

The Influence Of Institutional Ownership, Capital Structure, ROA, NPL, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) On Company Value In Banking Companies Listed On The IDX

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Abstract

Banking has its business activities in providing funds and storing funds from the public which are channeled back to customers in need of these funds. The research aims to examine the Influence of Institutional Ownership, Capital Structure, ROA, NPL, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) on Company Value in Banking Companies Listed on the IDX. The research uses a quantitative approach in the form of an associative form in the form of the influence of the relationship between 2 or more variables. The population is 43 banks registered on the IDX. A sample of 20 banks with an observation sample of 100 data. The results of the study are Institutional Ownership, capital structure, ROA and CAR do not affect the Company Value in Banking Companies Listed on the IDX. NPL affects the Company Value in Banking Companies Listed on the IDX. Institutional Ownership, Capital Structure, ROA, NPL, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) affect the Company Value in Banking Companies Listed on the IDX.

Keywords: *Institutional Ownership, Capital Structure, ROA, NPL, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Firm Value*

INTRODUCTION

Corporate financial activities result in the participation of banks in providing and storing funds owned by the company. Banking has its business activities in providing funds and storing funds from the public which are then redistributed to customers in need of these funds. The main objective of banking is to optimize company value. According to

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Hadiansyah et al. (2022), company value is the investor's view of a company's success linked to its stock price. Company value is measured by its stock price and expressed as Price Book Value (PBV). This company value has several impacts on Institutional Ownership, Capital Structure, ROA, NPL, and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR).

Banking has institutions that monitor its business activities, known as institutional ownership. The most effective party to monitor manager actions requires increased institutional ownership. The supervision carried out by institutional ownership is a guarantee for the welfare of shareholders. This institutional ownership can be measured from the shares owned by the institution.

Banking has a high or low company value which has an impact on the capital structure. In general, a healthy banking capital structure provides financial strength for banks in facing various risks. Providing sufficient capital can enable banks to operate economically, thus preventing banks from facing financial difficulties. A weak banking capital structure can result in banks being unable to maintain their survival and incurring losses. The success of banking in achieving high company value has an impact on ROA. When a company's ROA is used more efficiently, it generates net profit, leading to a better valuation. Investors are more attracted to high banking ROA, which encourages increased demand for shares, leading to higher share prices and, ultimately, higher company value.

Banking operations are inextricably linked to the distribution of credit to customers, and this disbursement of credit often results in non-performing loans (NPLs). High NPLs can lead to declining financial performance and negatively impact a company's value. Investors are more attracted to banks with low NPLs, which, in turn, improve company value. Company value also relates to the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), the capital held by banks, which helps them grow. Bank regulations require all banks to manage capital effectively and maintain sufficient capital to maintain public or customer trust, thus enhancing the company's value in the eyes of investors. Increasing capital, as measured by CAR, will lead to a company's growth. High capitalization can increase company value.

BRI Bank shares experienced a drastic decline to their lowest point in early February 2023. BBRI shares declined 3.02 % to Rp 4,180/share, with BBRI's share price weakening 26.99% at the start of 2024. This situation made BBRI shares the biggest decliner among the big four banking stocks. BBRI shares weakened compared to BMRI shares at the start of 2024, correcting 4.96%, BBKA shares weakened 2.13%, and BBNI shares experienced a 1.981% decline since the start of the year. The weakening BBRI shares were also accompanied by foreign selling. It was recorded that Rp 506.59 billion

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worth of foreign investor funds left BBRI since the beginning of the year, then foreign funds were withdrawn from BBRI reaching Rp 15.23 trillion (www.investasi.kontan.co.id).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Influence of Institutional Ownership on Firm Value

According to Hadiansyah et al. (2022), increasing institutional ownership in carrying out the company's supervisory function contributes to improving company value. Murti et al. (2024) The link between institutional ownership signal theory is that external parties provide information in financial reports with good integrity because ownership is owned by institutional parties, thus creating investor trust that impacts company value. Eni and Rakhmanita (2024) state that company value increases when institutional share ownership increases, or vice versa when institutional share ownership decreases, causing company value to decrease.

