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Profit efficiency development of Islamic Banking using the stochastic frontier approach

Zubaidah Nasution

STIE Perbanas Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail: zubaidah@perbanas.ac.id

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the efficiency of Islamic banking with a stochastic frontier analysis (SFA) on 10 Islamic banks from 2011 to 2018. The research variables consist of input variables total profits, third party funds and personnel expenses and output variable total financing and murabahah receivables. This research method uses SFA to measure the efficiency of Islamic banks and the influence between variables. The results of this study indicate the average efficiency of Islamic banks has not reached 100% or at 82.24%. Variable third party funds, personnel expenses have a positive effect on total profits while total financing and murabahah receivables have a negative effect on total profits.

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Introduction

Islamic banking annually experiences growth rates and market share of Islamic banking shows high performance and high market levels. The Chairman of OJK (Indonesia Financial Services Authority) revealed that the performance of Islamic banking reflected by the position of Islamic banking assets which recorded growth of 20.65% annually or year on year (yoy) at the end of February 2018 to Rp 429.36 trillion. Meanwhile, financing is still moving to a double-digit level of 14.76% yoy to Rp 289.99 trillion. In the first two months of 2018, Wimboh explained that there had been an increase in accounts to 560 Islamic banking accounts from the end of December 2017. This was also supported by an increase in the number of sharia commercial bank (BUS) and sharia business units (UUS). In February 2018, there are 13 sharia commercial banks, 21 sharia business units and 167 sharia rural banks (BPRS). This growth is supported by sharia capital which is classified as good, reflected by the sharia public CAR ratio of 18.62% and non-performing financing of 4.31% which is still maintained below the 5% threshold. Islamic bank liquidity is still relatively high from the threshold. It can be seen from the position of third party funds that raised up 16.1% yoy to Rp 339.05 trillion (Kompas, 2019). According to Adiwarmanto in 2018 there will also be two more BUS (Sharia commercial bank) going up to BOOK III (Indonesian bank level). Additional assets from the establishment of state-owned Islamic banks, mergers and conversions could increase the share of the Islamic banking market by around eight percent (Republika, 2019).

Aside from the performance ratio which is the impetus of the National Islamic Finance Committee (KNKS) on the growth of Islamic banking, the initiation of the formation of large Islamic state-owned banks, zakat integration, and the development of halal lifestyles has an impact on Islamic banking. The positive impact is also brought by the development of the role of waqf through Sharia microfinance institutions (LKMS) 'Bank Waqf'. From the performance and

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programs implemented by the government, it is expected to obtain a high market share in the community and eliminate the community's assessment of Islamic banking which is the same as conventional banking. The efforts presented above are in line with the objectives of implementing the AEC (ASEAN Economic Community) program which has been implemented since 2015. The ability of Islamic banks in responding to the AEC has been well implemented in terms of high growth of Islamic banking assets and capital and human resources that are able to compete in the global market. The problems of Islamic banking before AEC were found in sharia human resources which had been covered up a lot by conventional human resources which were still scientifically very minimal, especially in the field of sharia. The improvement in HR was followed by the addition of Islamic commercial banks.

Islamic banking performance can also be seen from the efficiency of Islamic banks, the more efficient a bank, the more liability the bank has. Based on the results of previous studies, Sharia commercial bank shows a high level of efficiency Rahmawati (2015), Wahab (2015), Hosen & Muhari (2014). However, it contradicts with the results of the previous study which shows that Islamic commercial banks have a low efficient rate compared to Islamic rural bank (Effendi, 2016) and conventional banks (Oktavi, 2018).

The profit efficiency of Islamic banks is on average 93.41% below 100%, this shows a good and efficient performance in Islamic banks Suhel (2011). Overall, the results show that Islamic Bank Malaysia has an average profit efficiency of 67.34%. BPRS has a high level of efficiency (Effendi, 2016; Nuryartono et al., 2012). BPRS efficiency is still very volatile (Naufal & Firdaus, 2017). Other research results on 5 BPRS, BPRS Central Syari'ah Utama are inefficient while BPRS Dana Amanah, BPRS Dana Mulia, BPRS Harta Insan Karimah were inefficient in the first quarter of 2016 (Ramadhan et al., 2017).

