



The influence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Operational Expenses-Operational Income (BOPO), and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on the profitability of Islamic commercial banks for the period 2018-2023

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ABSTRACT

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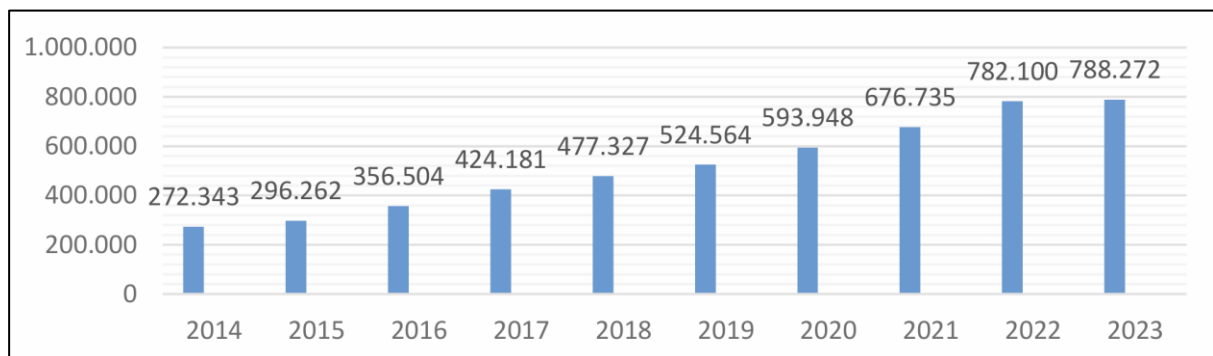
Banking in Indonesia continues to experience growth rates based on data on total assets at Sharia Commercial Banks (BUS) and Sharia Business Units (UUS) disclosed by the Financial Services Authority. Judging from the evergrowing assets, this research was carried out with the aim of finding out whether there is a partial and simultaneous influence from the variables Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Operating Costs Operating Income (BOPO) and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on the profitability of Sharia Commercial Banks. By using quantitative methods of secondary data and sampling purposive sampling. So that samples can be taken in this research, Bank Muamalat Indonesia, Bank Tabungan Pensiun Nasional Syariah, Bank Mega Syariah, Bank Aceh Syariah, Bank Jabar Banten Syariah, Bank Nusa Tenggara Barat Syariah, Bank Victoria Syariah and Bank BCA Syariah. Using data for the 2018-2023 period as of December. As well as testing using tools Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS) version 25. This research produces that partially each variable Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has a negative effect, Operational Costs and Operational Income (BOPO) has a negative effect Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) has a positive effect on the profitability of Sharia Commercial Banks for the 2018-2023 period. And simultaneously the three variables influence the profitability of Sharia Commercial Banks for the 2018-2023 period.

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Introduction

Islamic banking in Indonesia continues to experience a growth rate every year. The growth is depicted in the following graph.



Source: Islamic Banking Statistics of the Financial Services Authority (OJK), data processed by the author (2024)

Figure 1. Asset Growth Chart of BUS and UUS for the period 2014-2023 (in billion Rupiah)

From Figure 1. explains that in the last ten years the growth of BUS and UUS assets has continued to grow continuously. Although in 2022 to 2023 the growth was not as big as in the previous year. This illustrates that Islamic Commercial Banks have begun to be looked at by the Indonesian people with the development of these assets.

Judging from Figure 1. orientation in Islamic banks in addition to benefit is also oriented towards profitability. In the profit orientation of the Islamic banking business or other businesses, funds need to come out to make a profit in the financial system. According to M. B. Rahayu (2020) profitability is a way for an Islamic bank to get profit or profit. Therefore, the management of an Islamic bank must organize strategies so that the Islamic bank can make a profit.

The strategy that can be done in obtaining profitability is to carry out social, promotional or community-related activities. Because according to research by Elena & Nurwahidin (2022) doing social activities has a relationship with the financial entity of a company or Islamic bank. In addition, according to Nur & Widyarti (2019), factors that can increase profitability are financing and operating expenses and operating income.