The Influence of Capital Structure on Company Value

Budiarta and Dewi (2023) stated that the increase in capital structure (DER) has a direct impact on company value, indicating that debt and banking capital are attractive to investors, with the proportion of debt increasing, where several banks are willing to increase their debt proportion and obtain high returns, which directly impacts company value. Paramastri et al. (2024) stated that capital structure usually uses a high leverage ratio, which means the company's value will increase. Ningsih and Rangga (2021) stated that using high debt can increase company value because investors assume that the company has good prospects in the future.

The Influence of ROA on Company Value

Simangunsong and Bertuah (2023) ROA has an impact on company value where high ROA can increase investor confidence in generating high profits and then increasing share prices and PBV. Fikriyah and Mustaqim (2024) stated that ROA does not affect company value because high ROA does not determine a good company in the eyes of investors and investors decide to invest, resulting in a decrease in share prices. According to Sofiani and Siregar (2022), increasing ROA indicates net profit from the use of assets and the company's ability to manage finances as part of the company's goal of maximizing company value.



The Influence of NPL on Company Value

Haq, et al., (2022) NPL has a positive and insignificant effect on company value because high banking non-performing loans can still be overcome by obtaining income from company products. Haryanto and Susanto (2023) Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 6/10/PBI/2004 causes banking NPL values to be <5% so that NPL values are concentrated at low values and investors do not pay attention to NPLs in assessing banks. Simangunsong and Bertuah (2023) NPL has a negative impact on company value, meaning that lower NPLs can increase company value.

The Influence of *Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)* on Company Value

Wangarry, et al., (2023) stated that higher CAR drives higher value of banking companies, indicating the bank's ability to provide funds to face the risk of loss, ultimately increasing investor confidence in the company. Simangunsong and Bertuah (2023) stated that CAR has a positive effect on company value, where a large CAR reduces profitability because most of the capital managed by the bank ultimately reduces the company's value. Budiarta and Dewi (2023) CAR is greater than 8% according to the rules set by Bank Indonesia standards, investors believe that banking can increase stock prices, resulting in an increase in company value.

Conceptual Framework

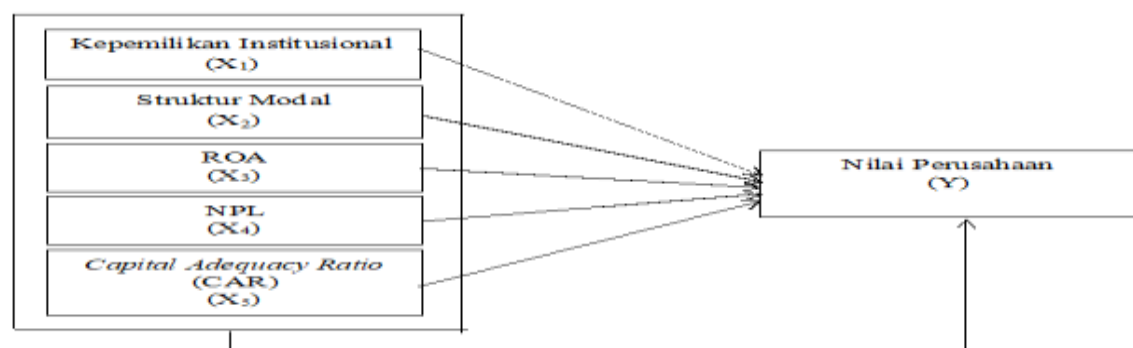


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Hypothesis

H₁: Institutional Ownership Influences Company Value in Banking Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

- H₂: Capital Structure Influences Company Value in Banking Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
- H₃: ROA influences company value in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
- H₄: NPL influences company value in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
- H₅: *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR) influences company value in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
- H₆: Institutional Ownership, Capital Structure, ROA, NPL, *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR) have an effect on Company Value in Banking Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methods

The research uses a quantitative approach in an associative form, namely the impact of the relationship between two or more variables. The nature of the research is a causal relationship , meaning there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

Population and Sample

According to Swarjana (2022:5), population is all people, cases, or objects from which research results are generalized. The population is 43 banks registered on the IDX .

According to Swarjana (2022:13) a sample is a selected portion of the population selected for research sampling. Sampling using *purposive sampling*.

