

## Financial Performance Management at PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Period 2018 - 2022

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### Abstract

*Bank financial institutions are one of the important factors for a country's economy which functions as a collector and channeler of public funds. The bank's ability to increase overall efficiency and generate profits is a reflection of the bank's good financial performance management. This research aims to analyze financial performance management at PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. 2018-2022 period, by analyzing the influence of Operational Costs on Operating Income (BOPO), Non-Performing Loans (NPL) And Loans deposit Ratio (LDR) to Return On Assets (ROA). The data used in this research is the Time Series of PT quarterly report data. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Which recorded in data FSA period first quarter 2018- quarterly IV 2022, with data analysis techniques Which used is multiple linear regression using SPSS version 26. The results of the research show that both partial and simultaneous costs Operational Operating Income (BOPO), Non Performing Loans (NPL), Loan Deposits Ratio (LDR) has a significant effect on Return On Assets (ROA) on PT. People's Bank Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.*

**Keywords:** Financial Performance; BOPO; NPL; LDR; ROA

### Abstrak

Lembaga keuangan bank merupakan salah satu faktor penting bagi perekonomian suatu negara yang berfungsi sebagai penghimpun dan penyalur dana masyarakat. Kemampuan bank dalam meningkatkan efisiensi secara keseluruhan dan menghasilkan keuntungan merupakan cerminan dari pengelolaan kinerja keuangan bank yang baik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis manajemen kinerja keuangan pada PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Periode 2018-2022, dengan menganalisis pengaruh Biaya Operasional terhadap Pendapatan Operasional (BOPO), Non Performing Loan (NPL) Dan Loan Deposit Ratio (LDR) terhadap Return On Assets (ROA). Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data laporan triwulanan Time Series PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Yang tercatat pada data OJK periode triwulan I 2018 – triwulan IV 2022, dengan teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah regresi linier berganda dengan menggunakan SPSS versi 26. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa baik secara parsial maupun simultan biaya Pendapatan Operasional Operasional (BOPO), Non Performing Loan (NPL), Loan Deposit Ratio (LDR) berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Return On Assets (ROA) pada PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.

**Keywords:** Kinerja keuangan; BOPO; NPL; LDR; ROA



## INTRODUCTION

Financial institutions have a significant impact on a country's economy. As a driver and supporter of the economy, financial institutions play a role in increasing economic equality and prosperity. The development of the national economy cannot be separated from the involvement of financial institutions as capital support. As an economic driver, the banking sector has an important role in advancing the country's economy. In fact, banking is one of the main foundations that supports and drives the economy [1].

Banks have a strategic role in the country's economy. As the main pillar, the bank supports the implementation of national development with the aim of increasing equality and economic growth and achieving national stability. Credit distribution by banks is central in encouraging investment financing and business capital, which contributes to economic capacity and productivity [2].

Bank financial performance is the main indicator for measuring whether a bank is healthy or not. Evaluation of past financial reports is used as a basis for predicting future financial conditions and performance. Profitability ratios, such as Return On Assets (ROA), are important parameters in assessing bank performance. The higher the profitability generated by a bank, the better its financial performance [3].

According to Sirait (2017) Return on Assets (ROA) describes the company's ability to generate profits from available resources (assets). Banks with good performance will attract investors to invest.

Several factors that influence bank financial performance include: Operational Costs Operational Income (BOPO). This ratio measures the bank's ability to carry out operational activities and measures its level of efficiency (Veithzal, 2013). BOPO affects banking performance because all production factors must be used by banks effectively and efficiently. With a low BOPO, it can be seen whether the bank's operational activities have been carried out correctly or not.

Non-Performing Loans (NPL) are problem loans caused by errors in analysis by the bank and customers who do not make payments. High NPLs, especially caused by large costs such as provision fees, can cause poor bank performance.

Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), this ratio calculates the amount of credit provided by the bank compared to the funds received by the bank (Dendawijaya, 2015). A high LDR value will increase company profits so that the size of the LDR will affect banking performance [4]. PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, one of the largest state-owned banks in Indonesia, was founded on December 16 1895. In 2003, BRI became a public company with the official name PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. The following is a table of ROA values at PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk from 2010 to 2019 .

