

Income and Cost Analysis of Profitability in the Baitul Maal Wa Tamwil Sidogiri Savings and Loans Cooperative, Mempawah Branch

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A B S T R A K

BMT cabang mempawah sidogiri sebagai lembaga atau koperasi keuangan syariah yang memberikan jasa keuangan, tentunya menghasilkan pendapatan dan beban sebagai bagian dari kegiatan operasionalnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat profitabilitas pendapatan biaya. Metode penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan analisis SPSS windows. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah hasil uji signifikansi individu (t-test) diperoleh skor signifikansi terhadap pendapatan sebesar 0,001 yang lebih kecil dari 0,05 atau 5%, artinya pendapatan berpengaruh terhadap profitabilitas simpan pinjam syariah. kooperatif. Berdasarkan hasil uji signifikansi individual (Uji-t), diperoleh nilai signifikansi biaya sebesar 0,002, nilai ini kurang dari 5% yang berarti biaya berpengaruh terhadap profitabilitas Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Syariah. Berdasarkan perhitungan koefisien determinasi (R-squared) diperoleh nilai R-squared sebesar 0,990 yang berarti bahwa 99% profitabilitas simpan pinjam syariah dipengaruhi oleh biaya dan pendapatan dan sisanya.

Abstract

BMT mempawah sidogiri branch As a sharia financial institution or cooperative that provides financial services, of course it generates income and expenses as part of its operational activities. The purpose of this research is to look at the profitability of cost revenues. This research method is descriptive with a quantitative approach and SPSS windows analysis. The results of this study are the results of the individual significance test (t-test) obtained a significance score for income of 0.001 which is less than 0.05 or 5%, meaning that income affects the profitability of Islamic Savings and Loans cooperative. Based on the results of the individual significance test (t-test), the cost significance value is 0.002, this value is less than 5%, which means that costs affect the profitability of Islamic Savings and Loans Cooperatives. Based on the calculation of the coefficient of determination (R-squared), an R-squared value of 0.990 is obtained, which means that 99% of the profitability of sharia savings and loans is influenced by costs and income and the rest.

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1. Introduction

All organizations, big or small, aim to make a profit to ensure their survival. The government wants to implement good financial management, which is reflected in the government's efforts to support the financial life of the community. In the global era, people's economic activities are increasing rapidly, because of that cooperatives are considered to still play an important role in strengthening the national economy. According to Law Number 25 of 1992, a cooperative is an economic association founded by an ethnic group which strengthens the economies of its member countries on the basis of activities whose principle is from members and for members, as well as the principle of a moving economy based on kinship. (Hilal, Fitri, and Ermawati 2022) One of the functions of sharia cooperatives is as a

forum or facilitator for fundraisers and financial users to ensure the best use of loan funds. Sharia Cooperatives have financing purposes to meet the needs of its members, namely Murabahah financing, Mudharabah financing, Musyarakah financing and Ijarah financing. Murabahah financing is the financing that members are most interested in and is usually used to purchase real estate, vehicles or other needs. In practice, sharia cooperatives must carry out activities in accordance with sharia principles and also understand the use of sharia contracts for all products in sharia cooperatives . (Wisnuadhi et al. 2022) Non-profit organizations maximize their profits by minimizing their costs. Likewise with non-profit organizations such as cooperatives, some of the profits received are used again for the survival of the cooperative and some are distributed to its members which are known as business profits (SHU). The development of Islamic Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) in Indonesia is increasing and playing a very important role in the development of the Indonesian economy. (Al-Amin, Andespa, and Bashir 2022)

Income is the state more advanced and growing companies see it more from the side . (Pramelia and Erawati 2022) Many of these efforts turn a profit. Profits are obtained if the income generated is greater than the costs incurred, and vice versa if the costs incurred are greater than the income generated, the organization suffers a loss. Cost and revenue are very important tasks in business organization. Turnover is the result of company activity. Revenue is an increase in profits consisting of goods or services made during a certain period of time. (Bukhari, Prasetyo, and Rahma 2022) Knowing the expenses and income, the management of an organization can systematically monitor and record their occurrence and present this information in the income statement which is known as “income statement ”. Income is the maximum value that a person can consume in a period if they expect the same conditions at the end of the period as before (Novita, Triadi, and others 2022) In general, performance management is understood as an attempt by company directors to intervene or influence financial information, the purpose of which is for stakeholders to understand the company's operations and status. (Sulistyanto 2008)

