Effect of Financial Leverage, ROA, Ownership Concentration, Listing Delay on Levels Underpricing During Initial Public Offering (IPO) in Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (2016-2020 Period)

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to analyze the factors that influence the level of underpricing of manufacturing companies that conduct IPO (Initial Public Offering). This research was conducted on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2016-2020. The method used in this research is purposive sampling. With a sample of 45 IPO companies with 5 years of observation. Based on the results of the regression analysis in the study, it shows that the Financial Leverage variable has a positive effect on the level of underpricing, Return On Assets has a negative effect on underpricing, ownership concentration has no positive effect on underpricing, and listing delay has a negative effect on underpricing.

Keywords : Financial Leverage, Return On Assets, Ownership Concentration, Inflation, Listing Delay, and Underpricing

1 Introduction

The global economy is one of the important instruments in its contribution to economic activity, especially in the world capital market. Basically, the capital market is an important factor that attracts investors, both foreign and foreign. The capital market provides a lot of information for investors, therefore the capital market is a place that bridges between sellers and buyers to carry out transactions in the face of profitable conditions and the risk of loss.

Digitalization of the financial market sector in the midst of a pandemic is increasing day by day, as evidenced by the financial services authority (OJK) which continues to strive to improve quality by facilitating the crowdfunding security platform as an alternative to financing activities, as well as accelerating the development of infrastructure facilities for a digital-based market, namely through E-IPO, E-commerce. -Voting and market markers on the secondary market and towards the Central Counterparty Clearing Over The Counter (CCP OTC) infrastructure. This convenience supports investors to increase their investment activities in the stock market, as evidenced by research from the Financial Services Authority (OJK), 2020 is the year where there is an increase in investment for individual investors, because it is supported by ease of transactions.

The development of investors in Indonesia has increased in stock transactions as evidenced by data from the financial services authority (OJK), namely, individual investor transactions rose to 77% in December 2020, previously only in the range of 50%. Equally important in the 2020 timeframe, The data shows that the number of investors making transactions is increasing. on the Indonesia Stock Exchange exceeded 50% yoy to 3.87 million investors, dominated by almost half of them coming from the millennial generation. This shows that the need for shares is very important for both ordinary investors and millennial investors, supported by KSEI data, the share ownership of resident individual investors has recorded an increase in trend since 2018 and tends to accelerate from June 2020, (www.ojk.go.id, 2020).

Go public is the right way as an alternative in maintaining the welfare of the company and the scale of the company. It is proven by the recent phenomenon, related to companies conducting Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) which have increased in the last few months of 2020, even though there is a crisis in the global stock market due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it seems that this stock business is very promising, thus increasing buying and selling shares in the primary market, one of which is in the manufacturing sector. As at the end of August 2020, there were 9 shares from several issuers listed on the IDX which experienced an increase in share prices when they first made an offering in the primary market.

The series of activities to go public is very strict. Companies are required to be able to offer their shares on the primary market to be subsequently offered to investors in the secondary market [34] . The initial public offering activities through the primary market (primary market), hereinafter referred to as Initial Public Offering (IPO). The price per share to be sold to investors will be determined by the issuer (issuing company) and the underwriter

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(underwriter) in an agreement at the time of the IPO. Companies that do IPOs will usually experience the phenomenon of underpricing, this is a problem for every company [39]. It can be said that underpricing is when the offer made in the primary market has a lower share price than the offer made in the secondary market at the time of the IPO, this causes the phenomenon of low prices in the initial offering [34] .

Underpricing can be influenced by several factors such as financial leverage, Return On Assets (ROA), managerial ownership, inflation and listing delay [30] . Sources of information both accounting and non-accounting that are very relevant are included in several factors that influence underpricing, which is able to find out how the company's ability to pay its debts with its assets is financial leverage [34] .

Financial leverage as the first factor of underpricing is defined as an indicator of how much a company can pay its obligations from its equity [22] . Therefore, if the value of financial leverage is high, the risk that the company will get is high as well. From the impact of high risk, it will lead to high uncertainty in stock prices in the primary market, so that it will affect the level of underpricing that can occur. Then the higher the value of DAR (Debt on Asset Ratio), the higher the level of underpricing of the company. Research on the effect of financial leverage on the level of underpricing from [5] and supported by [15] , [19] , [37] , [29], [27] states that financial leverage has a positive and significant effect on the level of underpricing of a comp any. In contrast to the research of [22], [17] , [31] , [14] , [23] , [34], and [18] state that financial leverage has no effect on underpricing.