**Table 1.** *Return On Assets (ROA) PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk 2010-2019*

Year	ROA
2010	4.64%
2011	4.93%
2012	5.15%
2013	5.03%
2014	4.73%
2015	4.19%
2016	3.84%
2017	3.69%
2018	3.68%
2019	3.50%

Source: [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id)

Judging from the table above, the ROA value at PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk in 2010 was 4.64%. Then in 2011 the ROA of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk increased by 0.29% compared to 2010 to 4.93% which was due to increased efficiency by BRI. Meanwhile, in 2012 there was an increase of 0.22% compared to 2011 to 5.15%, which was caused by credit distribution which had increased compared to the previous period. In 2013, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk's ROA decreased by 0.12% to 5.03% due to a decrease in *Net Interest Margin* (NIM). Then in 2014 PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk's ROA decreased by 0.3% compared to the previous year to 4.73% due to an increase in credit write-off costs. In 2015, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk's ROA decreased by 0.54% compared to the previous year to 4.19% due to weak interest margins due to the downward trend in credit interest. In 2016, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk's ROA decreased by 0.35% compared to the previous year to 3.84% due to increasingly tight banking competition and the increase in financial services sector companies. In 2017, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk's ROA decreased by 0.15% to 3.69% due to the company increasing reserves to mitigate financing risks. In 2018, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk's ROA decreased by 0.01% to 3.68% due to the company's credit growth which was not too expansive. And then in 2019 PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk's ROA decreased by 0.18% compared to the previous year to 3.50% due to slowing credit growth.

Thus, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk has a fluctuating ROA value and has decreased since 2012. This shows that the company's financial health in earning profits is not yet optimal and can affect the company's performance .

Therefore, researchers decided to research the financial performance of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk for the 2018-2022 period by analyzing the influence of operational costs on operational income (BOPO), *non-performing loans* (NPL), and *loan to deposits ratio* (LDR). Regarding *Return On Assets* (ROA).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### *Performance Finance*

Financial performance is a company's achievement in creating value in his business Which stated in form report finance. According to Rahayu (2020) explains that financial performance is success ,achievement or ability something company in a way effectively and efficiently creates value for the business or its owner which can be concluded if Financial performance is a company's achievement in creating value in his business Which stated in form report finance. Performance on something bank can seen from how bank produces profit profit And asset and prospects forward. According to (Nisful Chairun Laili, 2021), measuring financial performance must be seen from various different aspects such as: *capital*, *earnings* and *liquidity*. To measure the ratio *capital* using the *capital adequacy ratio* (CAR) method. Next to measure The earning aspect uses *return on assets* (ROA) and the ratio of operating expenses to operational income, namely (BOPO). And finally, to measure liquidity assets, namely use method cash ratio (CR).

### *Ratio profitability*

Profitability ratios are always used as indicators in measuring a bank's performance in search of profit. According to Fernos et al. (2017) profitability ratios are based on the comparison between various components in the financial statements and profit reports loss, each type of profitability ratio is used to evaluate and measure health finance a company in a period certain.

### ***Cost Operational Operating Income (BOPO)***

Operating costs operating income (BOPO) according to Fernos et al. (2017) is comparison from cost operational And income operational. Cost operational used to measure the level of efficiency and capability of bank operational activities. Because on Basically, the main activity of banks is to collect and distribute public funds, so cost and operating income is dominated by costs flower and interest yield. According to (Kumala Safitri Agam et al., 2021) explains that BOPO is a ratio Which used For evaluate efficiency operational something bank, cost operational is flower Which paid to customers whereas income operational is flower Which obtained from customers, the lower the BOPO value, the higher the performance bank.

### ***Risk Credit***

Credit risk arises due to the debtor's failure to fulfill its obligations to bank (Anam, 2018). Although risk credit can cause problem Serious for continuity of the bank but lending is still one of the main businesses interested by industry banking in cleavage world. For face risk credit so bank uses the *N on Performing Loan* (NPL) ratio as the main indicator in measuring credit risk. The more problem loans there are, the higher the ratio value NPL shows the magnitude of the credit risk faced by the bank so that it has an impact decline for bank profitability (Nur & Hajrum, 2015). *Non performing loans* (NPL) according to Puspitasari in Setyarini (2019)) is an indicator which shows banks in managing problem loans. the more credit you have problematic so the more tall mark ratio NPLs Which impact to decline profitability to something, on the contrary the more low mark from ratio profitability so will happen increased profitability on a bank.

### ***Risk Liquidity***

Bank must have liquidity Which Enough However tall low liquidity can affect the bank itself. Banks that have low liquidity will have difficulties pay obligation to creditor, while banks Which its liquidity high shows that the bank does not distribute the funds well (Rini Wilda Rahmawati, 2021). Risk liquidity is risk Which appear consequence inability bank fulfil the obligation is due. LDR ( *Loan To Deposit Ratio* ) is indicators that measure risk liquidity. LDR describe ability bank in pay return withdrawal Which done depositors with depend on credit Which given as source of liquidity. LDR is formulated by comparing the amount of credit disbursed with fund third party (Attar & Shabri, nd).

