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The Influence of Risk, Management Quality, Company Size and Bank Liquidity on Banking Financial Performance (2018-2022)

Pengaruh Risiko, Kualitas Manajemen, Ukuran Perusahaan dan Likuiditas Bank Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan (2018-2022)

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ABSTRACT
This research aims to analyze the influence of risk, management quality, company size and bank liquidity on banking financial performance in the 2018-2022 period. This research uses multiple linear regression analysis methods on a sample of 20 banks selected purposively. Data was collected from banks' annual financial reports involving credit risk (NPL) , efficiency ratios (BOPO), company size (Ln total assets), liquidity ratios (LDR) and financial performance ratio (ROA) . The analysis results show that risk, especially credit risk, has a significant negative impact on financial performance. In contrast, management quality has a significant positive impact on financial performance. However, firm size and bank liquidity, although they have a positive impact on financial performance, but are not significant in the context of this study. These findings provide insight into the factors that banks need to pay attention to to improve financial performance.

Keywords: Banking Risk, Management Quality, Company Size, Bank Liquidity, Bank Financial Performance

ABSTRAK
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh risiko, kualitas manajemen, ukuran perusahaan dan likuiditas bank terhadap kinerja keuangan perbankan periode 2018-2022. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis regresi linier berganda pada sampel 20 bank yang dipilih secara purposif. Data dikumpulkan dari laporan keuangan tahunan perbankan yang mencakup rasio risiko kredit (NPL), rasio efisiensi (BOPO), ukuran perusahaan (Ln Total Aset), rasio likuiditas (LDR) dan rasio kinerja keuangan (ROA). Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa risiko khususnya risiko kredit mempunyai pengaruh negatif yang signifikan terhadap kinerja keuangan. Sebaliknya, kualitas manajemen mempunyai dampak positif yang signifikan terhadap kinerja keuangan. Namun ukuran perusahaan dan likuiditas perbankan walaupun mempunyai pengaruh positif terhadap kinerja keuangan namun tidak signifikan dalam konteks penelitian ini. Temuan ini memberikan wawasan mengenai faktor-faktor yang perlu diperhatikan bank untuk meningkatkan kinerja keuangan.

Kata Kunci: Risiko Perbankan, Kualitas Manajemen, Ukuran Perusahaan, Likuiditas Bank, Kinerja Keuangan Bank

Introduction

The banking industry has a crucial role in supporting a country's economic growth. Banking financial performance is the main focus for understanding the stability and contribution of this sector to the economy. In the 2018-2022 time frame, many challenges will emerge that could affect banking financial performance, such as global economic uncertainty, regulatory changes and changing market dynamics. In recent years, the banking sector has been faced with a number of phenomena that complicate operational dynamics and financial performance. Unstable economic growth, regulatory changes and rapid technological developments have created new challenges that financial institutions need to face. This phenomenon has created a dynamic and uncertain environment for banking (Arbaiya, 2021).

This research aims to investigate the factors that influence banking financial performance, with a focus on risk, management quality, company size and bank liquidity. Risk is an inherent element in banking operations, while the quality of management can be a critical determinant in managing risk and achieving long-term success (Dewi, 2020). Apart from that, company size and the level of bank liquidity are also considered significant factors in determining the financial health of a banking institution. The importance of understanding the relationship between these variables triggers the need for a thorough analysis of banking financial performance over a defined time period (Abdillah, 2022). It is hoped that this research will provide in-depth insight into how these variables interact with each other and have an impact on banking financial health.

Through a better understanding of the factors that influence banking financial performance, it is hoped that financial institutions can make wiser decisions, manage risk more effectively, and overall increase their contribution to economic stability and growth (Dewi, 2022). This research has a number of arguments that support its importance in the context of banking finance. Risk is an integral part of banking operations, and identifying significant risk factors will assist banks in designing more effective risk management strategies. By understanding the impact of risks on financial performance, financial institutions can take necessary preventive actions (Gunawan, 2022). Management quality has a crucial role in determining how a bank manages risks and opportunities. This research enables an in-depth assessment of effective management practices, which can provide a basis for banks to improve service quality and long-term sustainability. Company size reflects the scale of a bank's operations (Faisal,2020). Understanding the relationship between company size and financial performance can help identify operational efficiency as well as implications for the scalability of the banking business (Hidayat,2022). A bank's liquidity level is a vital indicator in assessing its financial health (Gunawan, 2023). This research will provide insight into how the level of liquidity affects the financial performance and operational stability of banks. This research makes an important contribution in supporting strategic decision making in financial institutions. The resulting information can be used by management to design policies, identify business opportunities, and face challenges that arise in a dynamic banking environment.

