

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to examine the effect of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Operating Cost to Operating Income (ROA), net interest margin (NIM), Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), and Non-Performing Loans (NPL) on Return on Assets (ROA) as a proxy of the National Financial Performance observation period 2005 to 2010.

The sampling technique used was purposive sampling criteria : (1) commercial bank serving the financial statements of December 31, 2007 until December 31, 2011 and submitted to Bank Indonesia, (2) Banks that fall into the category of Commercial Bank Limited, Private Banks National Exchange Bank and National Private Non-Foreign Exchange, (3) Commercial Bank ever makes a profit in the period December 31, 2007 until December 31, 2011. From a population of 76 banking companies, acquired as many as 43 companies that meet the criteria as a sample, so that the total observation point as much as 43 x 6 year period of observation = 258 observation points. The analysis technique used is multiple regression analysis and hypothesis testing using t - statistics to test the partial regression coefficients and F - statistics to test the effect of jointly or all of the regression coefficients with the level of significance of 5%. It also performed classical assumption which include normality test, multikoloniaritas, heteroscedasticity test and autocorrelation test.

During the observation period of the study indicate that the data are normally distributed. Based multikoloniaritas test, test heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation test found no variables that deviate from the classical assumption, this shows that the available data are qualified to use the multiple linear regression model. From the results of the analysis indicate that CAR is not significant and positive effect on ROA. Variable BOPO significant negative effect on ROA. On the NIM variables and LDR generates significant positive effect while the NPL variable and no significant negative effect.

Keywords : ROA, CAR, BOPO, NIM, LDR, NPL