The second factor, which is one of the profitability ratios and, as information about how effective a company is so that it can generate profits (profits) when the company operates, is Return On Assets (ROA) [30] . According to [29] Return on Assets (ROA) is very necessary to be considered for investors in investing some of their funds. ROA is one of the measuring tools or ratios of profitability that is used to find out what the rate of return of a stock is from the assets owned by a company. Previous research that has been carried out has shown different results including the research conducted by [22], [6] , [38] , [10] , [15] , [29], [16] , [27] states that ROA has a negative and significant effect on the level of underpricing of a company. Meanwhile, research conducted by [40] , [32] and [42] who show that the ROA variable has no significant effect on the level of underpricing. It is different with the research conducted by [39] , and [18] that ROA has a positive and significant effect on the level of underpricing of a company.

The third factor related to underpricing is ownership concentration. The meaning of the concentration of ownership itself is share ownership which a small part of the shares are owned by individuals or groups, therefore the number of shares owned by shareholders is relatively more dominant when compared to other shareholders [8] . In previous studies have produced different research results, some of which are research conducted by [15] , with the results of his research which states that the variable concentration of ownership has a positive and significant influence on the level of underpricing of a company. Different results were found in a study conducted by [4] , [24] that the concentration of ownership has a negative effect. It is different with research from [22], [6] , [18] , [28] , and [8] stated that the concentration of ownership has no effect on the level of underpricing.

Listing delay as the fifth factor in a company is able to show how a company has readiness to be listed on the capital market, it is considered that listing delay is thought to affect the level of underpricing. At a high level of underpricing, it will affect the increasing demand for shares at the time of the company's IPO, with an indicator of the narrower listing delay time [22] . the results of research by [22] which state that the level of listing delay simultaneously has a significant effect on the level of underpricing, so it is considered that listing delay has no effect on underpricing and is only an additional factor. However, in the results of research by [2] listing delay has a significant effect on the company's level of underpricing..

Problem Formulation

Based on the above background, the formulation of the problem that occurs is as follows:

1. Does Financial Leverage have a positive influence on the level of underpricing of a company?
2. Does Return On Assets (ROA) have a negative effect on the level of underpricing of a company?
3. Does Ownership Concentration have a positive effect on the level of underpricing of a company?
4. Does Listing Delay have a negative effect on the level of underpricing of a company?

2 Literature Review

Asymmetry Information Theory Asymmetry

Information Theory is a condition where there is information that is not suitable or balanced in terms of quality or quantity, with information belonging to the issuer itself or to outside parties or commonly referred to as investors [30] . On the other hand, information related to the market will be known by the underwriter in full compared to the issuer. The view of information asymmetry implies that a manager tries to reduce asymmetry in maximizing the value of a company in accordance with his wishes [26] . Meanwhile, all parties involved in it will always expect the same information that is assumed to be the same as theirs.

Signaling theory

According to [9] who agree with [6] state that signaling theory is an effort from internal parties (companies) that provide directive information to investors on the prospects of a company in the future. From this it can be seen that the signals that have been published have the power to determine the stock price of a company [28]. Signal theory explains the relationship between information asymmetry, namely signaling by managers to reduce information asymmetry [4] . A manager provides information through financial statements by setting conservatism accounting policies by generating quality profits, with the aim of preventing a company from taking action.

Pecking Order Theory

Pecking Order Theory explains about a policy taken by a company to seek additional funds by selling its assets. For example, selling buildings (build), land (land), equipment (inventory) owned and other assets. The packing order policy has a source of funds originating from shares sold in the capital market, which can usually be done by issuers who want to go public and when shares are sold in the primary market for the first time, known as Initial Public Offering (IPO) [3] . This can be related to financial leverage with a DAR proxy (Debt to Asset Ratio) which means that debt financing is borne by assets, therefore if the DAR value is high then the assets owned by a company will decrease so that the company is forced to sell its assets to cover debt. which is owned.

Initial Public Offering (IPO)

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 1995 concerning the Capital Market states that a public offering or IPO is a form of offering from issuers who offer securities to the general public in accordance with the procedures for agreements regulated by law and implementing regulations [11] . Another term for an Initial Public Offering is going public. Another definition states that a company's stock offering is offered for the first time in the primary market. The company can determine the share price at the time of conducting the Initial Public Offering (IPO) based on mutual agreement based on a mutual agreement between the issuer and the underwriter, while the determination of stock prices in the secondary market is usually determined in the market mechanism itself by looking at several factors found in the capital market, one of which is the supply and demand factor for shares [42] .

