E-ISSN: 3026-3239
Vol. 2, No. 1, January – June (2023), pp. 138-152

The Role TPF to Loan Defisit Ratio

Clara Neltje Meini Rotinsulu
Universitas Tompotika Luwuk Banggai

Corespodence : Clara Neltje Meini Rotinsulu (clararotinsulu@gmail.com)

Submitted: 27-01-2023, Accepted: 28-02-2023, Published: 31-03-2023

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to look at the impact of Third Party Funds (TPF), Credit, and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) on Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) at Rural Bank (BPR) Sulawesi Mandiri. The purpose of this research is to determine how the composition of funds, lending, and the degree of capital adequacy of banks impact the loan to deposit ratio. The multiple regression analysis approach was utilised to examine BPR Sulawesi Mandiri data from a certain time period. The findings indicated that third-party funds have a positive and substantial impact on LDR, implying that a rise in third-party funds and a non-significant BPR Sulawesi Mandiri resulted in an increase in lending. Credit has a positive but small influence on LDR, indicating that an increase in bank lending will raise the loan-to-deposit ratio. Capital Adequacy Ratio has a negative but substantial influence on LDR, showing that the bank's capital adequacy level has little impact on lending policy. The study's implications include the need of effective fund and credit management in boosting BPR performance, as well as the need for continual capital policy assessment to support the banking sector's expansion.

Keywords: Third Party Funds, Credit, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Loan To Deposit Ratio.

Introduction

An important factor in determining a nation's economic dynamics is the banking sector. In their capacity as financial institutions, banks contribute to the provision of financial resources that support a range of economic activities, such as credit facilities and customer deposits. The Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) is a crucial metric for assessing how loans and deposits are related in a bank. The ratio of the bank's total loans to its deposits is shown by the LDR. A high loan-to-deposit ratio (LDR) suggests that the bank lends out the majority of its client deposits to third parties. On the other hand, a low LDR suggests that the bank has more cash on hand and is better positioned to extend credit. A number of variables, including Third Party Funds (TPF), the volume of loans made, and the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), are crucial for controlling liquidity and preserving the stability of banks' finances. Banks can optimise the use of customer deposits, manage liquidity risk, and maintain healthy liquidity levels by having a thorough grasp of the elements that impact LDR. It is significant to highlight that in order to prevent plagiarism,

E-ISSN: 3026-3239
Vol. 2, No. 1, January – June (2023), pp. 138-152

ideas and concepts included in this work have been modified. When referencing data or concepts from other sources, proper attribution must always be given in order to preserve intellectual integrity.

The primary goal of credit, according to Haubrich (2017), is to transfer financial resources from parties with excess money (creditors) to parties in need of money (debtors) in order to support purchases, investments, or other economic endeavours. According to Haubrich, credit permits a temporal exchange in which the creditor obtains payment with interest in the future and the debtor uses the cash now to suit his requirements. According to Mishkin (2018), credit serves as a means of financing for people, businesses, or governments who require money for a variety of needs, including business investments, the purchase of a home or automobile, education, and so on. By granting access to the resources required to boost productivity and stimulate the economy, credit also contributes to economic growth.

The deposits that BPRs gathered between 2015 and 2020 increased by a considerable amount. This increase has a favourable effect on lending levels; however, following the Covid 19 outbreak's entry into Indonesia, specifically on March 2, 2020, beginning with the Alpha variant wave and continuing through Delta in 2021 and Omicron in 2022, BPR during the Covid 19 outbreak faced a slowdown in TPF growth. In 2020, BPR TPF growth was only 3.52%, a significant decrease from the previous year's growth of nearly 20%. Naturally, this decline in TPF had a significant impact on lending, as seen in Figure 1 below:

