

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AT REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL (RSUD) MALINAU DISTRICT PERIOD 2017-2019

Rita Melkiana Marbun

Prodi Akuntansi, Politeknik Malinau, Kalimantan Utara Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Ratio analysis
Monetary Performance
RSUD
Malinau District

E-mail:

rmelkianamarbun@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Monetary Ratio Analysis Performance of Common Hospital of Malinau.. Majors Accountancy, target of in this research is to know increase trend / degradation of monetary ratio of RSUD Malinau. Method data collecting by conducting survey and calculation of data with ratio analysis analysis which consist of: ratio of likuiditas, solvency ratio and rentability ratio. Result of this research indicate that till year 2019 RSUD Malinau ratio current equal to 5,23, its meaning each; every fluent debt equal to Rp. 1,- can be guaranteed with fluent asset equal to 5,23. That way also Debt Assets Ratio to representing the part of solvency ratio namely equal to 0,0182, its meaning each; every totalizing asset equal to Rp. 1,82,- can be financed by debt equal to Rp. 1,- Percentage 1,82% is good enough because smaller this. In the year 2019 value of ROA representing the part of tired rentability ratio value 0.75, its meaning of ability of capital to asset of RSUD Malinau to yield advantage of neto is equal to 75%. Each; Every totalizing asset equal to Rp. 1,- yielding surplus equal to 0,75. Conclusion in this research is ratio analysis of likuiditas RSUD Malinau can be concluded that during year period 2017-2019 happened increase to third ratio ratio that is Currant Ratio, Quick Ratio and of Cash Ratio. This Matter is caused by ever greater fluent asset value and followed by fluent debt value which smaller. While solvebility analysis of RSUD Malinau sultra during year period 2017-2019.

Copyright © 2023 Economic Journal. All rights reserved.
is Licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License \(CC BY-NC 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

1. INTRODUCTION

The hospital is a form of Public Service Agency in government agencies in accordance with Government Regulation No. 23 of 2005 article 1 states: "Public Service Agency is an agency within the Government that was formed to provide services to the community in the form of supply of goods and or services that are sold without prioritizing seeking profit and in carrying out its activities based on principles and productivity" [1]. The Public Service Agency Hospital is part of a general government agency whose activities also carry out the sale of goods or services the same as those carried out by profit-oriented companies in general. This is different from the local government which is not at all profit-oriented (non-profit organization) because it is budget-based where funds are provided to be spent according to the available budget..

Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 44 of 2009 concerning business plans and budgets explains that in the notes to financial reports it must disclose and explain the financial ratios of the Public Service Agency. [2] According to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 44 of 2009 that in the notes on financial reports it must be explained using financial ratios to gain a deeper understanding where for the ratio of Public Service Agencies the ratio of liquidity, solvency and profitability is used.

Government Regulation Number 76 of 2008 concerning Financial Reporting of Public Service Agencies consisting of balance sheets, activity reports, cash flow reports and notes to financial reports. (1) Activity Reports Activity reports are operational reports of the Public Service Agency and reflect the income generated by the Public Service Agency and the costs incurred and then see whether the results of these activities produce a surplus or deficit. (2) The balance sheet, according to Somarso, (2004) balance sheet is a financial report that can provide information about the company's resources and sources of expenditure and to obtain them. This report presents the company's financial position. [3] states that the elements directly related to the financial position are assets, liabilities and equity. Each of these elements can be described as follows: 1) Assets, 2) Liabilities, 3) Equities. The Public Service Agency Hospital in compiling its annual financial reports makes two types of financial reports, namely financial reports based on PP No. 24 of 2005 concerning Government Accounting Standards and financial reports based on

Minister of Finance Regulation No. 76 of 2008 [4]. Therefore, even though he has the status of Public Service Board of Malinau Hospital, he still makes financial reports based on PP No. 24 of 2005 concerning Government Accounting Standards. These financial statements are used for the purpose of consolidating the financial statements of hospitals which are local government agencies.

