

# Bank Profitability Analysis In Indonesia: Case On Sharia Bank

M.Arya Riski Pratama<sup>1</sup>, Norma Rosyidah<sup>2</sup>, Achmad Bagus Wani Bilhaq<sup>3</sup>,  
STAI An Najah Indonesia Mandiri<sup>1,2,3</sup>  
aryariskio407@gmail.com<sup>1</sup>,  
normarosyidah24@gmail.com<sup>2</sup>, bagusbilhaqa71@gmail.com<sup>3</sup>,

## ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the influence of bank asset liability management on financial performance of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia. This study describes the management of asset liabilities, which is influenced by several variables. The variables used in this study are capital adequacy, asset quality, earnings quality, liquidity, and third-party funds concerning asset liability management to examine the return on equity (ROE), a measure of bank profitability. The data used in this study is obtained from the financial reports of Islamic commercial banks from 2017-2022. The analytical method used is a quantitative analysis using the inferential analysis method. This study's results explain a positive relationship between asset liability management and the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia. The prohibition of usury constrains the Islamic banking system. Thus, Islamic banks will face more risks than conventional banks. Maybe because of this, the variables studied positively affect Return On Equity (ROE). CAR and ROA are essential determinants of the profitability of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia. In the view of Islamic banks, CAR and ROA are other factors that have a significant impact on profitability

**Keywords:** Capital Adequacy; Asset quality; Earnings Quality; Liquidity; Third-party Funds; ROE

## INTRODUCTION

The banking and financial industry is very important for economic development in Indonesia, especially after the financial crisis since the beginning of July 1997 reminding the public that healthy, dynamic and efficient banking is to maintain the stability of the financial sector. Bank strategic planning, especially effective risk management is important in a financial environment with increased uncertainty and increased potential for financial vulnerability. Therefore, asset liability management is one of the tools for decision making in order to reduce risks and increase bank profits as much as possible. Islamic banks in general are financial institutions whose main business is providing financing and other services in payment traffic and money circulation that operate according to sharia principles (Heri Sudarsono 2003:27). In a competitive financial market, it can be seen that Islamic

banks are growing continuously and gaining fast market share. Assessment of bank performance is important for the influence of globalization (Mokni and Rachdi, 2014).

The Financial Services Authority (OJK) noted that over the past five years, the Indonesian banking industry has shown good growth. Even though the Covid-19 Pandemic had suppressed the country's economic activity, Indonesian banking was still resilient in supporting the national economic recovery. As quoted from OJK statement, Tuesday (5/7/2022), positive banking performance is reflected in the growth of Credit, Assets and Third Party Funds as well as Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) which increases and the ratio of Non Performing Loans/NPLs which is maintained stable.

From 2017 to May 2022, bank credit grew to 26.89 percent. Even though it had contracted in 2020 as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, bank credit in May 2022 managed to grow 9.03 percent.



Figure 1.1 Banking growth credit

Meanwhile Dikub from OJK, Indonesia's banking assets increased 37.8 percent in the last 5 trillion, namely from 2017 to May 2022 reaching Rp. 10 trillion Quoted from the OJK. The positive performance of the banking industry has made people more confident about saving funds in banks. This is reflected in the growth of Third Party Funds (DPK), which continued to grow during the Covid-19 pandemic. In fact, banking DPK grew by a total of 42.08 percent during the 2017-2022 period.

Based on the background above, this research was conducted to find out whether the banking and financial industry had an influence on Indonesia's economic growth from 2017 to 2022. Therefore this research has several independent variables including capital adequacy, asset quality, earnings quality, liquidity, and third party funds whether these variables have an influence on company profitability.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Capital Adequacy Ratio

CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) is the ratio used to measure the ability of a bank or financial institution to meet its financial obligations against the risks it faces. CAR is usually calculated as a percentage of a bank's core capital against certain risks, such

as credit risk, market risk, and operational risk. The Indonesian OJK defines CAR as a ratio that measures the solvency level of a bank in meeting its financial obligations against the risks it faces. CAR is calculated based on the percentage of the bank's core capital against certain risks, such as credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

A lower CAR can put pressure on bank liquidity. If CAR is low, banks may find it difficult to meet the capital requirements required by supervisors and may have to cut credit or sell assets to acquire capital, which could impact bank liquidity (Rajan Goyal).