Table 1. Research Sample

No.	Criteria	Number of Samples
1.	Banking Registered on the IDX Period 20 20 -20 24 .	43
2.	Banking did not publish its listing on the IDX during the 2020-2024 period .	(5)
3	Banking had negative profits during the 2020-2024 period .	(1 8)
Amount		20



Total sample (5 x 20 companies)	100
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The sample consisted of 20 banking financial reports for the 2020-2024 period.

Operational Definition**Table 2. Operational Definitions**

Variables	Definition	Indicator	Scale
Institutional Ownership (X 1)	Institutional Ownership is the % of the number of shares owned by institutions out of the total outstanding shares of the company. Source: Hadiansyah, et al., (2023)	Institutional Ownership = $\frac{\text{Jumlah Lembar Saham Investor Institusional}}{\text{Jumlah Saham yang Beredar}} \times 100\%$ Source: Mastuti and Prastiwi (2021)	Ratio
Capital Structure (X 2)	Capital structure is the balance or ratio of foreign capital to equity, consisting of long-term and short-term debt. Source: Winarni and Sari (2022)	$\frac{\text{Total Hutang}}{\text{Total Ekuitas}}$ Source: Paramastri, et al., (2024)	Ratio
ROA (X 3)	ROA is a ratio that compares a company's profits to the total assets it owns. Source: Fikriyah and Mustaqim (2024)	$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih}}{\text{Total Aktiva}} \times 100\%$ Source: Fikriyah and Mustaqim (2024)	Ratio
NPL (X 4)	NPL is a financial ratio that shows the proportion of loans experiencing insolvency. Source: Wardani and Mahardika (2023)	$\text{NPL} = \frac{\text{Kredit Bermasalah}}{\text{Total Kredit}} \times 100\%$ Source: Wardani and Mahardika (2023)	Ratio
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) (X 5)	CAR is the extent to which a bank has sufficient capital to cover the opportunity for losses from credit. Source: Wardani and Mahardika (2023)	$\text{CAR} = \frac{\text{Modal Bank}}{\text{Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko}} \times 100\%$ Source: Wardani and Mahardika (2023)	Ratio
Company Values	PBV is comparing the share price with the book value.	$\text{PBV} = \frac{\text{Harga Pasar Per Lembar}}{\text{Nilai Buku Saham}}$	Ratio



(Y)	Source: Fikriyah and Mustaqim (2024)	$\text{Book Value of Shares} = \frac{\text{Ekuitas}}{\text{Jumlah Saham Beredar}}$	
		Source: Fikriyah and Mustaqim (2024)	

Data collection technique

Techniques for collecting documented data and literature reviews. Documentation obtained banking financial reports and literature reviews obtained supporting theories for this research.

Types and Sources of Research Data

Types of quantitative research data. Secondary data sources obtain their research data.

Classical Assumption Test

The classical assumption conditions must be met, then the data is processed using a multiple linear regression model.

Normality test

According to Sihombing (2022:24), the normality test aims to prove that samples from a population are normally distributed. Specifically, the normality test requires that regression residuals be normally distributed.

Multicollinearity test

According to Sihombing (2022:27) states that multicollinearity occurs because the independent variables used in the study are correlated with each other. If the correlation matrix of the independent variables has a Pearson correlation above 0.9, then the two independent variables are highly correlated with each other.

Heteroskedasticity Test

According to Hidayatullah, et al., (2023:102) the heteroscedasticity test is used to determine whether there is inequality between the regression equation with variance and residuals from one observation to another, good regression does not occur heteroscedasticity. If sig 2 tailed > $\alpha = 0.05$ it is said that there is no heteroscedasticity.

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Autocorrelation Test

According to Siregar (2024:65) the autocorrelation test uses the Durbin Watson (DW) test to test for the presence of period 1 nuisance errors with the previous period nuisance errors of -1. The DW criteria are:

1. DW value < dL, positive autocorrelation occurs.
2. The DW value is between dL and dU, the results cannot be concluded.
3. The DW value is between dU and 4-dU, meaning there is no autocorrelation.
4. DW values are between 4-dU and 4-dL the results are inconclusive.
5. DW value > 4-dL results in negative autocorrelation.

