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Influence motivation investment, literacy finance, and development technology to interest invest in students

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of investment motivation variables, financial literacy, and technological developments on investment interest in students of the Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University. The analytical method used in this study is a quantitative method. Sources of data used are primary data obtained through questionnaires that have previously been distributed to respondents. Some of the test stages carried out are as follows: Validity Test, Reliability Test, Classic Assumption Test, t Test (Partial), F Test (Simultaneous), Linear Regression Analysis and Coefficient of Determination (R2). The data used is a questionnaire instrument, with valid data obtained as many as 100 respondents. The sampling method used in this research is purposive sampling where there are certain criteria in determining the sample. The tool used in the test is SPSS. The results of this study prove that simultaneously investment motivation, financial literacy, and technological developments have an effect on investment interest. While partially, only investment motivation has an effect on investment interest. However, it is different from financial literacy and technological developments which partially have no effect on investment interest.

INTRODUCTION

In a number of recent years, Indonesia has experienced growth in investment. This can be proven with achievement data realization investments like Investment_In Country (PMDN) in Quarter I year 2021, which increased by 4.2%, from Rp103.6 trillion in the fourth quarter of 2020 to Rp108.0 trillion in the first quarter of 2021 and foreign investment (PMA), which also experienced enhancement as big as 14.0%, from Rp 98.0 trillion in Quarter I year 2020 to Rp111.7 trillion in Quarter I year 2021. Through data, which is explained by the BKPM, it can be proven that Indonesian people start interested in investment. To use economic development in Indonesiaadvancement technology, which the more advancedbecause it may make it easier for investors to obtain information and knowledge about investment, particularly in the capital market

Essentially, the capital market is an efficient means of collecting public funds and allocating them to productive activities (Saliman: 2016).fund which is collected from the public that is a fund or investment period long . Efforts by the government to collect funds or increase capital could be conducted through market capital. If the public has capital and funds, more can be invested through the capital market.

By definition, investment is the activity of allocating or investing source power (resources) in the hope of profiting in the future.This usually changed the source power.monetary unit or moneyInvestation is beneficial for an individual or family in fulfilling needs and wishes on time. For example, investing in personal or family housing, investing in education, investing in business, and investing in other fields that benefit individuals and families (Noor: 2014).

The amount of effort made by candidate investors to learn about some type of investment, spend more time studying more about investment, or try to invest (Trenggana and Kuswardhana, 2017).The theory of attitude, which is the Theory of Reasoned Action developed by Triwijayati and Koesworo, shows that there is a booster for action because there is a desire for action. Intention to Act

in Interest Investation shows that somebody's tendency to take action which could satisfy needs for investment, such as participating in training courses and seminars themed investment, receiving an offer to invest, and finally investing. This is proven in research (Pajar & Putikaningsih : 2017), which states that knowledge and motivation influence interest and investment simultaneously .

Young investors who are students are interested in investing because they already have a knowledge base in investment from entering world lectures (Hermanto: 2017).According to Gaddafi, the head of regional development Exchange Effect Indonesia (IDX) in Republika.co.id, market capital is not only for those with large investment scales as well as those who have expert courses, so the IDX directs students so that they can plunge directly into market capital as investors, because the capital market is not only for those with large investment scales or those who have already been proficient for many years .

On the whole, students have an interest in investing in market capital. Interest investment is defined as a strong will, interest, or encouragement for investing in something activity, accompanied by feelings of happiness in the heart with embedded capital that is owned at the time with the hope of profiting in the future (Suliyowati: 2015).In the research presented by Timothy Tandio and AAGP Widanaputra, interest investment is influenced by factors such as training market capital, returns, perception risk, gender type, and progress technology.According to Malik's research, interest investment is influenced by implementation study, motivation, income, perception, risk, and knowledge.

The previous study's results were still contradictory, so more research was needed to determine which findings needed more support. Based on the background behind the problemry to one another, so it required more study to carry on for knowing which findings required more support. Based on the background behind the problem, the writer is interested in doing a study with the title The Influence of Investment Motivation, Financial Literacy, and Technological Developments on Investment Interest in Students.

RESEARCH METHODS

Subject Study

The subject of research this time is Student Faculty Economy in Gunadarma University, Class of 2018–2019, which has been invested in the capital market. The data will be used as a single ingredient reference throughout the study, with a method spread questionnaire distributed via Google Forms.