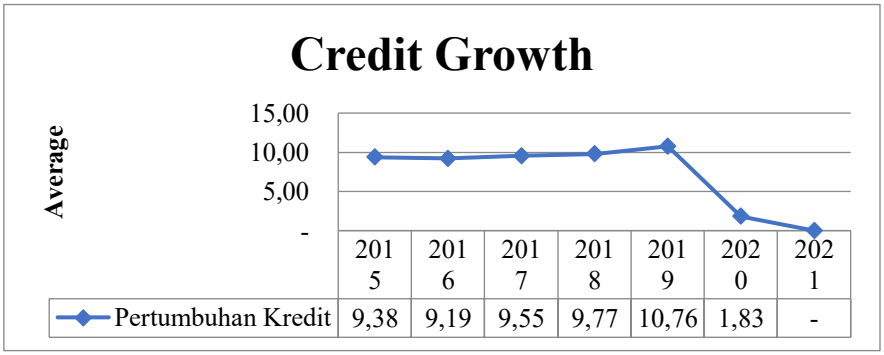


Figure 1: Credit Growth

Source: Data processed by researchers 2023 from www.ojk.go.id

E-ISSN: 3026-3239
Vol. 2, No. 1, January – June (2023), pp. 138-152

According to Figure 1 above, credit growth climbed in 2019 and reached 10.76, the highest credit growth achievement. However, credit growth had a very large fall rate of only 1.83% after the Covid 19 pandemic entered the picture in March 2020.

Table 1 Bank Performance Attainment Comparing RBB and Realisation

No	Pos	RBB	Realisasi	Pencapaian (%)
1	Asset	31.740.291	41.510.149	131
2	TPF	14.617.058	13.247.519	90,6
3	KYD	20.741.050	24.985.985	120
4	Net Profit	1.787.241	2.410.725	135
5	Core Capital	6.589.354	6.900.795	105

Table 1 above illustrates the following: Asset surpasses RBB by 131%; TPF falls from RBB by 90.6%; KYD surpasses RBB by 120%; Net Profit surpasses RBB by 235%; and Core capital surpasses RBB by 105%.

TPF refers to public deposits made into banks by the general people. Typically, banks will use this TPF to transmit credit. (2016) Adnan et al. TPF has a significant impact on banks' financial performance, particularly those in rural areas. This study highlights variables such as interest rates, service standards, and bank marketing that influence the amount of deposits in various banks. The outcomes demonstrated that these variables significantly affect bank deposits. (2020 Sutrisno). TPF is one of the primary sources of funding for banks, according to Benton (2020). Gup emphasises the significance of deposits in maintaining the banks' financial stability and liquidity as well as in supplying money with which to extend credit to clients. Additionally, he outlined tactics that banks can use to boost deposits, like creating appealing deposit products and doing efficient marketing.

According to Nuryaman's research (2021), TPF has an impact on LDR. The findings indicated that TPF has a noteworthy and favourable impact on LDR. This implies that the bank's

E-ISSN: 3026-3239
Vol. 2, No. 1, January – June (2023), pp. 138-152

LDR will increase in proportion to the TPF level. This demonstrates that a rise in TPF can result in higher bank lending levels. Furthermore, Net Profit Margin also has a noteworthy and favourable impact on LDR, suggesting that LDR may be impacted by bank profitability. Non-Performing Loans, however, had no discernible impact on LDR in our investigation. Izzati & Wahyuni (2021). The findings demonstrated a positive and substantial relationship between TPF and LDR, meaning that the higher the TPF level, the higher the bank's LDR. Furthermore, Non-Performing Loans have a positive and noteworthy impact on LDR, suggesting that a high degree of credit risk may have an impact on LDR. Additionally, the relationship between TPF and LDR is somewhat strengthened by asset expansion, which also lessens the impact of non-performing loans on LDR.

LDR is not only impacted by TPF; Credit is also impacted by CAR. According to research by Nursanti and Azhar (2021), CAR significantly and negatively affects LDR; this implies that the higher the CAR, the lower the bank's LDR likely to be. According to Gunardi and Trisnawati's data from 2021, CAR has a strong negative impact on LDR, meaning that a bank's LDR tends to decrease as its CAR increases.

