

The Impact of COVID-19 on Banking Performance: Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

A PRISMA-guided systematic literature review was conducted using purposive random Google searches to analyze research published from 2020 to 2024. This review included 9 types of study data from 52 identified studies. Design/methodology/approach – Analyzing the impact of COVID-19 on banking financial performance, carried out by reviewing the developing literature regarding the effects of COVID-19 on bank performance. The studies were selected based on the use of bank performance indicators in the form of financial performance ratios which were tested using the paired sample t-test or Wilcoxon z-test method, from 52 studies 9 indicators were selected with the most widely used namely ROA, CAR BOPO, LDR, NPL, ROE, NPF, FDR, NIM. Based on further testing using a one-sample t-test, the findings show that COVID-19 has no impact on the ROA indicator. CAR BOPO, NPL, NPF, FDR, while other indicators NIM, ROE, and LDR received the effects of Covid 19. The implications for the banking world and policymakers provide a more focused perspective in determining strategic performance. In contrast, the implications for further research provide new insights and questions about the extent to which these indicators explain the state of banking and its environmental conditions.

Keywords: ROA, CAR, BOPO, LDR, NPL, ROE, NPF, FDR, NIM

INTRODUCTION

The banking industry has an important role in a country's economy, acting as an intermediary institution that connects parties who have excess funds with those who need financing. In Indonesia, banking plays a role in promoting economic stability through collecting funds and distributing credit based on the principles of prudence and fairness. However, since the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic at the end of 2019, the banking sector has faced various challenges that have the potential to affect its financial performance (Reskatya & Susilowati, 2022; Ayuningtiyas et al., 2022; Melinda & Nurasik, 2021; Osmotik & Sibarani, 2022; Amin et al., 2022; Yoewono & Juliandari, 2024; Romadhoni et al, 2023; Saragih et al., 2023).

Social restrictions and changes in economic policies have created uncertainty that affects bank stability and liquidity. Therefore, it is important to analyze the impact of the pandemic on the financial performance of banks, both conventional banks and Islamic banks, using relevant financial ratio indicators. Although many studies have been conducted to assess the impact of the pandemic on banking financial performance, the results found vary widely. Some studies show a significant reduction in performance, while others only note a more moderate impact. These variations reflect the complexity in understanding how the pandemic is affecting the banking sector. (Santoso et al., 2023; Arrizky 2023; Satriya et al., 2022; Erisliana & Prajanto 2022). Therefore, using a systematic literature review methodology, it is necessary to carry out more in-depth and systematic research to evaluate the comparison of banking financial performance before and during the pandemic.

Systematic literature review (SLR) is a process that allows to collection of relevant evidence on a particular topic that meets predetermined eligibility criteria and to obtain answers to formulated research questions. The need for meta-analysis uses statistical methods that can be descriptive and/or inferential to summarize data from several studies on a particular topic of interest. These techniques help generate

knowledge from various research both at home and abroad qualitatively and quantitatively (Mengist et al., 2020; Wohlin et al., 2012).

Clearer and more comprehensive research regarding the impact of COVID-19 on the banking sector through a PRISMA-based systematic literature review was carried out by summarizing evidence from various previous studies. This research aims first, to conduct a systematic literature review of existing literature regarding the comparison of banking performance through financial indicators before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. Second, which financial ratios are most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and how does this affect bank stability and profitability? It is expected that the findings of this research can provide relevant recommendations in formulating economic policies that support the resilience of the banking sector in times of crisis, and also become a useful reference for the government and related parties in designing more effective policies to strengthen the banking sector in the future.

RESEARCH METHOD

Eligibility criteria

The research was conducted based on the concepts and theories of performance assessment that apply to the study of banking operations. Specific studies in the form of financial performance studies are based on sources of information obtained from financial reports published by banks, prepared and reported published by researchers in journals or proceedings which are the source of study data.

Information sources

Data originating from the results or findings of each study obtained are grouped according to several criteria. In general, sampling is taken in the form of research based on the criteria for studying banking performance before, during the pandemic and after the pandemic in Indonesia. Specifically, the data is grouped into each type of indicator, statistical methods, and categories of conventional and Sharia banks. Tables 2.1 to Table 2.7 are the study data sources used in the data tabulation process according to the specified criteria.

Data collection process

Withdrawals are carried out randomly via a Google search with the keywords banking financial performance before and after Covid-19. The selection of references is limited to articles that examine propagation in Indonesia and have been published in a journal. The selection and review of references and data is carried out directly by a reviewer independently through the process of withdrawing references and data obtained through a Google search on the journal website page. The review is carried out by observing references by reading and comparing based on predetermined criteria for the type of reference and data, then tabulation input is carried out from the results of the review process in the Excell application manually. The study results are tabulated into the Excel application.

Table 2.1 Study Number 1-7

Study	Citation	Reference
1	Reskatya & Susilowati 2022	Reskatya, L., & Susilowati, L. (2022). Komparasi Kinerja Keuangan Sebelum dan Selama Pandemi Covid-19 Pada Bank Syariah Indonesia . Jurnal At-Tamwil: Kajian Ekonomi Syariah, 4 (1), 99-119. https://doi.org/10.33367/at.v4i1.1468
2	Ayuningtiyas. et al., 2022	Ayuningtiyas, A., Novida, I., & Oktaviani, Y. (2022). The Analysis of Financial Performance Factors of Sharia Banking on Profitability before and during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia. Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori Dan Terapan, 9 (2), 239–251. https://doi.org/10.20473/vol9iss20222pp239-251

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| 3 | Melinda & Nurasik 2021 | Melinda, Hilda & Nurasik, Nurasik. (2021). Comparative Analysis of the Financial Performance of Banking Companies Before and After the Covid-19 Announcement. <i>Academia Open</i> . 5. 10.21070/acopen.5.2021.2370. |
| 4 | Osmotik & Sibarani 2022 | Osmotik, A. P., & Sibarani, B. B. B. (2021). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Sebelum dan Selama PAndemi Covid-19 (Studi kasus PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk. Periode 2018 S/D 2021). <i>Academia Open</i> , Vol 5(December).
https://doi.org/10.21070/acopen.5.2021.2370 |
| 5 | Said dan Agustina 2021 | Said, S., & Agustina, P. (2021). Analisa Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Perumda BPR Bank Cirebon Sebelum dan Sesudah Pandemi Covid-19. <i>Eqien - Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis</i> , 8(2), 1 - .
https://doi.org/10.34308/eqien.v8i2.238 |
| 6 | Amin et al., 2022 | Amin, asbi, Landang, A., Hama, M. S., Edo, H. T., & Tamur, B. M. (2022). Telaah Komparatif Kinerja Keuangan Bank Umum Indonesia Sebelum dan saat Covid 19. <i>AkMen JURNAL ILMIAH</i> , 19(3), 229–238.
https://doi.org/10.37476/akmen.v19i3.2976 |
| 7 | Yoewono & Juliandari 2024 | Yoewono, H., & Juliandari, M. (2024). Perbedaan Nilai Pasar dan Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Pada Saat Sebelum dan Sesudah Covid-19. <i>COSTING: Journal of Economic, Business and Accounting</i> , Volume 7(Nomor 3). https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v7i3.9284 |

