PROFIT GROWTH IS VALUED BY NET INTEREST MARGIN (NIM) AND NON PERFORMING LOAN (NPL)

(Survey Service Company Financial Sector Bank Sub Sector Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange Years 2011-2015)

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted in service companies listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange. The phenomenon that occurs in service companies is the decline in profit growth for several years, but not followed by a decrease in net interest margin and increased non performing loans. The purpose of this research is to determine and test empirically the magnitud profit growth is valued by net interest margin and non performing loans either partially.

The method used in this research is descriptive and verification method with a quantitative approach. The sample used in this research using saturated sampling or census method, the sample in this research is the entire population used as a sample of 65 Annual Financial Reports from 13 service companies from 2010-2015. The analysis technique used is multiple linear regressions.

The results of this study show that, (1)there is a significant and positive value between the variables of Profit Growth is valued by Net Interest Margin of 12,4%, (2) there is a significant and negative value between the Profit Growth is valued by Non Performing Loans of 12,6 %.

Keyword : *Profit Growth, Net Interest Margin, Non Performing Loans*

I. PRELIMINARY

1.1 Introduction

Good corporate profit growth reflect that the company's performance condition is also good, if good economic condition are generally good corporate growth (Dewi Utari, Ari dan Darsono, 2014:67)**.** Profit is a measure of the performance of a company, the higher the company's profit indicates the better performance of the company with the investors are interested to invest (Dewi Utari, Ari dan Darsono 2014:67).

Profit growth is affected by changes in components in the financial statement such as changes in sales, changes in cost of good sold, changes in operating expenses, changes in interest expenses and changes in income tax (2012:249). However, profit growth can also be influenced by external factors such as an increase in prices due to inflation, the exchange rate of the rupiah, economic condition, the political condition of a state and the existence of managerial freedom that allows managers to choose accounting methods and make estimates that can increase profit (I Nyoman Kusuma, 2012:249).

Profit growth aims to measure the company's ability to maintain its economic position in the midst of economic growth and its business sector (Kasmir, 2010:116). Profit growth will certainly affect the investment decisions of investor who will invest their capital and creditors who will provide loans into the company that measure the success of the company based on the company's ability to generate profit (Widhi, 2011).

Net Interest Margin (NIM) is ratio used to measure the ability of bank management in managing its productive assets to generate net interest margin (Iswi, 2010:54). *Net Interest Margin* (NIM) is used as a proxy for market risk, the ratio of net interest income to average earning assets (Widyanata, 2012:56).

Non Performing Loan is a ratio to measure how much the bank;s ability to maintain the risk of credit failure. This ratio reflect the existing credit risk in the bank, the smaller the credit risk owned by the bank (Setyono, 2014).

Non performing loan ratio (NPL) is a ratio that reflect credit risk. The higher the NPL level indicates that the bank is not professional in its credit management so that the bank suffers from non performing loans which ultimately will affect the bank losses (Rahim Agustiningrum, 2012:889).

1.2 Problem Formulation

Based on the discussion on the background research, then the formulation of the problem to be studied, namely as follows::

1. How much is the profit growth valued by Net Interest Margin (NIM).
2. How big is the profit growth valued by Non Performing Loans (NPL).

1.3 Research Objectives and Purposes

1.3.1 Research Objectives

This study intends to obtain and collect data and information on how much is the profit growth valued by Net Interest Margin (NIM) and Non Performing Loans (NPL).

1.3.2 Research Purposes

The purpose of the study is in the formulation of the breath. In fact this a picture of the operationalization of the research of each sub-issue and its references (Elvinaro Ardianto, 2012:18)

Based on the problems described above, the goals to be achieved in this research are :

1. To know and test empirically Profit Growth Assessed Based on *Net Interest Margin* (NIM)
2. To know and test empirically Profit Growth Assessed Based on *Non Performing Loan* (NPL)

1.4 Usefulness Research

The usefulness of the research is the sharpening of the specifications of the research contributions of the value of practical benefits, as well as scientific contribution to the development of science, especially for the development of science (Elvinaro Ardianto, 2012:18).

1.4.1 Practical Use

1. For the Company
   The results of this study is expected to be useful information for companies in determining stock selling strategies.
2. For Investors
   This research is expected to give consideration to assess the financial performance, thus helping decision-making investor in investing its capital..