Collaborative management in managing costs must be carried out with great care and attention. Account accounting should also be used in cost accounting, ie. expenses are recorded and only recorded when actually incurred. Judging from its working method, the notion of cost accounting is very closely related to that process of capturing, classifying, summarizing and presenting costs in the process of producing and selling finished products (products) or providing services under certain conditions and results that can be interpreted. (Utami and Nurayun 2022) Financial reports are the end product of a series of processes for recording and summarizing business transaction information used to communicate financial information or company actions to interested parties. In other words, these financial statements act as a communication tool that connects the company with related parties and shows the company's financial condition and company performance. (Wibowo 2022) Cost accounting is the process of recording, summarizing and presenting the costs of producing goods and selling or providing services, and interpreting the results. (Damanik et al. 2023) In other words, when a business uses the cash basis, transactions are recorded when cash is paid (or received in the case of a cash receipt). Also, don't let the costs incurred exceed what is necessary. Accounting controls must also be accurate so that there are no errors in posting expense reports. Cost accounting is the part of accounting that records, measures and reports information about fees . (Tambalean, Karamoy, and Tirayoh 2022)

So is the income. The concept of revenue recognition must be based on accruals (accrual principle). Accrual basis has a posting feature where transactions can already be posted because these transactions affect incoming or outgoing funds. Income is also very profitable for the needs of business organizations. (Herdiandy et al. 2023) The income effect states that when the wage rate increases, a person earns more. If leisure time is considered a normal good, an increase in a person's income will cause that person to spend more time relaxing. (Astuti et al. 2022) Transactions are recorded when they occur, even when money is not actually received or spent. That is, if the expense is income generated or in the reporting period of the financial year, even if it is not paid, it must be taken into account because it has become the right or obligation of the unit (organization or company).

Therefore, the basis for the accumulation of transactions is a matter of "ownership" or rights and obligations, regardless of whether it is received or paid in cash or not. Under pure cash, the acquisition of a fixed asset, such as a building, must be treated as an expense incurred so that it is not amortized over its remaining useful life. If profits are measured in cash only from cash transactions, then it can be said that the profit and loss calculation does not make sense because there are expenses that are obligations or results that are rights that are not recorded.

The greater the number of members, the greater the cooperative's income, because each member has a principal savings, obligatory savings, which affect income. Likewise, better members who were unable to pay installments in the past can pay installments normally in the following months to fulfill member obligations, so that income adjustments are also carried out. That is, the more prosperous the member when paying dues, the higher the income. Cooperatives as drivers of the national economy and economic society participate in creating an advanced, just and prosperous society based on the 1945 Constitution in the national economic order which is structured as a joint business entity according to the principle of kinship. (Legi 2022) Cooperative income is the payment that cooperatives receive from cooperative members to cover cooperative expenses. Members invest in cooperatives whose system is regulated by AD and ARTK. (Rahayu 2022) And Law No. 17 of 2012, namely: That national economic development is aimed at realizing Indonesia's political and economic independence through management of economic resources in an atmosphere of mutual cooperation, developing and strengthening its strategic role in the national economic order based on the principle of kinship and kinship; economical. democracy In relation to the creation of an advanced, just and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. (Hasibuan et al. 2022)

