THE INFLUENCE OF CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR) AND NON PERFORMING LOAN (NPL) ON LOAN TO DEPOSIT RATIO (LDR) ON BANKING BUMN COMPANIES LISTED IN INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE PERIOD 2009 – 2016

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ABSTRACT

All things in this case can occur in the ratio of credit disbursement, and every company's operations must have an element of cause and what causes the increase in the ratio of credit disbursement, and it can be seen from the development of the ratio of capital adequacy and the ratio of nonperforming loans. This study aims to determine the effect of capital adequacy ratio and credit ratio to the ratio of lending to State-owned Banking Companies Listed In Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2009 - 2016.

The analysis method used is descriptive and verifikatif with quantitative approach. The population in this research are 4 companies of BUMN Banking in Indonesia Stock Exchange for 8 years (2009-2016). The sample uses the Saturated Sampling method with certain criteria. The analysis method used is multiple linear regression analysis.

The results of hypothesis testing in software IBM SPSS Statistics v16 this study show that (1) capital adequacy ratio has a positive and significant influence on the ratio of lending (2) the ratio of nonperforming loans has a negative and significant influence on the ratio of credit in state-owned banks that are on the Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2009 - 2016.

Keywords: Capital Adequacy Ratio, Non-performing Loans Ratio and Loan to Deposit Ratio.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Bacnkgorund Research

The Bank as one of the institutions that have a very important role in encouraging the growth of the economy of a country, even the growth of bank sector in the Country is used as a measure of growth in the economy of the country. In the modern world of virtually all business sectors are in need of a bank as a partner in the conductof financial transactions. (Ismail: 2012)

Channeling credit or commonly known with Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) is an in dicator in the banking intermediation function measurement in Indonesia. LDR shows how liquid a bank. The higher the level the more ilikuid LDR a bank. In a state of ilikuid, banks will be hard-pressed to meet liabilities – short-term obligations, such as the existence of withdrawal arrived – arrive by the customer against the stash. Conversely, the lower the level, the more liquid a LDR of bank. The state of the bank's increasingly iliquid shows the number of funds are idle (idle fund) that can decrease the chance of the bank to gain greater acceptance. (Pratama : 2012)

According to Jahja Setiattmadja (2011) predictions against the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) can be done by looking at the ratio corporate finance. Ratio – financial ratios used in this research is the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio – because the financial ratio is a ratio used by Bank Indonesia to me asure the level of a bank's health review of the functions of the bank as intermediary instituions.

In other words, the CAR which includes factors the affect the rate of capital adequacy is an LDR owned bank in providing funds and for business development purposes and holds the risk of loss of fund's caused by the operations of the bank. The higher the value of the CAR indicates that the bank has sufficient capital both in support needs as well as bear the risk – risks posed including credit risk. With a large capital one bank can transmit more credit, in line with the increased capital will then increase the LDR itself. The magnitude of the CAR is measured from the ratio between bank capital against Risk Assets (RWA). (Kuncoro : 2012)

Banking in genereal is also inseparable from the name of the credit risk due to not smoothly the customer to pay his debts with the Non Performing Loan (NPL). The NPL is a troubled credit where the debtor can not meet the payment of arrears of loan and interest within the period agreed upon in the agreement. No repayment smoothly repayment can be measured by looking at the number of channeling credit given by the banks with bad debt repayment made by the customer to the bank. To avoid high NPL

channeling of credit can give a high return which the level of NPL is not too high. Inefficent allocation lead to the channeling of credit decreases. This occurs because the amount of capital is reduced so that the funds will be disbursed in the next period of join is reduced. Circumstances such as these hinder the operations of the bank and also lowered the bank's income. (Karina Utomo Priyo : 2008)

