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The Effect of Short Term Debt To Profitability In The Pratama Clinic of Kosasih Rajabasa (Kosasih Group) Period 2016-2018

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Abstract

This study aims to determine whether debt, both simultaneously and partially, affects the profitability of the Pratasih Rajabasa Primary Clinic (Kosasih Group) for the 2016-2018 periods. After conducting a regression analysis using SPSS version 23.0 it can be seen that the constant value of 12.725, which means if short-term debt (X) equals zero or fixed, then profitability (Net Profit Margin) also remains at 12.725. The coefficient of short-term debt (X) of 9,844 shows that if short-term debt has increased by one unit (1.00) then profitability (Net Profit Margin) will experience an increase or increase of 9,844. Based on the partial hypothesis test results can be seen that short-term debt has a significant effect on profitability (Net Profit Margin). This is evident from the results of the t test, where short-term debt has $t_{count} > t_{table}$ which is 2.902> 2.0322 with Sig. <α is 0.006 <0.05. Thus it can be concluded that there is a significant effect between short-term debts on profitability (Net Profit Margin) at the Pratama Kosasih Rajabasa Clinic (Kosasih Group) for the period of 2016-2018.

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I. Introduction

Seeing the development of the health business in Indonesia can make a business opportunity for business people who will try their luck in the health business. Because the health sector business has long-term prospects, this is because the community always needs health services. One of the fastest-growing health services in Lampung is the Kosasih Pratama Clinic (Kosasih Group). The Kosasih Pratama Clinic is one of the health service clinics in Lampung that actively participates in providing health services to the community. The Kosasih Primary Clinic already has 11 branches in Bandar Lampung and 1 branch in Pringsewu Regency.

Every company must have a goal to be achieved. One of the company's goals is to get maximum profit (Hersandy, 2012). In general, a company's success in carrying out its activities is based on the level of profit earned, but the profit earned is not a measure that the company is working efficiently. The level of efficiency can be determined by comparing the profit with the working capital invested by the company. To achieve this goal, working capital is required. Sources of funds to meet working capital can come from internal sources, including retained earnings and external sources, including long-term debt, short-term debt, and share capital.

Under certain conditions, the company can meet its funding needs by prioritizing sources that come from within, but due to the company's growth, it will result in greater need for funds, so that in meeting these fund needs, the company can use sources of funds originating from outside the company, namely debt (Riyanto in Hersandy Mitra, 2012). Stating that debt is an obligation to deliver money, goods, or provide services to other parties in the future as a result of transactions that have occurred in the past or before. In terms of repayment or debt repayment tools, it can be divided into two groups: short-term debt (current debt) and long-term debt.

Harjito and Martono (2010) state that debt contains risks. The higher the risk of the company, the higher the level of profitability that is expected in return for the high risk and vice versa. The lower the risk of the company, the lower the level of profitability that is expected in return for the lower risk. The increase in debt will affect the size of the profit for the company, which reflects the company's ability to fulfill all of its obligations, which is shown by several parts of its own capital that are used to pay all of its obligations, because the greater the use of debt, the greater the obligations.

To meet the needs of purchasing medicines, Klinik Pratama Kosasih (Kosasih Group) uses sources from outside parties (vendors) who are paid using maturity or debt. The following is data on short-term debt (purchases) at the Kosasih Pratama Clinic (Kosasih Group):

Table 1. Total Short Term Debt (Drug Purchase) Pratama Kosasih Clinic (Kosasih Group) 2016-2018

Month	Year		
	2016	**2017**	**2018**
Januari	46.197.421	51.552.844	45.918.862
Februari	45.070.460	40.820.055	37.209.081
Maret	50.512.636	59.499.864	47.816.484
April	61.968.932	58.494.149	50.075.315
Mei	46.286.100	56.383.442	61.458.232
Juni	62.223.026	50.180.816	64.122.054
Juli	25.323.213	46.675.483	47.661.712
Agustus	37.671.130	49.802.974	37.792.399
September	47.983.061	45.652.663	42.293.767
Oktober	56.707.320	53.754.602	45.562.583
November	50.965.338	47.204.450	43.236.162
Desember	40.524.700	62.530.772	39.321.500
Total	**571.433.337**	**622.552.114**	**562.468.151**

