The Effect of Company Size, Liquidity, Profitability and Dividend Policy on Debt Policy in Consumer *Non-Cyclicals Sector Companies* Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2022

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of company size, liquidity, profitability, and dividend policy on debt policies in consumer non-cyclical companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2022. The population in this study was 92 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2019-2022 period with samples using the purposive sampling method resulting in 23 sample companies. The analytical method used is multiple linear regression analysis. The results of this study show that the variable company size has no effect on debt policy, liquidity has an effect on debt policy, profitability has no effect on debt policy, dividend policy has no effect on debt policy and company size, liquidity, profitability and dividend policy simultaneously have an effect on debt policy .

Keyword: Company Size, Liquidity, Profitability, Dividend Policy, Debt Policy, Consumer Non Cyclicals Companies

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the influence of company size, liquidity, profitability and dividend policy on debt policy in *non-cyclicals consumer* sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2019-2022. The population in this study amounted to 92 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2019-2022 period with a sample using *the purposive sampling* method resulting in 23 samples of companies. The analysis method used is multiple linear regression analysis. The results of this study show that the variable of company size has no effect on debt policy, liquidity has an effect on debt policy, profitability has no effect on debt policy, dividend policy has no effect on debt policy and company size, liquidity, profitability and dividend policy simultaneously affect debt policy.

1. INTRODUCTION

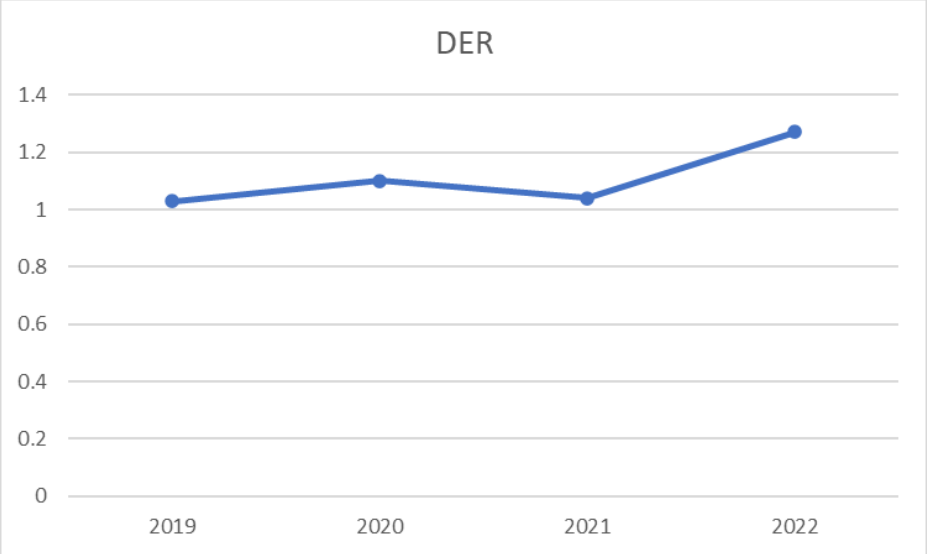
The Covid-19 pandemic is a world health crisis that has an impact on almost all fields. This crisis spread quickly and occurred in almost all countries in the world The pandemic that occurred since March 2020, has caused the economy to plummet that year. This can be seen from the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which was recorded at -2.07% in 2020. In the previous year, GDP still grew up to 5.02%. The Covid-19 pandemic has made the world economy worse, especially in Indonesia. The recession that occurred due to Covid-19 encouraged companies to maintain their business, the (Tampakoudis et al., 2021). (Nur, 2022) *consumer non-cyclicals* sector index decreased in the first quarter of 2020 to reach the lowest level since 2013. In fact, (Khayati et al., 2022) *the non-cyclical consumer* sector or what is often called *the defensive* zone is sectors that have a relatively small correlation with the economic cycle so that usually their performance does not depend on the economic cycle. The economic cycle in question is related to economic development/GDP, interest rate changes, etc.

(Utami , 2020) said that the *consumer non-cyclicals* sector is a defensive sector and is able to survive during a crisis. Characteristically, defensive sectors will generally still outperform in recession but underperform in fast-growing economies. In this sector, it consists of companies that produce goods that are fixed and always needed by consumers such as food, soap, shampoo, detergent, credit, etc.