Type and Source Data

Types of data used in research, that is, quantitative research. Method study quantitative could be defined as a method study based on positive flow , used for researching a population or sample certain . The source of the data used in this study, i.e., primary data, which was obtained by the researcher straight away . Primary data can be obtained from questionnaires, interviews, and observations , and could combine these three types of data . This data could be useful as source information with samples that have been determined previously by researchers . The data used in this study is obtained with a method spread questionnaire through Google forms (https://forms.gle/SLc99nDxDfhpeRaf9).

Population and Sample

Population which used in study time this is Student Faculty Economy University Gunadarma, who has invested in the capital market, which is not enough to get 100 respondents . A sample is part of the population studied and represents something of the population with a destination for knowing the conclusion from research . Researchers use the method of non-probability sampling where samples are taken non-random or intentionally with the application of purposive sampling. Non-probability sampling is a technique of taking samples that does not give the same opportunity to every population sampled (Sugiyono : 2012).

Purposive sampling is the method of taking samples that has consideration or criteria for special sampling. The criteria which are used to determine if a respondent becomes a sample from research, as follows:

1. Student / i faculty economy in University Gunadarma .
2. Once investment in the capital market (stocks , mutual funds , and bonds).

For set how many the sample to be used, researcher use formula Slovin according to (Sugiyono : 2019) that is as following :

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Description :

n	: Amount sample
N	: Population
e	: Degrees accuracy or critical which wanted

The number of students in the Gunadarma Class of 2018-2019 is known to be 3282. With the formula, then, could be the known amount of the sample to be used as much :

3282

 = = 97.041+ 3282 (0,1) 2

From the calculation, there could be a known number of samples, which will be used as many as 97 samples, with the assumption that 97 samples could represent the whole existing population.

Method Collection Data

The method used in data collection in this study is with a method spread questionnaire to the Student Faculty of Economics at Gunadarma Force 2018-2019. A Questionnaire is a method of data collection containing questions along with related statements—with study for respondents . In the research this time , the medium used for spreading the questionnaire to respondents (Student Faculty Economy University Gunadarma Force 2018–2019, which has invested in the capital market) is Google Forms.

Scale Likert

In questionnaire time this apply scale Ikert_where the statement respondent is categorized as becoming scale . The Likert scale is the scale used to measure attitudes , opinions , and views of people about social phenomena (Sugiyono : 2010). How to measure that is by giving a respondent a statement and then requesting an answer from a five-choice answer , where every answer has a different score.

Table 1. Instrument Scale Likert

Choice Answer	Weight Score
Very Agree (SS)	5
Agree (S)	4
Neutral (N)	3
Not Agree (TS)	2
Very Not Agree (STS)	1

Method Analysis Data

Test Instrument Study

Some instruments which are used to measure or observe phenomena natural or social in nature have been researched by researchers (Sugiyono : 2013). The meaning of natural or social phenomena varies, as evidenced by research. In this study, there are four social variables or phenomena whose values will be measured. Those are: motivation investment (X1), literacy finance (X2), development technology (X3), and interest investment (Y). Fourth variable research will test its validity and reliability.

Validity Test

A validity test is used to assess the validity of a questionnaire on research . Test validity is defined as evaluating or measuring a statement or question that has already been designed by the researcher so that it can be measured (Ghozali : 2018). Validity tests can be measured by comparing r count and r table, which can be seen in the terms validity test assessment as follows:

- When r count more big than r table , then statement or questionwhich found in the questionnaire is valid.
- When r count more small than r table , then statement or question which found in the questionnaire character invalid .

Test Reliability

Test reliability is a tool measuring which is used to measure the level of trust or reliability. Where is the questionnaire ? indicator derived from a variable or a construct (Ghozali 2018). Something variable or construct is said to be reliable if it has a Cronbach Alpha value greater than 0.70, but it can still be accepted if it has a value between 0.60-0.80 (Latan dan Theme: 2013).

Table 2. Level Reliability

Alpha	Level Reliability
0.00 – 0.20	Very Low
0.201 – 0.40	Low
0.401 – 0.60	Enough
0.601 – 0.80	Tall
0.801 – 1.00	Very Tall

Table 2 shows level reliability starting from very low to very high with use score Alpha, which has already been determined .