Source: Kosasih Pratama Clinic Documents (Kosasih Group) Data Processed, 2021

From table 1, it can be seen that the fulfillment of drug spending or short-term debt every month at the Kosasih Rajabasa Primary Clinic (Kosasih Group) from 2016-2018 has fluctuated. In 2016, total short-term debt was IDR571,433,337 and in 2017 there was an increase of IDR622,552,114. Then it decreased again in 2018 to IDR 562,468,151. In 2016, the highest amount of drug spending occurred in June amounting to IDR 62,223,026 and the lowest amount of drug spending was in July amounting to IDR 25,323,213. In 2017, the highest amount of drug spending occurred in December amounting to IDR 62,530,772 and the lowest amount of drug spending occurred in February amounting to IDR 40,820,055. In 2018, the largest amount of drug spending occurred in June amounting to IDR 64,122,054 and the lowest amount of spending occurred in February amounting to IDR 37,209,081.

Profitability is the company's ability to generate profits. In general, a company's success in carrying out its activities is often based on the level of profit earned. However, large profits are not necessarily a measure that the company is working efficiently. The new level of efficiency is known by comparing the profit obtained with the wealth or capital that generates this profit (profitability). To find out the development of profitability at the Kosasih Pratama Clinic (Kosasih Group) for the last 3 years, see table 2 below:

Tabel 2. Profitability Ratio (*Net Profit Margin*) Klinik Pratama Kosasih (Kosasih Group) 2016-2018

Month	NPM (%)		
	2016	**2017**	**2018**
January	17,49	15,96	16,92
February	19,49	17,95	17,78

March	18,47	23,39	18,76
April	17,67	18,20	16,12
May	17,72	16,26	15,67
June	17,73	19,99	20,55
July	16,29	14,12	17,01
August	16,50	17,12	16,12
September	18,43	13,44	16,64
October	18,65	19,13	18,11
November	18,62	15,88	16,76
December	17,87	19,56	15,15
Percent Average	17,91	17,58	17,13

Source: Kosasih Pratama Clinic Documents (Kosasih Group) Data Processed, 2021

The Net Profit Margin Ratio of Klinik Pratama Kosasih Rajabasa (Kosasih Group) from 2016-2018 has decreased. In 2016 the average percentage of the net profit margin ratio was 17.91% and in 2017 there was the highest decline of 17.58%. Then it decreased again in 2018 to 17.13%. In 2016, the highest net profit margin ratio occurred in February at 19.49% and the lowest ratio occurred in July at 16.29%. In 2017, the highest net profit margin ratio was in March at 23.39% and the lowest was in February at 13.44%. In 2018, the highest Net Profit margin ratio was in June at 20.55% and the lowest ratio occurred in December at 15.15%.

Based on the above background, the authors are interested in conducting research as writing material with the title: "The Effect of Short-Term Debt on Profitability at the Kosasih Rajabasa (Kosasih Group) Clinic for the 2016-2018 Period".

II. Literature Review

2.1. Definition of Debt

Apriyanti (2018) stated that debt or liability (referred to in PSAK as a liability) has special characteristics different from other financial statements. According to the FASB (Financial Accounting Standard Board), debt is a sacrifice for future economic benefits that may arise due to an entity's present obligation to deliver assets or provide services to other entities in the future due to past transactions.

Debt or liability is current corporate debt arising from past events; the settlement is expected to result in an outflow of company resources that contain economic benefits (IAI, 2018). Accounts payable are the possible future sacrifices for the economic benefits that arise from the current obligations of a particular entity to transfer assets or provide services to other entities in the future due to past transactions or events. Debt or liabilities are divided into 2 types: short-term debt and long-term debt (Maizah, 2017). Wibowo (2009) explains that short-term debt/current debt is an obligation that

must be paid or repaid through the sacrifice of current assets or incurring other debt within one year or the company's normal operation.

According to Milla et al. (2016), long-term debt is obligations that are paid in a period of more than one year or more of the company's operating cycle. Long-term debt generally arises when a company requires a large number of additional funds. If these funds are to be used for investment in fixed assets that will provide long-term results, such as the construction of buildings or the purchase of machinery, the required funds should be obtained from long-term debt or equity. Meanwhile, according to Warren et al. (2010), long-term debt is an obligation paid with a maturity period of more than one year.

