THE INFLUENCE OF LENDING RATE AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO ON PROFITABILITY
(Survey of Bank Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2011-2015)

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ABSTRACT

The analysis of the Bank's financial statements aims to determine the financial performance of the Bank. To make the financial statements can be read so that it becomes meaningful, it is necessary to do financial analysis. One of the analysis of Bank's financial performance is profitability ratio analysis. Profitability ratio is a ratio that measures the Bank's ability to make a profit. The purpose of this research is to examine the effect of lending rate and capital adequacy ratio on bank profitability in Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2011-2015.

The research used purposive sampling method for sampling. Sampling data obtained by the number of samples of 12 commercial banks. Analysis method used is classical assumption test and multiple regression analysis. Data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression.

The result of the research based on hypothesis test result stated that lending rate has a positive effect on profitability, and capital adequacy ratio has a positive effect on profitability as measured by Return on Assets.

Key words: Lending Rate, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Profitability

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The financial statements is an information that describes the financial condition of a company, the information can be used as a description of the company's financial performance (Fahmi, 2014: 2). According to Pandia (2012: 70) in order to these financial statements can be read so that it becomes meaningful, it is necessary to perform financial performance analysis first. One of the analysis of bank financial performance is profitability ratio analysis, profitability ratio analysis is a measuring tool to analyze the level of business efficiency and profitability achieved by bank, one of bank profitability calculation is to calculate Return on Assets (ROA), this ratio is used to measure ability Management gains overall profit (Dendawijaya, 2009: 114 & 118).

Banks typically manage profitability by trying to exceed the market average and maintain a stable and predictable rate of return, which in turn attracts investors (Van Greunning and Iqbal, 2011: 114). According to Kasmir (2012: 37-38) the main advantage for banks based on conventional principles is based on predetermined interest, interest for banks based on conventional principles can be interpreted as a reward provided by banks to customers who buy or sell their products, so that the benefits obtained can be maximal, then bank management must be clever in determining the size of the interest rate component, because if the bank is wrong in determining the size of the interest rate component will be able to harm the bank itself.

The increase in the reference rate set by Bank Indonesia prompted a rise in lending rates, an increase in lending rates which caused loan interest expenses to increase, so that bank interest income received from credit will increase, bank interest income will increase bank profit (Putranti, 2015). Loans given by banks most of the funding sources come from public savings, to maintain, cultivate and develop public trust, banks need to have their own capital (Pandia, 2012: 29).

In addition, the capital factor is very important in carrying out the bank's operational activities and to support all its needs, with good management, a bank will get the expected profit and will continue to increase capital by taking into account the capital health indicator that is the

ratio of capital adequacy level, so the profitability of any bank will increase (Pasaribu and Luxita Sari, 2011). Increased capital, the health of banks associated with the capital adequacy ratio will also increase and will also increase public trust due to the increased profit, it is also supported by the banking conditions in Indonesia which began to rise due to several regulations issued by Bank Indonesia to support healthy banking operations (Widiati, 2012).

In 2014, the lending rate of Bank BRI increased, but the profitability of Bank BRI as measured by Return on Assets in 2014 decreased. Furthermore, the lending rate of Bank Bukopin in 2014 increased, but Bukopin's profitability as measured by Return on Assets Bank Bukopin decreased in 2014. This is not the same as the theory stated by Bastian and Suhardjono (2006: 294) lending rate is the most influential factor on income for banks, the increase in lending rates indicates that interest income from credit disbursement also increases, with increasing interest income then profitability has increased.

Furthermore, the Bank capital adequacy ratio (CAR) in 2014 and 2015 increased, but BRI's profitability as measured by Return on Assets decreased in 2014 and 2015. This is not the same as Arifin's (2009: 135) the level of capital adequacy reflects the company's capital, the greater the level of capital adequacy the greater the chances of the Bank in generating profits, because with large capital, the Bank's management is very flexible in placing the funds into profitable investment activity.