In the year 2009 – 2016 CAR ratio at state savings Bank rising but at a ratio LDR the same year decline. In the year 2009 – 2016 NPL at the state savings banks has decreased, but this is outweighed by the decrease in the ratio LDR the same year. From the background above described earlier, the author is interested in conducting research entitled **"THE INFLUENCE OF CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR) AND NON PERFORMING LOAN (NPL) ON LOAN TO DEPOSIT RATIO (LDR) ON BANKING BUMN COMPANIES LISTED IN INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE PERIOD 2009 – 2016 ".**

1.2 Formulation Of The Problem

Based on the abve research background, the author makes the follwong problem formulation :

1. How big is the influence of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) against the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) on the State-Owned banking companies were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchane (IDX) of the periode 2009 – 2016.
2. How big is the influence of the Non Performing Loan (NPL) against the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) on the State-Owned banking companies were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) of the period 2009 – 2016.

1.3 Purpose and Research Purposes

1.3.1 Intent Research

The purpose of this study is that researchers can obtain information and knowledge of how the influence of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Non Performing Loan (NPL) against the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) on State-Owned banking companies were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) of the period 2009 – 2016.

1.3.2 Research Objectives

As for the purpose of this research is to gain empirical evidence about :

1. To know the extent of the influence of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) against the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) on the State-Owned banking companies were listed on the

Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) of the period 2009 – 2016.

2. To find out how big the influence of Non Performing Loan (NPL) against the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) on the State-Owned banking companies were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) of the period 2009 – 2016.

1.4 The Usability Research

1.4.1 The Practical Usability (Usability Operations)

1. For companies ; the research is expected to give an overview and solutions about the hight ratio of liquidity Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR).
2. For onvestors ; from this study may be a consideration in taking decisions on the company based on Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Non Perfroming Loan (NPL) against the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) on the State-Owned banking company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX).

1.4.2 Academic Uses (Development Of Science)

As for the usefulness of this study may be useful to the academic as follows :

1. For Researchers

   Research results are expected to add to the knowledge, insight and understanding for othe reserchers who will conduct the same study which is about Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), the Non Performing Loan (NPL), and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) bank of State-Owned Enterprises.
2. For the Development of science in Accounting

   Results of the study are expected to provide references about the link between Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Non Performing Loan (NPL) and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) bank of State-Owned Enterprises.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW, A FRAMEWORK OF THOUGHT AND HYPOTHESIS

2.1 Review of the Literature

2.1.1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

According to Khaerul Umam (2013:142) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is defined as follows :

"CAR or the ability of the banks in the capital to cover possible losses in trade or in any of the letters-securities."

2.1.1.1 Measurement Of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

According to Kasmir (2016:233) CAR ratio can be calculated as follows :

Source : Kasmir (2016)

Description :

Capital = consists of the core capital and suplementary capital

RWA = Assests weighted by risk

2.1.2 Non Performing Loan (NPL)

According to Ismail (2016:125) States the following :

"The NPL is a credit that has been disbursed by the bank, and the customer cannot make a payment of instalmendt in accordance with the agreement which has been signed by the bank and the customer."

2.1.2.1 Measurement of Non Performing Loan (NPL)

bad debt ratio (NPL) is a credit less smoothly, credit is doubtful and bad debts. Accourding to the Hanafi and Mamduh M. Abdul Halim (2012:331). The NPL can be calculated with the formula:

Source : Mamduh M. Hanafi and Abdul Halim (2012)

2.1.3 Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

Kasmir (2013:225) stated that the definition of LDR are :

"The ratio is used to measure the amount of credit given components compared to the amount of its own capital and community funds to be used."

2.1.3.1 Measurement Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

Frianto (2012:112) describes the formula LDR is a comparison between credit given towards thirdy-party funds. While according to veithzal dkk (2013:130) systematically Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) can be formulated as follows :

Source : Veitzhal (2013)

2.2 The Framework Of Thought

2.2.1 The Influence of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) against Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

According to Mudrajad Kuncoro and Suhardjono (2011:519) capitalization thing is a staple for a bank, in addition to supporting

operational activities as a bank, capital as well as a buffer against the possibility of losses. The higher the CAR more and greater financial resources that can be used for the purposes of business development and anticipate potential losses caused by the distribution of credit. The magnitude of the value of the CAR will increase the confidence of banking in disbursing credit. With the CAR above 20%, could spur the growth of banking credits to 20 – 25% a year. (Ali, 2004)

In addition to the existence of the theory and also based on the results of research conducted by Delsy Setiawati Queen Edo and Ni Luh Putu Wiagustini stated that a positive effect against CAR LDR, other research is done and the knights of good insect Dias Subekti stated that the most influential CAR significantly to LDR.

