

Internal Factors Affecting Islamic Banking Financing for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises

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Abstract. The Islamic banking is one alternative in overcoming the phenomenon of a country's economic inequality. This is seen from its intermediation function as a channel for funds for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) for the sake of economic stability. This study aims to analyze the internal factors that influence Islamic banking financing for MSME in Indonesia. This type of research is quantitative research with secondary data. The cross section data includes the Islamic Banking data in Indonesia, while the time series data covers the data from the first quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2018. Furthermore, the data were analyzed using panel data regression with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). Based on the results of the analysis, it shows that the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Non Performing Financing (NPF) factors has a positive and significant effect on MSME financing. While Operational Costs Operating Income (BOPO) and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) has a negative and significant effect on MSME financing. Then the CAR, BOPO, NPF and FDR factors influence simultaneously and significantly towards MSME financing. Thus, this research can be used in strategic policy planning for related parties to develop MSME in Indonesia.

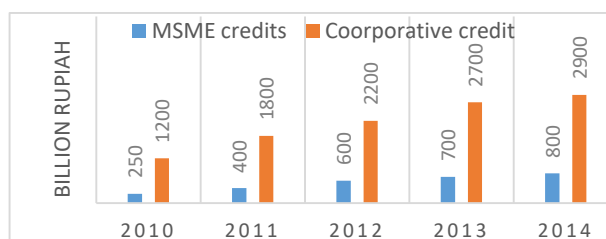
Keywords: Islamic Banking, Internal Factors, MSME Financing, Panel Data Regression, FEM.

1. Introduction

The banking is a financial intermediary institution (Financial Intermediates) channeling funds from parties with excess money (Surplus) to those who lack funds (Deficit) with a specified time. Banking has a function as a collector and distributor public funds. So banking is also referred to as a public trust institution (Agent of Trust). In addition to functioning as an Agent of Trust, banking also functions for national economic development (Agent of Development) in the context of increasing equity, economic growth and national stability.

Financial sector plays an important role in driving a country's economic growth (Salahudin, 2017). One alternative in overcoming the phenomenon of economic inequality is Islamic banking. Islamic banking is a banking product based on the Islamic economic system (Agus, 2015).

Figure 1. Graph of the development of MSME and corporate loans in 2016 - 2017



Source: Indonesia's ministry of cooperatives and small and medium enterprises (KUKM)

The Islamic banking plays an active role in helping the development of MSME in Indonesia. Islamic banking in Indonesia in its intermediation function also allocates financing to MSME.

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Table 1. Development of business units in MSME in 2016 - 2017

No.	Indicator	Amount (Unit)	Segment (%)
1	Micro enterprises	1.243.322	2,04
2	Small enterprises	26.043	3,56
3	Medium enterprises	2.075	3,67

Source: Indonesia's ministry of cooperatives and small and medium enterprises (KUKM)

MSME demonstrate the ability to survive even in the face of a crisis. Companies are required to determine the appropriate strategy in order to survive and win in the competition so that the objectives of the company can be reached (Rusdi, 2018). The ability of MSME to survive with personal resources makes many feel optimistic that at present and in the future MSME are a milestone for the savior of the national economy (Muhammad, 2015).

Table 2. Development of gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices in MSME in 2016 - 2017

No.	Indicator	Amount (Billion)	Segment (%)
1	Micro enterprises	119.994,0	4,38
2	Small enterprises	98.739,3	6,12
3	Medium enterprises	65.617,8	5,00

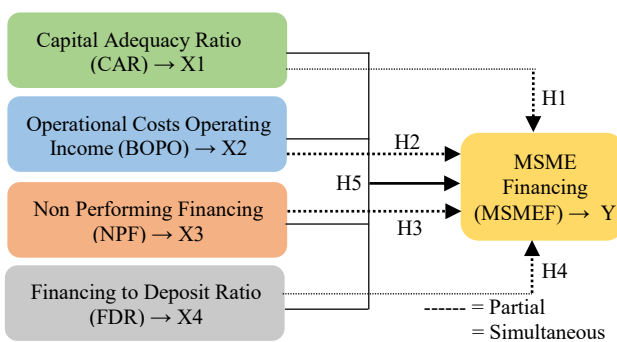
Source: Indonesia's ministry of cooperatives and small and medium enterprises (KUKM)

To empower MSME, the roles of government, financial institutions and business actors are needed. Especially it concerns implementation of a predictive assessment of stability of the enterprise system development as an important role of SMEs in formation of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the state should be noticed (Svetlana, 2016).

