

RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian asosiatif pada perusahaan perbankan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Penelitian ini mengambil judul: “Analisis Pengaruh *Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)*, *Non Performing Loan (NPL)*, *Return On Assets (ROA)*, dan *Net Interest Margin (NIM)* Terhadap *Price Earning Ratio* Pada Perusahaan Perbankan Yang Terdaftar di BEI 2013 – 2016.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa pengaruh *Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)*, *Non Performing Loan (NPL)*, *Return On Assets (ROA)*, dan *Net Interest Margin (NIM)* terhadap *Price Earning Ratio*.

Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh perusahaan perbankan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Jumlah sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah 13 perusahaan. *Purposive sampling method* digunakan dalam penentuan sampel.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan analisis data menggunakan Regresi Berganda menunjukkan bahwa (1) Variabel *Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)* secara parsial tidak mempunyai pengaruh positif terhadap *Price Earning Ratio* perusahaan Perbankan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. (2) Variabel *Non Performing Loan (NPL)* secara parsial mempunyai pengaruh negatif terhadap *Price Earning Ratio* perusahaan Perbankan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. (3) Variabel *Return On Assets (ROA)* secara parsial tidak mempunyai pengaruh positif terhadap *Price Earning Ratio* perusahaan Perbankan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. (4) Variabel *Net Interest Margin (NIM)* secara parsial tidak mempunyai pengaruh positif terhadap *Price Earning Ratio* perusahaan Perbankan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Implikasi dari penelitian ini yaitu Bank harus memperkecil nilai *Non Performing Loan*, karena berdasarkan penelitian ini rasio *NPL* memberikan nilai positif terhadap *Price Earning Ratio*. Adapun langkah yang dapat diambil yaitu Bank harus mampu lebih selektif dalam memberikan kredit kepada nasabah sehingga bank akan mampu meminimalisir terjadinya kredit macet. Namun sebaliknya Bank cukup menetapkan nilai *Capital Adequacy Ratio* perusahaan pada standar yang telah ditetapkan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) karena terbukti tidak memberikan pengaruh terhadap *Price Earning Ratio*. Dengan mengikuti segala aturan yang berlaku, secara tidak langsung Bank menunjukkan sikap baik yang mampu meningkatkan citra perusahaan dimata investor dan pemerintah.

SUMMARY

This research is an associative research on the banking companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange. This study took the title: " Analysis of The Effect Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non Performing Loan (NPL), Return On Assets (ROA), and Net Interest Margin (NIM) to Price Earning Ratio On Banking Companies Listed on BEI 2013 - 2016 .

The aim of this research is to analyze the effect of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non Performing Loan (NPL), Return On Assets (ROA), and Net Interest Margin (NIM) to Price Earning Ratio. The research population are all banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The number of samples used in this study were 13 companies. Purposive sampling method was used to determine the sampels.

Based on results of research and data analysis using Multiple Regression shows that (1) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) variable partially has no positive effect to Price Earning Ratio of Banking companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange. (2) Non Performing Loan (NPL) variable partially has a negative effect on Price Earning Ratio of Banking companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange. (3) Variable Return On Assets (ROA) partially has no positive effect on Price Earning Ratio of Banking companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange. (4) Variable Net Interest Margin (NIM) partially does not have a positive effect on Price Earning Ratio of Banking companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The implications of this research that the Bank should reduce the value of non-performing loans, because based on this study the NPL ratio gives a positive value to Price Earning Ratio. The steps that can be taken is the Bank should be able to be more selective in providing credit to customers so that banks will be able to minimize the occurrence of non performing loans. On the contrary, the Bank simply sets the value of the company's Capital Adequacy Ratio to standard which set by Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) as it proves to has no effect on Price Earning Ratio. By following all the rules that apply, indirectly, the Bank showed a good attitude that can improve the company's image in the eyes of investors and the government.