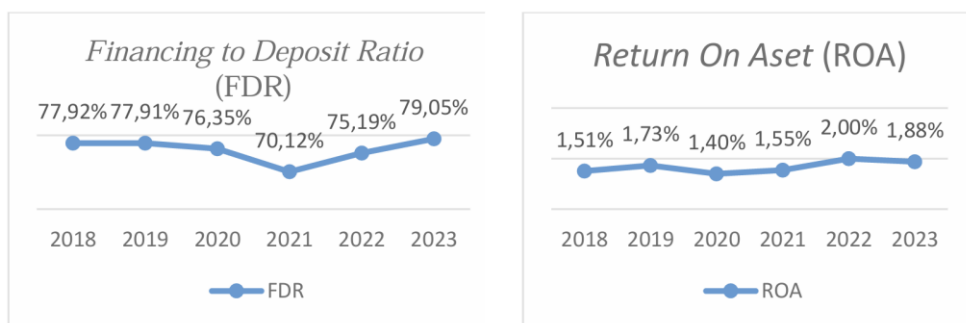
In activities related to the community, namely social responsibility funds that can be used to create profits. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds or can also be referred to as social responsibility funds. The fund aims to contribute to the community environment. The presence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds in various companies including in the world of Islamic banking originated from regulations issued by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) based on the regulations of Law No.25 of 2007 concerning Investment and Law No.40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies (PT) which explains that every business sector is required to carry out social responsibility activities (Setiyowati, 2022).

Company or banking funds budgeted as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds are divided

into two types, namely Cause Branding and Venture philanthropy. Cause branding is a fund that comes out of the bank in the form of promotional expenses. Meanwhile, Venture philanthropy funds are used for donations to the community (Sulasti & Bakhtiar, 2020). Cause branding in this study uses the education ratio to analyze its effect on the profit of Islamic Commercial Banks. From Bank Indonesia (2021) the implementation of the education function is an observed ratio by applying profitability to the education function. Rentability is an understanding of how a bank or company can generate profits.

The education function is described in promotional media. This study uses the educational function or promotional media because according to Ali (2017) when a bank is lacking in promotion, potential customers are not interested in saving at a bank. This is also in line with the phenomenon of low literacy and inclusion rates in society. Based on OJK (2022) according to the survey results, Islamic financial inclusion is 12.12% and Islamic financial literacy is 9.14%. The low number can be seen from the comparison of the general financial inclusion index which reached 85.10% and the general financial literacy index which reached 49.68%. The figure is taken from the national survey conducted by the National Institute for Financial Literacy and Inclusion (SNLIK) in 2022. So it can be concluded that Islamic banks can increase promotion, one of which is with the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) education function to increase public knowledge about Islamic banks and also brand Islamic banks.

In addition to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, there are funding activities in Islamic banks. To increase income, Islamic Commercial Banks must use the right approach. Because the ratio level has decreased and increased over the last six years 2018-2023 with the following data.



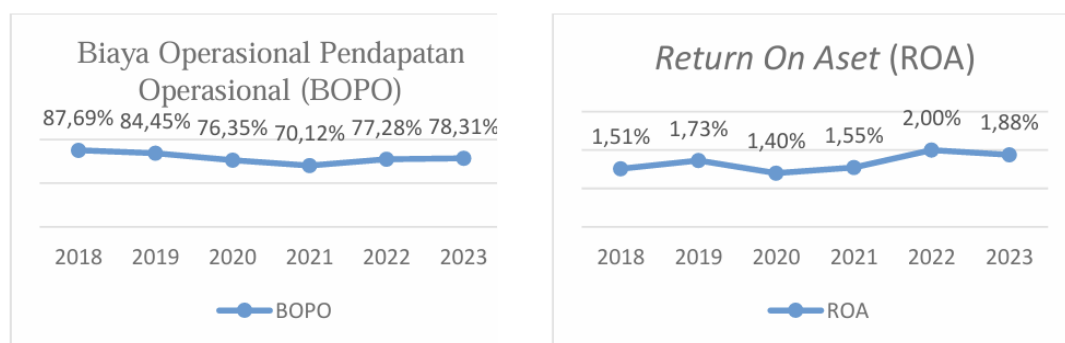
Source: Sharia Banking Statistics of the Financial Services Authority (OJK), data processed by the author (2024)