Underpricing

Underpricing phenomenon is often encountered during IPO (Initial Public Offering) [7] explaining according to opinion [25] . Another understanding of underpricing is the initial return that investors get when the stock price on the closing day is greater than the stock price in the primary market. Underpricing is explained based on 2 underlying theories, namely signaling theory and opinion-based information asymmetry [41] which explains according to the opinion of the research [12] . Underpricing for issuers can be detrimental because the funds managed are not optimal. However, on the positive side, underpricing can be used as a marketing strategy in terms of increasing investor interest in investing in shares when the company conducts an IPO, by providing an increased initial return.

Financial Leverage

The definition of financial leverage can be expressed by the company's ability to meet financial obligations with equity or capital owned to pay debts [29] . Financial leverage in this study is calculated by the Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR) which shows the ratio between debt and total assets, it shows at what level of assets are used to guarantee debt [34] . In making an investment decision, investors are strongly influenced by financial leverage, because financial leverage can be a signal or information that is very important and needed by investors in making their decisions. This is the relationship between financial leverage and signaling theory, that without a clear signal or information related to debt, investors will find it more difficult to examine whether the company is suitable for investment or not.

Return on Assets (ROA)

Return on Assets is an indicator of profitability obtained by dividing net profit after tax by the company's total assets. The profitability ratio is a comprehensive measure of company efficiency and serves as a ratio that measures the effectiveness of a management in terms of managing and generating maximum profits [21] . ROA

becomes very important because it is a factor that must be considered for the continuity of the company's position, a company should be in a profitable condition continuously. In financial theory the concept of profitability is often used in performance indicators of a fundamental that represents the performance of a management [13] .

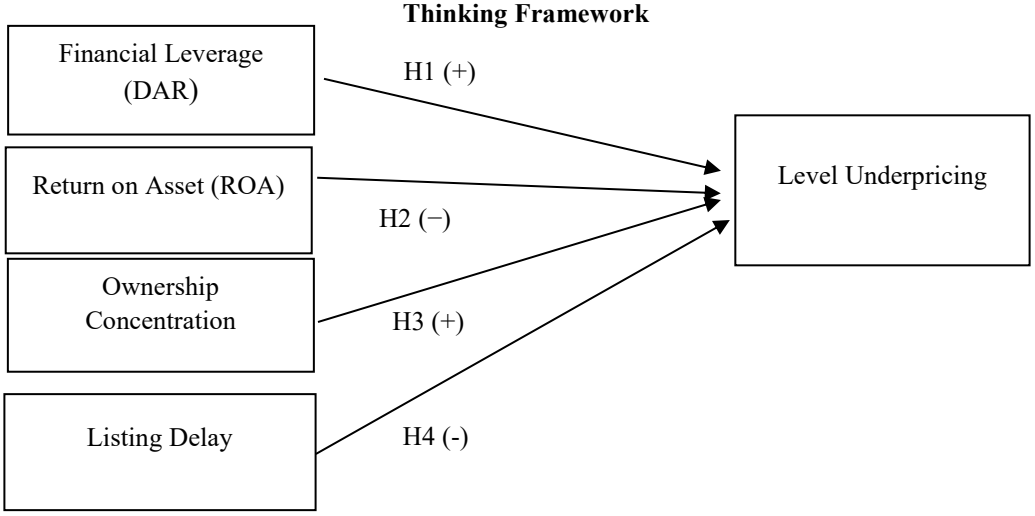
Ownership

Concentration Ownership concentration is part of share ownership owned by individuals or groups, therefore, compared to other shareholders, shareholders from a number of individuals or groups, the number of shares owned is relatively more dominant [8] . Majority shareholders are shareholders who have large shareholder ownership, this is often referred to as controlling share, while small shareholdings are commonly referred to as minority shareholding. The increasing concentration of a company's share ownership results in a smaller share offering price when the company conducts an Initial Public Offering (IPO) that has been determined by [22]. This causes a high level of underpricing. This can be detrimental to companies that will undergo an IPO.

Listing Delay

Listing delay is a condition where the opportunity or time for companies to list or offer their shares is getting shorter on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX). This condition shows how ready a company is to be listed on the capital market. When a company makes a shorter listing delay, the demand for the company's IPO shares increases. So that the level of underpricing of the company has increased, and vice versa [22] . In the opinion of [33] which explains that according to [2] that the consequences that occur due to a listing delay make a company when conducting an IPO on the Indonesia Stock Exchange experience an increase in underpicing from the investor side, which will experience liquidity losses.