2.2. Short Term Debt

An obligation will be classified as a short-term debt if the repayment will be made using current asset sources or by creating new short-term debt (Nadira & Rustam, 2013). Short-term debt includes trade payables, tax payables, unearned income, part of long-term debt maturing within 12 months, and other debts with maturities of 1 year or 12 months (Syuaib, 2017).

Current debt or short-term debt is a company's financial liability which repayment or payment will be made in the short term (one year from the balance sheet date) using current assets owned by the company. Most of the short-term debt consists of trade in goods/services credit, which is credit needed to be able to run the business (Maulana & Safa, 2017).

According to Bahri (2016), short-term debt indicators consist of 5 types, including. First, Accounts Payable. Liability of the company to creditors arises because of a purchase transaction of goods or services on credit. Accounts payable arise due to purchases made on credit or "on open account," and these trade payables are the main source of unsecured short-term spending. Accounts payable includes purchase transactions on credit but does not require a formal signed note or letter stating the buyer's obligation to the seller. Second, notes payable obligations in the form of a written promise to pay a certain amount of money on a certain date in the future to other parties arising from the purchase of goods or services, loan transactions, or long-term debt that will mature soon. Therefore, it can be said that this debt is more formal than ordinary trade payables. If a note is drawn up with a maturity of less than one year, the note is classified as current payable. The process for arising notes payable is the same as accounts payable, namely from the purchase of goods or services on credit. It can also occur initially as an ordinary trade payable, and then with the aim of providing more certainty for creditors, the trade payables turn into notes payable.

Third, Salaries Payable. Obligations arise because there are already working employees but have not received a salary paid by the company. Four, Tax Payable. Liabilities arise

because it is time for the company to pay income tax but for other reasons to not be paid. Fifth, Unearned Income. Revenues received in advance are obligations arising from receiving cash from customers in the current period but have not been given services.

In this study, the debt indicator used is accounts payable arising from purchases made on credit or "on open account," and this account payable is the main source of unsecured drug purchases. Accounts payable includes purchase transactions on credit but does not require a signed formal note or letter stating the buyer's obligation to the seller.

2.3. Profitability

Profitability ratio is the ratio used to determine the company's ability to generate profits or how effective the management of the company is by management. To be able to continue his life, the company must be in a favorable situation. If the company is in an unfavorable condition, it will be difficult for the company to obtain loans from creditors and outside investment (Maulana & Safa, 2017).

Kasmir (2008) states that profitability is a ratio to assess a company's ability to seek profit. This ratio provides a measure of the level of management effectiveness of a company. This is indicated by the profit generated from sales and investment income. Profitability ratios can be done by using comparisons between the various components in the financial statements, especially the balance sheet financial statements, and the income statement. Measurements can be made for several operating periods. The goal is to see the company's development within a certain time frame, either decrease or increase, and find the causes of these changes.

A profitability ratio is a ratio to show the success of the company in generating profits. Potential investors will carefully analyze the smooth running of a company and its ability to earn a profit. The better the profitability ratio, the better it describes the company's high profitability. Profitability ratios include: gross profit margin, net profit margin, return on assets (ROA), and return on equity (ROE) (Fahmi, 2016).

2.4. Relationship of Short-Term Debt to Profitability

Debt is capital originating from outside the company, which is temporary in nature and for the company concerned must be paid back at the due time (Riyanto, 2010). Therefore the company will try to find outside funds by going into debt. This is by Hilmi's research (2010) which states that an increase in debt will affect the size of the profit for the company, which reflects the company's ability to fulfill all its obligations, which is shown by some parts of its own capital that are used to pay all its obligations, because the greater the use of debt, the greater the use of debt. The greater the obligation.

Debt has risks. The higher the risk of a company, the higher the level of profitability expected in return for the high risk, and conversely, the lower the risk of the company, the lower the level of profitability expected in return for the lower risk (Rilla, 2017).

Kasmir (2010) states that an increase in debt will affect the size of the profit for the company, which reflects the company's ability to fulfill all of its obligations, which is shown by several parts of its own capital that are used to pay all of its obligations, because the greater the use of debt, the greater its liabilities. So in essence, if the loan or debt changes, then a company's profitability will also change. But change there are two sides. First, if the debt increases, it will also increase profitability, and conversely, a decrease in debt also reduces profitability. And second, if the increase in debt will decrease profitability and decrease debt will increase profitability.