While the financial reports based on Minister of Finance Regulation no. 76 of 2008 is used for the benefit of stakeholders. The following is the balance sheet and activity report of the Malinau Hospital in 2017 and 2018 with the status of a Public Service Agency which affect the liquidity, solvency and profitability ratios. "Financial statements are the result of two lists compiled by an accountant at the end of the period for a company. The two lists are a balance sheet or a list of financial positions or a list of income or a list of profit and loss" [5]. Financial statements describe the condition and results of a company at a certain time or a certain period of time. The types of financial reports that are commonly known are balance sheets, profit/loss reports, cash flow reports and reports on changes in financial position.[6]

Previous research entitled "Evaluation of Financial Performance of PT. Dachtraco Raya Kendari" discusses the evaluation of company performance using financial ratios to see its performance, where the ratios used as data analysis tools are liquidity, solvency & profitability ratios. PT. Dachtraco Raya Kendari, after being analyzed using financial ratios, it turns out that according to the research results, the liquidity and solvency ratios are in a healthy condition, while the profitability ratios are not healthy because there has been a decrease in numbers and the numbers are below healthy criteria.. [7]

Subsequent research entitled "Analysis of the Financial Management System of Public Service Agencies at the General Hospital of Southeast Sulawesi Province" [8] aims to see how far the implementation of Minister of Finance Regulation No. 76 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for Accounting and Reporting of Public Service Agencies and concluded that the General Hospital of Southeast Sulawesi Province has stipulated Regulation of the Minister of Finance no. 76 in 2008 well.

The phenomenon that occurred after the RSUD changed its status to BLU and changed its name to Malinau Hospital, namely the total asset value decreased from 422 million in 2017 to 402 million in 2018. In addition, the realization of revenue and expenditure realization of Malinau Hospital after BLU status experienced a very large increase large up to twice as much when compared to RSUD which still has the status of a Regional Technical Service Unit (UPTD)

Based on the description of the background above, the main problem that can be formulated in this study is how is the increase/decrease in the financial ratios of Malinau Hospital? The purpose of this study was to determine the trend of increasing/decreasing financial ratios in Malinau Hospital.

2. METHOD

The object of this study is the financial reports of the Malinau Hospital with the status of a Regional Public Service Agency (BLUD). [9] for the 2017 and 2019 periods which are located at Jalan RSUD Respen, Kec. North Malinau Province of North Kalimantan. The descriptive method of the types of data used in this study are: (1) Qualitative data in the form of opinions, attitudes, characteristic experiences and a person or group of people who become respondents. (2) Quantitative data is data in the form of figures in the form of invoices, journals, minutes of meetings, memos or in the form of program reports and financial reports. Sources of data used in this study were obtained through documents, evidence, records and other historical report materials related to the problem under study, which were collected, processed and presented by other parties. All data analyzed in this study is secondary data obtained from the 2017 and 2019 financial reports of Malinau Hospital. Data collection methods used in this study are: (1) Interview method (Interview) [10] The collection method used to obtain information directly by submitting statements to respondents. This interview was unstructured and was conducted with the management of Malinau Hospital, in particular with the head of finance and treasurer of Malinau Hospital. (2) Documentation of data collection by searching for data and documents belonging to the Malinau Hospital that are relevant and support this research. (3) Literature study (library research). Literature study is part of the required descriptive study phase through books and other written data sources, whether in the form of theories, research reports or previous findings (findings) related to research problems in order to obtain a theoretical basis. adequate and not from the object under study.

The data analysis method used is the ratio analysis method of hospital finances [11] After obtaining the status of a Public Service Agency (BLU), the following formula is used: (1) Analysis of liquidity ratios: a) Current ratio, b) Quick ratio, c) Cash ratio. (2) Solvability ratio analysis: a) Debt to Assets ratio, b) Debt to Equity ratio. (3) Profitability ratio analysis: a) Net Return On Assets, b) Net Return On Equity.