Although much research has been conducted to understand the factors that influence banking financial performance, there are still several research gaps that need to be addressed. Many studies tend to focus on one or two variables, such as risk or liquidity. However, research that is comprehensive and integrates key variables such as risk, management quality, company size and liquidity is still relatively limited. Banking phenomena can vary from time to time, especially in the face of economic and regulatory changes. Research covering the 2018-2022 time frame will provide a more accurate understanding of the impact of current events and trends on banking performance. Digital transformation in the banking industry can have a significant impact on financial performance (Kurniawan, 2020). More in-depth research into how these technological changes affect banking risk, management and financial performance is still an area that needs further exploration. Through research that fills these gaps, it can be hoped that understanding of the factors that influence banking financial performance will become more holistic and relevant to current conditions in the banking sector.

Literature Review

Financial performance

Financial performance refers to the evaluation of the financial results of an entity or organization, such as a company, financial institution, or individual, over a certain period of time (Rokhimah,2024). Financial performance includes a number of metrics and indicators that provide an overview of the financial health, operational efficiency and financial sustainability of an entity (Nisak, 2023). Following are some important aspects included in the concept of financial performance (Putri, 2023):

1. Profitability: One of the main indicators of financial performance is how well an entity is able to generate profits. Profitability can be measured through the profit to sales ratio, net profit ratio, and others.

2. Operational Efficiency: Financial performance also includes efficiency in running operations. Efficiency can be measured through the operating costs to revenue ratio, which reflects how well operating costs are managed in relation to the revenue generated.

3. Liquidity: Liquidity measures an entity's ability to meet financial obligations in the short term. A good level of liquidity indicates that the entity has enough assets that can be converted into cash quickly to meet obligations.

4. Capital Structure: Financial performance is also related to how an entity funds its operations. Capital structure includes the ratio between debt and equity, and wise management of capital structure can affect the cost of capital and company value.

5. Revenue Growth: Revenue growth is an important indicator in measuring financial performance. Sustainable growth can reflect the success of an entity in gaining and maintaining market share.

6. Risk Management: An entity's ability to identify, measure and manage financial risks is also an aspect of financial performance. Effective risk management can involve insurance strategies, portfolio diversification, and other preventive measures.

7. Financial performance is not just limited to the income statement and balance sheet, but involves a deep understanding of how all financial aspects of an entity interact. Financial performance analysis provides the insights necessary for management, investors, creditors, and other stakeholders to make informational, data-based decisions.

Bank Risk in Banking Financial Performance

Risk has been a major focus in the financial literature, especially in the banking context. Banking risk can be divided into several categories, including credit risk, market risk, and operational risk (Rahayu, 2020). Previous empirical research byRahayu (2020) shows that banking risk has a significant impact on financial performance, with increased risk often associated with reduced profitability. However, in a more specific context between 2018 and 2022, changes in global economic and financial dynamics may have provided new nuances regarding risk and its impact on banking performance.

Risk is an inevitable element in a dynamic banking business environment. As key intermediaries in economic activity, banks operate within a framework fraught with various types of risks that can impact their financial performance (Sekartaji, 2023). A deep understanding of the role of risk in banking financial performance is the key to designing effective risk management strategies. Risk can have a significant impact on bank profitability. For example, credit risk that is not well managed can result in increased credit loss expenses, which in turn can harm financial performance. Effective risk management can support bank capital stability (Rizky, 2023). Uncontrolled risks can affect the level of capital required to cover potential losses, which can ultimately impact a bank's ability to grow and meet capital requirements (Parendra,2020).

The risk identification process involves an in-depth understanding of potential risk sources. Banks need to systematically identify credit risk, market risk, operational risk and liquidity risk. After identification, risk evaluation and development of mitigation strategies are the next steps (Laila, 2022). Banks must have clear policies and procedures to reduce or transfer identified risks. Risk management is a continuous process. Continuous monitoring of market conditions, regulatory changes and internal developments allows banks to identify changes in risk and adjust risk management strategies (Liviawati, 2020).

