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THE TITLE WRITTEN USING UPPERCASE FORMAT ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING STUDENTS' INTEREST IN INVESTING IN THE CAPITAL MARKET (Case Study on University of Semarang Students)

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Abstract: *This study aims to find out and test the influence of investment knowledge, Income, Return, Risk, Minimal Capital on students' investment interests. The type and source of data in this study is to use primary data. The sample in this study was a part of the population of 86 active employee class students in the even semester of 2021/2022, Faculty of Economics, University of Semarang. The results of hypothesis testing show the existence of Investment Knowledge positively and significantly to Investment Interest. Income has a positive and significant effect on Investment Interest, Investment Return has a positive and significant effect on Investment Interest, Risk has a positive and significant effect on Investment Interest. And Investment Capital has a positive and insignificant effect on Investment Interest*

Keywords: *Investment, investment knowledge, Income, Return, Risk, Minimal Capital*

1. Introduction

Indonesia received worldwide attention as the "best country for investment". Quoting from USNews who have made a survey about the best countries to invest in (kontan.co,id). Of course, the name or nickname attached to the Indonesian state is not just obtained easily but Indonesia must show that the investment climate in Indonesia is really very friendly for investors. So from year to year stock investment in Indonesia has increased. Evidenced by the total growth of Single Investor Identification (SID) in 2018-2021 which has increased every year.

Total Growth of SID Number in Indonesia in 2018-June 2021

Figure 1.
Source : Indonesian Central Securities Depository

From the picture, it can be seen that the number of Single Investor Identification (SID) continues to increase from 2018 to 2021. It can be indicated that the increase in the number of investors shows that the increasing interest in indonesian investment in the capital market. One of the provinces in Indonesia where the Investment Gallery was established is Central Java. The highest number of Investment Galleries are located in Semarang City compared to other cities, one of which is at the University of Semarang.

The University of Semarang itself has a forum for student investors, namely KSPM FE USM where this forum is requested by FKKS or the Semarang City KSPM Forum. There are so many activities organized by KSPM FE USM that can provide education about the capital market for students, for example webinars / seminars, capital market schools / discussions, and competitions regarding market developments that are happening, of course, packaged as attractively as possible so that students are enthusiastic and happy in participating. But during the teaching process that I did from 2019 - 2022 many students did not know about the container. From this information, it can be concluded that there is a problem, namely what are the factors that can influence students to invest their money into the capital market. There are several studies that analyze the factors that influence the interest in investing. For example, research conducted by Dewi Rusda (2020) & Muhammad Faizal 2020) which states that there is a significant influence between student investment knowledge on the interest in investing in the capital market because students are one of the potential investors young people are most attractive because they already have basic knowledge about investing in their studies. The knowledge possessed by these students can be a provision to avoid unwanted things in investing. The research of (Adha Riyadi, 2016) and (Ahmad Dahlan Malik, 2017) in contrast to the results of Investment Knowledge does not affect students' investment interest in the capital market. This is because the interest of investors or respondents to learn basic knowledge about investing is less attractive. This proves that there is a research gap related to the influence of capital market knowledge on investment interest.

Income is one of the very important factors in investing. Because it is part of the income that will be invested by a person who is the main capital in investing. Income in the realm of students themselves can come from money given by parents or pocket money or income earned by students because they have worked and earned their own income. The results of research from (Adha Riyadi, 2016), (Ahmad Dahlan, 2017), (Dewi Arina Rusda, 2020), (Muhammad Faizal, 2020), stated that income (individual income) has a significant positive effect on student investment intentions, so the higher a person's income, the higher one's desire to invest. Research from (Raditya et. all, 2014) said that income does not affect students' interest in investing, this is because there are other factors that further strengthen students in deciding their desire to invest in the capital market, namely the Return and risk factors. The difference in the results of this study proves that there is a research gap related to the influence of individual income on the interest in investing in the capital market.

