

The Influence of Accounting Information Systems Cash Flow Control in Hospital in The City Medan

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ABSTRACT

The corona virus pandemic has significantly impacted the cash flow of companies in Indonesia. In this study aims to be able to analyze accounting information systems on cash flow control in 15 hospitals in Medan, North Sumatera. Efforts to maintain the strategic and how to control cash flow in the Medan city hospital, the factors that influence the cash flow. The company in order to maintain or increasing more attention to accounting information systems because it has very important role in the company so that the growth or development of the company in line with its vision and mission. This study aims to determine whether there is a significant influence between accounting information systems on cash flow control at hospitals in the city of Medan. This research was conducted using quantitative methods, and data collection was carried out using primary data obtained from the company's accounting information system and cash flow reports. The population of this study was 47 financial employees out of 150 financial employees spread over 15 hospitals in the city of Medan. The results of this study used a purposive sampling test which showed that there was that accounting information systems have significant influence on cash flow control in 15 hospitals in the city of Medan. This paper is a pioneering initiative in assessing the influence of the accounting system information on cash flow report in 15 hospitals in the city of Medan after the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Accounting System Information, Cash Flow Reports, Hospital, Financial Reports, Financial Employee

INTRODUCTION

2022 is a turning point where hospitals make various innovations to develop their services after facing the storm of the covid-19 virus pandemic. The hospital continues to make improvements both in terms of medical, facilities, services, and others. One form of hospital services is in the field of administration and finance. In carrying out the service properly, it is necessary to have an accounting information system to meet the information needs. According to Suraida and Retnani (2017), every hospital needs an information system in order to manage the activities in the hospital. There is an accounting information system, so there are steps to carry out supervision that can run by itself when going through certain systems and procedures.

Accounting information systems are widely used by many agencies because they can provide information in a timely and accurate manner, allowing a company to carry out its primary activities effectively and efficiently (Rifandi, 2023). Every business organization called a company which includes hospitals must use accounting as a language to expedite operational activities, make business decisions, as well as to be accountable for carrying out the manager's duties. Accounting is also commonly used to compare the work performance of a company with other companies. Therefore, companies use accounting as a business language (Accounting is the business language). In short, accounting is everywhere and is useful in everyday life for both

individuals and organizations. Financial reporting disclosures submitted to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) can be in the form of financial reports or annual reports (Nindiasari, 2021).

Good cash flow control can be obtained from a good accounting information system. The hospital as an institution that also wants the highest possible profit for the continuity of its business operations must be able to control cash flows both in and out to obtain the highest benefits. Regarding operating cash flow, Yocelyn and Christiawan (2012:20), operating cash flow is cash flow originating from the company's main revenue-producing activities or transactions that enter or leave the determination of net income. So that the higher the cash flow from operating activities indicates the company is able to operate profitably. The accounting and financial governance standards have similarities regarding guidelines accounting policies in accordance with sharia accounting (Mahmudah, Hafni., 2022)

An overall picture of cash receipts and disbursements can only be obtained from the cash flow statement, but that does not mean that the cash flow statement replaces the balance sheet or profit and loss but complements each other. According to Kieso, Weygant and Walfield (2008: 247) cash flow statements are reports that report cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash originating from operating, investing, and financing activities of a company during one period in a format that reconciles balances

beginning cash and ending cash balances. According to Rudianto (2009: 206), a cash flow statement is a report on the company's cash receipts and disbursements activities within a certain period, along with an explanation of the sources of cash receipts and disbursements. According to Martani, et al (2012: 145).

Medan is one of the big cities in Indonesia with a wide spread of hospitals. Until 2021 there are 80 hospitals in the city of Medan, both public hospitals and private hospitals. In this study data collection will be carried out in the form of cash flow reports and accounting information systems that are applied to 15 hospitals in the city of Medan. The hospitals that will be studied include:

1. RSUD Dr. Pringadi
2. Medan Adventist Hospital
3. Adam Malik Hospital
4. Happy Medan Hospital
5. Bhayangkara Hospital, Medan
6. Deli Medan Hospita
7. Malahayati Islamic Hospita
8. Martondi Hospital
9. Medan Materna Hospital
10. Mitra Medika Amplas Hospital
11. Murni Teguh Memorial Hospital
12. North Sumatra University Hospital
13. Sarah Medan Hospital
14. RSU Hajj Medan
15. Siloam Dhirga Surya Hospital