### ***Return On Assets (ROA)***

In measuring the financial performance of a company, the company uses ratios Return on Assets (ROA) as an indicator in measuring financial performance and also used For measure how much efficient something company in produce profit, the more tall profit Which generated so the more tall Also ROA. Matter This indicates that the company is becoming more effective in using internal assets produce profit.

## **METHOD**

This research uses a quantitative research approach. The data used is secondary data obtained from PT quarterly report data. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. in Indonesia Which obtained from the Financial Services Authority website ( [www.ojk.go.id](http://www.ojk.go.id) ). The data in this research is in the form of *time series data* with a population of reports quarterly PT. Bank People Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Which recorded at the OJK for the period 2018 – 2022. Sampling in this study used a purposive sampling technique. The tests used in this research include the classical assumption test, hypothesis test, and determinant coefficient test (R20) [6].

This research uses multiple linear regression analysis techniques to determine the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. This research uses the following regression equation:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e$$

Where :

- $Y$  : Return On Assets (ROA)  
 $\alpha$  : Constant  
 $X_1$  : Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)  
 $X_2$  : Non Performing Financing (NPF)  
 $X_3$  : Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR)  
 $X_4$  : Operating Expenses Income Operational (BOPO)  
 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  : Variable regression coefficient independent  
 $e$  : Residual Error

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Research Result

Calculation results from Operational Costs Operational Income (BOPO), Non Performing Loan (NPL), Loan Deposit Ratio (LDR), and Return On Assets (ROA) PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. can be seen from table 2 below:

**Table 2.** BPO, NPL, LDR and ROA calculation data for PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk 2018-2022

No.	Quarterly	Year	Variable			
			BOPO %	NPL%	LDR%	ROA %
1	I	2018	70.43	2.39	92.26	3.35
2	II		70.5	2.33	95.27	3.37
3	III		69.12	2.46	93.15	3.6
4	IV		68.4	2.14	89.57	3.68
5	I	2019	70.21	2.33	90.74	3.35
6	II		71.12	2.35	93.09	3.31
7	III		70.5	2.96	93.07	3.42
8	IV		70.1	2.62	88.64	3.5
9	I	2020	72.97	2.81	90.39	3.19
10	II		77.49	2.98	85.78	2.41
11	III		80.64	3.02	82.58	2.07
12	IV		81.22	2.94	83.66	1.98
13	I	2021	76.83	3.12	86.77	2.65
14	II		78.3	3.27	84.52	2.38
15	III		76.37	3.29	83.05	2.52
16	IV		74.30	3.08	83.67	2.72
17	I	2022	64.26	3.15	87.14	3.59
18	II		63.98	3.32	88.95	3.82
19	III		62.59	3.14	88.92	3.97
20	IV		64.2	2.82	79.17	3.76

Source : Financial Services Authority Data Processed

In 2018, the BOPO ratio (Operating Costs to Operating Income) ranged from 68.40% to 70.50%. NPL (Non-Performing Loan) is in the range of 2.14% to 2.46%. LDR (Loan to Deposit Ratio) ranges from 89.57% to 95.27%. Meanwhile ROA (Return on Assets) is in the range of 3.35% to 3.68%. In 2019, BOPO ranged from 70.10% to 71.12%, NPL ranged from 2.33% to 2.96%, LDR ranged from 88.64% to 93.09%, and ROA ranged from 3.31 % to 3.50%. In 2020, BOPO ranged from 72.97% to 81.22%, NPL ranged from 2.81% to 3.02%, LDR ranged from 82.58% to 90.39%, and ROA ranged from 1.98 % to 3.19%. In 2021, BOPO ranges from 74.30% to 78.30%, NPL ranges from 2.65% to 3.27%, LDR ranges from 83.05% to 86.77%, and ROA ranges from 2.38 % to 2.72%.

Finally, in 2022, BOPO ranges from 62.59% to 64.26%, NPL ranges from 2.82% to 3.32%, LDR ranges from 79.17% to 88.95%, and ROA ranges from 3 .59% to 3.97% [5].

