *Journal of Public Value and Administrative Insight*. Vol. 5 No.1.
- [3] Anissaadha , Revelation. (2017). *Influence Capital Structure and Financial Performance To Policy Dividend Through Structure Ownership and Corporate Governance* . *Major Accounting , Faculty of Economics*, Semarang State University.
- [4] Brigham & Houston. (2014). *Fundamentals of management Finance* . Jakarta: Salemba Four .
- [5] Dewi, DM (2016). *Influence Liquidity , Leverage, and Company Size against Policy Cash Dividend with Profitability as Variable Intervening* . *Journal Business and Economics* . Vol. 23, no. 1. Pg. 12-19.
- [6] Diantini , O., & Badjra , I.B. (2016). *Influence Earning Per Share , Company Growth Rate and Current Ratio to Policy Dividends* , 5(11), 6795–6824.
- [7] Fahmi, Irham . (2015). *Analysis Report Finance* . Bandung: Alfabeta .
- [8] Fajriani , Muftia . (2021). *Muhammadiyah University of Makassar Impact Situation Before and During the Covid19 Pandemic on Share Prices of Tourism , Hotel and Restaurant Sub-Sector Companies That Have Been Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange*.
- [9] Firdaus, I and SRB Sediaz . (2017). " *Influence Profitability , Liquidity and Capital Structure Against Policy Dividends* ." November 3: 398 -419.
- [10] Ghozali , Imam. 2016. *Application Analysis Multivar iete With the IBM SPSS 23 Program* ( Edition 8). Print to VIII. Semarang: Diponegoro University Publishing Agency .
- [11] Gitman, L.J., and Chad J. Zutter. (2012) *Principles of Managerial Finance*. 13th Edition . *England: Pearson Education Limited* . ISBN: 978-0-13-611946-3.
- [12] Gumanti , Tatang Ary . (2013). *Policy Dividends : Theory, Empirics , and Implications* . Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN.
- [13] Hanafi, Mamduh M. and Abdul Halim. (2014). *Analysis Report Finance* , ( Edition 7), UPP AMP YKPN, Yogyakarta.
- [14] Hanum, Firdayanti . (2016) *Analysis of Influencing Factors Policy Dividends (Study of Food & Beverage Companies Listed on the IDX for the 2013-2015 period )* . *Accounting Study Program Faculty of Economics*, Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya.
- [15] Horne, J. C. Van, & John M. Wachowicz, J. (2016). *Principles Management Finance (Fundamentals of Financial Management)* (13th ed.). Jakarta: Salemba Four .
- [16] Huda, Miftahul . (2013). " *Analysis Influence Capital Structure Against Policy Dividends in Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI)*."
- [17] Indrawan , Andri., Suyanto, and Jmv Mulyadi. (2017). " *Return on Equity, Current Ratio , Asset Growth , Inflation , and Interest Rates Dividend Payout Ratio* ." *Journal Scientific Muhammadiyah University of Sukabumi Economics* 6 ( 11): 31–44.
- [18] Jumingan . (2014). *Analysis Report Finance* . Jakarta : PT. Literary Earth.
- [19] Cashmere. (2017). *Analysis report finance* . ( Edition 1. Printing 10). Rajawali press: Jakarta
- [20] Khoiro , Evada EU, Suhadak , Handayani , SR (2015). *The Influence Of Capital Structure And Firm Size On Profitability And Dividend Policy* . *Faculty of Administrative Science* , Brawijaya University Malang .

- [21] Lestari, Keukeu Firda ., Tanuatmodjo H., Mayasari . (2017). " Influence Liquidity and Profitability To Policy Dividends ." *Journal of Business Management Education* (JBME) 2(1): 243–50.
- [22] Martono and Agus Harjito . (2014). *Management Finance* . Yogyakarta : Ekonisia
- [23] Mulyawan , Loyal. (2015). *Management Finance* . Bandung. Faithful Library.
- [24] Munawir , (2014). *Report Analysis Finance* . Yogyakarta: Liberty
- [25] Ndeo , S.D. (2021). " Influence Profitability , Liquidity , Company Size Against Policy Dividends in Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange ." *Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting ( COSTING )* 4(2): 401–9.
- [26] Nguyen, N. (2018). *Hidden Markov Model for Stock Trading* . *International Journal of Financial Studies* , 6(2), 36. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijfs6020036>
- [27] Nur, Triasesiarta . (2018). Influence Profitability and Liquidity To Policy Dividend With Firm Size As Moderating (In Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange for the 2013-2017 Period ). *ESSENCE*, Vol. 21 No. 2 / 2018
- [28] Palupi , MTW, Nengah S., Zahroh ZA (2017). Influence Capital Structure Against Policy Dividends . Faculty Knowledge Administration of Brawijaya University , Malang . *Journal Administration Business (JAB)* Vol. 44 No.1 March 2017.
- [29] Pattiruhu , Jozef R., Paais , Maartje. (2020). *Effect of Liquidity, Profitability, Leverage, and Firm Size on Dividend Policy*. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business* Vol. 7 No. 10 (2020) 035–042.
- [30] Pasadena, Rizka Persia. (2013). Influence Liquidity , Leverage, Profitability , and Company Size Against Policy Dividends in Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange ". *Thesis* . Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University . Jakarta.
- [31] Prabowo, Richky , and Aftoni Sutanto. (2019). " Analysis Influence Capital Structure and Liquidity To Profitability in Automotive Sector Companies in Indonesia." *Ocean Journal of Economics and Business* 10(1): 1–11.
- [32] Purnasari , Nina., Sylvia., Vivian William. (2020). Influence Liquidity , Profitability , Capital Structure , and Share Prices against Policy Dividends in Consumer Goods Companies. Vol. 30 No. 12 December 2020 Pg . 3240-325
- [33] Puspitaningtyas , Zarah, Aryo Prakoso , and Andaratul Masrurroh . (2019). " Influence Profitability To Policy Dividend With Liquidity As Moderator ." *Journal Administration Business* Vol. 9. No. 3, 2019.
- [34] Ratnasari, PSP and Ni ketut Retired . (2019). Influence Profitability , Liquidity , Company Growth Rate and Leverage Against Policy Dividends . *E- Journal Management* , Vol. 8, no. 10, 2019 : 6179-6198
- [35] Samrotun , Y C. (2015). Policy Dividends and Factors That Influence Them . *Journal Paradigm* 13(01): 92–103.
- [36] Sari, Komang ANS, & Sudjarni , LK (2015). Influence Liquidity , Leverage, Company Growth and Profitability to Policy Dividends in Manufacturing Companies on BEI, 4(10), 3346–3374.
- [37] Sartono , Agus, R. (2014) *Management Finance Theory and Applications* . ( Edition 4, 7th printing ). Yogyakarta: BPF.
- [38] Sulistyowati , A., Suhadak , & Husaini, A. (2014). Influence Capital Structure against Dividend Policy (Study of Companies Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange Period 2010-2012 ), 8(2), 1–10.
- [39] Uttari , Sri and Ida Ayu, I Putu Yadnya. (2018). " Influence Liquidity and Capital Structure Against Policy Dividends and Company Value." *E- Journal Udayana University Management* 7(6): 248692.
- [40] Zainuddin, Manahonas OA (2020). *The Effect of Debt Policies, Profitability, Managerial Ownership Structure, and Liquidity on Dividend Policy* . *The Indonesian Journal of Accounting Research* Vol. 23, no. 3, September 2020. Pages 411 – 428.