The BMT Sidogiri Integrated Joint Venture Cooperative, abbreviated as "BMT UGT Sidogiri Cooperative", began operating on 5 Rabiul Awal 1421 H or 6 June 2000 M. in Surabaya and then obtained a Cooperative Legal Entity from the Regional Office for Cooperatives PK and M of East Java Province with Decree Number: 09/BH/KWK.13/VII/2000 dated July 22, 2000. BMT UGT Sidogiri was founded by several people who were in the Sidogiri Islamic Boarding School's Teacher Tasks Affairs (GT PPS Affairs) in which there were people who work as teachers and madrasa leaders, alumni of the Sidogiri Pasuruan Islamic Boarding School and sympathizers spread across the East Java region. The BMT UGT Sidogiri Cooperative opened several member service units in districts/cities that were considered potential. Alhamdulillah, at this time BMT UGT Sidogiri is 19 years old and already has 278 Baitul Maal wat Tamwil Service Units / Sharia Financial Services. (Editor BMT Sidogiri 2023)

Below is data regarding revenues, costs and profits earned by the BMT UGT Sidogiri Cooperative in the Mempawah branch from 2015 to 2022.

Table 1. Data on Income, Costs and Profits of the BMT UGT Sidogiri Cooperative, Mempawah Branch (in rupiah)

Year	Income	%Enhancement	Cost	%Enhancement	Profitability	%Enhancement
2015	152041288	-	126577978	-	25463310	-
2016	160979682	5.88	150663081	19.03	10316601	-59.48
2017	188946314	17,37	167062192	10.88	21884122	112,13
2018	281966895	49,23	241916157	44,81	40050738	83.01
2019	411037640	45.78	311006118	28.56	100031522	149.76
2020	462605740	12.55	343732634	10.52	118873106	18.84
2021	650874452	40,70	489650552	42.45	161223900	35,63
2022	777924301	19.52	596644113	21.85	181280188	12.44

Source: Cooperative BMT UGT Sidogiri Mempawah Branch, Year 2022

Based on the table above, it appears that all income and costs of the BMT UGT Sidogiri Cooperative Mempawah Branch always increasing, while profitability for 2016 has decreased while for 2017 to 2022 it has increased. Analysis of the level of profit by knowing the effect of income and costs on profits will provide a better understanding of the financial condition and achievements that have been achieved by cooperatives.

Several previous studies have explained that related to profitability, income and costs are very influential positive to profitability in Islamic financial institutions such as BMT Sidogiri, this can be seen from the analysis of profit levels by knowing the effect of income and costs on profits will provide a better understanding of the financial condition and achievements that have been achieved by cooperatives. This is supported by research conducted by (Ardiansah and Yuyetta 2019) in the company industry construction, research from (Suroto and Setiadi 2019) studies empirical non - financial companies listed on the IDX, research from (Arifin and Agustami 2017) studies on plantation subsector companies listed on the stock exchange Indonesian effects, research from (Safrida 2014) company manufacturing in Indonesia, research from (Chintya et al. 2018) chance investment company to policy distribution dividend.

BMT sidogiri sharia financial institution As a cooperative that provides financial services, of course it must generate income and expenses as part of its operational activities. This is to meet expenditure costs, these costs include labor costs for employee salaries, borrowing costs to pay community savings, depreciation (financing) of fixed assets and production facilities, overhead costs such as office rental costs, vehicle tax costs, fixed asset maintenance costs, the third fee. party goods and services. Meanwhile, income comes from Profit Sharing Funds, Treasury Management and Savings, BMI Profit Sharing, Branch Profit Sharing and Bank Profit Sharing, all of which affect both expenses and income on the level of cooperative profitability. Analyzing profit levels by knowing how income and costs affect profits provides a better understanding of the condition and financial performance of cooperatives as research conducted by (Titisari 2023) KSPS BMT Sidogiri, and research (Mila 2022) BMT Sidogiri capem waru sidoarjo.

Judging from the results of previous research, this research has never been exactly the same as previous research, therefore this research is very important to do in order to provide an overview regarding analysis. Income and Costs on Profitability in the Baitul Maal Wa Tamwil Sidogiri Savings and Loans Cooperative, Mempawah Branch, so that results This research is expected to be one reference by the cooperative save any other loans around regency mepawah that throughout Indonesia.