This study analyzes the financial reports of Malinau Hospital using financial ratio analysis. There are three financial ratios used, namely 1) liquidity ratio, 2) solvency and 3) profitability. The scheme of the framework can be seen as follows:

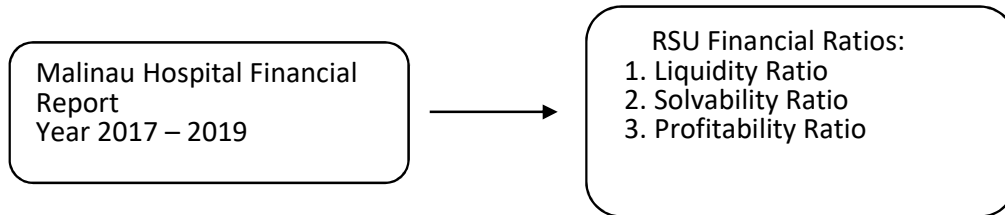


Figure 1 Framework of Mind [12]

The operational definition in this study is as follows:

- Regional Public Service Agency is an agency within the government that provides services to the public in the form of supply of goods and/or services that are sold without prioritizing profit seeking and in carrying out activities based on the principles of efficiency and productivity of cooperative tools.
- Financial ratios are financial analysis tools to measure the level of financial performance of an entity.
- Liquidity ratio is the ratio used to measure how liquid an entity is by comparing all components in current assets with components in current liabilities.
- The Solvency Ratio is the ratio used to measure the extent to which a company's assets are financed with debt by comparing debt with assets or working capital.
- The profitability ratio is the ratio to assess a company's ability to seek finance.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1) Rasio Likuiditas [13]

The liquidity ratio in this study has three components which can be calculated as follows:

a. Current Ratio

Based on the current ratio of Malinau General Hospital, it can be calculated using the following formula :

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Currentasset}}{\text{CurrentDebt}}$$

Current Ratio (CR) Tahun 2017 :

$$\text{CR}^{2017} = \frac{27.044.401.538}{4.959.574.764} \times 100\%$$

$$= 5,45\% \text{ atau } 545\%$$

Current Ratio (CR) Year 2018 :

$$\text{CR}^{2018} = \frac{39.847.882.138}{5.211.185.372} \times 100\%$$

$$= 7,64\% \text{ or } 764\%$$

Current Ratio (CR) Year 2019 :

$$\text{CR}^{2019} = \frac{38.913.688.031}{7.432.946.561} \times 100\%$$

$$= 5,23\% \text{ or } 523\%$$

b. Quick Ratio

Based on the quick ratio of Malinau Hospital, it can be calculated using the following formula :

$$\text{Quick Ratio} = \frac{\text{CurrentAssets} - \text{Inventories}}{\text{CurrentDebt}}$$

Quick Ratio (QR) Year 2017 :

$$\text{QR}^{2017} = \frac{27.044.401.538 - 2.739.214.445}{4.959.574.764} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{24.305.187.093}{4.959.574.764} \times 100\% = 4,90\% \text{ or } 490\%$$

Quick Ratio (QR) Year 2018 :

$$\text{QR}^{2018} = \frac{39.847.882.138 - 4.870.204.924}{5.211.185.372} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{34.477.677.214}{5.211.185.372} \times 100\% = 6,71\% \text{ or } 671\%$$

Quick Ratio (QR) Year 2019 :

$$\text{QR}^{2019} = \frac{38.913.688.031 - 7.540.883.876}{7.432.946.561} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{31.372.804.155}{7.432.946.561} \times 100\% = 6,02\% \text{ or } 602\%$$

c. Cash Ratio

Based on the Cash Ratio of Malinau Hospital, it can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Cash Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash \& cash equivalents}}{\text{Current Debt}}$$

Cash Ratio (CR) Year 2017 :

$$\text{CR}^{2017} = \frac{16.954.092.221}{4.959.574.764} \times 100\% = 3,41\% \text{ or } 341\%$$

Cash Ratio (CR) Year 2018 :

$$\text{CR}^{2018} = \frac{29.848.958.313}{5.211.185.372} \times 100\% = 5,72\% \text{ or } 572\%$$

Cash Ratio (CR) Year 2019 :

$$\text{CR}^{2019} = \frac{22.110.043.706}{7.432.946.561} \times 100\% = 2,97\% \text{ or } 297\%$$

2) Rasio Solvabilitas [14]

