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Analysis of the Financial Performance of Cooperative Teachers and Employees in Makassar City

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Abstract

This study aims to determine and analyze the financial performance of the Teachers and Employees Cooperative in Makassar City. This research was conducted using analysis methods of liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, ratios, activities, and profitability ratios. The research objects were the Tri Bhakti Karsa Education Foundation Cooperative (KPRI Kogurta), the Makassar 15 Public High School Cooperative (KPRI Sehati), and the SMK Negeri 1 Makassar Cooperative (KPRI Kesuma). The results showed that overall, KPRI Kogurta, KPRI Sehati, and KPRI Kesuma were categorized as healthy as seen from the ratios analyzed which resulted in a fairly good ratio and had met the predetermined standards. Things that need to be corrected in the analysis above, namely that even though the overall results are quite good, it is better if it is balanced with a balance of assets that does not only come from receivables, because accounts receivable also have the possibility of uncollectible accounts.

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Introduction

Companies as a form of organization generally have certain goals to be achieved in an effort to meet the interests of its members. Success in achieving company goals is a management achievement. Performance appraisal or performance of a company is measured because it can be used as a basis for decision making, both internal and external. The company's financial performance is a description of the financial condition of a company which is analyzed with financial analysis tools, so that it can be seen about the good and bad financial condition of a company that reflects the work performance in a certain period. This is very important so that resources are used optimally in the face of environmental changes.

Financial performance appraisal is a way that management can do in order to fulfill its obligations to funders and to achieve the goals set by the company. The way to find out whether the financial performance of a company is good or bad can be seen by analyzing the relationships of various items in a financial report. Cooperatives are a form of economic organization that is currently receiving government attention. Cooperatives are organizations that are legal entities. Cooperative business is a business that is in accordance with economic democracy, because in economic democracy there are elements of cooperative effort.

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2012 concerning Cooperatives Article 1, a cooperative is a legal entity established by an individual or a cooperative legal entity, with the separation of the assets of its members as capital to run a business, which fulfills common aspirations and needs in the economic field. social, and culture in accordance with the values and principles of the Cooperative.

Among several teacher and employee cooperatives in Makassar City. Three cooperatives were chosen to be the objects of research, namely the Indonesian Teachers and Employees Cooperative, the Tri Bhakti Karsa Education Foundation, the Teacher and Employee Cooperative of the Republic of Indonesia SMA Negeri 15 Makassar, and the Republic of Indonesia Teacher and Employee Cooperative, SMK Negeri 1 Makassar.

The Cooperative for Teachers and Employees of the Republic of Indonesia The Tri Bhakti Karsa Education Foundation (KPRI Kogurta) is a cooperative located on Jalan Emmy Saelan No.

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Monument. 17 Makassar, which was founded in 1982. This cooperative was established in accordance with the legal entity establishment deed No. 4238 B / BH / IV. The Teacher and Employee Cooperative of the Republic of Indonesia SMA Negeri 15 Makassar (KPRI Sehati) is located at Jalan Prof. Dr. Ir. Sutami Kelurahan Bulurokeng Makassar which was founded in 1983. This cooperative was established in accordance with the deed of establishment of Legal Entity No. 4292 / BH / IV / 1983, and the SMK Negeri 1 Makassar Cooperative domiciled at Jalan Andi Mangerangi No. 38 Bungaya Makassar which was founded in 1970. This cooperative was established in accordance with the deed of establishment of the Legal Entity No. 3413 / BH / IV / 1970.

Financial statements are basically the result of an accounting process that can be used as a tool to communicate between financial data or a company's activities and parties with an interest in the company's data or activities, Munawir (2005: 2). Analysis of financial statements and their interpretation is essentially to assess the financial situation of the Teacher Cooperative and Employees of the Republic of Indonesia and its potential or progress through financial reports.

According to Van Horne (2005: 234): "Financial ratios are a tool used to analyze the financial condition and performance of a company. The Koperasi Teachers and Employees of the Republic of Indonesia calculates various ratios because in this way the Koperasi Teachers and Employees of the Republic of Indonesia gets comparisons that might be useful rather than the various raw figures themselves ”. Ratio analysis is one of the analytical techniques that can provide guidance that describes the condition of the Teacher and Employee Cooperative of the Republic of Indonesia, especially in its financial sector.

The analysis of financial ratios includes evaluating financial aspects, including the level of liquidity, solvency and activity, and profitability. By knowing the results of the evaluation, of course, an analysis will also be carried out, the Teacher and Employee Cooperative of the Republic of Indonesia will know its performance based on indicators or causes of existing problems.

