

Research Article

Influence Party Funds Third and Profit Sharing Financing to Jambi Syariah Bank Assets (Empirical Data 2015 – 2025)

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Abstract : This study aims to analyze the effect of third-party funds (TPF) and profit-sharing financing on the assets of Bank Jambi Syariah. Assets are a key indicator in assessing the financial capacity and performance of Bank Jambi Syariah. The research uses monthly time series data over a three-year period and applies multiple linear regression analysis. The results show that both TPF and profit-sharing financing have a significant positive effect on UUS assets. The positive influence of TPF indicates that increased public fund collection can strengthen the financial structure of Islamic business units. Likewise, profit-sharing financing significantly contributes to asset growth, reflecting the effectiveness of fund distribution through productive partnerships. Classical assumption tests confirm that the regression model satisfies the criteria of normality, homoscedasticity, no autocorrelation, and no multicollinearity. The coefficient of determination (R^2) value of 0.7356 indicates that 73.56% of the variation in assets can be explained by TPF and profit-sharing financing. These findings highlight the importance of optimal fund management and financing in supporting the asset growth of Islamic Business Units.

Keywords: Assets; Bank Jambi Syariah; Profit-Sharing Financing; Regression Analysis; Third-Party Funds

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the main indicators in assessing the performance of Islamic Banks is asset growth, which reflects the institution's capacity to collect funds and distribute them productively. In this context, third party funds (TPF) and financing are two fundamental factors that are thought to have a significant influence on assets.

Third party funds are the main source of funding for Bank Jambi Syariah which is used for financing and business development. The ability of Islamic banks to collect DPK from the public reflects the level of public trust and the effectiveness of the fundraising strategy implemented. The greater the DPK collected, the greater the potential for increasing assets because the funds can be allocated in the form of productive financing. On the other hand, profit-sharing financing is one of the main pillars of Bank Jambi Syariah's operations, which prioritizes the principle of partnership between banks and customers. Therefore, success in distributing profit-sharing financing effectively is believed to contribute to increasing assets.

However, the relationship between DPK, profit sharing financing, and Bank Jambi Syariah assets is not always linear or simple. Other factors such as management efficiency, financing risk, and macroeconomic conditions can also affect the dynamics of the three. Therefore, it is important to conduct an empirical study that can test how much influence DPK and profit sharing financing have on Bank Jambi Syariah assets simultaneously or partially.

This study aims to analyze the influence of third party funds and profit sharing financing on Bank Jambi Syariah assets. By understanding this relationship, it is

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expected to provide input for Bank Jambi Syariah management in optimizing fund raising and financing distribution strategies, in order to strengthen the asset structure and increase the competitiveness of Bank Jambi Syariah.

2. REVIEW THEORETICAL

2.1 Asset

Assets are one of the important indicators in assessing the financial performance of a bank, including the Sharia Business Unit (UUS). According to Kasmir (2016), assets describe the total wealth owned by an entity and reflect the capacity of financial institutions in carrying out operational activities and business expansion. In the context of sharia banking, assets are obtained through fundraising activities and financing distribution based on sharia principles such as profit sharing, murabahah, ijarah, and others.

In the context of sharia, assets consist of productive financing such as murabahah, ijarah, mudharabah, and musyarakah, as well as non-productive assets such as cash and current accounts. Sharia bank assets are special because they are based on sharia contracts that reflect partnership and *risk sharing*.

In theory, the concept of financial intermediation explains that banks act as intermediaries between surplus units (savers) and deficit units (borrowers). In Islamic banks, this is done through a contract mechanism that is free from usury and speculation. Therefore, the increase in assets reflects the success of UUS in managing public funds efficiently and in accordance with Islamic principles.