Analysis Regression linear multiple

Analysis of multiple linear regression useful for determining the accuracy variable Investment in motivation, literacy finance, and development Technology as a free (independent) variable in the influence variable Investing in interest as a variable bound (dependent). The function for multiple linear regression is as follows:

Description :

$$\mathbf{Y = \alpha + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3X3 + e}$$

Y = Interest Investation
α = Constant
X1 = Motivation Investation
X2 = Literacy Finance
X3 = Development Technology
β1 = Coefficient regression variable motivation investation
β2 = Coefficient regression variable literacy finance
β3 = Coefficient regression variable development technology
e = error

Assumption Test Classic

Test Normality

Test normality is useful for testing whether a variable is free or bound to have a normal distribution in the regression model . Normality tests can be seen through the analysis graph . An analysis chart can be known through its histogram, which is obtained from comparison Among data observations with distributions that approach distribution normal, Normality data could be tested using test normality by Kolmogorov-Smirnov. According to Dahlan (2009), suggests that the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is suitable for more samples than 50. In order to determine test normality, researchers employ the

Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test with the following provisions:

1. If score significance > 0.05 then data distributed normal.
2. If score significance < 0.05 so data distributed no normal.

Test Multicollinearity

The way the multicollinearity test works is that there is a correlation between variables that are free (independent) in mode regression (Ghazali: 2013). In general, the score cut off is used to detect the existence of multicollinearity, that is, if the score score tolerance 0.10 or VIF > 10. If no, there is multicollinearity, and the tolerance value is greater than 0.10 or VIF 10 (Ghozali, 2016).

Test Heteroscedasticity

Heteroscedasticity is variance from residual one. The observation is not the same if the same is called homoscedasticity. On method regression, heteroscedasticity is useful for test difference variance from residual one observation to another observation (Ghozali, 2018). The following is the base analysis heteroscedasticity:

1. Patterns that make up by regular like wavy, wide, and narrow will show existence heteroscedasticity.
2. Patterns that make up by not regular, as well as scattered dots on and under number 0 on axis Y, show no existence heteroscedasticity.

Test Hypothesis

The hypothesis test will examine both dependent and independent variables. This is useful for measuring influence, whether simultaneous or partial. between variables that are dependent and variables that are independent Test the hypothesis used as follows:

a. Test Partial (t)

In essence, the t statistical test shows how far something variable-free or individual can explain something variable-tied up (Ghazali: 2016). As a result, it is possible to determine whether a free influence variable related to the method is significant. In the test, significance was used. t is 0.05 (= 5%). The following are the criteria for either the acceptance or denial hypothesis:

1) If level significant > 0.05, it means hypothesis rejected (coefficient regression no significant). Could taken conclusion, that variable free (independent) no could influence variable bound (dependent).
2) If the significant level is 0.05, it means that hypothesis accepted (coefficient regression significant). Could taken conclusion, that variable free (independent) could influence variable bound (dependent).

b. Test Simultaneous (Test F)

The F test is used in the test to determine to what extent the variables are free, that is, motivation investment , literacy, finance, and development technology influence variable bound, that is, interest investment . There are a number of provisions in taking a decision for test F, that is with use comparison As an example, consider the following calculation F with table -F:

1) If calculation F > table F, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means hypothesis accepted, and could said whole variable free could influence variable tied.
2) If calculation F < table F, then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. This means hypothesis rejected, and could said whole variable free no could influence variable tied.

Coefficient Determination (R^2)

Coefficient determination used in look for know how many percent variation variable bound could explained by variation variable free . Score R^2 have score between 0 and 1. If R value ^{2} close to 0, it means no many variable bound who can explained by variable free . If R value ^{2} close to 1, it means the more big variable tied up could explained by variable free .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Quality Test Data

Test Validity Data

Test validity is applied to determine whether or not something in the questionnaire is valid. In the validity test, r count and r table were used as comparisons. The statement could be said to be valid or invalid, depending on whether or not the following provision is included :

1) If r count > r table , so statement could said valid
2) If r count < r table , so statement could said no valid

degree of freedom formula is used in testing with calculationas following :

df = n – 2
df = 100 – 2
df = 98

From calculation on obtained df = 98 with = 5% or 0.05, then could it is known that r table = 0.1966 (get from r table = 98 with two test direction). Results validity test through SPSS 20 could seen on table as following :