Research of Tahir & Haron (2010) suggests that the Islamic banks of Africa, the Far East and Central Asia, Europe and the Middle East are relatively better at monitoring cost and profit efficiency. Efficiency of Conventional versus Islamic Banks the cost and profit efficiency of 80 banks in 21 of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) countries shows that there is no significant difference between the efficiency of conventional banks and Islamic banks (Mohamad, et al., 2008). The results of research by Eisazadeh et al (2012) shows that banks in the Middle East and North Africa, The Middle East and North Africa can operate efficiently if the bank is able to save 20 percent of the total cost factors that affect efficiency production. Mongid and Muazaroh's (2017) using the SFA method of banking efficiency in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore is better than banking efficiency in Thailand. In general, efficiency in banks is influenced by bank size, crisis dummy, profitability, capital adequacy, total assets, and problem loans.

The efficiency of Islamic banking was previously measured by banking ratios such as operating expenses and operating income (BOPO). Based on these measurements shows that banks are considered not to have contributed greatly in increasing economic growth. According to the Secretary General of the Indonesian Islamic banking Association (Asbisindo) Achmad K Permana, 2018 is not a good year for Islamic banking to grow aggressively where the assumption of economic growth set by the government next year is not far from achieving national growth in 2017, which is still in the range of five percent.

From the above background this study aims to analyze the efficiency of Islamic banks with parametric input and output components and do not use bank ratio. The difference between this study and the previous researchers who also used parametric measurement, namely the efficiency of this study, was conducted with an intermediate approach based on the total profit of Islamic banks.

Research Method

This research is a quantitative study using secondary data. Quantitative research is an objective research approach, including the collection and analysis of quantitative data and using statistical

testing methods (Hermawan, 2005). In this study a number of hypotheses were tested statistically so that they could be classified as testing hypothesis studies. Testing hypothesis research is research that tries to explain the nature of a particular relationship/influence, see certain differences in several groups, or the independence of two or more factors in a situation (Hermawan, 2005).

Population is a collection of objects that want to know their characteristics both from the results of measurements or qualitative and quantitative calculations. The population in this study are all Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia. The sample in this study is a Sharia Commercial Bank whose financial statements are available during the period of 2011-2018. The purposive sampling method with complete financial statement criteria is available in the year of the researcher, namely the statement of financial position, income statement and statement of changes in capital during the observation period. The measurement of variables in this study is described in Table 1.

Table 1. Research Variables and Operational Definition

Variable type	Indicator	Operational Definition	Data source
Dependent	Total Profit	The net profit of the Islamic bank after tax	Profit-Loss report
Independent	Third party fund (P1)	The amount of current accounts and savings deposits with a wadiah contract and the number of temporary syirkah funds consists of savings and mudharabah contract deposits	Statement of financial position
Independent	HR cost (P2)	Bank operational costs paid to employees in the form of salaries and benefits	Profit-Loss report
Independent	Total financing (Q1)	Financing the acceptance of mudharabah and musharaka shariah profits	Statement of financial position
Independent	Murabahah account receivables (Q2)	Margin of murabahah financing distribution	Profit-Loss report

Stochastic Frontier Approach (SFA)

The SFA method was developed by (Berger & Mester, 1997). Frontier 4.1 software is used to estimate the cost function using the panel data method on the Stochastic Frontier Approach (SFA) parametric approach. The standard stochastic cost frontier function has the following general form (log):

$$\ln C_i = f(\ln X_{ji}, \ln Y_{ji})$$

Where C_i is total cost of bank n ; X_{ji} is input j on bank n ; Y_{ji} is output k on bank n ; while e_i is error term. e_i consist of 2 functions:

$$e_i = u_i + v_i$$

where u_i are error factor which can be controlled; and v_i are random error factor which can be controlled. V is assumed to be distributed normally $N(0, \sigma^2v)$ and u distributed half-normally, $|N(0, \sigma^2v)|$ where $u_i = (u_i \exp(-h(t-T)))^3$ and h is parameter which can be estimated. Cost efficiency is derived from a cost function by the shape of general equity (log) as follow:

$$\ln C = f(w, y) + e$$

By using the form of the stochastic cost frontier equation the cost equation can be written as follows:

$$\ln C = f(w, y) + \ln u + \ln v \quad (5)$$

where C is total cost or *cost efficiency*; w is *input* amount; y is *output* amount; while u and v are *error* term. So, *cost efficiency* can be written as follows

$$CFF_n = \frac{C_{min}}{C_n} = \frac{\exp[f_c(w^n, y^n) + \ln(UC_{min})]}{\exp[f_c(w^n, y^n) + \ln(UC_n)]} = \frac{UC_{min}}{UC_n}$$

Efficiency values calculated using the SFA method are percentage forms. Percentage that shows efficient intent is a percentage with a weight of 100%. The closer it is to 100%, the more efficient the banks are in using their inputs to produce maximum output.

