



THE INFLUENCE OF BOPO, NPF, THIRD PARTY FUNDS, AND MINIMUM RESERVE REQUIREMENTS ON RETURN ON ASSETS AT INDONESIAN ISLAMIC COMMERCIAL BANKS

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan tingkat dampak BOPO, NPF, *Outsider Assets*, dan *Least Legal Current Records* terhadap *Return On Resources* pada Bank Umum Syariah Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi kuantitatif Populasi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah bank umum syariah pada tahun 2018-2022. Prosedur pengujian dalam tinjauan ini adalah pemeriksaan purposif dengan aturan khusus sehingga contoh diperoleh dari ringkasan anggaran Bank Muallamat Indonesia, Bank Syariah Mandiri, dan Bank Mega Syariah, Bank BNI Syariah, Bank Panin Syariah, Bank BCA Syariah periode 2018-2022. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa BOPO berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ROA bank syariah yang tercatat di Perdagangan Efek Indonesia pada tahun 2018-2022, *Non-Performing Supporting* (NPF) tidak mempengaruhi ROA bank syariah yang tercatat di Perdagangan Efek Indonesia pada tahun 2018-2022, DPK mempengaruhi ROA bank syariah yang tercatat di Perdagangan Efek Indonesia tahun 2018-2022 dan GWM berdampak pada ROA bank syariah yang tercatat di Perdagangan Efek Indonesia tahun 2018-2022.

Kata Kunci : BOPO, NPF, DPK, GWM, ROA.

ABSTRACT

This study means to decide the degree to which the impact of BOPO, NPF, Outsider Funds, and Legal Stores on Return on Resources at Indonesian Sharia Business Banks. This study utilizes a quantitative methodology. The populace utilized in this study is Islamic business banks in 2018-2022. The testing method in this review was purposive examining with specific standards so that examples were gotten from the budget summaries of Bank Muallamat Indonesia, Bank Syariah Mandiri, and Bank Mega Syariah, BNI Syariah bank, Panin Syariah bank, BCA Syariah bank for the period 2018-2022. In light of the consequences of the examination led by the creator, it very well may be presumed that BOPO impacts the ROA of Islamic banks recorded on the Indonesia Stock Trade in 2018-2022, Non Performing Supporting (NPF) doesn't affect ROA of Islamic banks recorded on the Stock Trade Indonesian protections in 2018-2022, DPK impacts the ROA of Islamic banks recorded on the Indonesia Stock Trade in 2018-2022 and GWM affects the ROA of Islamic banks recorded on the Indonesian Stock Trade in 2018-2022.

Keywords : BOPO, NPF, DPK, GWM, ROA.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the rise of Islamic banking as a feature of utilizing the Islamic financial framework in Indonesia has entered another stage. The development of the Islamic finance industry has changed, from essentially presenting the option of Islamic financial practices, to how Islamic banks position themselves as a central part in the monetary sphere in the country. Islamic banks could possibly be the best choice in their exchange options. This is shown by the rapid increase in the development and progress of Islamic banking in Indonesia.

Banks are one of the monetary foundations that play an important role in the development of the economy in Indonesia. Banks also contribute to monetary growth, where banks can provide financial assistance to organizations. In its turn of events, banking

business practices are isolated into two, specifically traditional banks and Islamic banks. (Ryad & Yuliawati, 2017). According to Regulation No. 10 of 1998 on Banking states: A bank is a business element that gathers assets from the general public as stores and conveys them to the general public as credits and different structures to work on the lifestyles of many people. (Yuliana & Listari, 2021) In general, banking foundations in Indonesia are isolated into two kinds, specifically traditional bank establishments and Islamic bank organizations. (Ardheta & Sina, 2020). Currently, the increase of Islamic Banking in Indonesia has grown rapidly. This is attempted by the expansion of the quantity of Islamic Banking from one year to another. The next is the increase of Islamic Business Banks in Indonesia from one year to another, as follows:

Table 1. Development of Islamic Public Banks in Indonesia

No	Year	Total of Commercial Bank	Total Assets (in Billion Rupiah)
1	2018	14	316.691
2	2019	14	350.364
3	2020	14	397.073
4	2021	16	401.023
5	2022	16	456.556

Source : Statistics of Sharia Banking, Financial Services Authority (2018-2020)

Based on table 1, the progress of Islamic business banks shows an increase in the number of Islamic business banks and the number of resources. In expanding the complete funding of Islamic Business Banks and Islamic Special Units from one year to another, it cannot be separated from the assortment and practice of transportation. As a financial company, an Islamic bank is also a profitable foundation. As such, benefit is a significant measure of whether a bank is sound, including Islamic banks.

The higher the benefit of Islamic banking, the better the bank exhibits. The

exhibition of an Islamic bank can be surveyed through various factors in the fiscal summary of an Islamic bank. Fiscal statements yield various monetary proportions that help budgetary summary clients to survey the Islamic bank's presentation (Ismawanto et al, 2020). One proportion that can be utilized as a sign of a bank's productivity level is return on resources (ROA) which is used to show the consequences of utilizing the organization's resources to generate net profits. (Shenurti et al, 2022) A bank's financial exhibition also reflects the adequacy of the bank. In SE BI No. 9/24/DPBs 2007, it is stated that a bank's wellbeing level is influenced by CAMELS

factors. The capital angle incorporates Least Capital Stock Commitment (CAR) or Capital Adequacy Proportion (Vehicle), the Resource Quality perspective incorporates Non Performing Funding (NPF), the income angle incorporates Return On Equity, Return On Asset, and Functional Productivity Proportion (BOPO), and the Liquidity perspective incorporates Support to Deposit Proportion (FDR). Based on the above banking wellbeing assessment strategies, the factors utilized in the evaluation of monetary implementation are Capital Adequacy Proportion (Vehicle), Non Performing Money (NPF), and Labor Cost to Labor Wage (BOPO). Non-Performing Funding (NPF) is the proportion between supporting funding and complete funding issued by Islamic banks. In light of the rules set by Bank Indonesia, the classifications kept in mind for NPF are unacceptable, unreasonable and terrible funding (Ryad and Yuliawati, 2017). As indicated by (Arifiani, 2019) shows that non-performing funding

(NPF) adversely affects return on resources (ROA), saving useful resources. BOPO or Working Viability Proportion is the productivity of the bank in sustaining its business, specifically regarding lending, by recognizing income as the biggest revenue stream in the financial business (Tarmidi and Widodo, 2021) BOPO shows that if the administration can hold BOPO, it implies that productivity gains will be essential to increase benefits, which should be seen from the ROA figure. Third Party deposits (DPK) are deposits deposited by the general public to Islamic banks whose withdrawals can be made at any time without prior notice to the bank and with certain withdrawal techniques. Meanwhile, legal interest basic deposit is the basic asset or store that must be kept by the bank as the current record adjusts the set in Bank Indonesia. Next is the improvement of BOPO, NPF, DPK, GWM and ROA factors, in Transportation 2018-2022 as follows:

Table 2. Development of Bank ROA and BOPO

BANK	ROA					BOPO				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bank MuamalatIndonesia	1.52%	1.54%	1.37%	0.17%	0.20%	85.52%	84.48%	85.12%	97.33%	97.41%
Bank Syariah Mandiri	1.95%	2.25%	1.53%	0.17%	0.56%	76.44%	73.00%	84.03%	98.46%	94.78%
Bank Mega Syariah	1.58%	3.81%	2.33%	0.29%	0.30%	90.80%	77.28%	86.09%	97.61%	99.51%
BNI Syariah	1.29%	1.48%	1.37%	1.27%	1.43%	87.86%	85.39%	83.94%	89.63%	74.03%
BCA Syariah Bank	0.90%	0.84%	1.01%	0.76%	1.00%	91.72%	90.87%	86.91%	88.11%	94.10%
Panin Syariah Bank	1.75%	3.29%	1.03%	1.99%	1.14%	74.03%	50.76%	81.31%	68.47%	89.29%
Highest value	1.95%	3.81%	2.33%	1.99%	1.43%	91.72%	90.87%	86.91%	98.46%	99.51%
Lowest value	0.90%	0.84%	1.01%	0.17%	0.20%	74.03%	50.76%	81.31%	68.47%	74.03%
Average	1.50%	2.20%	1.44%	0.78%	0.77%	84.40%	76.96%	84.57%	89.94%	91.52%

Source: Financial Statements (processed by the author, 2023).