Based on data from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (idx.co.id), the *Consumer Non Cyclicals* sector recorded the highest growth since the Federal *Open Market Committee* (FOMC) meeting week. The index recorded a growth of 3.15% for the period of June 16-23, 2022. One of the index's growth is driven by investor behavior. Investors tend to choose defensive stocks that consistently distribute stable dividends regardless of the prevailing

economic conditions. However, along with the decline in the spread of COVID-19, Indonesia's economic conditions have gradually improved, this can be seen in people's purchasing power which is starting to increase. This condition is a driver for stock movements in the *consumer non-cyclicals sector*.

Debt policy is one of the sources of financing for company operations financed by parties outside the company. The company's debt policy results from the company's executive's decision about the lack of internal funds to meet and develop the company's needs. Debt policy is a policy taken by the company's management to finance the company's operational activities using the company's debt or external funds. The use of high debt by management will pose a risk of bankruptcy to the company (Herninta et al., 2019).



Source: data (idx,2023)

Figure 1

Consumer Non Cyclicals *sector debt level growth graph*

The graph above shows the condition of debt levels in the *Consumer Non Cyclicals* Sector for the period from 2019 to 2022. The development of debt levels in the *consumer*

non-cyclicals sector has increased gradually, with DER values in 2019 (1.03%), 2020 (1.04%), 2021 (1.04%), and 2022 (1.27%). From 2019 to 2022 there was an increase of 0.24%.

In considering debt policy, companies must pay attention to several factors that affect debt policy. In this study, the factors that affect debt policy are limited, including company size, liquidity, profitability, dividend policy.

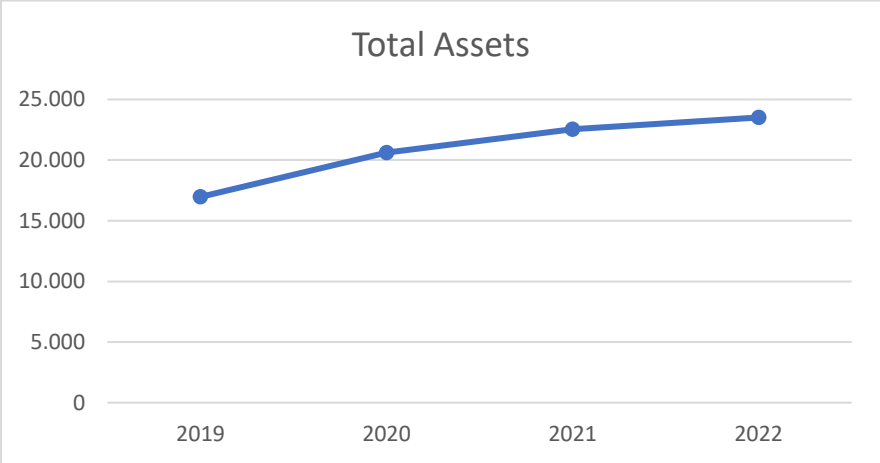


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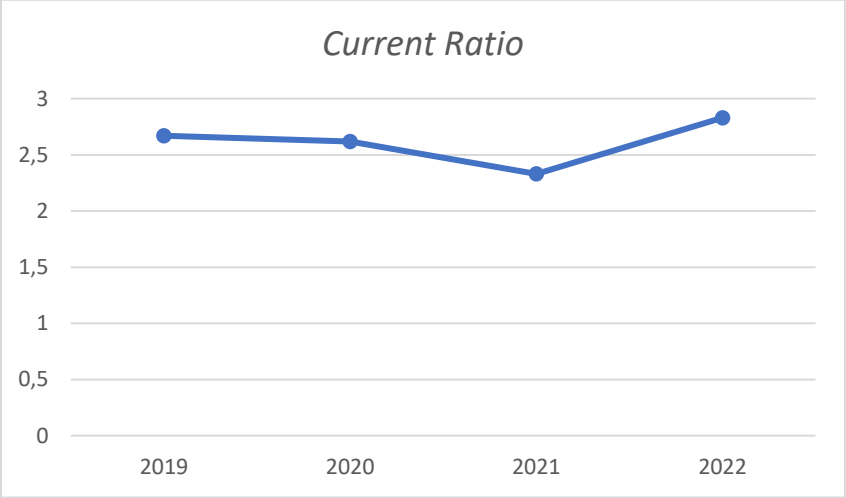
Figure 2

