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## THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF BANK BPD DIY PRE AND POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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### ARTICLE INFO

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### ABSTRACT

The outbreak of Covid-19 2019 had an impact on the decline in the economy of the Special Region of Yogyakarta and the financial performance of Bank BPD DIY. This study aims to analyze differences in the performance of Financial Performance and ROA values of Bank BPD DIY between 2019, 2020, and 2021. The research method uses the Independent Sample T-Test. The population and sample using monthly financial statements are 36 samples. The results of the study show that in 2019, 2020 and 2021. Bank BPD DIY assets have decreased. The results of the independent test of the t-test sample show that there are differences in the financial performance of Bank BPD DIY between 2019, 2020 and 2021.



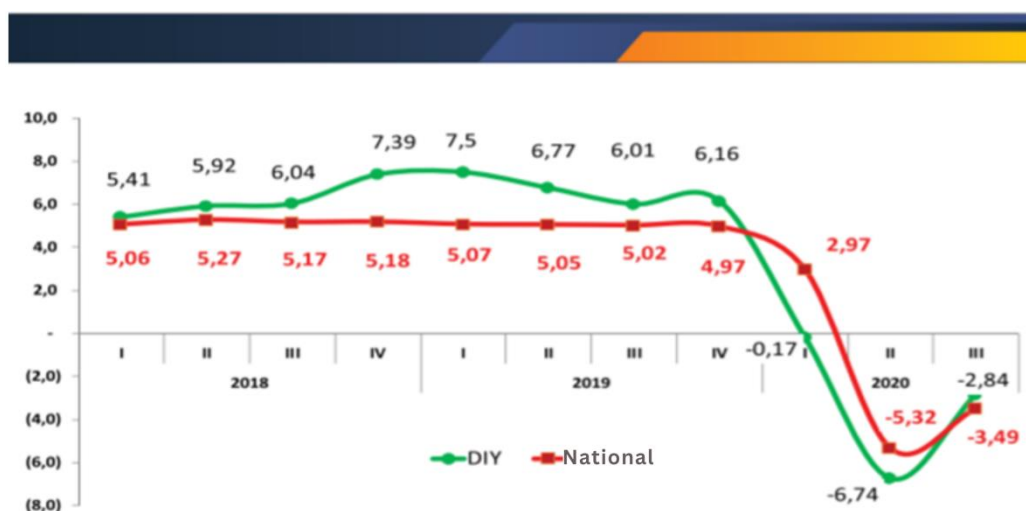
**Keywords:** Covid-19 Pandemic, Return On Assets, Bank BPD DIY

### INTRODUCTION

The 2019 Coronavirus outbreak has dealt a tremendous blow to the progress of the global economy, both locally and nationally. The dynamics of the global economic crisis had never happened before. It indicates that the spread of Covid-19 has had an extraordinary impact. The existence of restrictions on mobility to suppress the spread of Covid-19 has resulted in a sharp decline in economic activity in various countries, which has caused consumption, production, and investment finance to decline drastically (Bank Indonesia, 2020b). The international world trade turnover has decreased drastically due to the disruption of the global production chain. The tourism sector is also affected. The decline in the number of tourists is due to restrictions on access between countries. There is uncertainty in the financial market and the declining confidence of consumers and business players in the economic outlook. The highest pressure occurred on financial markets and the global economy in the first half of 2020,

especially in the second quarter of 2020 (Bank Indonesia, 2020b). The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted banking financial performance due to stagnant economic activity followed by an increasing number of unemployed and declining public income, so financial banking turnover has also decreased (Bahri & Nugraha, 2021). Yusdika & Purwanti (2021) explained the very significant impact of Covid-19 on the Indonesian economy. BPS recorded that Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product in the 2nd quarter of 2020 grew by -5.32%, while in the 3rd quarter of 2020, it grew by -3.49 year-on-year.

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the economic and business development of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Special Region of Yogyakarta is one of the areas affected by the Covid -19 pandemic, where the Special Region of Yogyakarta economy has slumped due to the Covid-19 pandemic, so it impacts the performance of Bank BPD DIY. Not only Special Region of Yogyakarta, as shown by the results of research by Hadi & Hadiyanto (2021); Hidayat, Nafiah, Khoirunnisa, & Anindira (2021); Oelietina (2021); Widiastuti & Silfiana (2021), the Jambi, East Java, Central Kalimantan, and Banten regions were also affected by Covid-19. It resulted in a decrease in the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) value. The GRDP value of the Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2019 before the spread of the Covid-19 virus was IDR 104.49 trillion. After the emergence of the Covid-19 virus in 2020, Special Region of Yogyakarta's GRDP value decreased to Rp101.68 trillion. It is the first time since the economic crisis in 1998 that Yogyakarta's economic growth recorded a contraction of 2.69%. The implementation of social distancing in several Special Region of Yogyakarta areas impacted the realization of Special Region of Yogyakarta GRDP growth. It declined in the 2nd quarter by -5.32%, while the 3rd quarter was down to -3.49%. It can be seen in the image below (Bank Indonesia, 2020a).