1.2 Identification of Problems

Based on background research, then there are some problems that can be identified as follows:

In 2014, the lending rate of Bank BRI has increased, but this increase is not followed by the increase in profitability of Bank BRI as measured by return on assets actually decreased in 2014. Similarly, the lending rate of Bank Bukopin, which in 2014 increased, but the profitability of Bukopin as measured by return on assets decrease in 2014.

Bank BRI's capital adequacy ratio in 2014, and 2015 increased not followed by the increase in profitability of Bank BRI as measured by Return on Assets actually decreased.

1.3 Formulation of the Problem

As the author has described in the background research, the authors formulate the problem as follows:

1) How much influence of lending rate on profitability at Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2011-2015.
2) How much influence of capital adequacy ratio on profitability at Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2011-2015.

1.4 Intent and Purpose of Research

1.4.1 Intent of Research

The intent of this study is to find the truth on the effect of lending rates and capital adequacy ratio on profitability at banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2011-2015 using data obtained and empirical tests, to solve the problem.

1.4.2 Purpose of Research

The purposes of this research are:

1) To obtain empirical evidence of the effect of lending rates on profitability at Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2011-2015.
2) To obtain empirical evidence of the effect of capital adequacy ratio on profitability at Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2011-2015.

1.5 Usability of Research

1.5.1 Practical Use

The results of this study are expected to solve problems that occur in the Bank's profitability and the problems that occur in lending rates and capital adequacy ratio and become one of the information tools and considerations of financial managers in financial decision-making in connection with corporate objectives.

1.5.2 Academic Use

1) Development of Science
   For the development of accounting science, especially banking accounting, it is expected that the results of this study can provide insight and additional information about the broader profitability and factors that influence it and theories related to the influence of lending rates and capital adequacy ratio to profitability.
2) Other Researchers
   For other researchers, this research is expected to be a reference for further research materials in order to be better researched in accordance with the development of lending rates and capital adequacy ratio to profitability at Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

II THEORETICAL STUDY, RESEARCH FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESES

2.1 Theoretical Study

2.1.1 Profitability

According to Veithzal, et al (2013: 48) profitability is the ratio used to measure the ability of management in managing assets to gain profit. Meanwhile, according to Hasibuan (2011: 100) profitability is the ability of a Bank to earn profits expressed in percentages.

Pandia (2012: 71) states profitability can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Return on Assets} = \frac{\text{Earning Before Income Taxes}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

2.1.2 Lending Rate

According to Kasmir (2014: 133) lending rate is interest charged to the borrower or the price to be paid by the customer to the Bank on the capital loan enjoyed by the customer. Furthermore, Kasmir (2014: 41) states the components in determining lending rates are the total cost of funds, operating costs, reserves of bad credit risk, desired profit and taxes.

The calculation of Basic Interest Rate of Credit according to Bank Indonesia Circular Letter no. 15/1 / DNP January 15, 2013 include:

1) Corporate credit, is a large amount of credit and is reserved for corporate debtors (large corporations).
2) Retail credit, is a service which is carried out through initiatives by sub-branches, branch offices or regional offices that may be terminated at sub-branch offices. The amount of credit handled is up to 5 billion.
3) Special microcredit granted to Micro Enterprises with maximum credit limit of Rp 100 million.
4) Consumption loans (mortgages and non mortgages), is a credit provided by banks to debtors for procurement of capital goods (fixed assets) that have economic value of more than one year.