Result and Discussion

This study uses the data of Islamic banking financial statements that are published on each of the websites of Islamic banks and financial services authorities (OJK). Islamic bank financial reports were obtained from 2011 to 2018. Based on OJK Islamic banking statistics the number of sharia commercial banks is 14 Islamic banks, in this study the sample of this study uses 10 sharia commercial banks which have annual financial reports that are regularly published on each website Islamic commercial banks.

Table 2. Research Sample

No	Bank Umum Syariah
1	Bank Muamalat
2	BRI Syariah
3	Jabar Banten Syariah
4	Panin Syariah
5	Mega Syariah
6	Bukopin Syariah
7	BCA Syariah
8	BNI Syariah
9	Maybank Syariah
10	Victoria Syariah

Source: OJK 2019

Measurement of the efficiency of Islamic commercial banks is done by the SFA approach which is analyzed by the intermediation approach. The intermediation approach views banks as intermediaries that convert and transfer financial assets from surplus units to deficit units (Haddad, 2003). The level of efficiency is analyzed from the profit function model with the dependent variable total earnings, independent variables in the form of inputs consisting of third party funds (P1) and personnel expenses (P2) and output variables namely total financing (Q1) and murabahah receivables (Q2). Measurement of efficiency in the frontier model is done by changing each variable in the form ln. Furthermore, the SFA output as a result of the efficiency of Islamic commercial banks, in the second analysis by looking at the effect of each independent variable on total earnings as the dependent variable.

Descriptive statistic of Islamic banks:

Table 3. Descriptive Statistic

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Profit	22.40842	25.81488	2.4024011	.38712173
HR cost	9.15017	25.32917	1.7603887	5.43079496
Third party fund	2.83321	29.99620	2.2419299	5.76312552
Accounts receivable	.00000	28.57835	1.9932805	6.90732065
Financing	.00000	28.61322	1.9222027	7.27351493

In Table 3, the number of data used in the study was 80 with 10 BUS during 2011-2018. The average total bank profit of 2,4024011 with a minimum value of Rp 6,577 million in BRI Islamic banks in 2014 and the highest total profit of Rp 58,367,067,139 at BCA Islamic banks in 2018.

The average personnel expense variable input of 1.7603887 the highest number of personnel expenses of Rp 100,073,030,921 at the Bukopin Islamic bank in 2017, the lowest of Rp 9,416 million in Victoria banks in 2011. Third Party Funds (DPK) averaged 2.2419299 with a maximum DPK amount of Rp4,999,797,769,586. At Bank Bukopin sharia in 2015 and a minimum DPK amount of Rp17 million in Maybank syariah in 2018. Rp17 million was obtained from wadiah demand deposits for wadiah savings and temporary syirkah funds or Rp 0. The average variable output of murabahah receivables is 1.9932805 with a minimum value of Rp 0 in Maybank syariah in 2011 to 2014 and the highest in the amount of Rp 2,578,807,458,124 in Bukopin Islamic banks in 2012. Total average financing amounted to 1.9222027, minimum financing amounted to Rp 0 in Maybank syariah in 2011, 2012,2013 and 2018, and the highest was Rp840,259,854,571 at the Bukopin Islamic bank in 2012. This shows a low market share in mudharabah, musyarakah and murabaha Maybank syariah financing.

Analysis of the Efficiency Level of Sharia Commercial Bank

This study uses the Stochastic Frontier Approach (SFA) method to determine the level of earnings efficiency at Islamic commercial banks. Data processing using Frontier software 4.1. Following are the results of earnings efficiency with the SFA method of Islamic banks