III. Methodology

3.1. Data and Source Data

This study uses quantitative research, which is an associative method with a form of a causal relationship. The associative method is a study that aims to determine the effect or relationship between two or more variables, namely short-term debt as the independent variable and profitability as the dependent variable. A causal relationship is a relationship that is causal in nature. As one variable (independent) affects other variables (dependent) (Sugiyono, 2012),. This research is a type of causal associative research. Because this research is one of the variables affecting other variables, this type of associative research has the highest level compared to descriptive and comparative. This research can build a theory that can explain, predict, and control a symptom.

The type of data used in this study is secondary data. Panbundu (2006) states that secondary data is data published or used by organizations that are not processed. Secondary data is data obtained in a ready-made form, and this data is taken from secondary sources (third parties). And secondary data used is the Financial Statements of the Kosasih Rajabasa Clinic (Kosasih Group) 2016 - 2018.

This study uses secondary data. From the previous understanding, it can be concluded that secondary data is data that already exists and has been previously collected for non-urgent purposes. The advantage of secondary data is that data is readily available, economical, and fast to obtain. At the same time, the weakness of secondary data is that it cannot answer the overall problem under study. The data source obtained in this study is the historical data source of the 2016-2018 Rajabasa Kosasih Clinic Financial Statements, which have been used for annual tax reporting.

3.2. Population and Sample

According to Sugiyono (2012), the population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects with certain qualities and characteristics determined by research to be studied and then conclude. The population in this study were the Financial Statements of the Kosasih Rajabasa Clinic (Kosasih Group) 2016-2018. The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. If the population is large, and it is impossible for the researcher to study everything in the population, for example, because of limited funds, energy and time, the researcher can use a sample taken from that population. The samples in this study are reports of short-term debt (drug purchases), sales, and net income in 2016-2018 at the Pratama Kosasih Rajabasa Clinic (Kosasih Group).

3.3. Data Collection Technique

In this study, researchers used data collection techniques in the following ways. Firth, documentation is a data collection technique by searching for data on matters relating to the material to be studied. In this study, documentation is used to obtain data at the Kosasih Pratama Clinic (Kosasih Group) in Bandar Lampung, one of which is the company's organizational structure. Second, the method of observation is the observation and recording of the phenomena being investigated. This method the authors use to find data or information regarding the general description of the object of research. Third, this method is usually defined as a technique in which the researcher collects data by means of direct communication with the subject. In this method the writer uses the free guided type, namely: in conducting interviews the writer does it freely but is limited by the structure of the questions that have been prepared.

3.4. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis technique is a technique used to process research results in order to obtain a conclusion. By looking at the theoretical framework, the data analysis technique used in this research is quantitative analysis. Sugiyono (2012) states that quantitative data analysis techniques are as follows: "In quantitative research, data analysis uses statistics. The statistics used can be in the form of descriptive and inferential/inductive statistics. Inferential statistics can be in the form of parametric statistics and nonparametric statistics. Researchers use inferential statistics when the research is conducted on a random sample. The data from the analysis results are then presented and discussed. Data presentation can be in the form of tables, frequency distribution tables, line charts, bar graphs, pie chart (pie charts), and pictograms. The discussion of the research results is an in-depth explanation and interpretation of the data that has been presented."

The quantitative data analysis steps described consist of: Classical Assumption test and Simple Linear Regression Test. Simple Linear Regression Test is used to predict or test the effect of 1 independent variable or independent variable on the related variable or dependent variable. Simple linear regression analysis is a linear relationship between one independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y). This analysis is to determine the direction of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable whether positive or negative and to predict the value of the dependent variable if the value of the independent variable has increased or decreased.

Next is the Partial Statistical T-test. The t-test is one of the research hypothesis tests in simple linear regression analysis and multiple linear regression analysis. The t_{test} aims to determine whether the independent or independent variable (X) partially (individually) affects the dependent or dependent variable (Y). The basis for decision making in this test can be determined based on a significant value (sig), that is, if the significant value (sig) <0.05 then there is an influence between the independent or independent variable (X) on the dependent or dependent variable (Y), and the second one compares between the value of t count with t table. If the value of t count> t_{table}, then there is an effect of the independent or independent variable (X) on the dependent or dependent variable (Y).