2.1.3 Capital Adequacy Ratio

According to Veithzal, et al (2013: 473) capital adequacy ratio is one indicator of the ability of the Bank in closing the decrease of assets as a result of the size of the Bank's losses. Meanwhile, according to Dendawijaya (2009: 121) capital adequacy ratio is the Bank's performance ratio to measure the adequacy of capital owned by the Bank to support assets that contain or generate risks. Furthermore Dendawijaya (2009: 121) states the level of capital adequacy can be measured by the formula:

$$\text{Capital Adequacy Ratio} = \frac{\text{Bank's Equity}}{\text{Risk} - \text{Weighted Assets}}$$

2.2 Research Framework

2.2.1 The Influence of Lending Rate on Profitability

Lending rates are the most influential factor on income for banks, the increase in lending rates indicates that interest income from credit disbursement also increases, with increasing

interest income, profitability increases (Bastian and Suhardjono, 2006: 294). The loan interest rate is a very important factor in bank profitability, which means that the increase or decrease in lending rates will affect the profitability of banks (Kalsoom and Kurshid, 2016). When an increase in lending rates, it will result in an increase in profitability (Candra Dewi, Sujana, Sinarwati (2015).

2.2.2 The Influence of Capital Adequacy Ratio on Profitability

Capital adequacy ratio reflects the capital of the company, the greater the level of capital adequacy, the greater the chances of the Bank in generating profits, because with large capital, the Bank's management is very flexible in placing funds into profitable investment activities (Arifin, 2009: 135). Increasing the level of capital adequacy, the profitability of banks will also increase because banks are able to finance risk-bearing assets (Anggreni and Suardhika, 2015).

2.3 Hypotheses

Based on the description of the above framework, the authors try to formulate a hypothesis which is a temporary estimate of research as follows:

(H1) : Lending rates affect the profitability of Commercial Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

(H2) : The level of capital adequacy affects the profitability of Commercial Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

III RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Methods

Research method is the way used to get data to reach certain purpose (Narimawati, 2010: 127).

Descriptive method is a method of researching the status of a human group, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events in the present (Nazir, 2013: 54). While the verification method (Narimawati, 2010: 29) is to check whether it is correct to explain a way with or without improvements that have been implemented elsewhere by overcoming problems similar to life.

3.2 Operationalization of Variables

According Narimawati (2010: 30) operationalization of variables is the process of decomposition of research variables into sub-variables, dimensions, indicaor sub variable, and measurement.

1) Independent Variable
   The independent variable is a variable that exists or occurs predates the dependent variable, the existence of this variable in quantitative research is a variable that explains the occurrence of focus or research topic (Prasetyo and Jannah, 2012: 67).The independent variables in this research are lending rate (X1) and capital adequacy ratio (X2).
2) Dependent Variable
   Dependent variables are the variables that are caused or influenced by the independent variables, the existence of these variables as the variables described in the focus / research topic (Prasetyo and Jannah, 2012: 28).The dependent variable in this research is profitability (Y).

3.3 Data Source

Secondary data is a source of data obtained by reading, learning and understanding through other media sourced from literature, books, and corporate documents (Sugiyono, 2012: 141).

3.4 Population, Sample and Place and Time of Research

3.4.1 Population

According Sugiyono (2013: 80) population is a generalization region consisting of objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics applied by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions.

The populations of this research are 215 financial statements consisting of comprehensive income statements, consolidated financial position statement and notes of financial statements of 43 banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange with annual financial statements for 5 periods or from 2011 to 2015.

3.4.2 Sample

According Sugiyono (2013: 81) sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. Determination of the number of samples to be processed from the population should be done with the appropriate sampling technique.

Sampling technique used in this research is nonprobability sampling (purposive sampling). The samples used in this study were 60 annual financial reports from 12 Banks during 2011 to 2015 that were in accordance with the sample criteria used in this study.

3.4.3 Place and Time of Research

Researchers conducted research at the Representative Office of BEI Bandung, located on Jl. PH. H. Mustofa No. 33, Neglasari, Cibeunying Kaler, Bandung 40124 Tel. (022) 20524208. The time of the research started in January 2017 until August 2017. In conducting the research, the researcher prepares a research schedule plan that begins with the preparation stage until the drafting stage of the research results.