2.2.2 The Influence of the Non Performing Loan (NPL) againts Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

According to Raditya and Ritha (2013) stated that the NPL category credit kolektibilitas credit criteria entered in less smooth, jammed and doubt. This ratio is used to measere the risk of failure of bank repayment by borrowers. The higher the NPL will encourafe a decrease in the number of loans disbursed due to the amount of the bad debt that the bigger the resulting in banks should bear the losses in its operational activities, so less influence on the passage the function of itermediary bank is done.

In addition to the existence of the theory and also based on the results of research conducted by Martha Novalina Ambaroita (2015) stated that a positive effect against NPL LDR. According to other research results according to Greydi N. Sari (2013) stated that the NPL effect significantly to LDR

2.3 The Hypothesis

Sugiyono (2013:96) defined hypothesis is as follows : “the hypothesis is a temporary answer against the outline of the research issues, where the outline of the research problem has been stated i the question.”

H_1 : Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of significant effect against the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR).

H_2 : Non Performing Loan (NPL) effect on Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR).

III. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Methods

Undestanding research methods according to Sugiyono (2014:2) states that : “research methods is essentially a scientific way to get the data with a specific purpose and usefulness. The scientific method means that research

activities are based on the merits of science, namely characteristics – rational, empirical and systematic."

3.2 Operational Variables

According to Sugiyono (2012:58) explains that the operasionalisasi variable is as follows : "the variable operasionalisasi is everything that shaped what are defined by the researchers to be studied so that retrieved information about it, then pulled his conclusion."

3.3 Data Sources and Data Collection Techniques

3.3.1 Data Source

But according to sugiyono (2012:193) states : "the secondary data source is a source which does not directly provide data to a data gatherer, for example through another person or through documents. Secondary data may be evidence, records or documents that have been neatly arranged in archives published."

3.3.2 Data collection Techniques

Data collectin techniques are divided into two parts,i.e. based on the primary and secondary data sources. According to sugiyono (2013:224) for secondary data, the collection of data is done by the method of documentation through print or electronic media. The technique of data collection conducted researchers in this study are as follows :

1. Library Research

   At this stage, researchers trying to obtain a variety of indormation up to serve as the basic theory and reference to process data by way of reading, studying, studying, and reviewing literature in the form of books, journals, papers or earlier reserach relating to issues that are examined.

2. Online Research

   Data collection comes from a site related to obtains additional literature, journals and other data related to the research.

3.4 Populations, Withdrawal of Samples, as well as Time and Place, Research

3.4.1 Population

According to sugiyono (2013:119) defines the population is as follows : "the population is the generalization of the object/subject who has certain qualities and characteristics that are applied by researchers to study and then pulled his conlusion." The population used in this study is financial statements consisting of the annual report of the State-

Owned Banking Companies were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange as much as 4 companies so that the population is as much as 32 financial statements or N = 4 x 8 = 32.

3.4.2 Withdrawal Sample

To prove the truth of the answers are still provisional (hypotheses), then the researcher doing data collection on the specified object. Because the object as the population. The sample according to sugiyono (2013:120) is part of the number and characteristics of which are owned by the population. To determine the sample that will be used in the study, researchers used the technique of sampling, sampling according to saturated saturated sugiyono (2013:126) namely : "sampling is a tehcnique of determination of saturated samples when all members of a population is used as a sample, this is often done when a relative small population, less than 30 persons, or who wish to research made a generalization with error small. Another term sample census is saturated, where all members of the Foundation of the a sample.". In this case the samples taken namely the entire population of the 4 annual report banking company State-Owned Enterprises listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange year 2009 – 2016 totalling as much as 32 annual financial reports.