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Table 2.2 Study Number 8-15

Study	Citation	Reference
8	Romadhoni et al., 2023	Romadhoni, R. R., W, K. Z., & Muntiah, N. S. (2023). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia Sebelum dan Saat Pandemi Covid-19 Dengan Metode Eagles. <i>SENTRI: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah</i> , 2(4), 898–909. https://doi.org/10.55681/sentri.v2i4.688
9	Saragih et al., 2023	Saragih, S., Putri, A., Gultom, S. A., & Simbolon, N. H. (2023). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Bank di Indonesia Sebelum dan Selama Pandemi Covid-19 dengan Menggunakan Rasio Keuangan (Studi Komparasi Bank BUMN dan Bank Swasta Konvensional)]. <i>Jurnal Akuntansi, Keuangan Dan Perpajakan</i> , Vol 6. No 1(No 1). https://doi.org/10.51510/jakp.v6i1.1082
10	Santoso et al., 2023	Santoso, S., Qalbia, F., & Benardi, B. (2023). Dampak Pandemi Covid 19 Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Bank Umum di Indonesia. <i>ASSET: Jurnal Manajemen dan Bisnis</i> , 6(1). doi: https://doi.org/10.24269/asset.v6i1.7133
11	Arrizky 2023	Arrizky, N. A. (2022). Analisis Perbandingan Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum syariah Sebelum dan Sesudah Terdampak Covid-19. <i>Jurnal Proaksi</i> , 9(4), 427–437. https://doi.org/10.32534/jpk.v9i4.3414
12	Satriya et al., 2022	Satriya, I. W. B., Sumadi, N. K., & Indraswarawati, S. A. P. A. (2022). Kinerja Bank Perkreditan Rakyat di Kabupaten Badung Bali Sebelum dan Selama Pandemi Covid-19. <i>JUARA: Jurnal Riset Akuntansi</i> , Vol. 12 (No. 2). https://doi.org/10.36733/juara.v12i2.3757

- 13 Hananto 2022 Hananto, B. (2022). Kinerja Perbankan Syariah di Indonesia Masa Pandemi Covid19. *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Pelita Bangsa*, 7(01), 82 - 92. <https://doi.org/10.37366/jespb.v7i01.380>
- 14 Ahmad & Yulianti. 2022 Ahmad, M., & Yulianti, L. (2022). Dampak Covid -19 Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) Syariah. *Jurnal Ilmu Akuntansi Dan Bisnis Syariah (AKSY)*, Vol 4 (No 1). <https://doi.org/10.15575/aksy.v4i1.17100>
- 15 Prasetyo & Rakhmawati 2023 Prasetyo, I. B., & Rakhmawati, S. M. (2023). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Sebelum, Saat, Dan Sesudah Pandemi Covid 19. *Jurnal EMA – Jurnal Ekonomi Manajemen Akuntansi* , Volume 8 (Nomor 1). <http://dx.doi.org/10.51213/ema.v8i1.313>

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Table 2.3 Study Number 15-23

Study	Citation	Reference
16	Sahetapy & Suparwati. 2024	Sahetapy, W. Y. & Suparwati, Yohana Kus. (2024). Analisis Profitabilitas Bank Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) Sebelum Dan Saat Pandemi Covid-19. <i>MAGISMA:Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Bisnis</i> , Vol 12 (No 1). https://doi.org/10.35829/magisma.v12i1.372
17	Syah & Andrianto. 2022	Syah, A., & Andrianto, A. (2022). Analisis Komparatif Kinerja Keuangan Bank Muamalat Indonesia Sebelum Dan Selama Pandemi Covid-19. <i>Jurnal Manajemen Perbankan Keuangan Nitro</i> , 5(2), 105–118. https://doi.org/10.56858/jmpkn.v5i2.73
18	Wiratno & Yustrianthe. 2023	Wiratno, D. H., & Yustrianthe, R. H. (2023). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) TBK, Sebelum dan Selama Pandemi Covid-19. <i>Jurnal Akuntansi</i> , 12 (2), 115–128. https://doi.org/10.46806/ja.v12i2.1010
19	Erisliana & Prajanto. 2022	Erisliana, S., & Prajanto, A. (2022). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Untuk Menilai Kesehatan BPR Sebelum dan Selama Pandemi Covid-19 (Studi Empiris Pada BPR Perseroda Pati). <i>JAKA (Jurnal Akuntansi, Keuangan, Dan Auditing)</i> , 3 (2). https://doi.org/10.56696/jaka.v3i2.7207
20	Ayla et al., 2024	Ayla, N. M., Nasution, H. F., & Matondang, Z. (2024). Komparasi Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Muamalat Indonesia Sebelum dan Saat Pandemi Covid-19 pada Tahun 2016-2023 . <i>Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Perpajakan Indonesia UNIMED</i> , Vol : 12 (No : 1).
21	Emmanuela. 2022	Emmanuela, V. (2022). Kinerja Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earnings, and Capital (RGEC) Bank Umum Konvensional Sebelum dan Selama Pandemi Covid-19 [Review of Kinerja Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Earnings, and Capital (RGEC) Bank Umum Konvensional Sebelum dan Selama Pandemi Covid-19]. <i>JPAK: Jurnal Pendidikan Akuntansi Dan Keuangan</i> , Vol. 10 (No. 2), 151–160. https://doi.org/10.17509/jpak.v10i2.43747
22	Ilhami & Thamrin. 2021	Ilhami.& Thamrin, Husni. (2021). Analisis Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Syariah di Indonesia . <i>Jurnal Tabarru' : Islamic Banking and Finance</i> , Volume 4 (Nomor 1). https://doi.org/10.25299/jtb.2021.vol4(1).6068

- 23 Rahayu & Rahyuda. 2024 Rahayu, N. W. E. S., & Rahyuda, H. (2024). erbandingan Tingkat Kinerja Bank Berbasis RGEC Selama dan Sesudah Pandemi Covid-19 Pada Perbankan di BEI. E-Jurnal Manajemen, Vol. 13 (No. 6).
<https://doi.org/10.24843/EJMUNUD.2024.v13.i06.p02>

