Bank-Specific and Macroeconomic Determinants of Non-Performing Loan of Regional Development Banks in Indonesia

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Abstract: Regional Development Bank (BPD) is a financial institution which has an important role in community development and regional economy, both as an institution which collects and distributes funds to the community. Credit disbursement by BPD is inseparable with the presence of credit risk in which the debtors fail to pay their obligations both in the form of principal and interest obligation. BPD has a higher loan ratio compared to the other type of commercial banks, with an average loan ratio of 3.01% throughout 2012 to 2015. This study aims to examine factors influencing Non-Performing Loan (NPL) of BPD in the period of 2012-2015. Bank-specific variables which have an impact on NPL namely Return on Equity (ROE), Ratio of Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO), bank size, and credit growth. ROE, bank size, and credit growth have a negative impact on NPL, while BOPO has a positive impact on NPL. Macroeconomic variables which have an impact on NPL are exchange rate and Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) growth. Exchange rate has a positive impact on NPL while PDRB growth has a negative impact on NPL. BPD should improve its risk management by carefully taking into account the indicators of bad debt and be more selective in disbursing credit.

Keywords: Non Performing Loan, Bank-Specific, Macroeconomic, Panel Data.

1. Introduction

Banks generally function as financial intermediaries between those who want to save money and those who need funds. Lending is the primary activity of banks in generating profits which are derived from the difference between lending interest rate and deposit interest rate. However, the greatest risk of banks also comes from the lending itself.

BPD has its own characteristics in its asset development, Third-Party Funds (DPK), and credit disbursement compared to other type of bank. Asset growth of BPD fluctuated from 2012 to 2015, in which from 2012 to 2014 it experienced a decline, but in 2015 BPD was the only bank which experienced an increase of asset growth with the percentage of 18.17%. In terms of DPK growth percentage, year 2013 is the year when BPD’s DPK experienced a significant decrease to single digit point at 8.21%. BPD was capable to increase its DPK growth by 9.46% and 20.98% sequentially in 2014 and 2015. Meanwhile, in terms of loan growth percentage, BPD was able to increase it by 22.63% and 23.38% sequentially in 2012 and 2013. However, it decreased by 15.89% and 11.18% sequentially in 2014 and 2015 due to economic growth deceleration.

BPD as a financial institution which develops and drives regional economy through credit disbursement should be able to manage credit risk as good as possible. The credit risk management should be in conformity with the provision of Bank Indonesia namely the NPL as one of the health indicators should be less than 5%.

BPD is one of financial institutions which has an important role in regional economic development with parts or all of its share ownership is owned by the provincial government.

2. Data

The data used in this study are secondary data in the form of quarterly data in the period of 2012-2015. The samples employed are 25 BPD. Secondary data were obtained from the internet, financial reports, and results of relevant studies.
3. Methodology

This study utilizes qualitative and quantitative analysis. Qualitative analysis is employed to analyze NPL development of BPD in the period of 2012-2015. Quantitative analysis used is panel data analysis because the information used employs cross section and time series approach. The panel data approach used is Fix Effect Model (FEM).

The model used in this study refers to the study by Amir (2014), namely:

\[ NPL_{it} = \beta_1 + \beta_2 ROE_{it} + \beta_3 CAR_{it} + \beta_4 LDR_{it} + \beta_5 NIM_{it} + \beta_6 BOPO_{it} + \beta_7 SzE_{it} + \beta_8 Prf_{it} + \beta_9 Prt_{it} + \beta_{10} IR_{it} + \beta_{11} Inf_{it} + \beta_{12} ER_{it} + \beta_{13} PDRB_{it} + \epsilon_{it} \]

The hypotheses used in this study are as follows:

- **H1**: Return on Equity (ROE) has negative impact on NPL of BPD.
- **H2**: Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has negative impact on NPL of BPD.
- **H3**: Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) has positive impact on NPL of BPD.
- **H4**: Net Interest Margin (NIM) has negative impact on NPL of BPD.
- **H5**: Ratio of Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO) has positive impact on NPL of BPD.
- **H6**: Bank size has negative impact on NPL of BPD.
- **H7**: Credit growth has negative impact on NPL of BPD.
- **H8**: Risk profile has negative impact on NPL of BPD.
- **H9**: Interest rate has positive impact on NPL of BPD.
- **H10**: Inflation has positive impact on NPL of BPD.
- **H11**: Exchange rate has positive impact on NPL of BPD.
- **H12**: Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) growth has negative impact on NPL of BPD.

