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Effect of Earning Per Share, Debt to Equity Ratio and Cash Ratio to the Dividend Payout Ratio

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ABSTRACT: Investors in investing certainly expect benefits in the form of dividends. To find out how much the amount of dividends that can be distributed to investors, the company must know percentage of the dividend payout ratio. Dividend payout ratio is a comparison between dividendswith profit per sheet share. Besides dividends payout ratio, the company must also take into account other factors, such as market prices, liquidity levels, solvency, etc. determine policy the dividend.

Study this is done with a view to know influence from earning Per share, Debt to equity ratio, Cash Ratio to dividends payout ratio on the company IDX High Dividend index for the period 2018 - 2021. The research method used is the correlational method, Technique withdrawal sample on study This is done using the non-probability technique sampling. This study uses data secondary to technique analysis data using analytical techniquesregression double linear.

The results of research on Earning per Share, Debt to Equity Ratio, Cash Ratio to Dividend Payouts Ratio in a manner stimulant own influence positive in a manner significant.Specifically Partial earning per Share to Dividend Payouts Rati o influential positive significant. The Debt to Equity Ratio and the Cash Ratio to the Dividend Payout Ratio have a negative effect not significant. The R Square value shows a relatively small effect on the Earning per Share, Debt to Equity Ratio and Cash Ratio variables to other variables. Dividend Payout Ratio.

KEYWORDS: Earning per Share (EPS), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Cash Ratio and Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR)

INTRODUCTION

One's main goal investors in investing the money is for get profits, which come from receiving dividends and capital gains. Capital gain is income that comes from the difference between the selling price of shares and the purchase price of shares. For this reason, investors need information presented through financial reports, which contain information on financial position, cash flow, financial performance and others. This information is used by investors when they are going to do business taking decision investment, especially when want to invest in the company, as well as estimate the level return which will received through dividend distribution. "Payment dividend can be measured using dividends Payout Ratio" (Herdianta & Ardiati, 2020). According to Winarko (2017) "if performance finance if the company is good then the company will be able to determine the amount DPR in accordance with the expectations of share holders and of course without neglecting interest company For still exist and keep growing." The more shares owned, the more dividends investors will receive. Thus "earning per share describes amount rupiah earned for each share of common stock to be received by investors and is one tool in measuring the success of the company. Earning per share describe ability company for produce profit per sheet shares" (Wijaya, 2017). A number of company which have mark EPS tall no always pays high dividends. The higher the EPS value indicates the higher the amount of profit available for holder share. Debt to equity ratio is one of the solvency ratio. The use of debt has benefits for company Because can reduce burden tax. But ratio debtA high level will affect the company's liquidity. Liquidity is the company's ability to meet the company's obligations through its statement of financial position. According to Hwee et al. (2019) "Use debt which big will reduce cash availability company". DER can be measured by comparison between total debt, including current debt to total equity" (Winarko, 2017). This ratio can give impact to enhancement or decline on returninvestment, and through DER it can be seen that every rupiah of own capital is used as collateral for debt (Herdianta & Ardiati, 2020). With thereby can concluded that DER describes how the company can ful fill its obligations in sharing dividend. Liquidity company show capability company in pay off its short term obligations. By because that company which own liquidity which good, able to do better dividend payouts. "Company liquidity can be measured through financial ratios such as cash ratio" (Iswara & Prasetyo, 2017). Cash ratio illustrates ability company For fulfil obligation period in short (Current liabilities) through a number of cash owned by the company. Therefore it is getting higher cash ratio show capability Cash Company For pay obligation period in short. Based on explanation above, then This research will focus on "Effect of earning per share, debt to equity ratio, cash ratio to dividend payout ratio case study IDX High dividend index 20 period 2018 - 2021".

LITERATURE REVIEW

The following will explain the literature review used to support the data in this study;

Dividend Payouts Ratio (DPR)

In determining a dividend policy, the company must be able to consider a number of factor which influence performance overall company finances. According to Darmawan (2018) "With do an analysis of the factors - factors that influence dividend policy, then policy dividend which made will become optimal, and this can improve mark company". One way to measure dividend policy is to use the dividend payout ratio.