Table 3. Development of Bank's Third Party Funds and Statutory Reserves

BANK	DPK					GWM				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bank MuamalatIndonesia	12.05%	11.70%	12.05%	11.70%	12.05%	11.70%	12.05%	11.70%	12.05%	11.70%
Bank Syariah Mandiri	14.70%	13.88%	14.70%	13.88%	14.70%	13.88%	14.70%	13.88%	14.70%	13.88%
Bank Mega Syariah	12.03%	13.51%	12.03%	13.51%	12.03%	13.51%	12.03%	13.51%	12.03%	13.51%
BNI Syariah	20.75%	14.22%	20.75%	14.22%	20.75%	14.22%	20.75%	14.22%	20.75%	14.22%
BCA Syariah Bank	45.94%	31.47%	45.94%	31.47%	45.94%	31.47%	45.94%	31.47%	45.94%	31.47%
Panin Syariah Bank	61.98%	32.20%	61.98%	32.20%	61.98%	32.20%	61.98%	32.20%	61.98%	32.20%
Highest value	61.98%	32.20%	61.98%	32.20%	61.98%	32.20%	61.98%	32.20%	61.98%	32.20%
Lowest value	12.03%	11.70%	12.03%	11.70%	12.03%	11.70%	12.03%	11.70%	12.03%	11.70%

Source: Financial Statements (processed by the author, 2023).

Table 4. NPF Development

BANK	NPF				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bank MuamalatIndonesia	1.78%	1.81%	0.78%	4.76%	4.20%
Bank Syariah Mandiri	0.95%	1.14%	2.29%	4.29%	4.05%
Bank Mega Syariah	1.79%	1.32%	1.45%	1.81%	3.16%
BNI Syariah	2.42%	1.42%	1.13%	1.04%	1.46%
BCA Syariah Bank	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.50%
Panin Syariah Bank	0.82%	0.19%	0.77%	0.29%	1.94%
Highest value	2.42%	1.81%	2.29%	4.76%	4.20%
Lowest value	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.50%

Source: Financial Statements (processed by the author, 2023).

Very well can be seen from the three tables above, there is a consistent change or vacillation in each bank variable introduced both from the free factor in particular (BOPO, NPF, DPK, GWM) and the bound (ROA). Seeing the extraordinary level of indecision.

LITERATUR REVIEW

Islamic Bank

In article 1 number 1 of Government Regulation number 7 of 1992, it is a business substance that gathers assets from the local area as reserve funds and disperses them to the local area to work on the way of life of many

people. In Regulation number 10 of 1998 article 1, the meaning of bank is refined to "A bank is a business element that gathers public support as stores and deploys it to the general public as credit or different potential structures to work on the way of life of numerous individuals. An Islamic bank is a financial institution whose basic business is to give different supports and administrations in rush hour congestion, installments and cash flows, whose duties are in accordance with Islamic sharia standards (Ryad and Yuliawati, 2017). Islamic banks have three main capabilities, specifically as a Regional Assets Assortment

as a store utilizing *akad al-Wadiah* and as a speculation utilizing *akad al-Mudharabah*, as a place to circulate assets to the local area utilizing different agreements and as a bank administration in handling the requirements of the local area in completing the exercise, as a place to circulate assets to the local area utilizing different agreements and as a bank administration in handling the requirements of the local area in completing the exercise (Ridwan et al, 2017). People use Islamic banks because they accept that there must be no usury in Islamic banks, as Islamic banks undoubtedly conform to Islamic teachings. With that in mind, some of the Qur'anic suras that examine usury are as follows:

