ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk menguji secara empiris pengaruh Rasio *Risk-Based Bank Rating* terhadap *return* saham. Variabel dalam penelitian ini adalah *risk profile*, *good corporate governance, earning,* dan *capital* sebagai variabel penjelas terhadap variabel dependen yaitu *return saham.* Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan metode *purposive sampling*, dengan jumlah sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 31 perusahaan perbankan dengan periode pengamatan selama tahun 2012 sampai tahun 2015, sehingga didapatkan data observasi sebanyak 124 setelah dilakukan outliner sebanyak 20 data. Sumber data sekunder dalam penelitian ini berasal dari Bursa Efek Indonesia. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis regresi linier berganda dengan menggunakan program SPSS 20.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis dapat disimpulkan: (1) *Loan to Deposit Ratio* tidak berpengaruh terhadap *return* saham perusahaan perbankan. Besar kecilnya nilai LDR tidak direspon oleh investor sebagai informasi untuk berinvestasi saham,(2) Biaya Operasional pada Pendapatan Operasional tidak berpengaruh terhadap *return* saham perusahaan perbankan. Meskipun rasio Biaya Operasional pada Pendapatan Operasional menunjukkan persentase yang besar, asalkan bank masih dapat memperoleh laba maka investor akan tetap menanamkan saham pada perusahaan perbankan tersebut, (3) *Return on Assets* berpengaruh signifikan terhadap return saham perusahaan perbankan. Semakin tinggi *Return on Assets* yang berarti bank sukses dalam menghasilkan laba, hal tersebut dapat meningkatkan kepercayaan investor untuk berinvestasi saham, (4) *Capital adequacy Ratio* tidak berpengaruh terhadap return saham perusahaan perbankan. Hal tersebut dikarenakan, Besar kecilnya nilai *Capital adequacy Ratio* tidak akan mempengaruhi investor dalam menanamkan sahamnya karena kepatuhan *mandotary* bank terhadap ketentuan eksternal sudah terpenuhi.

Kata kunci: *risk profile, good corporate governance, earning,capital, return* saham

ABSTRACT

This research is meant to examine the empirical influence of Risk-Based Bank Rating ratio to the stock return. The variables in this research are risk profile, good corporate governance, earning, and capital as the explanatory variable to the dependent variable i.e. stock return. The sample collection has been conducted by using purposive sampling method and 31 banking companies with the observation periods during 2012 until 2015 have been selected as samples, After 124 observations data have been obtained, 20 data have been obtained after the outliner has been done. The source of the secondary data has been obtained from Indonesia Stock Exchange. The data analysis technique has been carried out by using multiple linear regressions analysis and the SPSS program 20.

Based on the result of the analysis, it can be concluded that: (1) Loan to deposit ratio does not give any influence to the stock return of banking company. The amount of the LDR value is not responded by the investors as the information to invest their capital to the stock, (2) operating cost on operating revenue does not give any influence to the stock return of banking company. Even though, the operating cost ratio on operating revenue shows large percentage, as long as the bank still gain profit so that the investor will still invest their capital to the stock at these banking company, (3) Return on assets give significant influence to the stock price of banking company. When the Return on Assets is high, it means that the success bank in generating profit, these can increase the investors trust to conduct stock investment, (4) Capital adequacy Ratio does not give any influence to the stock return of banking company. It is caused by the amount of the value of Capital Adequacy Ratio does not give influence to the investors in investing their capital to the stocks because the compliance of bank mandatory to the external determination has been fulfilled.

Keywords: *risk profile, good corporate governance, earning, capital, stock return.*