Figure 2. Comparison Chart of the Growth of Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) and Return on Assets (ROA) of Islamic Commercial Banks 2018-2023

From the graph above in 2018-2019 and 2020-2021 the FDR ratio decreased while the ROA ratio increased. Conversely, in 2022-2023 the FDR ratio increased while the ROA ratio decreased. These

three years are not in line with theory, where the theory of the Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) ratio has increased, profitability has also increased and vice versa (Almunawwaroh & Marlina, 2018).

Then in addition to financing activities, Islamic banks also spend operational funds. Operational efficiency in its operational activities is measured using Operating Expenses Operating Income (BOPO) (Prasaja, 2018). However, it is necessary to do operational efficiency well so that profits can increase. Because according to Kusumawati & Setiansingsih (2018) nonoperational efficiency has a negative theory on profits. When the level of operating costs decreases, the bank's efficiency in generating profits will increase. The operating expense variable is based on the expenses of a business that can affect profit. To make a profit, it is necessary to maintain operational expenses. The level of the ratio has decreased and increased over the last six years 2018-2023 with the following data.



Source: Islamic Banking Statistics of the Financial Services Authority (OJK), data processed by the author (2024)

Figure 3. Growth Chart of Operating Expenses for Operating Income (BOPO) and Return on Assets (ROA) of Islamic Commercial Banks 2018-2023

From Figure 3. above, in 2019-2020 the BOPO and ROA ratios all decreased. Meanwhile, in 2021 2022 the BOPO and ROA ratios both increased. This data is different from the theory that a low BOPO ratio will make Islamic banks more efficient in making profits (Diah Nurdiwaty & Retno Ayu Muninggar, 2019).

Based on the gap phenomenon, not all data in reality is in accordance with the theory. The development of BOPO and FDR variables on Return On Asset (ROA) is different from theory. Supported by research by Almunawwaroh & Marlina (2018) that the FDR variable produces a positive influence on profitability ratios. Different from the results of research by Alfianda & Widiyanto (2020) FDR in the study mentioned a negative effect on profitability ratios. As well as in research related to the BOPO variable strengthened from Hanafia & Karim (2020) stated that there was a negative influence on the profitability ratio. In contrast to the research of Nanda et al. (2019)

states that the BOPO variable has a positive influence on profitability.

As well as on the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) variable in the research of D. Y. Rahayu et al. (2020) and Dyah Ayu Perwitasari (2019) which focus on the Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) index mention the CSR variable by having an influence on profitability. In this study, the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) variable focuses on cause branding, which previously other studies focused on the ISR index.

From the phenomenon gap and gap research that has been described above, this study aims to determine the effect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Operating Expenses on Operating Income (BOPO), and Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) on the Profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks for the 2018-2023 Period.

Method

The research applied quantitative as a research approach. In this study, the sample used was taken by purposive sampling process. Of the 13 Islamic Commercial Banks registered by OJK, 8 banks were taken that met the criteria, namely having annual reports that disclose the variable data under study and disclose a positive ROA ratio during the period under study, namely 2018-2023. Data was obtained from the annual report of each bank that was sampled. Sharia Commercial Banks that were sampled were Bank Muamalat Indonesia, Bank Tabungan Pensiun Nasional Syariah, Bank Mega Syariah, Bank Aceh Syariah, Bank Jabar Banten Syariah, Bank Nusa Tenggara Barat Syariah, Bank Victoria Syariah and Bank BCA Syariah. Data analysis includes Descriptive Statistical Test, Classical Assumption Test, and Multiple Linear Regression Analysis.