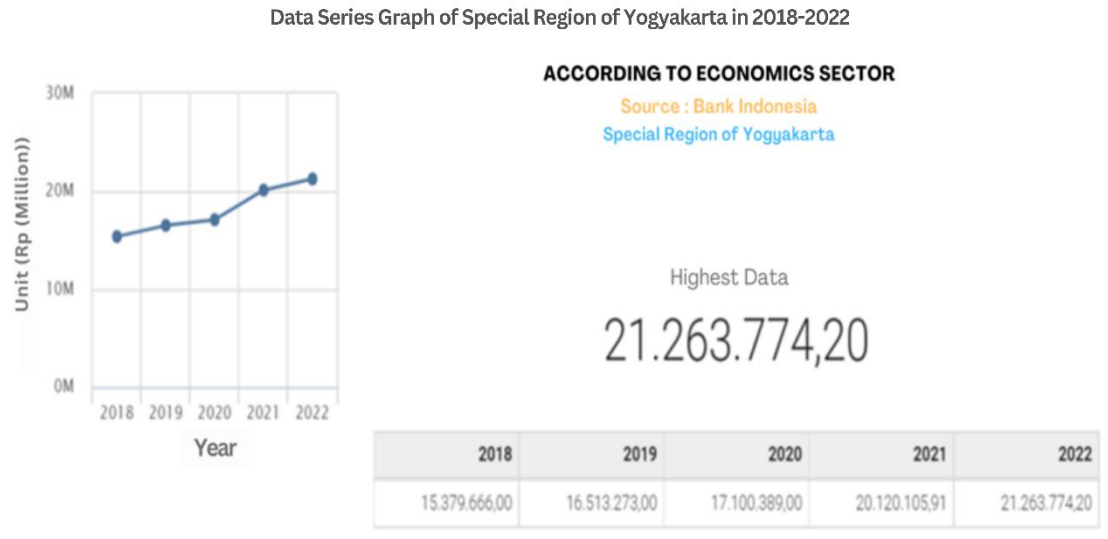


**Figure 1. Graph of DIY and National Economic Growth**

Source: DIY Economic Report, 2020

The Covid-19 virus is predicted to impact the development of regional banking capital. The spread of the Covid-19 virus has made economies worldwide decline (Barro, Ursua, & Weng, 2020). Not only that, but this virus is also rapidly spreading and entering financial markets (Ramelli & Wagner, 2020). Also, Covid-19 does not know when it will go away, and big countries have not been able to handle it perfectly, so it impacts investors' panic. The associated economic losses have caused the market to become very unstable and unpredictable (Zhang, Hu, & Ji, 2020).

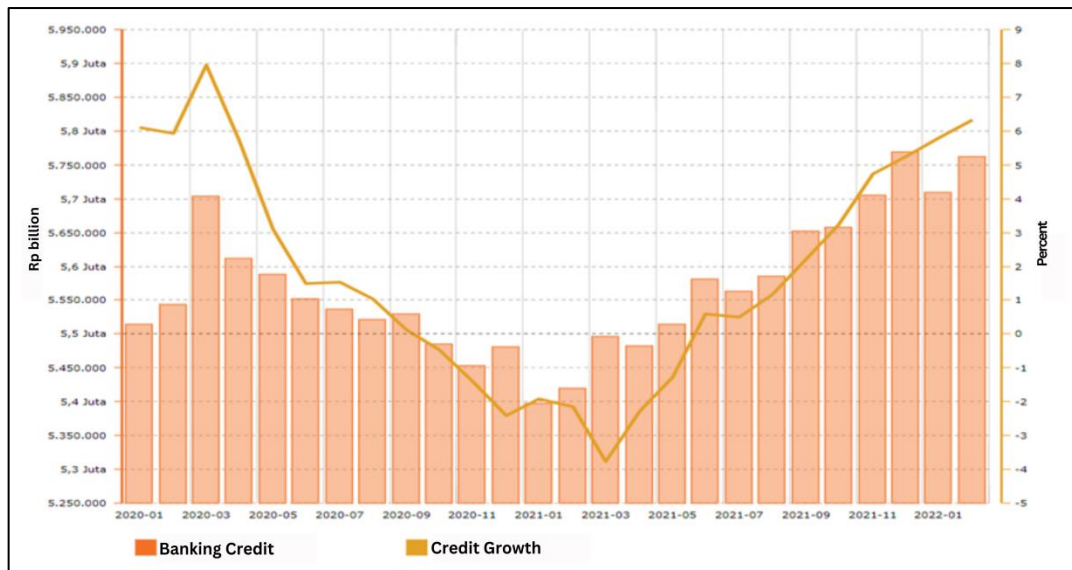
The primary market for regional banking in each region is loans or loans from employees or SMEs. Quoted from (<https://databoks.katadata.co.id>), the distribution of bank credit to the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) sector reached Rp 1,195.4 trillion. It is recorded in the data Bappeda.jogja (2022) that the increase in MSME loans was driven by both investment credit and working capital credit. In Yogyakarta, the number of MSME loans continues to grow.