According to Fahmi (2012: 121) Liquidity is showing the ability of a cooperative to meet financial obligations that must be fulfilled immediately or the ability of a cooperative to meet financial obligations right when they are collected. A cooperative that is able to meet or pay its financial obligations on time is called liquid, that is, if current assets are greater than current debt. Meanwhile, cooperatives that are unable to fulfill or pay their financial obligations on time are called illikuid.

Solvency is showing the cooperative's ability to meet short-term and long-term financial obligations. A cooperative is called solvable if the cooperative has sufficient assets or wealth to pay all debts. Meanwhile, a cooperative that does not have sufficient assets or assets to pay all its debts is called insolvable. The illiquid and insolvable cooperatives show a poor financial position.

Activity is a ratio that describes the extent to which a company uses its resources to support company activities, where the use of this activity is carried out maximally with the aim of obtaining maximum results.

Profitability is showing the company's ability to generate profits in a certain period. The profitability of a cooperative is measured by the success of the cooperative and the ability to use its assets productively, thus the profitability of a cooperative can be determined by comparing the remaining business results obtained in a period with the total assets or the amount of capital of the cooperative.

Based on the description above, encourages the author to study and examine the financial performance and level of efficiency of the benefits that have been achieved by the Cooperative Teachers and Employees in Makassar City with the title "Financial Performance Analysis of the Teacher and Employee Cooperative in Makassar City".

Theoritical Review

Financial performance

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2001: 570), performance is something that is achieved, performance is shown, or performance is work ability. According to Edy Sukarno (2000: 111), performance is a description of the level of achievement of the implementation of an activity / program / policy in realizing the goals, objectives, mission and vision of the organization.

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Technical analysis, according to Stickurt in Sutanto (2001: 139) determines the definition of performance, it is very aware that there is a need for a definitive relationship, it is seen to know the measurement of a performance which includes changes related to various interpretations in determining a risk of understanding about performance and is known to determine the extent to which the management of a company in determining funding from the implementation of an active financial management based on the level of profitability interpretation to be calculated. To determine a policy, it is necessary to have financial performance so that a financial analysis will make it easier to understand the calculation of financial analysis techniques.

According to Mulyadi (1997; 419) performance appraisal is the periodic determination of the operational effectiveness of an organization, parts of the organization, and its employees based on predetermined goals, standards and criteria. Performance appraisal in general can be defined as an assessment / measure of the effectiveness and efficiency of each individual or organization in achieving the goals set by the company / organization.

According to Suad Husnan (1997: 44), the notion of financial performance is the result of many individual financial decisions made continuously in an institution or institution. Meanwhile, according to Fahmi (2011: 2) states that: Financial Performance is an analysis carried out to see the extent to which a company has implemented it properly and correctly.

Furthermore, providing performance limits or performance is an achievement resulting from a process or way of acting from a function or more. In the context of the company, performance is how a company operates, meaning how its operations are carried out in achieving company goals. This mode of operation will involve various aspects of management such as production, marketing, finance, human resources and others.

Based on the above definition of performance, it can be concluded that the financial performance of a cooperative is a business activity based on a certain period to make efforts to increase productivity efficiently and effectively in achieving the objectives of cooperative activities.

Financial Performance Measurement

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According to Sawir (2001: 8) in determining performance measurement, it is inseparable from analytical studies relating to the description of the balance sheet and financial statements of a company which are calculated based on the scale of time used. To give you that description. So it is necessary to understand the principles related to performance measurement, namely understanding the company's liquidity analysis, namely the current ratio, cash ratio, and quick ratio, where in general this ratio shows the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations.

According to Natsir (2000; 888) the profitability ratio provides the final answer about the effectiveness of company management. This ratio provides an overview of the level of effectiveness of company management. Commonly used profitability ratios are Gross Profit Margin (GPM), Net Profit Margin (NPM), Return On Assets (ROA), Return On Equity (ROE).

Thus, it can be understood that to measure a company's performance is largely determined by the rate of return on assets (ROA), the calculation of additional profit (profit margin) and the rate of return on wealth (ROE).

The measurement of financial performance above can be concluded that the analysis of funding decisions is inseparable from the description of the financial statements and the profit and loss account in determining the level of financial performance which can be measured using the analysis of liquidity ratios, solvency, activity, and profitability in managing finances at the Teacher and Employee Cooperative. in Makassar City.