Non Cyclicals Consumer *Sector Company Size Growth Chart*

The graph above shows the condition of company size in the *Consumer Non Cyclicals* Sector for the period from 2019 to 2022. The development of company size in the *consumer non-cyclicals* sector has increased gradually, the average value of company size from 2019 to 2022 with the value of Total Assets in 2019 (16,967), 2020 (20,614), 2021 (22,543), 2022 (23,514). From 2019 to 2020 there was an increase of 3,647. while in the year

The next factor that can affect debt policy is liquidity. Liquidity is the ability of a company to pay its short-term obligations within a set time quickly. According to liquidity,

it describes the ability of a company to meet its financial obligations that must be fulfilled immediately. Liquidity is an important indicator to look at a company's finances because liquidity displays the working capital needed by the company for the company's operational activities. (Jariah , 2016)

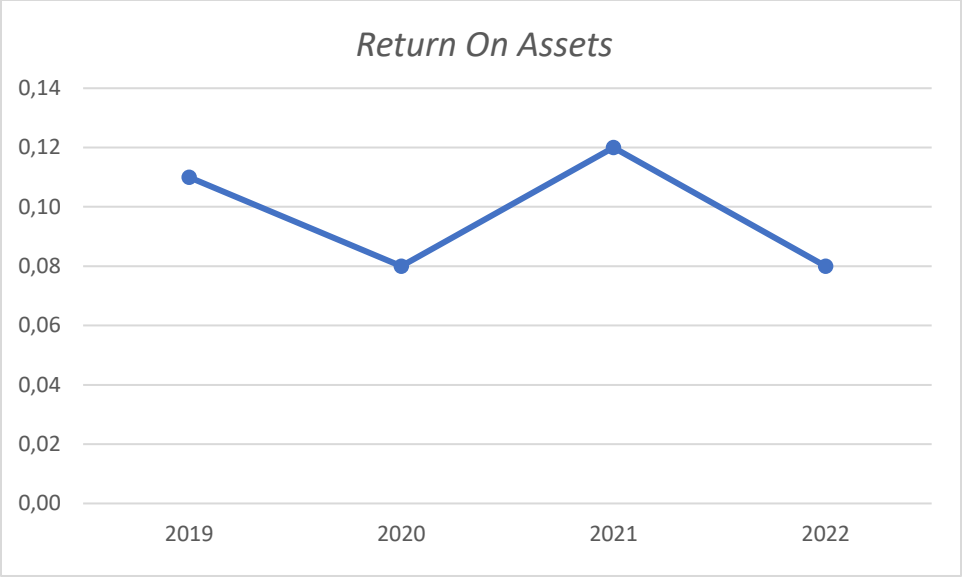


Source : data (Idx, 2023)

Figure 3

Growth Chart *of Current Ratio* of Consumer Non Cyclicals *Sector*

The graph above shows the condition of CR development during the period from 2019 to 2022. During 2019 to 2021 CR decreased, with CR values in 2019 (2.67%), in 2020 (2.62%). The highest CR value in 2022 (2.83%). Meanwhile, CR increased from 2021 to 2022 with a CR level of (0.5%), with values in 2021 (2.33%) and 2022 (2.83%).



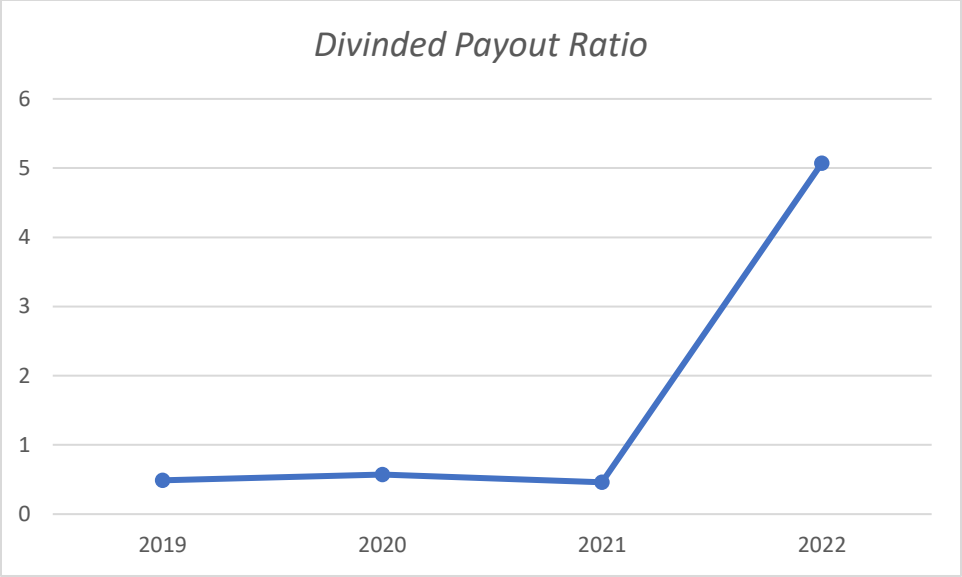
Source: data (Idx,2023)