3.4.3 Research on Place and Time

3.4.3.1 The place of Research

This research was conducted on 4 companies State-Owned Enterprises listed on the Indonesia stock exchange period 2009 – 2016. Data obtained in Bandung Indonesia Stock Exchange located in JL PH. H. Mustofa No. 33, Cibeunying Kaler Neglasari, Bandung City, West Java 40124 through Indonesia Stock Exchange website www.idx.co.id

3.4.3.2 The Study Time

As for the timing of the implementation of the research began in March 2017 ntil August 2017.

3.5 Data Analysis Method

According to Arikunto (2011:239) mentioned the analysis data processing data that is retrieved by using formulas or rules – rules that are there are in accordance with research approaches. In this Stud, researchers analyze the data which has been described by using the method

3.5.1 Design Analysis

1. Qualitative Analysis

2. Quantitative Analaysis
   - Multiple Linear Regression Analysis
   - Correlation Analysis
   - Determination of Coefficients

3.5.2 Test Hypotheses

1. H_0 :β_1=0:CAR has no effect significantly to LDR
   H_1: $\beta_1 \neq 0$: CAR effect significantly to LDR
   H_0:β_2= 0: NPL has no effect significantly to LDR
   H_1:$\beta_2 \neq 0$: NPL effect significantly to LDR
2. Apart from the significant level
   The t distribution table is searched on α pronounced = 5% : 2 = 2,55 (test 2 sides), with degrees of freedom (df) = n – k – l
3. Test the hypothesis test "t"
   criteria :Ha accepted if t ≥ t count table
   Ha rejected if t ≤ t count table
4. Describe the area of acceptance and rejection

IV THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH AND THE DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Results

4.1.1 Descriptive Analysis

4.1.1.1 Description of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

Capital Adequacy Ratio indicates the level of adequacy of capital to support the bank owned assests containing ratio. Here is the formula to measure the magnitude of Capital Adeqaucy Ratio :

Source : Kasmir (2016)

Based on the financial report of the State-Owned banking companies were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. In table 4.1 below can be seen the condition of the Capital Adequacy Ratio was examined during the year 2009 – 2016 :

Be aware that the mean value of the average Capital Adequacy Ratio on the banking company State-Owned Enterprises listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange has a trendline that fluctuates annually. Although the median average Capital Adequacy Ratio-dropped significantly in 2013 but back up in the next three years, i.e. in 2014, 2015, and 2016..

4.1.1.2 Description Non Performing Loan (NPL)

The Non Performing Loan credit which shows there are obstacles caused by the side of the banking in analyzing and

assisting parties with intentionally or unintentionally in its obligations not to make the payment. Here is the formula to measure the magnitude of the Non Performing Loan :

Source : Mamduh M. Hanafi dan Abdul Halim (2012)

Based on the financial report of the State-Owned banking companies were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. In table 4.3 below can be seen as Non Performing Loan conditions that are examined during the year 2009 – 2016.

It can be seen that during the period of the year 2009 – 2016 averages – average of Indonesia Stock Exchange are likely to be volatile. This is because the company – the State-Owned banking companies experienced fluctuations also in terms of credit risk and the credit channeling more.

4.1.1.3 Description Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

Loan to Deposit Ratio shows the magnitude of the amount of credit given by the banks to the public which is financed from the funds of third parties that successfully compiled. Here is the formula to measure the magnitude of the Loan to Deposit Ratio :

Source : Veitzhal (2013)

Based on the financial report of the State-Owned banking companies were listed on the Indonesia Stock exchange, can be seen in the following table the conditions of the Loan to Deposit Ratio was examined during the year 2009 – 2016.