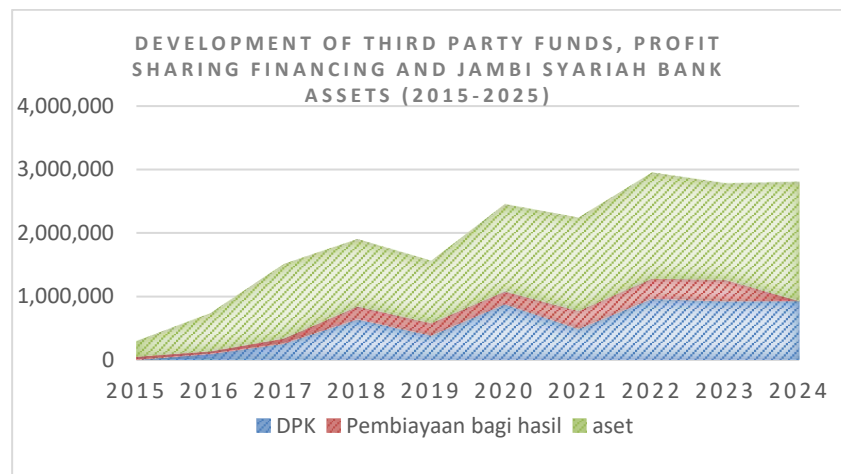
2.2 Third-party funds

DSN Fatwa No. 79/DSN-MUI/III/2011 explains that customer funds are funds submitted by customers to LKS in current account, savings or deposit products using wadi'ah or *mudharabah contracts*. Third Party Funds (DPK) are funds collected from the public in the form of savings, current accounts, and deposits. According to Martono (2003) Community funds or more commonly called third party funds are the largest funds owned by banks and this is in accordance with the function of banks as collectors of funds from parties with excess funds. The high DPK shows public trust in Islamic banking institutions and has implications for increasing bank assets.

2.3 Profit Sharing Financing

Profit-sharing financing is one of the main characteristics of Islamic banking, which is based on the principle of cooperation (syirkah), such as musyarakah and mudharabah. According to Antonio (2001), this scheme reflects fairness and balanced risk between banks and customers. Profit-sharing financing encourages productive activities in the community and becomes the main source of income for Islamic banks, so that it can contribute to asset growth.

Theoretically, profit-sharing financing is in line with the theory of Islamic financial intermediation, where Islamic banks act as intermediary institutions that not only channel funds, but also become business partners who share risks and results. This model encourages the creation of fair, stable finances and supports the growth of the real sector.



Picture 1. Development Chart of DPK, PBH and Assets

Based on Figure 1, it can be seen that the development of Third Party Funds (TPF) and Profit Sharing Financing (PBH) shows a trend that is in line with the growth of Bank Jambi Syariah assets during the period 2015–2025. The increase in TPF reflects the increase in public trust in sharia banking services managed by Bank Jambi Syariah. The increase in TPF provides a strong source of funds for the bank to be redistributed in the form of financing, including profit sharing-based financing.

Furthermore, the increase in PBH also illustrates the active role of banks in channeling funds productively to the real sector, in accordance with sharia principles. The trend alignment between PBH and assets shows that asset growth is largely supported by healthy and productive financing activities.

Overall, the graph shows consistent financial performance, where the growth of DPK and PBH runs parallel to the increase in assets. This reflects the efficiency of intermediation and the sustainability of the sharia business model run by Bank Jambi Syariah over the past decade.

2.4 Previous Research

Several previous studies have examined the relationship between DPK, financing, and Islamic bank assets. A study by Mardiana (2017) found that DPK contributed positively to total assets through strengthening the fund structure and increasing intermediation efficiency. Meanwhile, Yuliani and Pambuko (2016) also showed that mudharabah and musyarakah financing played an important role in driving the growth of Islamic bank assets. Both are types of financing with higher risks, but produce higher returns, thus having a positive impact on increasing assets in the long term.

Dewi & Bawono (2022), This study confirms that *Third -Party Funds* have a significant positive effect on the Return on Assets (ROA) of Islamic banks, because ROA is influenced by total assets, these results implicitly support that increasing financing (especially PBH) sourced from DPK directly drives the growth of bank assets.

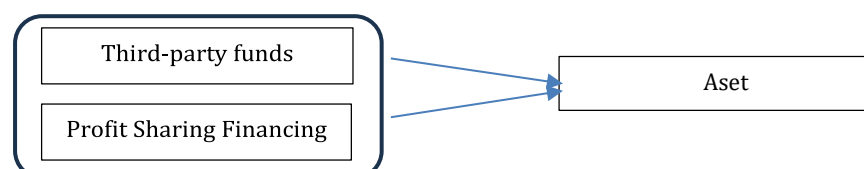
Hypothesis 1 (H1) :

Third party funds have a positive and significant effect on Bank Jambi Syariah assets.

Hypothesis 2 (H2) :

Profit sharing financing has a positive and significant effect on Bank Jambi Syariah assets.

2.5 Conceptual Framework



Picture 2 Framework Conceptual

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a quantitative research with an associative approach, namely to determine the influence between two or more variables. The research was conducted by analyzing the relationship between Third Party Funds (DPK) and Profit Sharing Financing (PBH) on Assets at Bank Jambi Syariah.