**Figure 2. Vertical Data of Yogyakarta MSME Loans in Banking**

Source: <http://bappeda.jogjaprov.go.id>, 2022

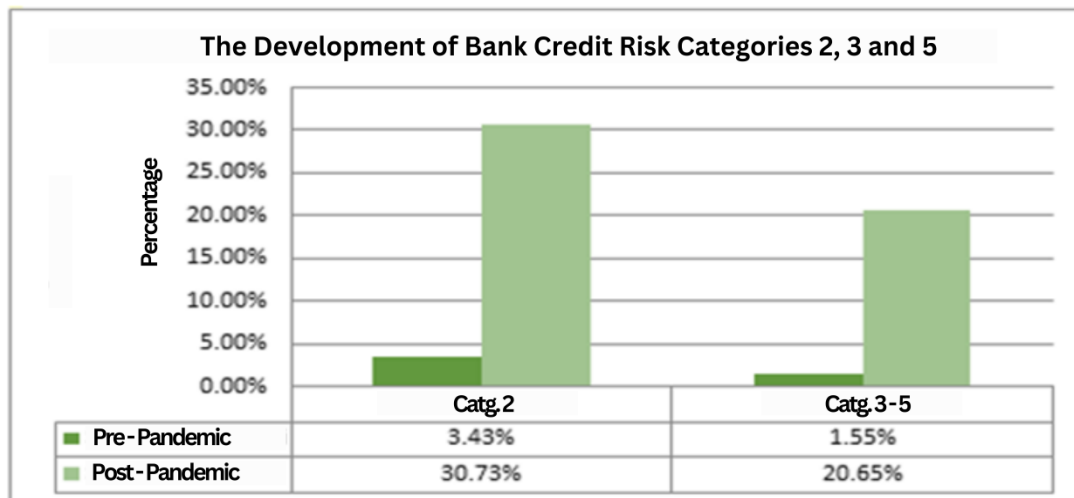
Kusnandar (2022) explained that the Financial Services Authority reported that due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the credit growth rate decreased from 7.9% (YoY) in March 2020 to -3.77% in March 2021. Banking credit showed growth positive from mid-2021, reaching above 6% in February 2022, as shown in this graph.



**Figure 3. Banking Credit Value and Growth January 2020 – February 2022**

Source: <https://databoks.katadata.co.id>, 2022

Seto & Septianti (2021) explained from the results of the Financial Services Authority data that in March 2020, there was an increase in the value of credit risk in the banking sector compared to the previous year.



**Figure 4. Development of Banking Credit Risk Before and During the Covid-19 Pandemic**

Source: Financial Services Authority, 2020

They were added by Setiawan & Andayani (2022) that due to Covid-19, the economy has decreased. As a result, the ability of the community to pay credit has also decreased.

**Table 1. Development of Non Performing Loans**

Period	Ratios	
	Non Performing Loan	Loan to Deposit Ratio
March 2019	2.47%	94.00%
March 2020	2.74%	92.55%
March 2021	3.17%	80.93%

Source: Data processed

The regional banking association provided an important note, at least 139,028 borrowers with a loan value of Rp 35.94 trillion were affected by Covid-19. This value represents 7.84% of the total loan compared to January 2020, which amounted to Rp 457.95 trillion. The regional banking association coordinator, Supriyatno explained that regional banks' risk opportunities are very high. ROA measures the net income obtained from all the company's total assets, including banking operations (Subramanyam, 2014). Novika & Siswanti (2022) added that the ROA profitability ratio helps see the number of assets contributed to net income. Yusdika & Purwanti (2021) added that the Covid-19 pandemic to date has resulted in poor macroeconomic projections for banking in the future.

It is proven that due to the spread of Covid-19, several regional banks experienced a decline in the value of ROA. Indrawati & Dambe (2021) revealed that the ROA profitability ratio of PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Papua in 2019 was in a healthy condition. However, after the entry of the Covid-19 virus in 2020, the Return on Asset & Equity ratio values were classified as unhealthy/bad. Sukendri & Aryawati (2022), in their research, found a change in the ability of Bank BPD Bali to generate assets before and after the Covid-19 pandemic. It was seen in a decrease in ROA from 2% to 1.83%. In their research, Sullivan & Widoatmodjo (2021) found that the asset ratio of banking

financial performance in the 2nd quarter of 2019 was 3.44, while the 3rd quarter of 2020 was 3.96, so there was a decrease in value of -0.52.

Bank BPD DIY, seen from the results of research by Nansi & Airawaty (2021), found that the financial performance of Bank BPD DIY in 2019 recorded total assets of Rp. 13.65 trillion or 103.3%. However, the research results above are inversely related to the Annual Report of Bank BPD DIY. Looking at the financial statements of Bank BPD DIY, there was a decrease in net income and total assets in 2019 pre-Covid-19 with 2020 and 2021 after the Covid-19 pandemic. It is evident from the results of the annual return on assets ratio that in 2019 it was 3.01%, in 2020, it was 2.27%, and in 2021 it fell again to 2.16%.

It attracted the attention of researchers to see and compare the level of increase and decrease in the profitability of Bank BPD DIY in the monthly period in 2019, 2020, and 2021. After that, The writer wanted to see in which months Bank BPD DIY experienced an increase or decrease in the value of its ROA profitability. So the focus of this research is: Is there a difference in the value of Bank BPD DIY assets? Before & after the Covid-19 pandemic between 2019, 2020, and 2021? Furthermore, is there a difference in the average ROA of Bank BPD DIY between 2019, 2020, and 2021?

## **METHODS**

The type of research used is a quantitative approach presented in the form of numbers. Sugiyono (2022) defines quantitative research methods as those based on a positivist philosophy used to examine populations or samples and seek data and information. The quantitative, statistical, or numerical research tools used to test the hypotheses formulated.

This research is a comparative study that compares the level of financial performance through the return on Assets (ROA) profitability values before and after Covid-19 at Bank BPD DIY—then analyzed by a statistical test tool using the SPSS program. The object and subject of this research are Bank BPD, Special Region of Yogyakarta. Bank BPD DIY has the aim of helping to encourage economic growth and regional development and to grow the living standards of the special Region of Yogyakarta community. Bank BPD DIY also acts as a driving force for regional development, as a place for saving the people of special Region of Yogyakarta.