Table 3 Results Test Validity

Variable	No	r count	r table 5%	Information
Motivation Investation (X1)	1	0.614	0.1966	VALID
	2	0.712	0.1966	VALID
	3	0.701	0.1966	VALID
	4	0.652	0.1966	VALID
	5	0.639	0.1966	VALID
Literacy Finance (X2)	1	0.599	0.1966	VALID
	2	0.611	0.1966	VALID
	3	0.729	0.1966	VALID
	4	0.653	0.1966	VALID
	5	0.706	0.1966	VALID
nt Technology(X3)	1	0.735	0.1966	VALID
	2	0.662	0.1966	VALID
	3	0.665	0.1966	VALID
	4	0.732	0.1966	VALID
	5	0.727	0.1966	VALID
Interest Investation (Y)	1	0.677	0.1966	VALID
	2	0.743	0.1966	VALID
	3	0.776	0.1966	VALID
	4	0.748	0.1966	VALID
	5	0.697	0.1966	VALID

Source : Processing results data primary via SPSS 20

Table 3 shows that the entire variable statement (Motivation investment, Literacy finance, Development Technology, and Interest Investment) is valid because the r count on each statement is greater than 0.1966.

Test Reliability

Test reliability is used to measure something, which is an indicator of a variable or construct . If the respondent to a statement is consistent or stable over time, the questionnaire character may be reliable or consistent (Ghozali: 2018). The questionnaire could be said to be reliable or not based on the following criteria:

1) If score Cronbach Alpha > 0.6, so questionnaire character reliable .
2) If score Cronbach Alpha < 0.6, so questionnaire character no reliable .

Results reliability test through SPSS 20 could seen on table following :

Table 4 Results Test Reliability

Variable	Cronbach Alpha	N of Items	Information
Motivation Investation (X1)	0.680	5	Reliable
Literacy Finance (X2)	0.656	5	Reliable
DevelopmentTechnology (X3)	0.724	5	Reliable
Interest Investation (Y)	0.777	5	Reliable

Source : Processing results data primary through SPSS 20

Through table 4 can is known score *Cronbach Alpha* for variable Motivation Investment (X1) is 0.680 , variable Literacy Finance (X2) worth 0.656, variable Development Technology (X3) worth 0.724, and variable Interest Investment (Y) is 0.777 . Then , can taken conclusion that variable X1, X2, X3, and Y are reliable because have Cronbach Alpha value more big from 0.60.

Analysis Regression Linear multiple

Analysis multiple linear regression is linear relationship between two or more variable independent (X) and variable bound (Y). Analysis regression useful in measure strength connection Among two variable or more , as well as show direction connection between variable independent and variable tied . Test resultsregression multiple linear could seen on table under this :

Table 5 Results Analysis Regression Linear multiple

Coefficients [a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	.858	1995		.430	.668		
X1	.172	.113	.146	1,528	.130	.484	2,067
1							
X2	.341	.098	.328	3,488	.001	.502	1991
X3	.442	.101	.394	4.396	.000	.554	1,806

a. Dependent Variables: Y

Based on table 5 could obtained results regression as following :

Y = + 1X1+ 2X2 + 3X3 + e

Y = 0.858 + 0.146X1 + 0.328X2 + 0.394X3

Description :

Y = Interest Investation
α = Constant
X1 = Motivation Investation
X2 = Literacy Finance
X3 = Development Technology

Through equality linear regression multiple above, then could is known that :

- The constant value () is 0.858. If variable motivation investment (X1), literacy finance (X2), and development technology (X3) are worth zero (0), then variable interest investment (Y) will increase by 0.858 because there is influence from other variables that influence the score constant.

- The value 1 coefficient regression motivation investment (X1) versus interest investment (Y) is as high as 146 and positive.With other variables held constant, variable motivation investment will increase by as much as 0.146.
- The value of two coefficient regression literacy finance (X2) versus interest investment (Y) is as high as 328 and positive.Every increase of 1 unit means variable literacy and finance will experience an increase as big as 0.328 with the assumption that other variables are fixed.
- The coefficient regression development technology (X3) to interest investment (Y) score is 0.394 and is positive. could be interpreted as every increment of 1 unit, so variable development technology will experience an increase of 0.394 with the assumption that other variables are fixed.