Rasio Solvabilitas dalam penelitian ini memiliki dua komponen yang dapat diukur sebagai berikut :

a. Debt to asset ratio

Based on, the Debt to asset ratio of Malinau Hospital can be measured as follows:

$$\text{DAR} = \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

Debt to Asset Ratio (DA) Year 2017 :

$$\text{DA}^{2017} = \frac{4.959.574.764}{411.288.064.624} \times 100\% = 0,0120\% \text{ or } 1,20\%$$

Debt to Asset Ratio (DA) Year 2018 :

$$\text{DA}^{2018} = \frac{5.211.185.372}{487.457.575.304} \times 100\% = 0,0106\% \text{ or } 1,06\%$$

Debt to Asset Ratio (DA) Year 2019 :

$$\text{DA}^{2019} = \frac{7.432.946.561}{406.416.841.752} \times 100\% = 0,0182\% \text{ or } 1,82\%$$

b. Debt to equity ratio

Based on , the Debt to equity ratio of Malinau Hospital can be measured as follows:

$$\text{DER} = \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Capital}}$$

Debt to Equity Ratio (DE) Year 2017 :

$$\text{DER}^{2017} = \frac{4.959.574.764}{348.484.613.720} \times 100\% = 1,29\% \text{ or } 129\%$$

Debt to Equity Ratio (DE) Year 2018 :

$$\text{DER}^{2018} = \frac{5.211.185.372}{387.742.375.479} \times 100\% = 1,34\% \text{ or } 134,4\%$$

Debt to Equity Ratio (DE) Year 2019 :

$$\text{DER}^{2019} = \frac{7.432.946.561}{89.195.375.818} \times 100\% = 0,083\% \text{ or } 83\%$$

3) Rasio Rentabilitas [15]

Profitability ratio in this study has two components that can be measured as follows :

a. Net Return On Assets (ROA)

Based on the net return on assets of Malinau Hospital, it can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{Surplus}}{\text{Total Aset}}$$

Net Return on Assets (ROA) Year 2017 :

$$\text{ROA}^{2017} = \frac{44.629.712.260}{411.288.064.624} \times 100\% = 1,09\% \text{ or } 109\%$$

Net Return on Assets (ROA) Year 2018 :

$$\text{ROA}^{2018} = \frac{12.710.163.280}{487.457.575.304} \times 100\% = 0,26\% \text{ or } 26\%$$

Net Return on Assets (ROA) Year 2019 :

$$\text{ROA}^{2019} = \frac{308.493.301.275}{406.416.841.752} \times 100\% = 0,75\% \text{ or } 75\%$$

b. Net Return On Equity (ROE)

Based on the net return on equity (ROE) of Malinau Hospital, it can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{ROE} = \frac{\text{Surplus}}{\text{Modal}}$$

Net Return on Equity (ROE) Year 2017 :

$$\text{ROE}^{2017} = \frac{44.629.712.260}{348.484.613.720} \times 100\% = 1,28\% \text{ or } 128\%$$

Net Return on Equity (ROE) Year 2018 :

$$\text{ROE}^{2018} = \frac{12.710.163.280}{387.742.375.479} \times 100\% = 0,33\% \text{ or } 33\%$$

Net Return on Equity (ROE) Year 2019 :

$$\text{ROE}^{2019} = \frac{308.493.301.275}{89.195.375.818} \times 100\% = 3,46\% \text{ or } 346\%$$

Table 1. Recapitulation of liquidity ratios, solvency and profitability of Malinau Hospital

No	Rasio	Year		
		2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)
1	Liquidity			
	a. <i>Current ratio</i>	545	764	523
	b. <i>Quick ratio</i>	490	671	602
	c. <i>Cash ratio</i>	341	572	297
2	Solvabilitas			
	a. <i>Debt to Assets</i>	1,20	1,06	1,82
	b. <i>Debt to equality</i>	1,29	1,34	0,83
3	Rentabilitas			
	a. ROA	109	26	75
	b. ROE	128	33	346

Discussion

1) Liquidity Ratio

a. Current Ratio

The Current Ratio is used to measure an entity's ability to meet its short-term obligations [16]. The way to calculate the current ratio is by comparing current assets with current liabilities. The greater the ratio indicates the greater the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations and vice versa the smaller. Current ratio means that the entity is in a bad condition. A good current ratio is 200% or 2:1.