The data in this study is in the form of secondary data taken on the official website of Bank BPD DIY by downloading it on the website <https://www.bpddiy.co.id/>. The population and sample used in this research are in the form of the Bank BPD DIY Monthly Report in 2019, 2020, and 2021 taken from January to December, with 36 data. The data source used in this research is secondary data from the Bank BPD DIY Monthly Financial Report, which is then searched for and processed using the SPSS Statistics 20 program. Meanwhile, data were collected using tools such as a literature review by accessing the Monthly Reports and Annual Reports, which are already available on the website of Bank BPD DIY.

The data analysis method is helpful in the phase of determining research results. The data collected needs to be processed. Then it will be used to provide answers with a formulation of the problem that has been determined. The data analysis method that the researcher uses is the Test Independent Sample T-Test by processing monthly report

data on the ROA of Bank BPD DIY for three years, namely 2019, 2020, and 2021. Furthermore, performing a description of the results of the resulting data processing.

## RESULTS

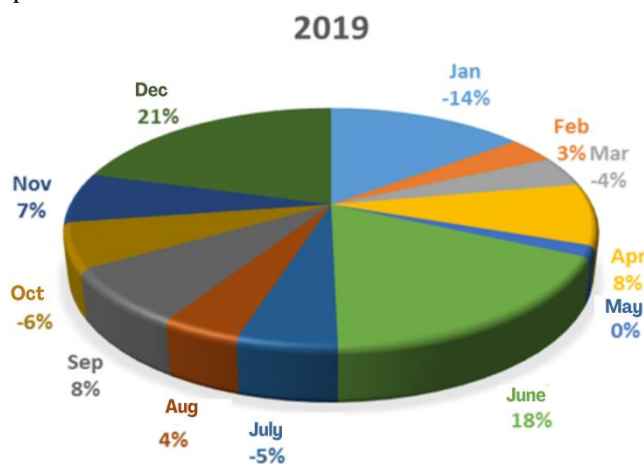
### Financial Performance Results of Bank BPD DIY in 2019, 2020, and 2021

Bank BPD DIY's financial performance is seen through asset growth's value. An increase in the number of assets indicates a change. It could be seen in the form of an increase or decrease in the total assets owned by the company. It is calculated using the formula according to the study. The formula calculates the growth rate of assets by calculating the total assets of period t - total assets of period (t-1) x 100%. So based on the calculation results, the following is the asset growth value of Bank BPD DIY.

**Table 2. Asset Growth of Bank BPD DIY in 2019**

Year	Month	Total Asset Period T	Total Assets Period T-1	Asset Value
2019	January	11,407,650	12,063,146	-655,496
	February	11,565,389	11,407,650	157,739
	March	11,377,684	11,565,389	-187,705
	April	11,756,530	11,377,684	378,846
	May	11,688,936	11,756,530	-67,594
	June	12,490,797	11,688,936	801.861
	July	12,258,060	12,490,797	-232.737
	August	12,442,470	12,258,060	184.410
	September	12,785,200	12,442,470	342,730
	October	12,506,630	12,785,200	-278,570
	November	12,813.914	12,506,630	307.284
	December	13,748,325	12,813.914	934,411

Source: Data processed



**Figure 5. Figures of Bank BPD DIY Monthly Asset Growth in 2019**

Source: Data processed



From the table and pie chart above, the asset growth of Bank BPD DIY in January 2019 was -655,496, or a decrease of 14%. In February experienced growth of 157,739 or 3%. In March, assets decreased by -187,705 or decreased by 4%. While in April, there was an increase in assets of 378,846 or 8%. Furthermore, in May, there was another decline in asset value by -67,594. In June, it grew by 801,861 or increased by 18%, but in July, it fell again by -232,737 or 5%. Back in August, it increased by 184,410 or 4%. In September, it grew again by 342,730 or (8%) but again decreased in October by -278,570. In November, it grew again by 307,284 or 7% and in December experienced significant growth of 934,411 or 21%.

Assets and cash are very influential on the profitability of ROA (Novika & Siswanti, 2022). It means that long-paid receivables will reduce the company's income, which will impact the decline in company profits/assets. Kasmir (2019) discloses the resulting profitability value helps evaluate the company's ability to earn profits within a certain period. So based on the results of the data above, in 2019, the asset growth of Bank BPD DIY experienced a decline in January, March, May, July, and October. This result is evidenced by Bank BPD DIY (2019), which explains that the return on equity and return on assets has decreased compared to the previous year but are still safe because it is still following the provisions of BI regulations. The achievement of Bank BPD DIY's financial performance in 2019 saw an increase in the realization of net assets. However, amid growing macroeconomic uncertainty and dynamics in the banking industry, several countries, including Indonesia, experienced an economic downturn due to the weakening global economy. The inflation rate in 2019 was also under control at the level of 2.72% (YoY). In line with the slowdown in the national economic growth rate, the performance of banks, including Bank BPD DIY, showed a negative trend. The credit figure grew in December 2019 by 6.08% (YoY). Third-Party Funds were also recorded to have decreased from 6.72% (YoY) in November 2019 to 6.54% (YoY) in December 2019. During the slowdown in the pace of national economic growth, BPD DIY managed to improve credit quality from previously reflected in the gross NPL ratio of Bank BPD DIY. Throughout 2019 was recorded at 3.14%, while in 2018, the NPL was 4.21%.