Return is one of the factors that influence the tendency of interest in investing in the capital market. Because someone who is going to invest, surely the first thing to think about is what will be obtained when investing. This fact is proven by (Dewi Arina Rusda, 2020) (Muhammad Faizal, 2020) stated that returns have a significant positive effect on investment interest in the capital market. So that investors consider personal needs factors in which there is a return regarding their investment target. This can happen because returns are one of the expected goals of investment. The higher the confidence of the return that will be obtained, the higher the interest of a person in investing. Return can be interpreted as an excess return from the initial capital deposit, return is one of the reasons students are interested in investing. This is supported by the nature of unlimited returns but difficult to predict, sometimes obtained exceeding expectations but also below expectations, but in fact there are still many people including students who think that stock returns are uncertain and very low, even though this depends on the investor's efforts to make investments. This return is obtained by analyzing with fundamental and technical analysis by investors. Research by (Adha Riyadi, 2016) states that different results, namely returns, have not been able to prove their effect on investment interest in the capital market. So that there is a research gap related to the effect of investment returns on investment intentions in the capital market. Returns and risks are inseparable from each other, these two things have a direct relationship, meaning that the greater the return, the greater the risk that will be obtained. Risk has a positive influence on students' investment interests, this is based on research (Dewi Arina Rusda, 2020). Investment analysis is needed to minimize the occurrence of risiko. Investors tend to ignore risk if the value is small, and will instead try to minimize if the value is large. The response to this level of risk depends on the type of each investor whether it is a risk taker or averse risk. Research conducted by Muhammad (Faizal, 2020) mentioned different results that risk knowledge negatively affects investment interest. This proves that there is a research gap related to the influence of investment risk on the interest in investing in the capital market.

According to (Saputra, 2018) Investment Capital has no Significant Effect on Investment Interest. (Nisa & Zulaika, 2017) found that if the minimum investment capital is smaller, then students tend to invest. The minimum capital set for investing has not been able to influence students' interest in investing because knowledge about investment in the capital market is still unable to provide stimulus for students to invest (Hermanto, 2017). Investors in making investments no longer consider the minimum investment capital is the most important consideration before deciding to invest (Raditya, et al, 2014).

Based on the background above, the purpose of the study is to find out and test the influence of investment knowledge, Income, Return, Risk, Minimal Capital on the investment interests of employee class students at the University of Semarang

2. Literature Review

Theory of Planned Behavior

The Theory of planned behavior is a development of the Theory of Reasoned Action proposed by Icak Ajzen 1991. According to his analysis, the Theory of reasoned action can only be used for behaviors that are completely under the control of the individual, and is not appropriate if it is used to explain behaviors that are not completely under the control of the individual due to the presence of other factors that are likely to hinder or support the achievement of the individual's intention to behave, so Icak Ajzen in the Theory of Planned Behavior (SDGs) added one antecentening factor, namely Perceived Behavioral Control (PBC), this theory states that the most important determinant of a person's behavior is the intention to behave.

In the Theory of Planned Behavior (theory of planned behavior) explains that a person's behavior will arise because of the intention to behave. The Theory of Planned Behavior is devoted to the specific behavior of a person and to all behaviors in general. A person's intention to behave can be predicted by three things, namely attitude towards the behavior, subjective norms, and knowledge of self-control (perceived behavioral control).

Investment Interest

Investment interest is a situation where a person has an interest in investment, it can be because the person has learned about investment knowledge (attending capital market courses, attending seminars or workshops about investing in the capital market or participating in off-campus activities around the capital market) or because of outside factors such as seeing friends who are already in the investment world and making a profit so that individual interest in the capital market the investment is getting bigger and bigger.

Investment Interest Indicators, namely: Decisions in making investments can be interpreted as determinants made by investors regarding where, when, how, and how much money will be invested in various kinds of financial products / instruments with the aim of generating income or appreciation in value. Investment indicators according to Thai et al (2017) are: Plans to invest in the capital market in the future.

Investment Knowledge

Knowledge is an information obtained by a person from a learning that has been received and has been organized in human memory (Baihaqi, 2016). The definition of investment, investment can be interpreted as a commitment to use some funds or resources to get profits in the future (Tandelilin, 2010 in the book Suteja and Gunardi, 2016). From these two definitions, if conclusions are drawn, investment knowledge is information about how to use some of the funds or resources owned to make a profit in the future. Investment knowledge is an understanding that a person must have regarding various aspects of investment starting from basic knowledge of investment appraisal, the level of risk and the rate of return on investment (Chaerul Pajar, 2017).