And the last one is the coefficient of determination (R2). The coefficient of determination (R Square) or usually symbolized by R^2 is interpreted as the contribution of the influence given by the independent variable (X) to the dependent variable (Y). The coefficient of determination (R Square) can be used to predict how much influence the independent variable (X) contributes to the dependent variable (Y). The amount of the coefficient of determination (R Square) is the same as the square of the correlation coefficient or R.from the value of the coefficient of determination (R Square) it can be seen what percentage of the influence of variable X is on variable Y.

IV. Results and Discussion

3.1. Classic assumption test

The classical assumption test is used to test whether the regression model really shows a significant and representative relationship. The test results can be seen in the following graphs and tables:

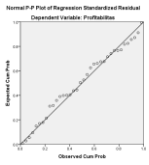

Figure 1. Data Normality Test Results
Source: Data processed, 2019

From Figure 1 it can be seen that the data is spread around the diagonal line and follows the direction of a straight line (not spread far from the straight line), so it can be said that the regression model used has met the normality assumption and is suitable for profitability prediction based on the input of short-term debt variables.

Table 3. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		36
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.70515714
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.087
	Positive	.069
	Negative	-.087
Test Statistic		.087
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
Source: Data processed, 2019

In table 3 the significance of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is 0.200. The criterion used is that H0 is accepted if the significance value> α has been determined. Because the significance value (sig) = 0.200> 0.05, H0 is accepted. This means that profitability comes from a population that is normally distributed.

3.2. Heteroscedasticity Test

To test whether in a regression model there is an unequal variance of the residuals, from observations. If the variance of the residuals remains, there is no heteroskdacity. The type of heteroscedasticity test used in this study is the Glejser test and the scatterplot graph. The working principle of the Glejser test is to regress the independent variable to the absolute residual value or Abs_Res. On the basis of decision making, if the significance value is> 0.05, the conclusion is that there is no heteroscedasticity symptom in the regression model, and vice versa. Meanwhile, to detect the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity symptoms with a scatterplot chart is to look at the presence or absence of certain patterns on the graph. If the dots are spread out, there will be no signs of heteroscedasticity. The test results can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Glejser Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-.114	1.021		-.111	.912
	Hutang Jangka Pendek	2.922E-8	.000	.236	1.417	.166

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES

Source: Data processed, 2019

In table 4, the significance of the Glejser test is 0.166. On the basis of decision-making, there is no symptom of heteroscedasticity if the significance value> α has been determined. Because the significance value (sig) = 0.166> 0.05, the regression model in this study did not occur heteroscedasticity.

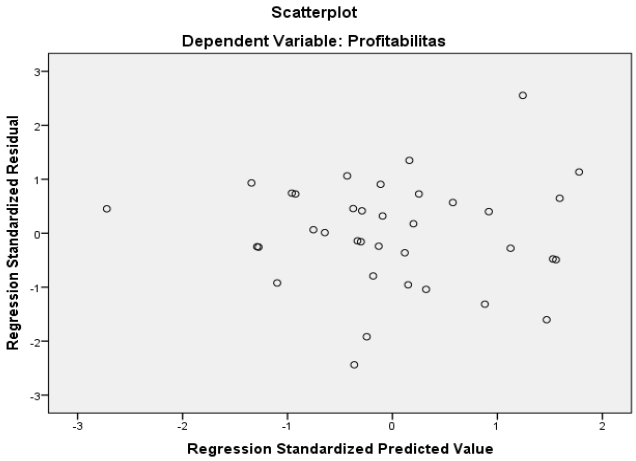

Figure 2. The results of the scatterplot heteroscedasticity test

Source: Data processed, 2019

From Figure 2 on the scatterplot chart above, it shows that the dots spread above and below the number 0, the distribution of data points does not show a certain pattern. Thus it can be concluded that the regression model does not occur heteroscedasticity.

3.3. Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation is a correlation or relationship that occurs between members of a series of observations arranged in a time series at different times. One of the most popular tests for detecting autocorrelation is the Durbin Watson test.