The results of the analysis can be seen that the current ratio of Malinau Hospital in 2017 and 2019 is as follows: (1) In 2017 the current ratio of Malinau Hospital is 5.45, meaning every Rp. 1, - current debt can be guaranteed with current assets of IDR 5.45, -. (2) In 2018 the current ratio of Malinau Hospital was 7.64, meaning that each current debt was Rp. 1,- can be guaranteed with current assets of Rp. 7,64,-. (3) In 2019 the current ratio of Malinau Hospital was 5.23, meaning that each current debt was Rp. 1,- can be guaranteed with current assets of Rp. 5,23

The way to calculate the current ratio is by comparing current assets with current liabilities. The greater the ratio indicates the greater the company's ability to fulfill Short term liabilities and vice versa are getting smaller. Current ratio means that the entity is in a bad condition. A good current ratio is 200% or 2:1.

The results of the analysis can be seen from the current ratio of Malinau Hospital in 2017 and 2019 as follows: (1) In 2017 the current ratio of Malinau Hospital was 5.45, meaning every Rp. 1, - current debt can be guaranteed with current assets of IDR 5.45, -. (2) In 2018 the current ratio of Malinau Hospital was 7.64, meaning that each current debt was Rp. 1,- can be guaranteed with current assets of Rp. 7,64,-. (3) In 2019 the current ratio of Malinau Hospital was 5.23, meaning that each current debt was Rp. 1,- can be guaranteed with current assets of Rp. 5,23,-.

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be seen that for 2017 and 2018 the current ratio is experiencing an increase of 219%. The percentage figure is very good because it reaches 200% which means that the Malinau Hospital is currently in a liquid state. This increase occurred because the number of current assets increased from 2017 by Rp. 27,044,401,538 and in 2018 Rp. 39,847,882,138 and followed by a decrease in current debt in 2017 of Rp. 4,959,574,764 and in 2018 Rp. 5,211,185,372.

b. Quick Ratio

The quick ratio is used to measure a company's ability to meet its financial obligations on the most liquid assets. [17] The greater the ratio indicates the greater the company's ability to meet its financial obligations. This ratio does not have to be 100% or 1:1 but it is recommended that it be above 100%.

The results of data analysis can be seen from the quick ratio of Malinau Hospital from 2017 to 2019 as follows: (1) In 2017 the quick ratio of Malinau Hospital was 4.90, meaning that each current debt is Rp. 1, - can be guaranteed for Rp. 4.90, - with current assets without taking inventory into account. (2) In 2018 the quick ratio of Malinau Hospital was 6.71, meaning that each cash flow was Rp. 1, - can be guaranteed for Rp. 6.71, - with current assets without taking inventory into account. (3) In 2019 the quick ratio of Malinau General Hospital was 6.02, meaning that every Rp. 1 cash flow can be guaranteed for Rp. 6.02, - with current assets without taking inventory into account.

Based on the results of the analysis above, it can be seen that for 2017 the quick ratio is experiencing an increase of 181%. The percentage increase is very good because passing 100% means that the Malinau Hospital is in a liquid state so that it can be said that the Malinau Hospital can guarantee current debt with its current assets without taking inventory into account. This increase occurred because the number of current assets that were binding in 2018 was followed by a decrease in the number of current liabilities in 2018. In addition, the value of inventories also increased from 2017.

c. Cash Ratio

The cash ratio is used to measure a company's ability to meet its financial obligations using the cash available and stored in the bank. This ratio is recommended to be above 100% because this ratio shows very liquid assets [18]. The smaller the ratio, the smaller the company's ability to meet its financial obligations.