3.5 Methods of Collecting Data

Nazir (2013: 122) suggests that data collection is defined as a very important step in the scientific method because in general, the data collected is used to test the hypotheses that have been formulated and is a systematic and standard procedure for obtaining the necessary data. Data collection method used in this research is field study and literature study.

3.6 Data Testing Methods

3.6.1 Design Analysis

The design of analysis is the process of searching and systematically compiling data that has been obtained from field observations, and documentation by organizing data into categories, describing into units, synthesizing, arranging into patterns, choosing which is more important and which will be studied and make conclusions so easily understood by researchers and others (Narimawati, 2010: 41).

3.6.1.1 Quantitative Analysis

According to Prasetyo and Jannah (2012: 24) quantitative method is a positivistic method because it is based on philosophy of positivism, this method is called scientific method because it has fulfilled the scientific norms that are concrete / empirical, objective, measurable, rational and systematic.

The author also does the classical assumption test. Classic assumption test is used to obtain good regression model, free from data deviation, classical assumption test consist of normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test and autocorrelation test (Ghozali, 2011: 57).The method of analysis used in this study is multiple linear regression analysis. Multiple linear regression analysis aims to predict how the dependent variable (up and down), if two or more independent variables as a prediator factor are manipulated or increased in value (Sugiyono, 2012: 277).

Furthermore the correlation coefficient correlation analysis according to Narimawati (2010: 49), correlation test is used to determine the strength of the relationship between the variables X and Y. Then the coefficient of determination is a tool to measure how far the ability of the model in explaining the variation of the dependent variable, the coefficient of determination is

between 0 to 1, the greater the R2 (close to 1), the better the result for the regression model and the closer to 0 then the independent variable as a whole can not explain the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2011: 97).

Multiple correlation analysis is used to measure the weakness of the relationship between lending rate variable and capital adequacy ratio with profitability (Sugiyono, 2012: 258).

3.6.2 Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is a temporally accepted statement as a truth as it is, when the phenomenon is known and is the basis of work and guidance in verification (Nazir, 2013: 151).

3.6.2.1 Partial Testing (Test Statistic t)

T test is used to test the influence of each independent variable used in this study to the dependent variable partially (Ghozali, 2011: 98).

IV. RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Results of Research

4.1.1 Descriptive Analysis

4.1.1.1 Descriptive Analysis of Lending Rates at Banks Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2011-2015

The average lending rate in 2011 was 10.65%, the lowest lending rate was Bank Central Asia Tbk and the highest lending rate was Bank Victoria International Tbk. In 2012, the average lending rate was 9.99%, the lowest lending rate was Bank Artha Graha International Tbk and the highest rate of credit was Bank Mega Tbk. The average lending rate in 2013 was 11.22%, the lowest lending rate was Bank Artha Graha International Tbk and the highest lending rate was Bank Mega Tbk. In 2014, the average lending rate was 12.04%, the lowest lending rate was Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk and Bank Central Asia Tbk, the highest lending rate was Bank JTrust Indonesia Tbk, Bank Victoria International Tbk and Bank Mega Tbk. The average lending rate in 2015 is 12.10%, the lending rate was Bank Central Asia Tbk and the highest lending rate was Bank JTrust Indonesia Tbk, Bank Victoria International Tbk and Bank Mega Tbk.

4.1.1.2 Descriptive Analysis of Capital Adequacy Ratio at Banks Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2011-2015

The average capital adequacy ratio in 2011 was 13.26%, the lowest capital adequacy ratio was Bank JTrust Indonesia Tbk and the highest capital adequacy ratio was Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. The average capital adequacy ratio in 2012 was 15.81%, the lowest capital adequacy ratio is Bank JTrust Indonesia, while the highest capital adequacy ratio was Bank Victoria International Tbk. The average capital adequacy ratio in 2013 was 16.09%, the lowest capital adequacy ratio was Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk, and the highest capital adequacy ratio was Bank Sinarmas Tbk. The average capital adequacy ratio in 2014 was 16.19%, the lowest capital adequacy ratio was Bank JTrust Indonesia Tbk, while the highest capital adequacy ratio was Bank Sinarmas Tbk. The average capital adequacy ratio in 2015 was 17.30%, the lowest capital adequacy ratio was Bank Bukopin Tbk, while the highest capital adequacy ratio was Bank Mega Tbk.

