

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis model sistem deteksi dini (*early warning system/EWS*) pada perbankan Syariah. Data dalam penelitian ini berbentuk *time series* bulanan dari bulan Januari 2004 sampai bulan Desember 2016. Indikator dependen dalam penelitian ini adalah indeks ketahanan perbankan syariah (*Syariah banking robustness index*), indikator dependen ini dibentuk melalui dua komponen yaitu dana pihak ketiga (DPK) dan pembiayaan perbankan Syariah. Sedangkan indikator independen yaitu *non performing financing (NPF)*, *financing deposit to ratio (FDR)*, inflasi, produk domestik bruto (PDB) dan suku bunga.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan berdasarkan indeks ketahanan perbankan Syariah (*Syariah banking robustness index*), terdapat ketahanan yang buruk pada perbankan Syariah di tahun 2004 dan 2005. Ketahanan yang buruk ini lebih disebabkan oleh faktor internal perbankan. Selain itu, berdasarkan 5 indikator yang digunakan, hanya 3 indikator yang dapat menjadi *leading indicators* yaitu suku bunga, inflasi dan *financing to deposit ratio (FDR)*. Tiga *leading indicators* didapatkan berdasarkan penilaian berbagai kriteria, salah satunya adalah *noise to signal ratio (NSR)*. Langkah selanjutnya adalah mengolah 3 *leading indicators* dengan logit. Hasil dengan logit menunjukkan dari 3 *leading indicators*, nilai *odds ratio* masing-masing *leading indicators* adalah FDR sebesar 48.23%, suku bunga sebesar 79.29% dan inflasi sebesar 53.93%. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah indikator suku bunga menjadi indikator yang sangat berpengaruh terhadap kinerja perbankan Syariah. Saran dari penelitian ini adalah pemerintah perlu mengembangkan berbagi bauran instrumen makroprudensial dan instrumen moneter guna menjaga stabilitas dan ketahanan pada perbankan Syariah.

Kata Kunci: *Early warning system*, Indeks ketahanan perbankan Syariah, *Leading indicators*, *Logit*, *Noise to signal ratio*.

ABSTRACT

The research aimed at analyzing the early warning system (EWS) model in Islamic Banking. The data of the research were in the form of monthly time series from January 2004 to December 2016. The dependent indicator in the research was Syariah Banking Robustness Index. This dependent indicator was established from two components, i.e. third party fund and financing of Islamic Banking. Meanwhile, the independent indicator was non-performing financing (NPF), financing deposit to ratio (FDR), inflation, gross domestic product (GDP) and interest rate.

The research result showed that based on Syariah banking robustness index, there was a bad robustness in Islamic Banking in 2004 and 2005. The bad robustness was caused more by internal factor of banking. Besides, based on the 5 indicators used, there were only 3 indicators that can be leading indicators, i.e. interest rate, inflation, financing to deposit ratio (FDR). Three leading indicators were obtained based on the appraisal of various criteria. One of them was noise to signal ratio (NSR). The next step was processing 3 leading indicators using logit. The result using logit showed that from 3 leading indicators, the odds ratio value of each leading indicators were FDR of 48.23%, interest rate of 79.29% and inflation of 53.93%. The conclusion of the research was that the interest rate indicator was a very influential indicator towards the performance of Islamic Banking. The suggestion of the research was that it was necessary for the government to develop various mixtures of macro-prudential instrument and monetary instrument to maintain the stability and the robustness of Islamic Banking.

Keywords: Early warning system, Syariah banking robustness index, Leading indicators, Logit, Noise to signal ratio