The variables studied include Profitability (ROA) as the dependent variable and CSR (Cause Branding), Operating Expenses Operating Income (BOPO), Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) as the dependent variable. The formula for multiple linear regression analysis is:

$$Y = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$$

Description: Y = ROA; a = Constant Regression Coefficient; β_1 = Coefficient of CSR Regression; X1 = CSR; β_2 = Coefficient of BOPO Regression; X2 = BOPO; β_3 = Coefficient of FDR Regression; X3 = FDR; e = Standard Error.

Hypothesis

The implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) according to Caesari et al. (2015) has a negative theory on earnings. In the research of Magdalena et al. (2018) in their research the variable of CSR can have a negative and significant effect on profitability. This is evidenced by the results of his research having a negative coefficient and sig value. $0,010 < 0,05$. Therefore, the following hypothesis can be drawn:

H1: CSR partially has a negative and significant effect on profitability.

One of the factors that can affect profitability is the BOPO ratio. In Anggraini & Mawardi's

research (2020) states that the BOPO variable has a negative and significant effect on profitability. This is evidenced by the results of his research which has a negative coefficient and sig value. $0,000 < 0,05$. Therefore, the following hypothesis can be drawn:

H2: BOPO partially has a negative and significant effect on profitability.

Financing is an activity carried out by banks in the form of channeling funds. The financing ratio has the benefit of assessing the liquidity level of Islamic banks. In research from Almunawwaroh & Marlina (2018) the study states that the FDR variable can have a positive and significant effect on profitability. This is evidenced by the results of his research having a positive coefficient and sig value. $0,000 < 0,05$. Therefore, the following hypothesis can be drawn:

H3: FDR partially has a positive and significant effect on profitability.

Profitability as a tool to describe profits, in theory high profitability is good for the survival of a company (M. B. Rahayu, 2020). Factors that can affect profitability are Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds out of a company as a social responsibility to the community (Disemadi & Prananingtyas, 2020). Then the operational activities of Islamic banks need to be considered properly. Because operational expenses that are well maintained can get high profits (Diah Nurdiwati & Retno Ayu Muningggar, 2019). As well as financing according to Somantri & Sukmana (2020) Banks have an intermediary function which means that banks collect and distribute funds.

Wahyudi (2020) and Yusuf (2017) state that the study simultaneously BOPO and FDR affect profitability. As well as Rina & Rofiuddin (2021) mention that the study simultaneously CSR and FDR variables affect profitability. Therefore, the following hypothesis can be drawn:

H4: CSR, BOPO and FDR simultaneously affect profitability.

Result

Descriptive Statistics Test

Table 1. shows the results of the Descriptive statistical test of the data studied

Table 1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis Test Results

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
CSR (X1)	48	0,04	11,17	1,7004	2,11127
BOPO (X2)	48	58,07	99,80	84,1485	11,72191
FDR (X3)	48	38,33	107,85	80,0406	14,88588
ROA (Y)	48	0,02	13,58	2,3342	3,28170
Valid N (listwise)	48				

Source: IBM 25 SPSS Descriptive Analysis Test Results, data processed by the author (2024)

Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test

Table 2. One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Results

	<i>Unstandardized residual</i>
<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</i>	0,095 ^c

Source: IBM 25 SPSS Normality Test Results, data processed by the author (2024)

Normality test using One-Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov test. The test results show that the *Asym.Sig* value has a value greater than 0.05, which is 0.095, which means that this research data has a normal distribution.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variabel	Tolerance	VIF
CSR (X1)	0,992	1,008
BOPO (X2)	0,922	1,085
FDR (X3)	0,929	1,077

Source: SPSS IBM 25 Multicollinearity Test Results, data processed by the author (2024)

Table 3 shows that each variable has a tolerance value greater than 0.10 and a VIF value smaller than 10. This means that there is no multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variabel	Sig.
CSR (X1)	0,074
BOPO (X2)	0,266
FDR (X3)	0,193

Source: IBM 25 SPSS glejser test results, data processed by the author (2024)

Based on table 4. each independent variable has a sig. value greater than 0.05 which means this data does not occur heteroscedasticity.