Based on the background described above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on accounting information systems that exist in hospitals in the city of Medan to control their cash flow. So, the researchers took the title "The Influence of Accounting Information Systems on Cash Flow Control at Medan City Hospital".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Accounting Information System

According to Ardana and Hendro, (2016), an Accounting Information System is a system that collects, records, and processes financial data and non-financial data related to financial transactions to produce information for decision making. Kieso, et al., (2015), suggests that an Accounting Information System is a system that collects and processes transaction data and presents financial information to interested parties. Meanwhile, according to Krismiaji, (2015), an Accounting Information System is a system that processes data and transactions to produce information that is useful for planning, controlling, and operating a business.

Objectives of Accounting Information Systems.

The purpose of the accounting information system according to Diana is:

- a. Securing company property/wealth. The assets/wealth here include the company's cash, merchandise inventory, including the company's fixed assets.
- b. Produce a variety of information for decision making.
- c. Generate information for external parties.
- d. Generate information for employee or division performance appraisal.
- e. Providing past data for audit purposes.
- f. Produce information for the preparation and evaluation of the company's budget.
- g. Generate information needed in planning and control activities.

Accounting information systems produce useful information to support routine activities, support decisions, plan and control, and implement internal controls.

Control

Horngren, et al (2006) define control as follows: "Controlling comprises taking actions that implement the planning decisions, deciding how to evaluate performance, and providing feedback that will help future decision making". According to Carter and Usry (2002) are: "Control is a management systematic effort to achieve objectives by comparing performance to plan". Meanwhile, according to Suadi (2001) are: "Control is a process to make an organization achieve its goals".

Thus, control is an activity involving action and evaluation, which means the implementation of planning and the use of feedback so that targets can be achieved appropriately. Control is carried out to direct the company's activities so that they are in accordance with the objectives set and can be achieved effectively and efficiently. The control process includes three steps, namely setting standards, evaluating work performance and taking corrective action. So, thus it can be stated that control is a management function that measures and corrects the company's activities to ensure that the company's operations are running according to plan and operate effectively and efficiently.

Statement of Cash Flows.

Cash flow is one part of the financial statements. The cash flow consists of cash inflows (cash receipts) and cash outflows (cash disbursements). The following is the meaning of cash flow according to experts. According to Milla Sepliana Setyowati, Tafsir Nurchamid, Retno Kusumastuti, and Novita Ikasari (2016: 242) stated cash flow as follows: Cash flow is a means of cash flow in and out in a period related to the responsibility of company management in managing cash both from operational, financing and investment activities.

Meanwhile, according to Jerry J. Weygant, Paul D. Kimmel, Donald E. Kieso (2013) translated by Miqdad Zuhdy Azra (2018: 194), stated cash flow as follows: Cash flow is that

which contains cash receipts, cash disbursements, and net cash balance generated from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities in a certain period. Furthermore, according to Kariyoto (2017: 178) reveals that cash flow is an analysis of all changes that affect cash in the operating, investment and financial categories.

Cash From Operating Activities

The definition of cash flow from operating activities according to PSAK No. 2 (2015) is "Operating activities are the main income-generating activities of the entity and other activities that are not investment activities and financing activities." Operating activities include the activities of producing goods or services for sale. Therefore, these cash flows generally come from transactions and other events that affect net profit or loss.

In PSAK No. 2 paragraph 13 (2015) it is explained that the transactions included in the cash flow of operating activities are as follows:

1. Receipt of cash and sales of goods and services
2. Cash receipts from royalties, fees, commissions and other income
3. Cash payments to suppliers of goods and services
4. Cash payments to employees
5. Cash receipts and payments by insurance companies in respect of premiums, claims, annuities and other insurance benefits
6. Payment of cash or receipt of return (restitution) of income tax unless specifically identified as part of financing and investing activities.
7. Cash receipts and payments from contracts entered into for financing and investment transaction purposes.

Cash flows from operating activities (operating activities) include the cash effect of transactions that generate income and expenses. The amount of cash flow from operating activities is an indicator that determines whether a company's operations can generate sufficient cash flow to pay off loans, maintain the company's operating capabilities, pay dividends and make new investments without relying on outside income.