It can be seen that the mean – median Loan to Deposit Ratio of State-Owned banking companies were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange experienced fluctuations throughout the research period, namely 2009-year span until 2016, with the median Loan averages – where to deposit the highest ratio i.e. in 2015 while the median the median Loan to Deposit – the ratio of the lowest in the year 2009.

4.1.2 Verifikatif Analysis

1) Classic Assumption Test

a. Test of Normality is seen that the value of sig.in column kolmogorov-smirnov obtained the value of each variable (Capital Adequacy Ratio and Non Performing Loan) is geater than 0,05 i.e. 0,114 which indicates that the data

used gaussian normal basis, so that the assumption of normality of data are met.

b. Test Multikolinieritas test results from data presented in the table above to see that the value of the tolerance obtained both free variables respectively of 0,982 > 0,1 and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) less than 10 with a value of VIF each – each variable of 1,019. This indicates that the two free variables used have no problem multikolinieritas..

c. Test Autocorrelation idicates that the value of the Durbin Watson (DW) obtained amounted to 1,907. The value will be compared with the value of dU and dU in the table 4-Durbin-Watson. The level of signifikansi α = 0,5, where the free variable (k) 2 and samples (n) 32, obtained a value of 1,31 dL and dU amounting to 1,57, so the retrieved value of 4 amounted to 2,43-du and dL-4 amounted to 2,69. Of value-a value above looks that DI obtained amounted to 1,91, between the value of dU (1,57) and 4-dU (2,44). So it can be concluded that the data used do not have the problem of auto correlation, be it negative of positive autocorrelation autocorrelation..

d. Test Heteroskedastisitas that point – the point gained spread above zero and below zero on the Y axis without forming a regular pattern, then a conclusion can be drawn that there is no heteroskedastisitas in the regression model used or in other words the residual variacne are homokedastisitas. Based on the four classic assumption test results above, note that there is no violation of the assumption of the classical linear multiple regression analysis so that it can be used.

2) Multiple Linear Analysis

Form the above data is retrieved the value α 0,368, β_1 3,131 and β_2 registration -13,981. Thus, multiple linear regression equations to be formed are as follows :

Loan to Deposit Ratio = 0,368 + 3,131 (CAR) – 13,981 (NPL)

A linear regression equation results from the double each variable can be interpreted as follows :

a. Constants of 0,368 stated that when the Capital Adequacy Ratio and Non Performing Loan value 0 (zero) and there is no change, then the Loan to Deposit Ratio will be worth 0,368.

b. The value of variable X_1 namely Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) have a coefficient of regression 3,131, meaning that when Capital Adeuqacy Ratio experienced an increase of 1

unit, while the Non Performing Loan constant, then the Loan to Deposit Ratio will increase of 3,131.

c. Variable X_2 value i.e Non Performing Loan (NPL) regression coefficient has a value of 13,981. This means that when the Non Performing Loan experienced an increase of 1 unit, while the Capital Adequacy Ratio is constant, then the Loan to Deposit Ratio will decrease of 13,981.

3) Correlation Analysis

a. The first variable to be measured is obtained information that the value of the corelation is obtained between the Capital Adequacy Ratio with Loan to Deposit Ratio was of 0,420. The correlation values marked positive indicates that the relationship between the two is unidirectional. Based on the interpretation of the correlation coefficient, value of 0,420 contains the categories of relationships that are, are in a class of interval between 0,41 – 0,699.

b. The second variable to be measured is obtained information that the value of the correlation is obtained between the Non Performing Loan with Loan to Deposit Ratio was of 0,490. The correlation values marked negative which indicates that the relationship between the two is not unidirectional. Based on the interpretation of the correlation coefficient, value of -0,490 contains the categories of relationships that are, are in a class of interval between 0,41 – 0,699..