Literature Riview

1) Third Party Funds (TPF)

According to Hartono (2021), TPF refers to money that third parties have contributed to banks and other financial institutions. This money can include time, savings, and demand deposits. According to Martono (2020), TPF is the money that banks get from their clients in the form of certificates of deposit, savings accounts, demand deposits, and deposits. TPF, according to Soedarsono (2020), is money that consumers deposit in banks as current accounts, savings accounts, deposits, and other investment vehicles. According to Riyanto (2020), TPF is money that third parties deposit with banks, either as time deposits or as deposits in response to requests from customers. According to Machmud (2021), TPF is money that consumers

E-ISSN: 3026-3239
Vol. 2, No. 1, January – June (2023), pp. 138-152

deposit in banks or other financial institutions' current accounts, savings accounts, certificates of deposit, and other types of deposits.

2) Acknowledgment

Taswan (2015) states that: "Credit provided by banks can be defined as the provision of money or bills that can be equated with it, based on lending and borrowing agreements or agreements between banks and other parties that require the borrower to repay the debt after a certain period of time with interest, fees or other profit sharing" According to Brigham and Houston (2020), credit is when a creditor gives money or other assets to a debtor under specific terms, like paying back the money plus interest over a set amount of time. According to Gitman and Zutter (2020), this is the transfer of money from the creditor to the debtor in line with certain arrangements, wherein the debtor is required to repay the borrowed money plus interest. Credit, according to Ross, Westerfield, and Jordan (2020), is the transfer of money from the creditor to the debtor with the understanding that the debtor will repay the money within a specific time frame—often with interest as well.

3) The CAR, or capital adequacy ratio

As per Mishkin and Eakins (2015), the CAR ratio is employed to evaluate a bank's capital sufficiency in managing credit risk, market risk, and operational risk. According to Saunders and Cornett (2019), CAR is a measure of a bank's ability to meet capital requirements and safeguard customer deposits while also preparing for possible losses. According to Fabozzi and Peterson (2020), the CAR ratio is used to evaluate if a bank's capital is sufficient to meet regulatory standards and be able to withstand potential hazards. A number of additional CAR measures, such as the Tier 1 Capital to Risk Assets Ratio and the Capital to Risk Assets Ratio, are listed by Mishkin and Eakins (2015).

4) Ratio of Loan to Deposit (LDR)

E-ISSN: 3026-3239
Vol. 2, No. 1, January – June (2023), pp. 138-152

LDR, as defined by Saunders and Cornett (2019), is a metric that expresses the percentage of bank loans compared to the total amount of customer deposits. According to Cashmere (2016), LDR is a ratio that assesses how much credit is given out relative to the quantity of public and private capital utilised. LDR, as defined by Mishkin and Eakins (2015), is a ratio that expresses how much a bank uses its client deposits to finance loans to other parties. According to Saunders and Cornett (2019), the primary purpose of LDR is to serve as a bank liquidity indicator. By guaranteeing that the quantity of loans given does not exceed the amount of deposits received, the LDR ratio assists banks in managing their liquidity. According to Rose, Marquis, and Hudgins (2017), LDR is a good way to gauge how adequate a bank's funding source is. Banks can assess how much of their available financial resources can be applied to lending to third parties by using the LDR ratio. CAR and LDR are important metrics in this study approach for controlling risk, liquidity, and bank capital adequacy. A thorough understanding of a bank's operations and financial situation can be gained by critically analysing these two ratios.

Methods

Verification and descriptive research approaches are employed. Sugiyono (2018: 15) describes the descriptive qualitative research method as a postpositivist-based research strategy that is typically utilised to examine natural object circumstances. This approach uses the researcher as a crucial tool to conduct objective imaging or fact-based reasoning. Sugiyono (2018: 55) explains that the verification method is utilised to test the idea through proof or hypothesis testing in the interim. With the help of gathered empirical evidence, researchers can use this method to methodically validate or invalidate a theory.