Financial Ratio Analysis

Financial Ratios

According to Harahap (2002: 219) the ratio of financial statements is a comparison of certain items with other items that have a significant (meaningful) relationship. Meanwhile, according to Jumingan (2006: 242) Financial Ratio Analysis is an analysis by comparing one report post with other financial statement posts, either individually or collectively in order to find out the relationship between certain items, both on the balance sheet and in the income statement. The ratio describes a relationship and comparison between a certain amount in one financial statement item with another amount in another financial statement item. By using an analysis method such as this ratio will be able to explain or provide an overview of the good or

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bad condition or financial position of a company. Financial ratios can also help companies identify the company's financial strengths and weaknesses.

According to Horne (1995: 6) to assess the financial condition and achievements of a company, financial analysts need several measurements. Benchmark is often used is a ratio or index, which connects two financial data with one another. Interpretive analysis of various ratios can provide an experienced and skilled analyst with a better view of the company's financial condition and performance than an analysis based solely on individual financial data which is not a ratio.

According to Sawir (2001: 7) financial analysis ratios include two types of comparisons. First, the analysis can compare the current to past and future ratios for the same company (internal comparison). If the financial ratios are presented in the form of a list for a period of several years, the analyst can study the composition of the changes and determine whether there has been an improvement or otherwise in the company's financial condition and performance during that period. Financial ratios can also be calculated based on pro forma or projected financial reports, and compared with present or past ratios.

The ratios are grouped into four basic groups, namely: liquidity, solvency, activity, and profitability (Copeland: 2000: 244). An unlimited number of ratios can be calculated, but in practice it is sufficient to use only a few types of ratios. Although ratios are a very useful tool, they do face some limitations and should be used with caution. Ratios are compiled from accounting data and these data are influenced by different interpretations and even bias is the result of manipulation.

Financial Report Ratio

The financial statement (financial statement) according to Munawir (1995: 164) is a report on the company's financial position and results of operations that are expressed in the form of financial data, which is designed for decision makers, both internal parties of the company and external parties of the company.

Cooperative

According to Anoraga (2002: 1) cooperative comes from the word co which means together and operation which means work. So, lexicologically, a cooperative means a

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cooperative association consisting of people and bodies where it gives freedom to enter and leave as members.

According to Hendrojogi (1997: 46) Cooperatives are autonomous associations of people who join voluntarily to fulfill their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through democratically owned and supervised separation. Cooperatives are a form of cooperation in the economic field. Cooperation in this cooperative is carried out based on the principle of mutual need and common needs among several people. People work together to fulfill their daily needs, both those related to personal and corporate needs. To achieve this goal, a continuous collaboration is required.

Methods

This research was conducted at the Teachers and Employees Cooperative Office in the city of Makassar with the intention of analyzing financial performance in relation to increasing the profitability of cooperatives. The research time is planned for ± 2 (two) months, starting from July to September 2013. The data collection methods used are as follows: Observation and documentation are activities to obtain a number of data through records from documents contained in the research location . Whether it is in the form of primary data or company secondary data for the purposes of this writing. Interview, namely conducting direct dialogue to obtain information from related parties and relevant to the study. Before conducting a study, a researcher must first know the object of research as a whole. Population is the whole object of research. Based on this understanding, the population in this study were all Teacher and Employee Cooperatives in Makassar City, totaling ± 569 units.

Seeing the large population, in the effort to collect data in the field, the writer will experience many obstacles. Therefore, in this study the authors only took a sample of 3 (three) Teacher and Employee Cooperatives in Makassar City, namely the Indonesian Teachers and Employees Cooperative Tri Bhakti Karsa Makassar Foundation (KPRI Kogurta) representing the southern region of Makassar City, the Teacher Cooperative. and Pegawai Republik Indonesia SMA Negeri 15 Makassar (KPRI Sehati) representing the northern part of Makassar City, and the Teacher and Employee Cooperative of the Republic of Indonesia SMK Negeri 1 Makassar (KPRI

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Kesuma) representing the western region of Makassar City. The analytical method used in this research is descriptive analysis which describes the financial statements and how the financial performance of the Teacher Cooperative and Employees in Makassar City. As for the standard measurement of liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, activity ratios, and profitability ratios, and based on the Regulation of the State Minister for Cooperatives and SMEs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 06 / Per / M.KUKM / V / 2006 dated May 1, 2006 concerning guidelines for assessing achievement cooperatives / cooperative awards .