4) Determination Coefficient Analysis

a. The influence of variable CAR against LDR

Kd = $(r)^2$ x 100%

Kd = $(0,420)^2$ x 100%

Kd = 17,6%

From the results of the above calculation to see that the value of the coefficient of determination of partial Capital Adequacy Ratio against the Loan to Deposit Ratio gained 17,6%. This shows that the Capital Adequacy Ratio contributes to the effect on the Loan to Deposit Ratio of 17,6%, while the rest amounted to 82,4% is the influence of the Non Performing Loan variables and othe variables that are not examined, such as Return On Assets, The Net Interest Margin, Operating Expenses, Operating Incomge, and Interest Rates For Credit..

b. Variable influences the NPL against LDR

Kd = $(r)^2$ x 100%

Kd = $(-0,490)^2$ x 100%

Kd = 24,0%

From the results of the above calculation to see that determination of partial coefficients of the Non Performing Loan against the Loan to Deposit Ratio of 24,0% were obtained. This shows that the Non Performing Loan contributes to the effect on the Loan to Deposit Ratio of 24,0%, while 76,0% of the rest of it is an influence of the variable Capital Adequacy Ratio and other variables not examined as Third-party Funds and the BI Rate.

5) Hypothesis Testing

a. Parital Hypothesis testing CAR against LDR

From the table above 4.14 visible that the value of the acquired variables t_{hitung} Capital Adequacy Ratio to 2,419. The value will be compared with the value t_{tabel} in the distribution table t with α=0,05, df=n-k-1=32-2-1=29, obtained a value of the t-table for testing the two parties of ±2,045. Value the value of the above seen that the value of the acquired t_{hitung} (2,419), larger than t_{tabel}= 2,045, in accordance with the criteria of testing the hypothesis H_0 and H_1 that was rejected, ot means partially significant Capital Adequacy Ratio berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Loan to Deposit Ratio.

b. Partial Hypothesis testing the NPL against LDR

Ffrom the table above 4.15 to see that the value of the t_{hitung} variable are ontained of Non Performing Loan registration -2,957. This is value will be compared with the value t_{tabel} in the distribution table t with α=0,05, df=n-k-1=32-2-1=29, obtained a value of the t-table for testing the two parties ±2,045. Value the value of the above seen that the value of t_{hitung} (-2,957), larger that t_{tabel}= -2,045, in accordance with the criteria of testing the hypothesis H_0 and that H_2 is accepted, that is to say the Non Performing Loan partially effect significantly to Loan to Deposit Ratio..

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Influence of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) against the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

The results showed that the Capital Adequacy Ratio has a relationship. Positive correlation values shows that the relationship that happens between them is unidirectional thas is, the greater the Capital Adequacy Ratio, the larger the Loan to Deposit Ratio anyway. This happens because the State-Owned banking companies get big capital means the State-Owned banking company will disburse its credit smoothly.

Capital Adequacy Ratio influence of 17,6%, while the rest amounted to 82,4% is the influence of the Non Performing Loan variables and other variables that are not examined, such as Return On Assets, the Net Interest Margin, Operating Costs and Operating Income, Credit Interest Rates.

This research fits with the theory that pointed out by Dendawijaya (2005:121) stating that a high CAR reflects the relative amount of Capital and low risks of the bank. So we can say if the CAR big banks the LDR will also be getting larger, and vice versa when the CAR is small the the LDR is alsi small.

Furthermore the results of hypothesis testing trials t obtained indicates that H_0 is rejected because the test results t_{hitung} greater that t_{tabel}. Therefire ut can be said that the Capital Adequacy Ratio has influence significantly against the Loan to Deposit Ratio at State-Owned banking companies were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). This study supports previous research that has been done by Delsy Setiawati, Ratu Edo and Ni Luh Putuh Wiagustini stated that a positive effect against CAR LDR, other research that was conducted and Dias Satria of good insects Dias Subegti stated that the most influential CAR significantly to LDR.

4.2.2 Influence of Non Performing Loan (NPL) against the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

The research shows that the Non Performing Loan with Loan to Deposit Ratio and negatif directions included in the relationship. The correlation values marked negative which indicates that the relationship between the two is not unidirectional, meaning that the higher the Non Performing Loan, then the smaller the Loan to Deposit Ratio.