Judging from the forms of financing offered to Islamic banking according to Karim (2016), namely financing with the principle of buying and selling, rental principles, profit sharing principles, and supplementary contracts.

The research objectives are; (1) find out and analyze the influence partially (positive / negative) of internal factors on Islamic Banking financing for MSME in Indonesia and (2) find out and analyze the influence simultaneously of all internal factors on Islamic Banking financing for MSME in Indonesia.

Figure 2. Research framework



The hypotheses in this study are; (1) CAR has a positive and significant effect on MSMEF, (2) BOPO has a negative and significant effect on MSMEF, (3) NPF has positive and significant effect on MSMEF, (4) FDR has a negative and significant effect on MSMEF, and (5) CAR, BOPO, NPF, and FDR factors influence simultaneously and significantly towards MSMEF.

2 Methodology

2.1 General description of research

2.1.1 Type of research

This type of research is quantitative research. In this study, the data studied were secondary data. The cross section data includes the data from Islamic Commercial Banks (BUS) in Indonesia. While the time series data includes data from quarter I 2014 until quarter IV 2018. Data obtained from several sources include; BUS, Financial Services Authority (OJK), Ministry of KUKM, research paper, books and other reliable reference sources. The data is processed by EViews 10 software.

2.1.2 Research variables

The independent variable (independent) in this study is an internal factor, namely CAR (X1), BOPO (X2), NPF (X3), and FDR (X4). Meanwhile, the dependent variable in this study is MSMEF (Y).

2.1.3 Research sample

This study uses a sampling technique by purposive sampling. The number of research samples are 11 Islamic Commercial Banks (BUS) which retrieve them one by one from each bank and registered in OJK. This is criteria based on the selection on the completeness of the each bank data from annual finance reports during the study period (2014 - 2018).

Table 3. Research samples from BUS

No.	Company Names
1.	PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri. Tbk
2.	PT. Bank BNI Syariah. Tbk
3.	PT. Bank BRI Syariah. Tbk
4.	PT. Bank Jabar Banten Syariah. Tbk
5.	PT. Bank Aceh Syariah, Tbk
6.	PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia. Tbk
7.	PT. Bank Maybank Syariah Indonesia. Tbk
8.	PT. Bank Syariah Bukopin. Tbk
9.	PT. Bank BCA Syariah. Tbk
10.	PT. Bank Panin Dubai Syariah. Tbk
11.	PT. Bank Mega Syariah. Tbk

Source: Indonesia's Financial Services Authority (OJK) in 2018

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2.2 Regression model selection test

2.2.1 Chow test

Chow test is used to determine the best test method between the two methods namely the common effect model (CEM) or fixed effect model (FEM) which will be used in panel data modeling (Basuki, 2017).

- 1) The hypothesis used is :
 - a) H_0 : CEM
 - b) H_1 : FEM
- 2) The decision used is :
 - a) If the value of prob. $F > 0.05$ then H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected.
 - b) If the value of prob. $F < 0.05$ then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.
- 3) The formula used is :

$$CHOW = \frac{(ESS1 - ESS2)/(N - 1)}{(ESS2)/(NT - N - K)} \quad (1)$$

Information :

ESS1= Residual sum square alleged FEM

ESS2= Residual sum square alleged CEM

N = Amount of cross section

T = Amount of time series

K = Amount of explanatory variables

2.2.2 Hausman test

Hausman test is used to determine the best test method between the two methods namely fixed effect model (FEM) or random effect model (REM) which will be used in panel data modeling (Basuki, 2017).

- 1) The hypothesis used is :
 - a) H_0 : REM
 - b) H_1 : FEM
- 2) The decision used is :
 - a) If the value of prob. Chi-Square > 0.05 then H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected.
 - b) If the value of prob. Chi-Square < 0.05 then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.
- 3) The formula used is :

$$HAUSMAN = (\beta - b)(M0 - M1)^{-1}(\beta - b) \sim \chi^2(K) \quad (2)$$

Information :

β = Vector for FEM variable statistics

b = Vector for REM variable statistics

M0 = Alleged covariance matrix FEM

M1 = Alleged covariance matrix REM

2.3 Classic assumptions test

2.3.1 Multicollinearity test

Multicollinearity test is used to test whether in the regression model, there is a correlation between independent variables (Kuncoro, 2014).