Besides that this research can provide contribution that is related information Analysis Income and Costs Against Profitability in Savings and Loans Cooperatives to other cooperatives.

2. Research Methods

The method used in this research is descriptive method according to (Sugiyono 2014) Descriptive analysis method is a statistic that is used to analyze data by describing or illustrating the collected data just like that, without making general conclusions or generalizations . Approach this research is quantitative According to (Sugiyono 2014) Approach quantitative is approach to research proposals , processes, hypotheses , field work , data analysis , and finite data reasoning writing using _ aspect measurement , calculation , formula, and security of numerical data .

According to (sugiyono 2014) The research variable is everything in some form that the researcher defines in a way that can be checked to obtain information from which conclusions can be drawn . There are two variables in this study, namely the dependent and independent variables. The dependent variable is the variable that is influenced while the independent variable is the variable that is influencing. There are two independent variables in this study, namely costs and income, while the dependent variable is profitability. The data source in this study is secondary data consisting of the financial reports of the BMT UGT Sidogiri Cooperative Mempawah Branch in 2015 to 2022 . The techniques and tools for collecting data in this study are: 1) Documentary studies, 2) direct communication techniques. Using the SPSS for Windows statistical program serves as an analytical tool to answer problems through multiple regression analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Descriptive Analysis

The variables used in this study are costs and income as independent variables and profitability as the dependent variable. The three variables are described as follows:

Income

Table 2. Total Income of BTM Syari'ah Savings and Loans Cooperative from 2015 to 2022

Year	Income	
	Amount	%
2015	152,041,288	
2016	160,979,682	5.88
2017	188,946,314	17,37
2018	281,966,895	49,23
2019	411,037,640	45.78
2020	462,605,740	12.55
2021	650,874,452	40,70
2022	777,924,301	19.52

Source: Financial Report of the BMT UGT Sidogiri Cooperative, Mempawah Branch

Based on table 3.1.1, it appears that from 2015 to 2022, the total income of cooperatives always increases, the total income in 2015 is Rp.152,041,288, in 2016 it is Rp.160,979,682, an increase of 5.88% compared to 2015 , in 2017 amounted to Rp. 188,946,314 an increase of 17.37% compared to 2016, in 2018 total revenue of Rp. 281,966,895 increased quite significantly compared to the previous year which was 49.23% compared to 2017, in 2019 revenue continued to experience an increase of Rp. 411,037,640 or 45.78%, in 2020 total revenue of Rp. 462,605,740 increased by 12.55% compared to 2019, in 2021 it was Rp. 650,874,452 or an increase of 40.70% and for 2022 there will also be an increase of IDR 777,924,301 or 19.52% from 2021. The smallest income occurred in 2015, which

amounted to IDR 152,041,288 while the largest income occurred in 2022, namely s a large Rp. 777,924,301 with an average income of Rp. 385,797,039.

Table 3. Total Cost of the BMT UGT Sidogiri Cooperative Mempawah Branch from 2015 to 2022

Year	Cost	
	Amount	%
2015	126,577,978	
2016	150,663,081	19.03
2017	167,062,192	pp10.88
2018	241,916,157	44.81
2019	311,006,118	28.56
2020	343,732,634	10.52
2021	489,650,552	42.45
2022	596,644,113	21.85

Source: Financial Report of the BMT UGT Sidogiri Cooperative, Mempawah Branch

Based on table 3.2, it appears that from 2015 to 2022, the total operational costs incurred by the cooperative always increase, the total costs in 2015 amounted to Rp.126,577,978, in 2016 it amounted to Rp.150,663,081 an increase of 19.03% compared to in 2015, in 2017 Rp.167,062,192 increased by 10.88% compared to 2016, in 2018 the total costs of Rp.241,916,157 increased quite significantly compared to the previous year which was 44.81% compared to 2017, in 2019 the costs continues to increase, namely Rp. 311,006,118 or 28.56%, in 2020 the total costs of Rp. 343,732,634 increased by 10.52% compared to 2019, in 2021 it was Rp. 489,650,552 or an increase of 42, 45% and for 2022 there will also be an increase of IDR 596,644,113 or 21.85% from 2021. The smallest cost occurred in 2005, which amounted to IDR 126,577,978 while the largest cost occurred in 2012, namely before esar Rp. 596,644,113 with an average cost of Rp. 303,406,603, -