4.1.1.3 Descriptive Analysis of Profitability at Banks Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2011-2015

The average profitability in 2011 was 2.08%, the lowest profitability was Bank Artha Graha International Tbk and the highest profitability was Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. The average profitability in 2012 was 2.8%, the lowest profitability was Bank Artha Graha International Tbk, while the highest profitability was Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. The average profitability in 2013 was 1.41%, the lowest profitability was Bank JTrust Indonesia Tbk, and the highest profitability was Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. The average profitability in 2014 was 1.08%, the lowest profitability was Bank JTrust Indonesia Tbk, while the highest profitability was Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. The average profitability in 2015 was 1.07%, the lowest profitability was Bank JTrust Indonesia Tbk and the highest profitability was Bank Central Asia Tbk.

4.1.2 Verification Analysis

4.1.2.1 Classic Assumption Test

According to the data used in this study, the assumption of regression tested is the classical assumption through normality test, multicolinearity test, heterokedastisity test and autocorrelation test.

1) Normality Test
   The normality graph shows that the data spreads around the diagonal line and obeys the direction of the diagonal line, then the regression model meets the assumption of normality.
2) Multicolinearity test
   VIF value of each variable is 1.118 less than 10, then there is no multicollinearity between independent variables in the regression model.
3) Heterocedasticity Test
   Correlation value of two independent variables with Unstandarized Residual has significance value more than 0,05, hence there is no problem of heterokedastisitas in regression model.
4) Autocorrelation Test
   In the D-W table obtained n = 2, k = 60 dL = 1.5144 and dU = 1.6518. Since the value of du <D-W <4 - du or 1.6518 <1,699 <4-1,699 (2.30) there is no autocorrelation.

4.1.2.2. Multiple Linear Regression Equation

The result of multiple linear regression analysis obtained by regression equation as follows:

$$\mathbf{Y = 0.023 + 0.319X_1 + 0.310X_2}$$

Regression equation is obtained constant value 0,023, meaning if lending rate and capital adequacy ratio is 0, hence profitability as measured by Return on Assets remain equal to 0,023.

The regression coefficient of variable of lending rate (X_1) is 0,319, it means that if lending rate change value is 1 and capital adequacy ratio value is 0, then profitability as measured by Return on Assets has increased by 0,319.

The regression coefficient of capital adequacy ratio (X_2) is 0,310, it means that if the capital adequacy ratio variable change value is 1 and the lending rate is 0, the profitability as measured by Return on Assets has increased by 0.310.

4.1.2.3 Partial Correlation Analysis

The correlation coefficient between lending rate to profitability is r = 0,500, it means that there is a strong relation between lending rate to profitability. The correlation coefficient of capital adequacy ratio to profitability is r = 0.452, it means there is strong relation between capital adequacy ratio to profitability.

4.1.2.4 Coefficient of Determination

The correlation between lending rate and capital adequacy ratio to profitability is 0,586. R Square = 0.344. It means that profitability variable can be explained by lending rate and capital adequacy ratio is 34,4% while the rest 65,6% is explained by other factors.

Partial application between lending rates and capital adequacy ratio to profitability:

Lending rate = 0,395 x 0,500 x 100% = 19,75%

Then the lending rate partially has an influence on profitability of 19.75%.

Capital Adequacy Ratio = 0.323 x 0.452 x 100% = 14.60%

Then the ratio of capital adequacy partially has an effect on profitability of 14.60%.

4.1.2.5 Partial Hypothesis Test (t Test)

Hypothesis test the influence of lending rate to profitability obtained $t_{count} > t_{table}$ (3,484> 2.00), meaning ho rejected. This means that there are partially positive and significant influence between lending rates on profitability.