- 1) The hypothesis used is :
 - a) H_0 : Multicollinearity occurs
 - b) H_1 : No multicollinearity occurs

- 2) The decision used is :
 - a) If the value of $r > 0.9$ then H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected
 - b) If the value of $r < 0.9$ then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted

2.3.2 Heteroscedasticity test

Heteroscedasticity test is used to test whether in the regression model, there is an unequal variance from the residuals of one observation to another (Kuncoro, 2014).

- 1) The hypothesis used is :
 - a) H_0 : Heteroscedasticity occurs
 - b) H_1 : No heteroscedasticity occurs
- 2) The decisions used is :
 - a) If residuals are heteroscedastic then H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected
 - b) If Residuals are homoscedastic then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted

2.4 Regression model test

The regression model test is using panel data regression which is an analytical method to show differences between individuals as seen from the difference in their constants.

The formula used is :

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X1_{it} + \beta_2 X2_{it} + \beta_3 X3_{it} + \beta_4 X4_{it} + \varepsilon \quad (3)$$

Information :

Y = MSMEF

$X1$ = CAR

$X2$ = BOPO

$X3$ = NPF

$X4$ = FDR

α = Interception

β = Regression coefficient

ε = Error

i = Bank - i

t = Quarter - t

2.5 Hypothesis test

2.5.1 Partial test

Partial test (t) is used to determine whether some independent variables individually have a significant influence on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2013).

- 1) The hypothesis used is :
 - a) H_0 : There is no significant effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable
 - b) H_1 : There is a significant effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable
- 2) The decision used is :
 - a) If the value of $-t_{\text{statistic}} < t_{\text{table}} > t_{\text{statistic}}$ and the value of prob. $>$ significance level, H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected
 - b) If the value of $-t_{\text{statistic}} < t_{\text{table}}$ Or $t_{\text{statistic}} > t_{\text{table}}$ and the value of prob. $<$ the significance level then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted
- 3) The formula used is:

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-R^2}} \quad (4)$$

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Information :

- t = t distribution
r = Partial correlation coefficient
R² = Coefficient of determination
n = Amount of data

2.5.2 Simultaneous test

Simultaneous test (F) is used to determine whether all independent variables simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2013).

- 1) The hypothesis used is :
 - a) H₀ : There is no significant effect of all independent variables on the dependent variable
 - b) H₁ : There is a significant effect of all independent variables on the dependent variable
- 2) The decision used is :
 - a) If the value F_{statistic} < F_{table} and the prob value. > significance level, H₀ is accepted and H₁ is rejected
 - b) If the value of F_{statistic} > F_{table} and the value of prob. < the significance level then H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted
- 3) The formula used is :

$$F = \frac{R^2/k}{(1 - R^2)/(n - k - 1)} \quad (5)$$

Information :

- F = F value
R² = Coefficient of determination
k = Amount of variables
n = Amount of data

3 Results and discussion

3.1 General description of company

The general description of the company in the study is a Islamic Commercial Bank that matches the study sample and is registered with the Indonesian Financial Services Authority. Furthermore, testing and analysis of the research results will be carried out in stages.

3.2 Analysis of regression model selection test

3.2.1 Analysis of chow test

Table 4. Chow test results

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	164.381081 (10,205)		0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	483.843344	10	0.0000

Based on the table above, the value of prob. F equal to (0.00) < (0.05) then H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted. This means that the most appropriate model is FEM.

3.2.2 Analysis of hausman test

Table 5. Hausman test results

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	9.890078	4	0.0423

Based on the table above, the value of prob. Chi-Square of (0.04) < (0.05) then H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted. This means that the most appropriate model is FEM.

3.3 Analysis of classic assumptions test

3.3.1 Analysis of multicollinearity test

Table 6. Multicollinearity test results

	X1	X2	X3	X4
X1	1.000000	-0.197226	-0.284872	-0.038645
X2	-0.197226	1.000000	0.545869	-0.137104
X3	-0.284872	0.545869	1.000000	-0.090575
X4	-0.038645	-0.137104	-0.090575	1.000000

Based on the above table, all values of r < 0.9 then H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted. This means that there is no multicollinearity occurs.

3.3.2 Analysis of heteroscedasticity test

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity test results

Panel Cross-section Heteroskedasticity LR Test
Null hypothesis: Residuals are homoscedastic
Panel Period Heteroskedasticity LR Test
Null hypothesis: Residuals are homoscedastic
Specification: Y C X1 X2 X3 X4

Based on the table above, Residuals are Homoscedastic then H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted. This means that no heteroscedasticity occurs.

