RETURN ON ASSET (ROA0 AS A RESULT OF CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR), LOAN TO DEPOSIT RATIO (LDR) AND OPERATING EXPENSE OPERATING INCOME (BOPO)
(on Foreign Exchange National Privat Banks Listed in IDX Period 2011-2015)

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ABSTRACT

The research empirically examines partially return on asset (ROA) as a result of capital adequacy ratio (CAR), loan to deposit ratio (LDR) and operating expense operating income (BOPO) and conducted on the foreign exchange period 2011-2015. The problems that occur are the decrease return on asset (ROA) despite the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) and loan to deposit ratio (LDR) turnover are increased and operating expense operating income (BOPO) are decreased.

This research uses descriptive analysis verification with the unit of analysis in this research is financial statment of the foreign exchange national private banks listed in Indonesian stock exchange period 2011-2015. And the population is 170 financial statemens from 34 companies with sample select by using purposive sampling so obtained samples is 55 financial statemensfrom 11 companies. Data analysis technique used is multiple linier regression analysis and helped by using application statistics program SPSS version 16.

There results indicate that return on asset is ifluenced by capital adequacy ratio and loan to deposit ratio with positive related, and operating expense operating income is influenced with negative related. Partially return on asset turnover has more dominant influence than the capital adequacy ratio.

Keywords: Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), Operating Expense Operating Income (BOPO) and Return on Asset (ROA)

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Research

In the banking world there are several types of banks that are Non-Foreign Exchange Banks and Private Foreign Exchange Banks. Private Bank Foreign Exchange is a bank whose business activities are banking in foreign exchange activities. Banks classified as Foreign Exchange Private Banks may provide services related to foreign currency and provide revenues to the government through its activities such as the transfer of money to other countries. In contrast to Non-Foreign Exchange Banks whose transactions can not yet use foreign exchange scope of transaction is still small can only be in the country alone can not transact abroad and also do not provide income to the government. Banking in Indonesia is faced with the challenge of how banks welcome ASEAN (MEA) which will increase competition in regional banking. Therefore, banks in Indonesia are required to keep their performance in good condition by maintaining bank capital and bank profitability

The ratios used to measure and compare bank profitability are ROE (Return on Equity) and Kuncoro's ROA (Return on Asset) (2011: 550). Return on Asset (ROA) is used to measure the effectiveness of the company in generating profits by utilizing its assets. ROA is the ratio between profit before tax to total assets. The greater the ROA shows the better financial performance, because the rate of return (return) is greater. If ROA increases, the profitability of the company continues to increase, so the ultimate impact is the increase in profitability enjoyed by shareholders (Frianto, 2012: 71). According to (Kashmir, 2012: 48) to assess the health of a bank can be measured by various methods. Health assessment will affect the ability of the bank and customer loyalty to the bank concerned. One tool to measure bank health is by CAMELS analysis. This analysis consists of aspects of Capital, Assets, Management, Earning, Liquidity and Sensitivity. If the financial institution of the bank increases its health is expected to increase its performance.

Adequate or large bank capital is very important because bank capital is intended to see the bank's ability to create profits (Kashmir, 2012: 274). CAR is a ratio showing how far all bank assets that contain risk (credits, investments, securities, bills with other banks) are financed from the bank's own capital funds, in addition to obtaining funds from sources outside banks such as funds society, loans (debt), and others (Lukman Dendawijaya, 2005: 121). Minimum capital to cover credit risk is 8%, while regulators of each country may set CARs higher than 8% (Indonesian Bankers Association, 2015: 18). The phenomenon of CAR quoted from news online www.beritasatu.com according to Doddy Ariefianto as Head of Division of minimum capital adequacy ratio symbolized by Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), remains high at number 20.62 percent in September 2015 position. compared to December 2014 which reached 19.57 percent. In terms of return on assets (ROA) decreased to 2.31

percent in September 2015. Whereas previously, in December 2014, banking ROA reached 2.85 percent. This is due to the decline in banking profit from December 2014 which reached Rp 112.16 trillion to Rp 78.2 trillion in September 2015 position (Doddy Ariefrianto, 2015). In the capital banking used can be used to give credit to other parties to gain profit and with the provision of credit this company can measure its liquidity abilityIn the mining sector, PT. Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam (Persero) in 2011 - 2012 and PT Indo Tambangraya Megah 2014 have decreased Dividend Payout Ratio from previous year but Current Ratio has increased from previous year. And PT Indo Tambangraya Megah in 2012 - 2013 increse Dividend Payout Ratio and decrease of Current Ratio. In addition, PT. Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam (Persero) in 2013 and 2015 and PT Indo Tambangraya Megah in 2013 - 2014 have decreased Dividend Payout Ratio but followed by decreasing Debt Equity Ratio.