Meaning: *“Also, on the grounds that they practiced usury, when the truth was said that they had tabooed from it and on the grounds that they consumed the property of individuals in a misunderstood manner. We have arranged for those among them an offensive destruction.”* (Q.S. An-Nisa Verse 161)

Prohibition of Interest also state in other verse, as follow :

Meaning: *“O you who believe, do not eat usury with double and fear Allah so that you may have good fortune. As explained in the surah that people should not practice usury, in light of the fact that usury is a demonstration forbidden by Allah SWT, usury is haram. Along these lines, Islamic banks are made as per Islamic lessons.”* (Q.S. Al-Imran Verse 130).

BOPO

BOPO is the correlation between labor costs and labor wages (Dendawijaya, 2009). The meaning of BOPO (Ningsih and Dewi, 2020) states: BOPO is the correlation of labor costs and labor wages to measure the level of proficiency and functional exercise capacity of banks. Bank Indonesia No.12/11/DPNP dated 31st Walk 2010 The round stipulates that the proportion of BOPO should non surpass 90%,

if it surpasses 90%, the bank is called to be working-for this situation wildly which eventually leads to diminished income. states the diminished income that drives the nature of support due to the lack of income to cover the activities of financial conveyance activities The more prominent the proportion, the lower the monetary presentation of the bank. (Imsar et al, 2022).

Non-Performing Financing

Non-performing funding is a dangerous limit of support where there is a helplessness to pay the funding (Amalya, 2018) If the amount of non-performing funding increases, it will cause negative effects for the organization, for example, losses for the bank will cause the spread of support to decrease. (Rohimah, 2021)

- a. An Examination conducted by the bank authorities is not appropriate, so it cannot foresee what happens in the time frame during the term of the loan.
- b. There is an arrangement between the bank authority handling the credit and the client, such that the bank concludes that the credit should not be granted.
- c. Information constraints on the bank authority about the type of business of the debt holder,

Some external factors that can cause non-performing loans include:

- a. The person in debt deliberately does not make a part to the bank, because the client does not have the will to fulfill his commitment.
- b. The indebted person is too large, so the assets required are too large. This will affect the organization's funds in raising working capital requirements.

Third Party Funds

Outsider assets are the wellspring of assets gathered by banks from the local area. The exercise of gathering this money is through the items presented by the bank, for example, *wadiah* current accounts, *mudharabah* investment funds, and *mudharabah* stores. Outsider subsidies will appear to be a changing type of support (Shenurtri et al, 2022).

Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM)

Least Legal Current Record is characterized as a complete basis provided by BI no matter how many specific store levels a bank must maintain (Arifiani, 2019). The recipe used to ensure the reserve requirement is: (Arifiani, 2019).

$$\text{Giro Wajib Minimum} = \frac{\text{Giro pada BI}}{\text{Dana Pihak Ketiga}} \times 100\%$$

Sumber: Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 17/11/PBI/2015

Profitabilitas

Least Legal Current Record is characterized as a complete basis provided by BI no matter how many specific store levels a bank must maintain (Arifiani, 2019). The recipe used to ascertain the reserve requirement is: The proportion of overall productivity can be estimated, one of which is through the proportion of return on resources (ROA) (Murhadi, 2013). As shown by (Yuliana and Listari, 2021) return on assets (ROA) can be known by:

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Laba Sebelum Pajak}}{\text{Pajak}} \times 100\%$$

RESEARCH METHODS

In this review, the creator utilizes a sort of exploration that is quantitative in nature. Quantitative exploration is an examination approach that basically involves the paradigm of postpositivism in the development of science, for example, contemplating logical circumstances and

results, decreasing factors, speculation and explicit inquiries, utilizing research systems, for example, trials and studies that require measurable information (Sugiyono, 2017). The population used in this study is Islamic business banks in 2018-2022. The examination strategy in this study is purposive testing with the following rules:

- Sharia Business Banks that have been listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange and Bank Indonesia.
- Islamic Commercial Banks that have been organized for more than five years.
- Islamic Commercial Banks that periodically and progressively distribute annual reports.
- Has total budget summary information.