Table 4. Efficiency Levels of Islamic Commercial Banks

	BMI	BRIS	Jabar Banten	Panin	Mega	Bukopin	BCA	BNI	Maybank	Victoria
2011	0.79495	0.83523	0.83916	0.81858	0.78889	0.83429	0.80618	0.84613	0.83019	0.85971
2012	0.79400	0.79400	0.83866	0.81673	0.78816	0.85331	0.81231	0.84086	0.83379	0.85507
2013	0.79256	0.84065	0.83676	0.81232	0.78727	0.85928	0.83655	0.83875	0.83243	0.78918
2014	0.78746	0.84005	0.83582	0.80962	0.78592	0.81375	0.83628	0.83664	0.84783	0.86193
2015	0.78691	0.83924	0.83581	0.80668	0.78721	0.87909	0.86954	0.83671	0.85487	0.94701
2016	0.78744	0.83888	0.83453	0.80505	0.79785	0.88741	0.89520	0.82504	0.85340	0.41278
2017	0.78761	0.83881	0.82991	0.80920	0.80491	0.76069	0.90724	0.83663	0.85059	0.79427
2018	0.78698	0.83931	0.83742	0.80376	0.80254	0.76809	0.91538	0.83504	0.84919	0.79939
average	0.78974	0.83327	0.83601	0.81024	0.79284	0.83199	0.85984	0.83698	0.84404	0.78992
Average of Islamic Bank Efficiency 0.82249										

The level of profit efficiency of Islamic banks in general an average of 0.82249 or 82.24%. This means that profit efficiency can only be obtained at 82.24% while the remaining 17.76% in financing has not been channeled. The highest average efficiency level of Islamic banks is above the average of BUS or close to 1, there are BCA Islamic banks at 0.85984 or 85.94%, Maybank sharia 0.84404 or 84.40% and Bank Jabar Banten syariah at 0.83601 or 83.60%.

The highest level of efficiency of sharia BCA in 2018 was 0.91538 or 91.53% and the lowest in 2011 was 0.80618 or 80.61%. Maybank sharia remember that the highest profit efficiency in 2015 was 0.85487 or 85.48% and the lowest in 2011 was 0.83019 or 83.01%. Jabar Banten sharia level of earnings efficiency variations ranging from 0.82991 or 82.99% in 2017 to 0.83916 or 83.91% in 2011, overall the level of profit efficiency of Jabar Banten Islamic banks experienced a decline from 2011 to 2018 but the decrease in the level of efficiency not too far on average, only about 5%. At BCA Islamic banks with an efficiency level above the average acquisition of DPK input variable of Rp 5,650,402,225,107 consisting of deposits of Rp 621,314,486,390 and temporary syirkah funds Rp5,029,087,738,717 personnel expenses for the year Rp 92,148,860,031. On the output variable, the financing distribution is Rp. 475,121,897,606 and the acquisition of murabahah receivables is Rp 1,679,410,190,582. This shows that with the acquisition of a number of inputs, the ability ¹ banks to produce output reaches 3%.

⁴ The average efficiency level of Islamic banks is the lowest below the average BUS, at Bank Muamalat Indonesia, Bank Victoria Syariah and Bank Mega Syariah. Based on the acquisition of SFA earnings efficiency, the efficiency level of Bank Muamalat is considered low starting in 2014-2018, the average lowest profit efficiency level in 2015 was 0.78691 or 78.671% and in 2018 it was 0.78698 or 78.669%. The level of profit efficiency of the Islamic banks of Victoria is lowest in 2016 of 0.41278 or 41.27% and the highest in 2015 of 0.94701 or 94.70%, the figure is almost close to 1 but in 2016 the profit efficiency of Victoria's bank has decreased. In the previous year 2011-2015 only in 2013 which decreased by 6.59% from 2012 to the following year showed an increase in profit efficiency except 2016. Bank Mega Syariah based on the average efficiency of the SFA has values ranging from 0.78592 or 78, 59% in 2014 and 0.80491 or 80.49% in 2017. BMI in that year obtained the input of Third Party Funds amounting to Rp 48,696,807,351 and personnel expenses of Rp 924,521,476 financing output amounting to Rp21,245,145,837 and murabahah receivables of Rp 17,314,492,247. This shows the use of personnel expenses that are higher than the output obtained so that the output that can be achieved is only 1.2% with a profit of Rp.74,492,188.

Based ¹ on the results of the average efficiency of Islamic commercial banks, it can be classified the level of efficiency based on the standard deviation. The grouping of BUS earnings efficiency values into five categories using quartile percentages \pm standard deviations (Rahmawati, 2015) is as follows:

Efficiency level	category
< 0,65	Not efficient
0,65 – 0,89	less efficient
0,89 – 0,97	nearly efficient
> 0,97	efficient

BUS grouping as follows:

BUS	Efficiency level	category
Bank Muamalat	0.78974	Less efficient
BRI Syariah	0.83327	Less efficient
Jabar Banten	0.83601	Less efficient
Panin Syariah	0.81024	Less efficient
Mega Syariah	0.79284	Less efficient
Bukopin	0.83199	Less efficient
BCA	0.85984	Less efficient
BNI	0.83698	Less efficient
Maybank	0.84404	Less efficient
Victoria	0.78992	Less efficient

Source: Data Processed (2019)

Based on the grouping of Sharia Commercial Bank (BUS) it can be concluded that the overall category of BUS shows less efficient. This shows the problems of Islamic banks as a whole so that there needs to be an increase in market share of financing to the community one of them by making new products based on technology. The high level of efficiency of Islamic banks is also shown in the research of Rahmawati (2015), Wahab (2015), Hosen & Muhari (2014), Suhel (2011) and Mohamad *et al* (2008).