The results of this study are in line with research Fernos (2017) which obtained the results of the performance of the bank PT. The Regional Development Bank of West Sumatra Province has decreased yearly due to the ROA value decline. The decrease in net income received from total assets because the amount of credit provided is not balanced with income, causing income from interest to decrease. Seto & Septianti (2021) The effects of the Covid-19 pandemic have hit banking fundamentals, resulting in a decline in CAR, initially 23.24% in November 2019, down to 21.77% in March 2020.

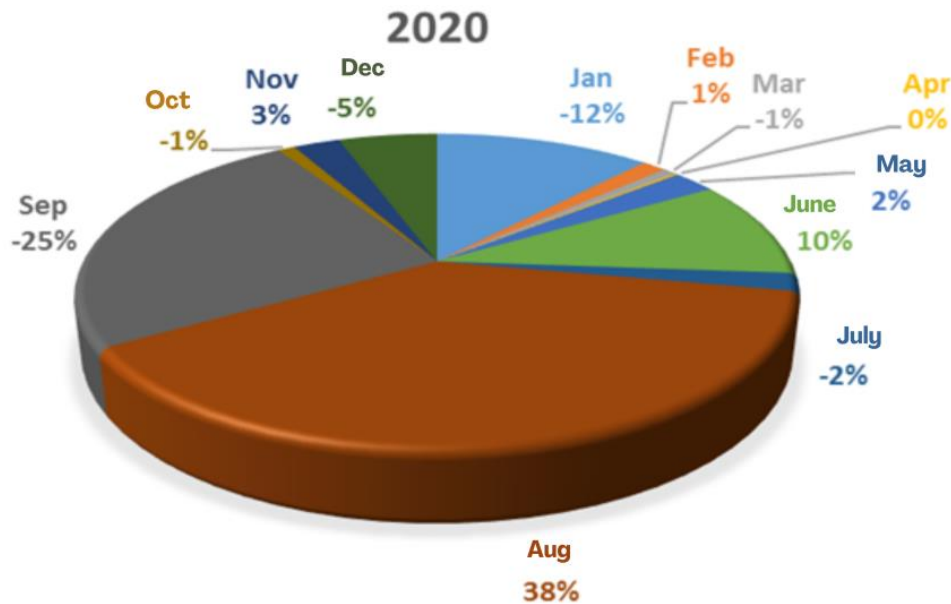
**Table 3. Asset Growth of Bank BPD DIY in 2020**

Year	Month	Total Assets Period T	Total Assets Period T-1	Asset Growth Value
<b>2020</b>	January	12,427,769	13,748,325	-1,320,556
	February	12,578,005	12,427,769	150,236
	March	12,498,083	12,578,005	-79,922
	April	12,477,762	12,498,083	-20,321
	May	12,743,180	12,477,762	265,418
	June	13,869,034	12,743,180	1,125,854
	July	13,661,616	13,869,034	-207,418

(Continuation)

Year	Month	Total Assets Period T	Total Assets Period T-1	Asset Growth Value
	August	17,996.625	13,661,616	4,335,009
	September	15,182,653	17,996.625	-2,813,972
	October	15,081.051	15,182,653	-101,602
	November	15,366,618	15,081.051	285.567
	December	14,763,076	15,366,618	-603.542

Source: Data processed



**Figure 6. Figures of Bank BPD DIY Monthly Asset Growth in 2020**

Source: Data processed

Based on the tables and figures pie chart above, the asset growth of Bank BPD DIY in January 2020 was -1,320,556, or a decrease of 12%. In February, it experienced a growth of 150,236, or only 1%. March experienced a decrease in assets of -79,922 or 1%. In April, there was another decline of -20,321 (0%). In May, there was a growth of 265,418 or 2%. In June, again, there was a growth of 1,125,854 or 10%, but in July, it fell again by -207,418 or 2%. Back in August grew significantly by 4,335,009 or 38 %, but in September, it fell again, which was quite large, namely -2,813,972 or 25%. October fell again by -101,602 or 1%. In November, there was a growth of 285,567 or 3%, but December decreased by -603.542 or 5 %. However, until the end of 2020, Bank BPD DIY realized total assets reaching 14.71 trillion, or an increase of 111.11% compared to 2019. From the results of the 2020 Annual Report, it was found that the success of Bank BPD DIY in increasing the amount of income and assets during the Covid-19 pandemic was obtained from third-party funds, which reached 11.89 trillion or 113.47%. Third-Party funding sources consist of current accounts, savings, and time deposits. Current accounts reached 2.29 trillion. Savings reached 6.89 trillion, and deposits reached 2.73 trillion (Bank BPD DIY, 2020).

So based on the results of the data above, in 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic virus spread. It impacts banking, so the growth of Bank BPD DIY assets has decreased in January, March, April, July, September, October, and December. Bank BPD DIY's banking performance in 2020 faces big challenges due to the entry of the Covid-19



virus, which impacts the weakening of the economy. In 2020, the ratio of non-performing loans (NPL) is 3.06% (gross) and 0.98% (net). In 2020 there was also a delay in bank credit due to the start of restricted economic activity. It was reflected in the credit contraction of 2.41% (YoY), resulting in a decline in banking assets in 2020.