Based on the above affirmation, the examples in this study are the fiscal summaries of Bank Muallamat Indonesia, Bank Syariah Mandiri, and Bank Mega Syariah, BNI Syariah bank, Panin Syariah bank, BCA Syariah bank for the period 2018-2022. The type of information used in this study is board information using additional information obtained from the actual bank website. The board model conditions in this study are as follows:

$$ROA_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 BOPO_{it} + \beta_2 NPF_{it} + \beta_3 DPK_{it} + \beta_3 GWM_{it} + e_{it}$$

To investigate the panel data equation and multiple linear regression. Then several panel models will be used, to be specific Relapse Pooling (Common Effect), Model Fixed-Impact, Model Random Effect, Factual Test (Chow Test), Hausman Test, Test Lagrange Multiplier. In various straight relapse approaches using several tests, in particular the Factual T-test, Coefficient of Assurance Test, information handling in this review using eviews.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**1. Data Analysis**

a) Panel Data Regression Model

Board information relapse is an improvement of direct relapse with

Conventional Least Square (OLS) strategy, quality (kind) of cross segment and time series information. For this situation, the maker will display the various models utilized in the display such as normal impact, fixed effect, and random effect.

Table 4. Common Effect

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
BOPO	-0.065230	0.010343	-6.306561	0.0000
NPF	-0.103951	0.088432	-1.175502	0.2504
DPK	-0.018999	0.009050	-2.099369	0.0000
GWM	0.074982	0.008580	8.739190	0.0000
R-squared	0.716497	Mean dependent var		0.013373
Adjusted R-squared	0.883785	S.D. dependent var		0.008479
S.E. of regression	0.004768	Akaike info criterion		-7.730289
Sum squared resid	0.000591	Schwarz criterion		-7.543462
Log likelihood	119.9543	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-7.670521
F-statistic	21.90327	Durbin-Watson stat		1.078671
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source : Eviews 8.0 Output(2023)

This tends to be seen from the Adjusted R-Square value in the table above of 88.38% which describes that the independent factors in this model can provide data for 88.38% of the reliant variables. From the table above, it can also be seen that the significant

values are BOPO, DPK and GWM which provide values below 0.05. This model will be compared with the Fixed Effect model. The Fixed Effect table will be displayed as follows:

Table 5. Fixed Effect

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
BOPO	-0.005665	0.010108	-0.560431	0.0000
NPF	-0.017779	0.118887	-0.149548	0.8825
DPK	-0.084009	0.014196	-5.917954	0.5811
GWM	0.086953	0.011146	7.801500	0.7890
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.836106	Mean dependent var		0.013373
Adjusted R-squared	0.773670	S.D. dependentvar		0.008479
S.E. of regression	0.004034	Akaike info criterion		-7.944958
Sum squaredresid	0.000342	Schwarzcriterion		-7.524599
Log likelihood	128.1744	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-7.810481
F-statistic	13.39145	Durbin-Watsonstat		1.715635
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000001			

Source : Eviews 8.0 Output (2023)

In this model, the Adjusted R square value is 77.37% and it implies that autonomous variables can provide data on dependent variables with 77.37%. And the significant value in this table shows that only BOPO has an effect because the value is

below 0.05. This FE (fixed effect) table cannot be used as a reference table in this study, so it will be compared with the RE (random effect) table. The RE (random effect) table is as follows:

Table 6. Random Effect

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
BOPO	0.075107	0.011464	6.551488	0.0000
NPF	-0.056208	0.094552	-0.594462	0.5573
DPK	0.011776	0.008847	1.331042	0.0000
GWM	0.081196	0.009191	8.833847	0.0000
Cross-section random			0.002774	0.3211
Idiosyncratic random			0.004034	0.6789
Weighted Statistics				
R-squared	0.762890	Mean dependent var		0.007291
Adjusted R-squared	0.735531	S.D. dependent var		0.007968
S.E. of regression	0.004098	Sum squaredresid		0.000437
F-statistic	27.88458	Durbin-Watsonstat		1.282939
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			
Unweighted Statistics				
R-squared	0.698744	Mean dependent var		0.013373
Sum squaredresid	0.000628	Durbin-Watsonstat		0.933716

Source : Eviews 8.0 Output (2023)

In this table, it tends to be seen that the Changed R squared value is 73.55%, and it implies that the independent factors can provide 73.55% data on the variables relied upon. From the above mentioned, it is mandatory to select models such as Chow, Hausman and Lagrange multiplier (LM) tests.

