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**SECTION 31. Economic research, finance,
innovation, risk management.**

THE DETERMINANTS FOR SHARIA BANK DEPOSITS IN INDONESIA

Abstract: Islamic banking grows fast in Indonesia. This growth is due to Indonesia being the largest muslim country in the world. This study aims to determine the effect of operating costs on the ratio of operating income, capital adequacy ratios, non-performing finance, funds to deposits ratio and inflation against the results of mudharabah deposits with return on asset as moderating variables. The population in this study is Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia. Sampling using saturated sample method. The data used are annual financial reports obtained from the bank's website and from The Financial Services Authority. The data analysis technique of moderating regression analysis has been used in this study. The results have stated that the operating costs to operating income ratio and capital adequacy have effect to profit sharing of mudharabah deposits. Nonperforming financing ratio, fund to deposit ratios and inflation have no effect to the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. The results also investigate that return on asset as a moderating variable that strengthen the relationship of independent variables with the dependent variable.

Key words: Islamic banking, accounting, capital adequacy ratios and non performing financing.

Language: English

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1. INTRODUCTION

Islamic banks in running their financial businesses require sufficient sources of funds. One source of funds owned by Islamic banks is funds originating from the community or what is called Third Party Funds (TPF). Most of the operational activities of Islamic banks, especially in channeling financing, depend on the amount of deposits that are able to be collected by Islamic banks [1, p. 97]. If the DPK funds collected by Islamic banks are increasing, the Islamic banks have a great opportunity to increase the amount of financing disbursed to the public. Like banks in general, collection of deposits by Islamic banks is also done by offering demand deposits, savings and deposit. The difference lies in the principle used which is not based on interest (usury), but using the principle of wadiah (deposit) and the mudharabah (investment) principle. Based on these contracts or principles, collection products and Islamic banks consist of wadiah demand deposits, mudharabah savings deposits and mudharabah deposits. Among the Islamic banks' DPK products, mudharabah deposits are fund raising products that provide the largest proportion of total Islamic bank deposits. Mudharabah deposits are unrestricted third

party investment products in Islamic banks whose withdrawals can only be made at a certain time with a business division according to the ratio agreed upon at the beginning of the account opening [2, p. 595] and [3, p. 97].

Based on data reported in Islamic banking statistics in 2012-2016 have informed that the amount of mudharabah deposits collected by Islamic banks increased by Rp. 44.07 trillion to Rp. 135.6 trillion. In the span of five years, the number of mudharabah deposits has grown by 207.48 percent. In addition, as seen from the proportion to the total TPF, the proportion of mudharabah deposits during the period 2012-2016 also increased from 57.9 percent to 62.3 percent (Republika.co.id). Islamic banking is growing faster in Indonesia. This growth was due to Indonesia being a country with citizens whose majority embraced Islam. Now you will be able to easily find Islamic bank offices and automatic teller machines are everywhere. But, in fact there are many more people who do not have enough knowledge about financial products owned by Islamic banks or providers of sharia products such as deposits, and the difference between Islamic deposits and ordinary time deposits. Ordinary people are often confused with financial



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products with the addition of sharia brands and common products. Even though deposits have three advantages, the first profit goes hand in hand with risk, both the portion of the ratio or profit sharing, and the third is guaranteed to be profitable.

Whereas Indonesia itself is a country with a majority of Islamic population, thus indirectly the State of Indonesia has enormous potential to develop and strengthen Islamic banking [4, p. 31]. Apart from that, if observed from the large Muslim population in Indonesia, of course Indonesia needs sharia banking more as a choice of savings, savings and deposits that are free from interest [5, p. 1].

Islamic banking can be utilized to strengthen the competitiveness of a nation to take advantage of Islamic banking, it has been tested when the economic crisis hit Indonesia in 1998 and 2008. At that time, Islamic banking remained healthy despite the crisis, but Islamic banks still need revitalization to face the free market.