Third Party Funds, Loans, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) are the variables under investigation. These factors were selected because they play a significant role in characterising the operational and financial health of banks and interact to

E-ISSN: 3026-3239
Vol. 2, No. 1, January – June (2023), pp. 138-152

control risk and liquidity. The purpose of this study is to validate the suggested hypothesis and offer a thorough explanation (descriptive) of the relationship between variables. It is anticipated that this research will advance knowledge of the impact of Third Party Funds, Credit, CAR, and LDR on bank health and liquidity through the use of descriptive and verification methodologies..

Results and Discussion

Results

1. The Traditional Assumption Test

1) Test of Normality

Table 2 Test for Normality

N		**36**	**36**	**36**	**36**
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.5517	.2667	.2703	.8439
	Std. Deviation	.21163	.13106	.10205	.09097
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.188	.306	.139	.166
	Positive	.130	.306	.139	.122
	Negative	-.188	-.162	-.109	-.166
Test Statistic		.188	.306	.139	.166
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.052[c]	.060[c]	.075[c]	.054[c]

Source: processed by researchers using SPSS 25

Table 2 shows that the normality test results alpha value> 0.05, X1 = 0.052, X2 = 0.060, X3 = 0.075 and Y = 0.054, meaning that the four variables are normally distributed.

2) Multicollinearity Test

Table 3 Multicollinearity Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.953	.086		
	TPF	.096	.059	.653	1.532
	Kredit	.012	.111	.486	2.060
	CAR	-.611	.139	.514	1.945

E-ISSN: 3026-3239
Vol. 2, No. 1, January – June (2023), pp. 138-152

Table 3 shows that the Tolerance value X1 = 0.653, X2 = 0.486, and X3 = 0.514 of the three variables reveals that the Tolerance value> 0.10. While the Varance Inflation Factor (VIF) value X1 = 1.532, X2 = 2.060, X3 = 1.945 10 implies that if the VIF value is 10, there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables.

4) Autocorrelation Test

Table 4 Autocorrelation Test

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimat	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
				R Suare Chanage	F Change	df1	df2		
.775[a]	.600	.562	.06018	.600	15.995	3	32	.000	2.282

Source: Processed by Researchers 2023 with SPSS 25

The Durbin-Watson (Du) value is 2.182, as seen in Table 4. This value falls between the range 1.654 Du 4 - Du. The autocorrelation test results reveal that the autocorrelation test value (1.654) is less than the Durbin-Watson value (2.182) and more than 4 - Du (1.654), indicating that no autocorrelation exists in the data.

2. Data Examination

1) Analysis of Multiple Linear Regression

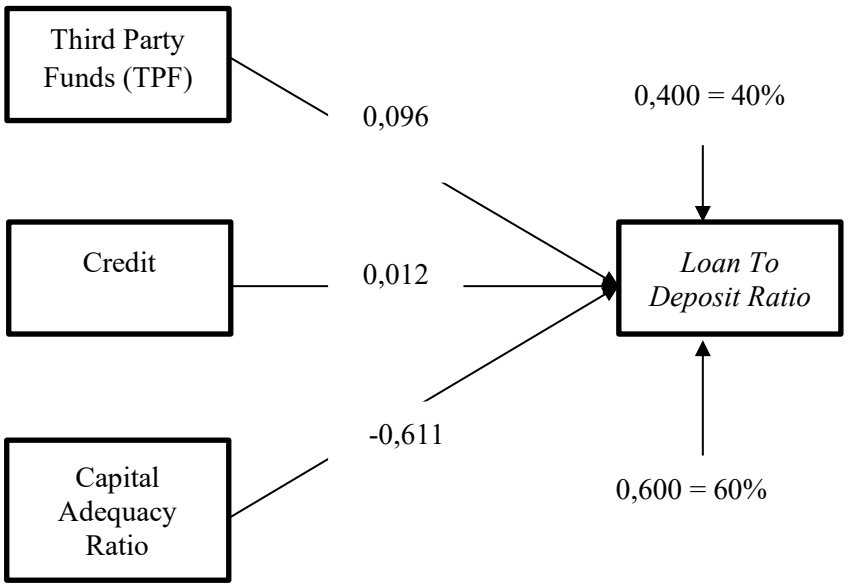
Multiple linear regression analysis, according to Sugiyono (2016: 176), may be used to forecast how far the functional or causal link of two or more independent variables is with the dependent variable. Furthermore, this study may assess the degree and direction of the association between the dependent and independent variables.