The Lagrange multiplier (LM) test will be conducted if the result of the Chow test indicates that the common effect (CE) is selected as the model and from the Hausman test the random effect (RE) is selected as the model, if there is no explanation above then no LM test is conducted.

Table 7. Uji Chow

EffectsTest	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	3.062225	(5,01)	0.0223
Cross-section Chi-square	16324271	4	0.0057

Source: Eviews 8.0 Output (2023)

In this test, the normal impact (CE) and fixed impact (FE) models are determined: In case Cross-section F has a probability more prominent than 0.05, the test for normal impact is selected. However, if the value is below 0.05, the choice is a good effect. From the above test, it can be seen that the Prob

Cross-Section F value is 0.0223 which has a probability value < 0.05 , it can be concluded that the selected Fixed Impact model will be preferably used instead of using Normal Impact. Then, a model determination test will be completed between Fixed Impact and Random Effect.

Table 8. Uji Hausman

Chi-Sq.Statistic			
Test Summary		Chi-Sq.d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	3.832550	4	0.3401

Source: Eviews 8.0 Output (2023)

The test leads to choosing a model between Fixed Effect and Random Effect. Assuming that the probability value is more important than 0.05, then the Random Effect is chosen, if it is below 0.05, then the Fixed Effect is chosen. From the table above, the

crosssection of random esteem has a probability of 0.3401 which means > 0.05 so it tends to be considered that the most fitting model is the Random Effect model.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test

Table 9. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
BOPO	0.075107	0.011464	6.551488	0.0000
NPF	-0.056208	0.094552	-0.594462	0.5573
DPK	0.011776	0.008847	1.331042	0.0000
GWM	0.081196	0.009191	8.833847	0.0000
c	0.2234159	0.003454	7.84442	0.0000

Source: Eviews 8.0 Output (2023)

Considering the consequences of the above calculations got the constant value (a) of the relapse model 0.081196 and the relapse coefficient (bi) of each independent factor got independently untuck BOPO = 0.075107, NPF = - 0.056208, DPK = 0.011776 and GWM = 0.081196. By considering the results of the above calculations, the constant regard (a) of the backslide model gets 0.081196 and the backslide coefficient (bi) of each and every independent variable gets independently untuck BOPO = 0.075107, NPF = - 0.056208, DPK = 0.011776 and GWM = 0.081196.

$$Y = 0.2234159 + 0,075107BOPO - 0,056208 NPF + 0,011776DPK + 0.081196 + E$$

The regression equation above has accompanying implications:

1. X1 or BOPO is 0.075107. The positive coefficient value indicates that BOPO expressly affects the profit of the banking organization's resources of Islamic Commercial Bank (Transport) during 2018-2022. If the BOPO value increases, ROA increases by 0.075107 and vice versa if ROA increases, BOPO increases by 0.075107.
2. X2 or terrible supporters - 0.056208. The negative coefficient value indicates that disrupted funding adversely affects the

profitability of the resources of 6 banking organizations of Islamic Commercial Banks (Transport) during 2018-2022. If NPF increases, ROA decreases by - 0.056208, and vice versa, if ROA increases, NPF decreases by - 0.056208.

3. X3 or DPK is 0.011776. The negative coefficient value indicates a positive effect of DPK on the return on assets of 6 Islamic Commercial Bank (BUS) banking companies during 2018-2022. If DPK increases, ROA increases by 0.011776, and vice versa if ROA increases, DPK increases by 0.011776.
4. X4 or reserve requirement of 0.081196. The negative coefficient value indicates that save necessity clearly affects Return on Resources in the 6 banking organizations of the Islamic Business Bank (Transportation) in 2018-2022. Assuming the saving necessity increases, ROA increases by 0.081196, and conversely, if ROA develops, the holding prerequisite increases by 0.081196.