Financial performance is able to know the level of bank health. It is because financial performance can show the quality of banks through calculating financial ratios. In calculating financial ratios can be done by analyzing the annual financial statements of sharia commercial banks in Indonesia which have been published through the websites of each bank. The rate of profit sharing is the presentation of profit sharing for mudharabah deposits. The use of profit sharing is intended to avoid fluctuations in nominal profit sharing which are affected by changes in the balance of mudharabah deposits [6, p. 30] and [7, p. 126]. With an increase in bank revenues, the level of profit sharing received by customers also increases. Indicators of measuring financial performance are return on assets used to measure the effectiveness of a company in generating profits by utilizing assets owned [8, p. 190].

Return on assets (ROA) is a ratio that shows results (return) on the amount of assets used in a company [9, p. 466]. Moderating variables are types of variables that strengthen or weaken the direct relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Moderating variables are also often referred to as the second independent variable and are often used in linear regression analysis [10, p. 693].

The decline in interest rates forced banks to cut lending rates, including Islamic banking. A number of sharia bankers who are contacted by cash plan to cut the financing yield in the second semester. This decline is in line with the decline in the cost of funds of the sharia industry. For example, BRI Syariah. BRI Syariah Indri Corporate Secretary Tri Handayani projected that financing returns could decrease by 35 basis points (bps) until the end of the year. "This is in line with the recent BI decline some time ago. Until mid-June 2016 recorded BRI Sharia financing yields had shrunk by 184 bps from the beginning of the year.

The decline in financing yields was triggered by a cut in deposit yields of 237 bps since the beginning of the year. Sharia hopes that the decline in financing yields can boost financing growth to 19% throughout 2016. Until May 2016, BRI Syariah's financing growth was 11.49% compared to last year, and cutting financing yields are also expected to reduce the non performing financing ratio (NPF) the peg is not more than 3% at the end of the year.

BNI Sharia has the same plan. The projection of a subsidiary of Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI), the amount of reduction in yields on financing will be the same as a decrease in the BI rate or cut 25 bps. Main Director of BNI sharia said, the return on financing BNI Syariah has decreased by 50 bps-100 bps on January period until the end of May 2016. "However, it is estimated that until the end of the year it has not reached a single digit," Imam said to the cash. Based on data from the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the return on financing the profit sharing scheme dropped 27 bps to 11.82%. While deposit yields from Mudharabah dropped 99 bps to around 6.53%.

Research on return on assets to the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits shows different results for each researcher, according to research from [11, p. 19] and [3, p. 99] both researchers stated that return on assets equally had a positive effect on the level of profit sharing of mudharabah deposits while the research from [9, p. 470] shows that yield on assets has a negative effect on the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits.

Research on operational income operating costs (OCOI) on the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits shows different results for each researcher, according to research from [11, p. 19] the researcher states that operating costs of operating income do not affect the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. While the research from [9, p. 469] shows operational costs of operating income have a positive effect on the rate of profit sharing of mudharabah deposits.

Research on capital adequacy ratio (CAR) on profit sharing rates of mudharabah deposits shows different results for each researcher, according to research from [12, p. 10] the researcher stated that the capital adequacy ratio has a positive effect on the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. While research from [3, p. 99] shows that capital adequacy ratio does not affect the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. Research on non-performing financing (NPF) on profit sharing rates of mudharabah deposits shows different results for each researcher, according to research from [13, p. 8] the researcher stated that non-performing financing has a positive effect on the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. Previous research by [3, p. 98] has shown that non-performing financing has no effect on the level of profit sharing of mudharabah deposits.

Research on financing deposit ratio (FDR) on profit sharing rates of mudharabah deposits shows

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different results for each researcher, [3, p. 97] has stated that the financing deposit ratio has a positive effect on the level profit sharing of mudharabah deposits. While the research from [12, p. 10] shows that the deposit of rati deposit does not affect the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. This study aims to determine whether there is influence of OCOI, CAR, NPF, FDR and Inflation on the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits with ROA as a moderating variable.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to [12, p. 4], OCOI is often called the efficiency ratio used to measure the ability of bank management to control operational costs against operating income. The more efficient operational costs of operating income (OCOI) means the more efficient operational costs incurred by the bank concerned, and any increase in operating income will result in a decrease in profit before tax which in turn will reduce the profit or profitability (ROA) of the bank concerned. Operational income operating costs (OCOI) are calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{OCOI} = \frac{\text{Operating Cost}}{\text{Operating Income}} \times 100\%$$