Dividend payouts ratio is indicator to measure dividend policy. According to Gitman & Zutter (2012 : 577)" dividend payout ratio is" :

" The dividends payout ratio indications the percentages of each dollars earnendthat a firm distributes to the owners in the form of cash. it is calculated by dividingthe firm's cash dividend per share by its earnings per shares ".

According to Khatraini (2015) "The dividend policy is practice doneby management in making dividend payment decisions, which include magnitude rupiah, pattern distribution cash to holder share".

According to Martono & Harjito (2014 : 270) "Dividend policy is the decision whether profit obtained by the company will be distributed by shareholders into dividends or will be retained in the form of profits detained for future investment financing. if the company determines to provide profits as dividends, it will reduce retained earnings and further reduce the total internal funding sources or internal financing. Conversely, if the company chooses to delay earnings obtained, then ability fund formation internal will be bigger".

According to Tandiono et al. (2019) "Policy dividend is decision is profit which obtained company on end year will sharedto para holder share in form dividend or will detained for increase capital to finance investment in the future.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the dividend policy is something policy which made by management company. For decide is profit which got by company will distributed to para share holders as dividends or will be retained in the form of retained earnings For invest in the future front.

According to Tyas et al. (2019) "The dividend payout ratio is a rejectmeasuring between dividend Which issued with profit clean Which obtained Andgenerally displayed in model percentage. The magnitude percentage dividends payout ratio beneficial for holder share, but can weaken internal forces financial balance to the amount of profit to be retained. Howeveron the contrary, If dividends payout ratio the more small, so can harm investors but the company's internal finances are strong". DPR is the yield ratio comparison between dividend with profit which available for holder share normal. Dividend payments are the responsibility of the company in accordance with the resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS). For to calculate the dividend payout ratio can use the following formula (Puspita, 2017).

$$\text{Dividend Payout} = \frac{\text{Dividend}}{\text{Earnings per share}}$$

Thus it can be said that if the dividend payout ratio increases tall value , then the funds will be reinvested for dividend payouts ratio will be smaller, and will increase the interest of investors to do investment to company.

Earning Per Share

According to Tandiono et al. (2019) "Earning per share is one of the ratios used to measure the company's ability to generate profits (Hanif & Bustamam, 2017). "Ratio this intended for measure how much profit per share is the right of the share holder, so that if profit per sheet share tall so para investors will interested invest the money by buying shares.

"EPS is net profit after tax compared to the price pershares. Shareholders as well as candidates investors will generally be interested in earning per share because of this ratio is parameter success from something company. Besides prospect good company, growth in profitability per share will also become the concern of investors in making investment decisions. Increased profits will result in an increase in the share price as well as the total market capitalization. The higher the earning per share value, the more great profitability generated for the company because it shows performance company which is getting better" (Kusumawardhani, 2021).

Height mark EPS indicate amountthe profit available to shareholders is getting higher" (Simbolon & Sampurno, 2017). Earning per share is comparison between profit clean withamount sheet outstanding shares.

Earning per share intended For measure how much big profit company which will obtained by para holder share, so that can increase interest para investors for invest at the company.

"The ability of a company to maintain high EPS will increase trust para holder share to company and will increase the share price. EPS growth is high above a company shows that the company has good performance. Good, and with notice growth EPS can is known prospect company in period which will come, this thing will affect decision shareholders in investing. Based on this, the following is the formula used to calculate EPS" (Nainggolan, 2019).

$$EPS = \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Number of shares outstanding}}$$

Debt to equity Ratio (DER)

"The debt to equity ratio is a company's ability to fulfill all of its obligations, which is indicated by the size of the portion capital alone which used for pay debt" (Marietta & Sampurno, 2013). " Debt to equity ratio can be measured with compare between total debt, including current debt to total equity" (Winarko, 2017). This ratio can give impact to enhancement or decline on return investment, through DER it can be seen for every rupiah of own capital that is used for debt guarantees (Herdianta & Ardiati, 2020). According to Hery (2018) DER is the ratio used to measure the proportion of debt to equity. This ratio is useful for knowing the size of the comparison between the amount of funds provided by creditors and the amount of funds originating from the owner of the company.

