

Analysis of Financial Statements to Assess Financial Performance Based on PER-24/PB/2018 at Leuwiliang Hospital in 2020-2022

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to find out: 1) the financial ratios of Leuwiliang Hospital are measured from the Regulation of the Director General of the Treasury Number PER-24/PB/2018; 2) the financial performance of the Leuwiliang Hospital is based on the standard of the Director General of Treasury Regulation Number PER-24/PB/2018. The method used in this research is a quantitative descriptive method. Data analysis was carried out using financial ratio analysis based on PER-24/PB/2018 which consists of cash ratios, current ratios, accounts receivable collection period, fixed asset turnover, fixed asset returns, equity returns, inventory turnover and the ratio of PNBPN to operating expenses. The results showed that the total financial ratio score in 2020 was 11.55 and in 2021 it was 11.75 at intervals of $10.64 < TS \leq 12.64$ (BBB). Then in 2022 the total financial ratio score is 9.1 and is at an interval of $8.55 < TS \leq 10.64$ (BB). Under these conditions, the financial performance of the Leuwiliang Bogor Hospital for 2020-2022 in terms of PER-24/PB/2018 is in the moderate category.

Keywords: Financial Ratios; Financial Performance; BLU.

Introduction

Based on PP No. 23 of 2005, the Hospital is one of the agencies in the form of a Regional Public Service Agency. In accordance with article 1 it states: "Regional Public Service Agencies are government agencies formed to provide services to the public in the form of supplying goods and services that are sold without prioritizing profit and carrying out their activities based on the principles of efficiency and productivity" (Regulation of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23, 2005). This means that a hospital is a government agency whose activities provide health services to the public on a non-profit basis, but this does not mean that a hospital has no financial goals at all.

Financial report analysis is intended to help understand how financial reports are, how to interpret the numbers in financial reports, how to evaluate and how financial report information can be used for decision making. According to Kasmir (2011: 7) explaining financial reports are reports that show the company's financial condition at this time or in a certain period. The company's financial statements presented must describe the actual financial position, are relevant and can be accounted for for accuracy. These financial statements have the objective of providing information about the financial position, performance,

Public sector organizations are organizations that are oriented to the public interest, when viewed in outline public sector organizations include local government agencies, for example such as regional work units, namely the transportation service, health service and non-profit organizations belonging to the local government which include state universities, hospitals, Public Service Agency (BLU) and Regional Public Service Agency (BLUD). One of the local government agencies in Bogor Regency is the Leuwiliang Regional General Hospital (Rumah et al., 2016). According to PSAP No. 13 financial reports of public sector organizations consist of balance reports, operational reports, budget realization reports, cash flow reports, changes in equity reports and notes to financial reports.

The Leuwiliang Regional General Hospital (RSUD) is a Regional Public Service Agency (BLUD) in the field of health services in Bogor Regency. Quoted from [tekno.tempo.co](https://www.tekno.tempo.co), RSUD Leuwiliang has been named a Teaching Hospital in Bogor Regency in 2023. With this new status, RSUD Leuwiliang does not only integrate primary, secondary and tertiary health services in its daily life. Rather, it can carry out educational activities for prospective health workers. Quoted from [radarbogor.id](https://www.radarbogor.id), the performance of Leuwiliang Hospital exceeds the target set by achieving 104.39% in 2022. This performance is supported by visitor data which has increased from 2020 to 2022. This performance is also supported by improved services with the presence of specialist doctors as well as upgrading Leuwiliang Hospital facilities.