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Table 2.4 Study Number 24-31

Study	Citation	Reference
24	Sani & Yuniasih. 2022	Sani, A. A., & Yuniasih, Y. (2022). Industri Perbankan Syariah: Potret Pra dan Pasca Pandemi COVID-19. Webinar Dan Call for Paper Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Tidar 2022 Tema: Pembangunan Ekonomi Berkelanjutan Pasca Pandemi Covid-19: Membaca Peluang Dan Tantangan. https://journal.untidar.ac.id/index.php/semnasfe/article/view/510
25	Amitarwati et al., 2023	Diah P, Amitarwati., Prabowo, A., Supriyanto, S., Supriyono, S., & Suwali, S. (2023). Perbandingan Kinerja Perbankan Syariah Antara Sebelum dan Saat Terjadi PAndemi Covid-19. Perwira Journal of Economics & Business, 3(01), 39–57. https://doi.org/10.54199/pjeb.v3i01.167
26	Asnaini et al. 2023	Asnaini, S. W., Maesaroh, S. ., Radita, F. R. ., & Marpaung, O. . (2023). Analisis Komparatif Kinerja Keuangan Sebelum dan Saat Pandemi Covid-19 Pada Bank Umum syariah di Indonesia. Jurnal Ekobis : Ekonomi Bisnis & Manajemen, 13(2), 215–230. https://doi.org/10.37932/je.v13i2.823
27	Uyun & Febriyanto. 2022	Uyun Maita, D., & Febriyanto, F. (2022). Aanalisis Komparatif Kinerja Keuangan Syariah Sebelum dan Saat Pandemi Covid-19; Studi Pada Perbankan Syariah Yang Terdaftar OJK). SNPPM (Seminar Nasional Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat) Tahun 2022 Spesial Issue Pra-Muktamar Muhammadiyah Ke 48. https://prosiding.ummetro.ac.id/index.php/snppm/issue/view/8
28	Meriantini et al. 2023	Meriantini, I. G. A., Yasa, I. N. P., & Sucipto, G. P. A. (2023). Analisis Tingkat Profitabilitas sebelum dan selama Pandemi Covid-19 (Studi Kasus Pada Perusahaan Perbankan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia). PROSPEK, Vol. 2(No. 2). https://ojs.mahadewa.ac.id/index.php/prospek/article/view/2595
29	Kadir & Supandi. 2021	Kadir, rifadly, & Rahman, S. (2022). Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat (BPR) Syariah Di Indonesia. AKASYAH: Jurnal Akuntansi, Keuangan Dan Audit Syariah, 1(2), 16–23. https://doi.org/10.58176/akasyah.v1i2.370
30	Hanafi et al., 2022	Hanafi, R., Rohman, A., & Sutapa, S. (2022). Islamic Bank Resilience: Financial and Sharia Performance During Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia. Muqtasid, 1 3(1), 18–30. https://doi.org/10.18326/muqtasid.v13i1.18-30
31	Nurhayati. 2024	Nurhayati. (2024). Comparison of Conventional Banks' Financial Performance and Overseas Branches Pre- and Post-Covid-19. AJ (Economic and Accounting Journal), Vol. 7 (No. 3). https://doi.org/10.32493/eaj.v7i3.y2024.p211-223

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Table 2.5 Study Number 32-38

Study	Citation	Reference
32	Rosdii & Noviani. 2022	Rosidi, Muhammad & Noviani, Lia. (2022). Analisis Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan PT Bank Tabungan Negara BTN. <i>Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen, Ekonomi Dan Kewirausahaan</i> , 2(3), 358–362. https://doi.org/10.55606/jimek.v2i3.788
33	Sari & Indriani. 2023	Sari, P., & Indriani, P. (2023). Determinan Profitabilitas Perbankan Sebelum Dan Masa Pandemic Covid-19 Di BEI Periode 2018-2021. <i>Jurnal Media Wahana Ekonomika</i> , Vol. 20 (No. 1). https://doi.org/10.31851/jmwe.v20i1.11255
34	Anabella & Dewi. 2023	Anabella, N., & Intanie dewi, vera. (2023). Analisis Komparasi Kinerja Keuangan PT Bank BTPN. Tbk Sebelum dan Sesudah Merger. <i>Jurnal Manajemen Dan Keuangan</i> , 12(1), 76 - 91. https://doi.org/10.33059/jmk.v12i1.5925
35	Imron & Selamat. 2021	Imron, A., & Selamat, S. (2021). Analisi Kinerja Lembaga Keuangan Mikro Syariah di Indonesia Sebelum dan Dimasa Pandemi Covid-19 Pada KSPS BMT SM NU Kramat Tegal L . <i>IC-Tech</i> , 16(2). Diambil dari https://ejournal.stmik-wp.ac.id/index.php/ictech/article/view/211
36	Damayanti et al., 2023	Damayanti, D. A., Lestari, V. P., Sari, N. E., & Suranta, E. (2023). Analisis Perbedaan Kinerja Perusahaan Pada Sektor Perbankan Sebelum dan Semasa Covid -19 . <i>Prosiding SEMANIS : Seminar Nasional Manajemen Bisnis</i> , Volume 1(Nomor 1).
37	Susanti & Moh 2023	Susanti, Rediyanto Putra & Moh. Danang Bahtiar, 2023. "Banking performance before and during the Covid-19 pandemic: Perspectives from Indonesia," <i>Cogent Economics & Finance</i> , Taylor & Francis Journals, vol. 11(1), pages 2202965-220, December.
38	Seto & Dian. 2021	Seto, Agung A., & Dian, Septianti. "Dampak Pandemi Covid 19 terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Sektor Perbankan di Indonesia." <i>Eqien</i> , vol. 8, no. 2, 2021, doi:10.34308/eqien.v8i2.248.