The results of data analysis can be seen from the cash ratio of Malinau Hospital in 2017 and 2019 as follows: (1) In 2017 the cash ratio of Malinau Hospital was 3.41, meaning that each current debt is Rp. 1,- can be guaranteed with cash and cash equivalents of Rp. 3,41,-. (2) In 2018 the cash ratio of Malinau Hospital was 5.72, meaning that each current debt was Rp. 1,- can be guaranteed with cash and cash equivalents of Rp. 5,72,-. (3) In 2019 the cash ratio of Malinau Hospital was 2.97, meaning that each current debt was Rp. 1,- can be guaranteed with cash and cash equivalents of Rp. 2,97,-. Based on the results of the analysis above, it can be seen that for 2017 and 2018 the cash ratio is experiencing an increase of 231%. This figure is above 100%, meaning that the Malinau General Hospital is in a very liquid state. This was influenced by the increase in the amount of cash and cash equivalents from 2017 of Rp. 16,954,092,221 and in 2018 Rp. 29,848,958,313. The amount of current debt increased in 2017 by Rp. 4,959,574,764 and in 2018 Rp. 5,211,185,372.

2) Solvency Ratio

a. Debt to assets

Debt ratio is the ratio used to measure the comparison between total debt and total assets. [19] This ratio is used to find out what part of assets are financed by debt and can be used to guarantee debt. From the results of data analysis it can be seen that the Debt to Assets Ratio of Malinau Hospital for 2017-2019 is as follows: (1) In 2017 the Debt to Assets Ratio of Malinau Hospital was 0.029, meaning that each total asset is Rp. 2.9, - can be financed by a debt of Rp. 1,-. The percentage of 2.9% is good enough because the smaller the percentage of this ratio the better. (2) In 2018 the Debt to Assets Ratio of Malinau Hospital was 0.0107, meaning that each total asset is Rp. 1.06, - can be financed by a debt of Rp. 1,-. The percentage of 1.06% is better than the previous year. (3) In 2019 the Debt to Assets Ratio of Malinau Hospital was 0.0182, meaning that each total asset was Rp. 1.82, - can be financed by a debt of Rp. 1,-. Percentage 1.82%.

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the 2017 - 2018 Debt to Assets Ratio is experiencing a decrease of -0.14%. This figure means that the capacity of the Malinau Hospital to pay its long-term debt has decreased by -0.14% taking into account the ratio of total debt to total assets.

b. Debt to Equity Ratio

Debt to Equity Ratio is the ratio used to determine the ratio between total debt and own capital.[20] This ratio is useful for knowing how much capital you have to guarantee your debts. This ratio is used to find out the share of each rupiah of equity that is used as collateral for the entire debt. From the results of data analysis, it can be seen that the Debt to Equity Ratio of Malinau Hospital for 2017 - 2019 is as follows: (1) In 2017 the Debt to Equity Ratio of Malinau Hospital was 0.0129, meaning that each total debt was Rp. 1,- can be guaranteed with a capital of IDR 1.29,-. (2) In 2018 the Debt to Equity Ratio of Malinau Hospital was 1.34, meaning that each total debt was Rp. 1,- can be guaranteed with a capital of Rp. 1.34,-. (3) In 2019 the Debt to Equity Ratio of Malinau Hospital was 0.83, meaning that each total debt was Rp. 1,- can be guaranteed with a capital of Rp. 0.83-.

Based on the results of the analysis above, it can be seen that for 2017 – 2019 the Debt to Equity Ratio is experiencing an increase of 5%. This figure means that the cost of paying long-term debt for RSUD Malinau has increased by 5% taking into account the ratio of total debt to capital.

3) Profitability Ratio

a. Net Return On Assets

ROA is a ratio that shows the yield (return) on the total assets used in a company or a measure of management efficiency [21]. This means that this ratio is used to measure the effectiveness of all entities. From the results of data analysis, it can be seen that the ROA of Malinau Hospital in 2017 – 2019 is as follows: (1) in 2017 the ROA of Malinau Hospital was 1.09, meaning that the capital capacity for the assets of the Regional General Hospital (RSUD) to generate a net profit of 109%. Each total asset of Rp. 1, - produces a surplus of Rp. 1,9. (2) In 2018 the ROA of Malinau Hospital was 0.26, meaning that the ability of capital on the assets of Malinau Hospital to generate net profits was 75%. Each total asset of Rp. 1, - produces a surplus of Rp. 0.75.