Cash From Investing Activities

Syakur (2009; 40) defines investment cash flow as follows: "Investment activity is the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments that are not included in cash equivalents." In PSAK No. 2 paragraph 15 (2015) it is explained that the transactions included in cash flows from investing activities are as follows:

1. Cash payments for fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets including capitalized development costs and self-constructed fixed assets.

2. Cash receipts from the sale of land, buildings and equipment, intangible fixed assets and other long-term assets.
3. Acquisition of shares or financial instruments of other companies.
4. Advances and loans made to other parties and their repayment.
5. Cash financing in connection with future contracts, forward contracts, option contracts and debt swap contracts except when the contracts are entered into for trading purposes.

Cash flows from investing activities reflect receipts and disbursements of cash in connection with resources that aim to generate income and cash flows in the future, including transactions or events when buying and selling shares (securities), land, buildings, equipment and other assets. which are generally not for resale and the purchase and collection of payables which are classified as investing activities. These investing activities occur regularly and affect cash receipts and disbursements. These activities are not included in operating activities because they are not the main activities of the company.

Cash From Funding Activities.

The definition of funding cash flows according to Syakur (2009; 40) is: "Activities that result in changes in the amount and composition of the company's capital and loans." In PSAK No. 2 paragraph 16 (2015) it is explained that the transactions included in cash flows from financing activities are as follows:

1. Cash receipts from issuance of shares or other capital instruments.
2. Cash payments to shareholders for withdrawing or redeeming company shares.
3. Cash receipts from issuance of bonds, loans, notes, mortgages and other loans.
4. Loan repayment.
5. Cash payments by the lessee (lease) to reduce the balance of the liability relating to the lease payment (finance lease).

Separate disclosure of cash flows arising from financing activities is necessary, because it is useful for predicting claims on future cash flows by the company's capital suppliers. Funding activities are activities that result in changes in the amount and composition of the company's capital and loans. for shares in the treasury (treasury stock) and dividend payments. Funding activities include all transactions or events, by which way cash is obtained from repaying owners (equity financing) and creditors (debt financing), for example cash receipts from the issuance or sale of shares, repaying loan principal or repayment.

Purpose of Statement of Cash Flows.

Presentation of the statement of cash flows has the main objective of providing relevant information about cash receipts and disbursements of a company during a period. As with other financial information in financial reports, the information presented is needed by investors and potential investors in making decisions regarding their investments. In general, the cash flow statement provides information on cash receipts and disbursements. Sources of cash receipts include:

- a. Receipt of cash sales.
- b. Receipt / collection of accounts receivable.
- c. Receipt of investment interest.
- d. Sales of fixed assets.
- e. Other admissions

METHOD

Data types and sources

This research uses a type of quantitative research or also called the traditional approach, which is an approach that emphasizes testing theories and/or hypotheses through measuring research variables in numbers (quantitative) and conducting data analysis with statistical procedures and or mathematical modeling (Effrin, 2008:47).

Object of research

The research location was carried out in several hospitals in Medan City, North Sumatra, totaling 15 hospitals. The population of this study is the total number of employees in the finance department, totaling 150 people and spread across 15 hospitals in the city of Medan.

Data collection technique

The data collection technique used in this study is by using documentation techniques. Arikunto (2006: 231) states that documentation techniques are looking for data on matters or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, magazines, newspapers, inscriptions, meeting minutes, sleeves, agendas, reports, and so on.

Research subject

The subjects in this study were parties directly involved in the organizational structure of Hospitals in Medan, namely Finance Division in every hospital which is texted at object research.

Data source

This research uses a type of quantitative research or also called the traditional approach, which is an approach that emphasizes testing theories and/or hypotheses through measuring research variables in numbers (quantitative) and conducting data analysis with statistical procedures and or mathematical modeling (Effrin, 2008:47). The type of data used in this research is primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained from the first source either from individuals or individuals such as the results of interviews or the results of filling out questionnaires that are usually

carried out by researchers. (Husein Umar 2013:42). While secondary data are data sources that indirectly provide data to data collectors, for example through documents or archives. (Sumarni, et al, 2006)

Data Validity Testing

This validity test is the number of samples used, namely: 47 respondents at a significant 5% seen through the r table found a value of 0.287. Once the r table numbers are known, then they are compared with the r count found through the SPSS results. Thus, from the results of table 4.5 variable (X) Accounting Information System, table 4.6 variable (Y) Cash Flow Control, after comparing r count and r table it is known that all r count values are greater than r table values, which means all questionnaire items is declared valid and can be used as a data collection tool in the research conducted.

