

ABSTRAK

Dalam sebuah lembaga keuangan bank, efisiensi merupakan indikator yang penting dalam menghadapi ketatnya persaingan industri perbankan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengukur tingkat efisiensi dan menganalisis determinan efisiensi pada perbankan syariah di Indonesia. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder. Objek penelitian adalah 11 bank umum syariah (BUS) di Indonesia periode tahun 2012 sampai 2018. Metode analisis menggunakan *Two Stage Analysis*, yang mana tahap pertama mengukur efisiensi menggunakan *Data Envelopment Analysis* dengan pendekatan intermediasi. Tahap kedua, menganalisis determinan efisiensi dengan metode regresi tobit. Hasil estimasi menunjukkan bahwa tingkat efisiensi mengalami fluktuasi setiap tahun. Rata-rata skor efisiensi BUS selama periode penelitian sebesar 64,95 persen, artinya masih terdapat potensi sebesar 35,05 yang dapat dioptimalkan untuk mencapai efisiensi sempurna. Selain itu, variabel *Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR)*, *Return on Assets (ROA)*, dan Inflasi merupakan determinan utama yang dapat meningkatkan efisiensi BUS, sedangkan variabel *Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)*, *Non Performing Financing (NPF)*, *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)*, dan pertumbuhan ekonomi tidak berpengaruh terhadap efisiensi BUS.

Kata Kunci: Efisiensi, Bank Umum Syariah, *Data Envelopment Analysis*, Tobit

ABSTRACT

Bank as a financial institution has efficiency, which is an important indicator in the face of intense competition in the banking industry. This study aims to measure the level of efficiency and analyze the determinants of efficiency in Islamic banking in Indonesia. The data used is secondary data. The object of research is 11 Islamic commercial banks (BUS) in Indonesia for the period 2012 to 2018. The analysis method uses Two Stage Analysis, where the first stage measures efficiency using Data Envelopment Analysis with an intermediation approach. The second stage, analyzes the determinants of efficiency with the tobit regression method. Estimation results show that the level of efficiency fluctuates every year. The average BUS efficiency score over the study period was 64.95 per cent, meaning that there was still a potential of 35.05 that could be optimized to achieve perfect efficiency. In addition, the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), Return on Assets (ROA), and Inflation variables are the main determinants that can improve BUS efficiency, while the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non Performing Financing (NPF), Good Corporate Governance (NPF) variables, GCG), and economic growth does not affect BUS efficiency.

Keyword: Efficiency, Islamic Commercial Banks, Data Envelopment Analysis, Tobit