1.4.2 Academic Usefulness

1. For Science Development
   The results of this study are expected to provide the latest knowledge and information for the development of financial management knowledge, especially about profit growth is valued by net interest margin and non performing loans.
2. For Further Researchers
   As an input and reference material for further research to be re-examined according to the development of science.

II. REVIEW OFLITERATURE, FRAMEWORK OF THINKING AND HYPOTHESES

2.1 Review of Literature

2.1.1 Profit Growth

Profit growth is a ratio that shows the company's ability to increase net income compared to last year (Harahap, 2008:141). Good corporate profit growth reflect that the company's performance condition is also good, if good economic condition are generally good corporate growth (Dewi Utari, Ari dan Darsono, 2014:67)**.** Profit is a measure of the performance of a company, the higher the company's profit indicates the better performance of the company with the investors are interested to invest (Dewi Utari, Ari dan Darsono 2014:67).

According to Harahap (2008: 141) the rate of profit growth is calculated by the following formula:

$$\mathrm{y} = \frac{\mathrm{yt} - yt^1}{yt^1} \times 100\%$$

Information :

y = Profit growth

yt = profit after tax of the current period

yt^1 = profit after tax of previous period

2.1.2 *Net Interest Margin* (NIM)

Net Interest Margin (NIM) is the ratio used to measure the bank's management capability in managing its earning assets to generate net interest income (Frianto Pandia, 2012:71).

Net Interest Margin (NIM) is a ratio used to measure the ability of bank management in managing its productive assets to generate net interest income (Iswi, 2010:54).

Net Interest Margin (NIM) formula used is as follows :

$$\mathrm{NIM} = \frac{Interest\ Income - \ Interest\ Expenses}{Average\ Interest\ Earning\ Assets} \times 100\%$$

2.1.3 *Non Performing Loan* (NPL)

Non Performing Loan is one of the measurements of the bank's business risk ratio that shows the amount of non-performing loan risk in a bank. Nonperforming loans due to inaccessibility can degrade banks' performance and lead to inefficient banks (Herman Darmawi, 2011:16).

Provision of a credit facility contains a risk of congestion. As a result the credit can not be collected, causing losses to be borne by a bank (Kasmir, 2012:148).

According to Harahap (Herman Darmawi, 2011:16) the rate of profit growth is calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{NPL} = \frac{\text{Kredit Bermasalah}}{\text{Total Kredit}} \times 100\%$$

2.2 Framework of Thinking

2.2.1 Profit growth valued by *Net Interest Margin* (NIM)

Frianto Fandia (2012: 72) states that: "The greater this ratio then increases the interest income on earning assets managed by the bank so as to enable a bank in the increasingly troubled conditions."

The above theory is supported by research conducted by Kartika & Prastiwi (2012), Aini (2012), Savitri (2012) which concluded that Net Interest Margin (NIM) effect on profit growth. Meanwhile, according to Aini (2013) and Dhian (2011) stating that Net Interest Margin (NIM) has no effect on bank profit growth.

2.2.2 Profit growth valued by *Non Performing Loan* (NPL)

Ismail, 2013: 127) states that: "The smaller Non Performing Loan shows the smaller the credit risk of the bank, the impact of nonperforming loans is the decline in bank earnings).

The above theory is supported by research conducted by Mukhlis (2012), Doloksaribu and Sutrisna (2013), Fathoni & Sasongko (2012) stated that Non Performing Loan has a positive effect on profit growth. However, contrary to research conducted by Dwi Mulyani (2007) and Putri (2010) which stated that Non Performing Loan has no positive effect (negative) to profit growth.

2.3 Hypotesis

Based on the study of theory, previous research, and framework of thought above it can be arranged hypothesis as follows:

H1: Profit Growth Assessed Based on Net Interest Margin.

H2: Income Growth Assessed Based on Non Performing Loan.

III. Research Methods

3.1 Research Methods

The method used in this research is descriptive method of analysis. By using the research method will be known a significant relationship between the variables studied so that the conclusion that will clarify the description of the object under study. According Sugiyono (2009: 35).

3.2 Operasionalization Variables

Operationalization of variables is needed to determine the type, indicator and scale of the related variables in the research, so that hypothesis testing with statistical tools can be done correctly in accordance with the title of research on Profit Growth assessed Based on Net Interest Margin (NIM) and Non Performing Loan NPL).