Table 4. Total Profitability of the BMT UGT Sidogiri Cooperative, Mempawah Branch from 2015 to 2022 (in rupiah)

Year	Income	
	Amount	%
2015	25,463,310	
2016	10,316,601	-59.48
2017	21,884,122	112.13
2018	40,050,738	83.01
2019	100,031,522	149.76
2020	118,873,106	18.84
2021	161,223,900	35.63
2022	181,280,188	12.44

Source: Financial Report of the BMT UGT Sidogiri Cooperative, Mempawah Branch

Based on table 3.1.3, it appears that profitability in 2016 has decreased by -59.48% compared to 2015, and for 2017 to 2022, the profitability of the BMT UGT Sidogiri Cooperative Mempawah Branch has always increased. In 2017 the profitability was Rp.21,884,122, there was a very large increase of 112.13% compared to 2016, in 2018 the total profitability was Rp.40,050,738, an increase compared to the previous year, which was 83.01% compared to 2017, in 2019 profitability also continued to experience a very large increase, namely Rp. 100,031,522 or 149.76%, in 2020 the total profitability was Rp. 118,873,106, an increase of 18.84% compared to 2019, in 2021 it was Rp. 161,223 .900 or an increase of 35.63% and for 2022 there will also be an increase of Rp.181,280,188 or 12.44% from 2021. The smallest profitability occurred in 2016, which was Rp.10,316,601 while the largest profitability occurred in in 2022 which is Rp. 181,280,188 with an average profitability of Rp. 82,390,435, -

3.2. Classic assumption test

Multicollinearity Tes

Evidence of multicollinearity can be read using the variance inflation factor (VIF). If $VIF > 10$, multicollinearity occurs and vice versa if $VIF < 10$ then there is no multicollinearity. (Husain Umar 1999) In this study, VIF was obtained as shown in Table 1 as follows:

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients ^a							
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	-3.678E-6	6.882		.000	1.000		
Pendapatan	1.000	.000	3.496	6.788E6	.000	.004	238.614
Biaya	-1.000	.000	-2.515	-4.883E6	.000	.004	238.614

a. Dependent Variable: Profitabilitas

From the table above it can be seen that the VIF value of the cost and income variables is greater than 10, so that it can be concluded that the multicollinearity in the regression model, thus the regression analysis can be continued. The model must be processed according to the regression requirements.

The treatment of models affected by multicollinearity is carried out by transforming variable data into natural logarithms and first difference or delta forms. (Ghozali 2006) So, the multicollinearity of the regression model has the following formula:

$$\ln Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \ln X_1 + \beta_2 \cdot \ln X_2 + e$$

Autocorrelation Test

The assumption of autocorrelation is defined as the correlation between observational data, in this case the generation of data is influenced by previous data. The existence of autocorrelation contradicts one of the basic assumptions of multiple regression, namely that there is no correlation between random errors. (Sugiyono 2012) This means that if there is autocorrelation, it can be said that the correlation coefficient obtained is less accurate.

To determine the existence of autocorrelation, the Durbin-Watson test, known as the DW test, is used with the results as in the following table:

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.995 ^a	.990	.986	.12410	2.364

a. Predictors: (Constant), \ln_{Biaya} , $\ln_{Pendapatan}$

b. Dependent Variable: $\ln_{Profitabilitas}$

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the DW value is 2.364, for decision making whether autocorrelation occurs or not, the DW value is compared to the table value with the following results:

Table 7. Comparison of DW Values with Durbin Watson Tables

NO	etc.	du	4-du	4-dl	dw	Interpretation	
1	Sign	0.345	1,489	2,511	3,655	2,364	Can be continued

