FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND HOSPITAL SERVICE PERFORMANCE IN PANDEMI TIME

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Abstract

Background : Different approaches that have been executed during the pandemic have brought about diminished execution and expanded clinic spending. This exploration was led to take a gander at viewpoints that adversely affect the exhibition of the Regal Prima Medan emergency clinic during a pandemic by utilizing monetary execution comprising of Liquidity, Dissolvability, Benefit and administration execution, specifically Bor, Toi and Gdr, with this proportion you can figure out how medical clinic execution during a pandemic both concerning monetary execution and administration execution. **Method :** The exploration led is a quantitative examination. Acquiring the examination test was helped out through non-likelihood inspecting, to be specific soaked testing. **Result :** The investigation completed is the old style presumption test which comprises of ordinariness test, multicollinearity, autocorrelation, heteroscedasticity, speculation assurance coefficient, F test, T test. Dissolvability, Benefit, Gdr boundaries make a fundamentally sure difference, Liquidity, Bor and Toi boundaries have an adverse consequence essentially on the exhibition of the Illustrious Prima Medan Clinic in 2018-2021. **Conclusion :** Execution results are supposed to be great or not, this is tracked down in that frame of mind as per the service of wellbeing which incorporates focuses as per execution results at the Illustrious Prima Medan clinic.

Keywords: Pandemic, Hospital performance, Liquidity, Solvency, Profitability, Bor, Toi and Gdr

INTRODUCTION

The main points of the paper should be described and explained to readers in a research paper conclusion. Although conclusions do not usually provide new information which has not previously been provided in the article, they are often used to recast problems and offer a fresh view on this issue[1]-[5]. The main points of the research paper should be summarised in a report conclusion, which will help readers to understand what is going on. Although the conclusions usually do not provide new information about which there was no reference in the article, they have been frequently revised and offered a fresh perspective on this issue[6]-[8]. Financial efficiency is an overview of financial conditions over a certain period of time, in order to see whether or not you are able to manage your finances and determine your ability to use all of the company's assets. Service performance means the achievement of public service indicators, which are carried out by organizations and institutions in accordance with the needs of the community, which can be in the form of money, goods, ideas, sincerity, joy, honesty and satisfaction when they first receive service[9][11]. The system for measuring financial and service performance during this pandemic is very interesting to see its development because it is carried out using the Time Series Index technical analysis and Index Figures, using annual financial reports and service reports at Royal Prima Hospital prepared and presented sequentially and continuously for 5 years, namely 2017-2021 years. This case study will specifically explain how the financial

performance and service performance of the Royal Prima Medan Hospital during the Pandemic, whether it has decreased or increased which will be measured using the latest performance assessment standards according to the BLU in the health services sector in 2016[12].

The following is a research phenomenon table:

Issuer Code	Income		
Year	2019	2020	2021
PRIM	174,217,485,575	260,590,702,914	599,963,836,758

Table 1. Research Phenomena

In the table above, PRIM issuers have experienced an increase in revenue in 2020 of IDR + 86,373,217,339, the initial symptom phase of the pandemic. However, PRIM issuers have also experienced an increase in revenue in line with the surge in the pandemic which has increased dramatically, PRIM issuers in 2021 Rp +425,746,351,183 from the start to the peak of Covid-19.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses quantitative methods. It is a rational technique, which is used as positivism, which consists of observations in the form of data containing numbers [5] The data used belongs to the secondary type where the data is from the www.idx.co.id page . Obtaining data through the stages of recording, collecting, and searching for hospitals. The data source used in this research is the Case Study of the Royal Prima Medan Hospital from 2018-2021. The definition of population according to [5] is a scope that

contains quality objects and subjects and has the appropriate qualifications set by the researcher, then conclusions are drawn. The population in this research is the health industry (hospitals). The meaning of the sample [5] is the main source used in this research and has met the specified qualifications. The strategy utilized is an immersed test, specifically the Contextual investigation of the Regal Prima Medan Clinic, which was led straightforwardly at the medical clinic. The information got are monetary information from the IDX site, and administration information from the emergency clinic straightforwardly. As well as getting all out monetary information and administration information from 2018-2021 (month to month), 48 monetary information are gotten, and 48 information administration information for every variable. The information examination method utilized in this study is a period series investigation strategy. Time series investigation is an examination of fiscal summaries utilizing monetary report information. The fiscal summaries examined in this examination are for one year, however for quite some time or more. Consequently, organizations should focus on the information that is overseen every year to amplify the introduction of fiscal reports as numbers that can be changed over into file numbers[11].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The total sample used is 48 data in the health sector, namely Performance Case Studies at the Royal Prima Medan Hospital during the 2018-2021 Pandemic Period.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Means	std. Deviation
X1_Liquidity	48	115,900	280,070	177.88443	63.405260
X2_Solvency	48	4,220	15,900	7.85250	3.728666
X3_Profitability	48	.810	8,000	2.39875	2.282577
X4_Drill	48	19,000	70,000	42.22917	11.680570
X5_Toi	48	3,000	15,000	8.22917	3.490044
X6_Gdr	48	25,000	232,850	67.78979	44.082008
Y_Performance	48	10,000	14,000	11.29167	.849489
Valid N (listwise)	48				

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

1. Liquidity has the lowest and highest values from 115.900 to 280.070, while the mean value is 177.88443 and the standard deviation is 63.405260.