In this study, capital adequacy is proxied by the Capital Adequacy Ratio, which is a description of the ability of Islamic banks to fulfill their capital adequacy which makes a sizable contribution to bank profitability..

### **Profit Quality**

Earnings quality in Islamic commercial banks refers to the ability of banks to generate quality profits in a sustainable manner in their operational activities.

According to Tulus Suryanto, earnings quality can have a significant impact on bank liquidity in Indonesia. High quality earnings can increase the trust and image of a bank in the eyes of investors and creditors, which in turn can improve the bank's access to funds and strengthen its liquidity. Conversely, earnings that are of low quality or are influenced by non-conservative accounting practices can reduce bank confidence and liquidity. (Tulus Suryanto Professor of Accounting, University of Indonesia).

### **Asset Quality**

Asset quality refers to all assets in the form of rupiah owned by the bank with the aim of obtaining the desired income. Regulations of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulate the asset quality of sharia commercial banks and sharia business units in POJK No. 16/POJK.03/2014. Commercial bank assets consist of productive assets and non-productive assets. The stability of the banking system depends on the sound condition of banks and the functioning of banking intermediaries that function well in providing credit and financing to the business world. The successful implementation of effective monetary policy and smooth circulation of money depends on the stability of the banking system. Therefore, it is important to avoid or reduce the risk of banking instability, especially to avoid large losses.

In principle, both Islamic banking and conventional banking have the same organizational goals, namely to achieve profits. The difference lies in the operational exposition used. Conventional banking uses an interest system, while Islamic banking applies profit sharing through transactions based on certain contracts. The comparison of efficiency, asset quality, and stability variables used in this study is in accordance with the regulations set by the Financial Services Authority (OJK).

## **Bank Liquidity**

Bank liquidity refers to the bank's ability to meet its financial obligations, especially short-term obligations such as payments to creditors that are due and large withdrawals of customer funds. Good liquidity management will affect public trust, because they believe that the bank can maintain its funds and fulfill its obligations when needed. Bank liquidity reflects the bank's ability to manage current assets to meet short-term debt obligations, and there are various types and calculations used to measure bank liquidity.

