

ABSTRAK

Unit Usaha Syariah (UUS) adalah komponen dari bank umum yang beroperasi dengan dasar prinsip syariah, serta memiliki peran krusial dalam mendukung akses pembiayaan bagi usaha mikro, kecil, dan menengah (UMKM). Untuk mempertahankan kinerja dan stabilitas finansial UUS, salah satu ukuran yang dipakai adalah Return on Asset (ROA). ROA menunjukkan seberapa efektif bank dalam menciptakan keuntungan dari aset yang dimilikinya. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan disebabkan banyak faktor yang memengaruhi ROA, di antaranya adalah Biaya Operasional terhadap Pendapatan Operasional (BOPO), Non Performing Financing (NPF), dan Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR). Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis dampak BOPO, NPF, dan FDR terhadap ROA Unit Usaha Syariah dalam periode 2017 hingga 2024 (bulanan).

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan menggunakan Analisa data VECM. Data yang digunakan berasal dari data sekunder Statistik Perbankan Syariah di OJK, yang mencakup 92 laporan keuangan bulanan dari unit usaha syariah di Indonesia selama periode 2017-2024. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis menggunakan *E-views*. Studi ini berfokus pada tiga *variabel* yang mempengaruhi ROA unit usaha syariah, yaitu BOPO, NPF, dan FDR.

Hasil penelitian ini pada variabel BOPO berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ROA. Di sisi lain, NPF tidak berpengaruh terhadap ROA. Sedangkan FDR berpengaruh terhadap ROA Unit Usaha Syariah. Pada hasil analisis secara simultan secara bersamaan, variabel BOPO, FDR, dan NPF memiliki dampak pada Return On Asset (ROA) untuk Unit Usaha Syariah di Indonesia selama tahun 2017 hingga 2024.

Kata Kunci: *BOPO, FDR, NPF, ROA, Unit Usaha Syariah, VECM*

ABSTRACT

The background of the problem in a nutshell The Sharia Business Unit (UUS) is a component of commercial banks that operate on the basis of sharia principles, and has a crucial role in supporting access to financing for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). To maintain UUS's performance and financial stability, one of the measures used is Return on Asset (ROA). ROA shows how effective a bank is in creating profits from the assets it owns. This research is important because there are many factors that affect ROA, including Operating Costs to Operating Income (BOPO), Non-Performing Financing (NPF), and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR). Although there have been many previous studies, studies examining the impact of these three variables on ROA with short- and long-term approaches through the VECM model are still rare, especially for the 2017–2024 time frame. Therefore, this research was carried out to fill these shortcomings and provide deeper insight into the factors that affect the profitability of UUS in Indonesia.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of BOPO, NPF, and FDR on the ROA of Sharia Business Units in the period 2017 to 2024 (monthly). This study uses a quantitative approach with the VAR time series method which is then converted to VECM. The data used comes from secondary data from Sharia Banking Statistics at OJK, which includes 92 monthly financial statements from Islamic business units in Indonesia during the 2017-2024 period. The data obtained was then analyzed using E-views. This study focuses on three variables that affect the ROA of sharia business units, namely BOPO, NPF, and FDR.

The results of BOPO's research have a long-term and short-term effect on ROA. On the other hand, NPF has an effect also in the long term but in the short term has no effect. Meanwhile, FDR has no effect on the ROA of Sharia Business Units in the long term or short term. Simultaneous Results, BOPO, FDR, and NPF factors have an impact on Return On Asset (ROA) for Sharia Business Units in Indonesia from 2017 to 2024. However, BOPO and FDR are more significant factors in influencing overall ROA, while NPF shows less significant influence and decreases over a long period of time.

Keywords: BOPO, FDR, NPF, ROA, Sharia Business Unit, VECM