Thinking Framework



3 Research Method

This research is a quantitative research method. Quantitative research is research based on quantitative data where quantitative data is data expressed in the form of numbers [36] . The study used one dependent variable and four independent variables. The population in this study are manufacturing companies that carry out Initial Public Offering (IPO) and are listed on the IDX (2016-2020), namely 55 companies. The sample of this research is to choose to use purposive sampling method which is used as the object of research. The following are the criteria for sampling from the purposive sampling method:

1. Manufacturing companies conducting Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) listed on the IDX 2016-2020.
2. The financial reporting period of manufacturing companies is 2016–2020.
3. Companies that use financial statements in rupiah currency in their financial statements for the period (2016-2020).
4. Companies that show the profit position on the company's income statement in 2016-2020.

4 Result and Discussion

Classic Assumption Test
Normality Test

Table 1. Normality Test

One-Sample/Kolmogorov-Smirnov/Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		44
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	0E-7
	Std. Deviation	2.23744600
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.130
	Positive	.130
	Negative	-.080
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.865
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.443

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Based on the results of the normality test, the value of Asymp.Sig Kolmogorov-Smirnov is more than 0.05 or the value of Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) is 0.443 > 0.05, this shows that it is in accordance with the requirements for making the decision on the normality test that it can be said that the data used has been normally distributed because the resulting Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) value is more than 0.05, which is 0.443. So the data used is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients[a]

Model	Collinearity Statistics

		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	X1	.887	1.128
	X2	.892	1.121
	X3	.953	1.049
	X4	.975	1.025

a. Dependent Variable: Y

In table 2. above, it can be seen that after the completion of the heteroscedasticity symptom, all variables VIF values are less than 10 and the tolerance value is greater than 0.1. So it can be concluded based on the basis of the decision making of the multicollinearity test above that these variables do not occur multicollinearity symptoms, so it is stated that the multicollinearity test is fulfilled.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.937	.854		1,097	.283
	X1	-.428	.981	-.088	-.436	.666
	X2	2.297	3.347	.142	.686	.499
	X3	.100	1,014	.021	.099	.922
	X4	.041	. 070	.118	.588	.561

a. Dependent Variable: Abs_Res

Seen in table 3. that all the results of the significance value of each variable have shown > 0.05, in accordance with the requirements for making heteroscedasticity test decisions using the glacier test, it can be concluded that there are no heteroscedasticity symptoms that occur in each variable. So it was concluded that the heteroscedasticity test was met.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 4. Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.558[a]	.312 .241	1,689	2,34939	a

. Predictors: (Constant), X4, X2, X3, X1

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Testing the autocorrelation in a model aims to determine whether there is a correlation between the confounding variable in a certain period and the previous variable [35] . Detect autocorrelation using Durbin Watson value with the following criteria:

1. DW number below -2 means there is positive autocorrelation
2. DW score between -2 and +2 means no autocorrelation
3. DW value above +2 means there is negative autocorrelation

Based on table 4. Durbin value -Watson earned is 1,689. Because the Durbin-Watson value is between -2 and +2, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation symptom.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-3.468	1.999		-1.735	.091
	X1	8.427	2.290	.519	3.680	.001
	X2	-3.771	7.764	-.068	-.486	.630

X3	3.132	1.985	.215	1.578	.123
X4	-.073	.152	-.065	-.481	.633

a. Dependent Variable: Y

$$\mathbf{Y = \alpha + \beta 1 X_1 - \beta 2 X_2 + \beta 3 X_3 - \beta 4 X_4 + \varepsilon}$$
$$Y = -3.468 + 8.427\ X_1 - 3.771\ X_2 + 3.132\ X_3 - 0.073\ X_4$$

From the multiple linear regression equation above, it can be explained as follows:

α = Constant value (α) of -3.468 means that if the value of Financial Leverage (X1) , Return On Assets (ROA) (X2), Ownership Concentration (X3) and Listing Delay (X4) are equal to zero, then the Underpricing value will be positive at -3,468.

β1 = The regression coefficient value of the Financial Leverage variable (X1) shows a positive value of 8,427 which states that every increase in Financial Leverage is one unit, it causes the Underpricing variable to increase by 8,427 units with other variables remaining.