Capital adequacy ratio. According to [3, p. 98] capital adequacy ratio (CAR) shows the ability of banks to provide funds for business development needs and accommodate the risk of loss of funds caused by bank operations. Capital adequacy ratio is calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{CAR} = \frac{\text{Capital} \times 100\%}{\text{Risk Weighted Asset}}$$

Non-Performing Financing (NPF) is a phenomenon that often occurs in the world of Islamic banking, because one of the main activities of Islamic banking comes from financing distribution. If problematic financing exceeds the limit, it will be a serious problem that will disrupt the profitability of Islamic banks leading to cessation of operations, especially in Islamic banks that have small assets. If problematic financing increases, the risk of a decrease in profitability increases. If profitability decreases, then the ability of banks to expand financing is reduced and the rate of financing becomes decrease. The risk of financing received by a bank is one of the bank's business risks, which results from the non-repayment of loans or investments that are being made by the bank [3, p. 98].

$$\text{NPF} = \frac{\text{Total Non Performing Finance}}{\text{Total Financing}} \times 100\%$$

The financial deposit ratio (FDR) ratio of financing to third party funds is a comparison between financing provided by Islamic banks with third party

funds. Financial deposit ratio (FDR) can also be used to assess a bank's strategy. Conservative management usually tends to have a low ratified FDR otherwise if the FDR exceeds the tolerance limit it can be said that the management of the bank concerned is very expensive or aggressive.

Non-performing financing Deposit Ratio (FDR) is calculated by the formula:

$$\text{FDR} = \frac{\text{Total Financing}}{\text{Total Total Third Party Funds}}$$

The profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits is profit sharing which uses the profit sharing ratio which is usually used in Islamic banks on funding products or deposits of Islamic banks. Savings and Deposits that only produce deposits with investment schemes (mudhrabah) that get return for profit sharing. Indicator of profit sharing level of mudharabah deposits has received by customers against mudhrabah deposit volume. The use of the profit sharing rate has been intended to avoid fluctuations in nominal profit sharing that are affected by changes in mudharabah deposit balances.

The profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits is calculated by the formula:

$$\frac{\text{profit sharing of syirkah funds}}{\text{syirkah funds}} \times 100\%$$

According to [9, p. 469] return on assets is a comparison between net income and average assets. Return on assets is a profitability ratio, this ratio measures a company's ability to generate profits at certain levels of sales, assets and share capital. As a moderating variable according to [12, p. 6], return on assets is one of the profitability ratios that measures the effectiveness of a company in generating profits by utilizing the company's total assets, because the return that the company has is greater. Return on assets (ROA) with the formula:

$$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{Earning before income tax}}{\text{Total Asset}} \times 100\%$$

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The population in this study is a sharia commercial bank in Indonesia with an observation period of 2012-2016. Sampling using saturated sample method. The data used in this research is secondary data. The data used is the 2012-2016 annual financial statements obtained from the website of each Islamic commercial bank in Indonesia, the financial service authority (OJK) and the Bank Indonesia (BI) website which is the research sample and also retrieves data from IDX. The researcher then uses documentation methods such as the selection of data from various sources before the data is processed. The data analysis technique used in this study has the following stages:

- a. Descriptive statistics

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Descriptive statistics provide an overview or description of a data which is seen from the mean and standard deviation. [14, p. 74]. However, the research will only use the mean, standard deviation, maximum and minimum.

b. Classic assumption test

Normality test aims to test whether the regression model, residual variables are normally distributed. The multicollinearity Test aims to test whether a good regression model should not have a correlation between independent variables. If the tolerance value is close to 1 and the VIF value is below 10, then there is no multicollinearity problem. Whereas if the tolerance value is close to 1 and the VIF value is above 10, then there is a multicollinearity problem. Autocorrelation Test aims to test whether in the linear regression model there is a correlation between the interfering errors in period t with the confounding error in the period $t - 1$ (before). Heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether the regression model occurs in residual variance inequality, one observation to another observation.

c. Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA)

This test aims to determine whether return on assets as a moderating variable can strengthen or weaken the relationship of independent variables to the rate of profit sharing of deposits as the dependent variable. This model uses the interaction test model, where the interaction method model is as follows:

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5$$

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_6 Z + e$$

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_6 Z + \beta_7 X_1 Z + e$$

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_6 Z + e$$

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_6 Z + \beta_8 X_2 Z + e$$

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_6 Z + e$$

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_6 Z + \beta_9 X_3 Z + e$$

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_6 Z + e$$

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_6 Z + \beta_{10} X_4 Z + e$$

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_6 Z + e$$

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_6 Z + \beta_{11} X_4 Z + e$$

d. Hypothesis Test

The accuracy of the sample regression function in estimating the actual value can be measured using the Goodness of fit. Statistically, at least this can be measured by the statistical value F , the coefficient of determination, and the statistical value t . The testing of this hypothesis is carried out to measure the relationship between independent, dependent and moderating variables. F test is used to see how the influence of all the independent variables on the dependent variable and the moderating variable. The Determination Coefficient basically measures how far the model's ability to explain the variation of the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination is between zero and one. A small R^2 value means that the ability of independent variables in explaining the variation of the dependent variable is very limited. The fundamental weakness in using the coefficient of determination is the bias towards the number of

independent variables entered into the model. Test statistic t basically shows how far the effect of the independent variable, the dependent variable and the moderating variable. The test is done using significance level 0.05 ($\alpha = 0.05$).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Descriptive Test

The minimum profit sharing rate for mudharabah deposits is 0.04 which is owned by Bank BNI Syariah in 2012. This value shows that the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits to customers is smaller. So that the average profit sharing rate given to customers experiences the smallest value of the total third party funds for temporary syirkah funds compared to other Islamic commercial banks. The maximum value is 0.08 which is owned by BJB Syariah Bank in 2015, where the value shows the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits amounting to 0.08 of the total third party funds in the form of temporary syirkah funds. The average profit sharing rate is 0.05 which indicates an increase in the standard deviation value of 0.01 which is small compared to the mean, meaning that the distribution of data on the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits is not too varied.

The minimum operational cost of operating income is 0.24 owned by Panin Syariah Bank in 2014. This value indicates that the operating costs of Panin Syariah Bank are smaller than other Sharia Commercial Banks. The maximum value is 1.95 which is owned by Bank BCA Syariah in 2013, where the value shows the level of operating costs operating income of 1.95. The average operating cost of sharia commercial bank operating income is 0.18 which indicates that the average Sharia commercial bank conducts bank operations at 0.18 with a standard deviation of 0.34.

The minimum capital adequacy ratio (CAR) is 0.07 which is owned by Bank Mandiri Syariah in 2016. This value indicates that the level of funds or capital provided to overcome losses is smaller compared to other Islamic Commercial Banks. The maximum value is 0.42 owned by Bank BJB sharia in 2015, where the value shows a capital adequacy ratio of 0.42 of the total capital owned by the bank to overcome losses. The average capital adequacy ratio is 0.18 which indicates an increase in the standard deviation value of 0.71, which is small compared to the mean.

The minimum value of non-performing financing (NPF) is 0,00082 owned by Bank BCA Syariah in 2014. This value shows that the problematic financing is very low compared to other Islamic commercial banks. While the maximum value is 0.42218 which is owned by Bank Muamalat in 2016, where the value shows that Muamalat's non-performing financing Bank has a problematic financing that is quite high in excess of other Islamic banks. The non-performing financial average is 0.06249 which shows that the



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average Islamic banks in Indonesia have non-performing financing from the total financing that has been carried out with a standard deviation of 0.07549.

The minimum financing deposit ratio (FDR) is 0.23 owned by Bank Mega Syariah in 2013. This value shows that banks provide funds to debtors that are less effective in collecting and channeling funds compared to other Islamic banks. The maximum value is 12.59 which is owned by Panin Syarih Bank in 2016, where the value shows that Bank Panin Syariah's financing deposit ratio has the ability to provide funds for debtors so that the opportunity to generate profits is greater than other Islamic banks. The average financing deposit ratio is 2.25 which shows that the average Islamic bank in Indonesia has

funds collected from third parties with a standard deviation of 2.18.