A basic understanding of investment which includes the type of investment, return, and investment risk makes it easier for someone to make investment decisions. In making investments in the capital market, sufficient knowledge, experience and business knowledge are needed to analyze which effects to buy (Caring for & Putra, 2015). Adequate knowledge is indispensable to avoid the occurrence of losses when investing in the capital market, such as in stock investment instruments.

Income

Research (Sari, 2017) income is the amount of money a person gets from the results of his business and performance. Basically, income is the result of a person's sacrifice in material form to meet the needs of his life by investing existing sources of income through various types of investments such as stocks, bonds, deposits, gold, land, and various other types of investments. In research that has been conducted by (Asba, 2013), it is stated that the factor that affects consumers (investors) is the personality factor, namely the economic state of investors (income level). Investment is principally based on the theory of marginal productive productivity of capital production factors. So that in this theory, the amount of capital to be invested in the production process is determined by its marginal productivity (the company) which then investors will continue to increase their investment if the limit productivity of the investment is still higher than the level to be received.

Return

Research according to (Hartono, 2017) the definition of Return is the profit obtained by individuals, companies and institutions from the results of investment policies that have been carried out. Return is one of the most important things and must be considered by investors in making investments, investors in investing will try to maximize returns without forgetting the risks they will face.

Investment Risks

According to (Thai et al, 2017) indicators that can be used to measure risk are Feeling Risky Investing in the Capital Market Marked "Warning", this means that investors feel risky in capital market instruments that are given warning signs and how much risk level each investor varies. In addition, feeling risky investing in a capital market that is marked "controlled" which means that investors can feel risky in capital market instruments that are marked as controlled and how much risk level each investor is different. Risk is the difference between the expected return and the return received. Before making an investment, investors tend to choose a controlled investment instrument. This can be known by conducting various investment analysis.

Minimal Capital

The definition of business capital according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) online in (Nugraha, 2011: 9) is money that is used as a principal (parent) to trade, release money, and so on; property (money, goods, and so on) that can be used to produce something that adds wealth. Capital is often interpreted differently. In the context of accounting, capital is defined as the net worth or equity of the owner in the business. Whereas in the context of management, capital is often interpreted as the entirety of assets so that it includes equity and business debt.

Meanwhile, research (Riyadi, 2016) the variable of minimal investment capital has a significant influence on the variable of investment interest. From the results of this study, researchers are interested in researching how the influence of minimal capital on investment interest if applied at the University of Semarang.

Relationships Between Variables

a. The Effect of Investment Knowledge on Investment Interest

A person's background in making investment decisions is a broad understanding of the investment itself. This investment is based on knowledge of various kinds of investments, returns that will be obtained, risks that will be borne, trading systems, how to analyze, to Iain's haI related to psychoIogis. Investment knowledge can also be obtained from anywhere, starting from formaI education and non-formal education such as in peIatihan or in higher education (Sharpe, 2005 ;15). Basic knowledge of investment will lead investors into a variety of good investment instruments and those that will be selected later. According to the results of research by Akhmad Darmawan, Kesih Kurnia, Sri Rejeki (2019) and Amy Mastura, Sri Nuringwahyu, Daris Zunaida (2020), investment knowledge partially affects investment interest.

H1: Investment Knowledge has a positive effect on investment interest in the capital market

b. The Effect of Income on Investment Interest

Research According to (Sari, 2017) income is the amount of money a person gets from the results of his business and performance. Basically, income is the result of a person's sacrifice in material form to meet the needs of his life by investing existing sources of income through various types of investments such as stocks, bonds, deposits, gold, land, and various other types of investments.