### Multiple linear regression test

Analysis of Multiple Linear Regression Test data carried out using the SPSS 26 program produces the following estimation data:

**Table 3.** Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardize Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	9,011	,890		10,129	<.001
BOPO	-.099	,004	-.900	-22,219	<.001
NPLs	-.177	,077	-.109	-2,290	,036
LDR	.019	,007	.136	2,747	.014

Dependent Variables: ROA

Source: Processed Data

Based on the results of the regression analysis above, a regression line equation can be obtained as follows:

$$ROA = 9,011 - .0\ 099\ BOPO - 0.177\ NPL + 0.019\ LDR + \epsilon$$

The first hypothesis states that Operating Costs Operating Income (BOPO) has a significant effect on *Return On Assets* (ROA) from the results of the test calculations Partial show that BOPO own influence significant to ROA, Because mark significance is less than 0.05, namely 0.01, thus the hypothesis shows that BOPO influential significant is acceptable.

The second hypothesis states that *Non-Performing Loans* (NPL) have a significant effect to *Return On Assets* (ROA) from results calculation test in a way Partial show that NPLs own influence significant to ROA, Because mark its significance not enough from 0.05 that is 0.036 with thereby hypothesis show that NPLs influential in a way significant acceptable.

Hypothesis third state that *Loans Deposits Ratio* (LDR) influential significant to *Return On Assets* (ROA) from results calculation test in a way Partial show that NPLs own influence significant to ROA, Because mark its significance not enough from 0.05 that is 0.014 with thereby hypothesis show that LDR influential in a way significant to ROA.

### Research Discussion

Based on the test analysis in this research, it shows that Operating Costs, Operating Income (BOPO) has a significant effect on ROA. The partial test results show that BOPO has a significant influence on ROA ( $0.001 < 0.05$ ), proven or H1 is accepted. In this research, the level of Operating Expenses and Operating Income (BOPO) will be taken into consideration the bank in obtaining profitability [6]. High Expense ratio Operations Operating Income (BOPO) shows that inability to manage sources of funds and assets owned to make a profit.

This can due to an increase operational costs that are not followed increase in operating income. The increase in Operating Expenses, Operating Income (BOPO) indicates that it is becoming more efficient because the greater the operational costs incurred exceed the operating income, resulting in a decrease in bank profits [7]. Thus, Operating Expenses and Operating Income (BOPO) have an influence on Financial Performance (ROA) [8].

The results of this research are in line with the results of research conducted by (Hakiim & Rafsanjani, 2016), (Simatupang & Franzlay, 2016), (Janah & Siregar, 2018), (Fadhilah & Suprayogi, 2019), (Nanda, Hasan, & Aristyanto, 2019), (Das, Husni, Rahim, & Elfariy, 2020), and (Rahmawati, Balafif, & Wahyuni, 2021) which prove that Operating Expenses Operating Income (BOPO) influences financial performance (ROA) [9].

The second hypothesis states that Non-Performing Loans (NPL) have a significant effect on ROA. The partial test results show that NPL also has a significant influence on ROA ( $0.036 < 0.05$ ), proven or H2 accepted. The high and low NPL owned by PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk. affects financial performance or ROA [10]. When the NPL ratio at PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk. The higher the impact on the credit disbursed, the lower the level of congestion. Vice versa, the lower the NPL, the performance of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk. getting better in terms of financing management. The main thing that banks do if the NPL is high is to evaluate the bank's performance by temporarily stopping financing so that the reduction in NPL does not have an impact on the profits or returns obtained by the bank [11].

The results of this study are consistent with previous research conducted by Putrianingsih & Arief (2016), Warsa & Mustanda (2016) and Suwandi & Hening (2017) who stated that the NPL had an effect significant to ROA [12].

The third hypothesis states that the Loan Deposit Ratio (LDR) has a significant effect on ROA. The partial test results show that LDR has a significant effect on ROA ( $0.014 < 0.05$ ), proven or H3 is accepted. So the LDR ratio level will be taken into consideration by PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk. in obtaining profit or profits. It can be said that every financing provided will affect the bank's profits [14].

The results of this study are contradictory with previous research conducted by Setiawan (2016) and Dewi (2017) stated that LDR has a significant effect on ROA [15].

## Conclusion

Based on the results of the research above, it can be concluded that Operating costs Operating Income (BOPO), *Non Performing Loans* (NPL), *Loan Deposit Ratio* (LDR) very influential and has a strong relationship to Return On Assets (ROA) at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. BOPO and LDR ratios need to be increased because 2 variable This will give impact positive for bank. BOPO have influence to bank performance therefore management must be able to increase its efficiency so that it can be biased push BOPO. meanwhile LDR own influence significant to enhancement profit by Because LDR requires special attention.

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