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be seen that for 2017 – 2019 ROA is experiencing an increase of 82.5%. This increase was influenced by a surplus, because in 2018 the Malinau Regional General Hospital continued to make improvements.

b. Net Return On Equality

This ratio shows a few percent of net income when measured by the entity's capital [22]. The bigger this ratio the better. This ratio shows the ability of the entity's capital to generate net income which is part of the entity. The higher this ratio, the higher the profit because the invested capital is more efficient. From the results of the data analysis, it can be seen that the ROE of the Malinau Regional General Hospital for 2017-2019 is as follows: (1) In 2017 the ROE of the Malinau Regional General Hospital was 1.28, meaning that the capital capacity of the Malinau Regional General Hospital to generate net profits was 128%. Each capital of Rp. 1, - produces a surplus of Rp. 1,28-. (2) In 2018 the ROE of Malinau Hospital was 0.33, meaning that the capital capacity of Malinau Hospital to generate net profits was 33%. Each capital of Rp. 1, - produces a surplus of Rp. 0.33-. (3) In 2019 the ROE of Malinau Hospital was 3.46, meaning that the capital capacity of Malinau Hospital to generate net profits was 346%. Each capital of Rp. 1, - produces a surplus of Rp. 3,46-.

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be seen that for 2017 – 2019 ROE is experiencing an increase of 95%. This increase was influenced by a surplus, because in 2018 and 2019 Malinau Hospital experienced a fairly rapid increase in income.

4. CONCLUSION

During the 2017 - 2019 period there was an increase in the three ratios, namely the Current Ratio, Quick Ratio and Cash Ratio. This is due to the increasing value of current assets and followed by the smaller value of current liabilities and the results of the solvency analysis of Malinau Hospital with two ratios, namely the Dept to Assets and Debt to Equality, it can be concluded that during the 2017 - 2019 period there was a decrease in these two ratios. This is very good because the smaller this ratio the better and the results of the analysis of the profitability ratio of Malinau Hospital using two ratios, namely Return on Assets and Return on Equality and it can be concluded that during the period 2017 - 2019 there was a significant decrease.

REFERENCES

- [1] Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 23, "Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum," p. Pasal 10, Bagian Pertama, 2005.
- [2] M. Keuangan, "Menteri keuangan republik indonesia," vol. 2004, 2008.
- [3] M. Keuangan, "Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 76 tahun 2008 tentang Pelaporan Keuangan," *Dokumentasi Menteri Keuang.*, p. 57, 2008, [Online]. Available: <https://luk.staff.ugm.ac.id/atur//blu/Permenkeu76-PMK-05-2008PedomanBLU.pdf>
- [4] M. K. R. Indonesia, "PERATURAN MENTERI KEUANGAN NOMOR 76/PMK.05/2008," *Dokumentasi Menteri Keuang.*, 2008, [Online]. Available: <https://jdih.kemenkeu.go.id/fulltext/2008/76~PMK.05~2008Per.htm>
- [5] S. Perbanas, "Laporan Keuangan," *Repos. STIE Perbanas*, pp. 1-23, 2016, [Online]. Available: <http://eprints.perbanas.ac.id/5246/4/BAB II.pdf>