"Use Large debt will reduce the company's cash in the form of payments interest and loan principal, which ultimately results in a reduction dividend Which distributed" (Hwee et al., 2019). " Debt to equity ratio which the lower the impact on the greater the company's ability to share dividend payout ratio " (Fadillah, 2020).

With thereby can concluded that through DER it can be known how company can meet its obligations. Low DER value will increase company capabilities in sharing the dividend.

"This ratio serves to find out how many parts of each rupiah capital used as collateral for debt. This ratio explains the picture General information on creditworthiness and financial ratios of debtors. The following the formula used to calculate DER" (Simangunsong et al., 2018).

$$DER = \frac{\text{Total Amoun of debt}}{\text{Total Equity}}$$

Cash Ratio

"Cash ratio shows the true ability for company to pay its short-term debts" (Susmiandini & Khoirotunnisa, 2017)."More and more strong cash ratio company means the more big ability company For pay dividend" (Al-Qori et al., 2019).According to Maura et al. (2019) "Cash ratio is ratio which used to measure the ability of the company's cash to cover debts smoothly. Thus more growing cash ratio can grow the confidence of investors to receive the desired dividends by investors. Cash in equality accountancy prove magnitude cash which reflected inbalance sheet (asset/current asset side).

Cash ratio is ratio that proves the ability of cash owned. Via cash ratio can know level liquidity company so that can help management for take decision which will taken.

According to Kasmir (2013 : 138) " Cash ratio namely: "a tool used to measure how big money cash which available to pay debt. Availability money cash can indicated by the availability of cash funds or cash equivalents such as demand deposits or savings in the bank".

Thus it can be concluded that cash ratio is used to measure cash that can be used in pay debt.

"According to Saputro & Rawidjo (2019) the cash ratio can be calculated using the following formula:"

$$\text{Cash Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash + Cash Equivalents}}{\text{Current liabilities}} \times 100\ \%$$

With the cash ratio can be known level of ability company in using its cash to pay off short-term debt, the more tall mark from cash ratio shows that company capable give dividends for the investors.

Based on the explanation above, it can be formulated that the hypothesis in this study is as follows:

H_1 : Earning per share affects the dividend payout ratio

H_2 : Debt to equity ratio affects the dividend payout ratio

H_3 : Cash ratio effect on the dividend payout ratio

H_4 : Earning per share, debt to equity ratio, cash ratio affect the dividend payout ratio

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative descriptive analysis method with independent variables, namely earning per share, debt to equity ratio, and cash ratio while for the dependent variable, namely the dividend payout ratio.

The approach used in this study is approach quantitative. According to Sugiyono (2018 : 15) "Method quantitative is method which aim describe and test hypothesis made by researchers. Quantitative research contains a lot of numbers – numbers consisting of collection, processing, and results are dominated by number".

Object on study this use dividend payouts ratio as dependent variable, while for the earning per share variable, debt to equity ratio and cash ratio as independent variables (free). According to Sugiyono (2016 : 39) "Independent variables are variables that affect or become the cause of the change or the emergence of the dependent (bound) variable. From variables the can is known exists influence or no between variable independentto dependent. The subjects in this study are companies included in the IDX index high dividend 20 period 2018 - 2021.

According to Sujarweni (2018) "Definition operational is a variable research meant to understand meaning each research variable before analysis.

For give description which more clear about variable study, so can be presented as follows:

1. Independent Variable (X)

Independent variables that can affect other variables.