The minimum value of return on assets (ROA) is 0,00014 owned by Bank Victoria Syariah in 2013. This value indicates that banks earn a profit in using their assets smaller than other sharia banks. The maximum value is 0.04052 which is owned by Bank Mega Syariah in 2016, where the value shows that the return on assets of Mega Syariah Bank has a profit in using its assets greater than other Islamic banks. The average return on assets is 0.00841 which shows that the average of Islamic banks in Indonesia with a standard deviation is 0.00749.

2. Classic Assumption Test

a. Normality test

Table 1

Normality Test Results

	Unstandardized Residual
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	0,134
Asymp. Sig (2-tailed)	0,057

Based on Table 1 shows the results of testing Komogorov-Smirnov with data that is normally distributed, because the significant level of One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test is greater than 0.05

b. Multicollinearity Test

The Multicollinearity Test aims to test whether a good regression model should not have a correlation between independent variables. If the independent variables are correlated, these variables are not orthogonal. The orthogonal variable is an independent

variable with a correlation value between fellow independent variables equal to zero. According to [14, p. 70]. Multicollinearity is seen from (1) the value of the tolerance of the opponent (2) variance inflation factor (VIF). If the tolerance value is close to 1 and the VIF value is below 10, then there is no multicollinearity problem. Whereas if the tolerance value is close to 1 and the VIF value is above 10, then there is a multicollinearity problem. The result of multicollinearity testing:

Table 2

Multicollinearity Test Results

Independent Variables	Tolerance	VIF
OCOI	0,782	1,278
CAR	0,724	1,381
NPF	0,854	1,171
FDR	0,764	1,310
INFLATION	0,949	1,054

Based on Table 2 shows the results that do not contain multicollinearity because no tolerance is smaller than 1. So that shows the results that there is

no multicollarity between independent variables in the regression model.

c. Autocorrelation Test

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Table 3

Autocorrelation Test Results

	Unstandardized Residual
Z	0,000
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	1,000

Based on Table 3 shows the results of the runs test, where the value is asymp. Sig (2-tailed) of

1,000. This can be stated that there is no autocorrelation.

d. Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 4

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables	Sig
POSF	OCOI	0,933
	CAR	0,734
	NPF	0,546
	FDR	0,722
	Inflation	0,768

Based on Table 4 shows the results of testing the absence of heteroscedasticity in the variables OCOI, CAR, NPF, FDR, Inflation > 0.05, where the results are significant above the 0.05 level.

3. MRA Test (Moderated Regression Analysis)

This test aims to determine whether return on assets as a moderating variable can strengthen or weaken the relationship of independent variables to the rate of profit sharing of deposits as the dependent variable (Ghozali 2016: 211). Based on appendix 12 the following equation is produced:

$$1. \text{ POSF} = 0.054 - 0.013 \text{ OCOI} + 0.066 \text{ CAR} + 0.002 \text{ NPF} + 0,000 \text{ FDR} + e$$

$$2. \text{ POSF} = 0.065 - 0.007 \text{ OCOI} - 0.244 \text{ ROA} + e$$

$$3. \text{ POSF} = 0.065 - 0.006 \text{ OCOI} - 1,338 \text{ ROA} + 1,119 \text{ OCOI} * \text{ ROA} + e$$

$$4. \text{ POSF} = 0.052 + 0.050 \text{ CAR} - 0.312 \text{ ROA} + e$$

$$5. \text{ POSF} = 0.052 + 0.046 \text{ CAR} - 0.417 \text{ ROA} + 0.611 \text{ CAR} * \text{ ROA} + e$$

$$6. \text{ POSF} = 0.062 - 0.009 \text{ NPF} - 0.338 \text{ ROA} + e$$

$$7. \text{ POSF} = 0.061 - 0.011 \text{ NPF} - 0.191 \text{ ROA} - 3,763 \text{ NPF} * \text{ ROA} + e$$

$$8. \text{ POSF} = 0.057 + 0.001 \text{ FDR} - 0.298 \text{ ROA} + e$$

$$9. \text{ POSF} = 0.060 + 0,000 \text{ FDR} - 0.530 \text{ ROA} + 0.186 \text{ FDR} * \text{ ROA} + e$$

$$10. \text{ POSF} = 0.060 - 0.003 \text{ Inflation} - 0.284 \text{ ROA} + e$$

$$11. \text{ POSF} = 0.061 - 0.002 \text{ Inflation} - 0.323 \text{ ROA} - 0.093 \text{ Inflation} * \text{ ROA} + e$$