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Table 2.6 39-45

Study	Citation	Reference
39	Sazly 2022	Sazly, S. (2022). Komparasi Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan BUKU 4 Sebelum dan Setelah Pengumuman Pandemi Covid-19. <i>Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis</i> , Volume 2(Nomor 1), 40–49. https://doi.org/10.31294/jab.v2i1.1170
40	Kartika dan Riadi 2022	Kartika, S., & Riadi, S. (2022). Perbedaan Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Di Indonesia Sebelum dan Sesudah Pandemi Covid-19. <i>Journal of Applied Managerial Accounting</i> , 6(2), 279-290. https://doi.org/10.30871/jama.v6i2.4486
41	Fatimah et al., 2023	Fatimah, S. ., Yacobus, A. ., & Nurohim, H. . (2023). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Sebelum Dan Saat Pandemi Covid-19 Menggunakan Analisis RGEC Pada Bank BUMN (Bank Umum Persero) Yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2019-2020. <i>SINOMIKA Journal: Publikasi Ilmiah Bidang Ekonomi Dan Akuntansi</i> , 1(5), 1295–1310. https://doi.org/10.54443/sinomika.v1i5.611

42 Kamarni et al., 2023 Kamarni, N., Ifriadi, R., & Arqani, A. (2023). Kinerja Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah (BPRS) di Indonesia Sebelum dan Sesudah Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Iqtisaduna*, 9(2), 116-128. <https://doi.org/10.24252/iqtisaduna.v9i2.42778>

43 Faizah et al. 2021 Faizah, I., Amrina, D. H., & Intan, R. (2021). Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Konvensional di Indonesia Sebelum dan Selama Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *OPTIMAL : Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Kewirausahaan*, Vol.15 (No. 1). <https://doi.org/10.33558/optimal.v15i1.3050>

44 Ramadhan & Wijaya 2023 Ramadhan, I., & Wijaya, E. (2023). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Studi Kasus pada Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sebelum dan pada Saat Pandemi COVID-19 [Review of Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Studi Kasus pada Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sebelum dan pada Saat Pandemi COVID-19]. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Dan Perbankan*, Vol. 9 (No. 1), 49–66. <https://doi.org/10.35384/jemp.v9i1.381>

45 Tiono dan Djaddang 2021 Tiono, I., & Djaddang, S. (2021). Analisis Komparasi Kinerja Keuanagan Pada Perbankan Konvensional Buku IV di Indonesia Sebelum dan Sesudah Pandemi Covid-19. *BALANCE: Jurnal Akuntansi, Auditing Dan Keuangan*, Vol.18 (No.1), 72–90. <https://doi.org/10.25170/balance.v18i1.2336>

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Table 2.7 Study Number 46-52

Study	Citation	Reference
46	Anshori et al., 2022	Anshori, S., Pujiharjanto, C. A., & Ambarwati, S. D. A. (2022). Dampak Pandemi Covid 19 Terhadap Kinerja PERbankan Studi Kasus Pada Bank Dengan Kategori Bank Modal Inti (KBMI) 4 di Indoensia. <i>JMBI UNSRAT (Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Bisnis Dan Inovasi Universitas Sam Ratulangi)</i> ., 9(3), 1639–1648. https://doi.org/10.35794/jmbi.v9i3.44075
47	Muhammad & Nawawi 2022	Muhammad R., & Nawawi M. (2022). Kinerja Keuangan Bank Syariah di Indonesia Sebelum dan Selama Pandemi Covid-19. <i>El-Mal: Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi & Bisnis Islam</i> , 3(5), 854-867. https://doi.org/10.47467/elmal.v3i5.1133
48	Sari & Cerya. 2023	Sari, R., & Cerya, E. (2023). Analisis Perbandingan Kesehatan Bank Sebelum dan Selama Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Menggunakan Metode RGEC Pada Perusahaan Perbankan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. <i>Jurnal Salingka Nagari</i> , 2(1), 298-308. https://doi.org/10.24036/jsn.v2i1.104
49	Sullivan & Widoatmodjo 2021	Sullivan, V. S., & Widoatmodjo, S. (2021). Kinerja Keuangan Bank Sebelum dan Selama Pandemi (Covid – 19). <i>Jurnal Manajerial Dan Kewirausahaan</i> , Volume III (No. 1), 257–266. https://journal.untar.ac.id/index.php/JMDK/article/view/11319
50	Rahimah 2021	Rahimah, E. (2022). Dampak Pandemi Covid 19 Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Sektor Perbankan di Indoensia. <i>Jurnal Implementasi Ekonomi Dan Bisnis</i> , Vol 9 (No 1). https://siakad.univamedan.ac.id/ojs/index.php/jieb/article/view/315
51	Wahyuni 2023	Wahyuni, I. (2023). Analisis kinerja bank pemerintah sebelum dan selama pandemi covid-19. <i>Fair Value : Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Keuangan</i> , Volume 6 (Number 1). https://journal.ikopin.ac.id/index.php/fairvalue

- 52 Soko & Harjanti 2022 Soko, F. A., & Harjanti, MG. F. (2022). Perbedaan Kinerja Perusahaan Perbankan Sebelum dan Saat Pandemi Covid-19. *Proceeding of National Conference on Accounting & Finance*, Volume 4, 306–312.
<https://journal.uii.ac.id/NCAF/article/view/22301/pdf>

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Data items

The following is the definition of each indicator used spread across all study data obtained.

CAR

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) or Capital Adequacy Ratio is a ratio that measures a bank's ability to bear the risk of loss and fulfill its obligations. CAR is the main indicator for assessing bank health.

FDR

Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is a ratio that measures the ratio between the amount of funds disbursed by banks and the amount of public savings. FDR can be used to measure a bank's ability to repay customer withdrawals. FDR can be calculated by comparing the amount of financing provided by the bank with the amount of third-party funds collected by the bank.

NPF

Non-Performing Financing (NPF) is the ratio between problematic financing and total financing disbursed by sharia banks. NPF is also known as non-performing credit, which is a condition when customers cannot pay some or all of their obligations to the bank.

ROA

Return on Assets (ROA) divides a company's net profit by its total assets, which shows how profitable a company is compared to its total assets

DER

Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is a financial ratio that compares the amount of debt with the amount of company equity. DER is used to assess the extent to which a company uses debt to finance its operations compared to the capital it has.

Cash ratio

The cash ratio is a measure of a company's liquidity. It calculates the ratio of a company's total cash and cash equivalents to its current liabilities. This metric evaluates a company's ability to repay its short-term debt, and pay the current portion of its long-term debt including principal and interest, with cash or near-cash resources such as easily marketable securities.

RTOs

Receivable Turn Over (RTO) is a ratio used to measure how long the receivables collection process takes during one period. This ratio is calculated by comparing credit sales with average receivables. The greater the value of the receivables turnover ratio, the better the company's receivables turnover. This shows that the company's capital is returning more quickly.

NPM

Net Profit Margin (NPM) is a financial ratio that shows a company's ability to generate net profit from total revenue. NPM is also known as profit margin ratio. NPM is calculated by comparing net profit after deducting tax with sales, then multiplying by 100%.

BOPO

Operating Expenses Operating Income (BOPO), is a ratio that measures a bank's performance in generating profits. This ratio is a comparison between operational costs and operating income.

ROE

Return on Equity (ROE) is a financial ratio that measures how efficiently a company uses shareholder capital to generate profits. ROE is expressed in percentage form and is calculated by dividing net profit after tax by shareholder equity

NPLs

The NPL ratio or Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio is a financial ratio that shows the number of problem loans and credit risks faced by the bank. The NPL ratio is a benchmark for banking health

NIM

Net Interest Margin (NIM) is a financial ratio used to measure bank profits from lending activities. NIM can also be used to measure market risks arising from changes in market conditions.