The Non Performing Loan influence of 24,0%. This shows that the Non Performing Loan contributes to the effect on the Loan to Deposit Ratio 24,0%, while 76,0% of the rest of it is an influence of the variable Capital Adequacy Ratio and other variable that are not examined as Third-party funds, the BI Rate, and others – other.

Research results in accordance with the theories expressed by Manurung (2004:395) explains the hight NPL can lead to reluctance of banks to disburse the credit of having to establish the Elimination of large reserves, thus reducing the amount of credut given by a bank which would later affect the LDR itself.

Furthermore the results of hypothesis testing trials t shows that the Non Performing Loan a significant effect against the Loan to Deposit Ratio, meaning that the results apply only to generalized towards the population. This study supports previous research that

has been done by Gredy Normala Sari and Martha Novalina Ambaroita stated that the NPL effect significantly to LDR.

V. Conclusions and Suggestions

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion that has been conducted in the previous chapter, then the researchers took some conclusions as follows :

1. Capital Adequacy Ratio has a positive and significant influence against the Loan to Deposit Ratio of State-Owned baning companies were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2009 - 2016. With its great influence which go categories are. So we can say if the CAR big banks then LDR will also be getting larger, and vice versa when the CAR is small the the LDR is also small.
2. Non Performing Loan have negative influence significantly to Loan to Deposit Ratio of State-Owned banking companies were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2009 – 2016 with the magnitude of the influence incoming categories are. So a high NPL can lead to reluctance of banks to disburse the credit of having to establish the elimination of large reserves.

5.2 Advice

5.2.1 Operational Advice

Based on the conclusion that has been put forth above, then the researchers advise that can be used as input to the parties – parties concerned banking Enterprise as follows :

1. For the State-Owned Banking

   a. in order for Capital Adequacy Ratio could increase the hight Loan to Deposit Ratio of State-Owned banking companies will need to make an effort – effort to maximize capital. As supplementary capital and core capital. So the company will have enough capital to do the channeling of credit that will be impacted to the capital of the bank.

   b. in order to make the Non Performing Loan down can increase the high Loan to Deposit Ratio then the company needs to make an effort – effort or policy – a policy that generally lowers the bad debt from credit companies, such as channeling give the time period upon payment of credit and seeking information that would do credit to keep it from

going bad debt again and so that banks would be willing to increase the distribution of its credit.

5.2.2 Academic Advice

1. For the development of Science

   This research is expected to provide additional knowledge, as a source of information and as a thought-provoking contribution in terms of developing the banking accounting disciplines, as well as contribute to the development of research in particular regarding capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), bad debt Non Performing Loan and channeling of credit (LDR) as well as additional input and a refrence for readers.

2. For Subsequent Researchers

   Recomended further research to conduct research with the same method but with variables, unit of analysis and the different samples so obtained conclusions that support the theory and concepts generally accepted.

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ATTACHEMENT

Pictures 2.1 The Paradigm Of Researchers

Table 3.1
Operational Variable

No.	Variable	The Concept Of	Measurement	S
1.	*Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR)	CAR is a comparison of the ratio of capital against Assets weighted by risk and in accordance with the government (Kasmir 2016:233)	Kasmir (2016)	R
2.	*Non Performing Loan* (NPL)	A ratio used to measure a large number of bank bad debt repayment due to the fail ure by the debtor (Mamduh M. Hanafi dan Abdul Halim 2012)	(Mamduh M. Hanafi dan Abdul Halim 2012)	R
3.	*Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR)	A comparison between credit given towards third-party funds (DPK) (Veitzhal, 2013)	Veitzhal (2013)	R

Table 3.2

No.	Company Code	Name of the Company	Tanggal IPO
1.	BBNI	PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk	25 Novermber 1996
2.	BBRI	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk	10 November 2003
3.	BBTN	PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk	17 Desember 2009
4.	BMRI	PT Bank Mandiri Tbk	14 July 2003