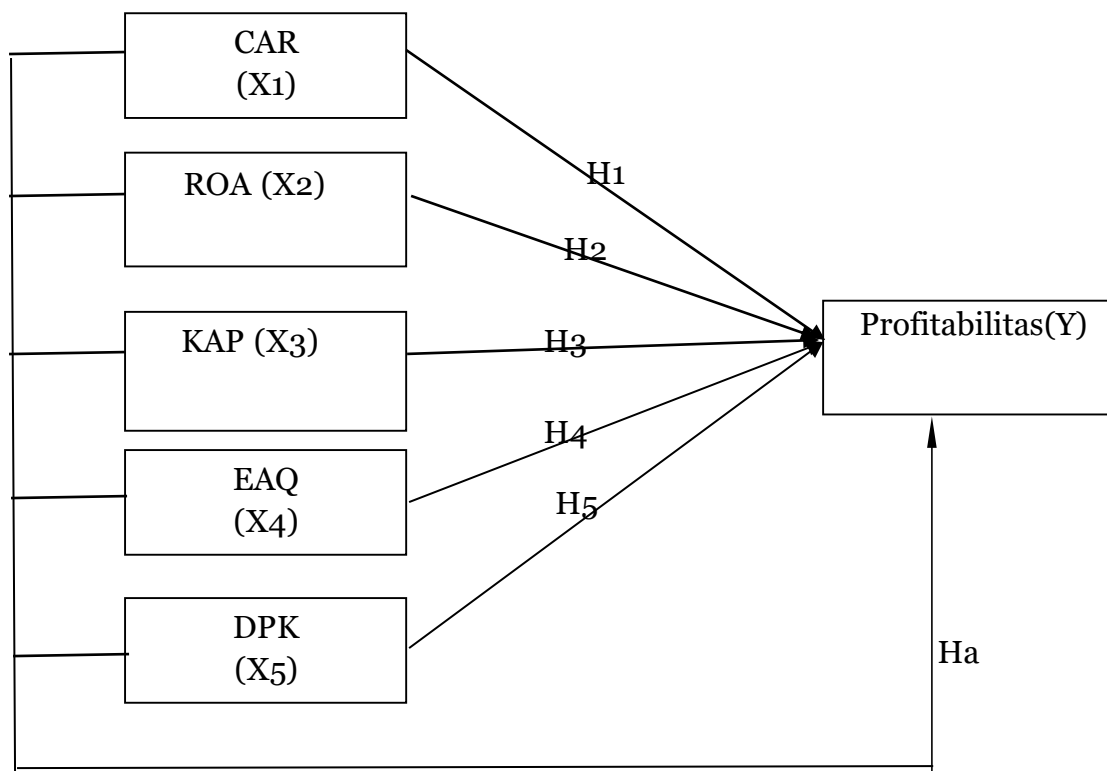
## **Third Party Funds (DPK)**

Third party funds (DPK) refer to sources of funds obtained by banks from the public through products such as demand deposits, savings and time deposits. Third party funds owned by banks will be allocated to various types of financing. Profits generated by banks through profit sharing can be an attraction for customers to place their funds in the bank. The customer will compare the rate of return or yield offered by the bank with the interest rates offered by other banks, both conventional and sharia. This will affect the increase in the number of customers and third party funds placed in banks.

## **Return On Equity (ROE)**

Return on Equity (ROE) is a metric used to compare a company's net income to the total equity of its owners. ROE indicates the extent to which a company is able to manage capital from investors. The greater the ROE, the company's reputation will increase in the eyes of capital market participants, because it shows that the company can optimize the capital provided. Several factors that affect ROE include the scale of company activity, debt to profit ratio, and liquidity ratio. These factors can affect the level of ROE, such as company expansion, the level of debt used, and the level of business liquidity.

Figure 2 Thinking framework



H1 : CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) Effect On Probility Of Sharia Commercial Banks

H2 : Profit Quality (ROA) Effect On Probility Of Sharia Commercial Banks

H3 : Asset Quality (KAP) Effect On Probility Of Sharia Commercial Banks

H4 : Bank Liquidity (EAQ) Effect On Probility Of Sharia Commercial Banks

H5 : DPK (Third Party Funds) Effect On Probility Of Sharia Commercial Banks

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research examines the significant effect of capital adequacy, asset quality, earnings quality, liquidity, and Third Party Funds on profitability in Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia for the period 2017 - 2022. Based on the type of research it is a quantitative study using secondary data. Secondary data sources were obtained through documentation data collection techniques obtained through the publication of complete financial reports and other policies that support literature surveys on the website of the Financial Services Authority or websites of Islamic banks. The sample in the Islamic commercial bank research was taken using purposive sampling. The criteria are sharia commercial banks in Indonesia.

This study uses multiple linear regression analysis to see the effect of the variables studied and also uses the T test, F test, R square. Tests were conducted to test whether the data in this study were normal or not having multicollinearity and

heteroscedasticity using the classic assumption test. This study aims to obtain relevant information in the data studied and use the results to solve problems. Before carrying out multiple linear analysis, a classical assumption test was carried out.

## RESULTS

### Classic assumption test

#### 1. Multicolonearity Test

The results of the test show that the tolerance value for the variables CAR, KAP, EAQ  $> 0.10$  means that there is no multicollinearity. And the tolerance value for the variables ROA, DPK  $< 0.10$  means that there is multicollinearity in the regression. And for the VIF values of the CAR, KAP, EAQ variables  $< 10 .00$  means that there is no multicollinearity in the regression while the VIF value of the ROA, DPK variables is  $> 10.00$ , which means that there is multicollinearity in the regression.