Figure 4

Growth graph *of Return On Assets* Consumer Non Cyclicals Sector

The graph above shows the condition *of Return On Assets* (ROA) of the *Consumer Non-Cyclicals* Sector for the period from 2019 to 2022. There was a decrease during the study period. With ROA values in 2019 (0.11%), in 2020 (0.08%), in 2021 (0.12%), in 2022 (0%). Meanwhile, from 2020 to 2021 there was an increase of 0.03%.

Profitability is an indicator to show the level of management in a company, while for investors it is a good signal if a company has good profitability. Companies with high profit levels will be quickly seen by investors (Mahmudah & Ratnawati, 2020).



Source: data (Idx,2023)

Figure 5

Growth Chart *of Divinded Payout Ratio* of Consumer Non Cyclicals *Sector*

The graph above shows the condition of *the Dividend Payout Ratio* (DPR) of the *Consumer Non Cyclicals* Sector for the period 2019 to 2022. There was an average increase in the House of Representatives from 2019 to 2022 of 1.11% with the value of the House of Representatives in 2019 being (0.49%), in 2020 by (0.57%), in 2021 (0.46%), and in 2022 by (5.07%). This is because dividend payments tend to be high, so it will be able to attract investors, which will affect the value of the DPR in *the Consumer non-Cyclicals* sector.

Dividend policy is a decision taken by a company related to dividends, profits to be split to shareholders or investors in the form of dividends or profits will be withheld as retained profits for future investment financing.

The objective is to determine the influence of company size, liquidity, profitability, and dividend policy on debt policy in *non-cyclicals consumer* sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2019-2022.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Signaling Theory

Signal theory was first developed by . According to Ross, the company's management has better information about the company, it will be encouraged to convey information about the company to potential investors so that the company's stock price can increase. According to Spence, signal theory is a piece of relevant information that can be utilized by the receiving party. The receiver will then adjust to his understanding of the signal. (Ross and Spence, 1973)

Agency Theory

Agency *Theory* is a contract between management and shareholders *(principal).* This theory was first proposed by Jensen and Meckling who explained that the relationship arises due to a contract between shareholders *(principal)* who delegate the responsibility of managing the company to management *(agent)*.

Debt Policy

Debt is one of the sources of funding that comes from outside or externally, namely creditors to finance the company's operational activities. Meanwhile, debt policy is a policy taken by the company's management to finance the company's operational activities by using the company's debt or external funds. The use of high debt by management will pose a risk of bankruptcy to the company (Herninta et al., 2019).

Company Size

The size of the company is a scale that shows the size of the company. Large companies tend to have easier access to the capital market (Agustino & Dewi, 2019). This shows that the company has flexibility and ability to obtain large funds.

Liquidity

Liquidity is an important indicator to look at a company's finances because liquidity displays the working capital needed by the company for the company's operational activities. The more liquid a company is, the greater the ability to pay dividends made by the company (Idawati & Sudiartha , 2014).