H2: The effect of income on investment interest in employee class students at the University of Semarang

c. The Effect of Return on Investment Interest

According to Gumanti (2011) return or return is the profit obtained by companies, individuals and institutions from the results of the investment policies they make. The higher the return on stocks, the better the investment made because it can generate profits, on the contrary, the lower the return on the stock or even negative, the worse the return on the investment made. According to (Hartono, 2017) the higher the return on an investment, the more interested investors will be in the investment product.

H3: The effect of return on investment interest in employee class students at the University of Semarang

d. The Effect of Risk Investment on Investment Interest

According to (Fahmi, 2012) in general an investor tends to be more risk-averse. Based on this theory, the lower the risk of an investment, the higher the interest in the investment. An investment instrument that has high speculation is stocks. Considerations for reducing investment risk can be seen from a good stock price history. Predictions related to the risks that may be experienced can be known by fundamental and technical analysis. In this study, Return, including the Subjective Norm, is defined as a person's knowledge of the pressure from the surrounding environment to do or not to do behavior. Subjective norms are determined by a combination of a person's beliefs about agreeing and disagreeing with a person or group that is considered important to the individual towards a behavior (normative beliefs), and the individual's motivation to comply with the recommendation (motivation to comply).

H4: The Effect of Risk on investment interest in employee class students at the University of Semarang.

e. The Effect of Minimal Capital on Investment Interest

Generally, the action that a person takes to take advantage of his excess funds is to save or deposit. This action is usually carried out by people who fall into the category of risk averse. Unlike people in the risk taker category, they tend to invest their funds in forms of investment. The greater profit that will be obtained later is a motivating factor for a person in making investment decisions even though the risks faced are also large such as investing in stocks. So the desire or motivation to invest arises because a person's substantial needs have been met, so that the needs that want to be met next are social needs, reward needs, and self-actualization (Kusmawati, 2011). Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) explains that the actions taken by a person are based on meeting their needs and desires. Various needs, be it social needs, appreciation needs or self-actualization needs can be a trigger for a person to carry out actions or decisions outside of daily life. One example is that a person makes the decision to make an investment. (Dewi & Asanah, 2017) and (Latifah, 2019) in the results of their research show that minimal capital affects the interest in investing in the capital market. Based on previous theories and research, hypotheses can be formulated as follows:

H5: Minimal capital affects the interest in investing in the capital market.

