

**ABSTRACT**  
**ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCE *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR) AND**  
***Non Performing Loan* (NPL) TO STOCK PRICE**  
**IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY *Listed* IN IDX**  
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There are various kinds of measuring tools to assess the financial performance of a bank. Bank Indonesia as regulator of banking regulation in Indonesia has issued various recommendations to assess the financial performance of banks. At present the most commonly used is the CAR and NPL, in addition to two ratio of market capitalization generally to indicate the level of stock price differences in the capitalization of banks that have large or small. With high levels of capitalization, in general, will give a good bargaining position for the company to determine the value of stocks, because of the high capitalization indicates the number of investors who invest in the company. The higher the transaction will share the more it will increase the value of the shares offered to the public.

The problem in this study is whether changes in bank stock prices are influenced by partial or simultaneously by CAR and NPL. Also is there any difference in stock price on *berkapitalisasi* banks large and small *berkapitalisasi* bank.

The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of CAR, NPL, and market capitalization to the stock price. The hypothesis of this research are (H<sub>a1</sub>) CAR affect the market price of company stock, (H<sub>a2</sub>) NPL affect the stock market price changes, (H<sub>a3</sub>) CAR and NPLs at the same time / simultaneously affect the stock market price changes, (H<sub>a4</sub>) There are significant differences between the stock prices of banks and bank *berkapitalisasi* *berkapitalisasi* small.

The results of this study show only partial NPL variables that significantly influence stock prices. In addition, this research shows there are significant differences between the price of bank shares *berkapitalisasi* *berkapitalisasi* large and small banks. Test Results coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) obtained the value 0.822 which indicates that the three variables in this study could explain at 82.2% in stock price changes, while the remaining 17.8% are influenced by other variables not included in this study.