The development of average NPL of 25 BPD in Indonesia from 2012 to 2015 remained within the threshold stipulated by Bank Indonesia namely 5%, with the trend of average NPL experienced an increase. However, there are still some BPD that own aworrisome NPL with a ratio of more than 5%. They are, among others, BPD of East Kalimantan, BPD of North Sumatera, BPD of South Sumatera and Bangka Belitung, BPD of Papua, BPD of DKI Jakarta and BPD of South Kalimantan. The high NPL of BPD of East Kalimantan was dominantly caused by credit in construction sector and business services sector. On the contrary, the high NPL of BPD of North Sumatra in 2014-2015 was due to many problematic working capital loans. The largest contributor to it was trade, restaurants, and hotels sector, and others. The high NPL of BPD of South Sumatera and Bangka Belitung throughout 2012-2015 was dominated by NPL in working capital loans. Construction sector was the main contributor to it. The high NPL of BPD of Papua throughout 2014-2015 was due to the high amount of NPL in working capital loans, especially for construction sector. The high NPL of BPD of DKI Jakarta in 2015 was dominated by NPL in construction sector. Lastly, the high NPL of BPD of South Kalimantan in 2015 was due to the high bad debt in business services sector.

There are three types of econometric model in panel data analysis method, namely Pooled Least Square (PLS), Fixed Effects Model (FEM), and Random Effects Model (REM). The first test conducted in model selection is Chow Test. Based on the result of Chow Test, the suitable model is FEM. Similarly, the second test conducted namely Hausman Test, reveals that FEM is the most suitable model to use.

Classic assumption test includes normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test (Winarno 2015).

### 1. Normality

This study uses 11 variables with the number of observations of 400, so it can be said that the data in this study follow normal distribution. In addition, the Jarque-Bera probability value (p-value) exceeds the significance level of 5% so that the residual of this research’s data is considered to be normally distributed.

### 2. Multicollinearity

Multicollinearity test is undertaken to check the presence of linear correlation among the independent variables. There is no correlation value among the independent variables of this research which exceeds 0.8 so there is no assumption of multicollinearity.

### 3. Heteroscedasticity

Heteroscedasticity can be figured out by comparing the Sum Squared Residual Weighted Statistic with Sum Squared Residual Unweighted Statistic. Heteroscedasticity happens when Sum Squared Resid Weighted Statistics is less than the Sum Squared Resid Unweighted Statistics. The model in this research uses GLS Cross-Section so the heteroscedasticity problem can be immediately corrected.

### 4. Autocorrelation

Autocorrelation is easily found in times series data. Autocorrelation test can be performed by looking at the model’s value of Durbin-Watson statistic and comparing it to the values on the Durbin Watson Table. The model in this research uses the weighting method of GLS Cross-Section so that the autocorrelation problem can be immediately corrected.

There are several statistical tests namely coefficient of determination (R²), F-Test, and T-Test. The model of this research owns the R² value of 0.873692. It means that 87.36% of dependent variable variance is able to be explained by the independent variables variance. The R² value which exceeds 80% is considered to be able to properly explain the independent variables variance, while the rest are explained by the other factors outside the model.

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The dependent variable used in this research is the NPL of BPD. The independent variables used in this research are divided into two types of variable, namely variables that come from internal factors and variables that come from external factors. The internal factors mentioned consist of ROE, CAR, LDR, NIM, BOPO, bank size, risk profile, credit growth, and lending interest rate. Meanwhile, the external factors referred are regional inflation, exchange rate USD/IDR, and PDRB growth.