2. Solvability has the lowest and highest values from 4.220 to 15.900, while the mean value is 7.85250 and the standard deviation is 3.728666.

3. Profitability has the lowest and highest values from 0.810 to 8.000, while the mean value is 2.39875 and the standard deviation is 2.282577.

4. Drill has the lowest and highest values from 19,000 to 70,000, while the mean value is 42.22917 and the standard deviation is 11.680570.

5. TOI has the lowest and highest values from 3.000 to 15.000, while the mean value is 8.22917 and the standard deviation is 3.490044.

6. Gdr has the lowest and highest values from 25.000 to 232.850, while the mean value is 67.78979 and the standard deviation is 44.082008.

7. Performance has the lowest and highest scores from 10,000 to 14,000, while the mean value is 11.29167 and the standard deviation is 0.849489.
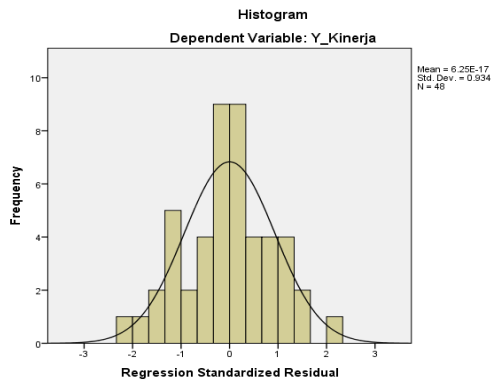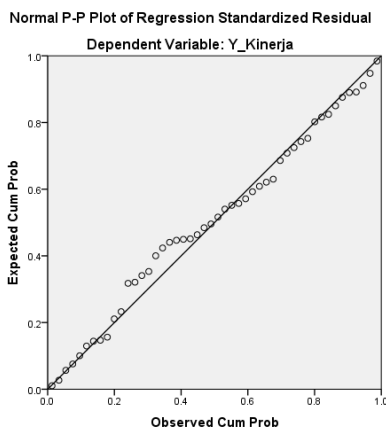

Figure 1. Histograms

Figure 2. Normal P-P Plots

In view of the Normal P-P Plots above shows the focuses spread and follow the line along the corner to corner. The fact that the dissemination is ordinary makes it derived.

		Non-Standard Residuals
N		48
Normal Parameters [a,b]	Average	.0000000
	std. Deviation	.56240875
Difference Level	absolute	085

	Positive	.049
	Negative	-.085
Statistics Test		085
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 [c,d]

Table 2. One sample Kolmogorov Smirnov Test

In view of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov factual test above, one might say that the information is ordinarily circulated in light of the fact that the critical worth is 0.200 > 0.05.

	Non-Standard Residuals
Test Value [a]	.00913
Cases < Test Value	24
Cases >= Test Value	24
Total Cases	48
Number of Runs	23
Z	-.438
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.662

Table 3. Partial Test

Through run test , this information isn't autocorrelated. This should be visible from the Asmp.sig esteem which is 0.662 which surpasses 0.05.
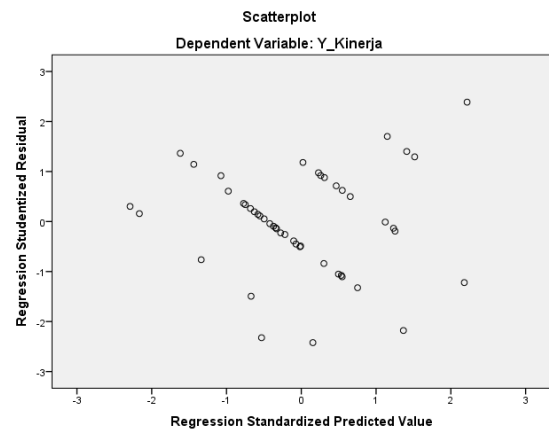

Figure 3. Heteroscedasticity Test

In light of the scatterplot chart, apparently the spots are consistently dissipated (not excessively stacked up, yet some are still near one another), so it very well may be

seen that this example shows no heteroscedasticity.

Model		t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	10,094	.000
	X1_Liquidity	-.018	.985
	X2_Solvency	-2,759	.009
	X3_Profitability	3,771	001
	X4_Drill	.798	.429
	X5_Toi	-1,910	063
	X6_Gdr	-2,950	005

Table 4. Glesjer's test

The Glesjer test values of all parameters, both constant and not, get a value of more than 0.05 which shows that heteroscedasticity does not occur. The Liquidity parameter gets a sig.0.985 value. The Solvency parameter gets a sig value. 0.009. Profitability parameters get a sig value. 0.001. The drill parameters get a sig.0.429 value. The Toi parameter gets a value of 0.063. The Gdr parameter gets the sig value. 0.005.