Data source: Durbin-Watson table

Because the DW value is between du and 4-du, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in the model so that the analysis can be continued.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity will result in inefficient regression coefficient estimation. The results of the assessment will be less than it should be. Heteroscedasticity contradicts one of the basic assumptions of linear regression, namely that the residual variation is the same for all observations or is called homoscedasticity. (Burhan Asshoha 2002)

To test whether there is heteroscedasticity in the model or not, it is done by carrying out the Glejser test with the results as shown in the table below:

Table 8. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Coefficients ^a						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.052	.772		-.068	.948
	In_Pendapatan	-.549	.272	-.6525	-2.020	.099
	In_Biaya	.562	.306	.5931	1.836	.126

a. Dependent Variable: AbsUt

If seen from the table above, it can be seen that neither of the two variables has a significance of less than 5%, so it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the model.

Linearity Test

The linearity test is a classic assumption test to see whether the model specifications used for the linear regression model are correct or not. The test used for the linearity test is the Ramsey Test with the following results:

Table 9. Preliminary Test Results

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.995 ^a	.990	.986	.12410	2.364

a. Predictors: (Constant), In_Biaya, In_Pendapatan

b. Dependent Variable: In_Profitabilitas

Table 10. New Test Results

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.998 ^a	.995	.992	.09603

a. Predictors: (Constant), DFFIT, ln_Biaya, ln_Pendapatan

b. Dependent Variable: ln_Profitabilitas

Based on the results of the two above, F-Statistics is obtained with the formula:

$$F = \frac{(R^2_{\text{new}} - R^2_{\text{old}})/m}{(1 - R^2_{\text{new}})/(n - k)}$$

$$F = \frac{(0,995 - 0,990)/1}{(1 - 0,995)/(8 - 4)} = \frac{0,005}{0,005/4} = \frac{0,005}{0,00125} = 4$$

We compare the F-statistic value with the table value, we get the table score with degrees of freedom = 8 and the number of parameters 3 is 4.07, because the F-statistic value is smaller than the f table, it can be concluded that the regression model is in a linear form.

Normality test

The normal distribution is the theoretical distribution of a continuous random variable. (Rasyid 2000) The curve that describes the normal distribution is a normal curve that is symmetrical in shape. To test whether the research sample is a type of normal distribution, the normal probability plot test is used by comparing the cumulative distribution of the actual data with the cumulative distribution of the normal distribution. The test results can be seen in the image below:

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual

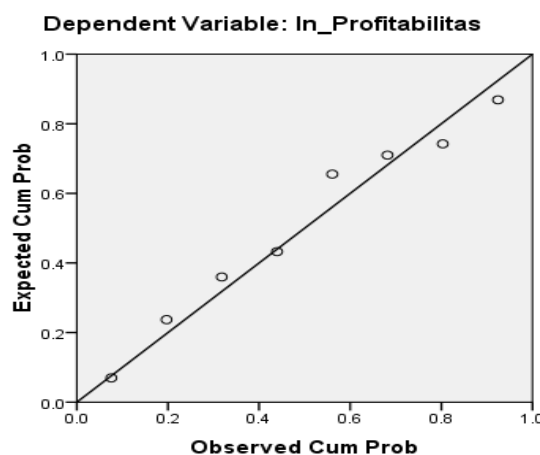


Figure 1. Normality Test Results

Based on the normal plot graph above, it can be seen that the data points are spread around the diagonal line and the distribution also follows the direction of the diagonal line so that it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

3.3. Regression Analysis

After testing the classical assumptions, then multiple linear regression analysis was performed to answer the problem formulation above. Regression results can be seen in the table below:

Table 11. Regression Analysis Results

Coefficients ^a					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	-1.302	2.495		-522
	ln_Pendapatan	6.921	.878	4.134	7.880
	ln_Biaya	-6.009	.989	-3.187	-6.075

a. Dependent Variable: ln_Profitabilitas

The dependent variable in this regression is Profitability (Y) while the independent variables are Revenue (X1) and Costs (X2). The regression model based on the results of the analysis above is :

$$\ln Y = -1,302 + 6,931.\ln X_1 - 6,009.\ln X_2 + e$$

The interpretation of this equation is:

1. Constant = - 1.302

The value of this constant indicates that if there are no cost and income variables, the cooperative 's profitability is -1.302 .