These equations show that equations 2 and 3 $\beta_6 = -0.244$ and $\beta_7 = 1.119$. Based on these results it can be seen $\beta_6 \neq \beta_7 \neq 0$, then return on assets is a quasi moderation variable to influence the operating costs of operating income on the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. Equations 4 and 5 $\beta_6 = -0,312$ and $\beta_8,611$. Based on these results it can be seen that $\beta_6 \neq \beta_8 \neq 0$, then return on assets is a quasi moderation variable to influence the capital adequacy ratio to the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. Equations 6 and 7 $\beta_6 = -0,338$ and $\beta_9 3,763$. Based on these results it can be seen $\beta_6 \neq \beta_9 \neq 0$, then return on assets is a quasi moderation variable to influence non-performing financing against the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. Equations 8 and 9 $\beta_6 = -0.298$ and $\beta_{10},186$. Based on these results it can be seen that $\beta_6 \neq \beta_{10} \neq 0$, then return on assets is a quasi moderation variable to influence financial deposit ratio to the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. Equations 10 and 11 $\beta_6 = -0,284$ and $\beta_{11}-0,093$. Based on these results it can be seen that $\beta_6 \neq \beta_{11} \neq 0$, then return on assets is a quasi moderation variable to influence inflation on the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits.

4. Hypothesis Test

F test is used to see how the influence of all the independent variables on the dependent variable and the moderating variable. This test uses sig. Level 0.05 ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Table 5

Test Result F

Sum of Squares	F	Sig
0.002	2,872	0,028

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F test was 2.872 with a significance level of 0.028 < 0.05. The results show that the variables OCOI, CAR, NPF, FDR and Inflation simultaneously

affect the rate of profit sharing of mudharabah deposits of sharia commercial banks for the period 2012-2016.

Table 6

R² Test Results

R Square	Adjusted R Square
0,285	0,186

Based on Table 6 has shown that the level of determination (R²) is 0.186 or 18.6%. This show that the 18.6% profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits can be explained by the variables OCOI, CAR, NPF,

FDR, and Inflation. While the rest (100% - 18.6% = 81.4%) is explained by other variables outside this research.

Table 7

t-Test Results

	B	T	Sig
Constan	0,054		
OCOI	-0,013	-2,447	0,019
CAR	0,066	2,456	0,019
NPF	0,002	0,068	0,946
FDR	0,000	0,540	0,593
Inflation	0,003	1,142	0,261

Discussion

This study aims to determine whether there are influences of OCOI, CAR, NPF and FDR on the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits with ROA as a moderating variable.

1. Effect of OCOI on the Profit Sharing Rate of Mudharabah Deposits

To measure bank efficiency, one of the indicators used is a comparison between operational costs and operating income (OCOI). The smaller the OCOI ratio means the more efficient the operational expenses incurred by the bank concerned so that the likelihood of a bank in a problematic condition gets smaller. Operational efficiency also affects the performance of the bank, namely to show whether the bank has used all of its production factors appropriately. Theoretically, the efficiency of Islamic banking production in issuing costs in the form of financing investment is one form of the bank's production

mechanism in order to generate the highest income from an investment [1, p.100].

The test results of this study indicate that OCOI influences the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits, because the Sharia commercial bank has been efficient in managing the operational expenses incurred by the bank concerned so that the probability of a bank in troubled conditions is getting smaller and will not affect the level of profit sharing. So the high OCOI will not reduce the profit sharing rate of mudhrabah deposits. The results of this study support the research of [12, p. 13] which states that OCOI affects the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits.

2. Effect of CAR on the Profit Sharing Rate of Mudharabah Deposits

Capital adequacy ratio (CAR) is the ratio of the bank's performance to measure the capital adequacy of a bank to support or generate risk, for example the financing provided. The amount of capital of a bank

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will affect the level of public trust in the performance of the bank. Increasing public confidence in the bank, the bank will reduce interest rates and at the same time the bank does not need to worry about losing customers because of the high public trust in the bank [2, p. 600]. The test results of this study indicate that CAR affects the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits, because Islamic banks have capital adequacy to bear the risk of bad credit, so that a good bank performance and will result in the bank's ease in distributing profit sharing that will give more trust to the public to invest their funds in a sharia public bank. So the high CAR will affect the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. The results of this study support research from [3, p. 99] which states that CAR affects the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits.

