

COMPARISON ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SHARIA BANK AND CONVENTIONAL BANKS 2015-2019

Enny Arita

Ratnawati Raffles

University Dharma Andalas, 25000 Padang, Sumatera, Indonesia

*Corresponding author's email:
enny.arita@gmail.com

Received: 10 February 2022

Accepted: 15 March 2022

Revised: 20 May 2022

Published: 31 December 2022

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.51200/mjbe.v9i2.3931>

Keywords: financial performance, Islamic bank, conventional bank, comparison analysis

ABSTRACT

This study aims to compare the financial performance of conventional banking with Islamic banking for the 2015-2019 period by using financial ratios consisting of CAR, ROA, ROE, LDR, and BOPO. Based on the sample criteria, which have been determined, two groups of research samples were obtained, namely 10 conventional banks and 10 Islamic banks. The sample was taken using the purposive sampling method. The statistical analysis tool used to prove the hypothesis in this study was the independent sample t-test. Data analysis in this study was carried out using descriptive statistical techniques. Based on the results of the independent sample t-test, it shows that there is a comparison of banking financial performance consisting of CAR, ROA, ROE, LDR, and BOPO between conventional banks and Islamic banks with a significant value ($0.000 < 0.5$).

INTRODUCTION

Bank is one of the institutions or institutions used by the community to save or save money, and it is channeled to the community in the form of credit or in other forms in order to improve the level of the community (Jahja & Iqbal, 2012). There are two types of banks operating in Indonesia, namely conventional banks and Islamic banks. Conventional banks are banks that carry out business activities that channel funds in the form of loans to the public and are included with interest

in accordance with regulations from Bank Indonesia. Meanwhile, Islamic banks are banks that carry out transactions between banks and customers with the principle of profit sharing according to the agreement at the beginning.

Currently, most people still think that Islamic banks are no different from conventional banks. Where they consider the profit-sharing system in Islamic banks is the same as the interest system in conventional banks. So that it affects the thinking of ordinary people not to save and become customers in Islamic banks, and make transactions with conventional banks.

As one of the largest populations in the world, Islamic banking in Indonesia is only a few compared to conventional banking. Where conventional banks with interest systems are still popular among the public, even Muslims. And Islamic banks with an anti-interest system are not the main choice for Muslim communities in Indonesia.

Permana (2012) explains that there are three major problems in Islamic banking, namely, first: product availability and standardization of Islamic banking products. This is because as long as there are still many Islamic banks that have not run their business according to sharia principles. Second: the level of understanding (awareness) of Islamic bank products. Until now, very few people know about Islamic banking products and terms in Islamic banking. Third: the Islamic banking industry is human resources (HR). The problem that occurs is that it is difficult for banks to find competent and qualified Islamic banking human resources.

This study is a replication of research that has been done by (Perwira, 2015) which states that the financial performance of conventional banking is better than Islamic banking in terms of the average ratio of CAR, NPL, ROA, ROE, and BOPO, therefore the researchers describe the differences between previous research and current research.

Bank is a place where people borrow and save money in accordance with the procedures or procedures of the bank. Based on Law no. 7 of 1992 concerning banking states: "A bank is a business entity that collects funds from the public in the form of savings and distributes them to the community in order to improve the standard of living of many people.

Conventional banks can be defined as in the definition of commercial banks, namely in Article 1 paragraph 3 of Law no. 10 of 1998, namely banks that carry out conventional business activities which in their activities provide services in payments. Where fundraisers and in the context of distributing funds provide funds for a certain period.

Islamic banking is a banking system based on the principles of Islamic law. Islamic banking stipulates profit and risk sharing between fund providers (investors) and dansaha users.

Comparative Analysis of Islamic Banking Financial Performance With Conventional Banking If using the CAR Ratio (Capital Adequacy Ratio)

CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) is a capital adequacy ratio that shows the ability of banks to provide funds that are used to overcome possible risk of loss. This ratio is important. because keeping the CAR at a safe limit (at least 8%), also means protecting customers and maintaining the stability of the financial system as a whole. The greater the CAR value, the better the ability of banks to face the possible risk of loss.