3.3 Data Source

Source of data in this research is secondary data source. Secondary data is data sourced from the records that exist in the company and from other sources that is by conducting library studies by studying the books that have something to do with the object of research or can be done by using data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) (Danang Sunyoto, 2013 : 21).

3.4 Population, Sample, Place and Time of source

3.4.1 Population

Population is a generalization area consisting of objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics set by the researcher to be studied and then drawn conclusion Sugiyono (2011: 80).

Based on the above understanding, the target population is 150 annual financial reports of 30 Sub Sector Financial Services Companies Sub Sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2011 to 2015.

3.4.2 Sample

Sampling technique used by writer in this research that is by using purposive sampling. Sugiyono (2011: 85) defines that: "Purposive Sampling is a technique of determining sample data with certain considerations".

The samples taken by the authors in this study are 65 annual financial reports consisting of 13 Sub Sector Financial Services Companies Sub Sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2011 to 2015.

3.4.3 Place and Time of Source

1) Research Sites

To obtain data and information relating to the problems studied, the authors conducted a study at the Representative Office of BEI Bandung which is located at Jl. PH.H. Mustofa No. 33 Bandung Phone: (022) 20524208 Fax: (022) 20524208 Email: pipm.bandung@idx-pipm.net. And the data obtained also through the website of Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) is www.idx.co.id.

2) Time Research

This study was conducted for approximately 6 months starting from February to July 2015.

3.5 Method of collecting data

Data Collection Method used in this research is :

1) Direct Research *(Field Research)*

According to Jonathan Sarwono (2012: 82) “field study is a research design that combines literature search (study literature), experience-based survey and/or case studies in which the researcher tries to identify important variables and relationships among those variables in a particular problem situation”.

The type of data obtained in this study is secondary data, that is available data from the financial statements of the period 2011 to 2015 in Sub Sector Financial Services Companies Sub Sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

2) *Library Research*

Library research is conducted as an attempt to obtain data that is theoretical as a comparison with research data obtained. The data can be obtained from literature, lecture notes and other writings related to the research.

3.6 Data Testing Method

1) Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The definition of multiple linear regression analysis according to Misbahudin and Iqbal Hasan (2013: 5) is “a multiple linear statistical test used to test the significance of the relationship of two variables through the regression coefficient”.

2) Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis aims to measure the power of association (relationship) linear between two variables. Correlation also does not show functional relationship. In other words, correlation analysis does not distinguish between the dependent variable and the independent variable. In the regression analysis, the correlation analysis used also shows the direction of the relationship between the dependent variable with the independent variable in addition to measuring the strength of the association (relationship).

3) Analysis of Determination

Determination coefficient analysis is used to see how big the independent variable (X) effect on the dependent variable (Y) expressed in percentage.

3.6.1 Hypothesis Testing Method

The hypothesis to be used in this study relates to the presence or absence of correlation and the influence of independent variables X1 and X2 significantly to the dependent variable (Y).

a) Hypothesis Testing by Partial (*Uji Statistik T*).

Uji statistik t is used to test whether there is a significant influence partially or one side of each independent variable (X) with the dependent variable (Y). Hypothesis zero (H0) there is no significant influence and Hypothesis alternative (H1) shows the influence between independent variables and dependent variable

$H_0 : \beta = 0$: net interest margin has no significant effect on profit growth
$H_1 : \beta \neq 0$: net interest margin has a significant effect on profit growth
$H_0 : \beta = 0$: non performing loans has no significant effect on profit growth
$H_2 : \beta \neq 0$: non performing loans has a significant effect on profit growth

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

4.1.1 Descriptive Analysis Results

Net Interest Margin (NIM), Non Performing Loan (NPL) and Profit Growth in Financial Sector Sub Sector Companies Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange 2011-2015.

1) Variable *Net Interest Margin* (NIM) Descriptive Analysis Results

Figure 4.1 describes the development of Net Interest Margin (NIM) from 2011 to 2015. The decrease in 2011 and 2012 caused by the amount of interest expense or cost of funds to be paid by the bank for the use of money from other sources (customers), thereby lowering net interest income on its earning assets, which ultimately decreased Net Interest Margin (NIM). Then in 2013, 2014 and 2015 the Net Interest Margin (NIM) has increased due to the increase in net interest income, because interest income is greater than the interest expense or the cost of funds spent on earning assets used.

