

ABSTRAK

Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui Pengaruh Tingkat Suku Bunga (*BI Rate*) dan Inflasi Terhadap Investasi di Indonesia Tahun 2006-2021. Metode yang digunakan untuk menganalisis masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah Analisis Regresi Linier Berganda. Terdapat 2 variabel bebas yaitu Tingkat Suku Bunga (*BI Rate*) dan Inflasi dan 1 variabel terikat yaitu Investasi.

Berdasarkan hasil olah data didapatkan nilai T_{hitung} sebesar -3,344 dan T_{tabel} sebesar -2,16037. Berdasarkan kriteria keputusan uji t $T_{hitung} < T_{tabel}$ maka H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima, artinya secara parsial berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan Tingkat Suku Bunga (*BI Rate*) terhadap Investasi di Indonesia. Sedangkan untuk variabel Inflasi didapatkan nilai T_{hitung} sebesar -0,362 dan T_{tabel} sebesar -2,16037. Berdasarkan kriteria keputusan uji t $T_{hitung} > T_{tabel}$ maka H_a ditolak dan H_0 diterima berpengaruh negatif dan tidak signifikan terhadap Investasi di Indonesia. Secara simultan F_{hitung} sebesar 14,424 > F_{tabel} sebesar 3,81, maka H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima, artinya Tingkat Suku Bunga (*BI Rate*) dan Inflasi secara bersama-sama berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Investasi.

Koefisien determinasi (R^2) yang diperoleh sebesar 0.689. Hal ini menunjukkan berarti sumbangan pengaruh (*BI Rate*) dan Inflasi secara bersama-sama terhadap variasi naik turunnya Investasi adalah sebesar 68,9% sedangkan sisanya 31,1% yang disebabkan variabel lain yang tidak dimasukkan dalam model penelitian ini.

Kata Kunci: Tingkat Suku Bunga (BI Rate), Inflasi, Investasi di indonesia

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research was to determine the influence of interest rates (BI Rate) and inflation on investment in Indonesia in 2006-2021. The method used to analyze the problem in this research was Multiple Linear Regression Analysis. There were 2 independent variables, namely the Interest Rate (BI Rate) and Inflation and 1 dependent variable, namely Investment.

Based on the results of data processing, the Tcount value was -3.344 and Ttable was -2.16037. Based on the t test decision criteria $T_{count} < T_{table}$ then H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, meaning that it partially had a negative and significant influence on the Interest Rate (BI Rate) on Investment in Indonesia. Meanwhile, for the inflation variable, the Tcount value was -0.362 and Ttable was -2.16037. Based on the t test decision criteria $T_{count} > T_{table}$, H_a was rejected and H_0 was accepted and had a negative and insignificant influence on investment in Indonesia. Simultaneously Fcount was 14.424 > Ftable was 3.81, then H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, meaning that the Interest Rate (BI Rate) and Inflation together had a significant influence on Investment.

The coefficient of determination (R^2) obtained was 0.689. This showed that the contribution of influence (BI Rate) and Inflation together to variations in the rise and fall of Investment was 68.9% while the remaining 31.1% was caused by other variables not included in this research model.

Keywords: Interest Rate (BI Rate), Inflation, Investment in Indonesia