Autocorrelation Test

After transforming the data with the Cochrane-Orcutt method using the SPSS application, the results of the autocorrelation test are as follows:

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results After Data Transformation

dL	dU	dW	4 - dL	4 - dU
1,4064	1,6708	1,780	2,5936	2,3292

Source: Autocorrelation Test Results (After Transformation) SPSS IBM

Durbin Waston test results show $dU < dW < 4 - dU$ so it is stated that there is no autocorrelation.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

To determine whether there is a positive or negative relationship between the independent and dependent variables, multiple linear regression analysis is used (Prasmono & Atina Ahdika, 2023).

Table 6. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test Results

Variabel	Unstandardized B	Coefficients Std. Error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	4,306	0,470	9,156	0,000
CSR (X1)	-0,188	0,067	-2,818	0,007
BOPO (X2)	-0,227	0,017	-13,434	0,000
FDR (X3)	0,042	0,012	3,390	0,002

Source: Test Results of Multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS IBM 25, data processed by the author (2024)

These results when included in the research equation will be known:

$$ROA (Y) = 4.306 - 0.188 CSR (X1) - 0.227 BOPO (X2) + 0.042 FDR (X3) + e$$

- The constant is positive at 4.306, meaning that when CSR, BOPO and FDR do not change or their value is 0, it will increase the value of ROA by 4.306.
- The CSR variable (X1) has a negative coefficient of 0.188. This implies that when CSR increases by 1 unit, ROA will decrease by 0.188 with the condition that the regression coefficient value of other variables is constant.
- The BOPO variable (X2) has a negative coefficient of 0.227. This means that when BOPO increases by 1 unit, ROA will decrease by 0.227 with the condition that the regression coefficient value of the other variables is constant.
- The FDR variable (X3) has a positive coefficient at 0.042. This means that when FDR increases by 1 unit, ROA increases by 0.042 with the condition that the regression

coefficient value of the other variables is constant.

Hypothesis Test

Partial Significance Test (T Test)

Partial Hypothesis Test (T Test), used to determine the partial significance or each independent variable on the dependent variable. If $t_{hitung} \leq t_{tabel}$ then H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected. If $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ then H_0 is rejected H_1 is accepted.

Table 7. T Test Results
Coefficients^a

	Unstandardized B	t	Sig.
(Constant)	4,306	9,156	0,000
CSR (X1)	-0,188	-2,818	0,007
BOPO (X2)	-0,227	-13,434	0,000
FDR (X3)	0,042	3,390	0,002

Source: IBM 25 SPSS T Test Results, data processed by the author (2024)

Based on the results of the table 7 analysis above, the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) variable has a negative t_{hitung} of 2.818, a significant value of 0.007 with a t_{tabel} value of 2.015. These results show the value of $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ and sig value. $0,007 < 0,05$. Therefore, the hypothesis H_1 is accepted, which means that in this study the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) variable has an influence on profitability (ROA).

Based on the results of the analysis of table 5.0, the Operating Cost of Operating Income (BOPO) variable has a negative t_{hitung} of 13.434, a significant value of 0.000 with a t_{tabel} value of 2.015. These results show the value of $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ and sig value. $0,000 < 0,05$. Therefore, the hypothesis is H_2 accepted, which means that in this study the Operating Cost of Operating Income (BOPO) variable has an influence on the profitability of Return On Assets (ROA).

Based on the results of the analysis of table 5.0, the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) variable has a positive t_{hitung} of 3.390, a significant value of 0.002 with a t_{tabel} value of 2.015. These results show the value of $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ and sig value. $0,002 < 0,05$. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted, which means that in this study the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) variable has an influence on the profitability of Return on Assets (ROA).

Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

Simultaneous Hypothesis Test (F Test) is used to control the presence and absence of simultaneous influence between independent and dependent variables (Sahir, 2022). If the value of $f_{hitung} < f_{tabel}$ then H_0 is accepted and H_4 is rejected. Conversely, if the value of $f_{hitung} > f_{tabel}$ then H_0 is rejected and H_4 is accepted.