Liquidity is the ability of banks to meet short-term liabilities, a bank is considered liquid if the bank has the ability to pay withdrawals, savings, time deposits, bank loans that are due soon, fulfillment of credit demand without any delay (Frianto Pandia, 2012: 113). Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR) is a ratio to measure bank liquidity from the comparison between loans granted and received funds. Based on Bank Indonesia regulation, the amount of the Bank Indonesia Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) standard is between 85% -100%. Loans to Deposits Ratio (LDR) is the ratio between the loan amount given to the public savings (Kuncoro and Suhardjono, 2011: 285). Not liquidity alone has an important role, but how a company can streamline operational costs operating income to develop its business. Level of operational cost can be calculated that is by using ratio Operational Cost Operating Income (BOPO).

According to (Frianto Pandia, 2012: 159) Operational Income Operating Expenses (BOPO) the lower the ratio of Operating Revenue Operating Expenses means the better performance of the bank, because it is more efficient in using the resources that exist in the company. From the ono ratio can be known the level of efficiency of management performance of a bank, if the ratio figures show numbers above 90% and close to 100% this means that the bank's performance indicates a very low level of efficiency. But if this ratio is low, for example close to 75% this means the performance of the bank in question shows a high level of efficiency.

The phenomenon is taken from online http://sp.beritasatu.com on Operational Costs / Operating Income stated by Bank Indonesia Deputy Governor Halim Alamsyah said that Average margin decrease occurs thinly due to the increase of various costs, including the cost funds due to inflation. Although the profit rate is still high, but if seen from the Return On Asset is still recorded at the level of 2.99% as of May 2013, decreased compared to May 2012 by 3.05%. While the ratio of Operational Cost / Operating Income continued to decline, which was recorded at 74.54% per May 2013 compared to May 2012 of 76.75%. Components of wages and salaries are large, this makes the decline BOPO slightly sloping. The condition of bank per bank is different. If BOPO is up, of course he will lose compete. If he wants to stay profitable, he shifts to the interest rate (raised). (Halim Alamsyah, 2013).

1.2 Formulation of The Problem

1. *How much Return on Asset (ROA) is affected by Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)*
2. *How much Return on Asset (ROA) is affected by Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)*
3. *How much Return on Asset (ROA) is influenced by Operational Cost Operating Income (BOPO)*

1.3 Research Purposes

1. *To know the amount of Return on Asset (ROA) which is influenced by Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)*
2. *To know the amount of Retrn on Asset (ROA) that is influenced by Loam to Deposit Ratio (LDR)*
3. *To know the amount of Retrn on Asset (ROA) that is influenced by Operational Cost Operating Income (BOPO).*

1.4 Usefulness of Research

1.4.1 Usefulness Practical

From the results of this study expect to be useful for the parties concerned is as an input for investors in analyzing the financial performance of a banking sebelu, invest and for the banking to know the factors that can affect profitability (ROA) and banking performance.

1.4.2 Usefulness Academic

1. *For Science Development*
   The results of this study may contribute conceptual science to the development of accounting knowledge, especially regarding Capital Adequacy Ratio, Loan to Deposit Ratio, Operational Income Operating Cost and Return on Asset.
2. *For Further Researchers*
   The results of this study is useful for other researchers in menammbah science and reference to conduct further research relating to banking performance

II. LITERATURE REVIEW, FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESIS

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Return on Asset (ROA)

According to (Frianto Pandia, 2012: 71) the definition of Return on Assets (ROA) is a ratio that shows the comparison between profit (before tax) with total bank assets, this ratio shows the level of asset management

efficiency performed by the bank concerned. According to (Veithzal Rivai, 2013: 480) the definition of Return on Assets (ROA) is this ratio is used to measure the ability of banks in obtaining overall profits.

2.1.2 Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

According to (Lukman Dendawijaya, 2009: 121) is a ratio showing how far all bank assets that contain risks (credit, inclusion, securities, claims to other banks) are financed from and own bank capital, sources outside the bank, such as public funds, loans (debt), and others.

2.1.3 Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

According to (Veithzal Rivai, 2013: 484) states that the Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR) is a ratio that measures the ratio of the amount of credit granted to banks with funds received by banks, which illustrates the ability of banks to repay the withdrawal of funds by depositors by relying on credit given as a source of liquidity "

2.1.4 Operating Cost Operational Income (BOPO)

According to Frianto Pandia (2012: 72) BOPO is a ratio that is often called the efficiency ratio is used to measure the ability of bank management in controlling operational costs to operating income. According to (Veitzhal Rivai, 2013: 482) defines BOPO is a comparison between Operational Costs and Operating Income in measuring the level of efficiency and ability of banks in conducting their operations.