Research Data Analysis Model**Multiple Linear Regression**

Sihombing (2022:28) Multiple linear regression model is a statistical technique that is useful for concluding the relationship between the dependent variable Y and a number of independent variables X. The formula for multiple linear regression analysis is be done as follows :

$$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + b_4 X_4 + b_5 X_5 + e$$

Information :

Y	= Company Values
a	= Constant
b ₁ , b ₂ , b ₃ , b ₄ , b ₅	= regression state
X ₁	= Variabel Institutional Ownership
X ₂	= Capital Structure Variables
X ₃	= Variable ROA
X ₄	= Variable NPL
X ₅	= CAR Variable
e	= E rror Estimation (0, 05)

Coefficient of Determination

According to Hidayatullah, et al., (2023:103) the coefficient of determination (R²) aims to measure the ability of the dependent variable. The value of (R²) is between 0 and 1.



Testing H₀ of e sis Simultaneously

According to Hidayatullah, et al., (2023:103) The F test aims to determine whether all independent variables have an influence on the dependent variable.

Testing H₀ of e sis Partially

According to Hidayatullah, et al., (2023:103) the t-test is a partial test to see whether the dependent variable has an influence on the independent variable.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**Research result**

The Banking Company data testing consisted of 20 companies with 100 observation data.

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
KI	100	8.20	96.20	66.3485	23.17127
DER	100	1.56	16.08	5.6492	2.72312
ROA	100	.02	3.78	1.3614	.91477
NPL	100	.00	4.76	1.7625	1.20729
CAR	100	11.13	98.08	28.1335	14.20494
PBV	100	.14	9.17	1.6042	1.66282
Valid N (listwise)	100				

1. Institutional Ownership data is 100, min 8.20, max 96.20, mean 66,3485, std. Deviation 23.17127.
2. The Capital Structure data is 100, min 1.56, max 16.08, mean 5.6492, std. Deviation 2.72312.
3. The ROA data is 100, min 0.02 , max 3.78 , mean 1.3614 , std. Deviation 0.91477
4. The NPL data is 100, min 0.00, max 4.76, mean 1.7625, std. Deviation 1.20729
5. *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR) data is 100, min 11.13, max 98.08, mean 28.1335, std. Deviation 14.20494.
6. The Company Value data is 100, min 0.14, max 9.17, mean 1.6042, std. Deviation 1.66282.



Classical Assumption Test
Normality



Figure 3. Histogram

The histogram appears to form a parabola, indicating that the data is in a normal state.

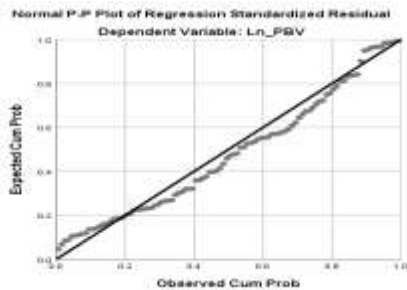


Figure 4. Normal Probability Plot

The Pp-plot approaches and follows the diagonal line marking normal data.
One-sample kolmogorov-smirnov statistics for normal data> 0.05.

Table 4. Kolmogorov-Sirnov Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
Normal Parameters ^{a, b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.75002971
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.085
	Positive	.085
	Negative	-.064
Test Statistic		.085
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.072 ^c

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction



The data is 100 with a significance of $0.072 > 0.05$, proving that the data is normal.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Ln KI	.839	1.191
	DER	.674	1.485
	Ln ROA	.719	1.391
	NPL	.737	1.356
	CAR	.703	1.423

Institutional Ownership, Capital Structure, ROA, NPL, CAR have $VIF < 10$ and tolerance > 0.1 , so multicollinearity does not occur.

Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation is a parameter that is BLUE in nature, so in multiple linear regression there should be no autocorrelation. Autocorrelation testing. Autocorrelation testing with the condition $du < dw, 4-du$.

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary ^a					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.390 ^a	.152	.107	.76972	2.476