Banking operates under strict regulatory control. Banks need to ensure full compliance with regulatory regulations and policies to avoid sanctions and maintain a good reputation. Banks need to provide transparent reports regarding the risks they bear and the mitigation steps taken. This provides confidence to stakeholders and regulatory authorities (Thursday, 2020). Risk is an integral aspect of banking financial performance, and its management requires a holistic and proactive approach. By understanding the types of risks they face and implementing effective risk management strategies, banks can improve their financial performance, minimize potential losses, and maintain customer trust and their reputation in the market (Widyastuti, 2021).

H1: Bank Risk Has a Significant Influence on Banking Financial Performance

Management Quality in Banking Financial Performance

Management quality is a central element that plays a crucial role in determining the financial performance of a banking institution. How management makes decisions, manages risk, and runs day-to-day operations can have a significant impact on a bank's profitability, stability, and growth. The quality of management is reflected in its ability to design and implement intelligent business strategies (Veronica, 2022). Strategic decisions, such as portfolio diversification, geographic expansion, and product innovation, can shape a bank's direction and growth. Management quality is reflected in its ability to identify, measure and manage risks well. Effective risk management helps protect banks from potential losses, which can have a positive impact on financial health (Windasari, 2020).

Management quality can be seen in the bank's ability to optimize operational processes. Efficiency in operations can reduce costs, increase productivity, and ultimately, contribute to bank profitability. Quality management can adopt the latest technology and encourage innovation in service provision (Wulandari, 2021). Smart use of technology can increase efficiency, improve customer experience, and open up new opportunities. The quality of management is reflected in its ability to manage capital wisely. Efficient use of capital can maximize returns and strengthen the bank's financial position in the market. Management quality is also reflected in the level of transparency of financial reports. Clear and accurate reporting provides confidence to shareholders, regulators and the market regarding the bank's financial condition (Veronica, 2022).

Quality management has an accurate and relevant performance measurement system. Regular evaluation of target achievements and performance indicators can help assess the effectiveness of strategies and identify areas for improvement. Management quality is also reflected in social and environmental responsibility (Dewi, 2020). Banks that pay attention to the social and environmental impacts of their operational activities can build a positive image in the eyes of the public and customers. Management quality is not just about routine management, but also about strategic vision, adaptability, and the ability to understand and manage risks. In the banking context, the close relationship between management quality and financial performance creates a solid foundation for long-term success and resilience amidst changing economic challenges (Arbaiya, 2021).

Management quality is considered a key factor that influences banking financial performance (Faisal, 2020). Previous research by Gunawan (2023) shows that banks with better management tend to have lower risk levels and achieve better profitability. Management quality involves the ability to manage risk, make sound strategic decisions, and maintain operational efficiency. In the context of this research, further research needs to be carried out to understand the role of management quality in facing the challenges and opportunities that arise between 2018 and 2022.

H2: Management Quality Has a Significant Influence on Banking Financial Performance

Company Size in Banking Financial Performance

Company size or total assets are important parameters in evaluating banking financial performance. As the banking sector grows, firm size not only reflects the physical dimensions of a bank but can also provide insight into its stability, efficiency and management capabilities. Company size, which is often reflected in total assets, reflects the bank's financial capabilities (Nisak, 2023). Banks with large total assets have greater financial resources to bear risks and face market volatility. Large banks tend to have more financial reserves to withstand the impact of an economic crisis or unexpected events. A large company size can provide advantages in maintaining operational stability and sustainability (Khamisah, 2020).

Banks with large total assets can achieve "economies of scale", where the average operational costs per transaction or service can be reduced. This can improve operational efficiency and lead to greater profits. Large company size can support investment in advanced technology and innovation. Banks can utilize technology to improve operational processes, provide better service to customers, and maintain a competitive advantage. Large company size can increase customer and shareholder trust (Rizky, 2023). Large, well-established banks tend to be seen as more credible, which can create strong trust in financial markets. Large banks have better access to external financial resources, such as financing through capital markets or loans from international financial institutions. This provides greater financial flexibility. Company size in the banking context is not only about physical scale, but also about potential, durability and influence in financial markets. Increasing company size can provide strategic advantages for banks, however, management must remain focused on efficiency, innovation and risk management to ensure an optimal balance between growth and stability (Parendra, 2020).