H1 = There is a significant comparison between the financial performance of Islamic and conventional banking, when viewed from the CAR.

Comparative Analysis of Islamic Banking Financial Performance With Conventional Banking If using ROA Ratio

ROA is a bank's ability to generate profits by using its assets. This variable is measured by calculating ROA based on BI Circular

No.13/24//DPNP dated October 25, 2011 So the ROA ratio can compare the comparative analysis of the financial performance of Islamic banks with conventional banks based on the things recorded.

H2 = There is a significant comparison between the financial performance of Islamic and conventional banking, when viewed from the ROA ratio

Comparative Analysis of Islamic Banking Financial Performance with Conventional Banking Using ROE Ratio

Understanding ROE or Return On Equity is a comparison between a bank's net profit with its own capital (Nugroho, 2011).

So ROE can compare a comparative analysis of the financial performance of Islamic banks and conventional banks based on the things recorded.

H3 = There is a significant comparison between the financial performance of Islamic and conventional banking, when viewed from the RO . ratio.

Comparative Analysis of Islamic Banking Financial Performance with Conventional Banking Using LDR Ratio

According to (Kamsir, 2016) this ratio shows one of the bank's liquidity assessments. So LDR can compare the comparative analysis of the financial performance of Islamic banks and conventional banks based on the things recorded.

H4 = There is a significant comparison between the financial performance of Islamic and conventional banking, when viewed from the LDR ratio.

Comparative Analysis of Islamic Banking Financial Performance with Conventional Banking Using BOPO Ratio

According to (Hasibuan, 2017) Operational costs to operating income (BOPO) is the ratio of operating costs to operating income (BOPO) formulated as a comparison or operational costs to operating income in the same period. So BOPO can compare the comparative analysis of the financial performance of Islamic banks and conventional banks based on the things recorded.

H5= There is a significant comparison between the financial performance of Islamic and conventional banking, when viewed from the BOPO ratio

METHODS

The location of this research was conducted at Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks in Indonesia their respective official websites as well as the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (www.idx.co.id) and Bank Indonesia (www.bi.go.id).

Population is the total number of research objects. The population in this study are all conventional banks and Islamic banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Based on banking statistics in Indonesia listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2016-2020 41 Conventional Banks and 12 Islamic Banks. With this study, the sample was taken using a purposive sampling method which is a type of sample selection with a specific purpose with predetermined criteria.

The data analysis technique used is descriptive statistics, normality and Independent Sample t-test.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION RESULTS