To determine whether there is an influence between the independent variables (BOPO, NPF, DPK, GWM) and the dependent (ROA).

Table 10. T-statistic Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
BOPO	0.075107	0.011464	6.551488	0.0000
NPF	-0.056208	0.094552	-0.594462	0.5573
DPK	0.011776	0.008847	1.331042	0.0000
GWM	0.081196	0.009191	8.833847	0.0000

Source: Eviews 8.0 Output (2023)

T-statistic test is a partial test or also called the test of the influence of each independent variable on ROA or variable Y. According to Ghazali (2013) a variable is declared to have an effect on the dependent variable if the probability value is below 0.05.

Given the consequences of the t test, it shows that to a certain degree the factors of BOPO, DPK, GWM affect ROA. In the BOPO table, the Sig value of 0.0000 < of 0.05 so that the results can be reasoned that the BOPO variable has a positive and rather massive

impact on ROA, in the DPK table, the Sig value of 0.0000 < of 0.05 so that the results can be assumed that the DPK variable has a positive and to some extent extraordinary impact on ROA. In the GWM table, the Sig value of 0.0000 < than 0.05 so the result can be reasoned that the GWM variable has a positive and to some extent large impact on ROA. With respect to the NPF variable, the

possibility is worth > 0.05 from the predetermined level of importance then H0 admits Ha is dismissed, so it can be concluded that NPF affects ROA.

In addition, to see the impact or commitment of the independent factor on the reliant variable, the detherrmination coefficient test is conducted as follows:

Table 11. Coefficient of Determination Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
BOPO	0.075107	0.011464	6.551488	0.0000
NPF	-0.056208	0.094552	-0.594462	0.5573
DPK	0.011776	0.008847	1.331042	0.0000
GWM	0.081196	0.009191	8.833847	0.0000
Cross-section random			0.002774	0.3211
Idiosyncratic random			0.004034	0.6789
Weighted Statistics				
R-squared	0.762890	Mean dependent var		0.007291
AdjustedR-squared	0.735531	S.D. dependent var		0.007968
S.E. of regression	0.004098	Sum squared resid		0.000437
F-statistic	27.88458	Durbin-Watsonstat		1.282939
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			
Unweighted Statistics				
R-squared	0.698744	Mean dependent var		0.013373
Sumsquared resid	0.000628	Durbin-Watsonstat		0.933716

Source: Eviews 8.0 Output (2023)

In the table above, you can see the AdjustedR-squared measure for BOPO, NPF, DPK, GWM 0.735531 or 73.55%. This implies that the autonomous factors consisting of BOPO, NPF, DPK, GWM can influence 73.55% of ROA. While 26.45% is concentrated by factors that are not concentrated in this review.

CONCLUSIONS

Given the consequences of the examination directed by the creator, it can very well be reasoned that BOPO impacts the ROA of Islamic banks listed on the Indonesia

Stock Exchange in 2018-2022, Non-Performing Supporting (NPF) does not affect the ROA of Islamic banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022, DPK impacts the ROA of Islamic banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022 and the must hold affects the ROA of Islamic banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022. This should be seen from the consequences of the t test which shows that rather the factors of BOPO, DPK, GWM affect ROA. In the BOPO table, the Sig value is 0.0000 < than 0.05 so the result can be reasoned that the BOPO variable has a

positive and rather massive impact on ROA, In the DPK table the Sig value is 0.0000 < than 0.05 so the result can be assumed that the DPK variable has a positive and to some extent remarkable impact on ROA. In the GWM table, the Sig value of 0.0000 < than 0.05 so the result can be reasoned that the GWM variable has a positive and to some extent large impact on ROA. With respect to the NPF variable, the possibility is worth > 0.05 of the predetermined level of importance then H₀ admits H_a is dismissed, so it can be concluded that NPF affects ROA.

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