Hypothesis test the influence of capital adequacy ratio to profitability obtained $t_{count} > t_{table}$ (2.850> 2.00), meaning ho rejected. This means that there are partially positive and significant influence between capital adequacy ratio on profitability.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 The Influence of Lending Rate on Profitability

The effect of lending rate on profitability based on hypothesis test is $t_{count} > t_{table}$ (3.484> 2.00), Ho is rejected, it means there is a positive influence between lending rate to profitability, it means the bigger lending rate, Bank profitability will be bigger.

The test results show that the effect of lending rates on profitability, as stated by Bastian and Suhardjono (2006: 294) that the increase in lending rates indicates that interest income from credit disbursement also increases, with increased interest income then profitability has increased.

The results of this study are similar to the results of research conducted by Chandra Dewi, Sujana and Sinarwati (2015), Khan and Sattar (2014), Joni Artha and Kusuma (2014) and Kalsoom and Kurshid (2016).

The amount of influence of lending rate to profitability based on coefficient of determination is 19.75% which means that the effect of interest rates on profitability is very weak, the remaining 80.25% influenced by other factors such as Troubled Earning Assets, Third Party Funds, Loan to Deposit Ratio, Minimum and market risk sensitivity.

But the phenomenon that occurred in Bank Bukopin Tbk indicate the condition of lending rates in 2014 decreased, but the profitability of Bank Bukopin in 2014 decreased. This phenomenon occurs due to other variables such as number of customers, problematic earning assets, Third Party Funds, Loan to Deposit Ratio, Minimum Reserve Requirement and market risk sensitivity.

In order for lending rates to affect profitability, the Bank should optimize the loan interest rate and adjust it with funding sources, inflation rate and BI Rate while maintaining the lending rate remains competitive.

4.2.2 The Influence of Capital Adequacy Ratio on Profitability

The influence of capital adequacy ratio to profitability based on hypothesis test obtained $t_{count} > t_{table}$ (2.850> 2.00), Ho rejected means there is a positive influence between the ratio of capital adequacy to profitability, this means the greater the ratio of capital adequacy, then the profitability of the Bank is greater.

The test results show that the influence of capital adequacy level to profitability, as stated by Arifin (2009: 135) that the greater the level of capital adequacy, the greater the chances of the Bank in generating profits, because with large capital, Bank management is very flexible in placing funds to In favorable investment activity.

The results of the study are similar to those conducted by Made Ria Anggraeni and Suardhika (2015), Suardita and Dwidja Putri (2015), Mamud, et al (2016), and Damayanti and Savitri (2012) in their study the capital adequacy ratio has a positive effect on profitability.

The amount of influence of capital adequacy ratio to profitability is 14,60% which means influence of capital adequacy ratio to profitability very weak, the rest 85,40% influenced by other factors such as lending, Non Performing Loan, productive asset quality, cost of fund and bank size.

However, there is a phenomenon that occurs in Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2011-2015 at Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk capital adequacy ratio has increased in 2013-2014, but the profitability of Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk in the year 2013-2014 has decreased. This phenomenon occurs due to other factors such as lending, Non Performing Loan, productive asset quality, cost of funds and the size of the Bank.

In order for the Capital Adequacy Ratio to affect profitability, the Bank should maintain interest income so interest income is higher than operating expenses, so that the Bank earns profit and the Bank's capital remains stable. The Bank should also keep the fluctuation of Bank assets not exceeding the Bank's capital fluctuation.

V. CONCLUSION DANS SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the phenomenon, literature review, research methods and research results discussed in the previous chapter, the authors take several conclusions according to the formulation of the problem as follows:

1) Lending rates positively affect the profitability of Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2011-2015, where any increase in lending rates, it will increase profitability. Causes of lending rates are the BI Rate, the cost of funds, operational costs, the risk of non-performing loans, desired earnings and taxes.
2) Capital adequacy ratio has a positive effect on profitability in Banks listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2011-2015, where every increase of capital adequacy level will increase profitability. The reason for the increase in the capital adequacy ratio is the increase in the Bank's capital components, such as core capital and complementary capital and fluctuations of Bank assets that do not exceed the Bank's capital fluctuations.