Assumption Test Classic

1 Normality Test

Test normality useful in test and determine is on model regression variable independent and variable bound is second variable the have distribution normal or approach normal (Ghazali : 2018). In test normality , researcher use Kolmogrov -Smirnov test. With provisionas following :

1. If score Kolmogrov -Smirnov Z > 0.05 so data distributed normal.
2. If score Kolmogrov -Smirnov Z < 0.05 so data distributed no normal.

Table 6 Kolmogrov -Smirnov Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Predicted Value
N		100
Normal Parameters a,b	mean	22.8000000
	Std. Deviation	160035846
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.112
	Positive	.112
	negative	-.095
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.118
Asymp . Sig. (2-tailed)		.164

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.

Through table 6 of normality test results could is known score significance of 0.164 > 0.05, then could taken conclusion that the data is distributed normal. For test normality could seen also from chart Normal PP Plot ofRegression Standardized Residual. Detection conducted with view data spread on diagonal line .

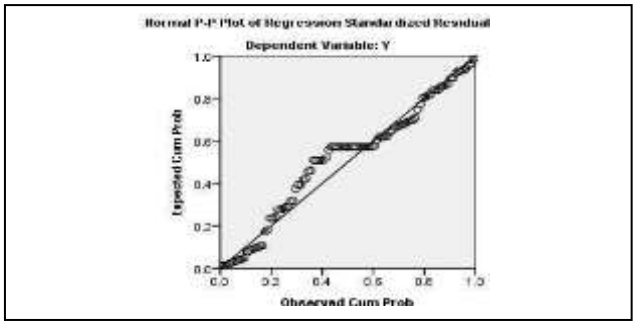

Figure 6 Results Test Normality

Source : Processing results data primary through SPSS 20

Through Figure 6 of the normality test results, it could be seen that the pattern normal probability plot shows a pattern chart which is normal. This could be proven from data which shows the spread around the line diagonal and the spread following the line normal. because it could be concluded through figure 6. that data is normally distributed.

Test Multicollinearity

The Multicollinearity test can be used to determine whether there is a correlation between free and independent variables in a regression model (Ghozali: 2018). A regression model could say if there is a correlation between independent variables. This could be done using the Variance Inflation Value Factor (VIF) method and the score Tolerance. If you have a VIF value of 10 and a tolerance value greater than 0.1, there is no symptom multicollinearity. For example, in this study, this occurred symptom multicollinearity or not could be seen in the table under this :

Table 7 Results Test Multicollinearity

Coefficients [a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	.858	1995		.430	.668		
1 X1	.172	.113	.146	1,528	.130	.484	2,067
X2	.341	.098	.328	3,488	.001	.502	1991
X3	.442	.101	.394	4.396	.000	.554	1,806

a. Dependent Variables: Y

Source : Processing results data primary through SPSS 20

Through table 7, we can draw the conclusion that in the regression model there is no problem with multicollinearity in each variable . This thing could be proven with a tolerance value for each variable of more than 0.1 and the value of VIF for every variable not free enough out of 10.

Test Heteroscedasticity

Test heteroscedasticity can be used to determine whether or not there is inequality variance in model regression from residual one observation to residual two observations. The method which was used in this study to detect heteroscedasticity is known as the SRESID and ZPRED, where the known Y axis is Y already predicted and X is the residual (Y prediction – Y actually) which has been standardized (Ghozali : 2018).

In testing heteroscedasticity, use one method that is with a pattern specified in the chart scatterplot using analysis as follows:

1) If there is a pattern certain , such as if there is a pattern by regular (wavy, melt then narrowed), one could take the conclusion that there is heteroscedasticity.
2) If there is a clear pattern , that is dot, dot, dot spread above and under 0 on the Y axis , then we could take the conclusion that there is no heteroscedasticity.