Profitability

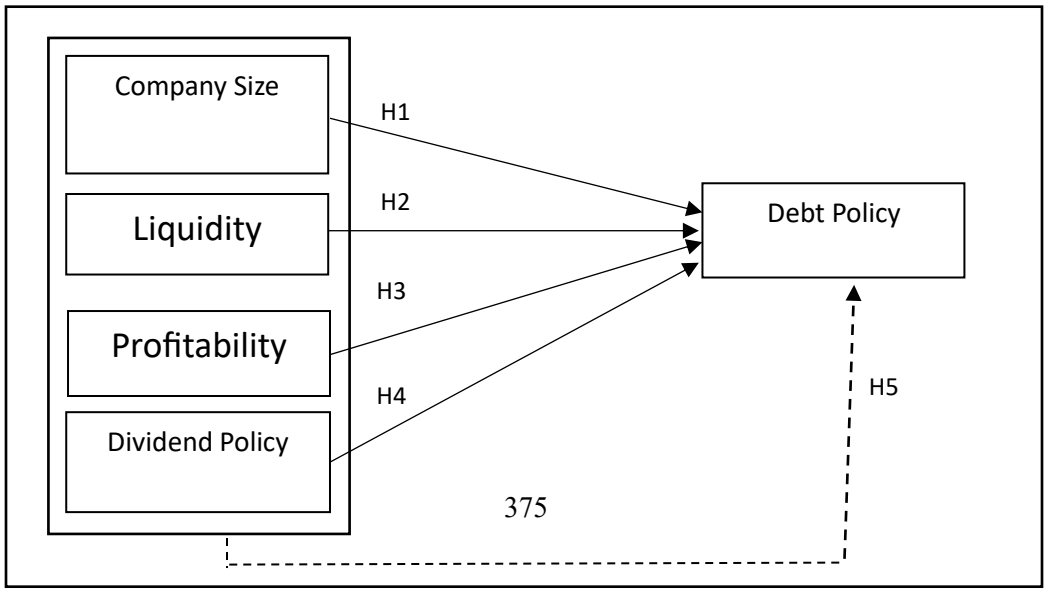
Profitability is the ability of a company to generate profits or profits at a certain time. The higher the level of profitability in a company, the better, because the company's prosperity increases in line with the increase in profitability. Profitability greatly affects dividend policy because profit or profitability is used as a basic reference in dividend distribution. The amount of profit will affect the dividend payment rate that will be distributed to shareholders or investors (Idawati & Sudiartha, 2014).

Dividend Policy

Dividend policy decisions on companies have a very important impact on investors and companies. In general, investors have the main goal of improving their welfare, namely expecting profits on their investments in the form of dividends and *capital gains* (Yunisari & Ratnadi , 2018) .

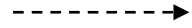
Mindset

The framework of thought underlying this research is as follows



Accuracy:


: Partial influence


: simultaneous influence

Hypothesis Development

Company Size Relative to Debt Policy

The factor that affects debt policy is the size of the company. The size of the company is the size of a company with indicators indicated by total assets or total assets, the number of sales, and the average of the total assets owned by a company. The larger the size of the company, the larger the assets that can be used as collateral to obtain debt so that debt will increase (Akbar et al., 2020) .

Liquidity to Debt Policy

Another factor that affects debt policy is liquidity. Liquidity is the ability of a company to pay its short-term obligations within a predetermined time. The more liquid a company is, the greater the opportunity to get funding from third parties. (Kusumi & Euphoric , 2020)

Profitability of Debt Policy

One of the important factors in determining debt policy is profitability. Profitability is the ability of a company to generate profits or profits within a certain period of time. The higher the profit obtained by the company, the less debt will be used in the company's

funding because the company can use retained earnings first. If the need for funds has not been met, the company can use debt (Saputro & Yuliandhari , 2016).

Dividend Policy Versus Debt Policy

One of the factors that affect debt policy is dividend policy. Dividend policy is a decision taken by the company's management related to dividends. In research conducted by and proving that dividend policy has a positive and significant effect on debt policy (Suryani & Khafid, 2015) (Saida Said, 2022) .

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is included in quantitative descriptive research. According to (Arikunto, 2006), the quantitative descriptive research method is a research method that aims to make a descriptive about a situation objectively using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of data and results. The population used in this study is manufacturing companies in the *consumer non-cyclicals sector* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The data collection method used in this study is *purposive sampling. Purposive sampling* is a sampling technique based on consideration of the most suitable, useful and considered representative of a population of financial statements available on the Indonesia Stock Exchange website. The data analysis used in this study is a multiple linear analysis test.

