

THE INFLUENCE OF ISLAMIC INCOME RATIO, PROFIT SHARING FINANCING, AND ZAKAT PERFORMANCE RATIO TO HEALTH LEVELS OF SHARIA COMMERCIAL BANKS
(Empirical Study on BUS Registered with Bank Indonesia for the Period of 2015 - 2019)

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Abstract - Research aims to understand the influence of islamic, income profit sharing, financing and give zakat ratio on the level of performance health syariah commercial banks (empirical studies on syariah commercial banks in indonesian bank year 2015-2019).

The research used in this research was the hypothesis quantitative. Based on the time of his research, determined on a sample purposive sampling to the number of samples from 11 company total observations in this study some 55. Observation the data used in this research was secondary data. Data collection techniques through official website BI <http://www.bi.go.id>. This study using software evIEWS 10. version In this research undergone a classical, assumption testing model, best estimate the testing of hypotheses and judgment goodness of fit the analysis of multiple, linear regression the partial (test t) and coefficients determined (R^2).

The result are (1) Islamic Income influences soundness syariah commercial banks (2) Profit Sharing Financing will not affect soundness syariah commercial banks, (3) Charity Performance Ratio influences soundness syariah commercial banks

Key Word : Islamic Income, Profit Sharing Financing, Zakat Performance Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio

Abstrak– Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh *Islamic Income, Profit Sharing Financing, dan Zakat Performance Ratio* terhadap tingkat kesehatan Bank Umum Syariah (Studi Empiris pada Bank Umum Syariah yang Terdaftar di Bank Indonesia periode 2015-2019).

Strategi penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah uji hipotesis kuantitatif. Berdasarkan waktu penelitiannya, sampel ditentukan berdasarkan metode *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 11 perusahaan sehingga total observasi dalam penelitian ini sejumlah 55 observasi. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data sekunder. Teknik pengumpulan data melalui situs resmi BI: <http://www.bi.go.id>. Penelitian ini menggunakan perangkat lunak Eviews versi 10. Dalam penelitian ini dilakukan uji asumsi klasik, estimasi model pengujian terbaik, pengujian hipotesis dan penilaian goodness of fit melalui analisis regresi linier berganda, uji parsial (uji t) dan koefisien determinasi (R^2).

Berdasarkan hasil pembahasan menunjukkan (1) *Islamic Income* berpengaruh terhadap tingkat kesehatan Bank Umum Syariah (2) *Profit Sharing Financing* tidak berpengaruh terhadap tingkat kesehatan Bank

Umum Syariah, (3) *Zakat Performance Ratio* berpengaruh terhadap tingkat kesehatan Bank Umum Syariah

Kata kunci : *Islamic Income, Profit Sharing Financing, dan Zakat Performance Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio*

I. PRELIMINARY

The development which has been increasingly rapid in the world of Islamic banking in Indonesia itself is now supported by the existence of Law No. 21 of 2008 which regulates Islamic Banking. As a law that specifically regulates Sharia Banking, the contents of the law itself regulate the issue of sharia compliance, whose authority lies with the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) which will be represented through the Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) where the form must be in each Sharia Commercial Bank & Sharia Business Unit

The soundness level and financial performance of a bank can be defined as the ability of a bank to carry out normal banking operations and be able to fulfill all obligations properly in a manner that is in accordance with the latest banking regulations. For Banks, the purpose of assessing the soundness of a bank is to obtain a picture of the soundness of the bank so that it can be used as input for the bank in formulating future business strategies and plans as well as correcting weaknesses that could potentially disrupt bank performance.

From previous research, it became the motivation for the author to conduct research on "The Effect of Islamic Income Ratio, Profit Sharing Financing, and Zakat Performance Ratio on the Soundness of Islamic Commercial Banks (Empirical Study on BUS Registered in Bank Indonesia 2015-2019 Period)"

1.1. Formulation of the problem

Based on the background described in detail, the following problems can be defined:

1. Does the Islamic Income Ratio affect the health of Islamic banks in Indonesia?
2. Does the Profit Sharing Financing Ratio affect the health of Islamic banks in Indonesia?
3. Does the Zakat Performance Ratio affect the health of Islamic banks in Indonesia?

1.2. Research purposes

The research objectives to be achieved in connection with this research are:

1. Analyzing the influence of the Islamic Profit Ratio on the health of Islamic banks in Indonesia.
2. Analyze the influence of Profit Sharing Financing Ratio on the health of Islamic banks in Indonesia.
3. Analyzing the influence of Zakat Performance Ratio on the health of Islamic banks in Indonesia.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Definition of Islamic Bank

According to Ismail (2015: 32) Islamic banks are "Banks that carry out their business activities based on sharia principles, consisting of Sharia Commercial Banks (BUS) and Sharia Rural Banks (BPRS)". Sharia Commercial Bank (BUS) is a sharia bank which in its activities provides services in payment traffic. Meanwhile, a Sharia Rural Bank (BPRS) is a sharia bank which in its activities does not provide services in payment traffic. In addition, there is a Sharia Business Unit (UUS), which is a work unit of a conventional bank head office which functions as the main office of a work unit office in a branch office of a bank domiciled abroad which carries out business activities conventionally serving as the main office of the sub-branch offices or sharia units (Kautsar 2012; 70).

2.2. Islamic Income Ratio

Islamic Income Ratio is income derived from investments in accordance with sharia principles. Hameed et al. (2017) apply sharia principles to encourage the use of halal transactions but prohibit transactions such as usury gharar and gambling. For this reason, most of the Islamic banks receive income from halal sources. However, in practice, in order to facilitate the interest in paying for certain activities through Islamic banks, it is also required to have an account at a conventional bank. With the existence of a conventional bank account, it will facilitate transactions at home and abroad, and the linkage in bank interest from partner banks is something that cannot be avoided

2.3. Profit Sharing Financing

Profit Sharing is a profit sharing calculated from the income after deducting the cost of managing funds. In the sharia system, this pattern can be used for the distribution of business results of Islamic financial institutions (Hardiwinoto, 2011: 48). So profit sharing is a calculation for the results based on the net results of total income after deducting the costs incurred to obtain this income. In Islamic banking, the term often used is profit and lost sharing, where this can be interpreted as the division between profit and loss from the income received on the results of the business that has been done.