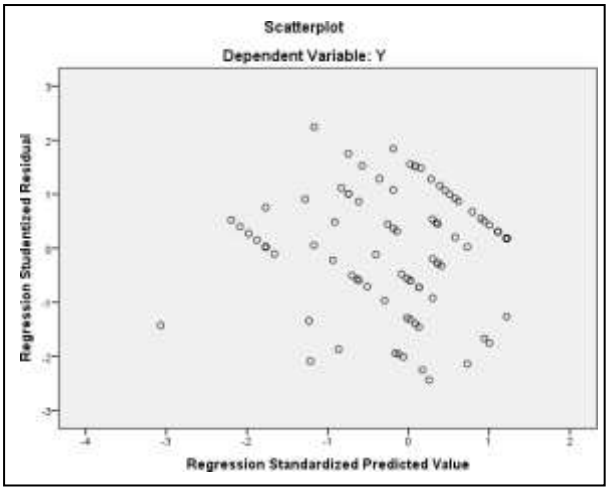

Figure 7. Results Test Heteroscedasticity
Source : Processing results data primary through SPSS 20

Through Figure 7, it can be shown that there is no clear pattern, with dot, dot, dot data spread on or under number zero (0) on axis Y. Then, it could be taken to conclude that no one is experiencing symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Test Hypothesis

Test hypothesis useful in look for know take effect or notake effect which significant Among variable independent Motivation investment , Literacy Finance , Development Technology to variable dependent Interest Investation by Partial nor simultaneous .

Test t (Partial)

Useful t test in look for know significance influence variable free by Partial or individually against variable tied . In order to get knowing if results which obtained significant or no , could use comparison t count with t table and use level 0.05 significance .

Hypothesis which applied in test t (partial) that is as following :

Ho 1 : Not there is influence by Partial Among Motivation Investation toInterest Investation
Ha 1 : There is influence by Partial Among Motivation Investation to InterestInvestment .
Ho 2 : Not there is influence by Partial Among Literacy Finance toInterest Investation
Ha 2 : There is influence by Partial Among Literacy Finance to InterestInvestment .
Ho 3 : Not there is influence by Partial Among Development Technologyto Interest Investment .
Ha 3 : There is influence by Partial Among Development Technologyto Interest Investment .

Results test t could seen on table under this :

Table 8 Results Test t

Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	.858	1995		.430	.668		
X1 1	.172	.113	.146	1,528	.130	.484	2,067
X2 X3	.341	.098	.328	3,488	.001	.502	1991
	.442	.101	.394	4.396	.000	.554	1,806

a. Dependent Variables: Y

Source : data primary which has processed through SPSS 20

Hypothesis 1:
The effect of Motivation Investation on Interest Investment in Table 8 leads to the conclusion that if the score significance variable Motivation Investation is (0.13 > 0.05), then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, indicating that there is no influence by partial among variables Motivation Investation and Interest Investment.
Hypothesis 2:
The Influence of Literacy on Finance and Interest Invest in table 8 can draw the conclusion that score significance variable literacy finance, that is (0.001 0.05), then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, indicating that there is a partial influence by variable literacy finance on interest investment.
Hypothesis 3:
Effect Development Technology to Interest Investation on table 8 could taken conclusion that score significance variable Development Technology that is (0.00 < 0.05) then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted means there is influence by Partial Among variable Development Technology to Interest Investment .

Test F (Simultaneous)

The F test can be used to determine whether all independent variables have a significant influence on the variable dependent (Ghazali, 2005). The results of test F can be found in the table below:

Table 9 Results Test F (Simultaneous)

ANOVA [a]

Model	Sum of Squares	df	mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression ResidualTotal	253.554 188,446 442,000	3 96 99	84,518 1963	43.056	.000 [b]

a. Dependent Variables: Y
b. Predictors: (Constant), X3, X2, X1

Source : Data primary which has processed through SPSS 20

Through Table 9, which shows F test results that can be f count of 43,056 with a score significant of 0.000 < 0.05, it could be concluded that variable motivation investment, literacy finance , and development technology take effect simultaneously.

Test Coefficient Determination (R2)

Coefficient determination useful in measure skill model in explain variation variable tied. Value is skill variables free in explain variable bound very limited. Results from test coefficient determination (R^2) on table as following :

Table 10 Results Test Coefficient Determination (R2)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.757 [a]	.574	.560	1.40107

a. Predictors: (Constant), X3, X2, X1

Source : Data primary which has processed through SPSS 20

Through table 10, one can know the score coefficient determination (Adjusted R Square) of 56% or 0.560. It could be concluded that influence from variables free, that is Motivation Investment , Literacy Finance , and Development Technology, to variables bound, that is Interest Investation, is worth 56%, while the rest, worth 44%, is influenced by other variables that are not explained in this research.