LDR

Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) is a ratio that compares the amount of credit disbursed by the bank with the total funds received by the bank. LDR is an indicator of bank health and the bank's ability to pay obligations to customers

FD

Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is a ratio that measures the amount of funds distributed by banks compared to the amount of public savings. FDR can be used as an indicator of banking ability to repay customer withdrawals. The FDR standardization set by OJK is 85%–110%.

CR

Credit Risk Ratio (CRR) or Non-Performing Loan (NPL) is a ratio used to measure the level of risk of non-performing loans. To measure credit risk, lenders will consider various factors, such as: Probability of default, namely the possibility that the borrower will not be able to pay on time Losses in the event of default

LGR

Loan growth rate (LG) or loan growth is the growth rate of total bank loans in a certain period. Positive LG indicates an increase in loans from the previous year, while negative LG indicates a decrease in loans compared to last year.

SRQ by P

Strategy Response Quitment by Personnel (SRQ by P) is to compare personal financing with financing other than margin.

GCG

Good Corporate Governance (GCG) ratio is a variable used to measure Good Corporate Governance (GCG) or good corporate governance. The variables used to measure GCG include: Managerial ownership, institutional ownership, independent board of commissioners, audit committee

STMi

Short Term Mismatch (STMi), the ability of Islamic banks to meet short-term liquidity needs by using short-term assets, cash and secondary reserves (Short Term Mismatch), as a supporting ratio.

NPM

Net Profit Margin (NPM) is a profitability ratio that shows the percentage of net profit obtained from each sale. NPM is also known as Profit Margin Ratio (PMR). NPM is a financial metric that measures a company's ability to generate net profits.

DPK

Third Party Funds (DPK) are the largest source of funds owned by banks. DPK is funds collected from the public, both individuals and business entities, in the form of savings, current accounts and deposits. DPK can reach 80% - 90% of all funds managed by the bank.

NOM

Net Operating Margin (NOM) is a ratio used to measure bank profitability or profitability. NOM is also used to determine the bank's ability to manage its productive assets to produce higher net income

SP sharia performance/KS sharia performance

Sharia performance measurement consists of four indicators, namely personal education, profit sharing ratio, zakat ratio, and sharia investment.

EPS

EPS (Earnings Per Share) is a financial ratio that shows how much profit a company generates for each share outstanding

PER

Price Earning Ratio (P/E Ratio) is a financial ratio used to measure the value of a share by comparing the market price per share with earnings per share (earnings per share/EPS). P/E Ratio is the result of dividing the share price by EPS

Core capital

The core capital ratio is a comparison between a bank's core equity capital and its total risk-weighted assets. This ratio is used to measure the financial stability of financial institutions.

LTA

The current assets to total assets (LTA) ratio is a measure of the liquidity ratio that compares current assets to total assets. The LTA ratio is used to measure how much liquid assets a company has from its total assets. The liquidity ratio is a measure of a company's ability to pay short-term debt. A good liquidity ratio is above 1 or 100%.

PloPSF to M M

Potential loss of Profit Sharing Financing to Mudarabah and Musyarakah, is the ratio between potential loss compared to Mudarabah and Musyarakah. This ratio is used to measure the level of loss in profit sharing financing

CA to EA

Classified Earning Assets to Earning Assets, is the ratio of the composition of assets that can no longer generate income or result in losses compared to the total assets that generate income.

PSF

Profit Sharing Financing to Total Financing (PSF) is the ratio between profit sharing based financing and total financing.

RTA

Average Total Assets (RTA) is the percentage growth of the average total assets

Sharia banking

Islamic banks are banking institutions that operate based on Islamic sharia principles. These principles include:

- Justice and balance ('adl wa tawazun)
- Benefits (maslahah)
- Universalism (naturalism)
- Prohibition of usury, gharar, and maisir
- Prohibition of trade in haram goods

Conventional Banks

Conventional banks are financial institutions that carry out their business activities conventionally, namely by applying interest to their economic activities. Conventional banks operate based on state laws and regulations and are recognized nationally and internationally.



Paired sample t-test

The paired sample t-test is a statistical method used to compare the averages of two paired or related samples. This test is also known as a paired t-test or dependent sample t-test.

Wilcoxon z-test paired sample test

The paired sample Wilcoxon z-test, or also known as the Wilcoxon signed-rank test, is a nonparametric statistical test used to compare two paired groups.

Effect measures and Risk of Bias

Overall variables are collected in the following categories: File name, Author/Contributor, Independent Variable/Indicator, Dependent Variable, Research Model, Research Method, Bank Type, Research Location, Research Year, Number of samples, Research Title, Publication Journal, Publication Year. Data was collected based on the criteria for using p-value measurements produced in the calculation of the Paired sample t-test and Wilcoxon Paired sample t-test statistical methods. form of significance measure p-value which shows the extent of the difference between before and after Covid-19. Significant differences are indicated by a significant value of less than 0.05. The risk of bias is identified through the use of a scatter chart diagram, with the scatter chart we will see the data distribution pattern which is the basis for identification.

Synthesis Method

The selection of studies was determined by the availability of data regarding the comparison of banking financial performance before and after Covid 19 using the Paired sample t-test and Wilcoxon Paired sample t-test statistical test methods. Tabulation was carried out using the Excel application in table form. Each data in the study is grouped into bank types, statistical methods, and indicator groups. Data is displayed in the form of descriptive statistics, per indicator as a whole, indicators for selected data sections, different tests of selected indicators, and graphic displays of indicators for each study.

Indicators are collected in the P value measure as a result of statistical method tests, then descriptive statistical analysis is carried out to obtain the data characteristics of each indicator. Based on descriptive statistics, the selected indicators based on the largest amount of data are subjected to further hypothesis testing. Further statistical tests were carried out to determine the comparative trend of different tests on the hypothesis significance test values using the one-sample t-value statistical method, with a hypothesis significance value of 0.05.

One-sample statistical testing is carried out online on the website <https://www.graphpad.com/quickcalcs/oneSampleT1/?Format=50>. Conversion is carried out on data with a significant p-value below 0.05 to a value of 0.05 to provide relevant information by eliminating the range of significance acceptance values.

