

INTISARI

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menguji dan menganalisis rasio-rasio keuangan *Fixed Asset Turnover*, *Asset Turnover*, *Current Ratio*, *Debt to Asset Ratio*, *Debt to Equity Ratio* dan *Risk Based Capital* sehingga dapat ditemukan rasio penentu kinerja keuangan perusahaan asuransi lokal di Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kuantitatif yang juga dinamakan sebagai metode tradisional, positivistik, scientific dan metode discovery. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisa kausal yaitu “menganalisis bagaimana satu atau lebih variabel mempengaruhi perubahan pada variabel lainnya, dan merupakan studi hubungan fungsional antara dua variabel atau lebih. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah perusahaan jasa sektor asuransi yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Sampel yang digunakan adalah perusahaan sektor Asuransi di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2010-2014.

Dari hasil analisis yang telah dilakukan, diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa: *Fixed asset turnover* memperoleh hasil bahwa $t_{hitung} = 1,563 < t_{tabel} = 2,015$ maka H_0 diterima dan H_a ditolak yang artinya tidak ada pengaruh yang signifikan antara variabel X_1 (*fixed asset turnover*) terhadap variabel Y (kinerja keuangan). *Asset Turnover* memperoleh hasil bahwa $t_{hitung} = 2,492 > t_{tb} = 2,015$, maka H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima yang artinya ada pengaruh positif dan signifikan antara variabel X_2 (*asset turnover*) terhadap variabel Y (kinerja keuangan). *Current Ratio* memperoleh hasil bahwa $t_{hitung} = 2,367 > t_{tb} = 2,015$, maka H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima yang artinya ada pengaruh positif dan signifikan antara variabel X_3 (*current ratio*) terhadap variabel Y (kinerja keuangan). *Debt to Asset Ratio* memperoleh hasil bahwa $t_{hitung} = 3,590 > t_{tb} = 2,015$, maka H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima yang artinya ada pengaruh positif dan signifikan antara variabel X_4 (*debt to asset ratio*) terhadap variabel Y (kinerja keuangan). *Debt to equity ratio* memperoleh hasil bahwa $t_{hitung} = -0,231 < t_{tabel} = 2,015$ maka H_0 diterima dan H_a ditolak yang artinya mempunyai pengaruh yang tidak signifikan antara variabel X_5 (*debt to equity ratio*) terhadap variabel Y (kinerja keuangan). *Risk Based Capital* memperoleh hasil bahwa $t_{hitung} = 3,636 > t_{tb} = 2,015$, maka H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima yang artinya ada pengaruh positif dan signifikan antara variabel X_6 (*risk based capital*) terhadap variabel Y (kinerja keuangan).

Kata kunci: *Fixed asset ratio*, *asset turnover*, *current ratio*, *debt to asset ratio*, *debt to equity ratio*, *risk based capital*, *return on equity*.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine and analyze financial ratios Fixed Asset Turnover, Asset Turnover, Current Ratio, Debt to Asset Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio and Risk Based Capital ratios that can be found determinant of financial performance of local insurance companies in Indonesia. The method used is quantitative method which is also named as the traditional method, positivistic, scientific and discovery methods. This study uses the causal analysis is to "analyze how one or more variables affect changes in other variables, and a study of the functional relationship between two or more variables. The population in this study is the insurance sector services company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The samples are insurance sector companies in the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2010-2014.

From the analysis that has been done, the conclusion that: Fixed asset turnover obtain results that $t\text{-count} = 1.563 < t\text{-table} = 2.015$ then H_0 is accepted and H_a rejected, which means there is no significant relationship between the variables X_1 (fixed asset turnover) to variable Y (financial performance). Asset Turnover obtain results that $t\text{-count} = 2,492 > t\text{-table} = 2.015$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted, which means there is a positive and significant influence between the variables X_2 (asset turnover) to variable Y (financial performance). Current Ratio obtained results that $t\text{ count} = 2,367 > t\text{ table} = 2.015$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted, which means there is a positive and significant influence between the variables X_3 (current ratio) to variable Y (financial performance). Debt to Asset Ratio obtained results that $t\text{ count} = 3,590 > t\text{ table} = 2.015$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted, which means there is a positive and significant influence between the variables X_4 (debt to asset ratio) to variable Y (financial performance). Debt to equity ratio obtained results that $t\text{-count} = -0.231 < t\text{-table} = 2.015$ then H_0 is accepted and H_a rejected, which means having no significant effect among the variables X_5 (debt to equity ratio) to variable Y (financial performance). Risk Based Capital obtained results that $t\text{ count} = 3,636 > t\text{-table} = 2.015$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted, which means there is a positive and significant influence between the variables X_6 (risk based capital) to variable Y (financial performance).

Keywords: Fixed asset ratio, asset turnover, current ratio, debt to asset ratio, debt to equity ratio, risk based capital, return on equity.