2.4. Zakat Performance Ratio

Zakat Performance Ratio is net worth (total assets minus total liabilities) used as the denominator for this ratio to reflect the financial performance of Islamic banks. Zakat is part of the assets that must be issued by muzakki to be handed over to mustahiq whose payments are made based on a predetermined nisab and haul. Zakat is one of the characteristics of the Islamic economy regarding assets that are not found in other economies. The economic system outside of Islam does not recognize the demands of Allah SWT on property owners to set aside certain assets to cleanse the soul from being stingy, envious and resentful. (Hameed et al, 2017)

2.5. Relationship between Research Variables and Hypothesis Development

2.5.1. The Effect of Islamic Income Ratio on the Health of Islamic Banks

Islamic Income Ratio there are sharia principles in conducting operational management and the existence of businesses in doing banking by adopting the sharia system so that it will greatly influence their decisions to choose another or will continue to provide benefits in the form of services provided to Islamic commercial banks. If the Islamic Income Ratio increases, the health of Islamic banking will also improve because the Islamic income ratio which is in accordance with sharia principles is an alternative way to maintain trust in the general public to be able and determine to choose Sharia Commercial Banks.

Profit Sharing Ratio (PSR) can affect the financial health of Islamic banking in Indonesia, in a study conducted by Falikhatun and Assegaf (2015) stated that the Profit Sharing Ratio has a significant positive effect on financial health in Islamic banking. The research mentioned above also states that the Profit Sharing Financing Ratio has a positive effect on financial health that has been done and the results of its development, Khasanah (2016). This research is supported by Prabowo (2017) from the resultant research shows that simultaneously with the independent variable F test which is proxied by the Profit Sharing Financing Ratio (PFR) affects the Social Performance of Profit Financing Ratio (PFR) in Islamic banking in Indonesia. Profit Sharing Financing Ratio (PFR) has no effect on social performance in Islamic banking at the 5% significance level. In addition, this research is supported by Pramanto (2016). The results show that the Profit Sharing Financing Ratio (PFR) has a positive effect on financial health in Islamic banking. However, contrary to research conducted by Maisaroh Siti (2015), the results of the study show that what is obtained from the variables has a positive and insignificant effect on financial health in Islamic banking.

Research shows that the Islamic Income Ratio is positive and the health of Islamic banking, including Falikhatun (2015), Pramanto (2016), Asrori (2015), Hameed et.al (2017), which have proven the effect of the Islamic Income Ratio on banking health. It can be concluded that the Islamic Income Ratio has a positive effect on the health of Islamic banking.

H1: Islamic Income Ratio (IsIR) affects the health of Islamic banking.

2.5.2. The Effect of Profit Sharing Financing Ratio (PFR) on the Health of Islamic Banks

Profit sharing financing ratio in accordance with the principles of sharia in the management of Islamic banking operations and businesses can eliminate doubts that the public will lose the features they are looking for in Islamic banking services so that it will affect their decision to choose or continue to use the services provided by Islamic banks. If the profit sharing financing ratio increases, the health of Islamic banking will increase because the profit sharing financing ratio according to sharia principles is one way to maintain the trust of the public to continue choosing Islamic Commercial Banks.

Islamic Income Ratio (IsIR) affect financial performance. The results of research conducted by Falikhatun and Assegaf (2015) by means of hypothesis testing for Islamic Income Ratio proxies from the implementation of sharia principles on financial health concluded that there was a significant positive effect on the financial health of Islamic banking. This research is supported by Prabowo (2017). The results show that simultaneously with the F test the independent variable which is proxied by the Islamic Income Ratio has an effect on social performance in Islamic banking in Indonesia. Islamic Income Ratio has no effect on social performance in Islamic banking at a significance level of 5%. This research is supported by Pramanto (2016). The results show that the Islamic Income Ratio, has a positive effect on financial health in Islamic banking. However, there is something contrary to research conducted by Maisaroh (2015) which states that the Islamic Income Ratio has a positive effect. It is not significant for the financial health of Islamic banking. And this research is also by Khasanah (2016) which states that there is no significant influence between the Islamic Income Ratio on financial health in Islamic banking. Research shows a positive relationship between profit sharing financing ratio and the health of Islamic banking, including Falikhatun (2015), Pramanto (2016), Asrori (2015), Hameed et.al (2017) who have proven the effect of profit sharing financing ratio on the health of Islamic banking.

H2: Profit sharing financing ratio (PFR) affects the health of Islamic banking.

2.5.3. Effect of Zakat Performance Ratio (ZPR) on the Health of Islamic Banks

Zakat Performance Ratio in accordance with the principles of sharia in the management of Islamic banking operations and businesses can eliminate doubts that the public will lose the specialties they are looking for in Islamic banking services so that it will affect their decision to choose or continue to use the services provided by Islamic banks. If the Zakat Performance Ratio increases, the health of Islamic banking will also increase because the Zakat Performance Ratio according to sharia principles is one way to maintain the trust of the public to continue choosing Islamic commercial banks.

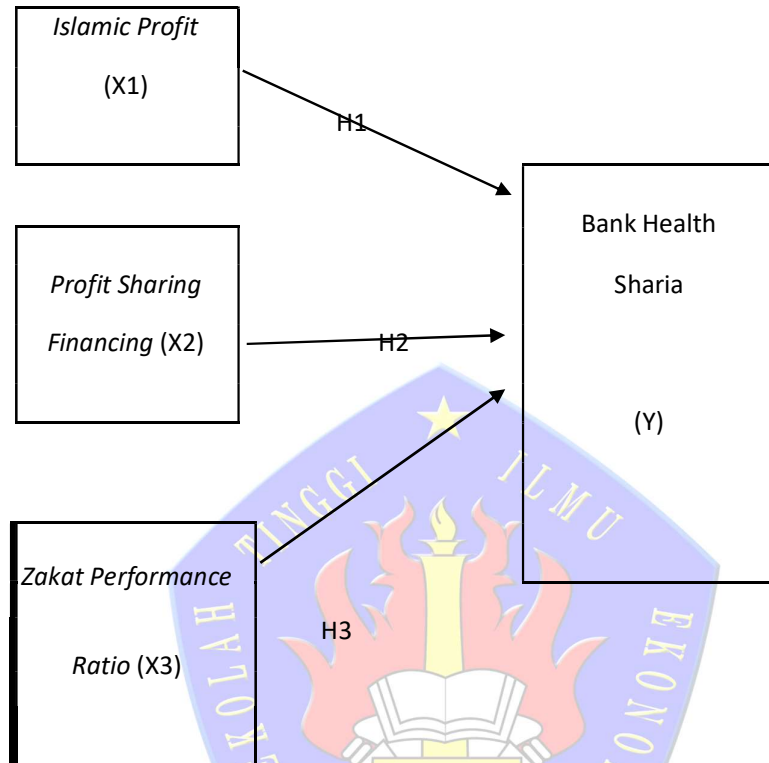
Zakat Performance Ratio (ZPR) influence on the financial performance and financial health of Islamic banking, the results of research conducted by Maisaroh (2015) stated that the zakat performance ratio has a significant positive effect on financial health financial performance on Islamic banking, and research conducted by Pramanto (2016) adds Zakat Performance Ratio as an independent variable. new which can affect the health of Islamic banking. However, this is in contrast to research conducted by Khasanah (2016) which states that there is an insignificant positive effect on the financial health performance of Islamic banking.