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Table 1: Estimation Result of the model of BPD’s NPL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>NPL Coefficient</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROE</td>
<td>-0.013914**</td>
<td>0.0494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>-0.00538</td>
<td>0.4409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIM</td>
<td>0.024303</td>
<td>0.2978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDR</td>
<td>0.001197</td>
<td>0.7410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOPO</td>
<td>0.018520**</td>
<td>0.0023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank size</td>
<td>-25.55478**</td>
<td>0.0060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit growth</td>
<td>-0.033407**</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk profile</td>
<td>-0.984449</td>
<td>0.1425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lending interest rate</td>
<td>0.014959</td>
<td>0.3392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>-0.019440</td>
<td>0.2144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate</td>
<td>0.889719**</td>
<td>0.0065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDRB growth</td>
<td>-0.054825**</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>-4.402337**</td>
<td>0.0790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information: ** significant at the significance level of 5%

Table 1: Estimation Result of the model of BPD’s NPL

The first hypothesis used is that the increase in ROE would lower the NPL ratio of BPD. This research result reveals that ROE has a negative and significant impact on NPL ratio of BPD which means that higher ROE will lead to a declining NPL. This ratio can also reflect the quality management and effectiveness of the business product. A good effectiveness of the business product can minimize the credit risk. This result is consistent with the research result of Tsagkanos and Bellas (2014), Vatansever and Hepşen (2015), and Polodoo et al. (2015).

The sixth hypotheses used is that the larger the bank size, the lower the NPL ratio of BPD. This research result indicates that bank size has a negative and significant impact on NPL ratio of BPD. The larger the bank’s asset size, the greater the loans disbursed so that it will reduce the lending interest rate. A decrease in lending interest rate would expedite loan payments so that the credit risk can be diminished. This research result is inline with the research of Polodoo et al. (2015).
Financial Services Authority (OJK)
OJK functions as the organizer of regulatory and supervisory system that is integrated to the overall activities in the financial services sector, including banking sector. OJK is expected to tighten its supervision on BPD because it is classified as a bank which has an annually continuous increasing NPL and has a higher NPL compared to the other banks. Furthermore, OJK is expected to provide assistance and consultation for BPD that have a high NPL ratio.

Bank Indonesia
Bank Indonesia as the central bank has an important role in controlling monetary policy, either in the form of controlling inflation, interest rates, and currency stability. One of the macroeconomic factors that influences credit risk is exchange rate. Therefore, Bank Indonesia should be able to maintain domestic currency stability as it can foster public confidence and business sector confidence in performing economic activities, both consumption and investment so that the national economy can grow well.

6. Conclusions
Based on the result discussions, it can be concluded that:
1. The development of average NPL of BPD throughout 2012 to 2015 experiences an annual increase but it is still at a safe level of less than 5% as stipulated by Bank Indonesia. BPD who has an NPL ratio of more than 5% are BPD of East Kalimantan, BPD of North Sumatera, BPD of South Sumatera and Bangka Belitung, BPD Papua, BPD of DKI Jakarta, and BPD of South Kalimantan.
2. Bank-specific variables that affect the NPL of BPD are ROE, BOPO, bank size, and credit growth. ROE, bank size, and credit growth have negative impact on NPL, while BOPO has a positive impact on NPL. Macroeconomic variables that have an influence on NPL are exchange rate and PDRB growth. Exchange rate has a positive impact on NPL while PDRB growth has a negative impact on NPL.

References

Author Profile
BriliaWulantika Sari received Bachelor of Economics in 2014 from Departement of Agribusiness, Faculty of Economics and Management, Bogor Agricultural University. The researcher has been subsequently continuing her master study in School of Business, Bogor Agricultural University,majoring in Business Management.