5.2 Suggestions

5.2.1 Practical Suggestions

Based on the phenomenon, theory, analysis of coefficient of determination and hypothesis testing, the results suggested as follows:

1) In order for lending rates to increase profitability, the Bank should make efforts to optimize lending rates. By paying attention to the cost of funds, operating costs, reserves risk of bad loans, desired profit and taxes Bank. Thus, by optimizing the lending rate, the Bank will get a bigger profit as well.
2) In order for the Capital Adequacy Ratio to increase profitability, the Bank needs to maximize efforts to increase the Bank's capital, such as maximizing the Bank's revenue and minimizing the Bank's operational expenses. The Bank also needs to make sure the fluctuation of assets does not exceed the Bank's capital fluctuation.

5.2.2 Academic Suggestions

1) Scientific
   It is expected that other researchers can provide more empirical evidence from the concept that has been studied that profitability is influenced by interest rates on credit and capital adequacy ratio at Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange next period.
2) Development
   For further research, to further develop the research, such as add or replace variables that affect profitability, such as Non Performing Loans, Loan to Deposit Ratio, Third Party Funds, Statutory Reserves or can also replace the object of research and sample to develop research on profitability.

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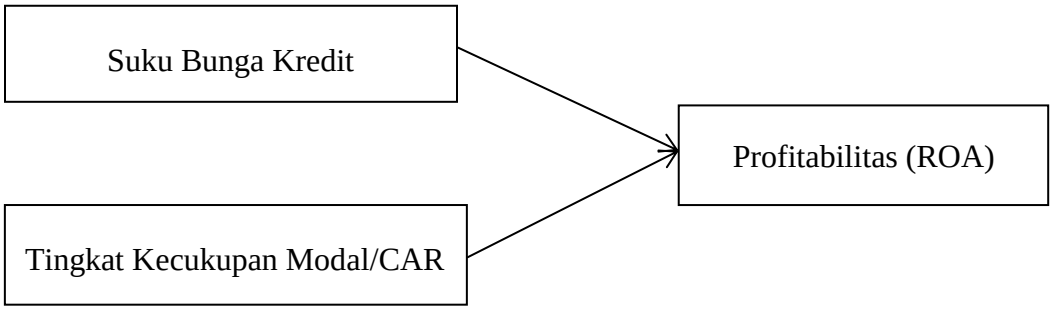
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LAMPIRAN

Tabel 1.1
Analisis Suku Bunga Kredit, Tingkat Kecukupan Modal dan Profitabilitas (ROA) periode 2011-2015

Bank	Tahun	Suku Bunga Kredit		Tingkat Kecukupan Modal (CAR)		Profitabilitas (ROA)	
Bank BRI	2011	10,50%		14,96%		3,99%	
	2012	9,75%	↓	16,95%	↑	4,33%	↑
	2013	10,50%	↑	16,99%	↑	4,46%	↑
	2014	11,00%	↑	18,31%	↑	3,85%	↓
	2015	10,75%	↓	20,59%	↑	3,70%	↓
Bank Bukopin	2011	10,50%		12,71%		1,64%	
	2012	10,59%	↑	16,34%	↑	1,61%	↑
	2013	11,68%	↑	15,12%	↓	1,72%	↑
	2014	12,85%	↑	14,21%	↓	1,23%	↓
	2015	12,99%	↑	13,56%	↑	1,25%	↑