Research shows a positive relationship between the Zakat Performance Ratio and the health of Islamic banking, among others, Prabowo (2016), Fauzi (2018) who have proven the

effect of zakat performance ratio on the health of Islamic banking. So it can be concluded that the Zakat Performance Ratio has a positive effect on the health of Islamic banking.
H3: Zakat Performance ratio (ZPR) affects the health of Islamic banking.

2.6. conceptual framework

This study uses a model like the one below to reveal the phenomena that occur:



III. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Research Strategy

The research strategy used in this research is the Associative Strategy. According to experts, associative research is a statement that shows an assumption about the relationship between two or more variables. This study has the highest level when compared to other studies, such as descriptive and comparative research.

3.2. Population and Sample Research

This research is taken from the media published by Bank Indonesia and the website of Islamic Bank. Meanwhile, the sharia banking that will be sampled is taken from the population of Islamic banking registered in Indonesia for the 2015-2019 period. All data used in this study is secondary data, which is processed directly without going through the data change process. Sources of research data obtained by researchers are indirectly through intermediary media (obtained and recorded by other parties) in the form of evidence, notes or historical reports that have been compiled in published archives (document data). The data used is obtained from financial report data, which is on the official website of Bank Indonesia

The sample taken by the researcher was all Islamic Commercial Banks registered with Bank Indonesia using financial statement data in the form of balance sheets and income statements for the period 2015-2019. The author uses Islamic Commercial Banks in Bank Indonesia as the object of research, namely:

1. PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia
2. PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri
3. PT. Bank BNI Syariah
4. PT. Bank BRI Syariah
5. PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah
6. PT. Bank Syariah Mega Indonesia
7. PT. Panin Syariah Bank
8. PT. Bank Jabar and Banten
9. PT. Bank BCA Syariah
10. PT. Maybank Indonesia Syariah
11. PT. Victoria Syariah Bank

3.3. Data analysis method

3.3.1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis was carried out using the Eviews 10 program which will be presented in tabular form. This analysis is used to determine the characteristics of the sample and describe the variables in the study which include the number of samples, the minimum value, the maximum value, the average value and the standard deviation.

3.3.2. Panel Data Regression Analysis

This study uses panel data regression analysis. Panel data is a combination of time series and cross section data. Time series data is a collection of data in a certain time period that can describe the characteristics of the object of research, while a cross section is a collection of data from time to time that describes a certain event.

3.3.3. Selection of Regression Model

According to Widarjono Agus (2013), to estimate model parameters with panel data, there are 3 (three) techniques offered, namely:

1. Common Effect Model. This technique is the simplest technique for estimating panel data parameters, namely by combining cross section and time series data as a single unit regardless of time and individual differences. The approach used in this model is the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method.
2. Fixed Effect Model. This technique estimates the panel data using dummy variables to capture the difference in interceptions. This approach is based on differences in the intercept between companies. But the intercept is the same over time. This model also assumes that the slope is fixed between companies and over time. The approach used in this model is the Least Square Dummy Variable (LSDV) method.
3. Random Effect Model. This technique estimates panel data where the disturbance variables may be interrelated over time and between individuals. The differences between individuals and between times are accommodated through errors. Due to the correlation between the disturbance variables, the OLS method cannot be used, so the random effect model uses the Generalized Least Square (GLS).

3.3.4. Panel Data Model Analysis

3.3.4.1. Chow test

The chow test is a test performed to determine the common effect model with the fixed effect that is most appropriate to use in estimating research panel data. Decisions made:

- a. If the prob F value < 0.05 then H_0 is rejected or chooses the fixed effect over the common effect.

- b. If the prob F value > 0.05 then H_0 is accepted or chooses the common effect instead of the Fixed Effect.

3.3.4.2. Hausman Test

The Hausman test is a test that is carried out to choose whether a fixed effect or random effect model is most appropriate to use in research. Decisions made:

- a. If the calculated chi-squares value $>$ chi-squares table or the chi-squares probability value < 0.05 , then H_0 is rejected and chooses the fixed effect rather than the random effect.
- b. If the calculated chi-squares value $<$ table chi-squares or the chi-squares probability value > 0.05 , then H_0 is accepted and chooses the random effect over the fixed effect.

3.3.4.3. Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test

The Lagrange Multiplier test is a test conducted to determine whether the random effect model is better than the common effect (OLS) method. Decisions made:

- a. If the p value < 0.05 then H_0 is rejected and chooses random effect instead of using common effect.
- b. If the p value > 0.05 then do not reject H_0 and choose the common effect instead of using the fixed effect.

3.3.5. Classic assumption test

3.3.5.1. Normality test

The normality test in the regression model is used to test whether the residual value of the regression is normally distributed or not. A good regression model is one that has a residual value that is normally distributed. Normality test can be done by several methods, namely residual histogram, Kolmogorov, Smirnov, skewness, kurtosis and Jarque-Bera.

The normality test used in this study is the Jarque-Bera test (JB Test) if the p-value is smaller than α , then the data is not normally distributed. However, it can be ignored if the number of data is more than 30 data, because in fact the violation of the normal assumption is not as serious as the violation of the other assumptions of Nachrowi and Hardius (2006).

3.3.5.2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is carried out when the regression model uses the regression model with more than one independent variable. Multicollinearity means that there is a linear relationship between the independent variables Nachrowi and Hardius (2006). The result of multicollinearity is that many independent variables do not significantly affect the dependent variable, but the coefficient of determination remains high. The pairwise correlation method is more useful in the multicollinearity test because by using this method the researcher will know more clearly which variables have a strong correlation. The ratings for the multicollinearity test are:

- a. If the correlation value of each independent variable < 0.85 then H_0 is accepted or there is no multicollinearity problem.
- b. If the correlation value of each independent variable > 0.85 then H_0 is rejected or there is a multicollinearity problem.