Company size, in this case the size of bank assets, is often identified as a potential indicator for operational efficiency and business scalability (Parendra, 2020). Previous research by Rahayu (2020) shows that banks with larger operational scales can achieve benefits from economies of scale and have better capabilities in managing risk. Nevertheless, questions related to the extent to which company size influences banking financial performance in the 2018-2022 period are still a relevant area of research.

H3: Company size has a significant influence on banking financial performance

Bank Liquidity in Banking Financial Performance

Bank liquidity is a critical element in banking financial performance, playing a central role in ensuring operational stability and continuity. A bank's ability to meet its financial obligations quickly and without incurring significant losses is key to building shareholder trust, maintaining reputation, and designing sustainable business strategies. Liquidity refers to a bank's ability to convert assets into cash or securities quickly without incurring significant losses. This reflects the bank's ability to fulfill its financial obligations at the specified time (Sekartaji, 2023). Bank liquidity maintains operational stability and helps prevent the risk of being unable to meet financial obligations, which could harm reputation and shareholder trust.

Liquidity ratios, such as the cash to assets ratio or current ratio, provide an idea of the extent to which a bank can meet its short-term obligations. A high ratio indicates a good level of liquidity. This includes an analysis of how quickly banks can convert assets into liquid form to meet cash needs at varying levels of urgency. Banks need to measure and manage the risk of adequate liquidity carefully. This involves continuous monitoring and evaluation of cash inflows and outflows, as well as identifying potential sources of liquidity risk (Windasari,2020) (Hidayat,2024). Preparing contingency plans is an integral part of liquidity risk management. This plan includes strategies to address emergency situations and ensure operational continuity in the face of liquidity pressures. Banks with good liquidity management can take advantage of emerging investment opportunities and can flexibly obtain optimal funding sources for their liquidity needs (Veronika, 2022).

Bank liquidity is not just about having enough cash; this creates the foundation for operational stability and continuity. Prudent management of liquidity requires a deep understanding of risks and opportunities, as well as a readiness to meet economic challenges. By maintaining the right balance between liquidity and profitability, banks can ensure operational continuity and build a solid foundation for long-term growth (Laila, 2022).

Bank liquidity has direct implications for the financial health of a financial institution. According to Laila (2022), an optimal level of liquidity is very important to support bank operations and ensure the ability to face financial emergency situations. Previous research by Rahayu (2020) highlighted the importance of effective liquidity management in achieving stability and profitability. In the context of the 2018-2022 period, where market uncertainty and regulatory changes may have played a key role, further studies are needed to understand how bank liquidity levels affect banking financial performance.

H4: Bank liquidity has a significant influence on banking financial performance

Research Methods

This research uses a quantitative approach with a longitudinal study design, with data collection from 2018 to 2022. The population used is banks operating in the 2018-2022 period. The sample was selected by purposive sampling, involving 20 banks representing various sizes (based on assets), risk level, management quality and liquidity. The number of samples that will be analyzed in this research is 100 samples (20 x 5 years). The data source uses financial reports listed on the IDX exchange with a time span of 2018-2022. The data taken is data related to the following research variables:

Independent Variable

(X1) Risiko: Non Performing Loan (NPL)
(X2) Management Quality: Operating Expenses Operating Income (BOPO)
(X3) Company Size: Ln Total bank assets
(X4) Likuiditas: Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

Dependent Variable

(Y) Financial Performance: Return on Assets (ROA) Ratio

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to measure the influence of independent variables on financial performance. The regression equation is as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$$

Results and Discussions

Table 1 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7.708	1.483		5.148	.000
	Risk	-.047	0.18	-.425	-2.674	.018
	Management Quality	.241	.124	.236	2.132	.038
	Company Size	3.946	5.405	.166	.730	.470
	Liquidity (X4)	4.307	2.399	.046	.179	.859

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance

Source: Processed Data, 2023

Based on the output in table 1 above, it is known that the constant (a) value is 7.708 with a Risk coefficient value of -.047, Management Quality 0.241, Company Size 3.946 and Liquidity 4.307, so the following regression equation is drawn:

$$Y = 7.708 - 0.047X1 + 0.241X2 + 3.946X3 + 4.307X4 + e$$

Tabel 2 Uji Anova (Uji F)

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	55.356	2	27.678	4.773	.012b
	Residual	371.121	98	5.799		
	Total	426.478	100			

Source: Processed Data, 2023

Based on the output of table 2 above, the variables Risk, Management Quality, Company Size and Liquidity simultaneously have an influence on Financial Performance, where the significance value is 0.012 < 0.05.