The test results will provide an overview of the overall trend of the study results. With a one-sample significance value of t. The test will show the extent to which the p-value provides information on the heterogeneity of the study results as a whole, that the lower the p-value indicates the higher the significance of the difference between the p-value of the study data and its significance value, and the conclusion obtained is that the data shows there is no difference before and after Covid-19, and vice versa.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Study Selection

Testing the study results begins by carrying out descriptive statistics on all the data obtained through the tabulation process. Table 3.1 shows all indicators obtained during the sampling of study data from the search process. Based on the number of studies of 52 studies available as data sources, there

are 35 types of indicators used in each random study. There are 43 Islamic banks as a sample, and 38 conventional banks. There were 41 Paired sample t-tests used and 20 studies used the Wilcoxon z-test statistical method. A number of studies conducted studies on two types of banks or on two methods.

Based on descriptive information, it was decided to carry out an overall test of the nine indicators most widely used in various studies, sequentially ROA, CAR, BOPO, LDR, NPL, ROE, NPF, FDR, NIM, the highest number of uses was ROA of 43 with an Average value 0.139204878, median, 0.018, Standard Deviation 0.219407658 and Mode 0., while the smallest number of uses in further selected studies is NIM with some uses of 12, Average 0.011663636, median 0, Standard Deviation 0.02104007, and Mode 0.

Table 3. 1 Descriptive Statistics (Total Sample)

Descriptive Statistics Banking Performance Study Results (Total Sample)						
Name	Coun t	Average	median	STD	Mod	
1	ROA	43	0.139204878	0.018	0.219407658	0
2	CAR	39	0.236650946	0.109	0.347012233	0
3	BOPO	27	0.220046154	0.0255	0.444397667	0
4	LDR	27	0.10366087	0.004	0.234700631	0
5	NPL	22	0.337199048	0.059	0.483589454	0
6	ROE	16	0.16500625	0.0325	0.266773763	#N/A
7	NPF	15	0.2216	0.062	0.309330337	0 0.62
8	FDR	14	1.0553	0.463	2.702747812	7
9	NIM	12	0.011663636	0	0.02104007	0
10	GCG	7	14.93366667	0.362	35.91812952	#N/A
11	NPM	4	0.500925	0.51935	0.282351712	#N/A
12	DPK	2	0.0285	0.0285	0.040305087	#N/A
13	NOM	2	1.649	1.649	2.332038164	#N/A
14	DER	1	0.001	0.001		
15	cash ratio	1	0.234	0.234		
16	RTO	1	0.004	0.004		
17	FD	1	0	0		
18	CR	1	0.459	0.459		
19	MR	1	0.781	0.781		
20	LGR	1	0.222	0.222		
21	SRQ by P	1	0.199	0.199		
22	SP	1	0.249	0.249		
23	EPS	1	0.303	0.303		
24	GrossLoan	1	#DIV/0!	#NUM!		
25	CustDeposit	1	0.05	0.05		
26						
27	PER	1	0.006	0.006		
28	Modal inti	1	0.08	0.08		

29	LTA	1	0.084	0.084		
	PloPSF to M					
30	M	1	56.4	56.4		
31	CA to EA	1	0.000003889	0.000003889		
32	PSF	1	0.00063	0.00063		
33	RTA	1	80.41	80.41		
34	NPM	0	0	0		
35	STMi	0	#DIV/0!	#NUM!		
	Bank syariah	43	1	1	0	1
	Bank					
	Konvensional	38	1	1	0	1
	T-test	41	1	1	0	1
	Z-test	20	1	1	0	1

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Table 3.2 shows descriptive statistics of selected study indicator data based on data that has been converted for further testing using the one-sample t-test statistical method. It appears that there is a slight difference in the mean standard deviation for each selected indicator.

Table 3-2 Descriptive Statistics (Selected Sample)

Descriptive Statistics of Banking Performance Study Results (Selected Sample)					
Name	N	Mean	SD	SEM	
ROA	43	0.156381	0.202148	0.030827	
CAR	39	0.24207885	0.33064092	0.05294492	
BOPO	27	0.235189	0.426771	0.082132	
LDR	27	0.12696	0.20439	0.03934	
NPL	22	0.338518	0.466191	0.099392	
ROE	16	0.183319	0.256141	0.064035	
NPF	15	0.23847	0.29691	0.07666	
FDR	14	0.289	0.27584	0.07372	
NIM	12	0.05042	0.00116	0.00034	

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Study Characteristics

Table 3-3 shows the results of the one sample t test on the ROA indicator with a significance level of 0.0013. This shows that there is a significant difference between the actual data value and the hypothesis.

Table 3-3 One sample t test results ROA

two-tailed P value	0.0013
Confidence interval:	
The hypothetical mean is	0.05
The actual mean is	0.156381

The difference between these two values is	0.106381
The 95% confidence interval of this difference:	
From 0.044169 to 0.168593	
Intermediate values used in calculations:	
t	3.4509
df	42
standard error of difference=	0.031

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Table 3-4 shows the results of the one sample t test on the CAR indicator with a significance level of 0.0008. This shows that there is a significant difference between the actual data value and the hypothesis.

Table 3-4 One sample t test results CAR

two-tailed P value	0.0008
Confidence interval:	
The hypothetical mean is	0.05
The actual mean is	0.24207885
The difference between these two values is	0.19207885
The 95% confidence interval of this difference:	
From 0.08489746 to 0.29926023	
Intermediate values used in calculations:	
t	3.6279
df	38
standard error of difference=	0.053

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Table 3-5 shows the results of the one sample t test on the BOPO indicator with a significance level of 0.0328. This shows that there is a significant difference between the actual data value and the hypothesis.

Table 3-5 One sample t test results BOPO

two-tailed P value	0.0328
Confidence interval:	
The hypothetical mean is	0.05
The actual mean is	0.235189
The difference between these two values is	0.185189
The 95% confidence interval of this difference:	
From 0.016364 to 0.354014	
Intermediate values used in calculations:	
t	2.2548
df	26
standard error of difference=	0.082

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Table 3-6 shows the results of the one-sample t-test on the LDR indicator with a significance level of 0.0612. This shows that there is a difference that is not very significant between the actual data value and the hypothesis.

Table 3-6 One-sample t test results LDR

two-tailed P value	0.0612
Confidence interval:	
The hypothetical mean is	0.05
The actual mean is	0.12696
The difference between these two values is	0.07696
The 95% confidence interval of this difference:	
From -0.00389 to 0.15782	
Intermediate values used in calculations:	
t	1.9566
df	26
standard error of difference=	0.039

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Table 3-7 shows the results of the one-sample t-test on the NPL indicator with a significance level of 0.0085. This shows that there is a significant difference between the actual data value and the hypothesis.