Conventional Bank Financial Ratio Analysis

Tabel 1. Rasio Keuangan Bank Konvensional

No.	Sektor Bank	Tahun	CAR %	ROA %	ROE %	LDR %	BOPO %
1	BBRI	2015	20,59	4,19	29,89	86,88	66,69
		2016	22,91	3,84	23,08	87,77	68,69
		2017	22,96	3,69	20,03	87,44	69,14
		2018	21,21	3,68	20,49	88,96	68,40
		2019	22,55	3,50	19,41	88,64	70,10
2	BBNI	2015	18,3	2,60	17,2	87,8	75,5
		2016	17,5	2,7	15,5	90,4	73,6
		2017	17,4	2,7	15,6	85,6	71,0
		2018	18,6	2,8	16,1	88,8	70,2
		2019	15,7	2,4	14	91,5	73,2
3	BBCA	2015	21,9	3,8	21,9	81,1	63,2
		2016	23,1	4	20,5	77,1	60,4
		2017	23,4	3,9	19,2	78,2	58,6
		2018	23,8	4	18,8	81,6	58,2
		2019	25,8	4	18	80,5	59,1
4	BMRI	2015	21,36	3,15	23,03	87,05	69,67
		2016	21,64	1,95	11,12	85,41	80,94
		2017	20,96	2,72	14,53	87,16	71,78
		2018	21,39	3,17	16,23	96,69	66,48
		2019	19,9	3,03	15,08	93,93	67,44
5	MEGA	2015	26,21	1,97	15,30	65,05	85,72
		2016	24,11	2,36	10,91	55,35	81,81
		2017	22,79	2,24	11,66	56,47	81,28
		2018	23,68	2,47	13,76	67,23	77,78
		2019	31,04	2,90	14,85	69,67	74,10
6	BBKP	2015	11,61	0,75	8,60	84,74	93,10
		2016	15,16	0,54	4,56	83,61	94,36
		2017	11,61	0,09	1,85	81,34	99,04
		2018	15,16	0,22	2,95	86,18	98,41
		2019	24	3,1	14,1	97,2	82,1
7	BTPN	2015	24	3,1	12,6	95,4	81,9
		2017	24,1	2,1	8,2	96,2	86,5
		2018	24,6	3,0	11,6	96,2	80,1
		2019	24,2	2,3	9,9	163,1	84,5
8	BVIC	2015	20,38	0,65	6,73	70,17	93,89
		2016	26,18	0,52	4,79	68,38	94,30
		2017	18,76	0,64	5,52	70,25	94,53
		2018	16,98	0,33	3,41	73,61	100,24
		2019	17,76	-0,09	-0,57	74,48	100,69
9	PNBN	2015	20,49	1,31	6,07	98,83	86,66
		2016	21,99	1,69	8,29	94,37	83,02
		2017	23,33	1,61	7,49	96,28	85,04
		2018	23,41	2,16	9,23	104,15	78,27
		2019	29,58	2,08	8,90	115,26	77,96
10	BJB	2015	16,21	2,04	23,05	88,13	83,31
		2016	18,43	2,22	21,81	86,70	82,70
		2017	18,77	2,01	20,05	87,27	82,25
		2018	18,63	1,71	18,31	91,89	84,22
		2019	17,71	1,68	16,51	97,81	84,23

Source: Financial Reports, Publications of Each Bank

The table above shows that the financial performance of conventional banks from each financial ratio fluctuates. The highest CAR value was at bank Mega in 2019, while the lowest CAR value was at Bank BBKP in 2019. Furthermore, the highest ROA ratio value was at bank BBRI in 2015, while the lowest ROA value was at bank BVIC in 2019. Furthermore on the banking efficiency ratio, namely the highest BOPO value, namely at BVIC bank in 2019, while the lowest BOPO value is at BCA bank in 2018. And the highest ROE value is BRI bank in 2015, while the lowest ROE value is in bank BVIC in 2019. In the liquidity ratio, using the LDR ratio, which is the bank's ability to repay customers who have invested their funds with credits given by their debtors. Value The highest LDR ratio is at bank BTPN in 2019 and the lowest value is at bank MEGA in 2016