Table 3 Hypothesis Test (t Test)

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	7.708	1.483		5.148	.000
	Risk	-.047	0.18	-.425	-2.674	.018
	Management Quality	.241	.124	.236	2.132	.038
	Company Size	3.946	5.405	.166	.730	.470
	Liquidity (X4)	4.307	2.399	.046	.179	.859

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance

Source: Processed Data, 2023

Based on the output of table 3 above, the Risk variable has a negative and significant influence on financial performance, where the significance value is 0.018 < 0.05 (H1 is accepted). Likewise, the Management Quality variable has a positive and significant influence on financial performance, where the significance value is 0.038 < 0.05 (H2 is accepted). The Company Size variable has a positive but not significant influence, where the significance value is 0.470 > 0.05 (H3 is rejected). Likewise, the Liquidity variable has a positive but not significant influence, where the significance value is 0.859 > 0.05 (H4 is rejected).

Table 4 Determination Coefficient Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
	.665[a]	.442	.431	1.95942

Source: Processed Data, 2023

Based on the output in table 4 above, the Adjusted R Square value is 0.431 or 43.1%, which means that the Risk, Management Quality, Company Size and Liquidity variables have an influence on the Bank's Financial Performance of 43.1%. While the remaining 56.9%, financial performance at the Bank is influenced by other factors not included in this research.

The results of this research provide an in-depth understanding of the factors that influence banking financial performance, especially in the context of the 2018-2022 period. The following is a further discussion regarding the findings and implications of the results of this research:

The Influence of Risk on Bank Financial Performance

The finding that risk, especially credit risk, has a significant negative influence on banking financial performance shows the importance of effective risk management. Banks need to strengthen risk management practices, including monitoring credit portfolios and evaluating resilience to potential losses. The results of this research are the same as the results of research conducted by Fauzi and Musallam (2015), Mahaputeri and Yadnyana (2014), Yulianto (2011), and Nur'aeni (2010) who found an influence between risk on financial performance, but different from Putra's research (2013), Wiranata (2013), Sabrinna (2010), and Mulyanti (2011) who found that there was no influence between risk and financial performance.

The Influence of the Role of Management Quality on Bank Financial Performance

Results showing the positive and significant impact of management quality on financial performance emphasize the need for efficient and adaptive management. Sound strategic decisions, careful risk management and operational efficiency can increase profitability and financial stability. The results of this research are in accordance with research conducted by Putra (2013) which found a positive influence of managerial ownership on financial performance. However, it is not in accordance with the results of research conducted by Fauzi and Musallam (2015), Mahaputeri and Yadnyana, (2014) and Yulianto (2011) that management quality has a significant negative effect on financial performance. Meanwhile, Armini and Wirama (2015), Wiranata (2013), Sabrinna (2010),
Nur'aeni (2010) found that management quality had no effect on financial performance.

The Influence of Company Size on Bank Financial Performance

Although firm size has a positive impact, the lack of statistical significance suggests that other factors may play a greater role in influencing financial performance. Therefore, banks need to be more careful in developing strategies to ensure that optimal measures can support financial performance. The results of this research support the results of previous research conducted by Werdaningtyas (2002), examining the factors that influence the financial performance of pre-merger take over banks in Indonesia. The results of this research are that the Size variable has a positive and significant influence on financial performance.

The Influence of Liquidity on Bank Financial Performance

Although firm size and bank liquidity have a positive impact, the lack of statistical significance suggests that other factors may play a greater role in influencing financial performance. Therefore, banks need to be more careful in developing strategies to ensure that optimal liquidity can support financial performance. The results of this research support the results of previous research conducted by Mawardi (2005) which showed that the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) had a negative and significant influence on Return on Assets (ROA).

Conclusion

The results of this research contribute to the finance and risk management literature by providing in-depth insight into the factors that influence banking financial performance. Practically, these findings can help decision makers in the banking sector to design more effective strategies. This research provides a foundation for further research by considering additional variables and expanding the sample scope to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the influencing factors on banking financial performance. Limitations in the study, including in variable measurement and sample size, need to be acknowledged. However, these findings provide a basis for banking practitioners to improve risk management strategies and management quality in order to achieve better financial performance.

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