The Influence of Input-Output Variables on the Total Profit of Sharia Commercial Banks

Table 5. Estimated Total Profit Results

	Coefficient	Standard-error	T-ratio
Beta 0	0.23521	0.16968	0.13862
Beta 1	0.04513	0.01871	0.24120
Beta 2	0.00704	0.01117	0.63029
Beta 3	-0.00389	0.01644	-0.23681
Beta 4	-0.00856	0.01757	-0.48734
Sigma-square	0.15845	0.04165	0.38044
Gamma	0.44008	0.22057	0.19952
Log likelihood function	-0.26498		

Source: SFA Data Processed (2019)

Data processing using software frontier 4.1. The form of the equation of profit efficiency levels as follows.

$$\ln \pi = 0,235 + 0,045 \ln P1 + 0,007 \ln P2 - 0,003 \ln Q1 - 0,008 \ln Q2$$

Based on regression equity above, the constant π is 0.235. This shows that if the input and output variables are considered constant, the BUS profit at a certain level of output is 0.638 million from financing. (ex 0.235 = 0.638).

In the input variable, namely third party funds ($\ln P1$) regression coefficient 0.045, this shows that if third party funds have increased by 1%, the total profit will increase by 0.045%. This indicates that the High Third Party Fund (DPK) of Sharia Commercial Bank (BUS) gives an increase in the amount of BUS profit where the higher DPK, the profit total will also increase. In the t-test DPK does not affect the total profit where the t-ratio of 0.24120 is smaller than t-table 1.99045. The results of this study are in accordance with the research of Suhel (2011) and Effendi (2016).

The personnel load input variable ($\ln P2$) regression coefficient 0.007 shows that if the personnel load increases by 1%, the average total BUS profit will increase by 0.007%. This shows the use of personnel expenses incurred by the BUS for employees in accordance with the expected performance of the BUS so that the profit earned increases annually. Statistically the personnel expense has t-ratio of 0.63029 smaller than t-table 1.99045 where the personnel expense has no effect on the total BUS profit.

In the output variable that is total financing ($\ln Q1$) the regression coefficient of -0.003 shows that if the total financing has increased by 1%, then the total profit will decrease by 0.003%. This shows that the financing output channeled has a high level of non-performing financing so that the total profit has decreased. Total financing does not affect the total profit where the value of t-ratio 0.23681 is smaller than t table 1.99045. The results of this study are in accordance with the research of Suhel (2011), Effendi (2016), Rahmawati (2015), and Wahab (2015).

In murabaha receivables variable ($\ln Q2$), the regression coefficient of -0.008 shows that if murabaha receivables increase by 1%, the total profit will decrease by 0.008%. Murabahah

receivables less contribute to total BUS profit, this is due to low economic activity in which murabaha financing is one type of financing that is much in demand by the public that should be getting bigger murabahah receivables since the high profits earned. Murabaha receivable variable does not affect the total profit with a value of t ratio of 0.48734 smaller than t table 1.99045. The results of this study are in accordance with the research of Hosen & Muhari (2014), Rahmawati (2015), Wahab (2015), and Naufal & Firdaus (2017).

Conclusion

The results of the profit efficiency of Islamic banks with SFA method for 2011-2018 averaged 0.82249 or 82.24%. The profit efficiency level of Islamic banks that are close to 100% is found in BCA syariah banks, Maybank syariah and Jabar Banten syariah banks as compared to sharia commercial banks below 100% at Muamalat Indonesia Bank, Victoria Syariah Bank and Mega Syariah Bank.

Regression results show that third party funds and personnel expenses have a positive effect on total profits. The use of personnel expenses incurred by Islamic banks for employees in accordance with the expected performance so that the profit earned is increasing every year. Total financing and murabahah receivables have a negative effect on total profits. The acquisition of murabahah receivables is less contributing due to the low economic activity where murabahah is one of the financing that is much in demand by the public so that if the murabahah receivables are lower the profit obtained is also small.

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