Results

Researchers' research has a variable independent (Motivation investment, literacy finance, development technology) and variable dependent (Interest investment) destination for knowing.

Influence Motivation Investation to Interest Investation

Based on the findings, testing hypothesis could demonstrate that variable motivation investment has a significant effect on interest investment. This thing could be interpreted as having a strong desire to do investment, so somebody will try to study and feel enthusiastic about learning investment because they know for certain that investment is important, especially for the future.

Influence Literacy Finance to Interest Investation

Based on the findings, testing hypothesis could demonstrate that variable literacy finance has no significant effect on variable interest investment. This thing could be interpreted as that literacy in finance is the ability of somebody to manage finance as well as possible and how to make use of it . This rating, however, is not yet capable of influencing interest investment.

Influence Development Technology to Interest Investation

Based on the findings, testing hypothesis could demonstrate that variable development technology has no significant effect on variable interest investment. This thing could be interpreted as that development technology could bring convenience and value more efficiently in transaction product investment in market capital, even if investors only need a device and Internet for starting investment. This rating, however, is not yet capable of influencing interest investment.

Influence Motivation investment , Literacy finance , and Development Technology to Interest Investation

Based on the findings, testing hypothesis could demonstrate that variables such as motivation, investment, literacy, finance, and development technology all have an impact on market capital interest investment. This could be interpreted as a student who invests in market capital based on motivation, investment, or encouragement from self alone to invest , so the third variable takes effect by together deciding to invest in the market capital.

Summary Results

Table 21 Results Summary Study

No	Tool Analysis	Results Analysis
1	Test Validity	To all variable X and Y declared VALID, because have r count > r table(0.1966)
2	Test Reliability	To all variables X and Y are declared RELIABLE, because have Cronbach's Alpha > 0.60
3	Test Normality	From results test normality , could proven ifsee from the normal pattern of probability plots can be seen pattern normal graph . That thing can seen from scattered data points no far from diagonal line and follow line diagonal. because of that could taken conclusion that data research normal distribution and in accordance data which expected .
4	Test Multicollinearity	Based on tolerance kolom column on whole variable have value > 0.10 and column VIFon whole variable free the no occur multicollinearity .
5	Test Heteroscedasticity _	Based on chart *scatter plots* , so obtained conclusion study this no experience heteroscedasticity because there is pattern which no clear and dot, dot, dot the data widen .

No	Tool Analysis	Results Analysis
6	Test Regression linear multiple	Results linear regression which obtained that is Y = 0.858 + 0.146X1 + 0.328X2 + 0.394X3
7	Test t (Partial)	Motivation Investment (X1) = (0.13 > 0.05) then Ho received and Ha rejected means no there is influence by Partial Among variable Motivation Investation to Interest Investment . Literacy Finance (X2) = (0.001 < 0.05) so Ho rejected and Ha received means there is influence by Partial Among variable Literacy Finance to Interest Investment . Development Technology (X3) = (0.00 < 0.05) so Ho rejected and Ha received means there is influence by Partial Among variable Development Technology to Interest Investment .
8	Test F Simultaneous	The significant value of F is (0.000 < 0.05) then Ho rejected and Ha accepted . So could concluded that Motivation Investment , Literacy finance , Development Technology take effect by together to Interest Investment .
9	Coefficient Termination _	Based on results score coefficient determination (Adjusted R squares) that is obtained worth 56%or 0.560. So influence from variable free that is Motivation Investment , Literacy Finance , and Development Technology to variable bound , that is Interest Investation that is worth 56%. Whereas the rest worth 44% influenced by variable other which no explained on study this .

CONCLUSION

1. By partial, variable Motivation Investation no take effect to Interest Investation Student.
2. By partial, variable Literacy Finance take effect to Interest Investation Student.
3. By partial, variable Development Technology take effect to Interest Investation Student.
4. S by simultaneous, variable Motivation, Literacy Finance, and Development Technology take effect by together to Interest Investation Student.
5. Influence from variable free that is Motivation investment, Literacy finance, and Development Technology to variable bound that is Interest Investation that is worth 56%, whereas the rest worth 44% influenced by variable other which no explained on study this.

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