Table 3-7 One-sample t test results NPL

two-tailed P value	0.0085
Confidence interval:	
The hypothetical mean is	0.05
The actual mean is	0.338518
The difference between these two values is	0.288518
The 95% confidence interval of this difference:	
From 0.081821 to 0.495216	
Intermediate values used in calculations:	
t	2.9028
df	21
standard error of difference=	0.099

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Table 3-8 shows the results of the one-sample t-test on the ROE indicator with a significance level of 0.0549. This shows that there is a difference that is not very significant between the actual data value and the hypothesis.

Table 3-8 One-sample t test results ROE

two-tailed P value	0.0549
Confidence interval:	
The hypothetical mean is	0.05
The actual mean is	0.183319

The difference between these two values is	0.133319
The 95% confidence interval of this difference:	
From 0.081821 to 0.495216	
Intermediate values used in calculations:	
t	2.082
df	15
standard error of difference=	0.064

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Table 3-9 shows the results of the one-sample t-test on the NPF indicator with a significance level of 0.0276. This shows that there is a significant difference between the actual data value and the hypothesis.

Table 3-9 One-sample t-test results NPF

two-tailed P value	0.0276
Confidence interval:	
The hypothetical mean is	0.05
The actual mean is	0.23847
The difference between these two values is	0.18847
The 95% confidence interval of this difference:	
From -0.00032 to 0.00116	
Intermediate values used in calculations:	
t	2.4584
df	14
standard error of difference=	0.077

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Table 3-10 shows the results of the one-sample t-test on the FDR indicator with a significance level of 0.0064. This shows that there is a significant difference between the actual data value and the hypothesis.

Table 3-10 One-sample t-test results FDR

two-tailed P value	0.0064
Confidence interval:	
The hypothetical mean is	0.05
The actual mean is	0.289
The difference between these two values is	0.239
The 95% confidence interval of this difference:	
From -0.07974 to 0.39826	
Intermediate values used in calculations:	
t	3.242
df	11
standard error of difference	0.074

Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Table 3-11 shows the results of the one sample t test on the NIM indicator with a significance level of 0.241. This shows that there is an insignificant difference between the actual data value and the hypothesis.

Table 3-11 One-sample t-test results NIM

two-tailed P value	0.241
Confidence interval:	
The hypothetical mean is	0.05
The actual mean is	0.05042
The difference between these two values is	0.00042
The 95% confidence interval of this difference:	
From -0.00032 to 0.00116	
Intermediate values used in calculations:	
t	1.2395
df	11
standard error of difference=	0

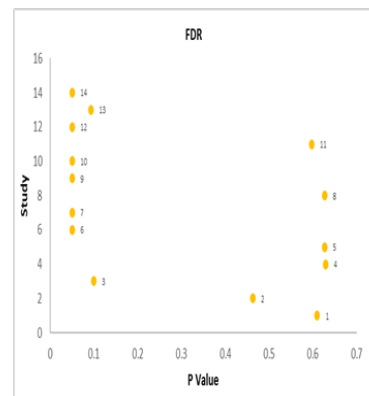
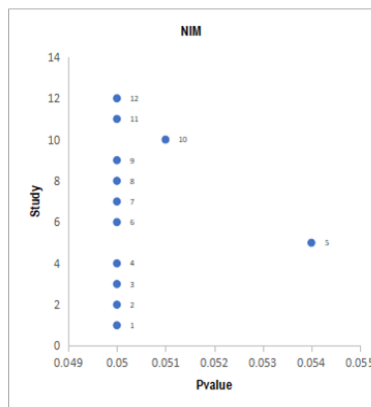
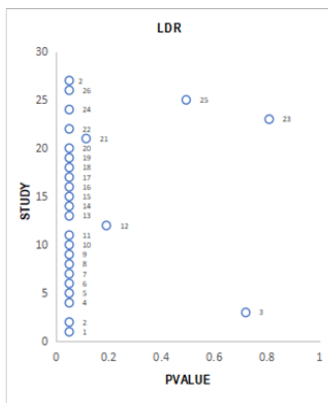
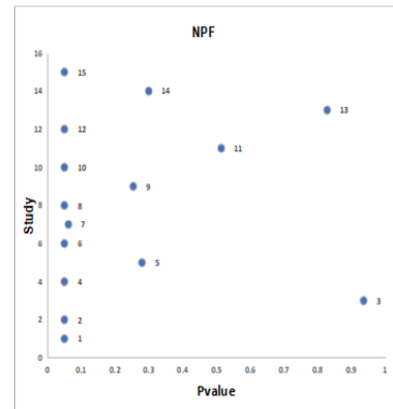
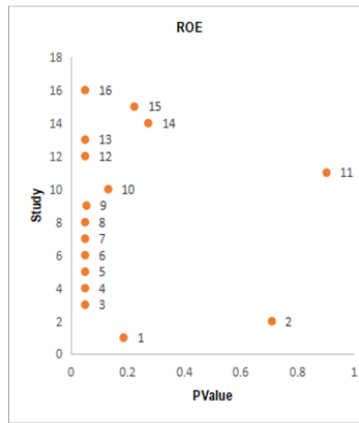
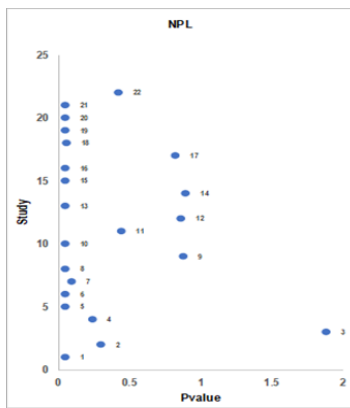
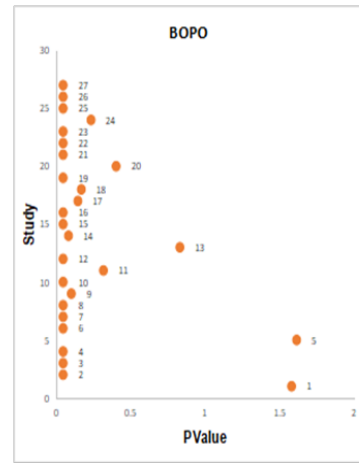
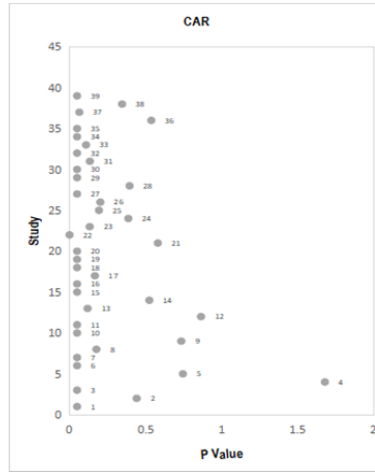
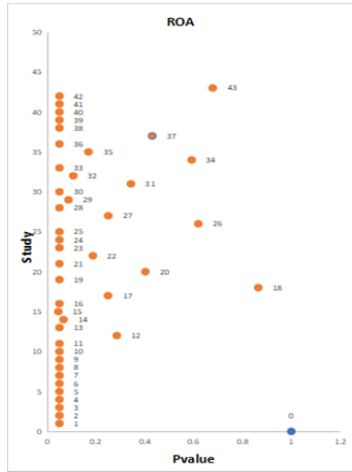
Source: Data processed by researchers in 2024

Synthesis of Results

Figure 1-1 shows each selected study indicator in chart form within the p-value comparison range for each study indicator. Based on the results of the one sample t-test statistical test on selected data, the NIM, ROE, LDR indicators have a low level of significance difference compared to the test results on other indicators. We can identify at a glance the existence of bias influenced by data from a number of studies on each indicator test through the images displayed.