**Table 1 Multicolonearity Test Results**

Model		Tolerance	VIF
1	CAR	.229	4.358
	KAP	.142	7.025
	ROA	.051	19.708
	EAQ	.530	1.885
	DPK	.057	17.548

*Source: SPSS (processed)*

#### 2. Uji Autokorelasi

The d value (1.048) is smaller than the 4-dU value (2.225). This is in accordance with the basis for decision making in the autocorrelation test, namely if  $4-du > d < 4-dl$  ( $2.225 > 1.048 < 2.366$ ) then the null hypothesis is accepted, which means that there is no autocorrelation in the research data used.

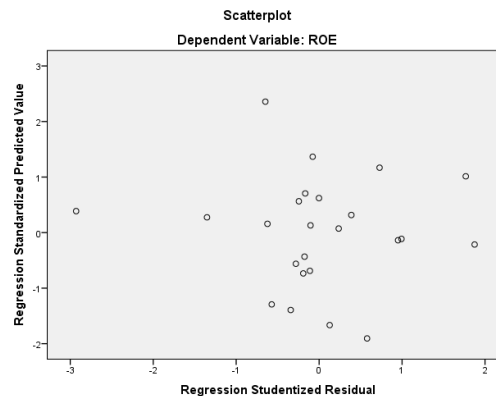
**Table 2 Autocorrelation Test Results**

Model	Durbin Waston	DL	DU
1	1.048	1.6339	1.7715

*Source: SPSS (processed)*

#### 3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The Heteroscedasticity test shows that the points on the scatterplot graph spread in several directions and are more dominantly spread at points below zero on the y axis, these points do not form a particular pattern. So we can conclude that in this study the regression model used experienced homoscedasticity or did not occur heteroscedasticity.

**Figure 3 Heteroscedasticity Test Results****Reporting Research Results****Multiple Regression Equation Test****Table 3 Multiple Linear Analysis Test Results**

Variabel	Koefisien Regresi (B)	T count	Sig.
Costant	19.376	1.346	.195
CAR	-.194	-1.115	.280
KAP	.169	.207	.838
ROA	-2.750	-1.472	.158
EAQ	.033	1.307	.208
DPK	-.160	-1.089	.291

Source: SPSS (processed)

$$Y = 19.376a - 0.194X_1 + 0.169X_2 - 2.750X_3 + 0.033X_4 - 0.160X_5 + e$$

- The constant value shows the number 19,376, meaning that if each independent variable in this study, namely CAR (X<sub>1</sub>), DPK (X<sub>2</sub>), and ROA (X<sub>3</sub>), EAQ (X<sub>4</sub>) and DPK (X<sub>5</sub>) is worth 0 then the dependent variable the ROE (Y) will be worth 19,376%.
- The regression coefficient of CAR (X<sub>1</sub>), namely the CAR variable is -0.194. Negative results indicate that if there is a change in the CAR of 1%, the ROE of Indonesian Islamic Commercial Banks will decrease by -0.194%.
- The regression coefficient of KAP (X<sub>2</sub>), namely the KAP variable is 0.169. If there is an increase in the DPK variable by 1%, it will increase the ROE of Indonesian Sharia Commercial Banks by 0.169%.
- The regression coefficient of Return on Assets (X<sub>3</sub>), namely ROA, is -2,750. This states that if there is a change of just 1% in ROA, the ROE of Indonesian Sharia Commercial Banks will decrease by -2,750%.
- The regression coefficient of EAQ (X<sub>4</sub>), namely the EAQ variable is 0.033. If there is an increase in the EAQ variable by 1%, it will increase the ROE of Indonesian Islamic Commercial Banks by 0.033%.

- The regression coefficient of KAP (X<sub>5</sub>), namely KAP is -0.160. This states that if there is a change of just 1% in KAP, the ROE of Indonesian Sharia Commercial Banks will decrease by -0.160%.