β2 = The regression coefficient value of the ROA variable (X2) shows a value of -3.771 stating that every increase in ROA is one unit, it causes the Underpricing variable to decrease by 3.771 units with other variables remaining

β3 = The regression coefficient value of the Ownership Concentration variable (X3) shows the value amounting to 3,132 states that for every increase in Ownership Concentration by one unit, it causes the Underpricing variable to increase by 3,132 units with other variables remaining constant.

β4 = The regression coefficient value of the Listing Delay variable (X1) is -0.073 which states that every one unit decrease in Listing Delay causes the Underpricing variable to decrease by 0.086 with other variables remaining.

Model Fitness Test
Coefficient of Determination

Table 6.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.558[a]	.312	.241	2.34939

a. Predictors: (Constant), X4, X2, X3, X1

Adjusted R^2 value 0.312 or 31.2%. This shows the independent variable Financial Leverage (X1), return on assets (ROA) (X2), Ownership Concentration (X3), Listing Delay (X4) and Underpricing (Y) explain the variance of 31.2%, the remaining 68.8% is influenced by other variables that not included in the study.

F Test

Table 7. F Test Results

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	97.432	4	24.358	4.413	.005[b]
	Residual	215.265	39	5.520		
	Total	312.697	43			

a. Dependent Variable: Y

b. Predictors: (Constant), X4, X2, X3, X1

F hit value is 4.413 while F table with df (n1) = (k-1 = 4-1 = 3) and df (n2) = (nk = 44 - 3 = 41) is 2.830 with a significance value of 0.005 which means it is smaller than 0.05. So it can be concluded that the independent variables are simultaneously able to explain changes in the dependent variable or the model is declared fit or fit.

Test Hypotheses

t-Test

This test is done by comparing t count with t table. The value of t table with 5% and df = N – K - 1= 44 - 4 – 1 = 39 is **1.68488**.

Table 8. Results of t-test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-3.468	1.999		-1.735	.091
	X1	8.427	2.290	.519	3.680	.001
	X2	-3.771	7.764	-.068	-.486	.630
	X3	3.132	1.985	.215	1.578	.123

X4	-.073	.152	-.065	-.481	.633

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Based on the results of the t test above, it can be concluded as follows:

Table 9. Results

Hypothesis	t Test	Criteria (accepted/rejected)	Results
H1: Financial Leverage have a positive influence on the level of underpricing of a company.	3.680 > 1.68488	**Accepted**	Financial Leverage has a positive effect on the level of underpricing of a company.
H2: Return On Assets (ROA) have a negative effect on the level of underpricing of a company	-0.486 < 1.68488	**Accepted**	*Return on Assets* (ROA) has a negative effect on the level of underpricing of a company.
H3 : Ownership Concentration have a positive effect on the level of underpricing of a company	1.578 < 1.68488	Rejected	Ownership concentration has no positive effect on the level of underpricing of a company.
H5: Listing Delay have a negative effect on the level of underpricing of a company	-0.481 < 1.68488	**Accepted**	*Listing Delay* has a negative effect on the level of underpricing of a company.

Discussion

The Effect of Financial Leverage on Underpricing.

Based on the test results in this study, that financial leverage has a positive effect on the level of underpricing. This means that the positive direction indicates that if the value of financial leverage as proxied by the debt to asset ratio (DAR) increases, the level of underpricing of a company will increase.theory packing order, because the company pays off its obligations or debts by selling its assets. Likewise, if the value of financial leverage with the DAR proxy is high, the assets owned by the company will decrease. This is in accordance with the dynamism of manufacturing companies which are the largest sector companies with good company quality, if financial leverage is high it will have a large effect on the risk of a company.

Financial leverage is measured using the DAR proxy, with the results obtained that it has a positive and significant effect on the level of underpricing in accordance with the results of research by [29], [16] , [1] and [27] financial leverage proves that the F test and T test have a significance level of less than 0.05, namely the T test significance result of 0.015 means that financial leverage has a significant positive effect on underpricing . This result is not consistent with the findings of [15] which states that financial leverage has an effect [29], the higher the debt from a company will show a greater company risk so that it will cause a decrease in stock prices and result in investors on stock returns that will be received, thus investors avoid stocks with financial leverage. According to [16] the DAR ratio is able to show a comparison between total liabilities and assets owned, this means that if the DAR value is high it will increase the risk of a company, because a high DAR level increases the risk of a company's

inability to fulfill its obligations with assets or assets. owned wealth. Based on the research of [1], it shows that financial leverage has a positive effect on underpricing, which means that any increase that occurs in financial leverage will increase underpricing , thus will affect investors in investing activities.