Gambar 2.1
Paradigma Penelitian

Tabel 3.3
Sampel Bank

No	Kode	Nama Perusahaan
1	BBCA	Bank Central Asia Tbk
2	BBKP	Bank Bukopin Tbk
3	BBRI	Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
4	BBTN	Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk
5	BCIC	PT Bank JTrust Indonesia Tbk
6	BMRI	Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
7	BNGA	Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk
8	BNII	PT Maybank Indonesia Tbk
9	BSIM	Bank Sinarmas Tbk
10	BVIC	Bank Victoria Internasional Tbk
11	INPC	Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk
12	MEGA	Bank Mega Tbk

Tabel 4.10
Hasil Analisis Regresi Linier Berganda

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,023	,127		,179	,858
	SBK	,319	,091	,395	3,484	,001
	CAR	,310	,109	,323	2,850	,006

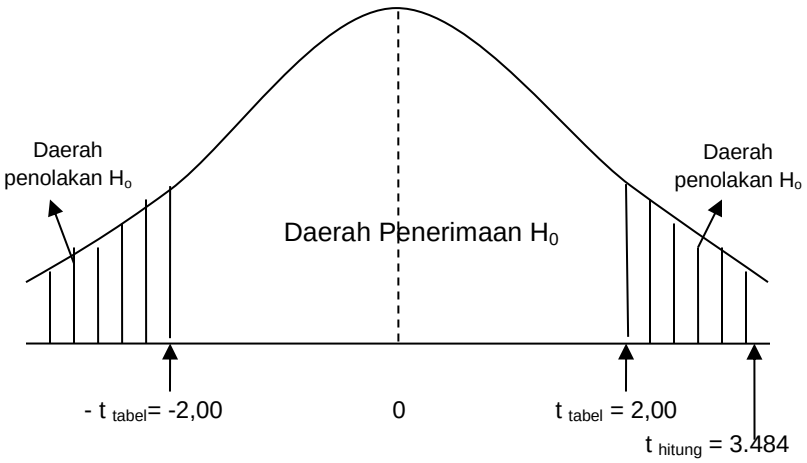
Tabel 4.14
Koefisien Determinasi Secara Parsial

Model		Standardized Coefficients	Correlations		
		Beta	Zero-order	Partial	Part
1	(Constant)				
	SBK	,395	,500	,419	,374
	CAR	,323	,452	,353	,306

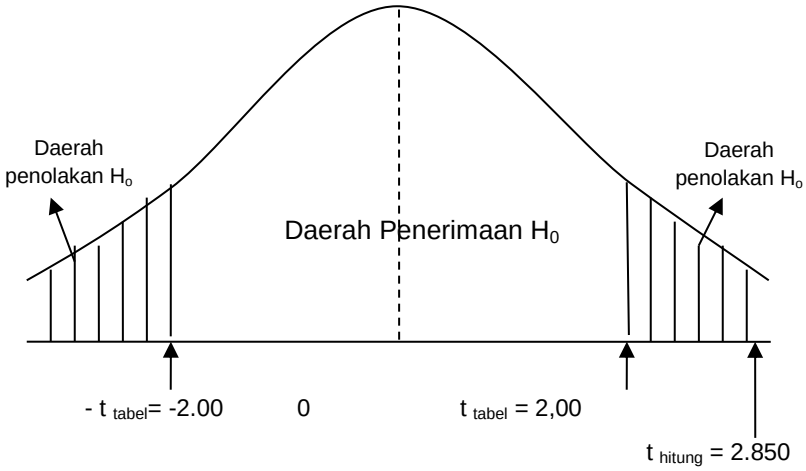
Tabel 4.15
Uji Hipotesis Parsial (Uji t)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,023	,127		,179	,858
	SBK	,319	,091	,395	3,484	,001
	CAR	,310	,109	,323	2,850	,006



Gambar 4.5 Daerah Penerimaan H_0
Grafik Penolakan dan Penerimaan Ho Variabel Suku Bunga Kredit Terhadap Profitabilitas



Gambar 4.6
Grafik Penolakan dan Penerimaan Ho Variabel Tingkat Kecukupan Modal Terhadap Profitabilitas