As a teaching hospital, of course the Leuwiliang Hospital must show its credibility as a BLUD in Bogor Regency. This is of course reflected in the performance of the hospital. Where the performance of this hospital is not only assessed from the health services and facilities provided. But also the financial performance of Leuwiliang Hospital. Financial performance will show the extent to which the soundness of financial management is carried out by the Leuwiliang Hospital. Good financial management shows that Leuwiliang General Hospital is a credible hospital. In addition, the Leuwiliang Hospital has funding sources from the APBD and funding sources from the BLUD. However, as time goes by, the funds sourced from the APBD have decreased. This of course will affect the financial performance of Leuwiliang Hospital. So,

Most previous studies have focused more on the balanced scorecard. There is still very little research on Google Scholar that examines the financial performance of hospitals. In previous studies such as Pramadhany and Rahardjo (Julia, 2014) gave results that Bhayangkara Semarang Hospital made it possible to implement a balanced scorecard. The implementation of the balanced afternoon card through four perspectives, namely the perspective of finance, customers, internal business processes, and learning growth, is considered good enough to be implemented. Based on the measurement of the balanced scorecard, hospitals need to pay attention to several aspects of performance from the four perspectives of the balanced scorecard which are considered to be still at the insufficient and sufficient levels.

According to Maulana (2017), apart from using the balanced scorecard method, performance measures can also be measured by financial ratios. Financial ratios are ratios used to provide information about the financial condition and performance of a company. Financial ratios have several types of ratios, namely, liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, profitability ratios and activity ratios. In contrast to companies, the financial ratios used to assess a hospital's financial performance are based on the Director General of Treasury Regulation Number PER-24/PB/2018. Where the financial ratios used consist of Cash Ratio, Current Ratio, Receivable Collection Period, Return on Fixed Assets, Fixed Asset Turnover, Equity Return, Inventory Turnover and PNPB Revenue/Operating Costs Ratio.

Research that focuses on assessing financial performance based on financial ratio analysis is carried out by several parties. One of them is P Nopriandy's research (2016) entitled Analysis of the Implementation of Public Service Badal Financial Management Patterns (BLU) and Financial Performance at the Haji Makassar Regional General Hospital (RSUD). This study is guided by the Regulation of the Director General of Treasury Number PER-34/PB/2014 in assessing the implementation of financial management patterns. In addition, Bahtiar & Djamhuri's research (2020) entitled Analysis of Financial Performance Based on Regulation of the Director General of the Treasury Number Per-36/PB/2016 (Case Study at the Taman Husada Regional General Hospital, Bontang City). Natalia et. al (2022) also conducted research on the topic of Financial Ratio Analysis for Regional General Hospitals. Then Risna's research (2017) entitled Analysis of Financial Performance at dr. Tadjuddin Chalid, MPH Makassar.

Based on the background that has been explained, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title "Financial Statement Analysis to Assess Financial Performance Based on PER-24/PB/2018 at Leuwiliang Hospital in 2020-2022".

Research Methods

This observation is a research with descriptive quantitative analysis method. Where is the condition of the data to be analyzed related to the financial ratios of the Leuwiliang Bogor Regional General Hospital in 2020-2022. Data were analyzed based on PER-24/PB/2018 to assess the financial performance of the Leuwiliang Bogor Regional General Hospital in 2020-2022.

Data Types and Sources

1. Data Type

This study uses quantitative data types, namely data obtained in the form of numbers. This quantitative data is in the form of financial report data at Leuwiliang Hospital.

2. Data source

- a. Primary data, is data obtained through direct observation through observation and interviews with the leadership of the Leuwiliang Hospital
- b. Secondary Data, is data obtained from written information and documentation, namely in the form of the Financial Report of the Leuwiliang Hospital for the 2020-2022 Fiscal Year.

Data collection technique

In carrying out the research, the data collection techniques used were in the form of literature studies and field studies consisting of observation, interviews and documentation.

Results

Financial ratio analysis is an activity of comparing the numbers in the financial statements by dividing one number by another. Financial ratio analysis was carried out in order to assess the financial performance of the General Hospital in the Leuwiliang Bogor Region. This research is guided by the Regulation of the Director General of Treasury number PER -24/PB/2018 concerning Guidelines for the Performance Assessment of Public Service Agencies in the Field of Health Services.