2.2 Framework

2.2.1 Return on Assets as a result of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

According to (Kuncoro, 2011: 573) the greater the CAR then the bank profits will also be greater. In other words, the smaller the risk of a bank the greater the bank profits. The high ratio of capital can protect the customers, which can increase public confidence in the bank so that profitability can increase. If a high CAR value (according to BI 8%) means that the bank is able to finance the bank's operations, the circumstances favoring the bank will contribute substantially to profitability.

2.2.2 Return on Assets as a result of Loan to Deposit Ratio

According to Mudrajad Kuncoro and Suharjono (2011: 286) if the LDR measurements above the target and the limit means it is not possible banks will experience liquidity difficulties which in turn will cause a large cost burden, otherwise it can be said that the bank maintains an excessive liquid and will put pressure on bank earnings in the form of high disruptive cash-maintenance costs.

Meanwhile, according to Veithzal Rivai (2013: 484) the higher the ratio gives an indication of the bank's liquidity ability. According Frianto Pandia (2012: 124) If the bank has a low level of liquidity, then the bank will obtain a high level of profitability.

2.2.3 Return on Assets as a result of Operational Cost Operating Income

According to Frianto Pandia (2012: 159) explains that the lower the ratio of Operational Revenue Operating Expenses means the better performance of the bank's management, because it is more efficient in using the existing resources in the company and according to Kuncoro (2011: 573) describes the more efficient operational performance a bank then the profits will be greater.

2.3 Hypothesis

Based on the research objectives, theoretical studies, previous research and the framework of thought deduced through propositions that exist within the research paradigm, the researcher makes the following hypothesis:

H1: Capital Adequacy Ratio impact Return on Assets.
H2: Loan to Deposit Ratio impact on Return On Asset.
H3: Operational Expense Operating Income impact on Return on Asset

III. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Approach Method

This research method using descriptive and verifikatif method by using quantitative approach. By using the research method will be known the influence or significant relationship between the variables studied so as to produce a conclusion that will clarify the description of the object under study.

In this research, descriptive verification method with quantitative approach is used to test the Return on Asset (Y) variable as the impact of Capital Adequacy Ratio (X_1) variable Loan to Deposit Ratio (X_2)and Operational Revenue Operating Cost variable (X_3) a hypothesis is accepted or rejected.

3.2 Operational Variables

Operational variables are needed to determine the type, indicator, and scale of the related variables in the research, so that hypothesis testing with statistical tools can be done correctly in accordance with the title of research on Return on Asset as the impact of Capital Adequacy Ratio, Loan to Deposit Ratio and Operational Cost

/ Operating Income at Private Foreign Exchange Commercial Bank. For more details, the operational variables of this study can be seen in Table 3.1.

3.3 Data Source

Data source in this research is secondary data source. Source of data obtained from the online site of Indonesia Stock Exchange is www.idx.co.id. The data are Statements of Financial Position, Income Statement and Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the Period 2011-2015

3.4 Population, Sample and Place and Time of Study

3.4.1 Population

Understanding the population according to Sugiyono (2014: 80) Population is a generalization region consisting of objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics set by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. The population in this study is the Foreign Exchange Bank Financial Statement that is as many as 170 financial statements consisting of Financial Position Report, Income Statement and Notes to Financial Statements of 34 banks for 5 periods

3.4.2 Sample

According Sugiyono (2014: 81) states that the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. The method used in the sampling determination is puposive sampling, that is the technique of determining the sample with certain considerations. The sample of this research is 55 financial statements from 11 Foreign Exchange Private Banks that meet the criteria that the authors specify

3.4.3 Place and Time of Study

The author conducts research on companies engaged in banking listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange by taking secondary data contained on the official website www.idx.co.id which is located at Jl.PHH. Mustopa No.33 Bandung.

3.5 Method of Collecting Data

1. *Field Research*
   Field research is research conducted directly in the company that became the object of research. The data obtained are secondary data obtained by: Observation, Document - Document.
2. *Library Research*
   The data collection is done by reading the literature, the book of book about the problem theory that researched and using internet media as supporting media in searching additional information about the theory and data needed in this research.

3.6 Data Testing Methods

3.6.1 Multiple Linear Analysis

According to Sugiyono (2014: 277), multiple regression analysis is used by the researcher, if the researcher intends to predict how the state (rise and fall) of the dependent variable (criterium), if two or more independent variables as predictor factors are manipulated (ie decreased in value). So multiple regression analysis will be done when the number of independent variables minimal 2. To know the description of the relationship between variables it used multiple regression equation (multiple regression)

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to prove the relation of Return on Asset as the impact of Capital Adequacy Ratio, Loan to Deposit Ratio And Operational Cost of Operational Income.

3.6.2 Classic Assumption Test

In multiple linear regression analysis, to obtain more accurate results and non-biased regression model or regression model of Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE), it is necessary to test the classical assumption first, consisting of normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test.