3.3.5.3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is a test that is carried out to see whether the residuals of the formed models have constant variants or not. The methods used to detect heteroscedasticity are graph, park, glesjer, spearman correlation, goldfeld-quandt, and white methods. The method used in this research is glesjer. Glesjer method decision making is:

- a. If the calculated chi-square value $<\text{chi-square table or chi-square probability}> 0.05$ then H_0 is accepted or there is no heteroscedasticity.
- b. If the calculated chi-square value $> \text{chi-square table or chi-square probability} <0.05$ then H_0 is rejected or there is heteroscedasticity.

3.3.5.4. Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation is a correlation between observations in one variable Nachrowi and Hardius (2006). With the presence of autocorrelation, the OLS estimator does not produce BLUE estimators, only LUE Widarjono (2010). The method used to detect autocorrelation is the graph method, durbin-watson, run and lagrange multiplier. Autocorrelation test with lagrange multiplier is an alternative to use when using eviews. Decisions made by the lagrange multiplier method are:

- a. If the calculated chi-square value $<\text{chi-square table or chi-square probability}> 0.05$ then H_0 is accepted or there is no autocorrelation.
- b. If the calculated chi-square value $> \text{chi-square table or the chi-square probability} <0.05$ then H_0 is rejected or there is autocorrelation.

3.3.5.5. Hypothesis testing

This hypothesis test is used to identify the regression model that is feasible or not to explain the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

1) Hypothesis Test

Hypothesis testing is useful for testing the significance of the regression coefficients obtained. Hypothesis assessment is done by comparing the t statistic against the t table or the probability value against the specified significance level. The t test is useful for testing the regression coefficient individually. The decision is:

1. The t value $> t$ table or the prob t-statistic value <0.05 , then H_0 is rejected or it means that the independent variable affects the dependent variable.
2. The t value $< t$ table or the prob t-statistical value > 0.05 , then H_0 is rejected or it means that the independent variable affects the dependent variable.

2) Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination is used to measure the extent to which the ability of the independent variable explains the dependent variable. A model can be said to be good if the R^2 value approaches 1 and vice versa if the R^2 value approaches one or vice versa if the R^2 value approaches 0 then the model is said to be unfavorable. Thus, the good or bad of the regression model is determined by the R^2 value which lies between 0 and 1.

3.3.6. Interpretation of Research Results

The interpretation used of the regression coefficient includes two things, namely magnitude and sign. Magnitude describes the coefficient value in the regression equation and the sign indicates the direction of the relationship which can be positive or negative. The positive direction shows a unidirectional effect, which means that any increase in the value of the independent variable will have an impact on increasing the value of the dependent variable, and vice versa.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Description of Research Object

The population in this study are Islamic Commercial Banks registered with Bank Indonesia as public companies in 2015-2019. In addition, the focus of this research is to analyze the effect of Islamic income, profit sharing financing, and zakat performance ratios

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on the soundness level of Islamic commercial banks (an empirical study on BUS in Bank Indonesia for the 2015-2019 period). The reason for using 5-year data from 2015 to 2019 is because it is the company's latest data that can provide an up-to-date profile or picture of the company's finances.

The following is a sample of Islamic Commercial Banks registered with Bank Indonesia during 2015-2019:

Table 4.1. Research Samples

No.	Company name
1.	PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia
2.	PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri
3.	PT. Bank BNI Syariah
4.	PT. Bank BRI Syariah
5.	PT. Bank Bukopin Syariah
6.	PT. Bank Syariah Mega Indonesia
7.	PT. Panin Syariah Bank
8.	PT. Bank Syariah Jabar and Banten
9.	PT. Bank BCA Syariah
10.	PT. Maybank Indonesia Sharia Bank
11.	PT. Victoria Syariah Bank

Source: www.bi.go.id (data processed)

4.2. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics aim to describe and describe a characteristic of a sample under study that is seen from the mean value, standard deviation, maximum value, lowest value (minimum) of each of the variables studied. . The dependent variable in this study is the Capital Adequacy Ratio and the independent variable is Islamic Income, Profit Sharing Financing, Zakat Performance Ratio. Descriptive results are presented in the table below:

Table 4.2 Descriptive Analysis

Date: 09/11/20
Time: 11:04 am
Sample: 2015 2019

	CAR	C	ISIR	PFR	ZPR
Mean	0.191935	1,000000	0.895767	0.445240	0.001728
Median	0.192000	1,000000	0.930895	0.439633	0.000345
Maximum	0.382800	1,000000	1.160044	0.986453	0.059232
Minimum	0.001200	1,000000	0.362230	0.013679	0.000000
Std. Dev.	0.063043	0.000000	0.126882	0.240339	0.007994

Source: Eviews-10 Output

Based on the above results in Islamic banking registered with Bank Indonesia for the 2015-2019 period, the following descriptive statistical test results are obtained:

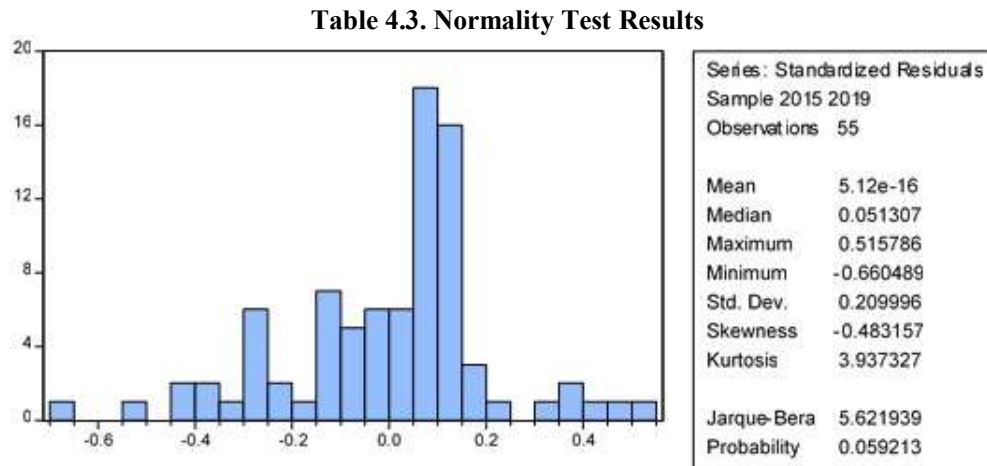
1. *Capital Adequacy Ratio* shows an average value of 0.191935 with a standard deviation of 0.063043. The maximum value is 0.382800 for Bank BCA Syariah in 2019. While the minimum value of 0.001200 was obtained from Bank Muamalat in 2015.
2. *Islamic Income* shows an average value of 0.895767 with a standard deviation of 0.126882. The maximum value of 1.160044 Bank BCA Syariah in 2018. While the minimum value of 0.362230 was obtained from Bank BJB Syariah in 2016.

