

**ABSTRAK**

Struktur kepemilikan saham bank *go public* di Indonesia mempunyai karakteristik kepemilikan saham terkonsentrasi, sehingga terdapat pemegang saham mayoritas dan minoritas. Semakin tinggi konsentrasi kepemilikan saham bank akan semakin meningkatkan risiko *insolvency* karena semakin besar kekuasaan para pemegang saham, akan mengakibatkan konflik keagenan juga semakin besar. Kompleksitas kegiatan usaha bank yang semakin meningkat juga berpotensi menyebabkan semakin tingginya risiko yang dihadapi bank. Peningkatan risiko ini perlu diikuti dengan peningkatan modal yang diperlukan oleh bank untuk menanggung kemungkinan kerugian yang timbul. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, maka penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh *ownership concentration*, *capital adequacy ratio*, TobinsQ, *revenue growth*, *deposit growth*, dan kondisi ekonomi terhadap risiko *insolvency* bank *go public* di Indonesia. Model analisis yang digunakan yaitu analisis regresi linier berganda. Sampel yang digunakan adalah bank *go public* periode 2010-2014. Berdasarkan hasil analisis disimpulkan bahwa *ownership concentration* berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap risiko *insolvency*. *Capital adequacy ratio*, TobinsQ, dan *deposit growth* berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap risiko *insolvency*, sementara *revenue growth* dan kondisi ekonomi berpengaruh negatif tidak signifikan terhadap risiko *insolvency*.

Kata Kunci : konsentrasi kepemilikan, rasio kecukupan modal, risiko *insolvency*

**ABSTRACT**

The ownership structure of public bank in Indonesia has the concentrated stock ownership characteristics, so there are shareholder majority and minority. Higher ownership concentration of bank stocks will increase the insolvency risk because greater shareholders power will lead to greater agency conflicts. The increasing of bank's business activity will also increasing risk that will faced by banks, and it should be followed by increase in bank's capital to cover possible losses. Based on this, the research aims to examine the effect of the ownership concentration, capital adequacy ratio, TobinsQ, revenue growth, deposit growth, and economic condition on insolvency risk on public bank in Indonesia. The analysis method is multiple linear regression. The sample in this research are public bank during the period 2010-2014. Based on the result of the analysis we can conclude that ownership concentration have a significant positive effect on insolvency risk. Capital adequacy ratio, TobinsQ, and deposit growth have a negative significant on insolvency risk, while revenue growth and economic condition have a negative not significant on insolvency risk.

Keyword : ownership concentration, capital adequacy ratio, insolvency risk.