Table 8. F Test Results

Model	F	Sig.
Regression	71,773	0,000 ^b

Source: F Test Results (After Transformation) SPSS IBM 25, data processed by the author (2024)
 $df_1 = k-1$, namely $3-1 = 2$ and $df_2 = n-k-1$, namely $48-3-1 = 44$ with a significance value of 0.05, then f_{tabel} is obtained at 3.209. Then based on the results of the analysis of table 5.1 that the CSR, BOPO and FDR variables have a *fhitung* of 71.773 and a significant value of 0.000. These results show the value of $f_{hitung} > f_{tabel}$ and sig value. $0,000 < 0,05$. Therefore the hypothesis is H_4 accepted. So simultaneously the variables CSR, BOPO and FDR can affect profitability.

Test the Coefficient of Determination (Adj. R2)

Table 9. Determinant Coefficient Test Results

Model Summary^b

Adjusted R Square	0,822
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Source: Results of the Determinant Coefficient Test (R2) (After Transformation) SPSS IBM 25,
 data processed by the author (2024)

The test results show adjusted R2 of 0.822 or 82.2%. means that profitability (ROA) as the dependent variable can be explained by CSR, FDR and BOPO as independent variables. While the remaining 17.8% is caused by other variables outside the regression model.

Discussion

The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on Profitability (ROA)

As funds spent by a company as a social responsibility to the community in this study, the CSR variable uses Cause Branding using the promotion method (Untung, 2008). Based on the results of hypothesis testing in table 5.0, H_1 is accepted with a sig value. $0,007 < 0,05$. And the results of multiple linear regression analysis have a negative coefficient. This means that in this study CSR has a negative and significant effect on profitability (ROA). Contrary to research from Rina & Rofiuddin (2021) and Kurnia & Filianti (2021) which states that the Corporate CSR variable has no effect on profitability.

However, the results of this hypothesis are supported by research from Yuvianita et al. (2022), Magdalena et al. (2018) and Rahmi & Anggraini (2013) which state that CSR has a negative and significant effect on profitability. Negative value is when the value of CSR decreases, the value of profit increases.

In this research, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) with cause branding is one of the

promotional methods. Promotion is a two-way communication method for companies with the public as a means of conveying information about products in Islamic banks. According to Nurliati (2017), the main purpose of promotion is as an information tool which will then continue in product sales. Where promotion with the educational function of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) can be done by designing programs related to the branding of a company's products and services. Aims to improve the image and attract public interest in using a bank through an educational function which will later affect profits.

It is concluded that realizing the form of responsibility can have an impact on financial performance. The CSR education function affects profit because the education expense uses promotional expenses as a source of educating the public to do business with Islamic banks. The cost of promotion comes from Islamic banks in the form of advertising, publicity, product sales promotion and personal selling. However, it is necessary to target the range of promotions well so that the expenditure of educational functions does not reduce profits. When promotional expenditures are made that do not have a definite purpose, they can create ineffective expenses that reduce profits (Arsenius, 2023). Therefore, the CSR variable has a negative influence on profits.

The Effect of Operating Expenses on Operating Income (BOPO) on Profitability (ROA)

Every business requires operating expenses, including the Islamic banking business for its activities, namely BOPO. Based on the table 1., the variable of BOPO at Islamic Commercial Banks in the 2018-2023 period has an average value of 84.14%. From the results of descriptive analysis, it explains that the average value is quite healthy. Because the ratio value of BOPO is more than the ratio of 83%. Can be more efficient in a company in managing its operating expenses.

Based on the results of the analysis of table 5.0 BOPO that the results of the hypothesis test are H_2 accepted with a sig value. $0,000 < 0,05$. And the results of multiple linear regression analysis have a negative coefficient. This means that in this study the Operating Cost of Operating Income (BOPO) variable has a negative and significant effect on the profitability of Return On Assets (ROA). This research is not in line with the results of research from Nugroho et al. (2019) which states that the Operating Expenses and Operating Income (BOPO) variable has no effect on profitability.