Islamic Bank Financial Ratio Analysis

Tabel 2. Islamic Bank Financial Ratio Analysis

No.	Sektor Bank	Tahun	CAR %	ROA %	ROE %	LDR %	BOPO %
1	BRIS	2015	13,94	0,77	6,33	84,16	93,79
		2016	20,63	0,95	7,40	81,42	91,33
		2017	20,05	0,51	4,10	71,87	95,34
		2018	29,73	0,43	2,49	75,49	95,32
		2019	25,26	0,31	1,57	80,12	96,80
2	BNIS	2015	15,48	1,43	11,39	91,94	89,53
		2016	14,92	1,44	11,94	84,57	86,88
		2017	20,14	1,31	11,42	80,21	87,62
		2018	19,31	1,42	10,53	79,62	85,37
		2019	18,88	1,82	13,54	74,31	81,23
3	BCAS	2015	34,3	1,0	3,2	91,4	91,5
		2016	38,78	1,1	3,5	90,1	92,2
		2017	29,39	1,2	4,3	88,5	87,2
		2018	24,27	1,2	5,0	89,0	87,4
		2019	38,28	1,2	4,0	91,0	87,6
4	BSM	2015	13,94	0,56	5,92	79,36	94,78
		2016	20,63	0,59	5,81	76,83	94,12
		2017	20,05	0,59	5,72	75,43	94,44
		2018	29,73	0,88	8,21	74,89	91,16
		2019	25,26	1,62	15,66	75,54	82,89
5	BMS	2015	18,74	0,30	1,61	98,49	99,51
		2016	23,53	2,63	11,97	95,24	88,16
		2017	22,19	1,56	6,75	91,05	89,16
		2018	20,54	0,93	4,08	90,88	93,84
		2019	19,96	0,89	4,27	94,53	93,71
6	BSKP	2015	16,31	0,79	5,35	90,56	91,99
		2016	15,15	-1,12	-13,74	88,18	109,62
		2017	19,2	0,02	0,20	82,44	99,20
		2018	19,31	0,02	0,26	93,40	99,45
		2019	15,25	0,04	0,23	93,48	99,60
7	BTPS	2015	19,9	5,24	17,89	96,54	85,82
		2016	23,8	9,0	31,71	92,8	75,1
		2017	28,9	11,2	36,5	92,5	68,8
		2018	40,9	12,4	30,8	95,6	62,4
		2019	44,6	13,6	31,2	95,3	58,1
8	BVIS	2015	16,14	-2,36	-15,06	95,29	119,19
		2016	15,98	-2,19	-17,45	100,66	131,34
		2017	19,29	0,36	2,01	83,53	96,02
		2018	22,07	0,32	2,02	82,78	96,38
		2019	19,44	0,05	0,39	80,52	99,80
9	PNBS	2015	20,3	1,14	4,94	96,43	89,29
		2016	18,17	0,37	1,76	91,99	96,17
		2017	11,51	-10,77	-94,01	86,95	217,40
		2018	23,15	0,26	1,45	88,82	99,57
		2019	14,46	0,25	1,08	96,23	97,74
10	BJBS	2015	15,78	0,25	0,92	104,75	98,78
		2016	22,53	-8,09	-49,05	98,73	122,77
		2017	16,25	-5,69	-58,64	91,03	134,63
		2018	16,43	0,54	2,63	89,85	94,66
		2019	14,95	0,60	2,33	93,53	93,93

Source: Financial Reports, Publications of Each Bank

The table above shows that the financial performance of Islamic banks for each financial ratio fluctuates, similar to that of conventional banks. The highest CAR value was at BTPS bank in 2019, while the lowest CAR value was at PNBS Bank in 2017. Furthermore, the profitability of Islamic banking, namely the ROA ratio fluctuated and was still below the ROA of conventional banks. The highest ROA value was at Bank BTPS in 2019, while the lowest ROA ratio was at BSKP in 2016. The highest ROE ratio was at BTPS in 2017, while the lowest ROE ratio was at BSKP in 2016. The highest BOPO ratio value is in PNBS banks in 2019, while the lowest BOPO ratio values are BTPS banks in 2019. In the liquidity ratio, namely the sharia LDR ratio, the highest value is in BJBS bank in 2015, while the sharia LDR ratio value the lowest is at the BRIS bank in 2019.

Descriptive Statistics Test Bank Konvensional
Table 3. Descriptive Statistics Test

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
CAR	50	11.61	31.04	20.9186	4.05848
ROA	50	.00	4.19	2.2748	1.19513
ROE	50	-.57	29.89	13.4658	6.73229
BOPO	50	55.35	163.10	86.6512	15.98327
LDR	50	58.20	100.60	79.4638	11.65070
Valid N (listwise)	50				

Source: SPSS 23

Based on table 3 shows the number of samples studied as many as 50 samples consisting of 10 conventional banks. for the above 5 years, the results of the descriptive statistical calculations show that out of 10 conventional banks.

CAR has a minimum value of 11.61 and a maximum value of 31.04, with a standard deviation of the CAR ratio of 4.05848. The ROA ratio has a minimum value of -0.09 and a maximum value of 4.19, with a standard deviation of the ROA ratio of 1.19869. ROE has a minimum value of -0.57 and a maximum value of 28.89, while the standard deviation value of the ROE ratio is 6.73229. The LDR ratio has a minimum value of 55.35, and a maximum value of 163.10, with a standard deviation of 15.98658 from the LDR ratio. The BOPO ratio has a minimum value of 58.20, and a maximum

value of 100.69, while the standard deviation value of the BOPO ratio is 11.65550.