3.1 Data collection technique

The data used in this study are secondary data obtained from the published financial reports of Bank Jambi Syariah which are available online through the official website of Bank Jambi or the Financial Services Authority (OJK). The data collected are in the form of quarterly time series data for the period 2015 - 2025.

The research variables are as follows:

- Dependent Variable (Y): Assets (in rupiah units)
- Independent Variable (X):
- Third Party Funds (TPF) (in rupiah)
- Profit Sharing Financing (PBH) (in rupiah units)

3.2 Analysis Techniques

Data analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression to determine the simultaneous and partial effects of independent variables on the dependent variable. The regression equation used is:

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$$

Information:

Y = Assets

X_1 = DPK

X_2 = Profit Sharing Financing

b_0 = Constant

b_1 = Regression coefficient X_1

b_2 = Regression coefficient X_2

3.3 Classical Assumption Test

To ensure the validity of the regression model, classical assumption tests were carried out, including:

- Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk test)
- Heteroscedasticity Test (Breusch-Pagan test)
- Autocorrelation Test (Durbin-Watson test)
- Multicollinearity Test (Variance Inflation Factor - VIF)

3.4 Significance Test

- T-test (partial): To test the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable.
- F test (simultaneous): To test the joint influence of DPK and PBH on Assets.
- Coefficient of Determination (R^2): To determine how much variation in assets can be explained by the independent variables.

4. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This study aims to analyze the influence of Third Party Funds (TPF) and Profit Sharing Financing (PBH) on Bank Jambi Syariah Assets. The analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression with time series data. The resulting model is as follows:

$$\text{Assets} = 226,900 + 2,681\text{PBH} + 0.5421\text{DPK}$$

Table 5. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Test on the Effect of Profit Sharing Financing and DPK against Bank Jambi Syariah Assets

Variables	Regression Coefficient	Std. Error	t-count	Sig. (p-value)	Information
(Constant)	226,900	97,280	2,332	0.02556	Significant (*)
PBH	2,681	0.5274	5,082	0.0000125	Significant (***)
DPK	0.5421	0.1852	2.926	0.00599	Significant (**)

Source: Financial Report (processed), 2025

4.1 F Test

The F test is used to test the feasibility of the multiple linear regression model in measuring the influence of third party funds and profit sharing financing on assets. Based on Table 6 obtained The calculated F value of 48.7 is much larger than the F table value at $\alpha = 0.05$ (around 3.27) , p -value = $7.736 \times 10^{-11} < 0.05$, meaning the model is statistically significant. Thus, the profit sharing financing and third party funds variables simultaneously have a significant effect on Bank Jambi Syariah assets.

Table 6 Results Test F

Statistik Uji	Nilai	df Regresi	df Residual	Signifikansi (p-value)
F hitung	48.7	2	35	7.736×10^{-11}

Source: Financial Report (processed), 2025

4.2 t-Test (Partial)

The t-test aims to determine whether each independent variable (PBH and DPK) has a partial effect on the dependent variable, namely Bank Jambi Syariah assets. Based on Table 7, the p-value PBH is 0.0000125 (1.25×10^{-5}) or p-value < 0.05 so it has a positive and significant effect on Bank Jambi Syariah assets partially and the p-value of DPK = 0.00599 ($p < 0.05$) so it has a positive and significant effect on Bank Jambi Syariah assets.

Table 7 Results Test t (partial)

Variables	Regression Coefficient	Std. Error	t count	Sig. (p-value)	Information
(Intercept)	226,900.00	97,280.00	2,332	0.02556	Significant (*)
PBH	2,681	0.527	5,082	0.0000125	Significant (***)
DPK	0.542	0.185	2.926	0.00599	Significant (**)

Source: Financial Report (processed), 2025

4.3 Coefficient of determination

The coefficient of determination (*Adjusted R²*) measures how far the model's ability to explain the variation of the dependent variable. A value close to one means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict the variation of the dependent variable. In general, the coefficient of determination for cross- *section data* is relatively low due to the large variation between each observation, while for time *series data* , it usually has a high coefficient of determination value (Ghozali, 2016:95).

From Table 8, the R-squared value of 0.7356 shows that the model can explain 73.56% of the variations that occur in Bank Jambi Syariah assets, while the remaining 26.44% is explained by other factors outside the model.