3. Effect of NPF on the Profit Sharing Rate of Mudharabah Deposits

Non-performing financing (NPF) is a problematic financing experienced by a bank, problematic financing will obviously affect the bank's performance as a financial institution and will have an impact on the profit that will be obtained by the bank. If non-performing financing shows a low value, then the income will increase so that the resulting profit will increase, but on the contrary if the value of non-performing financing is high, the income will decrease so that the profit will also decrease [9, p. 470]. The test results from this study indicate that the NPF has no effect on the level of profit sharing of mudharabah deposits, because the Islamic commercial banks have been selective in channeling their financing funds. In addition, the bank already has a good reserve and also has carried out risk analysis later on the distribution of financing funds will not affect the level of profit sharing of mudharabah deposits. So the high non-performing financing will affect the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits that will be carried out by Islamic banks. The results of this study support the research of [9, p. 469] which states that NPF has no effect on the level of profit sharing of mudharabah deposits.

4. Effect of FDR on the Profit Sharing Rate of Mudharabah Deposits

Financing deposit ratio (FDR) is a ratio that shows the ability of a bank to provide funds to debtors with capital owned by banks and funds that can be collected from the public. Financing deposit ratio shows whether or not banks are effective in channeling financing, where the direction of the relationship between financing deposit ratio to profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits is positive, because if a bank is able to provide funds and channel it to customers it will increase the return obtained and affect the increase in profit sharing Mudharabah deposits obtained by Islamic banks [9, p. 466]. The test results from this study indicate that FDR does not

affect the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits, because Islamic commercial banks can manage margins received from financing well, so that if the FDR falls the rate of profit sharing does not decrease. Therefore, the results of this study indicate that FDR does not affect the level of profit sharing of mudharabah deposits. So the high FDR will not reduce the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits.

The results of this study do not support the research of [9, p. 471] which states that FDR affects the return on assets of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia which will then be given to customers who have mudharabah deposits in the form of profit sharing. But the results of this study support the research of Nur (2013) which states that FDR has no effect on the level of profit sharing of mudharabah deposits.

5. Effect of Inflation on the Profit Sharing Rate of Mudharabah Deposits. Statistic t test has shown that inflation has no effect to profit sharing of mudharabah deposit. Since inflation is fluctuates factor that can be controlled by Indonesian government. During research period inflation growth was stable relatively and economic growth was good. Customers of Islamic banking in this situation have enough deposit but respectively they spent to consume.

6. ROA Moderates the Influence of the Relationship between OCOI and the Level of Profit Sharing of Mudharabah Deposits

Return on assets (ROA) is a company's ability to obtain profits expressed in percentage. Retirement on assets is chosen as an indicator of bank financial performance measurement because return on assets is used to measure the company's effectiveness in making profits by utilizing assets owned. [12, p. 1-16] said that to measure bank efficiency, one of the indicators used is the comparison between operational costs and operating income (OCOI). The smaller the OCOI ratio means the more efficient the operational expenses incurred by the bank concerned so that the likelihood of a bank in a problematic condition gets smaller.

The test results of this study indicate that return on assets can be as a moderator on the effect of operating income on operating income on the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits as well as return on assets can be an independent variable that can affect the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. So return on assets (ROA) can strengthen or weaken the relationship between operating income operating costs against (OCOI) the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. The results of this study do not support the research of [11, p. 19] which states that OCOI influences ROA. It is because sharia commercial banks are efficient in managing the operational expenses incurred by the bank concerned

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so that the possibility of a bank in a problematic condition gets smaller and will increase the profit of the bank and make it easier for the bank to make a profit sharing.