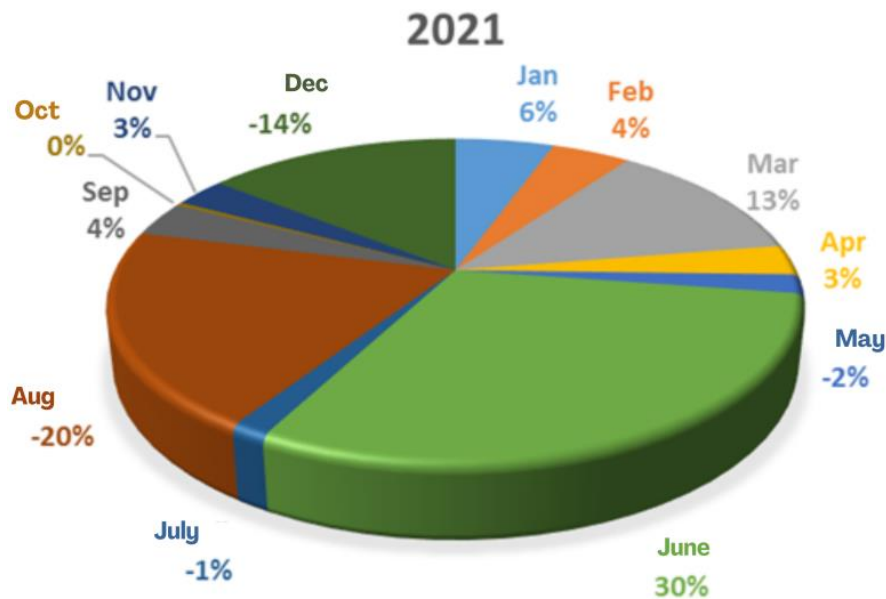
Professor Candra Fajri Ananda, Special Staff to the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, revealed that the spread of the Covid-19 virus had an impact on the pace of the economy of the Republic of Indonesia, where in the first quarter of 2020, it was recorded at 2.97 percent or contracted by 2.41 percent compared to the fourth quarter of 2019. The economic contraction was negative in the second quarter at around 5.32%. The decline in the economy during this pandemic was due to many economic activities, especially trade and tourism, which stopped, and no activity was carried out. The decline occurred due to protective and stimulative policies that affected other sectors, especially the financial and banking sectors (Widyatama, 2021).

This study's results align with research Indrawati & Dambe (2021), which both revealed that the ROA profitability ratio of PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Papua in 2019 was in a healthy condition. However, due to the Covid-19 virus, the Return on Assets ratio value in 2020 was unhealthy. The study's results Sukendri & Aryawati (2022) found a change in the financial performance of Bank BPD Bali before and after the Covid-19 pandemic, with a decrease in ROA from 2% to 1.83%. The study's results Hartadinata & Farihah (2021) also found a difference in the mean ROA value in the 2019 Pre-Covid-19 pandemic with Post-Covid-19 in 2020. In the 2019 Pre-pandemic, the ROA value of banks listed on the IDX for the 2019-2020 period was 1.2%. Meanwhile, in 2020 during the Covid-19 pandemic, the mean ROA decreased by 0.7%. It shows that during the Covid-19 pandemic, the performance of business actors was also affected and decreased.

**Table 4. Asset Growth of Bank BPD DIY**

Year	Month	Total Assets Period T	Total Assets Period T-1	Asset Value
<b>2021</b>	January	14,997,978	14,763,076	234.902
	February	15,184,391	14,997,978	186,413
	March	15,713,592	15,184,391	529,201
	April	15,840.003	15,713,592	126,411
	May	15,759,849	15,840.003	-80.154
	June	17,050,861	15,759,849	1.291.012
	July	16,988,356	17,050,861	-62.505
	August	16,153,769	16,988,356	-834,587
	September	16,302.217	16,153,769	148,448
	October	16.316.111	16,302.217	13,894
	November	16,439,546	16.316.111	123,435
	December	15,834,518	16,439,546	-605.028