2) Findings from Regression Analysis

Figure 1 depicts the results of multiple linear regression analysis (it is recommended that Figure 1 be included). This study offers an overview of how much the independent variable influences the dependent variable and the direction of the relationship between the two. The purpose of this research is to comprehend and assess the influence of Third Party Funds, Loans, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and Loan To Deposit Ratio (LDR) on bank health and liquidity.

E-ISSN: 3026-3239
Vol. 2, No. 1, January – June (2023), pp. 138-152

It is predicted that multiple linear regression analysis will reveal a substantial functional link between these variables.



Third Party Funds (X1), Credit (X2), and Capital Adequacy Ratio (X3) are the independent variables examined in this study. Meanwhile, the dependent variable is the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) (Y). The regression equation used to describe the relationship between the independent and dependent variables is as follows:

1) For every 0.096 rise in X1 (Third Party Funds), there is an increase in Loan to Deposit (LDR).

2) Every 0.012 rise in X2 (credit) is followed by an increase in Loan to Deposit (LDR).

3) Every -0.611 rise in X3 (CAR) is accompanied by an increase in Loan to Deposit (LDR).

1) Hypothesis Test

Table 5 Hypothesis Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	**(Constant)**	.953	.086		11.122	.000
	TPF	.096	.059	.223	1.609	.118
	Kredit	.012	.111	.017	.104	.918
	CAR	-.611	.139	-.685	-4.392	.000

An Examination of the Effects of Independent Variables on the Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (LDR)

E-ISSN: 3026-3239
Vol. 2, No. 1, January – June (2023), pp. 138-152

1. The Impact of Third-Party Funds (TPF) on the Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (LDR)

A significance value of 0.000 was established based on the t test findings. Because the significance value (0.000) is less than the significance threshold (= 0.05), it may be stated that the influence of Third Party Funds on the Loan To Deposit Ratio (LDR) is positive but negligible. In other words, Third Party Funds have no major impact on the Loan To Deposit Ratio (LDR).

2. The Influence of Credit on the Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (LDR)

The significance value for the t test is 0.918. Because the significance level (= 0.05) is bigger than the significance value (0.918), it may be stated that credit has a positive but negligible influence on the Loan To Deposit Ratio (LDR). This indicates that credit has no effect on the Loan To Deposit Ratio (LDR).

3. The Impact of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) on the Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (LDR)

The significance value for the t test is 0.000. Because the significance level (= 0.05) is less than the significance value (0.000), it may be inferred that CAR has a negative and significant influence on the Loan To Deposit Ratio (LDR). This suggests that the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has a strong negative effect on the Loan To Deposit Ratio (LDR).

2) Determination Coefficient (R2)

Ridwan and Kuncoro (2014: 71) state that "The coefficient of determination is one of the analytical tools used to determine how much the relationship of several variables is in a clearer sense." The coefficient of determination test yielded the following results:

Third Party Funds (X1), Credit (X2), and Capital Adequacy Ratio (X3) are the independent variables examined in this study. Meanwhile, the dependent variable is the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) (Y). The regression equation used to describe the relationship between the independent and dependent variables is as follows:

1) For every 0.096 rise in X1 (Third Party Funds), there is an increase in Loan to Deposit (LDR).

E-ISSN: 3026-3239
Vol. 2, No. 1, January – June (2023), pp. 138-152

2) Every 0.012 rise in X2 (credit) is followed by an increase in Loan to Deposit (LDR).

3) Every -0.611 rise in X3 (CAR) is accompanied by an increase in Loan to Deposit (LDR).