7. ROA Moderates the Effect of the Relationship between CAR on the Profit Sharing Rate of Mudharabah Deposits.

Return on assets (ROA) is a company's ability to obtain profits expressed in percentage. Retirement on assets is chosen as an indicator of bank financial performance measurement because return on assets is used to measure the company's effectiveness in making profits by utilizing assets owned [13, p. 9]. According to [9, p. 470] the amount of capital of a bank will affect the level of public confidence in the bank's performance, then the stronger the bank's ability to bear the risk of any risky financing or productive assets. The test results of this study indicate that return on assets can be as a moderator on the effect of capital adequacy ratio on the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits as well as return on assets can be an independent variable that can affect the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. So return on assets can strengthen or weaken the relationship between capital adequacy ratio and the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. The results of this study support research from [3, p. 100] which states that CAR affects the ROA. Because when the capital owned by the bank is so large, the financing made by the bank is also so high that it will cause the bank to get a return that is so high and will also have an impact on the profit that will be obtained by the bank.

8. ROA Moderates the Influence of the Relationship between the NPF and the Profit Sharing Rate of Mudharabah Deposits.

Return on assets (ROA) is a company's ability to obtain profits expressed in percentage. Retirement on assets is chosen as an indicator of bank financial performance measurement because return on assets is used to measure the company's effectiveness in making profits by utilizing assets owned [13, p. 10]. [9, p. 466] stated to measure the ability of banks to manage non-performing financing that has doubtful, substandard or stalled quality. If non-performing financing shows a low value, then the income will increase so that the resulting profit will increase. The test results of this study indicate that return on assets can be as a moderator on the effect of non-performing financing on the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits as well as return on assets can be an independent variable that can affect the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. So return on assets can strengthen or weaken the relationship between non-performing financing to the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits.

The results of this study support the research of [9, p. 470] which states that NPF has no effect on the level of profit sharing of mudharabah deposits. The effect of non-performing financing on return on assets does have an inconsistency in the relationship between buying and selling financing with return on assets, so that the condition of greater non-performing financing in one period does not directly give a decrease in profit in the same period.

9. ROA Moderates the Influence of the Relationship between FDR and the Level of Profit Sharing of Mudharabah Deposits.

Return on assets (ROA) is a company's ability to obtain profits expressed in percentage. Retirement on assets is chosen as an indicator of the measurement of banking financial performance because return on assets is used to measure the effectiveness of the company in generating profits by utilizing assets owned. According to [9, p. 473] stated that the financing to deposit ratio (FDR) is the ratio of financing to third party funds which shows how much the bank is capable of repaying withdrawals made by depositors by relying on loans that have been provided as a source of liquidity. The test results of this study indicate that return on assets can be as a moderator on the effect of financing to deposit ratio on the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits as well as return on assets can be an independent variable that can affect the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits. So return on assets can strengthen or weaken the relationship between the financing to deposit ratio to the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits.

The results of this study do not support the research of [2, p. 599] which states that FDR does not affect the level of profit sharing of mudharabah deposits. But it supports the research from [9, p. 470] which states that financing to deposit ratio influences the return on assets of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia. Because when the distribution of funds to the public is high it will get a high return as well and will have an impact on the profit obtained by the bank, so that the bank can provide a fairly good profit sharing [4, p. 35].

10. ROA Moderates the Influence of the Relationship between Inflation and the Level of Profit Sharing of Mudharabah Deposits. Moderating regression analysis has also investigated return on asset strengthens the relationship between inflation and profit sharing of mudharabah deposits.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This study aims to determine the effect of OCOI, CAR, NPF, FDR and Inflation on the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits with ROA as a moderating variable with research period were 2012-2016. The results of the study informed that OCOI, CAR affects the profit sharing rate of mudharabah

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deposits. NPF, FDR and inflation have no effect on the level of profit sharing of mudharabah deposits. ROA in this study can be a moderating variable that strengthens the relationship of independent variables with the dependent variable. The results of the analysis argue that the large development of Islamic banks in Indonesia needs to increase caution against bank capital factors and operational costs in order to increase profit sharing for mudharabah deposits. The ability of bank to optimize assets owned to generate net income is believed to be able to strengthen the ability of Islamic banks to optimize their capital and financial resources to increase the amount of profit

sharing for mudharabah deposits. The limitation of this study is that it has not been able to disclose in more detail the increase in profit sharing for mudharabah deposits as a result of an increase in bank capital to make operational costs efficient. Limitations in the number of research samples also become a part that must be strengthened for further research using the Sharia Business Unit.

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