Model		t	Sig.
1	Constant	10,094	.000
	X1_Liquidity	-.018	.985
	X2_Solvability	-2,759	.009
	X3_Profitability	3,771	001
	X4_Drill	.798	.429
	X5_Toi	-1,910	063
	X6_Gdr	-2,950	005

Table 5. Partial Coefficient Test

The gain from the T analysis test can be described:

1. Liquidity has tcount -0.018 and ttable 1.68288, where tcount<ttable and sig value <0.05 is 0.985. The resulting values conclude that H0 is accepted, while Ha is not accepted. This means that Liquidity has a significant negative impact on the performance of the Royal Prima Medan Hospital.

2. Solvability has tcount -2.759 and ttable 1.68288, where tcount>ttable and sig value <0.05 is 0.009. The resulting values conclude that H0 is not accepted while Ha is accepted. This means that Solvency has a significantly positive impact on the performance of the Royal Prima Medan Hospital.

3. Profitability has a tcount of 3.771 and a ttable of 1.68288, where tcount>ttable and a sig value <0.05 is 0.001. The resulting values conclude that H0 is not accepted while Ha is accepted. This means that Profitability has a significantly positive impact on the performance of the Royal Prima Medan Hospital.

4. The drill has a tcount of 0.798 and a ttable of 1.68288, where tcount<ttable and sig value <0.05 for the performance of the Royal Prima Medan Hospital.

5. Toi has tcount -1.910 and ttable 1.68288, where tcount<ttable and sig value <0.05 is 0.063. The resulting values conclude that H0 is accepted while Ha is not accepted. This means that Toi has a significant negative impact on the performance of the Royal Prima Medan Hospital.

6. Gdr has tcount -2.950 and ttable 1.68288, where tcount>ttable and sig value <0.05 is 0.005. The resulting values conclude that H0 is not accepted and Ha is accepted. This means that Gdr has a significantly positive impact on the performance of the Royal Prima Medan Hospital.
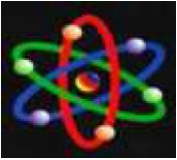
The results of research that has been carried out before are not in accordance with research from Astuti, (2019). The research contains that the Liquidity factor has a significant positive influence on performance . The results of previous research were in accordance with research from Esthirahayu et al. (2014), Ludijanto et al (2014), and Al-Faruqy (2016) and Fibriyanti (2018). This research contains that the Solvency factor has a significant positive influence on performance, however it is contrary to research from Chaidir and Mira (2017), and Mutiara (2018). The research contains that the Solvency factor has a significant negative influence on performance. The results of the previous research were in accordance with research from Mhd Rajad (2017), Rizkal Rizaldi (2017). The research contains that the Profitability factor has a significant positive effect on performance. The results of research carried out previously were in accordance with research from Mardian, et al (2015), Khair (2016), Indriani and Sugiarti (2014). The research shows that the Bor factor has a significant negative effect on performance. The results of previous research were in accordance with research from Rinjani and Triyanti (2016), Mardian et al (2015). This research shows that the Toi factor has a significant negative effect on performance. Due to the high number of visitors, it is not equivalent to the available beds and there is a difference between reality and the standards of the Ministry of Health, which is only 1-3 days. The results of previous research were in accordance with research from Marsum, et al (2016). This research contains that the Gdr factor has a positive effect on performance significantly due to

a decrease in mortality. This shows that hospital services are getting better than the previous year.

CONCLUSION

The research conducted shows that there is a negative impact of Liquidity on performance. An industrial company can be said to be liquid if it already has means of payment, namely assets that are current and large compared to all the liabilities it has. Liquidity is one of the important factors in determining the condition and sustainability and is a standard and reference for assessing a company's ability to finance its operational needs and activities. The research conducted shows that there is a positive impact of Solvency on performance. Generally because the company has a total asset value greater than its debts. So as to be able to use all available resources without relying on debt. The research conducted shows that there is a positive impact of Profitability on performance. This positive impact is due to the increase in the number of patients and is directly proportional to the income of the company. The research conducted shows that there is a negative impact of Drill on performance. This negative impact occurs due to the low number of inpatient visits, so that the number of beds is still large that has not been filled. The research conducted shows that there is a negative impact of Drill on performance. This negative impact occurs due to the low number of inpatient visits, so that the number of beds is still large that has not been filled. The research conducted shows that there is a positive impact of Gdr on performance. This positive impact occurred because the
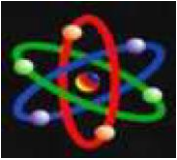
maximum treatment was carried out, even though during the pandemic the death rate was very high because before treatment the virus had spread quickly and damaged some of the patient's body functions and needed time to heal . All variables have a good impact on hospital performance.

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