2. Income Variable = 6.931

Parameter value or regression coefficient This shows that every time there is an increase in income by 1 time, profitability will increase 6,931 times . _

3. Cost variable = - 6009

Parameter value or regression coefficient This shows that every time there is an increase in costs by 1 time, profitability will decrease of 6.009 times .

3.4. Individual Significance Test Results (t test)

The t-test was conducted to answer the first and second problem formulations to determine the individual effect of costs and revenues on profitability.

The following table shows the results of the t test at a significance of 5% with the criteria if the significance value of t is less than 5% then both income and individual costs affect profitability and vice versa if the significance value of t is greater than or equal to 5% then both income and expenses individual does not affect profitability , the results of the t test can be seen in table 4.13 above .

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the significance value for income is 0.001, this value is less than 0.05 or 5%, this means that income affects the profitability generated by the Sharia Savings and Loans cooperative.

Simultaneous Significance Test Results (Test F)

The F test was conducted to answer the third problem regarding how costs and income influence simultaneously on the profitability of sharia savings and loan cooperatives. The results of the F test can be seen in the table below:

Table 12. F test results

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	7.798	2	3.899	253.134	.000 ^a
	Residual	.077	5	.015		
	Total	7.875	7			

a. Predictors: (Constant), In_Biaya, In_Pendapatan

b. Dependent Variable: In_Profitabilitas

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the significance value is 0.000, this value is less than 5%, so it can be concluded that costs and income in Islamic savings and loan cooperatives simultaneously affect the profitability of these cooperatives. Because both income and costs affect the profitability of cooperatives, in an effort to continue to increase their profitability, cooperatives must focus on efforts to increase revenue and manage costs so that costs incurred can be more efficient.

3.5. Coefficient of Determination Result (R Square)

After testing the effect individually and simultaneously, then proceed with the answering formula. The fourth problem is how much influence costs and income have on profitability in sharia savings and loan cooperatives. The magnitude of the influence of costs and revenues on profitability can be seen in the table below:

Table 12. R Square value

Model Summary				
Mode	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.995 ^a	.990	.986	.12410

a. Predictors: (Constant), In_Biaya, In_Pendapatan

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the R-Square value is 0.990, this means that 99% of the profitability of Islamic savings and loan cooperatives is influenced by costs and income while the remaining 1% is profitability of savings and loans. Cooperative loans are affected by factors other than costs and income.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research conducted by the author, it can be concluded as follows:

Based on the results of the individual significance test (t test), a significance value for income is obtained of 0.001, this value is less than 0.05 or 5%, this means that income affects the profitability generated by the Sharia Savings and Loans cooperative.

Based on the results of the individual significance test (t test), a significance value for costs of 0.002 is obtained, this value is less than 5%, this means that costs affect the profitability generated by Sharia Savings and Loans cooperatives.

Based on the results of the calculation of the coefficient of determination (R Square), an R - Square value of 0.990 is obtained, this means that 99% of the profitability of Islamic savings and loan cooperatives is influenced by costs and income while the remaining 1% is that the profitability of

savings and loan cooperatives is influenced by factors other than costs and revenues. Based on the results of the research that the writer has done with the hope that the results of this research can be useful, the writer will make a contribution in the form of suggestions as follows:

For the BMT UGT Sidogiri Cooperative, Mempawah Branch, because costs and income affect profitability, efforts can be made by cooperatives to continue to increase profits through increasing income and controlling costs. For further researchers who are interested in researching the BMT UGT Sidogiri Cooperative, Mempawah Branch. The BMT UGT Sidogiri Cooperative, Mempawah Branch, it is advisable to extend the year analyzed and add the variables studied, for example the research was conducted in the year the cooperative was founded until 2022 by adding the variable number of members, amount of remaining business and service results as independent variables.

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