A. Earning per share (X_1)

According to Fahmi (2015 : 83) " Earning per share or receipt of per share is a form of profit given to share holders of each share of shares owned. Thus, to find out the EPS indicator, the following formula can be used:

$$EPS = \frac{\text{laba bersih}}{\text{jumlah saham beredar}}$$

B. Debt to Equity Ratio (X_2)

Debt to equity ratio (DER) can be measured by comparing the total debt, including current liabilities to total equity ” (Winarko, 2017). Thus, to find out the EPS indicator, the following formula can be used:

$$DER = \frac{\text{Total Hutang}}{\text{Total Ekuitas}}$$

C. Cash Ratio (X_3)

*“*Cash ratios that ratio used for measure cash which company owned to cover current debt. Dividend is a activity whichis cash outflow, so the higher it is liquidity level a company then it will be moreable company in paying dividend” (Maura et al., 2019). To find out the EPS indicator, the following formula can be used:

$$\text{Cash Ratio} = \frac{\text{kas+setara kas}}{\text{Hutang Lancar}} \text{ x } 100$$

2. Dependent variable

The dependent variable is a variable that is influenced by the independent variables.

a. Dividend payout ratio

“Dividend payout ratio is a comparison between dividend per share and earnings per share share for the period concerned. The dividend per share component contains elements dividends, so that if the greater the dividends distributed, the greater the dividend payout the ratio” (Siburian & Nurlatifah, 2021). To find out the EPS indicator, the following formula can be used:

$$DPR = \frac{\text{Total Dividend per Share}}{\text{Earning per Share}}$$

Unit of analysis of population, Sample and sampling technique

In study this units analysis which used isorganizations that are the population of the company's performance in the sector transportation and logistics for the period 2017 – 2021.

Population in study this covers report finance company which including into the IDX High Dividend 20 index for the 2018-2021 period which is listed on the stock exchange Indonesian effect. IDX High index Dividend 20 is an index that measures a company's performance in share dividend. Technique withdrawal sample on study this usenon probability sampling, namely purposive sampling technique. The reason for using the purposive sampling technique is because not all samples have benchmark according to what the author has specify, therefore selected purposive sampling technique with determine consideration. And also characteristics or criteria certain whichmust fulfilled by sample which used in study. This, amount there are 20 companies on the

IDX High Dividend 20 index. Several criteria are used in the with drawal sample on this research are as follows:

1. Company which registered in exchange effect Indonesia.
2. Company which share dividend
3. Company with sector financial, consumer non-cyclicals, as well as sector infrastructure
4. Company who reported financial statements period 2018 – 2021.

Based on criteria on obtained as much 11 companies that are the sample in this study, asfollowing :

Table 1. Sample Study

No	Code	Name company
1	ADMF	Adira Dynamics Multi Finance Tbk.
2	BBCA	Bank Central Asia Tbk.
3	BBNI	Bank Indonesian country Tbk.
4	BBRI	Bank People of Indonesia Tbk.
5	BMRI	Bank Independent (Persero) Tbk.
6	CPIN	Charoen Pokphand Indonesia Tbk.
7	HMSP	H M Sampoerna Tbk.
8	INDF	Indofood Prosperous Success Tbk.
9	TLKM	Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.
10	TOWR	Means Tower Archipelago Tbk.
11	UNVR	Unilever Indonesia Tbk.

Source: Data processed by the author

Study this use type data secondary where the source of data is obtained through intermediary media, namely through financial reports that have been published by company and also through the idx.co.id site. The data collection method used in this research is observation and documentation techniques.

Analysis testing data in study it is used for know whether the results of multiple linear regression analysis to be used in study this free from deviation. Test analysis using test assumption classic which consists from test normality, test multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity test and auto correlation test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study uses multiple linear regression analysis for test A data is there is influence connection between variable dependent namely the variables earning per share, debt to equity ratio and cash the ratio with the independent variable is the dividend payout ratio. Following results data processing using SPSS 25.