2) Variable *Non Performing Loan* (NPL) Descriptive Analysis Results

Figure 4.2 describes the development of Non Performing Loans (NPLs) from 2011 to 2015. The decline in 2012 and 2013, this can happen because customers who apply for credit can repay the loan in accordance with the agreed timeframe, so that Non Performing Loan (NPL) decreased. Then in 2014 and 2015 Non Performing Loan (NPL) has increased this is because the amount of nonperforming loans on collectibility substandard, doubtful and loss on total credit that has been distributed.

3) Variable *Profit Growth* Descriptive Analysis Results

Figure 4.3 describes the growth of Profit Growth from 2011 to 2015. Profit growth has decreased from 2011 and 2012, this is due to the increase in bank operational expenses so that banks cost more than receiving results from operations while the year 2013-2015 profit growth has increased due to the increase in net interest income received by the company.

4.1.2 Verification Analysis

4.1.2.1 Classic Assumption Test

1) Normality Test

Normality test results in Table 4.7 shows that the regression model has a normal distributed residual value if the significance value of Kolmogorov Smirnov test is 0.622 in which the result is greater than 0.05. Based on the concept can be seen that the data distribution is normal if the value Asymp.Sig value above 0.05.

2) Multicolinearity Test

Based on SPSS 4.8output table above, seen the tolerance values obtained for both independent variables is equal to 0.971> 0.10 with a VIF value of 1.029 <10. The results show that independent variables in the regression model free from multicollinearity problems, the model has met one of the requirements for regression testing.

3) Heteroscedasticity Test

Figure 4.5 shows that the dots spread randomly and spread both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. It can be concluded that there is no heteroscedicity in the regression model, so the regression model is feasible to use.

4) Autocorrelation Test

Based on the above table 4.9 obtained Durbin-Watson value of 1.787Karena DW value between -2 and +2 or -2 <1.787 <+2, it can be concluded there is no autocorrelation. Based on all test results that have been done above, then concluded the data in this study did not get a violation of the regression assumption.

4.1.2.2 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Based on table 4:12 in this study, multiple linear regression analysis is used to prove the extent to which Profit Growth is assessed based on NIM and NPL Regression equation as follows:

$$Y = -1.916 + 6.438\ X_1 - 9.363 X_2$$

Profit Growth is not influenced by the two independent variables of Net Interest Margin and Non Performing Loan or both independent variables then the average rate of Profit Growth is predicted to be worth -1.916. For each increase of Net Interest Margin value of 6,438 it will cause an increase in value The profit growth is forecasted at 6,438. This means that Net Interest Margin has a direct relationship with Profit Growth. For each additional value of Non Performing Loans of -9.363 it will cause the increase in Profit Growth of -9.363. it means that Non Performing Loans have a direct relationship to Profit Growth.

4.1.2.2 Correlation Analysis

1) Partial Correlation Analysis

a) Relationship Between Net Interest Margin (NIM) Against Profit Growth

Based on Table 4:14 the output from data processing above, obtained the value of correlation coefficient for Net Interest Margin (NIM) with profit growth of 0.347 which results in the score interval between 0.21- 0.40. This shows that there is a weak relationship between Net Interest Margin (NIM) and Profit Growth. The result of positive calculation between the two variables above shows that there is a positive relationship between Net Interest Margin (NIM) and Profit Growth.

a) Relationship Between Non Performing Loans (NPL) Against Profit Growth

Based on Table 4:13 the output from data processing above, obtained the value of correlation coefficient for Non Performing Loan (NPL) with profit growth of -0.350 which results in the score interval between 0.21-0.40. This shows that there is a weak relationship between Non

Performing Loan (NPL) with profit growth. The negative calculation result between the two variables above shows that there is a negative relationship between Non Performing Loan (NPL) with profit growth.

4.1.2.3 Determination Coefficient Analysis

Based on table 4.9 can be calculated as follows:

Partial Effect Earnings growth is assessed by NIM = 0.325 x 0.381 = 0.1238 or 12.4%. This means that the NIM variable partially has a value on the profit growth of 12.4% and the rest of 87.6% influenced by variables not examined in this study.

The Partial Impact of Profit Growth is assessed on the basis of NPL = (-0.328) x (-0.383) = 0.1256 or 12.6%. This means that the NPL variable partially has a value on the profit growth of 12.6% and the rest of 87.4% influenced by variables not examined in this study.