List of State-Owned Banking Companies that serve a population

Source :www.sahamok.com

Pictures 4.1
Graph the Median Progression-The Average Capital Adequacy Ratio of State-Owned Banking Company Registered IDX Period 2009 – 2016

Pictures 4.2
Grap Median Progression-The Average Non Performing Loan of State-Owned Banking Company Registered IDX Period 2009 – 2016

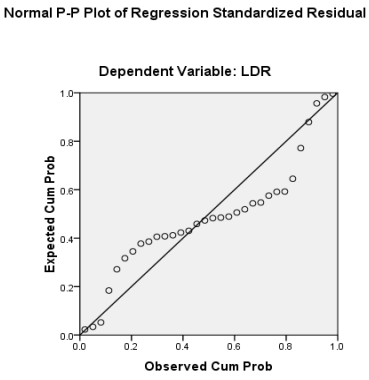
Pictures 4.3

Grap Median Progression-The Average Loan to Deposit Ratio of State-Owned Banking Company Registered IDX Period 2009 – 2016

Tabel 4.7
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		32
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.23849847
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.212
	Positive	.212
	Negative	-.158
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.197
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.114

a. Test distribution is Normal.



Gambar 4.4
Grafik *Normal Probability Plots*

Coefficients[a]

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	CAR	.982	1.019
	NPL	.982	1.019

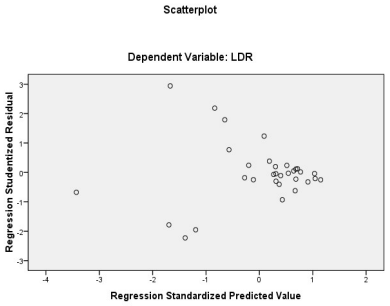
a. Dependent Variable: LDR

Tabel 4.8

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.606[a]	.367	.324	.2390499	1.907

Tabel 4.9



Gambar 4.6
Uji Heteroskedastisitas dengan metode Grafik *Scatterplot*

Tabel 4.11
Persamaan Regresi Linier Berganda

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.368	.232		1.586	.124
	CAR	3.131	1.294	.361	2.419	.022
	NPL	-13.981	4.728	-.441	-2.957	.006

a. Dependent Variable: LDR

Tabel 4.12
Analisis Korelasi *Capital Adequacy Ratio* Terhadap *Loan to Deposit Ratio*

Correlations

		CAR	LDR
CAR	Pearson Correlation	1	.420*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.017
	N	32	32
LDR	Pearson Correlation	.420*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.017	
	N	32	32

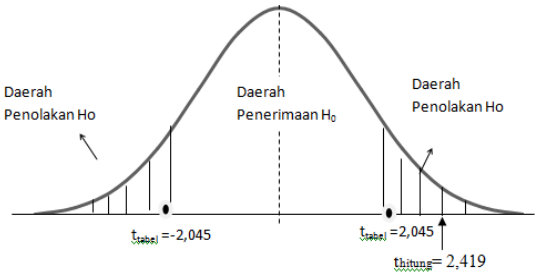
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Tabel 4.13
Analisis Korelasi *Non Performing Loan* Terhadap *Loan to Deposit Ratio*

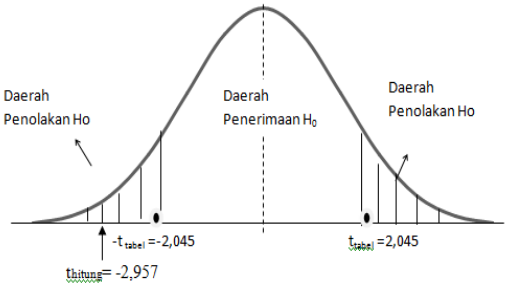
Correlations

		NPL	LDR
NPL	Pearson Correlation	1	-.490**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.004
	N	32	32
LDR	Pearson Correlation	-.490**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	
	N	32	32

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).



Gambar 4.7
Kurva Hipotesis Parsial X_1



Gambar 4.8
Kurva Hipotesis Parsial X_2