Table 1

Variable Operationalization

It	Variable	Dimension	Indicators	Scale	Source
1	Company Size (x1)	Total Assets	$Size = Ln\ Total\ Assets$	Nominal	(Kasmir, 2019)
2	Liquidity (X2)	CR	$CR = \frac{Aktiva\ Lancar}{Hutang\ Lancar}$	Ratio	(Kasmir, 2019)
2	Profitability (X3)	ROA	$ROA = \frac{laba\ bersih}{total\ asset}$	Ratio	(Kasmir, 2019)
3	Dividend Policy (X_4)	HOUSE	$DPR = \frac{Dividen}{Laba\ Bersih} \times 100\%$	Ratio	(Kasmir, 2019)
4	Debt Policy (Y)	DER	$DER = \frac{Total\ Utang}{Ekuitas}$	Ratio	(Kasmir, 2019)

4. RESEARCH RESULTS

Descriptive Statistics

Table 2

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
X1_ASSETS	92	6.07	13.35	9.1836	2.49183
X2_CR	92	41.57	995.42	261.0536	201.49673
X3_ROA	92	-20.32	83.67	9.8142	12.43403
X4_DPR	92	-8.17	10685.09	164.8476	1109.80063
Y_DER	92	10.85	441.31	106.2602	103.79205
Valid N (listwise)	92				

Table 2 shows the results that the variable X1_*Assets* have a minimum value of 6,07 values *maximum* 13.35 with *Mean* of 9.1836 and std. deviation of 2.49183. The variable X2_CR has a value *Minimum* 41.57 points *maximum* 995.42 with *Mean* of 261.0536 and std.deviation of 201.49673. The variable X3_ROA has a value *Minimum* -20.32 points *maximum* 83.67 with *Mean* of 9.8142 and std.deviation of 12.43403. The variable X4_DPR has a value *Minimum* -8.17 points *maximum* 10,685.09 with *Mean* of 164.8476 and std.deviation of 1109.80063. The variable Y_DER has a value *Minimum* 10.85 points *maximum* 441.31 with *Mean* 106.2602 and std.deviation of 103.79205.

Normality Test

Table 3

Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		92
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	85.29886513
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.190
	Positive	.190
	Negative	-.131
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.818
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.003

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

The results of the normality test showed a significance value of 0.003 < 0.05, it can be concluded that the data is not distributed normally, so logarithmic transformation is carried out.

Table 3

Results of the Normality Test After Data Transformation

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		92
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.55270721
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.083
	Positive	.083
	Negative	-.055
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.795
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.552

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Sumber : SPSS 22, Data 2023

The results of the normality test showed a significance value of 0.552 > 0.05. This indicates that the error value is normally distributed or meets the classical assumption of normality.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 4

Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	175.320	38.137		4.597	.000		
	X1_ASSETS	.631	3.747	.015	.168	.867	.960	1.042
	X2_CR	-.294	.047	-.570	-6.289	.000	.943	1.060
	X3_ROA	.291	.768	.035	.378	.706	.918	1.090
	X4_DPR	-.006	.008	-.064	-.725	.471	.981	1.020

a. Dependent Variable: Y_DER

The results of the multicollinearity test showed *a tolerance* value of more than 0.1 and a VIF value of less than 10 on the four variables, namely company size, liquidity, profitability and dividend policy. Thus, it can be concluded that in the regression model there is no problem of Multicollinearity, so the existing regression model is feasible to use.

Heterokedasticity Test

Table 5

Glacier Test Results

Coefficientsa

Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.253	.139		1.813	.073
	X1_ASSETS	.023	.014	.174	1.654	.102
	X2_CR	.000	.000	-.132	-1.241	.218
	X3_ROA	.005	.003	.182	1.693	.094
	X4_DPR	-4.098E-005	.000	-.140	-1.348	.181

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES

Based on table 5 above shows that the independent variables consisting of company size (ASSETS), liquidity (CR), profitability ((ROA), and dividend policy (DPR), have a ≥ sis value of 0.05 or 5%, respectively. So it can be concluded that the regression model does not have heteroscedasticity symptoms.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 6

Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary[b]

Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.570a	.325	.294	87.23772	2.323

a. Predictors: (Constant), X1_ASSETS, X2_CR, X3_ROA, X4_DPR

b. Dependent Variable: Y_DER

Based on table 16 above, the DW value is 2.323, the Durbin Watson table significance of 0.05 dL and dU values for 92 samples with 4 independent variables (k=4) are 1.5428 and 1.72523 because the dw value is not located between dU ≤ d ≤ 4 – dU, it can be concluded that an autocorrelation occurs. So, a run test was carried out.

Table 7

Runs Test Results

Runs Test

	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value[a]	4.34
Cases < Test Value	46
Cases >= Test Value	46
Total Cases	92
Number of Runs	41
Z	-1.258
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.208

a. Median

Based on the results above, it is known that the Asymp value. Sig of 0.208 > 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation problem.