4.1.2.4 Hypothesis Testing Partially (*Uji T*)

Based on table 4:16 above, it can be known thitung value for variable Net Interest Margin (NIM) of 2915. This value will be compared with the ttable value in the t distribution table. With α = 0.05, df = n-k-1 = 65-2-1 = 62, obtained ttable value of ± 1.6698. It is known that thitung for X1 is 2,915> ttable1,6698 value, then H0 is rejected means Net Interest Margin (NIM) variable has significant effect to profit growth.

Based on table 4:17 above, can be known thitung value for variable Non Performing Loans (NPL) of -2.940. This value will be compared with the ttable value in the t distribution table. With α = 0.05, df = n-k-1 = 65-2-1 = 62, obtained ttable value of ± 1.6698. It is known that thitung for X2 is -2.940> ttable value -1.6698, then H0 is rejected means Non Performing Loans (NPL) variable has significant effect to profit growth.

4.2 Disscussion

4.2.1 Profit Growth Assessed Based on *Net Interest Margin* (NIM)

The result of hypothesis testing is thitung greater than ttable, then H0 is rejected which means profit growth is assessed based on net interest margin. The results of the correlation coefficient test entered in a weak interval and are positive. This means that if the net interest margin increases then the company will experience an increase in the ability to increase profit growth due to the company's profits will increase.

The main factors that affect the size of the profit growth is profit after tax annually, Profit growth shows the percentage increase in profit that can be generated in the form of net profit (Nurhadi, 2011: 141). Net Interest Margin must be large enough to cover loan losses, securities and tax losses to profit and increase revenues (Veithzal, 2013: 481) .The increase in Net Interest Margin (NIM) affects the company's earnings.

So the amount of profit growth can be assessed by net interest margin, when the company experienced an increase in income level then the company will experience an increase in the rate of profit growth as well, it is answering the phenomenon that has been mentioned previously as happened in Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero), Tbk profit growth several years have decreased, whereas Net Interest Margin in can be greater than the previous year. Answering the phenomenon

seen from the coefficient of determination that the profit growth is assessed by net interest margin of 12.4% and gap of 87.6%. This means that net interest margin is valued at the growth of profit is only slightly compared with the existing gap, then other factors greater influence.

Research conducted by Ika (2011) concluded that the increase in interest income can contribute earnings to banks. So it can be concluded that the greater the change in Net Interest Margin (NIM) of a bank, the greater the profit of the bank, which means the financial performance is increasing. This is supported based on previous research conducted by Kartika & Prastiwi (2012) which concluded that Net Interest Margin (NIM) effect on profit growth.

4.2.2 Profit Growth Assessed Based on *Non Performing Loan* (NPL)

The result of hypothesis testing is thitung greater than ttable, then H0 is rejected which means profit growth is assessed based on non performing loans. The results of the correlation coefficient test enter in weak intervals and are negative. Which means that non-performing loans decline then the company will experience an increase in the ability to increase profit growth due to the risk of corporate credit problems to decline and the company's profits will increase.

So the magnitude of Non Performing Loans (NPL) affects the company's net profit. The prediction for the next year after the year of this study shows that Non Performing Loans (NPL) has decreased but profit growth has increased, it is answering the phenomenon that has been mentioned previously as happened in the company of Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. and Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero), Tbk. The profit growth of several years has decreased when Non Performing Loans (NPL) has decreased. This can be seen from the coefficient of determination that profit growth is assessed by non performing loans of 12.6% and gap of 87.4%. This means that non performing loans valued at the growth of profit is only slightly compared with the existing gap, then other factors greater influence.

Previous studies conducted by Mukhlis (2012), The smaller Non Performing Loan shows If the NPL value of a high bank will increase the cost, both the provision of productive assets and other costs, thus allowing potential losses for the bank (Mukhlis, 2012).