Table 2. Analysis Regression linear Double

Coefficients [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	CollinearityStatistics	
		B	std. Error	Betas			tolerancece	VIF
1	(Constant)	18,441	3,404		5,417	.000		
	SQRT_EPS X_1	.277	.109	.368	2,551	.015	.977	1,024
	DER (X_2)	-.008	.004	-.279	-1,915	063	.961	1,041
	SQRT_Cash Ratio X_3	-.016	.112	-.020	-.141	.888	.980	1021

a. dependent Variables: SQRT_DPRY

Source : Data processed

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Based on mark analysis regression linear double on table on obtainedcoefficient for independent variable $X_1 = 0.277$, $X_2 = -0.008$ and $X_3 = -0.016$ with constant as big 18,441 so that model that equation obtained is

Y= 18,441+ 0.277X1 + (0.008 X2) + (0.016) X3 + €

Information :

X_1 = Earning per share

X_2 = Debt to equity ratio

X_3 = Cash ratio

Y = Dividend payout ratio

€ = Error

Based on the table above the multiple linear regression equation can be outlined as follows:

1. Mark constant is known 18,441 means magnitude constant show if independent variable earning per share (X_1), debt to equity ratio (X_2), cash ratio (X_3) own value is 18,441, then the dependent variable, namely the dividend payout ratio (Y), will beincrease of 18,441.
2. EPS variable regression coefficient of 0.277. It shows that every increase EPS as big 1%, so will give the impact of the increase on the level of the dividend payout ratio of 0.277so vice versa.
3. The regression coefficient of the debt to equity ratio variable is – 0.008. This matter show that every increase DER as big 1%, so will impact on the increase in the level of the dividend payout ratio as big - 0.008 and vice versa.
4. Coefficient regression variable cash ratio as big – 0.016. Matter this show that every enhancement as big 1% so will give impact enhancement to level dividend payouts ratio equal to - 0.016 and vice versa.

Hypothesis Testing Results

The following are the results of hypothesis testing that has been carried out, as follows:

Test Partial (Test – t)

The partial test is to test how each influences variable independent (EPS, DER, and cash ratio) to variable dependent (dividend payout ratio), for this partial test table obtained as follows:.

Table 3.Test Partial (t test)

Coefficients [a]

Mode		UnstandardizedCoefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	std. Error	Betas			Tolerantce	VIF
1	(Constant)	18,441	3,404		5,417	.000		
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	DER (X_2)	-.008	.004	-.279	-1,915	063	.961	1,041
	SQRT_CashRatio (X_3)	-.016	.112	-.020	-.141	.888	.980	1021

a. Dependent Variable: SQRT_DPRY

Source: Processed data

Based on table on can concluded that EPS (X_1) with a sig value. 0.15 is smaller than 0.05 while DER (X_2) with value sig. 0.063 and cash ratio (X_3) with mark 0.888 more big from 0.05 so can it is said that variable EPS influential positive significant whereas variable DER, and cash ratio have no significant negative effect on dividend payout ratio (Y).

Based on the results of secondary data processing using the SPSS program 25 the following results were obtained :

1. Influence earning per share against dividend payout ratio on index IDX High Dividends 20Based on the research conducted, a significant EPS value of 0.015 was obtained which where more small from 5%. Comparison mark t count with t table obtained t count of 2.551 while t table 2.02108. Thus it can be said that t count > t table, so variable EPS own significant influence

to DPR. Witht concluded that earning per share accepted, Because EPS own positive effect which significant to the total dividend rate. Thus the hypothesis in this study in accordance with research beginning. The first hypothesis, according to research carried out by Simbolon & Sampurno (2017) which stated that the EPS variable influential positive to the dividend payout ratio.

2. Influence debt to equity ratio to dividend payouts ratio on index IDX High Dividends 20.

Based on the research conducted, a significance value of 0.063 was obtained, meaning more greater than 5%. Comparison of the value of t count with t table obtained t count of -1.915 < t table 2.02108. Thus can it is said that DER has a negative effect on dividend payout ratio, meaning that if the debt value is smaller then there will be an increase in the distribution dividend.

Can be concluded that debt to equity ratio rejected,because of DERs own negative effect is not significant to level total dividends on company profits. The existence of a gap in this study shows a inconsistent conditions between research results that are formulated with data which supports

This research is in accordance with research conducted by Santoso & Handayani (2019) which states that the DER variable has no significant effect direct to DPR. Will but study this leave behind withresearch conducted by Marietta & Sampurno (2013) which states that variable DER influential positive and significant to DPR. This difference is due to the researcher using period different year and the value of each variable is different.