Multiple Linear Regression Test

Table 8

Multiple Linear Regression Test

Coefficientsa

Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	175.320	38.137		4.597	.000
	X1_ASSETS	.631	3.747	.015	.168	.867
	X2_CR	-.294	.047	-.570	-6.289	.000
	X3_ROA	.291	.768	.035	.378	.706
	X4_DPR	-.006	.008	-.064	-.725	.471

a. Dependent Variable: Y_DER

Based on table 8, the coefficient value for the company size variable (ASSETS) is 0.631, the liquidity variable (CR) is -0.294, the profitability variable (ROA) is 0.291, the

dividend policy variable (DPR) is -0.006 and the constant is 175.320. From these values, the regression is obtained as follows:

DER = 175,320 + 0,631ASSETS – 0,294CR + 0,291ROA – 0,006DPR

The regression equation model can be understood as follows:

a. The constant regression coefficient of 175.320 means that if the variables of company size (ASSETS), liquidity (CR), profitability (ROA), dividend policy (DPR) are considered constant (value 0), then the value of debt policy (DER) will be 175.320
b. If there is a 1% increase in the size of the company (ASSETS) as if other variables are considered constant (value 0), it will be followed by an increase in debt policy (DER) by 0.631%
c. If there is a 1% increase in liquidity (CR) as if other variables are considered constant (value 0), then the debt policy will decrease by 0.294%
d. If there is a 1% increase in profitability (ROA) as long as other variables are considered constant (value 0), it will be followed by an increase in debt policy by 0.291%
e. If the 1% increase in dividends (DPR) is as easy as other variables are considered constant (value 0), then the debt policy will decreaseby 0.006%.

Hypothesis Test

Partial Test (t-Test)

Table 9

Partial Test Results (t-Test)

Coefficientsa

Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	175.320	38.137		4.597	.000
	X1_ASSETS	.631	3.747	.015	.168	.867
	X2_CR	-.294	.047	-.570	-6.289	.000
	X3_ROA	.291	.768	.035	.378	.706
	X4_DPR	-.006	.008	-.064	-.725	.471

a. Dependent Variable: Y_DER

Based on the results of the partial test in table 9, it can be concluded as follows:

1) The effect of company size (ASSETS) on debt policy (DER)

Based on the results of the test of the significance value of the company's size of 0.867 ≥ 0.05, H was rejected and Ho was accepted. Based on the test results, it can be concluded that the size of the company has no effect on debt policy.

2) The effect of liquidity (CR) on debt policy (DER)

The results of the liquidity significance test were 0.000 ≤ 0.05, meaning that H was accepted and Ho was rejected. Based on the results of the partial test, it can be concluded that liquidity has an effect on debt policy.

3) The effect of profitability (ROA) on debt policy (DER)

Based on the results of the profitability significance test of 0.706 ≥ 0.05, it means that H was rejected and Ho was accepted. Based on the test results, it can be concluded that profitability has no effect on debt policy.

4) The effect of dividend policy (DPR) on debt policy (DER)

Based on the results of the test of the significance value of the dividend policy of 0.471 ≥ 0.05, it means that H was rejected and Ho was accepted. Based

on the test results, it can be concluded that the dividend policy has no effect on debt policy.

Simultaneous Test (Test F)

Table 10

Simultaneous Test Results (Test F)

ANOVAa

Type		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	318217.369	4	79554.342	10.453	.000b
	Residual	662106.572	87	7610.420		
	Total	980323.941	91			

a. Dependent Variable: Y_DER
b. Predictors: (Constant), X4_DPR, X2_CR, X1_ASSETS, X3_ROA

Based on table 20, the value of df 92-1 = 91 was obtained, the significance value of F was 0.000 and the value of F was calculated as 10.453 with the F value of table 2.48. With a significance value of F 0.000 ≤ 0.05 and an F value calculated ≥ F table or 10.453 ≥ 2.48, it can be concluded that simultaneously company size (ASSETS), liquidity (CR), profitability (ROA), and dividend policy (DPR) have an effect on debt policy (DER).