Source: Data processed



**Figure 7. Figures of Bank BPD DIY Monthly Asset Growth in 2021**

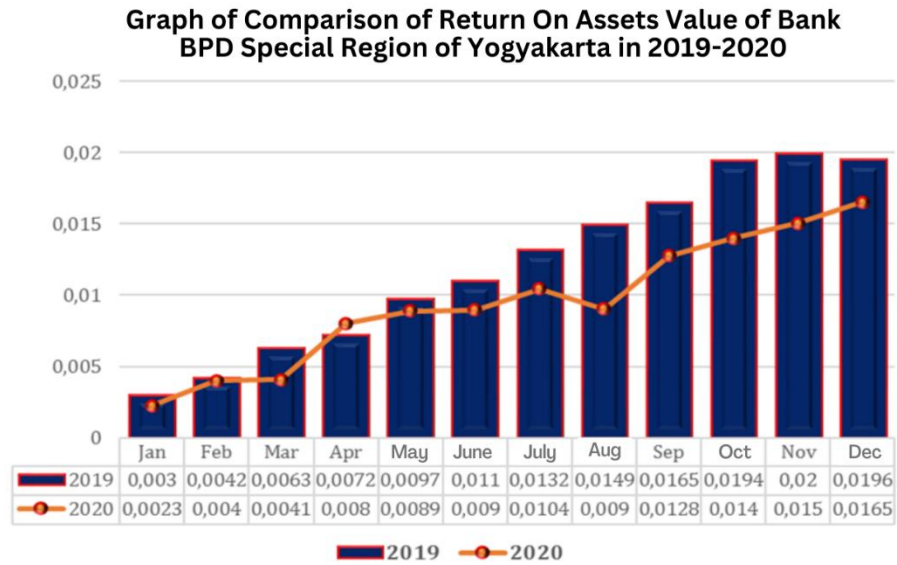
Source: Data processed

Based on the tables and figures pie chart above, the asset growth of Bank BPD DIY in January 2021 grew by 234,902 or 6%. February grew by 186,413, or only 4 %. March is growing, amounting to 529,201 or 13 %. April also experienced a growth of 126,411 or 3%, but in May, it decreased by -80.154 or 2 %. Significant growth again in June by 1,291,012 or 30 %, but in July decreased by -62.505 or 1%. While, in August again decreased by -834,587 or 20%. In September again experienced growth of 148,448 or 4% and in October grew by 13,894, and in November by 123,435 or 3%. Back in December decreased by -605.028 or 14 %. So based on the results of the data above, in 2021, the growth of Bank BPD DIY assets decreased in May, July, August, and December.

So based on the results of the data above, in 2021, Bank BPD DIY experienced a decline for four months, namely May, July, August, and December. Quoted from the report Bank BPD DIY (2021), this decline was due to the government withdrawing funds stored at Bank BPD DIY to build and complete development according to the programs from the government in the National Economic Recovery budget. At the end of 2021, Bank BPD DIY experienced asset growth of 15.77 trillion, an increase of 7.20% from 2020, which amounted to 14.71 trillion. Bank BPD DIY's asset growth was obtained from third-party funds reaching 12.31 trillion, profit before tax of 346.00 billion, savings funds of 7.25 trillion, and current accounts of 2.48 trillion. In 2021, Bank BPD DIY received an investment of 1 trillion from the government, which was used to support the economic recovery of DI Yogyakarta. This year, BPD DIY's sharia program also performed well, namely Sharia Savings Funds of 4 11.7 4 billion, Wadiah's Giro contributed a value of 97.99 billion, Time Deposits until the end of 2021 contributed 280.8 4 billion (Bank BPD DIY, 2021).

### **Profitability Difference Comparison Return On Assets (ROA) of Bank BPD DIY Between 2019 and 2020**

The following is a comparison of the differences in ROA BPD DIY profitability between 2019 and 2020:



**Figure 8. Value Chart Return on assets of Bank BPD DIY in 2019 with 2020**

Source: Data processed

The graphic above shows that the net profit or ROA of Bank BPD DIY in January 2019 was 0.003; in 2020, it was 0.0023, decreased by -0.0007 (-23%). In February 2019, it was 0.0042; in 2020, it was 0.004, with a decrease of -0.0002 (-5%). In March 2019, it was 0.0063; in 2020, it was 0.0041, with a decrease of -0.0022 (-35%). In April 2019, it was 0.0072; in 2020, it was 0.008, with an increase of 0.0008 (11%). In May 2019, it was 0.0097; in 2020, it was 0.0089, with a decrease of -0.0008 (-8%). In June 2019, it was 0.011, and in 2020 it was 0.009, with a decrease of -0.002 (-18%). In July 2019, it was 0.0132; in 2020, it was 0.0104, with a decrease of -0.0028 (-21%). In August 2019, it was 0.0149, and in 2020 it was 0.009, with a decrease of -0.0059 (-39%). In September 2019, it was 0.0165. In 2020 it was 0.0128, with a decrease of -0.0037 (-22%). In October 2019, it was 0.0194; in 2020, it was 0.014, with a decrease of -0.0054 (-28%). In November 2019, it was 0.02; in 2020, it was 0.015, with a decrease of -0.005 (-25%). In December 2019, it was 0.0196. In 2020 it was 0.0165, with a decrease of -0.0031 (-16%).

### T-Test Sample Independent Comparison Test Results

The following are the results of the independent sample T-Test comparison test:

**Table 5. Independent Test Results Sample T-Test Profitability Value Return On Assets of Bank BPD DIY in 2019 - 2020**

Independent Samples Test						
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means		
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
ROA Bank BPD Special Region of Yogyakarta Period 2019-2020	Equal variances assumed	2	.157	1.182	22	.003
	Equal variances not assumed			1.182	20.328	.003

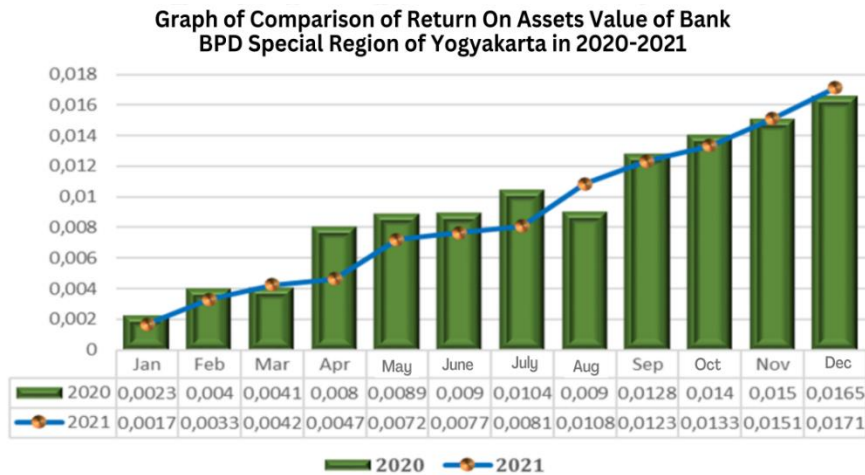
Source: Data processed

From the table above, it can be seen that the value of sig. (2-tailed) of 0.003 < 0.05,  $H_0$  is rejected, and  $H_a$  is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a

difference in return on assets (ROA) profitability at Bank BPD DIY between 2019 pre-Covid-19 and 2020 after Covid-19 appeared, causing banking performance to decline.