3.4 Analysis of regression model test

Table 8. Panel data regression test results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	Prob.
C	0.7139506.	437504.2	0.0000
X1	0.71721.30	9679.691	0.0000
X2	-0.8394.049	3816.305	0.0290
X3	0.32248.92	9985.054	0.0014
X4	-0.9325.172	1540.772	0.0000

Equation of regression results :

$$Y = 0.713 + 0.717 X1 \text{ it} - 0.839 X2 \text{ it} + 0.322 X3 \text{ it} - 0.932 X4 \text{ it} + \varepsilon$$

(1) X1 variable has a positive effect on Y with a coefficient of 0.717. If X1 increases by 1 unit, it will increase Y by 0.717. (2) X2 variable has a negative effect

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on Y with a coefficient of -0.839. If X2 increases by 1 unit, it will decrease Y by -0.839. (3) X3 variable has a positive effect on Y with a coefficient of 0.322. If X3 increases by 1 unit it will increase Y by 0.322. (4) X4 variable has a negative effect on Y with a coefficient of -0,932. If X4 increases by 1 unit, it will decrease Y by -0,932.

3.5 Analysis of hypothesis test

3.5.1 Analysis of partial test

Table 9. Partial test results

Variable	t-statistic	Std. Error	Prob.
C	16.31872	437504.2	0.0000
X1	7.409462	9679.691	0.0000
X2	-2.199523	3816.305	0.0290
X3	3.229719	9985.054	0.0014
X4	-6.052274	1540.772	0.0000

H1 = X1 → Y

X1 variable has a $t_{\text{statistic}}$ of 7.409 with a prob level. 0.00. By using a significance level of 0.05. Because the value of $t_{\text{statistic}}$ (7.409) > t_{table} (1.943) and prob. (0.00) < sig. (0.05) then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that the CAR hypothesis has a positive and significant effect on MSMEF accepted. This shows that if the CAR value is high, the bank is able to meet capital and cover credit risk and be able to make a high contribution to MSME financing.

H2 = X2 → Y

X2 variable has a $t_{\text{statistic}}$ of -2.199 with a prob level. 0.02. By using a significance level of 0.05. Because the value of $t_{\text{statistic}}$ (-2.199) < t_{table} (-1.943) and prob. (0.02) < sig. (0.05) then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that the BOPO hypothesis has a negative and significant effect on MSMEF accepted. This shows that if the BOPO value is high, the bank will minimize the risk of operational activities and not provide a high contribution to MSME financing.

H3 = X3 → Y

X3 variable has a $t_{\text{statistic}}$ of 3.229 with a prob level. 0.00. By using a significance level of 0.05. Because the value of $t_{\text{statistic}}$ (3.222) > t_{table} (1.943) and prob. (0.00) < sig. (0.05) then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that the NPF hypothesis has a positive and significant effect on MSMEF accepted. This shows that if the NPF value is high then the bank will be ready to deal with non-performing loans and be able to make a high contribution to MSME financing.

H4 = X4 → Y

X4 variable has a $t_{\text{statistic}}$ of -6.052 with a prob level. 0.00. By using a significance level of 0.05. Because the value of $t_{\text{statistic}}$ (-6.052) < t_{table} (-1.943) and prob. (0.00) < sig. (0.05) then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that the FDR hypothesis has a negative and significant effect on MSMEF accepted. This shows that if the FDR value is high, the bank will support primary investment and not provide a high contribution to MSME financing.

3.5.2 Analysis of simultaneous test

Table 10. Simultaneous test results

R-squared	0.979688
Adjusted R-squared	0.978301
S.E. of regression	0.964714
F-statistic	706.2564
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

H5 = X1, X2, X3, dan X4 → Y

Based on the table above, it shows that coefficient determination of R-squared is (0.97) = 97% and the $F_{\text{statistic}}$ is 706.2564 with a prob level. 0.00. By using a significance level of 0.05. Because the value of $F_{\text{statistic}}$ (706.2564) > F_{table} (4.53) and prob F (0.00) < sig. (0.05) then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that the CAR, BOPO, NPF, and FDR factors hypothesis influence simultaneously and significantly towards MSMEF accepted. This shows that these internal factors greatly affect MSME financing

4 Conclusions

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that the CAR and NPF factors has a positive and significant effect on MSMEF. Whereas BOPO and FDR has a negative and significant effect on MSMEF. Then the CAR, BOPO, NPF, and FDR factors influence simultaneously and significantly towards MSMEF.

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