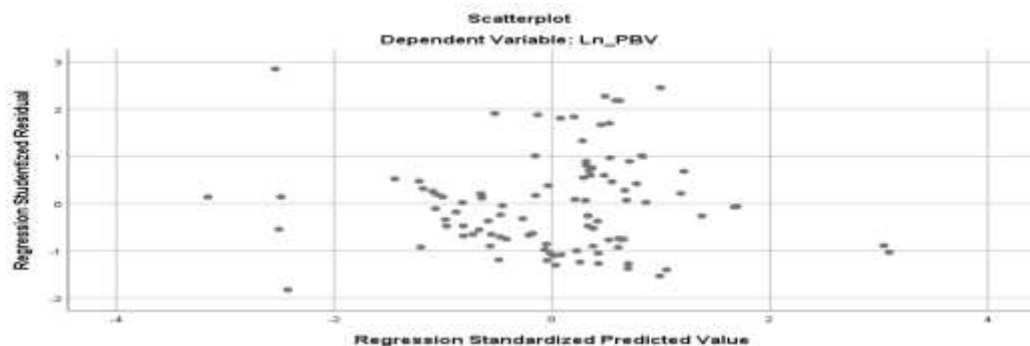
a. Predictors: (Constant), CAR, Ln KI, NPL, Ln ROA, DER
b. Dependent Variable: Ln_PBV

$d w = 2.476$, $N = 100$, $du = 1,7804$, $du < dw < 4-du$, $1,7804 < 2.476 < 4 - 1,7804$ to $1,78043 < 2.476 < 2.2196$ data has no autocorrelation.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test using graphical and statistical methods. A scatterplot graph that meets the requirements of randomly distributed and patternless points indicates no heteroscedasticity.



**Figure 3.5 Scatterplot**

Scatterplot graph meets the criteria of randomly distributed points and has no pattern, meaning there is no heteroscedasticity. test in Table 6. the following:

Table 6. Glacier Test**Coefficients^a**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.066	1.794		-.594	.554
	Ln KI	.264	.402	.071	.657	.513
	DER	-.167	.091	-.222	-1.840	.069
	Ln ROA	-.273	.222	-.143	-1.229	.222
	NPL	-.347	.196	-.204	-1.770	.080
	CAR	-.010	.017	-.071	-.598	.551

^a Dependent Variable: LN2UI

Institutional Ownership, Capital Structure, ROA, NPL, CAR significant > 0.05 then there is no heteroscedasticity.

Data Analysis Results

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 7. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**Coefficients^a**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.110	.682		-.161	.873
	Ln KI	.048	.153	.033	.314	.754
	DER	.017	.035	.055	.479	.633
	Ln ROA	.080	.085	.106	.947	.346
	NPL	-.188	.075	-.278	-2.514	.014
	CAR	.009	.006	.161	1.421	.159

^a Dependent Variable: Ln_PBV

$\text{Ln_PBV} = -0.110 + 0.048 \text{ Ln_KI} + 0.017 \text{ DER} + 0.080 \text{ Ln_ROA} - 0.188 \text{ NPL} + 0.009 \text{ CAR}$

1. The value of a is -0.110, meaning that the independent variable being studied is considered 0, so the Company Value is -0.110.
 2. Institutional Ownership Coefficient of 0.048 means that Institutional Ownership increases by one unit with an increase in Company Value of 0.048.
 3. Capital Structure Coefficient of 0.017 means that Capital Structure increases by one unit with an increase in Company Value of 0.017.
 4. The ROA coefficient of 0.080 means that ROA increases by one unit with an increase in Company Value of 0.080.
 5. NPL coefficient -0.188 means that NPL increases by one unit with a decrease in Company Value of 0.188.
 6. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) coefficient of 0.009 means that the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) increases by one unit with an increase in Company Value of 0.009.
- Determination Coefficient (R^2)

Table 8. Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.390 ^a	.152	.107	.76972
a. Predictors: (Constant), CAR, Ln_KI, NPL, Ln_ROA, DER				
b. Dependent Variable: Ln_PBV				

The adjusted value is 0.107 = 10.7 %. The independent variable influences the company's value by 10.7%, and the remaining 89.3% is influenced by the independent variable.

Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (F Statistic Test)

F test whether the independent variables together have an impact on the dependent variable.

Table 9. Simultaneous test (F)

Model		Sum of Squares	ANOVA ^a df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.967	5	1.993	3.365	.008 ^b
	Residual	55.692	94	.592		
	Total	65.659	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Ln_PBV

b. Predictors: (Constant), CAR, Ln_KI, NPL, Ln_ROA, DER



=Fcount 3.365, sig= 0.008 and Ftable (100-5-1-94) = 2.31, Fcount > Ftable, namely 3.365 > 2.31, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Institutional Ownership, Capital Structure, ROA, NPL, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) have an effect on Company Value in Banking Companies Listed in BEL3.3.4. Partial Hypothesis Testing (t Statistical Test).