### T test

**Table 4 T test results**

Variable	T Table	T Count	Sig.
CAR	1.729	-1.115	.280
KAP	1.729	.207	.838
ROA	1.729	-1.472	.158
EAQ	1.729	1.307	.208
DPK	1.729	-1.089	.291

*Source: SPSS (processed)*

- The variable CAR (X<sub>1</sub>) on ROE (Y) partially shows that the significant value of the influence of CAR on ROE is 0.280 > 0.05 and the calculated T value is -1.115 > T table value is 1.729. Then H<sub>1</sub> is rejected, meaning that there is no significant effect of CAR on ROE of Islamic Commercial Banks.
- The variable KAP (X<sub>2</sub>) on ROE (Y) partially shows that the significant value of KAP's influence on ROE is 0.838 > 0.05 and the calculated T value is 0.207 < T table value is 1.729. Then H<sub>2</sub> is rejected, meaning that there is no significant effect of CAR on ROE of Islamic Commercial Banks.
- The variable ROA (X<sub>3</sub>) on ROE (Y) partially shows that the significant value of the effect of ROA on ROE is 0.158 > 0.05 and the calculated T value is -1.472 < T table value is 1.729. Then H<sub>3</sub> is rejected, meaning that there is no significant effect of CAR on ROE of Islamic Commercial Banks.
- The variable EAQ (X<sub>4</sub>) on ROE (Y) partially shows that the significance value of the effect of EAQ on ROE is 0.208 > 0.05 and the calculated T value is 1.307 < table T value is 1.729. Then H<sub>4</sub> is rejected, meaning that there is no significant effect of CAR on ROE of Islamic Commercial Banks.
- Variable DPK (X<sub>5</sub>) on ROE (Y) partially shows that the significance value of TPF on ROE is 0.291 > 0.05 and the calculated T value is -1.089 < T table value is 1.729. Then H<sub>5</sub> is rejected, meaning that there is no significant effect of CAR on ROE of Islamic Commercial Banks

### F test

**Table 5 F Test Results**

Model	F count	F table	Sig.
1	9.084	2.90	.000

*Source: SPSS (processed)*

- Judging from the F value, it is known that the calculated F is greater than the F table, namely 9.084 > 2.90. The sig value is smaller than the  $\alpha$  value, namely 0.000 < 0.05. Then the result is that H<sub>0</sub> is rejected and H<sub>a</sub> is accepted. Which



means simultaneously there is a positive and significant influence between CAR, KAP, ROA, EAQ, DPK significantly on ROE of Islamic Commercial Banks.

### Determination Test

**Table 6 Determination Test Results**

Model	R Square	Adjusted Square
1	0.846	0.716

*Sumber : SPSS (diolah)*

Based on table 6, it can be seen from the R Square value of 0.846 or 84.6% which indicates that there is a simultaneous influence between the variables X1, X2, X3, X4 and X5 on the Y variable of 84.6% and the remaining 15.4%.

## DISCUSSION

### Effect of CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) on the Profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks

*Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is the ratio of a bank's capital adequacy or bank's ability in existing capital to cover possible losses in credit or securities trading (Mia Lasmi Wardiah, 2013).*

*Capital adequacy is an important factor for banks in the context of business development and accommodating the risk of loss. Bank Indonesia stipulates CAR capital (Capital Adequacy Ratio) minimum capital adequacy ratio which must always be maintained by each bank as a certain proportion of the total Risk Weighted Assets (Herry Susanto and Khaerul Umam, 2013).*

*From the results of the t test research it is known that the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) has a negative and not significant effect on company profitability (ROE) with a significant value of 0.280 as shown in the significant table used which is equal to 0.05 which means the relationship is not significant. Thus it can be concluded that the CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) factor does not partially affect the ROE of Islamic Commercial Banks.*

*The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Ningsukma Hakiim & Haqiqi Rafsanjani (2016), Irfan Yoga Pardistya (2021), Hani Maulida Khoirunnisa, Rodhiyah, Saryadi (2015) partially revealed that the CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) variable has no significant effect on Profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks (ROE).*

### **Effect of ROA (Profit Quality) on the Profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks**

Earnings quality is an assessment of the extent to which a company's profits can be obtained repeatedly, controllably, and both banks (qualify to apply for credit/loans to banks), among other factors, earnings quality recognizes the fact that the economic impact of transactions that occur will vary among companies as a function of the basic character of the business and variously defined as profit levels indicating whether the underlying economic impact is better at predicting cash flow or predictable (Putu Kepramareni, Sagung Oka Pradnyawati & Ni Nyoman Alit Swandewi, 2021).