Descriptive Statistics Test Bank Sharia
Table 4. Descriptive Statistics Test

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
CAR	50	11.61	31.04	20.9186	4.05848
ROA	50	.00	4.19	2.2748	1.19513
ROE	50	-.57	29.89	13.4658	6.73229
BOPO	50	55.35	163.10	86.6512	15.98327
LDR	50	58.20	100.60	79.4638	11.65070
Valid N (listwise)	50				

Based on table 4 shows the number of samples studied as much as 50 samples consisting of 10 Islamic banking. for 5 years. above the results of the descriptive statistical calculation, it appears that from 10 conventional banks. CAR has a minimum value of 11.51 and a maximum value of 44.60, with a standard deviation of the CAR ratio of 7.36127. The ROA ratio has a minimum value of -10.00 and a maximum value of 13.60, while the standard deviation of the ROA ratio is 3.99113. The ROE ratio has a minimum value of -94.01 and a maximum value of 36.50, while the standard deviation of the ROE ratio is 20.90657. The LDR ratio has a minimum value of 71.87, and a maximum value of 104.75, with the standard deviation of the LDR ratio being 7.89031. The BOPO ratio has a minimum value of 58.10, and a maximum value of 217.40, with the standard deviation value of the BOPO ratio being 22.15353.

Uji Independent Sample Test
Table 5. Uji Independent Sample Test

no	Varabel	Signifikan
1	CAR Bank Konvensional → CAR Bank Syariah	0.000
2	ROA Bank Konvensional → ROA Bank Syariah	0.000
3	ROE Bank Konvensional → ROE Bank Syariah	0.000
4	BOPO Bank Konvensional → BOPO Bank Syariah	0.000
5	LDR Bank Konvensional → LDR Bank Syariah	0.000

Based on test results independent sample t-test shows that the value of Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.000, the value is less than 0.05, so Ho is rejected. That is, there are differences in the CAR ratio, ROA, ROE, BOPO and LDR in Islamic banks and conventional banks for the 2015-2019 period.

CONCLUSION

1. Based on the results of the independent sample t test on Islamic banking with conventional banking when viewed from the ratio of CAR, ROA, ROE, LDR and BOPO there is a significant difference between comparative financial performance.
2. Based on the average comparison of the financial performance of Islamic banking with conventional banking in terms of the CAR ratio, conventional banks are better than Islamic banks in the 2015-2019 period.
3. Based on the average comparison of the financial performance of Islamic banking with conventional banking in terms of ROA ratios, conventional banks are better than Islamic banks in the 2015-2019 period.
4. Based on the average comparison of the financial performance of Islamic banking with conventional banking in terms of ROE, conventional banks are also better than Islamic banks in the 2015-2019 period.
5. Based on the average comparison of the financial performance of Islamic banking with conventional banking in terms of LDR, Islamic banks are better than conventional banks in 2015-2019.
6. Based on the average comparison of the financial performance of Islamic banking with conventional banking in terms of BOPO, Islamic banks are also better than conventional banks in 2015-2019

SUGGESTION

For Conventional Banking

In general, the financial performance of conventional commercial banks is better than Islamic commercial banks. However, the LDR ratio is still lower than Islamic commercial banks so that conventional commercial banks need to increase their liquidity. One way that can be taken is to increase third party funds.

For Sharia Banking

Islamic banks have better liquidity than conventional banks, but in terms of profitability ratios, namely ROA, and ROE are still lower than conventional banks, so Islamic banks need to increase their profitability and capital. Profitability can be increased by increasing the services and products offered, carrying out promotions by directing to the field, carrying out expansions that generate profits and reduce costs by reducing unproductive operational activities, while to increase capital, one way that can be taken is to carry out fashion addition

It is suggested that further researchers can expand their research area, not only to conventional commercial banks and Islamic commercial banks but also to other types of banking. In addition, further research is also expected not only to use the ratio of ROA, ROE, LDR, and BOPO, but also to use more ratios to measure banking performance.