3. *Profit Sharing Financing* shows an average value of 0.445240 with a standard deviation of 0.240339. The maximum value of 0.986453 for Panin Syariah Bank in 2018. While the minimum value of 0.013679 was obtained from Bank Maybank Syariah in 2019.
4. *Zakat Performance Ratio* shows an average value of 0.001728 with a standard deviation of 0.007994. The maximum value is 0.059232 for Panin Syariah Bank in 2019. While the minimum value of 0.000000 was obtained from Bank BCA Syariah in 2015.

4.3. Classic assumption test

4.3.1. Normality test

The normality test is used to test the significant effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable, because uti t will only be valid residuals with a normal distribution. Normality test is also used to determine the type of statistical testing performed, namely distributed data, it will be used for parametric statistical testing. Meanwhile, data that are not normally distributed will be used non-parametric statistical testing. In this study, researchers used Jarque-Bera and Probability to determine the distribution of the sample. The residual data can be said to be normally distributed when Skewness is close to 0. Kurtosis is close to 3, Jarque-Bera is $< 5,991$ and Probability is $\geq \alpha 0.05$.



Source: Eviews-10 Output

Based on the results of the normality test in table 4.3 above, the Skewness coefficient value is close to 0, namely -0.483157, the Kurtosis value is close to number 3, namely with a value of 3.937327, the Jarque-Bera value is smaller, namely 5.621939 than the ChiSquare value (df) 2, namely 5.991 while the Probability value is 0.059213 which shows the number is greater than the value $\alpha = 0.05$. With the results above, it can be concluded that the null hypothesis (H_0) cannot be rejected, which means that the data is normally distributed.

4.3.2. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity symptom test is presented in table 4.4. the following :

Table 4.4. Multicollinearity Test Results

	ISIR	PFR	ZPR
ISIR	1,000000	0.493779	0.074186
PFR	0.493779	1,000000	0.213059
ZPR	0.074186	0.213059	1,000000

Source: Eviews-10 Output

Based on table 4.4, the results of the correlation between the 3 independent variables can be concluded as follows:

1. The Islamic Income variable has a correlation of 0.493779 with the Profit Sharing Financing variable, meaning that there is no multicollinearity between the Islamic Income variable and the Profit Sharing Financing variable. The Islamic Income variable has a correlation of 0.074186 with the Zakat Performance Ratio variable, meaning that there is no multicollinearity between the Islamic Income variable and the Zakat Performance Ratio variable.
2. The Profit Sharing Financing variable has a correlation of 0.493779 with the Islamic Income variable, meaning that there is no multicollinearity between the Profit Sharing Financing variable and the Islamic Income variable. The Profit Sharing Financing variable has a correlation of 0.213059 with the Zakat Performance Ratio variable, meaning that there is no multicollinearity between the Profit Sharing Financing variable and the Zakat Performance Ratio variable.
3. The Zakat Performance Ratio variable has a correlation of 0.074186 with the Islamic Income variable, meaning that there is no multicollinearity between the Profit Sharing Financing variable and the Islamic Income variable. The Zakat Performance Ratio variable has a correlation of 0.213059 with the Profit Sharing Financing variable, meaning that there is no multicollinearity between the Zakat Performance Ratio variable and the Profit Sharing Ratio variable.

4.3.3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Researchers used the Breusch Pagan-GodFrey test to determine whether heteroscedasticity occurred in this study. The results of data processing can be seen as follows:

Table 4.5. Pagan-GodFrey Breusch Test Results

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	0.397058	Prob. F (3,51)	0.7557
Obs * R-squared	1.255282	Prob. Chi-Square (3)	0.7398
Scaled explained SS	2.409942	Prob. Chi-Square (3)	0.4918

Source: Eviews-10 Output

H0: There is no heteroscedasticity problem

H1: There is a heteroscedasticity problem

Based on table 4.5. above, the results of the Breusch Pagan-GodFrey test show that the probability value of F-statistic (F-count) is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$, namely 0.7398, which means that $0.7398 > 0.05$, so it can be concluded that H0 is accepted which means no there is a heteroscedasticity problem in this study.

4.3.4. Autocorrelation Test

The results of the Autocorrelation Test can be seen from the following table:

Table 4.6. Durbin Watson Stat Test Results

<i>Durbin Watson Stat</i>	1,830765
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Source: Eviews 10

Based on table 4.6, the results show that the Durbin-Watson Stat value is 1.830765. This test uses observational data of 55 samples and 3 independent variables. So it can be obtained the value of $dL = 1.4136$ and $dU = 1.7240$. So the conclusion of the Durbin Watson test can be described as follows:

There is positive autocorrelation	It can't be decided	There is no autocorrelation	It can't be decided	There is negative autocorrelation
0	1.4136	1.7240	2.2760	2.5864

↓
1,830765

Information:

$K = 3 + 1 = 4$ (independent variable + dependent variable)

$\alpha = 0.05$

Number of samples = 55 After seeing the DW table:

dL = 1.4136

dU = 1.7240

Based on Figure 4.6, shows that the Durbin Watson value is between dU and 4-dU, which indicates that there is no autocorrelation.

4.4. Panel Data Regression Estimation Method

4.4.1. Common Effect Model (CEM)

Ghozali (2017: 214) states that this technique is the simplest technique, where the approach ignores the dimensions of time and space that are owned by panel data. The method used to estimate with this approach is the ordinary OLS regression method. This model combines time series and cross section data which are then regressed in the OLS method.

Table 4.7. Common Effect Model (CEM)

Dependent Variable: CAR

Method: Least Squares Panel

Date: 09/11/20 Time: 11:08

Sample: 2015 2019

Periods included: 5

Cross-sections included: 11

Total panel (balanced) observations: 55

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.165113	0.064726	2,550973	0.0138
ISIR	0.019867	0.079620	0.249520	0.8040
PFR	0.021189	0.042903	0.493875	0.6235
ZPR	-0.236566	1.124831	-0.210313	0.8343
Root MSE	0.062122	R-squared		0.011003
Mean dependent var	0.191935	Adjusted R-squared		-0.047173
SD dependent var	0.063043	SE of regression		0.064512
Akaike info criterion	-2.573969	Sum squared resid		0.212255
Schwarz criterion	-2.427981	Log likelihood		74,78414
Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.517514	F-statistic		0.189131
Durbin-Watson stat	0.633303	Prob (F-statistic)		0.903323

Source: Eviews-10 Output

Based on the results of regression research using the Common Effect Model (CEM) method, it shows that there is a constant value of 0.165113 with a profitability of 0.0138. The regression equation on the Adjusted R-squared value is -0.047173, which explains that the variation in Capital Adequacy Ratio is influenced by Islamic Income, Profit Sharing Financing, Zakat Performance Ratio of -4.7173% and the remaining 95.2827% is influenced by Many other factors are not examined in this study so that the assumption using the Common Effect model is unrealistic in determining the effect of Islamic Income, Profit Sharing Financing, Zakat Performance Ratio on Capital Adequacy Ratio in Islamic Commercial Banks at Bank Indonesia.