3.6.3 Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis aims to measure the power of association (relationship) linear between two variables. Direction is expressed in positive and negative, while the strong or weak relationship is expressed in the magnitude of the correlation coefficient. To be able to provide interpretation of the correlation coefficients found large or small, it can be guided by the following provisions:

Interval Correlation	*Level of closeness*
0,0 – 0,20	*Very low*
0,21 – 0,40	*low*
0,41 – 0,60	*Medium*
0,61 – 0,80	*Strong*
0,81 – 1,00	*Very Strong*

Sumber: Sugiyono (2009: 184)

3.6.4 Analysis of Coefficient of Determination

The purpose of determination coefficient analysis is to calculate the magnitude of the effect of variables Independent of the dependent variable. The magnitude of the coefficient of determination (Kd) can be partially known by using the formula:

$$Kd = r^2 x\ 100\%$$

Keterangan:

Kd : Coefficient of determination or how far the change of variabel Y Is used by variable X

r^2 *: Squared Correlation Coeffient*

100% : Multiplier That States Percent

3.6.5 Hypothesis

The design of this hypothesis testing is to test whether there is influence between independent variable (X_1) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), (X_2)Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Operating Expense Operating Income (X_3) Return on Asset (ROA)((Y), with steps as follows:

1. *Hypothesis Testing by Partial (Stasis Test t). The statistical hypothesis of this study are:*
   Ho: β1 = 0, Return in Asset is not affected by Capital Adequacy Ratio.
   Ha: β1 ≠ 0, Return on Asset is influenced by Capital Adequacy Ratio.
   Ho: β2 = 0, Return on Asset is not affected by Loan to Deposit Ratio.
   Ha: β2 ≠ 0, Return on Asset is influenced by Loan to Deposit Ratio.
   Ho: β1 = 0, Return in Asset is not influenced by Operational Cost Operating Income
   Ha: β1 ≠ 0, Return on Asset is influenced by Operational Cost of Operational Income
2. *Determine The Level of Significance*
   Determined by 5% of degrees of freedom (dk) = n-k- l, to define the table as the boundary of the reception and rejection of the hypothesis. The significant level used is 0.05 or 5% as it is considered sufficient to represent the relationship of the variable - variable studied and is the level of significance commonly used in research status.
3. *Describes Regional Acceptance and Rejection*
   To describe the area of acceptance or rejection then used the criteria by comparing Result arithmetic with the table as follows:
   a) *If t arithmetic > t table 0.05 (dk = n-2), then Ho = rejected, Ha accepted*
   b) *If t arithmetic < t table 0,05 (dk = n-2), then Ho = accepted, Ha rejected*

IV RESULT OF RESEARCH AND DISSCUSION

4.1 Result of Research

4.1.1 Descriptive analysis result

4.1.1.1 Capital Adequacy Ratio at Private Bank Foreign Exchange Public Currently Registered in Indonesia Stock Exchange Year 2011-2015

The average CAR is 16.08 and the next year increases until 2013 and in 2014 the CAR average decreases by 16.40 and rises again in 2015 to 18.44..

4.1.1.2 Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) at Private Foreign Exchange Private Banks Registered at Indonesia Stock Exchange Period Year 2011-2015

In 2011 to 2013 LDR has increased. However, in 2014 to 2015 has decreased in a row to 88.08% and 85.36%.

4.1.1.3 Operational Income Operating Expenses (BOPO) at Private Bank Foreign Exchange Commercials Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange Period Year 2011-2015

In 2011, the average BOPO was 81.62 and the subsequent year decreased 75.73 but in subsequent years increased until 2015 the company's average BOPO was 83.19

4.1.1.4 Return on Assets (ROA) at Private Foreign Exchange Private Banks Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange Period Year 2011-2015

In 2011 up to 2013 it has increased, but in 2014 to 2015 has decreased successively, where 2014 the percentage of ROA to 1.71 in 2015 ROA percentage of 1.19.

.4.1.2 Verification Analysis

4.1.2.1 The Result of Testing The Classical Assumption

1. *Normality test*
   Normality test results in Table 4.9 shows that the regression model has a normal distributed residual value because the value of significance Kolmogorov - Smirnov test is worth 0.358 where the result is greater than 0.05. Based on the basis can be seen that the data distribution is normal because the value Asymp.Sig (probability) value above 0.05. it can be concluded that the data has met the assumption of normality.
2. *Multicolinearity Test*
   Based on Table 4:10, seen the tolerance values obtained for the three independent variables are 0.940, 0.631 and 0.600 where the value is greater than 0.1 and with the VIF value of 1.064, 1.586 and 1.666 where the value is smaller than 10. The results show that the variable free in the regression model free from multicollinearity problem, then the regression model has fulfilled one of the requirements for regression testing
3. *Heteroskidity Test*
   Figure 4.6 shows that the dots spread randomly and spread either above or below the number 0 on the Y axis. It can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model so that the regression model is feasible to use
4. *Test Autocorrelation*
   Based on Table 4.9, it is known that the value of Durbin Watson obtained by 1.756 because Based on the above table 4:11 obtained Durbin - Watson value of 1635. Based on the criteria that the value of 1.635 lies between -2 and +2, it can be concluded there is no autocorrelation Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