REFERENCES

- Arinta, Y. N. (2016). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan antara Bank Syariah dan Bank Konvensional (Studi Kasus pada Bank Syariah Mandiri dan Bank Mandiri). *Muqtasid: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Perbankan Syariah*, 7(1), 119.
- Dahlia, A. (2012). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri dengan PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia. *Skripsi Yang Tidak Diterbitkan, Fakultas Ekonomi*.
- Darjoko, F. J. (2017). Keputusan Investigasi Auditor Internal atas tujuan. 14(2).
- Dianasari, N. (2007). Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Syariah dan Perbankan Konvensional dari 2001-2007. *Jurnal Analisis*, 2, 1-22.
- Firmansyah Saragih, A. (2010). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Ankara Bank Syariah dengan Bank Konvensional. *Jurnal Akuntansi*, 7(2), 125.
- Hasibuan, M. S. (2017). Pengertian Rasio Bopo Menurut Para Ahli.
- Jahja, A. S., & Iqbal, M. (2012). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Syariah dengan Perbankan Konvensional. *Epistemé. Jurnal Pengembangan Ilmu Keislaman*, 7(2).

- Marawali, A. D. (2019). Analisis Komparatif Perusahaan Sebelum dan sesudah Konversi ke IFRS. *Jurnal Ekonomi*.
- Marbelanty, F. (2017). Analisis perbandingan kinerja keuangan antara Perbankan Konvensional dengan Perbankan Syariah di Indonesia. *Dialog*, 32(1), 6–19. <https://doi.org/10.47655/dialog.v32i1.122>
- Muchlish, A., & Umardani, D. (2016). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Bank Syariah dan Bank Konvensional di Indonesia. *Jurnal Manajemen dan Pemasaran Jasa*, 9(1), 129–156.
- Permana, A. K. (2012). Penerapan Perbankan Syariah di Indonesia.
- Alfabeta. Perwira, Y. Y. (2015). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Syariah dengan Perbankan Konvensional (Studi Kasus pada BNI Syariah, BRI Syariah, Bank Mandiri Syariah – BNI Konvensional, BRI Konvensional, Bank Mandiri Konvensional Periode Tahun 2011–2014). In *Jurnal Ekonomi*. Rama Nurmala Madyawati, U. (2019). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Bank Syariah dan Bank Konvensional di Indonesia. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53(9), 1689–1699.
- Rindawati, E. (2007). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Syariah dengan Perbankan Konvensional. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, 2.
- Russilawati, R. (2018). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan bank umum Konvensional dengan bank umum syariah di Indonesia period 2012–2016 menggunakan metode RGEC. *Russian Journal of Economics*, 48(2), 123–154.
- Rustiadi, M. (2014). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Syariah dengan perbankan konvensional yang terdaftar di bursa EFEK Indonesia periode 2010–2012. *Jurnal Teknologi Kimia Dan Industri*, 2(1), 1–7.
- Setyaningsih, A., & Sri Utami, S. (2013). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Syariah dengan Perbankan Konvensional. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Kewirausahaan*, 13(1), 100–115.
- Silviana, A. (2016). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Bank Umum Konvensional dan Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia (Studi Pada Perusahaan Perbankan Yang Terdaftar di Bank Indonesia Tahun 2010 - 2014). *Jurnal Akuntansi*, 1: 1–62.
- Soares, A. P. (2013). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Bank Konvensional dengan Bank Syariah. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53(9): 1689–1699.
- Syafrida, I. (2011). *Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Bank Umum Syariah dalam Beberapa Peraturan Bank Indonesia*. 10(2): 112–126.
- Syamsiah. (2020). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Bank Syariah dengan Bank Konvensional. *Jurnal Akuntansi*, 8(2), 94–108. <https://doi.org/10.37932/ja.v8i2.68>
- Wahyuni, M., & Efriza, R. E. (2017). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Antara Bank Syariah dengan Bank Konvensional di Indonesia. *Manajemen Keuangan Perbankan*, 1, 1–15.
- Zaharman. (2016). Analisis Perbedaan Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Syariah dengan Perbankan Konvensional di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, 14(2), 17–46.