Table 8. Determination Coefficient Values (R, R², Adjusted R²)

Statistics	Mark	Interpretation
R (Multiple R)	0.8577	Strong correlation between independent and dependent variables
R ² (Coefficient of Determination)	0.7356	Approximately 73.56% of the variation in assets is explained by PBH and DPK
Adjusted R ²	0.7205	After adjustment, 72.05% of the variation in assets is explained by the model.

Source: Financial Report (processed), 2025

4.4 Regression Model Feasibility

The model has been tested against various classical assumptions, these results indicate that the regression model has met the basic assumptions and is suitable for use for statistical inference.

4.5 Test Normality

Test This intended For test whether mark residual Which has standardized on a normally distributed regression model or not (Suliyanto, 2011:69). In the normality test research used the *Shapiro-Wilk Test method*. Based on Table 1 the results of the normality test, the p value = 0.244 ($p > 0.05$) indicates no violation of the normality assumption, meaning that the regression model meets the requirements for valid interpretation and estimation.

Table 9. Results Residual Normality Test (*Shapiro-Wilk Test*)

Statistical Test	Statistical Values	p-value (Sig.)	Conclusion
Shapiro Wilk Test	W = (automatic)	0.244	Residual data is normally distributed

Source: Financial Report (processed), 2025

4.6 Heteroscedasticity Test

This heteroscedasticity test aims to determine whether in a regression model there is inequality of residual variance between one observation and another. If the residual variance between one observation and another observation is different, it is called Heteroscedasticity, while a good model is one where heteroscedasticity does not occur. To detect symptoms of heteroscedasticity in a regression model, it is used method analysis *Breusch-Pagan*. The test results in Table 2 show a p -value of 0.461 ($p > 0.05$), meaning that the data does not contain heteroscedasticity so that the linear regression assumptions are met.

Table 10. Heteroscedasticity Test (Breusch-Pagan Test)

Statistical Test	Statistical Values	p-value (Sig.)	Conclusion
Breusch-Pagan Test	$\chi^2 =$ (automatic)	0.461	There are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity

Source: Financial Report (processed), 2025

4.7 Autocorrelation Test

Test This aiming For know whether There is correlation between member data series observation Which outlined according to time (*time series*) or room (*cross section*) (Suliyanto, 2011:125). A good regression model if there is no autocorrelation. To detect the presence or absence of autocorrelation symptoms can be done by detecting the Durbin-Watson experiment (DW Test). Based on the results in Table 3, the DW value of 1.574 is between 1.5 and 2.5, so it does not indicate autocorrelation in the model and the p -value of 0.574 ($p > 0.05$) indicates that there is no sufficient statistical evidence to conclude that there is autocorrelation in the residual model.

Table 11. Autocorrelation Test (Durbin-Watson Test)

Test Statistics	Mark	Decision Criteria	Conclusion
Durbin-Watson (DW)	1,574	$1.5 < DW < 2.5 \rightarrow$ No autocorrelation	No autocorrelation occurs
p-value	0.574	$p > 0.05 \rightarrow$ Not significant (no serial correlation)	Residuals are free from autocorrelation

Source: Financial Report (processed), 2025

4.8 Multicollinearity Test

This test aims to test whether there is a correlation between the independent variables. to the dependent variable. To test the symptoms of multicollinearity in the research regression model This that is use *Tolerance* (TOLL) And *Variance Inflation Factor* (VIF). If the value TOLL $> 0,1$ And VIF < 10 so model regression No contain multicollinearity (Suliyanto, 2011:90).

Based on the results of Table 4, it is known that the results of the calculation of the *tolerance value* for each independent variable are greater than 0.1 . Where the *Tolerance value for the PBH and DPK variables is obtained at 0.56 each* , while the VIF value for both independent variables also obtained results less than 10 (1.80). With Thus it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables in the regression model.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

Independent Variables	VIF	Tolerance	Conclusion
PBH (Profit Sharing Financing)	1.80	0.56	There is no multicollinearity
DPK (Third Party Funds)	1.80	0.56	There is no multicollinearity

Source: Financial Report (processed), 2025

4.9 The Impact of Profit Sharing Financing on Assets

The results of the regression test show that the profit-sharing financing variable has a positive and significant effect on assets, with a coefficient value of 2.681 and a significance value of 0.0000125 ($p < 0.05$). This means that every increase of 10,000 million rupiah in profit-sharing financing will increase assets by 26,810 million rupiah.