4.1.2.2 Result of Multipe Linear Analysis

$$Y = 7{,}560 + 0{,}762\ X_1 - 0{,}580\ X_2$$

The multiple linear regression equation above can be interpreted as follows:

a. *If the ROA variable is not affected by the three independent variables are CAR, LDR and BOPO or the three independent variables then the amount of ROA is predicted to be worth 0.013.*
b. *The sign of the independent variable regression coefficient shows the direction of the relationship of the variables concerned with the ROA. The regression coefficient for the independent variable X1 is positive, indicating a direct relationship between CAR (X) and ROA (Y). The regression coefficient of variable X1 equal to 0.023 which means for every increase or increase of CAR (X1) for one unit will cause the ROA (Y) caliber of 0.023..*
c. *The sign of the independent variable regression coefficient shows the direction of the relationship of the variables concerned with the ROA. The regression coefficient for the independent variable X2 is negative, indicating unrelated relationship between LDR (X) and ROA (Y). The coefficient of regression X2 of 0.006 which means for every increase of LDR (X2) for one-unit will cause the increase of ROA equal to 0.006..*
d. *The sign of the independent variable regression coefficient shows the direction of the relationship of the variables concerned with the ROA. The regression coefficient for the independent variable X3 is negative, indicating unrelated relationship between BOPO (X) and ROA (Y). The regression coefficient X3 of 0.112 which means for each increase of BOPO (X3) of one-unit will cause the decrease of ROA equal to 0.007.*

4.1.2.3 Correlation Coefficient Analysis

Based on Table 4:15 the results of output from data processing, obtained the value of correlation coefficient for Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) with Return On Asset of 0.517 which results in the score interval between 0.40 to 0.599 that there is a medium relationship between Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) with Return On Assets.

Based on Table 4:16 the output of data processing, obtained the value of correlation coefficient for Loan to Deposite Ratio with Return On Asset of 0.513 which results in the score interval between 0.40 - 0.599 that there is a relationship between the Loan to Deposite Ratio with Return On Asset .

Based on Table 4:17 the output of data processing, obtained the value of correlation coefficient for Operational Cost / Operating Income with Return On Asset of 0.537 which results in the score interval between

0.40 - 0.599 that there is a moderate relationship between Operational Cost / Operating Income with Return On Asset.

4.1.2.4 Determination Coefficient Analysis

Partial influence between independent variable to dependent variable is as follows :

1) Influence Capital Adequacy Ratio Against Return on Asset = Variable CAR = (0.475 x 0.378) x 100% = 0.17955 x 100 = 17.95%
2) Effect of Loan to Deposit Ratio Against Return on Asset = Variable LDR = (0.574 x 0.236) x 100% = 0.135464 x 100 = 13.55%
3) Effect of Operational Cost of Operational Income on Return on Asset = Variable BOPO = (0.626 x 0.167) x 100% = 0.104542 x 100 = 10.45%

4.1.2.5 Partial Hypothesis testing (Uji t)

Based on table 4:18 above, can be known thitung value for variable Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 4,317. This value will be compared with the ttable value in the t distribution table. with α = 0.05, df = 51, obtained ttable value of ± 2.00758. It can be seen that thitung for X1 is 4,317> t value table 2.00758 then H0 is rejected meaning Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) variable influencing Return On Asset.

Based on table 4:19 above, can be known thitung value for variable Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) of 43272. This value will be compared with the ttable value in the t distribution table. with α = 0.05, df = 51, obtained ttable value of ± 2.00758. It can be seen that thitung for X1 is 4.272> t value table 2.00758, then H0 is rejected means the variable Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) effect on Return On Asset.