Meanwhile, based on the results of the t-test analysis, it shows that the significance value for earnings quality (ROA) is  $0.158 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that partially the earnings quality variable (ROA) has no significant effect on ROE for Islamic Commercial Banks. The results of this study are not in line with research conducted by research (Toto Sugihyanto, 2021) which are mutually contradictory which shows that ROA has a significant effect on the profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks.

### **Effect of Asset Quality (KAP) on the Profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks**

Asset quality or productive activity quality is a benchmark for assessing the level of probability of receiving funds back that will be invested in product assets (principal including interest) based on certain criteria, in Indonesia, the quality of earning assets is assessed based on the level of claims, namely current, special mention, credit substandard, doubtful credit, or bad credit (Ni Made Winda Parascintya Bukian & Gede Merta Sudiarta, 2016).

Meanwhile, based on the results of the t-test analysis, it shows that the significance value is  $0.838 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that partially the asset quality variable (KAP) has no significant effect on ROE of Islamic Commercial Banks. The results of this study are not in line with research conducted by research (Masyitah As Sahara, 2022) because it is contradictory which shows that partially the Earning Assets Quality variable has a significant influence on the profitability of Islamic commercial banks.

### **The Effect of Bank Liquidity (EAQ) on the Profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks**

Bank liquidity is the bank's ability to meet its maturing financial obligations. Banks with good liquidity will find it easier to maintain the trust given by the public. In a similar sense, bank liquidity is a bank's financial ratios that indicate good or bad ability to manage current assets in fulfilling short-term debt obligations.

Based on the results of the t-test analysis, it shows that the significance value is  $0.208 > 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that partially the bank liquidity variable (EAQ) has no significant effect on ROE of Islamic Commercial Banks.

The results of this study are not in line with research conducted by research (Eka Yuni Lestari, 2016) because they are contradictory which shows that the liquidity

ratio has a positive and significant effect on the profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks.

### **The Effect of Third Party Funds (DPK) on the Profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks**

Third Party Funds are funds collected by banks from the general public, consisting of demand deposits, savings deposits and time deposits (Kasmir, 2014).

The Financial Services Authority (OJK) noted that banking DPK as of March 2023 only grew 7% on an annual basis, lower than the same period last year. In March 2022, DPK grew 9.95% and then as of December it became 9.01%.

Meanwhile, based on the results of the t-test analysis, it shows that the significance value is  $0.291 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that partially the third party funds (DPK) variable has no significant effect on ROE of Islamic Commercial Banks.

The results of this study are not in line with research conducted by research (Ridho Ghinting, 2013) because it is contradictory which shows that third party funds have a positive effect on profitability in Islamic commercial banks.

### **Effect of CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio), Profit Quality (ROA), Asset Quality (KAP), bank liquidity (EAQ), and DPK (Third Party Funds) on the Profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks**

Based on the results of the F test analysis, it shows that the significance value is 0.000, it can be concluded that simultaneously the variables CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio), Profit Quality (ROA), Asset Quality (KAP), Bank Liquidity (EAQ), and Third Party Funds (DPK) ) has a significant effect on the ROE of Islamic Commercial Banks.

This research is in line with research conducted by (Wahyu Agung Panji Subekti & Guntur Kusuma Wardana, 2022). Reveals that simultaneously the CAR, ROA, KAP, EAQ, DPK variables have a significant effect on the Profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks.

