

Pengaruh Book-to-Market Ratio terhadap Earnings, Earnings Volatility, dan Default Risk Pada Perbankan di Negara-Negara Far East Asia Periode 2008-2018 = The Impact of Book-to-Market Ratio to Earnings, Earnings Volatility, and Default Risk of Banks in Far East Asia Countries Period 2008-2018

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh book-to-market ratio terhadap laba, volatilitas pendapatan, dan risiko default bank. Penelitian ini menggunakan sampel 84 bank di Far Asia Timur yaitu Indonesia, Singapura, Malaysia, Filipina, Thailand, China, Hongkong, Taiwan, Jepang, dan Korea dengan periode 2008-2018. Dalam penelitian ini menemukan pengaruh negatif antara book-to-market ratio dengan pendapatan bank yaitu menunjukkan rasio book-to-market dapat menjadi sinyal dalam memprediksi pendapatan bank di masa depan. Selain itu juga ditemukan pengaruh positif antara book-to-market ratio dengan volatilitas pendapatan bank. Ini menyiratkan bahwa rasio book-to-market juga dapat memberikan sinyal dalam memprediksi volatilitas pendapatan bank di masa depan. terakhir, ditemukan adanya pengaruh positif book-to-market ratio terhadap default risk bank yang juga menunjukkan bahwa rasio book-to-market dapat menjadi sinyal dalam memprediksi risiko default bank di masa depan. Pada akhirnya, hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa bahwa rasio book-to-market dapat memberikan sinyal sehingga dapat digunakan untuk melakukan pemantauan pasar di perbankan.

This study aims to determine the effect of the book-to-market ratio on earnings, income volatility, and bank default risk. This study used a sample of 84 banks in Far East Asia, namely Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and Korea for the period 2008-2018. This study finds a negative effect between the book-to-market ratio and bank income, which shows that the book-to-market ratio can be a signal in predicting bank income in the future. In addition, a positive effect was found between the book-to-market ratio and the volatility of bank income. This implies that the book-to-market ratio can also provide a signal in predicting the volatility of bank earnings in the future. Finally, it was found that there was a positive effect of the book-to-market ratio on bank default risk, which also indicated that the book-to-market ratio could be a signal in predicting bank default risk in the future. In the end, the results of this study indicate that the book-to-market ratio can provide a signal so that it can be used to monitor the market in banking.