Table 5. Durbin Watson Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary [b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.446[a]	.199	.175	1.73005	2.316

a. Predictors: (Constant), Hutang Jangka Pendek
b. Dependent Variable: Profitabilitas
Source: Data processed, 2019

Table 5 shows that the value of d (Durbin Watson) is 2,316. Furthermore, this value will be compared with the Durbin Watson table value at a significance of 5% or 0.05 using the formula (k; N). The number of independent variables is one (k = 1), while the number of samples is 36 (N = 36), then (k; N) = (1; 36). Based on the Durbin Watson table, it can be found that the value of dL = 1.411 and dU = 1.525. The d value (Durbin Watson) of 2,316 is greater than the upper limit (dU) of 1.525 and less than (4-dU) of 4-1,525 = 2,475. So as the basis for decision making in the Durbin Watson test, it can be concluded that there are no autocorrelation problems or symptoms.

3.4. Simple Linear Regression Test

Model testing through simple linear regression is carried out to analyze the effect of short-term debt on profitability (Net Profit Margin).

Table 6. Simple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	12.725	1.680		7.575	.000
	Hutang Jangka Pendek	9.844E-8	.000	.446	2.902	.006

a. Dependent Variable: Profitabilitas
Source: Data processed, 2019

Table 6 shows that the simple linear regression equation from the results of the analysis, namely:

$$\boldsymbol{Y = 12,725 + 9,844X + e}$$

The regression equation above can be interpreted as follows:

a. Constant
   A constant of 12.725 shows that if short-term debt (X) is zero, it means that if there is no short-term debt, the profitability will be 12.725. In other words, if there are no other supporting variables, then the profitability will still have a value of 12.725.

b. Regression Coefficient (X)
   The coefficient of the independent variable (X) in the table shows the number 9.844. This means that if short-term debt increases by 1 point, then profitability will increase by 9.844.

3.5. Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis testing is intended to test or check whether the regression coefficient obtained is significant.

Table 7. Result of Partial Hypothesis Testing (t test)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	12.725	1.680		7.575	.000
	Hutang Jangka Pendek	9.844E-8	.000	.446	2.902	.006

a. Dependent Variable: Profitabilitas

Source: Data processed, 2019

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the significance value for short-term debt is 0.006 with a significance level of 0.05. Because the Sig. <α, it can be concluded that H0 is rejected. When viewed from the results of the calculation of t table it can be seen that t count> t table is 2.902> 2.0322 then H0 is rejected. In this case, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between short-term debt on profitability. Thus an increase in short-term debt guarantees an increase in profitability.

3.6. R2 test (coefficient of determination)

The value of R^2 has an interval ranging from 0 to 1 ($0 \leq R^2 \leq 1$). The greater R^2 (close to 1), the better the regression model. The closer to 0, the independent variable (X) as a whole cannot explain the variability of the dependent variable (Y).

Table 8. Determinant Test Results R^2

Model Summary [b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.446[a]	.199	.175	1.73005

a. Predictors: (Constant), Hutang Jangka Pendek
b. Dependent Variable: Profitabilitas
Source: Data processed, 2019

Based on table 8 above, the R^2 adjusted value is 0.199. This coefficient shows that 19.9% of the profitability variable can be explained by short-term debt. While the remaining 80.1% is influenced by other variables that are not explained in this research model.

3.7. Problem Analysis and Solution

This is in line with the theory of Harjito and Martono (2010) which states that debt contains risks. The higher the risk of the company, the higher the level of profitability that is expected in return for the high risk and vice versa. The lower the risk of the company, the lower the level of profitability that is expected in return for the lower risk.

V. Conclusion

Based on the data that has been collected, it can be seen that the use of short-term debt at the Kosasih Rajabasa Clinic (Kosasih Group) for the 2016-2019 period has fluctuated. Based on the data collected, it can also be seen that the company's profitability has continued to decline from 2016-2018, which means that the company's ability to generate profits is still low. from the results of the t-test, where short-term debt has $t_{count} > t_{table}$, namely 2.902> 2.0322 with a value of Sig. <α, namely 0.006 <0.05. Thus it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between short-term debt on profitability (Net Profit Margin) at the Pratama Kosasih Rajabasa Clinic (Kosasih Group) for the 2016-2018 period. The value of R^2 Adjusted is 0.199, which means that 19.9% of the profitability variable can be explained by short-term debt. While the remaining 80.1% is influenced by other variables that are not explained in this research model.

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