This finding supports the theory of Islamic financial intermediation, where financing is a major component that determines the growth of bank assets. The profit sharing mechanism allows Bank Jambi Syariah to obtain income based on real business results, thus having a direct impact on increasing assets. This indicates that financing channeled through the mudharabah and musyarakah schemes is able to create greater economic value compared to the funds channeled.

Furthermore, these results show that Bank Jambi Syariah not only plays a role as a financial institution, but also as an active business partner in driving the real sector through the principles of justice and profit sharing. By using a participatory financing approach, the bank gets a share of the profits from successful customer business activities, which is directly reflected in increased income and asset accumulation.

This result is in line with previous research by Lubis (2016) which stated that financing channeled by Islamic banks has a positive and significant effect on the growth of total Islamic banking assets in Indonesia . Likewise, research by Kusuma and Santoso (2020) stated that profit-sharing financing not only increases assets but also strengthens the financial structure of Islamic banks because it reflects real economic activity.

Strategically, the results of this study provide a positive signal for bank management to continue to encourage the portion of profit-sharing-based financing in the company's financing portfolio. Although this type of financing has a relatively higher risk than murabahah or ijarah financing, the regression results show that the risk is compensated by the potential for higher asset growth.

4.10 The Influence of Third Party Funds on Assets

The DPK variable also shows a positive and significant effect on assets, with a coefficient of 0.5421 and a significance value of 0.00599 ($p < 0.05$). This shows that every 10,000 million rupiah increase in DPK will increase assets by 5,421 million rupiah. This finding indicates that increasing the ability of Bank Jambi Syariah to collect funds from the public will directly increase the capacity of assets owned, especially in the form of productive assets resulting from financing distribution. Third party funds are the main source of funding for Bank Jambi Syariah, which are then used to finance the real sector. Therefore, increasing DPK will expand the bank's ability to distribute financing, which directly increases the amount of assets.

This finding is also supported by the results of previous studies, such as those conducted by Nugroho and Dewi (2017) which showed that DPK has a significant influence on the total assets of Islamic banks in Indonesia. The study emphasized that the ability of banks to collect public funds has an important role in increasing the operational scale of Islamic banks and the research of Hosen and Muhari (2006) showed that DPK has a significant influence on the growth of Islamic bank assets, because the increase in DPK is followed by an increase in the volume of financing and business activities of banks.

Managerially, these results provide strategic implications for banks to strengthen customer trust through transparent governance and compliance with sharia principles. In addition, increasing DPK needs to be followed by efficiency in fund distribution, so that every increase in incoming funds can truly be converted into productive assets that contribute to the bank's income and sustainability.

5. Conclusion and Suggestions

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis, it can be concluded that:

- Profit Sharing Financing (PBH) has a positive and significant effect on Bank Jambi Syariah's assets. This shows that the greater the amount of profit sharing financing distributed by Bank Jambi Syariah, the greater the increase in the value of the assets owned. This reflects the effectiveness of Bank Jambi Syariah in utilizing funds to produce productive assets.
- Third Party Funds (TPF) also show a positive and significant influence on Bank Jambi Syariah's assets. This means that Bank Jambi Syariah's success in collecting funds from the public has a direct impact on asset growth. TPF is the main source of funds that can be managed for financing activities and other productive investments.
- Simultaneously, PBH and DPK are able to explain 73.56% of the variation in assets. Bank Jambi Syariah, which means the model has good predictive ability. The F test results show that the overall regression model is significant.
- Thus, both variables are important factors in the asset growth strategy of Bank Jambi Syariah. Bank Jambi Syariah needs to continue to optimize the collection of DPK and distribution of profit-sharing-based financing to strengthen the financial structure and competitiveness in the sharia banking industry.

Suggestion

- Optimization of Third Party Fund Collection Strategy (TPF)
Bank Jambi Syariah needs to improve innovation in fundraising products, such as savings and sharia deposits with competitive profit-sharing schemes. Public trust in Bank Jambi Syariah also needs to be improved through education, excellent service, and sharia financial literacy.
- Improving the Quality and Effectiveness of Distribution of Profit Sharing Financing
Since profit-sharing financing has a significant impact on assets, Bank Jambi Syariah is advised to channel financing to productive sectors with safe and profitable sharia principles, as well as improve the financing risk monitoring system.
- Diversification of Financing Portfolio
To maintain sustainable asset growth, Bank Jambi Syariah should diversify its financing portfolio so that it is not too focused on one sector or contract. This can also strengthen resilience to external risks.

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