Result

a. Liquidity Ratio

The liquidity ratios at KPRI Kogurta, KPRI Sehati, and KPRI Kesuma can be seen that the Current Ratio in 2010 was an average of 429.36%, from the KPRI Kogurta ratio value of 257.14%, KPRI Sehati was 476.90% and KPRI Kesuma which has the highest value of 560.05%. The average Current Ratio obtained in 2011 has decreased, namely with a ratio of 398.16% with the acquisition of the KPRI Kogurta ratio of 273.63% has increased, but the ratio obtained by KPRI Sehati has increased and has the highest value, namely the ratio 663.63%, while KPRI Kesuma decreased with a ratio of 257.22%. The current ratio in 2012 also decreased with an average ratio of 363.93%. KPRI Kogurta and KPRI Sehati experienced a decrease in the ratio of 259.88% and 499.27% respectively, while KPRI Kesuma experienced an increase with a ratio of 332.64%, although KPRI Sehati experienced a decrease but had the highest ratio.

Cash Ratio in 2010 was 17.37% on average. KPRI Kogurta had the lowest ratio of 3.64%, KPRI Sehati was 15.81% and KPRI Kesuma had the highest ratio, which was 32.67%. In 2011 the average cash ratio increased by 35.59%. KPRI Kogurta received the lowest ratio of 12.32%, KPRI Sehati was 25.66% and KPRI Kesuma received the highest score of 68.8%. The average cash ratio in 2012 decreased from 2011 with a ratio of 25.91%. KPRI Kogurta experienced an increase but obtained the lowest ratio of 16.43%. KPRI Sehati decreased by 17.76% and KPRI Kesuma also experienced a decline but obtained the highest ratio, which was 43.53%.

Quick Ratio in 2010 with an average of 427.01%, KPRI Kogurta obtained the lowest ratio of 257.14%, KPRI Sehati was 472.93%, and KPRI Kesuma received the highest ratio of 550.97%.

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Quick Ratio in 2011 KPRI Kogurta obtained a ratio of 273.63, KPRI Sehati obtained the highest ratio, which was 654.74%, while KPRI Kesuma experienced a decrease, namely with a ratio of 250.75%. Quick Ratio in 2012, there was a decrease in KPRI Kogurta, which was 259.88%, KPRI Sehati obtained the highest ratio of 494.59% while KPRI Kesuma received a ratio of 324.38%.

The fluctuations experienced by the three cooperatives were due to an increase in current assets and current debt in 2011, while in 2012 there was a decrease in current assets and current liabilities.

b. Solvency Ratio

Total Asset To Debt Ratio in 2010 averaged 60.87%. KPRI Kogurta received the lowest ratio of 38.88%, KPRI Sehati received the highest ratio, which was 77.32%, and KPRI Kesuma was 66.4%. In 2011 the average ratio decreased by 56.41%. KPRI Kogurta with the lowest ratio was 36.55%, KPRI Sehati ratio was 64.25% and KPRI Kesuma got the highest ratio, which was 68.42%. In 2012 the average ratio increased by 56.91%. KPRI Kogurta obtained the lowest ratio, namely 38.45%, the highest ratio was obtained by KPRI Sehati at 70.94% and KPRI Kesuma obtaining a ratio of 61.33%.

Debt To Equity Ratio in 2010 an average of 200.68%. KPRI Kogurta got the lowest ratio of 63.61%, while KPRI Sehati got the highest at 340.87%, and KPRI Kesuma got 197.56%. In 2011 the average ratio decreased by 151.33%. KPRI Kogurta received the lowest ratio of 57.60%, KPRI Sehati decreased with a ratio of 179.72%, while KPRI Kesuma experienced an increase and obtained the highest ratio of 216.68%. In 2012 the average ratio increased by 155.06%. KPRI Kogurta received the lowest ratio of 62.47%, KPRI Sehati received the highest ratio of 244.12% and KPRI Kesuma experienced a decline from 2011 with a ratio of 158.58%.