- [6] UNISMU, "Laporan Keuangan," *Repos. UNISMU*, pp. 1–23, 2016, [Online]. Available: http://eprints.unisnu.ac.id/id/eprint/1723/3/3.141120001344_BAB II.pdf
- [7] K. Kahar, "ANALISIS RASIO KINERJA KEUANGAN RUMAH SAKIT UMUM BAHTERAMAS SULAWESI TENGGARA," *J. Univ. Haluoelo*, p. 15, 2006, [Online]. Available: <https://adoc.pub/queue/analisis-rasio-kinerja-keuangan-rumah-sakit-umum-bahteramas-.html>
- [8] N. Nopriandy, *Analisis Implementasi Pola Pengelolaan Keuangan BLU dan Kinerja Keuangan Pada Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah (RSUD) Haji Makassar*. 2016.
- [9] Mendag R.I., "Peraturan menteri dalam negeri republik indonesia nomor 79 tahun 2018 tentang badan layanan umum daerah," *World Dev.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–15, 2018.
- [10] F. Ryan, M. Coughlan, and P. Cronin, "Interviewing in qualitative research: The one-to-one interview," *Int. J. Ther. Rehabil.*, vol. 16, no. 6, pp. 309–314, 2009, doi: 10.12968/ijtr.2009.16.6.42433.
- [11] J. Jonny, "Efficiency Analysis of Financial Management Administration of ABC Hospital using Financial Ratio Analysis Method," *Binus Bus. Rev.*, vol. 7, no. 1, p. 65, 2016, doi: 10.21512/bbr.v7i1.1456.
- [12] T. J. Entrepreneur, "Analisis Rasio Keuangan Perusahaan (Financial Analysis Ratio)," *J. Enterpreaneur*, pp. 1–19, 2022, [Online]. Available: <https://www.jurnal.id/id/blog/rumus-rasio-keuangan-untuk-analisis-rasio-keuangan-perusahaan/>
- [13] A. Bem, K. Prędkiewicz, P. Prędkiewicz, and P. Ucieklak-Jeż, "Determinants of Hospital's Financial Liquidity," *Procedia Econ. Financ.*, vol. 12, no. March, pp. 27–36, 2014, doi: 10.1016/s2212-5671(14)00317-7.
- [14] L. Batrancea, "The influence of liquidity and solvency on performance within the healthcare industry: Evidence from publicly listed companies," *Mathematics*, vol. 9, no. 18, 2021, doi: 10.3390/math9182231.
- [15] C. C. Lee and C. Connecticut, "DETERMINANTS OF HOSPITAL PROFITABILITY: ADVANCED PRACTICE REGISTERED NURSES , LOCATION , TEACHING STATUS , AND OWNERSHIP," vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 14–27, 2022.
- [16] P. Curtis and T. A. Roupas, "Health care finance, the performance of public hospitals and financial statement analysis," *Eur. Res. Stud. J.*, vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 199–212, 2009, doi: 10.35808/ersj/253.
- [17] Dahlan, "нской организации по разделу «Эпидемиологическая безопасность» No Title," *Manaj. Asuhan Kebidanan Pada Bayi Dengan Caput Succedaneum Di Rsud Syekh Yusuf Gowa Tahun*, vol. 4, no. 2014, pp. 9–15, 2014.
- [18] A. Breuer, E. Murgu, A. Manciu, and O. F. Timișo, "Cash and Liquidity / Liquidity and Liquidity Ratio CASH AND LIQUIDITY / LIQUIDITY AND LIQUIDITY RATIO," no. December, 2018.
- [19] B. Sholaeman, R. Rinofah, and A. Maulida, "Liquidity, Solvability, and Profitability Ratio Analysis towards Financial Performance," *Almana J. Manaj. dan Bisnis*, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 337–343, 2021, doi: 10.36555/almana.v5i3.1602.
- [20] M. Lombardi, S. J. O'Connor, N. Carroll, J. M. Szychowski, and N. Borkowski, "The Relationship of Debt Ratio and Financial Performance for Large Not-for-Profit Health Systems," *J. Health Care Finance*, vol. 48, no. 2, 2021.
- [21] I. Wahyuni, M. A. Pasigai, and F. Adzim, "Analisis Rasio Profitabilitas Sebagai Alat untuk Mengukur Kinerja Keuangan pada PT. Biringkassi Raya Semen Tonasa Group Jl . Poros Tonasa 2 Bontoa Minasate'ne Pangkep," *J. Profitab. Fak. Ekon. Dan Bisnis*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 22–35, 2019, [Online]. Available: https://journal.unismuh.ac.id/index.php/profitability%0Ahttps://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiB3InE_bX2AhUvUGwGH448CTQ_QFnoECAsQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fjournal.unismuh.ac.id%2Findex.php%2Fprofitability%2Fart
- [22] N. Handayani and S. Winarningsih, "The Effect of Net Profit Margin and Return on Equity Toward Profit Growth," *Monet. - J. Akunt. dan Keuang.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 198–204, 2020, doi: 10.31294/moneter.v7i2.8701.