Coefficient of Determination Test

Table 11

Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.570[a]	.325	.294	87.23772

a. Predictors: (Constant), X4_DPR, X2_CR, X1_ASSETS, X3_ROA

b. Dependent Variable: Y_DER

Based on table 11, it shows an *Adjusted R Square* value of 0.294. Therefore, it can be concluded that debt policy is influenced by 29.4% by variables of company size, liquidity, profitability, and dividend policy and by 70.6% is influenced by other variables that are not examined in this study.

5. DISCUSSION

1. The effect of company size on debt policy in *non-cyclical consumer companies* for the 2019-2022 period.

The results of the t-test research that has been conducted with SPSS version 22 show that the variable of company size has no effect on debt policy. The results of the hypothesis of the t-test of the variable significance value of the company size variable are $0.867 \geq 0.05$. So it can be concluded that the size of the company has no effect on the debt policy in *non-cyclical consumer companies* for the 2019-2022 period.

The results of previous research conducted by the study showed that the size of the company had no effect on debt policy. This means that any increase in the size of the company is not followed by a corporate debt policy. (Suryani & Khafid , 2015)

2. The Effect of Liquidity on Debt Policy in *Consumer Non-Cyclicals Companies* for the 2019-2022 Period.

The results of the t-test research that has been carried out with SPSS version 22 show that the liquidity variable (X2_CR) has an effect on debt policy. The results of the

t-test hypothesis of the significance value of the liquidity variable are 0.000 ≤ 0.05, with a regression coefficient value of -0.249. So it can be concluded that Liquidity Affects Debt Policy in *Non-Cyclical Consumer* Companies for the 2019-2022 Period. With a negative coefficient value, liquidity has a negative effect on debt policy. which means that the higher or more liquid the company, the lower the value of the company's debt.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by stating that liquidity has an influence on debt policy. (Kusumi & Euphoric , 2020)

3. The effect of profitability on debt policy in *non-cyclical consumer companies* for the 2019-2022 period.

The results of the t-test research that has been conducted with SPSS version 22 show that the profitability variable has no effect on debt policy. The results of the t-test hypothesis of the significance value of the profitability variable are 0.706 ≥ 0.05. So it can be concluded that Profitability has no effect on debt policy in *non-cyclical consumer companies* for the 2019-2022 period.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Putra, 2017) those who state that profitability has no effect on debt policy.

4. The effect of dividend policy on debt policy in *non-cyclical consumer companies* for the 2019-2022 period.

The results of the t-test research that has been conducted with SPSS version 22 show that the dividend policy variable (X4_DPR) has no effect on debt policy. The results of the t-test hypothesis of the significance value of the dividend policy variable are 0.471 ≥ 0.05. So it can be concluded that the dividend policy has no effect on the debt policy in *non-cyclical consumer companies* for the 2019-2022 period.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Bonita & Hotman , 2017) those who state that dividend policy has no effect on debt policy. The Influence of Company Size, Liquidity, Profitability and Dividend Policy on Debt Policy Simultaneously in Consumer *Non-Cyclicals Companies* for the 2019-2022 Period.

Based on a significance value of F 0.000. The results show a value of 0.05 which means that simultaneously company size (ASSETS), liquidity (CR), profitability (ROA), and dividend policy (DPR) have an effect on debt policy (DER). Thus, this result accepts the fifth hypothesis (H5) that the variables of the Company's size, liquidity, profitability, and dividend policy simultaneously have a significant and positive effect on debt policy.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion on the influence of company size, liquidity, profitability, and dividend policy on debt policy, the following conclusions can be drawn: (1) company size has no effect on debt policy. (2) Liquidity affects debt policy. (3) profitability has no effect on debt policy. (4) The size of the company has no effect on the debt policy. (5) Company size, liquidity, profitability and dividend policy have a simultaneous effect on debt policy.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusions presented above, in this case the researcher put forward several suggestions for further research, namely, for the next researcher it is expected to develop independent variables such as changing the ratio on the profitability variable by using the ROI ratio or (*Return On Invest*) which is a ratio that measures the profitability of

the investment spent, can also change the ratio on the liquidity variable using CR or (*Cash Ratio*) which is the ratio that measures the company's ability to fulfill its current obligations using total cash and cash equivalents and can also change the ratio on the debt policy variable using DAR or (*Debt Asset Ratio)* That is a ratio that measures the ratio of total debt to total assets. For the next researcher, it is hoped that it can increase the number of samples and extend the research period so that the results obtained are more significant. And further research is expected to expand the research object to companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange such as banking companies, state-owned companies, and Food and Beverages companies.

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