The Effect of Return on Assets (ROA) on the Level of Underpricing

Based on the results of tests conducted by researchers, it is found that return on assets (ROA) has a negative effect on the level of underpricing. ROA is one of the important factors in influencing the level of underpricing, because the ratio of Return On Assets (ROA) for investors can be considered in investing their capital. The same result was carried out by[22] which stated that the ROA variable had a negative effect on underpricing. In line with research conducted by [6] which states ROA has a negative effect on underpricing. Therefore, it can prove that the company in obtaining profits is generated from the utilization of company profits, so it is expected that the company underpricing levels are low [42] .

The effect of ownership concentration on underpricing

Based on the test results conducted by the researcher, ownership concentration has no positive influence on the level of shares underpricing on the Indonesia Stock Exchange The results of this study are supported by previous studies which can be explained in the poor environmental context that the high concentration ratio causes lower initial IPO return Because the market identifies the ability of the dominant shareholders to pursue personal profits easily and without penalties. Investors see a high concentration of ownership when the IPO is something that is not very interesting for investors. The majority shareholders try to increase proceed by making a higher price during the IPO. Companies controlled by majority shareholders have a much smaller IPO premium because the market understands the value of control rights, and this information will be reflected in market prices.

Underpricing does not have a positive effect with the proportion of shares held by the largest shareholders, which means that outside investors feel the inevitable ability of the controlling shareholders to pursue personal profits by sacrificing others and therefore tend to reduce the price of IPO.

Effect of Listing Delay on Underrpicing

Based on the test results conducted by the researcher, it was found that the listing delay had a negative and significant effect on underpricing. This condition means that if the high delay listing value can affect the level of underpricing of a company, because if the length of distance or day span of a company in the listing will show that the company is not so ready to be listing on the capital market. In accordance with the signaling theory that the length of time a company experiences a listing gives a signal that is able to influence investors in investing capital in the initial stock market, because it shows the quality of a company will face more complex problems not yet ready. This is in line with the results of the study, namely significant negative, the meaning of the significant in this study shows that the phenomenon of a company performs a listing is able to influence the underpricing, because the time the company is listing with the publication of the prospectus will show that the company is not yet ready enough, and must require time to be able issuing prospectus as a signal for investors.

Based on [2] states that if the shorter the distance listing a company will show the higher IPO price, compared to the distance that is too long. According to [20] states that if the time for the company to make a shorter listing in the offer, it will lead to high underpricing. That way the results of this study are in contrast to underpricing because they have a significant negative value.

5 Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion conducted by researchers in the previous chapter, therefore the following conclusions can be obtained:

1. Financial Leverage (DAR) has a positive effect on the level of underpricing in manufacturing companies listed on the 2016-2020 Indonesia Stock Exchange.
2. Return on Asset (ROA) negatively affects the underpricing level in manufacturing companies listed on the 2016-2020 Indonesia Stock Exchange.
3. Concentration of ownership does not have a positive effect on the level of underpricing in manufacturing companies listed on the 2016-2020 Indonesia Stock Exchange.
4. Listing Delay has a negative and significant effect on underpricing levels in manufacturing companies listed on the 2016-2020 Indonesia Stock Exchange

Recommendation

Based on the writing of this research researchers realize there are still many shortcomings in it, the suggestions of this study are as follows:

a) For the Company
   For companies it is advisable to be able to pay attention in more depth and be careful in determining the source of the right funding decisions, both that reflect the company's condition in terms of financial leverage, roa, ownership concentration, inflation, listing delay that can affect the company, so that the company is able to improve quality And its performance in financial management.
b) Investors for candidates
   In consulting investors, investors are expected to be able to pay attention to the height of inflation and the value of retrun on assets (ROA) of a company that will be targeted for capital.
c) For Academics
   The limitations in this study are expected to be able to be refined again for further research, especially about the role of the variable leverage, ROA, concentration of ownership, inflation, disting daiding deep deep deep deep deep deep deepness in the deeper. Concentration.
d) For further researchers
   1) For further research, it is expected to be able to expedite other research variables that can affect the Y variable, because of 68% of other other other other other other other other other other other other other other people related and affect the variable Y for example: Delanganti Proxy Financial Leverage with Ratio Flower Time (Tier).
   2) Subsequent researchers are advised to be able to add more recent and longer research years to be able to increase complete and accurate research data. Because in the time of observation 5 years in the manufacturing sector the manufacturing sector was only able to be influenced by 31.2%.

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