Data analysis technique

The type of data used in this research is primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained from the first source either from individuals or individuals such as the results of interviews or the results of filling out questionnaires that are usually carried out by researchers. (Husein Umar 2013:42). Secondly, data sources that indirectly provide data to data collectors, for example through documents or archives. (Sumarni, et al, 2006).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Characteristics of Respondents

The following will describe or describe the data for each information regarding the identity of the respondent starting from gender, age, education, and income.

a. Description of the respondent's profile by gender.

The characteristics of the gender of the respondents can be grouped into 2 it can be described that the characteristics of male respondents dominate in analyzing the Influence of Accounting Information Systems on Cash Flow Control at Hospitals in Medan City, where the male sex is in 27 respondents (57%), while the female sex are in the number 20 respondents (43%) or are in the lower position of the male gender.

b. Description of the respondent's profile by age. As with determining the characteristics of the respondents. The results are obtained from the characteristics of the respondents in terms of age, namely, respondents aged 21-29 years. Respondents were in the number 20 respondents (43%), while respondents aged 30-39 years were in the number 11 respondents (23%), and respondents aged 40-49 years were in the number 9 respondents (19%), and respondents those aged 50 and over are in the number 7 respondents (15%), so it can be interpreted from a scientific perspective that the average respondent aged 21-29 years is the

respondent who conducted an analysis of the Effect of Accounting Information Systems on Cash Flow Control in Hospitals in Medan city.

2. Variable Descriptive Analysis

The description of the research variables presented from the results of this study is to provide a general description of the distribution of the data obtained. The data presented is in the form of raw data which is processed using descriptive statistical techniques. As for what is presented in the description of this variable is the frequency distribution presented per indicator along with the percentage of frequency and score acquisition.

Based on the title and formulation of the research problem where this research consists of Accounting Information System Variables (X), Cash Flow Control (Y). The samples taken in this study were 47 financial employees at 15 hospitals in the city of Medan. The description of each variable based on the results of distributing the questionnaires is explained as follows.

a. Descriptive Analysis of Accounting Information System Variables (X).

The first indicator touches 21 respondents, and the second indicator touches 24 respondents, then the third indicator is 29 respondents, and the fourth indicator is 26 respondents, then the fifth indicator is 30 respondents, then the sixth indicator amounted to 27 respondents, then the seventh indicator amounted to 20 respondents and the eighth indicator amounted to 31 respondents, and the ninth indicator amounted to 27 respondents who answered yes. In connection with the results of the interpretation of the respondents above, it can be concluded that in the accounting information system variable, respondents dominated the answers in agreement at 15 hospitals in the city of Medan.

b. Descriptive Analysis of Internal Control Variables (Y).

The interpretation of the respondents above is related to the cash flow control variable, the first indicator which touches the number 27 respondents and the second indicator which touches the number 24 respondents, then the third indicator which is 21 respondents, and the fourth indicator is 14 respondents, then the fifth indicator is 25 respondents answered agree. In connection with the results of the interpretation of the respondents above, it can be concluded that in the cash flow control variable, respondents dominated the answers

in the affirmative at 15 hospitals in the city of Medan.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In this study the aim is to be able to analyze accounting information systems for cash flow control at 15 hospitals in the city of Medan, where in this study the variable is accounting information systems. significantly to controlling cash flow in 15 hospitals in Medan city. Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been described, the researchers concluded that obtaining results and applying accounting information systems had an effect on controlling

cash flow in 15 hospitals in the city of Medan.

From the results of the conclusions that have been described, then the suggestions that can be given in connection with the results of this conclusion are as follows it's suggested to the company to maintain or increase attention to the accounting information system because it has a very important role in the company so that the company's growth or development is in line with its vision and mission.

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