3. Effect of cash ratio on the dividend payout ratio on the index IDX High Dividends 20.

Based on the research conducted, a significance value of 0.888 was obtained, meaning greater than 5%. Comparison of the value of t count with t table can be obtained t count of -0.141 < t table 2.02108. Thus it can be concluded that cash ratio has no significant negative effect ondividend payout ratio, meaning that if the cash ratio value is greater then there is possibility company the own mark cash which good, matter this signifyexists dividend distribution.

It can be said that the cash ratio is rejected, because own negative and insignificant influence to level total dividend. The existence of a gap in this study indicates a condition no consistency between results study which formulated with supporting data.

The results of this study in accordance with the research that done by Maura et al. (2019) which states that the cash ratio variable has no effect and is not significant to dividend payouts ratio. Will but study this leave behind with research conducted by Winarko (2017) which states that the cash ratio variable has a significant positive effect on the dividend payout ratio. This is because researchers use different year periods.

Test Stimulant (Test -F)

Test f used For know is variable independent (EPS, DER, and cash ratio) have a joint effect on variable dependent (dividend payouts ratio) using SPSS 25 as follows :

Table 4.Test Stimulant (Test f)

ANOVA [a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Means Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	356,955	3	118,985	3,050	.039 [b]
	residual	1560564	40	39,014		
	Total	1917520	43			

a. dependent Variables: SQRT_DPRY

b. Predictors: (Constant), SQRT_CashRatioX3, SQRT_EPSX1, DER (X2)

Source: Data processed

Based on results testing test stimulant (test -f) where mark sig. s 0.039 is smaller than 0.05. From the results of data processing, values are obtained f count as big 2644, then can concluded thatin a manner stimulant or in a manner together. The same variable EPS, DER and cash ratio influential to dividend payouts ratio, Which It means every variable EPS, DER and cash ratio can influence every total dividend which paid to investors, based on matter the so hypothesis fourth accepted.

Test Determinant (R^2)

Test determinant used for measure ability variable independent to variable dependent. Mark from coefficient determinant is and one. If mark obtained is close one means variable independent can give all information which needed inpredict from everyvariable dependent.

Table 5. Test determinant (R^2)

Model Summary [b]

Model	R	R square	adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimates	change Statistics					Durbin-Watsons
					R Square change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F change	
1	.431 a	.186	.125	6.2461 3	.186	3,050	3	40	039	1,756

a. Predictors: (Constant), SQRT_CashRatioX3, SQRT_EPSX1, DER (X2)

b. dependent Variables: SQRT_DPRY

Source: Processed data

Based on results testing on with mark R square as big 0.186 or 18.6%. This shows that the influence of the variables X_1, X_2, and X_3 is significant simultaneously to the Y variable of 18.6%, while the remaining 81.4% is influenced by factors outside the variables of this study, such as information, market capitalization that have an impact oncondition stock basis whole.

CONCLUSION

Based on results study and discussion which has done, then it can be concluded as follows: earning per share to dividend payouts ratio influential positive significant, thus the H_1 hypothesis is accepted. Debt to equity ratio to dividend payout ratio has a negative effect not significant, thus the hypothesis H_2 is rejected. Cash ratio to dividend payouts ratio influential negative no significant, thus the hypothesis H_3 is rejected. Earning per share, debt to equity ratio, and cash ratio to dividends payout ratio simultaneously has a significantly positive effect, with so can concluded H_4 accepted.

SUGGESTION

Based on results testing and conclusion on can given some suggestions following :

1. For further researchers, they can research with more periods than 4 years in order to get more varied results.
2. For investors expected to pay attention to each variable, especially the variable earnings per share, debt to equity ratio, and cash ratio to find out how much mark dividend payout ratio.
3. For the company is expected to provide good performance as well able to maintain the stability of the company's value, to provide chance to public for invest on company.

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