## **CONCLUSION**

This study aims to empirically investigate asset liability management on the profitability of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia during the period 2017 to 2021. The findings show that asset liability management has a significant effect on the profitability of Islamic banks. The results show that CAR and ROA are important determinants of the profitability of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia. In the view of Islamic banks, CAR and ROA are other factors that have a significant impact on profitability. However, it can be found that KAP, EAQ and DPK are not statistically significant to ROE, which is a measure of profitability used in this study. It is possible that the ratios used for these factors are not in accordance with the banking system in Indonesia. Regarding the t-test of the variables chosen with profitability, it can be seen that the CAR ROA, KAP, EAQ and DPK relationships have a negative relationship to

ROE. These results are the same as research (Muhammad Syahkrun, Asbi Amin, Anwar 2019) that CAR, BOPO and NPF have an effect negative effect on the profitability of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia.

The Islamic banking system is constrained by the prohibition of usury and also, must comply with Sharia requirements and regulations. Thus, Islamic banks will face more risks than conventional banks. as an Islamic banking system is exposed to risks due to its unique asset and liability structure. Due to the complexity of the risks from the nature of the business such as profit and loss sharing from the Islamic banking system and differences in financial products and services. Maybe because of this the variables studied did not have a negative effect on Return On Equity (ROE).

## LIMITATION

As the dependent variable is limited to one variable (ROE), the factor relationship may not be strong with this variable, but may be significant for other profitability measures such as Return on Assets (ROA) and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR). Furthermore

## REFERENCES

- Anjili, A. (2014). *The Effect of Asset and Liability Management on The Financial Performance of The Commercial Banks in Kenya. (Unpublished Thesis). Kenya: University of Naibori.*
- Athanasoglou, P.P, et.al. (2008). *Bank-specific, industry-specific and macroeconomic determinants of bank profitability. Journal of International Financial Market, Institutions & Money. Vol. 18: 121-136*
- Chakraborty, S. & S. Mohapatra, S. (2009) *An empirical study of asset liability management approach by the Indian banks. IUP Journal of Bank Management. Vol. 8: 7-13*
- Chowdhury, M.A.F. (2015). *Which is more important in terms of Profitability of Islamic Banks: Bank Specific factors or Macroeconomic factors? An Empirical Study on Malaysian Islamic Banks. European Journal of Islamic Finance. No. 2: 1 -8.*  
<https://infobanknews.com/di-tengah-ancaman-resesi-lps-sebut-likuiditas-bank-masih-kuat.com>  
<https://www.ojk.go.id/id/default.aspx>
- Martha, S. (2015). *The Effect of Asset and Liability Management on The Financial Performance of The Commercial Banks in Kenya. (Unpublished Thesis). Kenya: University of Naibori.*
- Mokhtar, H.S.A., et.al. (2008). *Efficiency and Competition of Islamic Banking in Malaysia. Humanomics. Vol. 24 (1): 28-48.*
- Muhmad, S. & H. Hashim. (2015). *Using The CAMEL Framework in Assesing Bank Performance in Malaysia. International Journal of Economics, Management and Accounting. Vol. 23 (1): 109-127*
- Mokni, R.B.S & H. Rachdi. (2014). *Assessing the Bank Profitability in The MENA Region. International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management. Vol. 7 (3): 305-332.*
- Suresh, C. & M. Bardastani. (2016). *Financial Performance Of Selected Conventional and Islamic Banks In Kingdom Of Bahrain: A CAMEL Ranking Based Approach. European Journal of Contemporary Economics and Management. Vol. 3(1): 23-59.*

Conference Paper

- Syahkrun, M & Amin,A & Anwar (2019). *PENGARUH CAR, BOPO, NPF DAN FDR TERHADAP PROFITABILITAS PADA BANK UMUM SYARIAH DI INDONESIA.Makassar*. STIEM Bogaya
- Mardiatillah, R., Panorama, M., & Maftukhatusolikhah, M. (2021). Pengaruh Pengangguran dan Inflasi terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan di Sumatera Selatan Tahun 2015-2019. *Jurnal Intelektualita: Keislaman, Sosial Dan Sains*, 10(2), 365–370. <https://doi.org/10.19109/intelektualita.v10i2.8825>