4.4.2. Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Ghozali (2017: 223) states that this approach assumes the coefficient (slope) is constant but the intercept varies between individuals. Although the intercept varies between individuals, each individual intercept does not vary over time which is called time invariant. This technique uses dummy variables to capture differences in intercepts between individuals, so it is called the Least Squares Dummy Variable (LSDV) Regression Model.

Table 4.8. Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Dependent Variable: CAR
 Method: Least Squares Panel
 Date: 09/11/20 Time: 11:05 am
 Sample: 2015 2019
 Periods included: 5
 Cross-sections included: 11
 Total panel (balanced) observations: 55

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.253798	0.056709	4.475430	0.0001
ISIR	-0.100707	0.064040	-1.572570	0.1235
PFR	0.062923	0.034743	1.811089	0.0775
ZPR	0.190986	0.701993	0.272062	0.7869

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)			
Root MSE	0.032324	R-squared	0.072232
Mean dependent var	0.191935	Adjusted R-squared	0.067330
SD dependent var	0.063043	SE of regression	0.037439
Akaike info criterion	-3.516903	Sum squared resid	0.057467
Schwarz criterion	-3.005945	Log likelihood	110.7148
Hannan-Quinn criter.	-3.319312	F-statistic	8.624435
Durbin-Watson stat	2.224798	Prob (F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: Eviews-10 Output

The estimation results using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) show that there is a constant value of 0.253798 with a probability of 0.0001. The regression equation produces an Adjusted R-squared coefficient value of 0.067330 explaining that the variation in Capital Adequacy Ratio is influenced by Islamic Income, Profit Sharing Financing, Zakat Performance Ratio of 6.7330% and the remaining 93.267% is influenced by many other factors which are not examined in In this study, the assumption using the Fixed Effect model is not realistic in determining the effect of Islamic Income, Profit Sharing Financing, Zakat Performance Ratio on Capital Adequacy Ratio in Islamic Commercial Banks at Bank Indonesia.

4.4.3. Random Effect Model

Ghozali (2017: 245) states that this approach assumes that each individual has a different intercept. Where the intercept is considered a random variable or random. The method used to estimate with this approach is Generalized Least Square (GLS).

Table 4.9. Random Effect Model (REM)

Dependent Variable: CAR

Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)
 Date: 09/11/20 Time: 11:06
 Sample: 2015 2019
 Periods included: 5
 Cross-sections included: 11
 Total panel (balanced) observations: 55
 Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.242728	0.056781	4.274837	0.0001
ISIR	-0.086290	0.061614	2.400482	0.0474
PFR	0.058928	0.033331	1,767945	0.0831
ZPR	0.153224	0.697371	2.219716	0.0270

Effects Specification		SD	Rho
Random cross-section		0.060027	0.7199
Idiosyncratic random		0.037439	0.2801

Weighted Statistics			
Root MSE	0.035506	R-squared	0.879376
Mean dependent var	0.051567	Adjusted R-squared	0.775222
SD dependent var	0.037346	SE of regression	0.036872
Sum squared resid	0.069337	F-statistic	1.465737
Durbin-Watson stat	1,830765	Prob (F-statistic)	0.234858

Unweighted Statistics			
R-squared	-0.028894	Mean dependent var	0.191935
Sum squared resid	0.220817	Durbin-Watson stat	0.574864

Source: Eviews-10 Output

Based on the results of regression research using the Random Effect Model (REM) method, it shows that there is a constant value of 0.242728, with a profitability of 0.0001. The regression equation on the Adjusted R-squared value is 0.775222, which explains that the variation in Capital Adequacy Ratio is influenced by Islamic Income, Profit Sharing Financing, Zakat Performance Ratio of 77.5222% and the remaining 22.477% is influenced by many factors. others who are not examined in this study so that the assumption using the Common Effect model is not realistic in determining the effect of Islamic Income, Profit Sharing Financing, Zakat Performance Ratio on Capital Adequacy Ratio in Islamic Commercial Banks at Bank Indonesia.

4.5. Panel Data Selection Analysis

4.5.1 Likelihood Ratio Test

This test is used to determine the right model between the Common Effect model and the Fixed Effect model to determine the panel data model to be used.

Table 4.10. Likelihood Ratio Test

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
 Equation: Untitled
 Fixed effects cross-section test

Effects Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
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THE EFFECT OF ISLAMIC INCOME RATIO, PROFIT SHARING FINANCING, AND ZAKAT PERFORMANCE RATIO ON HEALTH LEVELS OF SHARIA COMMERCIAL BANKS (Empirical Study on BUS Registered with Bank Indonesia for the Period of 2015 - 2019)

Cross-section F	11.043291	(10.41)	0.0000
Chi-square cross-section	71.861384	10	0.0000

Source: Eviews-10 Output
H0: The right model is Common Effect
H1: The correct model is Fixed Effect

Based on table 4.10. above, shows the Chi-Square Cross-section value is 71.861384 which is greater than the Chi-Square table value with $\alpha = 0.05$ and $df = 10$ of 18.307 ($71.861384 > 18.307$) and the Chi-Square Crosssection probability value ($0.0000 < \alpha (0.05)$) so it can be concluded that H0 is rejected. This means that the model used in this study is the Fixed Effect model.

4.5.2 Hausman Test (Random Effect)

Table 4.11. Hausman Test (Random Effect)

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: Untitled
Cross-section random effects test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistics	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Random cross-section	1.468444	3	0.6896

Source: Eviews-10 Output
H0: The appropriate model is the Random Effect
H1: The correct model is Fixed Effect

Based on table 4.11. above the random cross-section value (Chi-Square Statistic) is 1.468444 which is smaller than the value of the Chi-Square table with $\alpha = 0.05$ and $df = 3$ of 7.815 ($1.468444 < 7.815$), and the probability value *Random cross-section* ($0.6896 > \alpha (0.05)$) so it can be concluded that H1 is rejected. This means that the most appropriate model to use in the panel model is the Random Effect model.