Table 6 Coefficient of Determination

				Change Statistics					
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimat	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2		Durbin-Watson
.775[a]	.600	.562	.06018	.600	15.995	3	32	.000	2.282

Source: Processed by Researchers 2023 with SPSS 25

The R Square value of 0.600 in Table 6 above indicates that the contribution of the Third Party Fund (X1), Credit (X2), and CAR (X3) variables in the regression equation to Y is 40.0% of the variables outside the model.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of study into the impact of Third Party Funds (TPF), Credit, and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) on Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. Third-party funds (TPF) have a small but beneficial impact on the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). That is, while there is a positive link between TPF and LDR, the relationship is not statistically significant. "Insignificant" in this context suggests that changes in deposits cannot be depended on to forecast changes in LDR. Other factors, such as monetary policy, regulatory policy, credit demand, credit quality, and economic and financial market circumstances, have a greater influence on variations in LDR. As a result, while there is a positive association between deposits and LDR, other factors are more influential in affecting LDR changes.
2. Credit has a small but favourable impact on the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). This suggests that while credit has a beneficial influence on LDR, it is not statistically significant. LDR is used to evaluate bank liquidity by comparing total loans to total

E-ISSN: 3026-3239
Vol. 2, No. 1, January – June (2023), pp. 138-152

deposits over a certain time period. A high LDR indicates that the bank may not have enough liquidity to meet unforeseen funding demands, whereas a low LDR indicates that the bank is not earning as much as it should.

3. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) examines how much capital the bank has to cover potential risks, whereas the LDR monitors how much money the bank borrows compared to how much money clients deposit. The assertion that CAR has a negative but considerable impact on LDR might be construed as banks with high CAR being more conservative and cautious when making new loans. A high CAR in this case shows that the bank has sufficient capital reserves but is hesitant to make large loans, which may result in a low LDR. A low CAR may suggest that the bank is high risk, which may frighten investors and consumers.

References

Achmad, E. Kuncoro, & Riduwan. (2014). Cara Menggunakan dan Memakai. Path Analysis (Analisis Jalur). Cetakan ke-6. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Ariwidanta, & Wiksuana. (2018). Pengaruh CAR, NPL, LDR, dan BOPO terhadap profitabilitas bank. Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Akuntansi, 3(1), 1-10.

Brigham, E. F., & Houston, J. F. (2020). *Dasar-Dasar Manajemen Keuangan* (Edisi 16). Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Ejournal Undiksha. (2021). Pengaruh TPF, CAR, NPL dan LDR terhadap Penyaluran Kredit Lembaga Perkreditan Desa di Kabupaten Buleleng. Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Sosial Humaniora, 9(1), 1-10.

F. S., & Eakins, S. G. (2015). Financial Markets and Institutions (8th Edition). Boston, MA: Pearson.

Fabozzi, F. J., & Peterson, P. P. (2020). Financial Management and Analysis (3rd Edition). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.

E-ISSN: 3026-3239
Vol. 2, No. 1, January – June (2023), pp. 138-152

Gitman, L. J., & Zutter, C. J. (2020). *Principles of Managerial Finance* (16th Edition). Boston, MA: Pearson.

Gunardi, A., & Trisnawati, R. (2021). *The Effect of Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR) *and Non-Performing Loans* (NPL) *on Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR) *in Indonesian Banks. International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research*, 10(5), 2647-2654.

Gup, B. E. (2020). Banking and Financial Institutions: A Guide for Directors, Investors, and Counterparties. John Wiley & Sons.

Hardiyanti, Febriatmoko, & Wulandari. (2016). Pengaruh CAR, NPL, LDR terhadap profitabilitas bank (ROA) tahun 2017-2019. JIMAT (Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Akuntansi) Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, 12(3), 1023.

Hartono, J. (2021). Manajemen Keuangan Perbankan: Panduan Lengkap bagi Mahasiswa, Praktisi, dan Pemangku Kepentingan Perbankan. Yogyakarta: Andi.

Haubrich, J. G. (2017). The Economics of Bank Credit. Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

Kasmir. (2016). Analisis Laporan Keuangan. Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada.