Based on table 4:20 above, can be known thitung value for variable Operational Cost / Operating Income (BOPO) of 4549. This value will be compared with the ttable value in the t distribution table. with α = 0.05, df = 51, obtained ttable value of ± 2.00758. It can be seen that thitung for X1 is 4,549> t value table 2.00758, then H0 is rejected means the variable Operational Cost / Operational Exposure (BOPO) effect on Return On Asset.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Return on Assets as an impact of the Capital Adequacy Ratio on Private Foreign Exchange Commercial Banks Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange Year 2011-2015

Hypothesis testing results reject the Ho which is Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) effect on Return on Assets (ROA). The result of determination coefficient shows that Capital Adequacyu Ratio (CAR) has an effect of 17.95% and the rest is influenced by other variables that are not studied by researchers such as NPL, NIM and others and on the correlation coefficient test is 0.517 which is included in the interval score is 0.40-0.599 that there is a medium relationship between the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) to Return in Asset (ROA) and the relationship between the two variables has a positive relationship. Research conducted by Febri Ayu Krisna Yanti (2015) which states that the capital adequacy has a positive and significant impact on profitability. Test results indicate if CAR increases, then ROA will also increase. This is in line with research conducted by A.A Alit Wahyu Dwi Pranata (2015) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has a positive effect on profitability, which means higher Capital Aadequacy ratio (CAR), the higher profitability of banks..

4.2.2 *Return on Assets (ROA) as an impact of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) at Private Foreign Exchange Private Banks Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange Year 2011-2015*

*Hypothesis testing results reject Ho, which means Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) effect on Return on Assets (ROA). The result of determination coefficient shows that Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) has an effect on Return on Asset (ROA) of 13.55% and the rest is influenced by other variables not investigated by researchers such as NPL, NIM and others and on the correlation coefficient test is assessed of 0.517 which results are included in the interval score of 0.40-0.599 that there is an intermediate relationship between Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) to Return in Asset (ROA) and the relationship between the two variables has a positive relationship. Research conducted by Rita Septiani (2016) Loan to deposit ratio (LDR) partially positive effect is not significant to profitability because the greater volume of credit disbursed will provide benefits from the credit interes*t

4.2.3 *Return on Assets (ROA) as an impact of Operational Income Operating Cost (BOPO) at Private Foreign Exchange Private Banks Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange Year 2011-2015*

Hypothesis testing results reject Ho which means Operational Cost Oparational Income (BOPO) affect on Return on Assets (ROA). The result of coefficient of determination shows that Operational Income Operating Cost (BOPO) has an effect on Return on Asset (ROA) of 10.45% and the rest is influenced by other variables that are not studied by researchers such as NPL, NIM and others and on the correlation coefficient test is assessed of 0.537 which results are included in the interval score of 0.40-0.599 that there is a moderate relationship between Operational Income Operating Cost (BOPO) to Return in Asset (ROA) and the relationship between the two variables has a negative relationship. A study conducted by Usman Harun (2016) which states that BOPO affects ROA. This indicates that with the increase of BOPO indicates that the company is spending more operating costs in generating profit. This condition also indicates that bank can generate big profit but not efficient in doing its operation so that BOPO / Operational Cost to Operating Income bepengaruh negative to ROA / Return On Asset.

V CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

1. *Return on Assets (ROA) is affected by Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR). The result of coefficient of determination showed that the CAR had an effect of 17.95% and the rest was influenced by other variables not studied by the researchers such as NPL, NIM and others and on correlation coefficient test was rated at 0.517 which results included in the interval score 0.40-0.599 that there is a moderate relationship between the CAR to ROA and the relationship between the two variables have a positive relationship, where the higher the CAR will increase the ROA level also a company because large companies require a large capital adequacy.*
2. *Return on Assets (ROA) is influenced by Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). The coefficient of determination showed that the LDR has an effect on ROA of 13.55% and the rest is influenced by other variables not studied by this researcher such as NPL, NIM and others. In the LDR variable to ROA analyzed with correlation coefficient is 0.513 which is included in the score of interval 0.40-0.599 that there is a relationship between seedlings LDR to ROA and hubugnan between the two variables have a positive relationship, where the higher the value of KD then the level of ROA will increase as the higher LDR indicates the company has a low liquidity but can increase the level of profitability (ROA).*
3. *Return on Assets (ROA) is influenced by Operational Cost / Operating Income (BOPO). The result of determination coefficient shows that BOPO has an effect of 10.45% and the rest is influenced by other variables that are not studied by researchers such as NPL, NIM and others. In the BOPO variable to ROA analyzed in the test of coefficient of kirelasi assessed at 0.537 which results are included in the score interval 0.40-0.599 that the intermediate relationship between BOPO to ROA and the relationship between the two variables negative relationship, where the higher the value of BOPO indicates the company is not can streamline its operational costs*.

