

ABSTRACT

The financial crisis which began with the US subprime mortgage issue in the early of 2008 not only affected to the bancrupcy of several world wide financial institutes but also contributed to the global economic dillution. The spillover effect of the crisis also feels to the Indonesian financial sector and trade channel (makroeconomic) in the end of year 2008. The pressure first affected to the Indonesian Financial Stability Index, which raising higher than the maximum acceptable limit and later on also affected to the decreased export performance, followed with increased inflation, slower economic growth and also increased BI rate setup by goverment. Those indicators had a tendency to affected both syariah and konvensional banking performance. This research is try to test the effect of macroeconomic condition toward the performance of both syariah and konvensional banking system in Indonesia. The research was developed on 6 hypothesis to test the effect of GDP, inflation rate, unemployment rate, net export and BI rate as macroeconomics variables with Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non Performing Loan (NPL) and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) as banking performance variables on both syariah and conventional system.

This research was performed using purposive sampling method as the research methodology with samples of 3 syariah common banks and 3 conventional common banks with similar total asset condition. The analysis was performed using multiple regression analysis with OLS and the hypothesis test was performed using t-test and F-test on 5% of significant level.

Empirical evidences show that GDP, net export and BI rate are significantly affected the syariah banking CAR. Meanwhile the conventional banking CAR was significantly affected by GDP, unemployment rate, net export and BI rate. The LDR of syariah banking is not affected by all research's independent variables, while inflation, GDP, net export and BI rate are significantly affected the conventional banking LDR. For NPL variable, GDP have significant effect toward syariah banking while unemployment rate, net export and BI rate are significantly affected the conventional banking. The implication of the research is that macroeconomics fundamental has more effect to conventional banking performance rather than to syariah banking performance. Moreover, the syariah banks show better resistance against macroeconomic fluctuation rather than the conventional banking system.

Key words : macroeconomics, GDP, inflation, unemployment rate, net exsport, BI rate, syariah common bank, konvensional common bank, capital adequacy ratio, loan to deposit ratio, non performing loan.

ABSTRAK

Krisis finansial yang dilatarbelakangi oleh kasus subprime mortgage di Amerika Serikat pada awal tahun 2008 tidak hanya berdampak terhadap kebangkrutan beberapa perusahaan finansial terbesar di dunia tetapi juga menyebabkan perlambatan dalam perekonomian global. Di penghujung tahun 2008 pula, dampak rambatan krisis keuangan global telah berimbas ke sektor finansial dan perdagangan (makroekonomi) Indonesia. Tekanan krisis mulai dirasakan pada stabilitas keuangan domestik yang melampaui ambang batas maksimum sampai dengan menurunnya kinerja ekspor yang diikuti oleh gelombang pemutusan kerja, naiknya inflasi, perlambatan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan dinaikkannya tingkat suku bunga domestik oleh pemerintah. Indikator – indikator tersebut cenderung mempengaruhi kinerja perbankan baik pada sistem syariah maupun konvensional. Penelitian ini menguji pengaruh faktor makroekonomi terhadap kinerja perbankan pada dua sistem perbankan. Penelitian dilakukan dengan mengembangkan 6 hipotesis untuk mengetahui pengaruh PDB, inflasi, pengangguran terbuka, net ekspor dan BI rate sebagai variabel macroekonomi terhadap capital adequacy ratio (CAR), Non Performing Loan (NPL) dan Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) sebagai variabel kinerja pada dua sistem perbankan.

Metodologi penelitian menggunakan purposive sampling dengan total sampel 3 bank umum syariah dan 3 bank umum devisa konvensional dengan kriteria total aset yang setara. Analisis data menggunakan multiple regression dengan OLS dan pengujian hipotesis menggunakan uji t – statistik dan F – statistik pada level of significance sebesar 5%.

Bukti empiris menunjukkan bahwa PDB, net ekspor dan SBI berpengaruh signifikan terhadap CAR pada sistem perbankan syariah sedangkan pada CAR sistem perbankan konvensional variabel PDB, tingkat pengangguran, net ekspor dan SBI berpengaruh signifikan. LDR pada sistem perbankan syariah sama sekali tidak dipengaruhi oleh faktor makroekonomi yang diuji sedangkan inflasi, PDB, net ekspor dan SBI mempunyai pengaruh signifikan terhadap LDR pada perbankan konvensional. Untuk variabel dependen NPL, PDB berpengaruh signifikan pada perbankan syariah sedangkan tingkat pengangguran, net ekspor dan SBI berpengaruh signifikan pada perbankan konvensional. Sehingga dapat diimplikasikan bahwa faktor makroekonomi lebih banyak berdampak terhadap kinerja perbankan konvensional dibandingkan dengan perbankan syariah. Sistem perbankan syariah mempunyai ketahanan yang lebih baik terhadap perubahan kondisi makroekonomi dibandingkan dengan sistem perbankan konvensional.

Kata kunci : makroekonomi, PDB, inflasi, pengangguran, net ekspor, suku bunga BI, bank umum syariah, bank umum konvensional, capital adequacy ratio, loan to deposit ratio, non performing loan.