

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tingkat kesehatan perbankan terhadap jumlah penyaluran kredit perumahan dengan mengukur kesehatan bank menggunakan metode RGEC sebelum dan semasa Pandemi Covid-19 menggunakan sampel perbankan konvensional yang terdaftar BEI periode 2017 – 2021. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* sehingga diperoleh 13 perbankan yang digunakan sebagai sampel dalam penelitian dengan jumlah observasi sebanyak 65 dan teroutlier sebanyak 2 sehingga total observasi menjadi 63. Variabel independen *Risk Profile* diprosikan sebagai risiko kredit (NPL) dan risiko likuiditas (LDR), *Good Corporate Governance* diukur dengan menggunakan penilaian peringkat GCG, *Earning* diprosikan menggunakan rasio ROA dan NIM, serta *Capital* diprosikan dengan rasio CAR. Untuk variabel dependen yaitu Jumlah Penyaluran KPR yang diukur dengan total KPR yang disalurkan bank pada periode yang akan diteliti. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis regresi linear berganda dengan bantuan software Eviews 9. Hasil penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa NPL secara parsial memiliki pengaruh negatif, sedangkan LDR, GCG dan CAR tidak berpengaruh terhadap jumlah penyaluran KPR, serta rasio ROA dan NIM tidak memiliki pengaruh sebelum pandemi covid-19 dan semasa pandemi Covid-19 ROA memiliki pengaruh negatif dan NIM memiliki pengaruh positif terhadap jumlah penyaluran KPR.

**Kata Kunci:** *Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earning, Capital.*

## ABSTRACT

*This study aims to analyze the soundness of the banking system in relation to the amount of housing loan disbursement by measuring the soundness of banks using the RGEC method before and during the COVID-19 pandemic using conventional banking samples registered on the IDX for the period 2017–2021. This study used a purposive sampling technique to obtain 13 banks that were used as a sample in the study, with a total of 65 observations and 2 outliers, so that the total number of observations became 63. The independent variable "risk profile" is proxied as credit risk (NPL) and liquidity risk (LDR), good corporate governance is measured using the GCG rating assessment, and earnings are proxied using ROA and NIM ratios, as well as capital proportional to the CAR ratio. For the dependent variable, namely the amount of KPR disbursement as measured by the total KPR disbursed by the bank in the period to be studied. The data analysis technique uses multiple linear regression analysis with the help of Eviews 9 software. The results of this study prove that NPL partially has a negative effect, while LDR, GCG, and CAR have no effect on the amount of KPR disbursement, and ROA and NIM ratios had no effect before the COVID-19 pandemic, and during the COVID-19 pandemic, ROA had a negative influence and NIM had a positive influence on the amount of KPR disbursement.*

**Keywords:** *Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earnings, Capital.*