The t-test tests whether the independent variable is partial or good. impact the dependent variable.

Table 10. Partial Test (T)

Model		Coefficients ^a		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error			
1	(Constant)	-.110	.682		-.161	.873
	Ln_KI	.048	.153	.033	.314	.754
	DER	.017	.035	.055	.479	.633
	Ln_ROA	.080	.085	.106	.947	.346
	NPL	-.188	.075	-.278	-2.514	.014
	CAR	.009	.006	.161	1.421	.159

a. Dependent Variable: Ln_PBV

$$t_{\text{table}} (100-5-1=94) = 1.985$$

0.314, sig = 0.754,

thitung < t tabel, namely

1. Institutional Ownership t count = 0.314 < 1.985 then Ho is accepted and H0 is rejected meaning that Institutional Ownership has no effect on Company Value in Banking Companies Listed on the IDX.
2. Capital Structure tcount = 0.479, sig = 0.633, tcount < ttable, namely 0.479 < 1.985, then Ho is accepted and Haditoject means that Capital Structure does not affect Company Value in Banking Companies Listed on the IDX.
3. ROA tcount = 0.947, sig=0.346, tcount < ttable, namely 0.947 < 1.985, then Ho is accepted and H0 is rejected, meaning ROA has no effect on company value in banking companies listed on the IDX.
4. NPL thitung = -2.514, sig= 0.014, -thitung-t tabel is -2.514 < -1.985 then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted meaning NPL has an effect on Company Value in Banking Companies Listed on the IDX.
5. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) t count = 1.421, sig 1.421 < 1.985 then Ho 1.421, sig= 0.159, t count < t table which is accepted and H1, is rejected meaning that Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has no effect on Company Value in Banking Companies Listed on the IDX.



DISCUSSION

The Influence of Institutional Ownership on Firm Value

The results of this study are that institutional ownership has no effect on company value in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Large institutional share ownership does not have the ability to drive up share prices because these institutions do not directly participate in managing the company.

The research results are not in line with Eni and Rakhmanita (2024) who stated that company value increases when institutional share ownership increases or vice versa when institutional share ownership decreases, which causes company value to decrease.

The Influence of Capital Structure on Company Value

The results of this research are that capital structure has no effect on company value in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Funding from both short-term and long-term debt has increased but has not been able to encourage an increase in share prices because companies prefer to fund through their own capital.

The results of this study are not in line with Ningsih and Rangga (2021) who stated that using high debt can increase the company's value because investors assume that the company has good prospects in the future.

The Influence of ROA on Company Value

The results of this study are that ROA has no effect on company value in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The high net profit earned by the company is not able to encourage an increase in the company's value because most of the net profit is allocated as retained earnings.

The results of this study are in line Fikriyah and Mustaqim (2024) stated that ROA does not affect company value because high ROA does not determine a good company in the eyes of investors and investors decide to invest, resulting in a decrease in share prices.

The Influence of NPL on Company Value

The results of this study are that NPL has an effect on company value in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. High bad debts occurring in a company can result in a decline in share prices.



The results of this study are in line with Simangunsong and Bertuah (2023) that NPL has a negative impact on company value, meaning that lower NPL can increase company value.

The Influence of *Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)* on Company Value

The results of this study indicate that *the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)* has no effect on company value in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. When CAR reaches an adequate level, small changes in CAR are less noticeable to investors. The results of this study are not in line with Wangarry, et al., (2023) that higher CAR encourages higher value of banking companies, indicating the ability of banks to provide funds to face the risk of loss, ultimately increasing investor confidence in the company.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

1. Institutional ownership does not affect the company value of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
2. Capital structure does not affect company value in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
3. ROA does not affect the company value of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
4. NPL affects the company value of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
5. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) does not affect the Company Value of Banking Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
6. Institutional Ownership, Capital Structure, ROA, NPL, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) influence Company Value in Banking Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Suggestion

1. For banks, it is best to pay attention to the company's value, especially management, who needs to ensure that the share price is stable so that investors are encouraged to invest in the bank.
2. It would be better for future researchers to add or replace the independent variables studied by extending the observation period.



3. This research can be used as a reference for other students who are conducting research on company value.

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