However, this research is supported by research from Alfianda & Widiyanto (2020), Astuti (2022) and Kurnia & Filianti (2021) which state that the BOPO variable has a negative and significant effect on profitability. The greater operational expenses in Islamic bank activities will reduce the profits earned.

In bank operations require funds to run the business. In addition, it also needs expenses to manage operating income costs, other operational expenses, as well as expenses to raise funds or other expenses related to the employment of an Islamic bank (Kusumawati & Setianingsih, 2018). The expenses of the Islamic bank will reduce the profit owned by the bank. If the bank conducts

operational activities ineffectively, it will reduce existing profits. So it is necessary for banks to make low expenses so that the profits earned are more effective.

The Effect of Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on Profitability (ROA)

Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) has advantages and can be used to measure the liquidity conditions of Islamic banks. Based on the table 4.3, the variable of the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) of Islamic Commercial Banks in the 2018-2023 period has an average value of 80.04%. From the descriptive analysis test research, it can be concluded that the FDR variable carried out by Islamic Commercial Banks is still low. Judging from the average value of the FDR of Islamic Commercial Banks in the 2018-2023 period, it is still between the ratio of 75% to less than 85%, indicating that Islamic bank financing is not good or still low.

Based on the results of the analysis of table 5.0 that $H3$ is accepted, with a sig value. $0,002 < 0,05$. And the results of multiple linear regression analysis have a positive coefficient. This means that in this study the FDR variable has a significant positive effect on the profitability of Return On Assets (ROA). The results of this study are not in line with the research of Astuti (2022), Hasanah et al. (2019) and Wahyudi (2020) which states that the Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) variable has no effect on ROA.

However, supported by several previous studies, Hanafia & Karim (2020), Yuliana & Listari (2021) and Almunawwaroh & Marlina (2018) state that the Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) has a significant positive effect on profitability. So it can be concluded that when the bank does high financing, the income will also be high.

A large financing ratio in the community, the returns obtained by the company or Islamic bank will also be large. Based on the theory of stewardship theory by giving trust to the public regarding finance, it is the same as inviting customer cooperation to trust the bank (Laila Widya Sari & Annisa, 2023). So that banks are able to benefit from the return of funds provided through financing.

According to Somantri & Sukmana (2020) banks have an intermediary function which means that banks collect and distribute funds. Financing as a productive asset as an asset that can generate profits. Banks that have deposits and do not distribute or disburse their funds do not benefit. And by hoarding finances the bank will experience liquidity. So that banks that provide large financing will continue to turn funds into profits at Islamic banks. Or it can be said that banks are more effective in getting profits when the funds collected are channeled to customers rather than left idle.

The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Operating Expenses on Operating Income (BOPO), Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) on Profitability (ROA)

In this study based on the results of the analysis of table 5.1 that the hypothesis test result is $H4$ accepted. So the conclusion is that simultaneously the three variables can affect profits. These

results are supported by previous research from Wahyudi (2020) and M. Yusuf (2017) mentioning that the study simultaneously variables Operating Expenses Operating Income (BOPO) and Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) affect profitability. As well as Rina & Rofiuddin (2021) mention that the study simultaneously variable Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) affect profitability.

And from the adjusted R^2 test results, it produces a value of 0.822 or 82.2%. This means that profitability (ROA) as the dependent variable can be explained by Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Operating Expenses for Operating Income (BOPO) and Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) as independent variables. While the remaining 17.8% is caused by other variables outside the regression model.

Conclusion

This study aims to analyze partially and simultaneously the three variables of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Operating Expenses Operating Income (BOPO) and Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) affect the dependent variable profitability Return On Assets (ROA). In the sample of Islamic Commercial Banks represented by eight Islamic Commercial Banks for the period 2018-2023. The regression test results show that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Operating Expenses for Operating Income (BOPO) partially have a negative and significant effect on the dependent variable ROA profitability at Islamic Commercial Banks (BUS) for the 2018-2023 period. Conversely, the Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) has a positive and significant effect. As for simultaneously, the three independent variables affect the dependent variable ROA profitability.

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