This decrease was due to the increase in short-term debt and long-term debt. Among the three KPRIs that received the lowest ratio was KPRI Kogurta, which showed that KPRI Kogurta's ability to pay all of its debts was higher than KPRI Sehati and KPRI Kesuma.

c. Activity Ratio

Total Asset Turn Over on average in 2010 was 0.42%. KPRI Kogurta received the lowest ratio value of 0.27%, KPRI Sehati received the highest ratio of 0.53%, while KPRI Kesuma received 0.46%. In 2011 the average Total Asset Turn Over increased by 0.47% with KPRI Kogurta

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getting the lowest ratio, namely 0.27%, KPRI Sehati getting the highest rassio at 0.64%, and KPRI Kesuma at 0.49% . Meanwhile, in 2012 it experienced a decrease from 2011 of 0.44% with KPRI Kogurta obtaining the lowest ratio of 0.26%, KPRI Sehati obtaining the highest ratio of 0.58% and KPRI Kesuma obtaining a ratio of 0.49%.

d. Profitability Ratio

The average gross profit margin in 2010 was 40.10%, KPRI Kogurta received the lowest ratio of 12.74%, KPRI Sehati received the highest rassio of 61.10%, and KPRI Kesuma was 46.47%. In 2011, the Gross Profit Margin increased by an average of 38.38%, KPRI Kogurta received the lowest ratio of 12.71%, KPRI Sehati received the highest ratio of 57.91% while KPRI Kesuma received a ratio of 44.51%, which decreased . In 2012 the average Gross Profit Margin decreased from the previous year of 36.53%, KPRI Kogurta received the lowest ratio of 9.44%, KPRI Sehati received the highest ratio of 64.89%, and KPRI Kesuma was 35.26% .

The average Net Profit Margin in 2010 was 11.84%, KPRI Kogurta received the lowest ratio of 11.47%, KPRI Sehati received a ratio of 11.77%, and KPRI Kesuma received the highest ratio of 12.27%. In 2011 the Net Profit Margin increased by an average of 9.66%, KPRI Kogurta received the highest ratio of 11.99%, KPRI Sehati received the lowest ratio of 5.02%, and KPRI Kesuma received a ratio of 11.98%. Meanwhile, in 2012 the Net Profit Margin increased by an average of 9.26%. KPRI Kogurta obtained a ratio of 9.25%, a decline from 2011, while KPRI Sehati received the lowest ratio of 4.03%, and KPRI Kesuma received the highest ratio, which was 14.51%.

Return On Total Asset (ROA) in 2010 was an average of 5.03%, KPRI Kogurta received the lowest ratio of 3.15%, while KPRI Sehati received the highest ratio, which was 6.25%, and KPRI Kesuma received a ratio of 3.15%. 5.70%. In 2011, an average ROA of 4.12% increased, KPRI Kogurta received a ratio of 3.25%, KPRI Sehati received the lowest ratio of 3.22%, and KPRI Kesuma received the highest ratio of 5.89%. Meanwhile, ROA in 2012 decreased by an average of 3.97%. KPRI Kogurta received a ratio of 2.40%, KPRI Sehati received the lowest ratio of 2.34%, and KPRI Kesuma received the highest ratio, namely 3.97%.

Return On Equity (ROE) in 2010 with an average ratio of 16.53%, KPRI Kogurta received the lowest ratio, namely 5.16%, while KPRI Sehati received the highest ratio of 27.54%, and KPRI

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Kesuma received a ratio of 16.96%. In 2011 the average ROE of 10.92% decreased, with KPRI Kogurta obtaining the lowest ratio, namely 5.12%, KPRI Sehati ratio experiencing a decline from 2010 of 9.01%, and KPRI Kesuma obtaining the highest ratio, which is 18.52%. In 2012 the average ratio of 10.16% also decreased, KPRI Kogurta obtained the lowest ratio, namely 3.91%, KPRI Sehati was 8.04%, and KPRI Kesuma received the highest ratio, which was 18.52% .This decrease occurred due to increased operating costs.

Discussion

Based on the data and the results of the research calculations it was found that the financial ratio analysis explained that:

1. Liquidity towards the financial performance of KPRI Kogurta, KPRI Sehati, and KPRI Kesuma shows that during the last three years (2010-2012) the Current Ratio of the three KPRIs has fluctuated. The largest increase occurred in KPRI Sehati which was caused by a decrease in short-term debt. When compared to the Current Ratio of the three KPRIs, it appears that KPRI Sehati has the highest ratio, which means that KPRI Sehati's ability to pay short-term debt with available current assets is higher than KPRI Kogurta and KPRI Kesuma.

   The Cash Ratio analysis of the three KPRIs produced figures that were far below standard, this was because the analysis did not involve accounts receivable. Meanwhile, the three KPRIs are engaged in savings and loans, where most of the assets are obtained from the turnover of loans provided by the cooperative to its customers. This Cash Ratio analysis shows that the cash and cash equivalents owned by the three cooperatives are not liquid enough to pay their current debts.