4.5.3. Lagrange Multiplier test

Table 4.12. Lagrange Multiplier test

Lagrange Multiplier Tests for Random Effects
Null hypotheses: No effects
Alternative hypotheses: Two-sided (Breusch-Pagan) and one-sided (all others) alternatives

	Hypothesis Test		
	Cross-section	Time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	42.53253 (0.0000)	1.253877 (0.2628)	43,78640 (0.0000)

Source: Eviews-10 Output
H0: The right model is Common Effect
H1: The appropriate model is the Random Effect

Based on table 4:12 above the Prob value. Breusch-Pagan (BP) of 0.0000, indicating that H0 is rejected. This means that the random effect model is selected in the Lagrange Multiplier test. Based on the Chow-test model test, it shows that the Fixed Effect model is chosen. On the other hand, the results of the Hausman model test show that the Random Effect model is selected and the Lagrange Multiplier model test results indicate that the Random Effect is selected. From these results it is evident that the panel model chosen is the Random Effect model.

4.6. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis is intended to test the extent to which the direction of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The independent variables in this study are Islamic Income (X1), Profit Sharing Financing (X2) and Zakat Performance Ratio (X3). While the dependent variable in this study is the Capital Adequacy Ratio (Y) using the Random Effect model.

Table 4.13. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Dependent Variable: CAR
 Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)
 Date: 09/11/20 Time: 11:06
 Sample: 2015 2019
 Periods included: 5
 Cross-sections included: 11
 Total panel (balanced) observations: 55
 Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.242728	0.056781	4.274837	0.0001
ISIR	-0.086290	0.061614	2.400482	0.0474
PFR	0.058928	0.033331	1,767945	0.0831
ZPR	0.153224	0.697371	2.219716	0.0270

Source: Eviews-10 Output

Based on the above results, the results of the multiple linear regression equation are as follows:

$$\text{CAR} = 0.242728 - 0.086290 (X1) + 0.058928 (X2) + 0.153224 (X3) + e$$

Information:

Y: Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

X1: Islamic Income (ISIR)

X2: Profit Sharing Financing (PFR)

X3: Zakat Performance Ratio (ZPR)

α: Constants

e: Error, error rate

Based on the multiple linear regression equation above, it can be analyzed the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable as follows:

1. The constant α of 0.242728 states that if the value is Islamic Income (X1), Profit Sharing Financing (X2) and Zakat Performance Ratio (X3) are zero, so the Capital Adequacy Ratio is 0.242728.
2. The regression coefficient value X1 has a negative relationship of 0.086290 for Islamic Income, meaning that every 1 change in the value of Islamic Income, the Capital Adequacy Ratio will decrease by 0.086290 units, other factors are considered constant.
3. The regression coefficient value X2 has a positive relationship of 0.058928 for Profit Sharing Financing, meaning that every 1 change in the value of Profit Sharing Financing,

the Capital Adequacy Ratio will increase by 0.058928 units, other factors are considered constant.

4. The regression coefficient value X3 has a positive relationship of 0.153224 for the Zakat Performance Ratio, meaning that every 1 change in the value of the Zakat Performance Ratio, the Capital Adequacy Ratio will increase by 0.153224 units, other factors are considered constant.

4.7. Coefficient of Determination (R²)

Table 4.14. Determination Coefficient Test

Adjusted R-squared	0.775222
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Source: Eviews-10 Output

Based on table 4.14 it states that the Adjusted R-squared value is 0.775222, meaning that the coefficient of determination in this study is 0.775222, this states that the independent variable is able to explain the dependent variable only for 77.5222% and the remaining 22.477% is influenced by other independent variables not examined in this study.

4.8. Hypothesis testing

Based on the Chow-test results, it shows that the Fixed Effect model is chosen. On the other hand, the results of the Hausman model test show that the Random Effect model is selected and the results from the Lagrange Multiplier model test indicate that the Random Effect is selected. These results prove that the panel model chosen is the Random Effect.

Tests were carried out using a significant level of 0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$) and a comparison between t count and t table. The number of observations made by the research was 55 ($n = 55$), the independent variable of the study was 3 ($k = 3$), with a significance of 0.05, it can be determined that t table $df = nk - 1$ ($55 - 3 - 1 = 51$), so that the t table value is obtained of 2.00758. Based on the t table value, it can be explained as follows:

4.8.1. Partial Testing (t test)

Table 4.15. T test result (partial)

Dependent Variable: CAR
Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)
Date: 09/11/20 Time: 11:06
Sample: 2015 2019
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 11
Total panel (balanced) observations: 55
Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.242728	0.056781	4.274837	0.0001
ISIR	-0.086290	0.061614	2.400482	0.0474
PFR	0.058928	0.033331	1,767945	0.0831
ZPR	0.153224	0.697371	2.219716	0.0270

Source: Eviews-10 Output

Information:

$Df = (nk - 1) = (55 - 3 - 1) = 51$ $\alpha / 2 = 0.05 / 2 = 0.025$ $n =$ total sample data t -table = 2.00758

$k =$ number of independent variables

$1 =$ constant

- 1) First Hypothesis (H1)
The t test can be seen from the partial significance test results. The results can be seen from table 4.15 that the results show that the value of t is greater than t table ($2.400482 > 2.00758$). While the probability result is smaller than the significance level of ($0.0474 < 0.05$). So these results indicate that H1 is accepted, meaning that Islamic Income (X1) partially affects the Capital Adequacy Ratio (Y). Then the hypothesis H1 is proven.
- 2) Second Hypothesis (H2)
The t test can be seen from the partial significance test results. The results can be seen from table 4:15 that the results show that the value of t value is smaller than t table ($1.767945 < 2.00758$). While the probability result is greater than the significance level of ($0.0831 > 0.05$). Then these results state that H2 is rejected, meaning that partially Profit Sharing Financing (X2) has no effect on the Capital Adequacy Ratio (Y). So the H2 hypothesis is not proven.
- 3) Third Hypothesis (H3)
The t test can be seen from the partial significance test results. The results can be seen from table 4:15 that the results show that the value of t is greater than t table ($2.219716 > 2.00758$). While the probability result is smaller than the significance level of ($0.0270 < 0.05$). Then these results state that H3 is accepted, it means that the Zakat Performance Ratio (X3) partially affects the Capital Adequacy Ratio (Y). Then the hypothesis H3 is proven.