### Comparison of the Difference in Average Profitability Return On Assets (ROA) of Bank BPD DIY between 2020 and 2021

The following is a comparison of the difference in the average ROA profitability of BPD DIY between 2020 and 2021:



**Figure 9. Value Chart Return on assets of Bank BPD DIY in 2020 with 2021**

Source: Data processed

Based on the graphic data above, the net profit or Return On Assets (ROA) of Bank BPD DIY in January 2020 is 0.0023, and in 2021 it is 0.0017, with a decrease of -0.0006 (-4%). In February 2020, it was 0.004; in 2021 it was 0.0033 with a decrease of -0.0007 (-5%). In March 2020, it was 0.0041, and in 2021, it was 0.0042, with an increase in this month's value of 0.0001 (1%). In April 2020, it was 0.008; in 2021, it was 0.0047, with a decrease of -0.0033 (-23%). In May 2020, it was 0.0089; in 2021, it was 0.0089, with a decrease of -0.0017 (-11%). In June 2020, it was 0.009, and in 2021 it was 0.0077, with a decrease of -0.0013 (-9%). In July 2020, it was 0.0104, and in 2021 it was 0.0081 with a decrease of -0.0023 (-17%). In August 2020, it was 0.009; in 2021, it was 0.0108, with an increase of 0.0018 (13%). In September 2020, it was 0.0128, and in 2021 it was 0.0123 with a decrease of -0.0005 (-3%). In October 2020, it was 0.014, and in 2021 it was 0.0133 with a decrease of -0.0007 (-5%). In November 2020, it was 0.015, and in 2021 it was 0.0151 with an increase of 0.00001 (1%). In December 2020, it was 0.0165, and in 2021 it was 0.0171 with an increase of 0.0006 (4%).

**Table 6. Independent Test Results Sample T-Test Profitability Value Return On Assets of Bank BPD DIY in 2020 - 2021**

Independent Samples Test						
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means		
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
ROA Bank BPD Special Region of Yogyakarta Period 2019-2020	Equal variances assumed	.261	.615	.392	22	.001
	Equal variances not assumed			.392	21.90	.001

Source: Data processed

From the table above, it is known that the value of sig. (2-tailed) worth 0.001 < 0.05, then  $H_0$  is rejected, and  $H_a$  is accepted. So it can be concluded that there is a difference in the value of return on assets at Bank BPD DIY between 2020 and 2021. Reduced receipts cause the difference in ROA value from the lending sector from customers, obstacles in business from business actors, and the existence of a lockdown or Large-Scale Social Restriction policy and restructuring from the Financial Services Authority also reduced cash receipts.

The results of the study support research Aldi Akbar et al. (2021), which reveals that Bank Jabar (BJBR) and Bank Jatim (BJTM) before the Covid-19 pandemic experienced an increase in profitability from the 2nd quarter of 2019 to the 4th quarter of 2020. However, after the emergence of Covid-19, the average performance of the two banks decreased by -2.17%. Meanwhile, Bank Banten experienced the worst impact. Covid-19 worsened the state of its performance. Likewise, research Dhammawan (2022) shows PT's overall financial performance ratio. The Central Java Regional Development Bank before the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in fluctuating ratio results, but during the Covid-19 period, financial performance was disrupted. There was an increase in non-performing loans, so the assets of PT. Central Java Regional Development Bank declined.

However, this study's results differ from the findings Bahri & Nugraha (2021) that PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Banten Tbk (BEKS) financial performance and assets are still very well maintained, and customer trust in banks remains good during the Covid-19 pandemic. Likewise, research Dinarjito & Arisandy (2021) found BJBR's health level during the Covid-19 pandemic was confirmed to be in very healthy condition as measured by ROA and very healthy NIM, and the capital adequacy aspect was at 88%, which was classified as very healthy. It means that the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic will not impact the financial performance and health of BJBR.

## CONCLUSION

In 2019 there was an increase in the performance of BPD DIY, this was marked by an increase in the realization of total assets. In 2020, the performance of BPD DIY experienced a decline due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic which caused restrictions on economic activity. In 2021 the return on assets of BPD DIY is still decreasing, this is because BPD DIY applies the principle of prudence in distributing credit with the aim of minimizing the risk of non-performing loans due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

From the results of this research, the researcher provides several points: Bank BPD DIY must immediately detect unpaid loans and take action to improve its portfolio to increase profitability during the Covid-19 crisis. In order to regain the complete trust of investors to invest their money. During the economic recovery, Bank BPD DIY needs to provide a stimulus that can attract customers' interest again. Bank BPD DIY must strengthen and maintain important sectors that support banking financial performance, especially in the sharia sector. Bank BPD DIY must continue synergizing with the community, government, and Bank Indonesia. The Financial Services Authority and the community of various other business sectors support the National Economic Recovery program, especially credit for micro, small and medium enterprises, cooperatives, non-SME debtors, and corporations affected by Covid -19. People's behavior is increasingly digital-minded, so BPD DIY must continue to carry

out digital transformation and innovation by improving services that are fast, efficient, safe, and easy to access. Continue to improve and create new credit schemes for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), government institutions, or agencies that aim to improve the welfare of the people in Yogyakarta.

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