# ABSTRAK

Pertumbuhan laba merupakan indikator penting yang mencerminkan keberhasilan kinerja keuangan bank dan menjadi salah satu dasar dalam menilai keberlanjutan usaha. Pertumbuhan laba Bank Umum Pemerintah selama periode 2021–2025 terus melambat, bahkan berbalik negatif pada tahun 2025, padahal *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR), *Return on Assets* (ROA), dan *Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR) secara umum berada dalam kondisi yang baik, sehingga diperlukan pengujian secara empiris. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh CAR, ROA, dan LDR terhadap pertumbuhan laba pada Bank Umum Pemerintah periode 2021–2025 dengan teori agensi sebagai landasan teori. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan data sekunder berupa laporan keuangan triwulanan lima Bank Umum Pemerintah. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan sampling jenuh dengan total 100 observasi. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan regresi data panel dengan bantuan EViews 12. Berdasarkan uji Chow dan uji *Lagrange Multiplier*, *Common Effect Model* (CEM) merupakan model yang paling sesuai. Pertumbuhan laba ditransformasi ke dalam bentuk logaritma dan observasi *outlier* dikeluarkan sehingga jumlah observasi yang dianalisis menjadi 88, serta model ditambahkan variabel pertumbuhan laba periode sebelumnya dan variabel *dummy* kuartal untuk mengatasi autokorelasi. Hasil uji t menunjukkan bahwa CAR, ROA, dan LDR secara parsial tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan laba, sehingga ketiga hipotesis ditolak. Pertumbuhan laba lebih banyak dijelaskan oleh pertumbuhan laba periode sebelumnya dan pola musiman kuartalan. Dengan demikian, rasio permodalan, *profitabilitas*, dan likuiditas belum menjadi faktor yang mampu menjelaskan perubahan pertumbuhan laba pada Bank Umum Pemerintah selama periode penelitian.

Kata Kunci: *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR), *Return on Assets* (ROA), *Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR), Pertumbuhan Laba.

## *ABSTRACT*

*Profit growth is a crucial indicator reflecting a bank's financial performance and serves as a basis for assessing business sustainability. The profit growth of state-owned commercial banks slowed throughout 2021–2025 and even turned negative in 2025, although the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Return on Assets (ROA), and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) were generally in good condition, necessitating empirical testing. This study aims to analyze the effect of CAR, ROA, and LDR on profit growth at state-owned commercial banks for the 2021–2025 period based on agency theory. The study employed a quantitative approach using secondary data in the form of quarterly financial reports from five state-owned commercial banks. Saturated sampling was used, yielding 100 observations. Data analysis was performed using panel data regression with the aid of EViews 12. Based on the Chow test and the Lagrange Multiplier test, the Common Effect Model (CEM) was the most appropriate model. Profit growth was transformed into logarithmic form and outlier observations were excluded, leaving 88 observations for analysis, and the previous period's profit growth and quarterly dummy variables were added to the model to address autocorrelation. The t-test results showed that CAR, ROA, and LDR partially had no significant effect on profit growth; therefore, all three hypotheses were rejected. Profit growth was explained mainly by the previous period's profit growth and quarterly seasonal patterns. Thus, capital, profitability, and liquidity ratios were not yet factors capable of explaining changes in profit growth at state-owned commercial banks during the study period.*



*Keywords: Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Return on Assets (ROA), Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), Profit Growth.*