4.9. Interpretation of Research Results

4.9.1. The Effect of Islamic Income on the Capital Adequacy Ratio

The analysis result states that the results show that the value of t count is greater than t table ($2.400482 > 2.00758$). While the probability result is smaller than the significance level of ($0.0474 < 0.05$). Then these results state that Islamic Income (X1) partially affects the Capital Adequacy Ratio (Y).

This suggests that Islamic Income has an effect on the Capital Adequacy Ratio. This has an impact on the health of the bank, this can be caused by the rate of return of income generated from the distribution of funds which has a risk that can cause losses to Islamic Commercial Banks to decrease or not be able to return the capital given. So that if the funds distributed by Islamic Commercial Banks experience a loss, it is possible that there will be a decrease in the value of the Capital Adequacy Ratio. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Khasanah (2016) which states that Islamic income (X1) affects the Capital Adequacy Ratio (Y).

4.9.2. The Effect of Profit Sharing Financing on Capital Adequacy Ratio

The analysis result states that the results show that the value of tcount is smaller than ttable ($1.767945 < 2.00758$). While the probability result is greater than the significance level of ($0.0831 > 0.05$). Then these results state that Partially Profit Sharing Financing (X2) has no effect on the Capital Adequacy Ratio (Y).

This indicates that the high and low value of the financing for the results will affect the resulting return. Because with profit sharing financing that is distributed to customers, the bank expects to get a return and profit margin on the profit sharing financing provided to customers. Because if the sale and purchase financing that is distributed increases, it will reduce the ROA obtained by Islamic banks. The cause of the negative relationship between profit sharing financing to the Capital Adequacy Ratio, namely first, customers who have received profit sharing financing from the bank do not necessarily return the funds obtained from the bank in the same year, then the second is because not necessarily all customers are obedient in returning the funds received obtained by the bank. This is also influenced by the lack of interest from customers to start a business because everyone just wants to get a big profit and don't want to lose, on the other hand, the bank is also more focused on

buying and selling transactions rather than increasing profit-sharing sharia products because the profits earned from buying and selling are clear. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Safii and Arismawati (2019) which states that Profit Sharing Financing (X2) has no effect on the Capital Adequacy Ratio (Y).

4.9.3. The Effect of Zakat Performance Ratio on Capital Adequacy Ratio

The analysis result states that the results show that the value of t count is greater than t table ($2.219716 > 2.00758$). While the probability result is smaller than the significance level of ($0.0270 < 0.05$). Then these results state that H3 is accepted, it means that Zakat Performance Ratio (X3) partially affects the Capital Adequacy Ratio (Y). Zakat Performance Ratio is net worth (total assets minus total liabilities) used as the denominator for this ratio to reflect the financial performance of Islamic banks.

Zakat is the most important means of accumulating and distributing wealth. Zakat is a compulsory tax and as is well known zakat is included in the five pillars of Islam. The performance of Islamic banks must be based on zakat payments to replace conventional performance indicators, namely Earning Per Share (EPS). Bank's wealth should be based on net assets rather than net income emphasized by conventional methods. So that if the bank has high net assets, the higher the zakat that must be issued. The higher the Islamic bank in paying zakat, indicating the greater the assets owned by the Islamic Bank. This shows that the greater the payment of zakat, the higher the performance of Islamic banks. If Islamic banks are able to collect zakat, this will greatly assist efforts for the welfare of the Indonesian people. This research is in line with research conducted by Dewanata and Hamidah (2016) which states that the Zakat Performance Ratio (X3) affects the Capital Adequacy Ratio (Y).

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

This study aims to determine the effect of Islamic Income, Profit Sharing Financing, and Zakat Performance Ratio on the Soundness of Islamic Commercial Banks (Empirical Study on BUS Registered in Bank Indonesia for the 2015-2019 Period)". Based on the results and discussion above, the following results can be concluded:

1. Based on the test results, it is found that the Islamic Income variable affects the soundness level of Islamic commercial banks. Sharia principles are applied to encourage the use of transactions in a halal manner but prohibit gharar, usury and gambling. For this reason, most of the Islamic banks receive income from halal sources. If the Islamic income increases, the health of Islamic banks will also improve because Islamic income that is in accordance with sharia principles is one way of maintaining trust in the general public to be able to choose a Sharia Commercial Bank.
2. Based on the test results, it is found that the Profit Sharing Financing variable does not affect the soundness level of Islamic commercial banks. Stating that Profit Sharing Financing has no effect on the Capital Adequacy Ratio. This indicates that the high and low value of the financing for the results will affect the resulting return. Because with profit sharing financing that is distributed to customers, the bank expects to get a return and profit margin on the profit sharing financing provided to customers.
3. Based on the test results, it is found that the Zakat Performance Ratio variable affects the soundness level of Islamic commercial banks. Stating that the Zakat Performance Ratio affects the Capital Adequacy Ratio. This indicates that there is an influence on the health of the bank if the Zakat Performance Ratio increases, it will further increase the profitability and performance of zakat at each Islamic Commercial Bank at Bank Indonesia. Moreover, zakat is the most important means of accumulating and distributing wealth. Zakat is a compulsory tax and as is well known zakat is included in the five pillars of Islam. The performance of Islamic banks must be based on zakat

payments to replace conventional performance indicators, namely Earning Per Share (EPS). Bank's wealth should be based on net assets rather than net income emphasized by conventional methods. So that if the bank has high net assets, the higher the zakat that must be issued. The higher the Islamic bank in paying zakat, indicating the greater the assets owned by the Islamic Bank. This shows that the greater the payment of zakat, the higher the performance of Islamic banks

5.2. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions and results of this study, it can be recommended that suggestions for further research are as follows:

1. For the next researcher who will conduct research with a similar topic, it is suggested to do research expansion such as: adding other variables that have not been included in the research and using other calculation ratios.
2. For banks, they must continue to increase the amount of financing channeled and manage it properly so that customers are interested in existing products in Islamic banks, especially for Mudharabah and Musyarakah Financing.
3. For the Bank, it is recommended to carry out stable financing so that when the profit sharing is carried out, it will affect the resulting return.

5.3. Limitations and Further Research Development

Following are the limitations of the authors during this research and the development of this research:

1. The data used in this study is secondary data, so this research cannot control and monitor the possibility of errors in calculations.
2. The variables used in this study only use three independent variables, namely Islamic Income, Profit Sharing Financing, Zakat Performance Ratio to the health level of Islamic Commercial Banks. So this research does not cover other factors that affect the health of Islamic Commercial Banks.
3. This study only uses a sample that focuses only on Islamic Commercial Banks registered with Bank Indonesia.

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