5.2 Recomendations

5.2.1 Practical Advice

For companies / investors to review the decision in the capital, credit and operational costs to operating income because of the incompatibility of the theory and facts. Karen limitations of authors who only examine the CAR, LDR, BOPO and ROA then companies and investors mangkaji back other variables that can affect the ROA such as NPL, NIM and others

5.2.2 Academic Advice

The results of this study can add to the contribution of thought in research as the next reference related to capital adequacy, liquidity, operational costs and profitability, especially in the field of financial accounting. This research is limited to CAR, LDR, BOPO and ROA is suggested to further researchers to explore or search what factors may affect ROA in addition to the variables studied in this study and to expand the scope of the study with different units of analysis and population to reinforce theories and concepts that have been built previously, both by researchers and previous researchers.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

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LAMPIRAN

Tabel 3.1
Operasionalisasi Variabel

Variabel	Konsep	Indikator	Skala	Ukuran
CAR	Rasio ini merupakan indikator terhdap kemampuan bank untuk menutupi penurunan aktivanya sebagai akibat dari kerugian-kerugian bank yang disebabkan oleh aktiva yang berisiko. (Lukman Dendawijaya,2009: 121)	$CAR = \frac{Modal\ Bank}{Total\ ATMR} X100\%$ (Lukman Dendawijaya, 2009:41)	Rasio	%
LDR	rasio yang mengukur perbandingan jumlah kredit yang diberikan bank dengan dana yang diterima oleh bank, yang menggambarkan kemampuan bank dalam membayar kembali penarikan dana oleh deposan dengan mengandalkan kredit yang diberikan sebagai sumber likuiditasnya (Veizhal Rivai, 2013:484)	$LDR = \frac{jumlah\ kredit\ yang\ diberikan}{Total\ Dana\ pihak\ ketiga} X100\%$ (Veitzhal Rivai, 2013: 484)	Rasio	%
BOPO	Perbandingan antara Biaya Operasional dengan Pendapatan Operasional dalam mengukur tingkat efisiensi dan kemampuan bank dalam melakukan kegiatan operasinya (Veitzhal Rivai, 2013:482)	BOPO = $\frac{Beban\ Operasional}{Pendapatan\ Operasional}$X100% (Veithzal Rivai, 2013:482)	Rasio	%
ROA	Rasio ini digunakan untuk mengukur kemampuan bank dalam memperoleh keuntungan keseluruhan. (Veitzhal Rivai, 2013:480)	ROA = $\frac{Laba\ sebelum\ pajak}{Rata-rata\ total\ Asset} X100\%$ (Veitzhal Rivai, 2013:480)	Rasio	%

Tabel 4.9
Hasil Uji Kolmogorov-Smirnov

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		55
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.00710771
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.125
	Positive	.125
	Negative	-.058
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.926
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.358

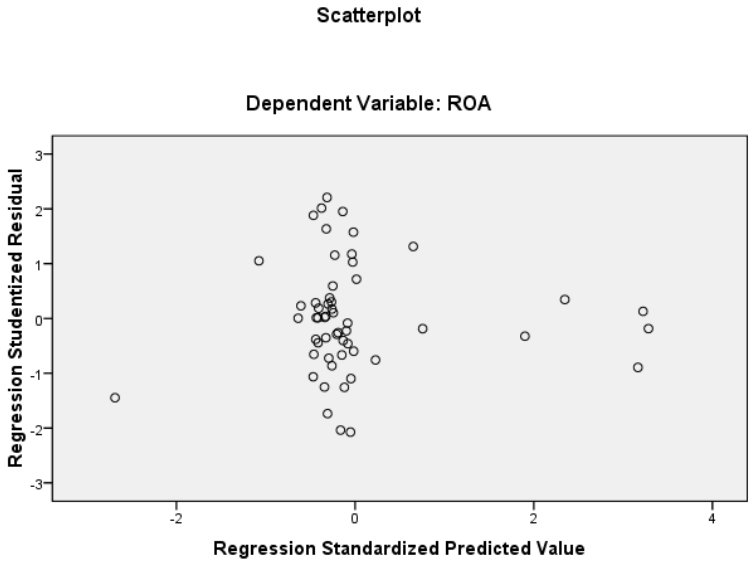
a. Test distribution is Normal.

Tabel 4.10
Hasil Pengujian Asumsi Multikolinieritas

Coefficients[a]

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	CAR	.940	1.064
	LDR	.631	1.586
	BOPO	.600	1.666

a. Dependent Variable: ROA



Gambar 4.6
Hasil Pengujian Asumsi Heteroskedastisitas

Tabel 4.11
Hasil Pengujian Asumsi Autokorelasi

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.648[a]	.420	.386	.0073138	1.635

a. Predictors: (Constant), BOPO, CAR, LDR

b. Dependent Variable: ROA

Tabel 4.14
Hasil Korelasi Parsial *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR) dengan *Return on Asset* (ROA)

Correlations

Control Variables			CAR	ROA
LDR & BOPO	CAR	Correlation	1.000	.517
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.000
		Df	0	51
	ROA	Correlation	.517	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.
		Df	51	0

Sumber: spss v 16.0 (data diolah 2017)

Tabel 4.15
Hasil Korelasi Parsial *Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR) dengan *Return on Asset* (ROA)