1. Cash Ratio

The cash ratio is the ratio used to see comparisons between cash and cash equivalents with short-term liabilities. The cash ratio at the Leuwiliang Bogor Regional General Hospital in 2020-2022 is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Cash Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash and Cash Equivalents}}{\text{Short Term Liabilities}} \times 100\%$$

Table 1. Cash Ratio of Leuwiliang Bogor Hospital

Year	Cash and cash equivalents	Short Term Liabilities	Cash Ratio	Score
2020	18,020,554,821	5,233,551,095	344%	1.75
2021	51,300,526,691	30,413,370,512	169%	1.25
2022	22,441,303,565	14,132,182,477	159%	1.25

2. Current Ratio

The current ratio is the ratio used to see the comparison between current assets and short-term liabilities. The current ratio at the Leuwiliang Bogor Regional General Hospital in 2020-2022 is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Short Term Liabilities}} \times 100\%$$

Table 2. Current Ratio of RSUD Leuwiliang Bogor

Year	Current assets	Short Term Liabilities	Current Ratio	Score
2020	25,342,693,358	5,233,551,095	484%	2.25
2021	63,925,631,440	30,413,370,512	210%	0.75
2022	40,605,136,746	14,132,182,477	287%	1.25

3. Receivable Collection Period

Receivables Collection Period is the ratio used to see the comparison between trade receivables and operating income in one year. The receivables collection period at the Leuwiliang Bogor Regional General Hospital in 2020-2022 is calculated as follows:

$$\text{PPP} = \frac{\text{Accounts Receivable} \times 360}{\text{Operating Revenues}} \times 1 \text{ hari}$$

Table 3. Accounts Receivable Collection Period for RSUD Leuwiliang Bogor

Year	Accounts receivable	Operating revenues	PPP	Score
2020	201,736,141	79,489,410,284	0.9136	2.25
2021	7,514,406,073	159,486,322,535	16.9619	2.25
2022	11,444,396,618	131,416,609,685	31.3505	1.75

4. Fixed Asset Turnover

Fixed Asset Turnover is the ratio used to see the comparison between operating income and fixed assets. The fixed asset turnover at the Leuwiliang Bogor Regional General Hospital in 2020-2022 is calculated as follows:

$$PAT = \frac{\text{Operating Income}}{\text{Fixed Assets}} \times 100\%$$

Table 4. Fixed Asset Turnover of RSUD Leuwiliang Bogor

Year	Operating Income	Fixed assets	PAT	Score
2020	79,489,410,284	218,056,041,420	36%	2.25
2021	159,486,322,535	238,609,242,871	66%	2.25
2022	131,416,609,685	246,826,645,483	53%	2.25

5. Fixed Asset Rewards

Return on Fixed Assets is the ratio used to see the comparison between the surplus/deficit before profit/loss posts, excluding investment income sourced from the State Budget, plus depreciation costs with the acquisition value of fixed assets excluding construction in progress. The return on fixed assets at the Leuwiliang Bogor Regional General Hospital in 2020-2022 is calculated as follows:

$$ROFA = \frac{\text{Surplus or Deficit Before Post Profit and Loss}}{\text{Fixed Assets}} \times 100\%$$

Table 5. Leuwiliang Hospital Bogor Fixed Asset Rewards

Year	Surplus or Deficit Before Post Profit and Loss	Fixed assets	ROFA	Score
2020	5,361,951,649	218,056,041,420	2.46%	1.25
2021	24,398,165,650	238,609,242,871	10.23%	2.25
2022	3,205,894,152	246,826,645,483	1.56%	1

6. Equity Rewards

Return on Equity is the ratio used to see the comparison between the surplus/deficit before the profit/loss post, excluding investment income sourced from the State Budget, plus depreciation costs, with equity after deducting the current year's surplus/deficit. The return on equity at the Leuwiliang Bogor Regional General Hospital in 2020-2022 is calculated as follows:

$$ROE = \frac{\text{Surplus or Deficit Before Post Profit and Loss}}{\text{Equity - Surplus or Deficit}} \times 100\%$$