Khairiyah. (2021). Pengaruh CAR, NPL, dan LDR terhadap Penyaluran Kredit pada Bank Konvensional yang Terdaftar di BEI Periode 2017-2021. Inovasi - Jurnal FEB Unmul, 19(2), 1-10.

Kusuma, A. A. G. P., et al. (2021). Pengaruh Dana Pihak Ketiga, Efisiensi, Loan To Deposit Ratio (LDR), dan Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) Terhadap Penyaluran Kredit Pada Bank Umum Konvensional. Konsentrasi, 3(1), 1-10.

Machmud, R. (2021). Manajemen Perbankan: Teori dan Praktik. Yogyakarta: CAPS (Center for Academic Publishing Service).

Martono, N. (2020). Perbankan Indonesia: Manajemen, Keuangan, dan Kasus-kasus. Yogyakarta: BPFE.

Mishkin, F. S. (2018). The Economics of Money, Banking, and Financial Markets. Pearson.

E-ISSN: 3026-3239
Vol. 2, No. 1, January – June (2023), pp. 138-152

Mishkin, F. S., & Eakins, S. G. (2015). Financial Markets and Institutions (8th Edition). Boston, MA: Pearson.

Nanik Sri Dwi Wulandari. (2013). Pengaruh CAR, LDR, NPL dan BOPO terhadap profitabilitas bank. Jurnal Profita: Kajian Ilmu Akuntansi, 1(1), 1-10.

Neliti. (2015). Analisis Pengaruh TPF, Ldr, Npl Dan Car Terhadap Jumlah Penyaluran Kredit Pada PT. Bank Qnb Indonesia, Tbk Periode 2005 - 2014.

Nursanti, D., & Azhar, S. (2021). The Impact of Capital Adequacy Ratio on the Loan to Deposit Ratio: Evidence from Indonesian Commercial Banks. International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management, 9(5), 37-49.

Nuryaman, R. (2021). The Impact of Third Party Funds, Net Profit Margin, and Non-Performing Loans on the Loan to Deposit Ratio of Commercial Banks. Jurnal Bisnis dan Akuntansi, 23(1), 1-14.

Riyanto, B. (2020). Manajemen Keuangan Perbankan. Yogyakarta: BPFE.

Rose, P. S., Marquis, M. H., & Hudgins, S. C. (2017). Bank Management & Financial Services (9th Edition). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Education.

Ross, S. A., Westerfield, R. W., & Jordan, B. D. (2020). Fundamentals of Corporate Finance (12th Edition). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Education.

Saunders, A., & Cornett, M. M. (2019). Financial Institutions Management: A Risk Management Approach (9th Edition). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Education.

Septiani, R. (2018). Pengaruh NPL dan LDR terhadap profitabilitas dengan CAR sebagai variabel mediasi pada PT BPR Pasarraya Kuta. Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Akuntansi, 3(1), 1-10.

Soedarsono, S. (2020). Dasar-Dasar Perbankan. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.

Sugiyono. (2016). Metode Penelitian Bisnis. Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. (2018). Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mixed Methods), Alfabeta.

E-ISSN: 3026-3239
Vol. 2, No. 1, January – June (2023), pp. 138-152

Sutrisno, T., Rachmawati, R., & Hidayat, A. (2020). Determinants of Third Party Funds in Rural Banks. International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change, 13(3), 422-437.

Taswan. (2015). Akuntansi Perbankan. Edisi III Cetakan 4. Yogyakarta: STIM. YPKN.

Wahyuni, A. R., & Izzati, T. (2021). The Influence of Third Party Funds and Non-Performing Loans on Loan to Deposit Ratio with Asset Growth as a Moderating Variable. Jurnal Keuangan dan Perbankan, 25(3), 424-435.

Yanuartha. (2019). Pengaruh CAR, LDR, NPL dan BOPO terhadap profitabilitas bank. Jurnal Profita: Kajian Ilmu Akuntansi, 7(1), 1-10.