Correlations

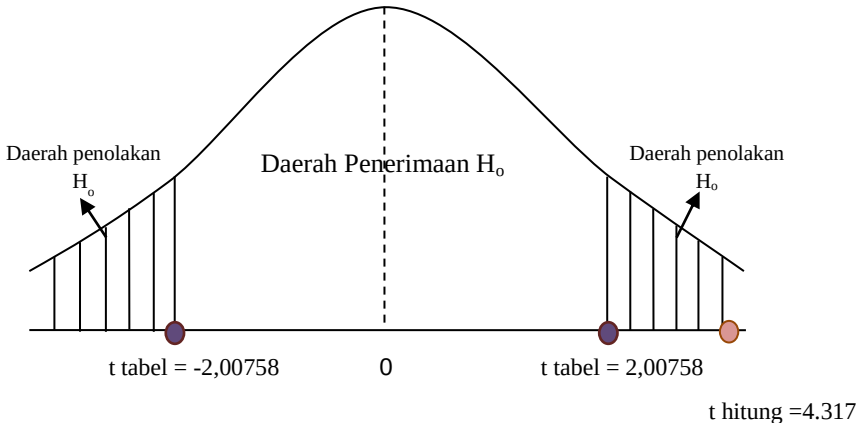
Control Variables			LDR	ROA
CAR & BOPO	LDR	Correlation	1.000	.513
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.000
		Df	0	51
	ROA	Correlation	.513	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.
		Df	51	0

Sumber: spss v 16.0 (data diolah 2017)

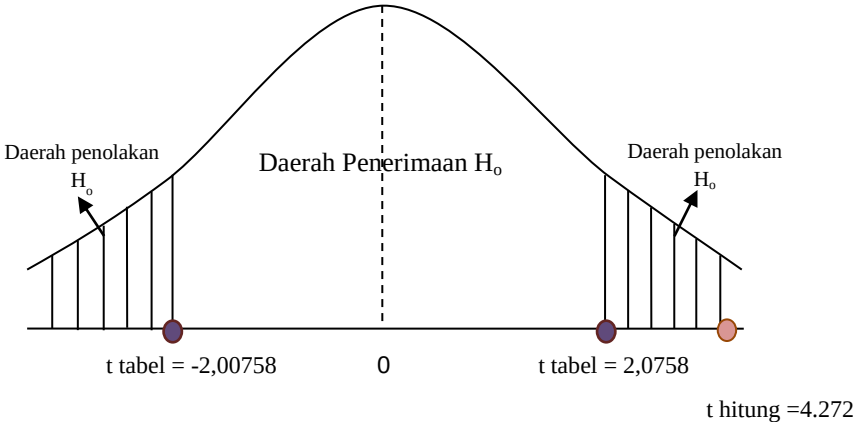
Tabel 4.16
Koefisien Korelasi Parsial Biaya Operasional/Pendapatan Operasional dengan *Return On Asset*

Correlations

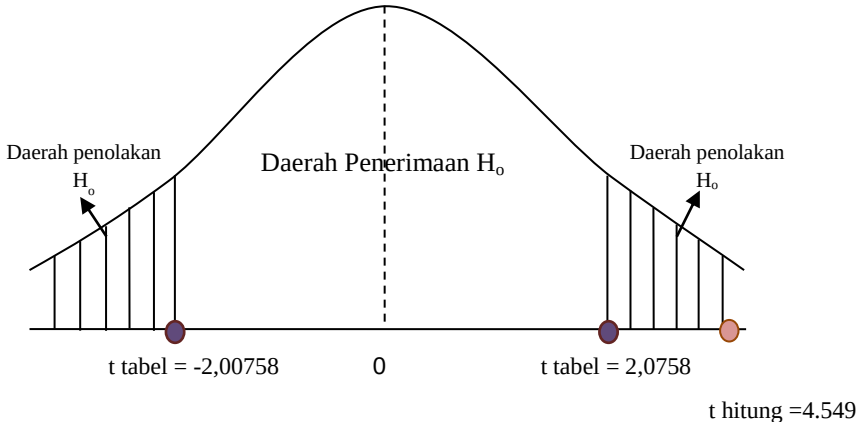
Control Variables			BOPO	ROA
CAR & LDR	BOPO	Correlation	1.000	-.537
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.000
		Df	0	51
	ROA	Correlation	-.537	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.
		Df	51	0



Gambar 4.7
Grafik Uji Hipotesis *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR) terhadap *Return on Asset* (ROA)



Gambar 4.8
Grafik Uji Hipotesis *Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR) terhadap *Return on Asset* (ROA)



Gambar 4.9
Grafik Uji Hipotesis Biaya Operasional/Pendaptan Operasional (BOPO) terhadap *Return on Asset* (ROA)