This is in line with research conducted Doloksaribu and Sutrisna (2013), Fathoni & Sasongko (2012) states Non Performing Loan has an influence on profit growth.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion that has been done in the previous chapter, the researchers took some conclusions as follows:

1. 1. Profit Growth is assessed positively and significantly based on Net Interest Margin (NIM) at Sub Sector Financial Services company listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2011-2015 with the influence of weak category. This shows when the net interest margin (NIM) of the company increases, then the company's profit growth will increase as well. This means that if the net interest margin increases then the company will experience an increase in the ability to increase profit growth due to the company's profits will increase.
2. Profit Growth is rated negatively and significantly based on Non Performing Loans (NPL) in Sub Sector Financial Services Companies listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2011-2015 with the amount of influence into weak category. This means that if the Company's Profit Growth increases then the company's Non Performing Loans (NPL) decreases, and vice versa. This means that non-performing loans decline then the

company will experience an increase in the ability to increase profit growth due to the risk of corporate credit problems to decline and the company's profits will increase.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

5.2.1 Operational Recommendation

Based on the conclusions that have been mentioned above, the researchers provide suggestions that can be used as input to investors and issuers as follows:

1. **For Issuers**
   - 1.1 In order for Profit Growth may increase then companies need to make efforts to maximize profits every year. Such as increasing the volume of corporate earnings, crediting the community, or financing and getting interest from the borrowers. So that the company will have sufficient funds and increased profits and the possibility of banks in troubled conditions is getting smaller.
   - 1.2 In order for the Net Interest Margin to increase then the company must provide good performance as the company reduces the cost of the load by transferring to the company's assets so that the tax is not too large and the profits will be greater, thereby increasing the income of the company will automatically also increase corporate profits.
   - 1.3 In order for Non Performing Loans to decline, the company must tighten supervision to see the condition of assets and wealth owned by the customer before giving the loan to the customer, for the highest reason NPL can be high that is on the credit that is not smooth its return.
2. **For Investors**

   For prospective investors before investing their capital, they should study the company profile related to the company's growth including the increased Net Interest Margin (NIM) information or the company's revenue, Non Performing Loan (NPL) or the lancer credit distribution, and the profit growth of the company. Because this is directly related to the profits to be obtained by these investors.

5.2.2 Academic Recommendation

1. **For Science Development**

   This research is expected to provide additional knowledge, as a source of information and as a contribution of thought in developing financial accounting disciplines, as well as contributions in the development of research, especially on the Growth Profit assessed Based on Net Interest Margin and Non Performing Loans.
2. **For Other Researchers**

   It is expected that the next researchers who want to research more about Profit Growth, can examine other variables that can affect Profit Growth in addition to Net Interest Margin and Non Performing Loans such as LDR, BOPO, CAR, etc. In addition the authors also suggested to add the results of research, adding the object under study, also add to the study period.

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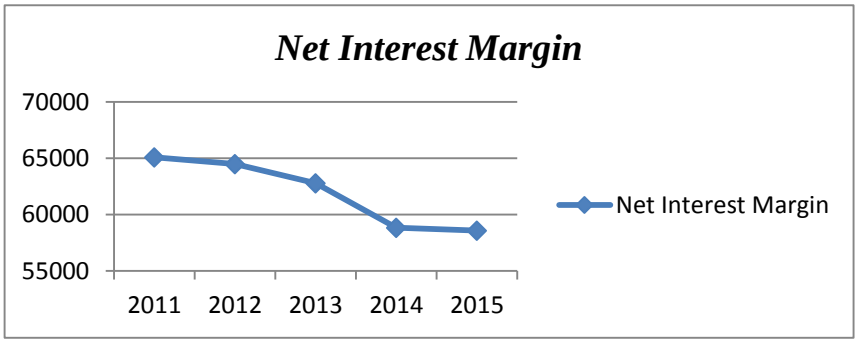
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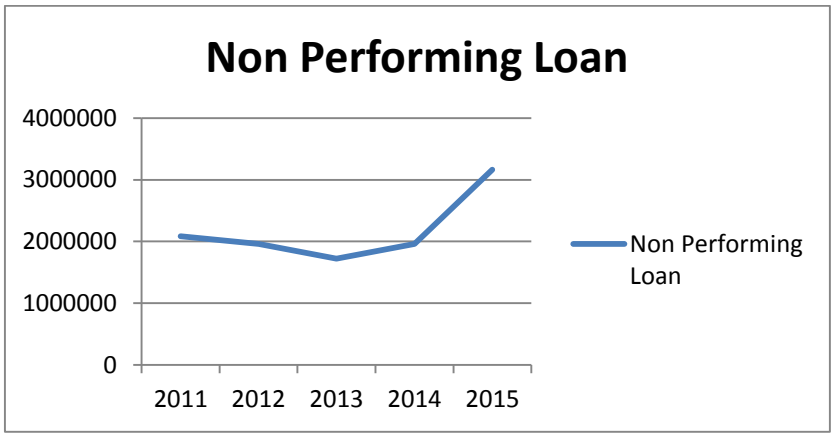
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APPENDIX