In the picture, several study data can be seen that have bias implications because they are in an outlier position, namely study ROA indicators number 18 and 43, study CAR indicators number 4 and 21, study BOPO indicators number 5 and 1, NPL indicators number 3 and 14, ROE indicators number 11 and 2, NPF indicator study numbers 3 and 13, LDR indicator study number 23 and 3 and NIM indicator study number 5 and 10. FDR indicator study number 5 and 8.

Figure 1.1 Scatter-chart Data Indicator p-value



Discussion

ROA, Financial Performance before and after Covid-19

The results of the one-sample t-test on the ROA indicator with a significance level of 0.0013 show that there is a significant difference between the actual data values and the hypothesis. Thus, it can be concluded that the research results do not show significant differences before and after Covid-19, Covid-19 has no impact on banking performance from an ROA perspective. The study data that has bias implications because it is in an outlier position is the ROA indicator study number 18 (Romadhoni et al. 2023) and 43 (Faizah et al. 2021)

CAR, Financial Performance before and after Covid-19

The results of the one-sample t-test on the CAR indicator with a significance level of 0.0008 show that there is a significant difference between the actual data values and the hypothesis. Thus, it can be concluded that the research results do not show significant differences before and after Covid-19, Covid-19 has no impact on banking performance from a CAR perspective. The study data that has bias implications because it is in an outlier position is the study CAR indicators Number 4 (Osmotik & Sibarani. 2022) and 21 (Emmanuela. 2022).

BOPO, Financial Performance before and after Covid-19

The results of the one-sample t-test on the BOPO indicator with a significance level of 0.0328 show that there is a significant difference between the actual data values and the hypothesis. Thus, it can be concluded that the research results do not show significant differences before and after Covid-19, Covid-19 has no impact on banking performance from a BOPO perspective. Study data that has implications for bias because it is in an outlier position, namely, study BOPO indicators number 5 (Said and Agustina. 2021) and 1 (Reskatya & Susilowati. 2022)

NPL, Financial Performance before and after Covid-19

The results of the one-sample t-test on the NPL indicator with a significance level of 0.0085 show that there is a significant difference between the actual data value and the hypothesis. Thus, it can be concluded that the research results do not show significant differences before and after Covid-19, Covid-19 has no impact on banking performance from an NPL perspective. study data that has bias implications because it is in an outlier position, namely, NPL indicators number 3 (Melinda & Nurasik. 2021) and 14 (Ahmad & Yulianti. 2022)

ROE, Financial Performance before and after Covid-19

The results of the one-sample t-test on the ROE indicator with a significance level of 0.0549 show that there is a difference that is not very significant between the actual data values and the hypothesis. Thus, it can be concluded that the research results show significant differences before and after Covid-19, Covid-19 has an impact on banking performance from an ROE perspective. Study data that has implications for bias because it is in an outlier position, namely, ROE indicators number 11 (Arrizky. 2023) and 2 (Ayuningtiyas. et al. 2022)

NPF, Financial Performance before and after Covid-19

The results of the one-sample t-test on the NPF indicator with a significance level of 0.0276 show that there is a significant difference between the actual data value and the hypothesis. Thus, it can be concluded that the research results do not show significant differences before and after Covid-19, Covid-19 has no impact on banking performance from an NPF perspective. study data that has bias implications because it is in an outlier position, namely, study NPF indicators number 3 (Melinda & Nurasik. 2021) and 13 (Hananto 2022).

ROE, Financial Performance before and after Covid-19

The results of the one-sample t-test on the ROE indicator with a significance level of 0.0549 show that there is a difference that is not very significant between the actual data values and the hypothesis. Thus, it can be concluded that the research results show significant differences before and after Covid-19, Covid-19 has an impact on banking performance from an ROE perspective. Study data that has implications for bias because it is in an outlier position, namely, ROE indicators number 11 (Arrizky. 2023) and 2 (Ayuningtiyas. et al. 2022)

NPF, Financial Performance before and after Covid-19

The results of the one sample t test on the NPF indicator with a significance level of 0.0276 show that there is a significant difference between the actual data value and the hypothesis. Thus, it can be concluded that the research results do not show significant differences before and after Covid-19, Covid-19 has no impact on banking performance from an NPF perspective. study data that has bias implications because it is in an outlier position, namely, study NPF indicators number 3 (Melinda & Nurasik. 2021) and 13 (Hananto 2022).

ROE, Financial Performance before and after Covid-19

The results of the one-sample t-test on the ROE indicator with a significance level of 0.0549 show that there is a difference that is not very significant between the actual data values and the hypothesis. Thus, it can be concluded that the research results show significant differences before and after COVID-19, Covid-19 has an impact on banking performance from an ROE perspective. Study data that has implications for bias because it is in an outlier position, namely, ROE indicators number 11 (Arrizky. 2023) and 2 (Ayuningtiyas. et al. 2022)

NPF Financial Performance before and after Covid-19

,The results of the one-sample t-test on the NPF indicator with a significance level of 0.0276 show that there is a significant difference between the actual data value and the hypothesis. Thus, it can be concluded that the research results do not show significant differences before and after Covid-19, Covid-19 has no impact on banking performance from an NPF perspective. study data that has bias implications because it is in an outlier position, namely, study NPF indicators number 3 (Melinda & Nurasik. 2021) and 13 (Hananto 2022).

CONCLUSION

Covid-19 has no impact on banking performance from the perspective of the ROA, CAR, BOPO, NPL, NPF, PDR indicators, while financial performance using the LDR, ROE and NIM indicators is influenced by the impact of Covid-19

Limitations

Does not involve variables including type of bank, type or level of journal or proceedings, statistical methods in meta analysis.

Suggestions and implications

For practitioners, they get a strategic overview in anticipating business situations, for policy makers they get an overview of the policy implications that need to be made, and for further research it can provide direction for conducting more in-depth research.

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