Table 6. Equity Returns for RSUD Leuwiliang Bogor

Year	Surplus or Deficit Before Post Profit and Loss	Equity-Surplus or Deficit	ROE	Score
2020	5,361,951,649	232,803,232,034	2.303%	1.05
2021	24,398,165,650	247,723,338,149	9.849%	2.25
2022	3,205,894,152	229,488,768,854	1.397%	0.85

7. Inventory Turnover

Inventory Turnover is the ratio used to see the comparison between the total amount of inventory and operating income. The inventory turnover at the Leuwiliang Bogor Regional General Hospital in 2020-2022 is calculated as follows:

$$PP = \frac{\text{Inventory Totals} \times 365}{\text{BLUD Revenue}} \times 1 \text{ hari}$$

Table 7. Inventory Turnover of Leuwiliang Hospital, Bogor

Year	Inventory Totals	BLUD Revenue	pp	Score
2020	7,121,411,076	252,979,109,097	10.2748	0.75
2021	5,148,270,706	268,357,135,436	7.0023	0.75
2022	6,776,658,546	173,434,659,520	14.2617	0.75

8. Ratio of PNBP to Operational Costs

The ratio of PNBP to Operational Costs is the ratio used to see the comparison between the total amount of inventory and business income. The ratio of PNBP to Operational Costs at the General Hospital in the Leuwiliang Bogor Region in 2020-2022 is calculated as follows:

$$PB = \frac{\text{PNBP Revenue}}{\text{Operating Costs}} \times 100\%$$

Table 8. Ratio of PNBP to Operational Costs of RSUD Leuwiliang Bogor

Year	PNBP revenue	Operating costs	pp	Score
2020	79,489,410,284	137,814,571,087	57%	2,5
2021	159,910,051,306	187,665,013,427	85%	2.75
2022	132,458,734,685	170,228,765,468	77%	2.75

The following is a summary of the scores achieved by the Leuwiliang Bogor Regional General Hospital in the last 3 years. For more details, we can see in the table below:

Table 9. Inventory Turnover of Leuwiliang Hospital, Bogor

Financial Ratios	2020	2021	2022
Cash Ratio	1.75	1.25	1.25
Current Ratio	2.25	0.75	1.25
Receivable Collection Period	2.25	0.75	1.75
Fixed Asset Turnover	2.25	2.25	2.25
Fixed Asset Rewards	1.25	2.25	1
Equity Rewards	1.05	2.25	0.85
Inventory Turnover	0.75	0.75	0.75
Ratio of PNBPN to Operational Costs	2,5	2.75	2.75
Total Score	11.5	11.75	9,1

Based on the table, it can be seen that the total financial ratio score for 2020 is 11.55. Where based on 11 is in the interval $10.64 < TS \leq 12.64$ with a BBB value. So the financial performance of the Leuwiliang Bogor Regional General Hospital in 2020 is in the moderate category. Then the total financial ratio score in 2021 has increased. Where the total score is 11.75 and is in the interval $10.64 < TS \leq 12.64$ with a BBB value. So the financial performance of the Leuwiliang Bogor Regional General Hospital in 2021 is in the moderate category. Furthermore, the total score of financial ratios in 2022 has decreased which has an impact on the decline in the financial performance of the Leuwiliang Bogor Regional General Hospital. The total score decreased to 9.1 and was in the interval $8.55 < TS \leq 10.64$ with a BB value.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis, the financial ratios calculated based on PER-24/PB/2018 obtained a total score of 11.55 in 2020 and 11.75 in 2021 at intervals of $10.64 < TS \leq 12.64$ (BBB). Then in 2022 the total financial ratio score is 9.1 and is at an interval of $8.55 < TS \leq 10.64$ (BB). Under these conditions, the financial performance of the Leuwiliang Bogor Hospital for 2020-2022 in terms of PER-24/PB/2018 is in the moderate category.

In connection with the results of the analysis and discussion that have been described, the advice that the author can give in connection with this research is that parties from the management of the Leuwiliang Bogor Regional General Hospital must improve financial management, especially in Inventory Turnover which is at the lowest score and does not experience development significantly in 2020-2022.

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