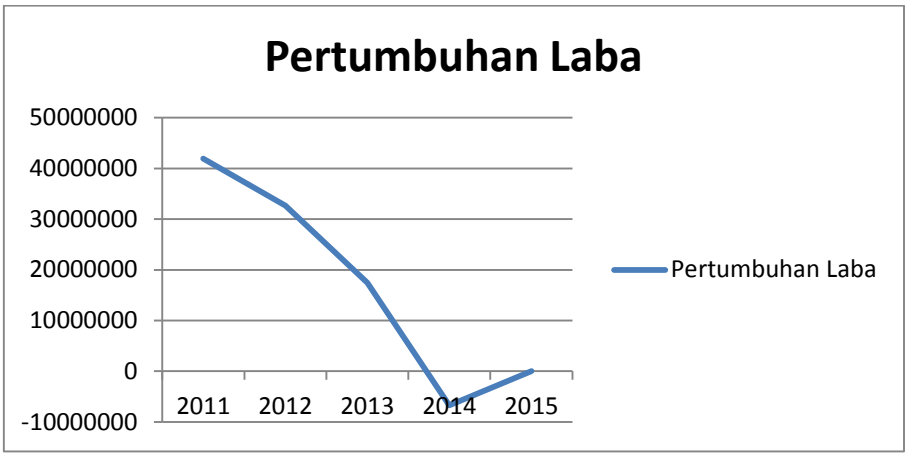
Sumber: www.idx.co.id Data Diolah 2017

Graphic 4.1
Graph of Average Development of Net Interest Margin (NIM) of Financial Services Companies Listed on BEI period 2011-2015



Sumber: wwwidx.co.id Data Diolah 2017

Graphic 4.2
Graph of Average Development of Non Performing Loans (NPL) of Financial Services Companies Listed on BEI period 2011-2015



Sumber: www.idx.co,id Data Diolah 2016

Graphic 4.3
Graph of Average Development of Profit Growth of Financial Services Companies Listed on BEI period 2011-2015

Table 4.7
Data Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		65
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	33.74849052
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.089
	Positive	.089
	Negative	-.069
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.718
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.682

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Table 4.8
Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1(Constant)		
NIM	.971	1.029
NPL	.971	1.029

a. Dependent Variable: PER.LABA

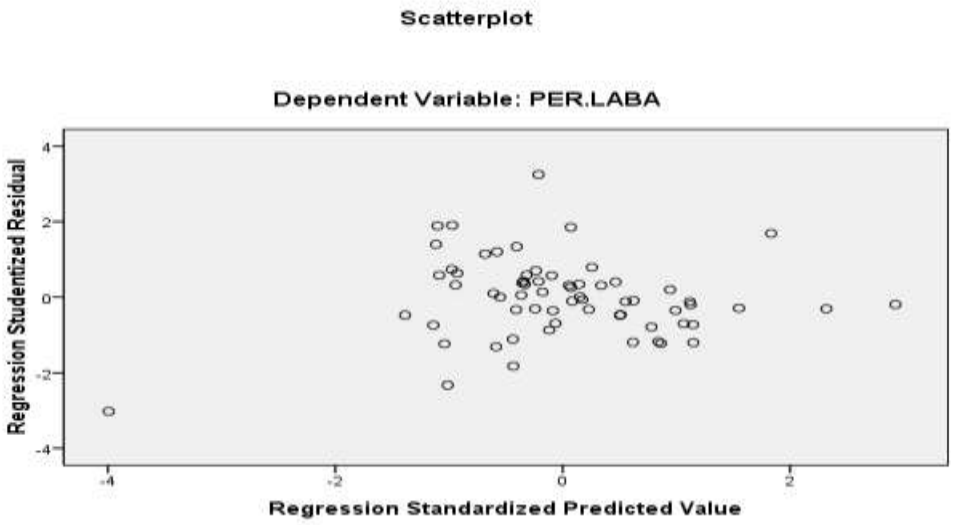


Figure 4.5
Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Table 4.9
Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.500[a]	.250	.225	34.28850	1.787