   Quick Ratio, the largest increase occurred in KPRI Sehati which was caused by an increase in current assets compared to current debt.

   From the description above supports the theory put forward by Copeland (2000) that the first concern of financial ratio analysis is the liquidity ratio, namely the current ratio of a financial analysis to determine the ability to meet liabilities at maturity from the ratio of current assets to current debt which must be fulfilled accordingly. provisions that have been set.

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2. Solvency in KPRI Kogurta, KPRI Sehati, and KPRI Kesuma decreased in Debt To Equity Ratio and KPRI Kogurta got the lowest ratio compared to KPRI Sehati and KPRI Kesuma. This shows that KPRI Kogurta's own capital is sufficiently solvable in fulfilling its long-term obligations.

   The supporting theory was reiterated by Copeland (2000), which states that the use of the solvency ratio is to measure the level of solvency of a company. This ratio shows the company's ability to fulfill all its financial obligations if the company is liquidated at that time. That is, solvency is the ability of a company to pay all its debts, both long and short term.

3. KPRI Sehati activities get the highest ratio and KPRI Kogurta get the lowest ratio. The activity ratio is a ratio that shows the overall assets in the company, whether in the form of current assets or fixed assets. The activity ratio measures how effectively the company uses all the resources available in its control. All of these activity ratios involve a comparison between the levels of sales and investment in various types of assets.

4. Profitability at Gross Profit Margin has increased with the highest ratio achieved by KPRI Sehati and the lowest is KPRI Kogurta.

   Net Profit Margin has also increased at KPRI Kesuma and there has been a decrease in KPRI Sehati. This shows that the ability of KSP Kesuma to generate net profit from each sale is higher than KPRI Kogurta and KPRI Sehati.

   Overall, the profitability of the three KPRIs fluctuates as seen in the Gross Profit Margin, Net Profit Margin, Return On Asset and Return On Equity.

   Profitability is the ability to net the end result of various management policies and decisions. Profitability will provide the final answer about the effectiveness of company management which provides an overview of the level of effectiveness of company management.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that:

1. In general, the financial performance achieved by KPRI Kogurta, KPRI Sehati, and KPRI Kesuma are categorized as healthy, this is based on the following aspects:

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a. The level of liquidity as measured by the Current Ratio and Quick Ratio of KPRI Kogurta, KPRI Sehati, and KPRI Kesuma for the last three years even though it has fluctuated every year, this fluctuation does not disturb cooperative activities because it is still far from the limit of the ratio requirement, which is below 100% or 1: 1 . So that the three cooperatives in 2010 to 2012 were considered quite healthy in managing their short-term obligations. Meanwhile, the Cash Ratio analysis shows bad results because it is still far below the predetermined standard, which is the lowest below 100%.

b. The solvency ratio as measured by Total Debt (liabilities) to Asset and Total Debt (liabilities) to Own Capital shows that debt managed by cooperatives provides an indication of risk because the ratio value continues to increase every year, which means Cooperative debt from 2010 to 2012 continues to grow every year.

c. The activity ratio as measured by total asset turnover has increased from 2010 to 2012, but is still far below the standard assessment for cooperative achievement.

d. Profitability Levels of Gross Profit Margin and Net Profit Margin are sufficient profit to generate maximum SHU. This can be seen from the resulting ratio figures in accordance with the standards set for the size of healthy cooperatives, namely ≥15%. The three cooperatives' own capital profitability for three years was in a very efficient condition based on the set standard at intervals of> 12%, even from 2010-2012 the ratio of own capital profitability was> 21%.

2. Among the three Indonesian Teachers and Employees Cooperatives (KPRI) in Makassar City, namely KPRI Kogurta, KPRI Sehati, and KPRI Kesuma which are categorized as having a high level of health are KPRI Sehati. This is based on:

a. The liquidity ratio owned by KPRI Sehati is within the good criteria standard, which is above 200%.

b. The Solvency Ratio of KPRI Sehati is in a good criterion standard compared to KPRI Kogurta and KPRI Kesuma.

c. Activity Ratios, although KPRI Kogurta, KPRI Sehati, and KPRI Kesuma are above the standard criterion limit, KPRI Sehati is in a good position.

d. KPRI Sehati's Profitability Ratio in the standard Profitability criteria is in a very good position, namely> 21%.

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