a. Predictors: (Constant), NPL, NIM

b. Dependent Variable: PER.LABA

Table 4.10
Multiple Linear Regression Equation

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.916	16.515		-.116	.908
	NIM	6.438	2.209	.325	2.915	.005
	NPL	-9.363	3.184	-.328	-2.940	.005

a. Dependent Variable: PER.LABA

Table 4.12
Results of Partial Correlation Analysis

Correlations				
Control Variables			X1	Y
X2	X1	Correlation	1.000	.347
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.005
		Df	0	62
	Y	Correlation	.347	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.005	.
		Df	62	0

Correlations				
Control Variables			X2	Y
X1	X2	Correlation	1.000	-.350
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.005
		Df	0	62
	Y	Correlation	-.350	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.005	.
		Df	62	0

Table 4.9
Partial Determination Coefficient

Coefficients[a]

Model	Standardized Coefficients	Correlations	
	Beta	Zero-order	Partial Coefficient of Determination
1 (Constant)			
NIM	.325	.381	12.4%
NPL	-.328	-.383	12.6%
Total Effect			25%

a. Dependent Variable: PER.LABA

Table 4.16
Hint Coefficient of Net Interest Margin (NIM)
Against Profit Growth

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.916	16.515		-.116	.908
	NIM	6.438	2.209	.325	2.915	.005
	NPL	-9.363	3.184	-.328	-2.940	.005

a. Dependent Variable: PER.LABA

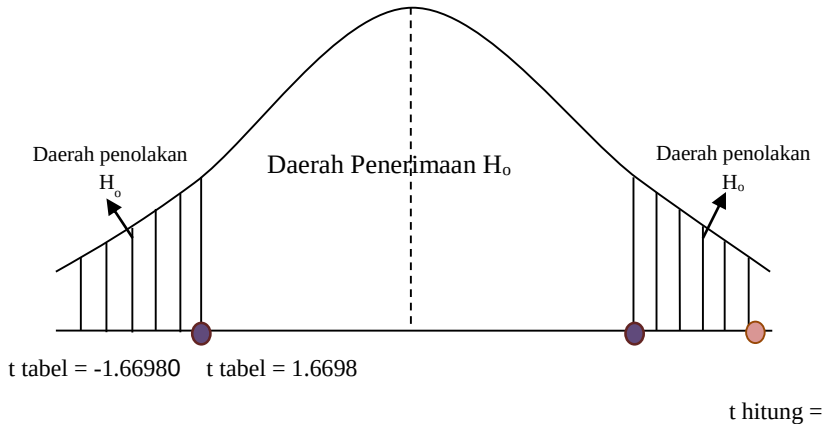


Figure 4.6

Graph of Hypothesis Test Net Interest Margin on Profit Growth

Table 4.17
Coefficient Test of Non Performing Loans Hypothesis (NPL) Against Profit Growth

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.916	16.515		-.116	.908
	NIM	6.438	2.209	.325	2.915	.005
	NPL	-9.363	3.184	-.328	-2.940	.005

a. Dependent Variable: PER.LABA

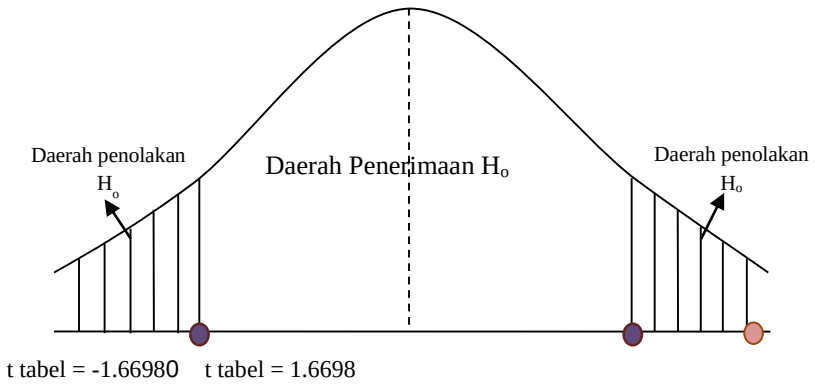


Figure 4.7

Graph Test Non-Performing Loans Hypothesis against profit growth