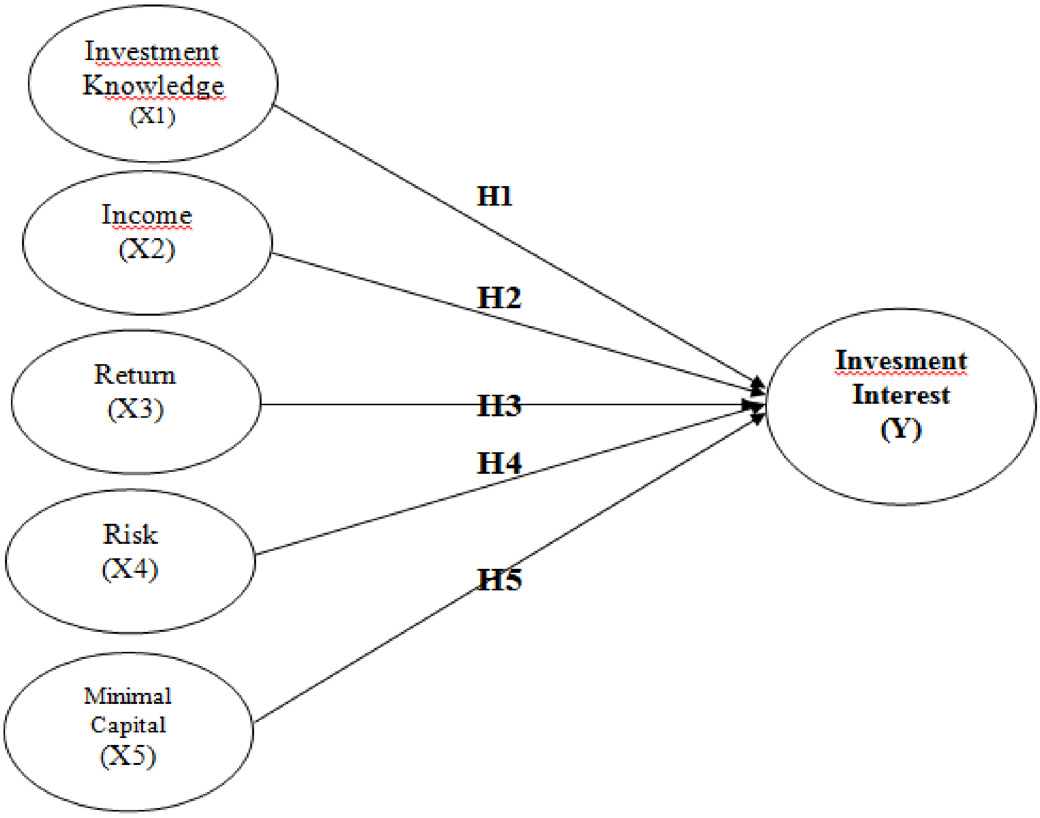

Figure 2
Theoretical Frame of Thought

Formulation of The Hypothesis:

H1: The Effect of Investment Knowledge on investment interest in employee class students at the University of Semarang

H2: The effect of income on investment interest in employee class students at the University of Semarang

H3: The Effect of Return on investment interest in employee class students at the University of Semarang

H4: The Effect of Risk on the investment interest of employee class students at the University of Semarang

H5: The Effect of Minimal Capital on the investment interest of employee class students at the University of Semarang

3. Research Method

The type and source of data in this study is to use primary data. The data in this study was obtained directly from the object of the study, namely all students of the active employee class of the Faculty of Economics, University of Semarang. The variables contained in this study consist of two kinds of variables, namely investment interest as a bound variable (dependent variable) and Investment knowledge, income, retun, risk and minimal capital as a free variable (independent variable).

Population is all the value of both the result of calculations and measurements, both quantitative and qualitative, rather than certain characteristics regarding a group of objects that

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are clear and clear. The population in this study was active employee class students of the undergraduate program (S1) at the Faculty of Economics, University of Semarang. Samples are elements taken from the population as self-elements of the population. The sample in this study is a part of the population of 100 students in the active employee class in the even semester of 2021/2022, Faculty of Economics, University of Semarang. Student sampling was determined using the Solvin formula with

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

Here's the formula:
Information:
n = Sample Size
N = Population Size
e = Critical value (accuracy limit)/ fault tolerance (10%) or 0.1

Based on the formula, then

$$n = \frac{616}{1 + 616\,(0,1)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{616}{7,16}$$

n = 86,0335195531, rounded up to 86 respondents
From the results of the Slovin formula, a total sample of 86 will be used as respondents in this study.

According to Sugiyono (2013), the definition of a variable operationonaI is attributes or traits of people, objects or activities that have variations certain that have been established in the study to be studied IaIu make conclusion. The operational definition is the notion of variabeI (which definition of concept) is, operationally, practical, real and research or the object that I'm interested in. Based on this definition, variabeI used by this definition there are independent variabeI and variabeI Dependent.

Dependent Variables
Investment Interest

(Pajar, 2016) states that the factors affecting interest investment is investment motivation and investment knowledge, (Karima, 2018) states that the factor affecting investment interest is the benefit of investment, (Julaika, 2017) states that factors affect investment interest is the minimum investment capital and investment motivation it is also expressed by (Riyadi, 2016) stated that factors affect investment interest is man faat investment, minimal capital investaski and investment motivation. (Hermawanti, 2018) states that factors affecting interest in the market capital is the return on investment and capital market education this is also expressed by (Tandio, 2016) that return on investment is a factor influencing interest investment.

Independent Variables
Investment knowledge
Investment knowledge is the understanding that one should have as a foundation before starting to invest. The understanding that should be possessed is regarding various haI about investing in

dimuIai from knowledge or basic understanding of investment assessment, level of risk and level of return on investment. This variabeI is measured using instruments adapted and developed from (Kusniawati's, 2011).

Investment Income

(MYA Asba, 2013) mentions factors affecting consumers (investors) is a personality factor that is the economic state of the investor (income level). Investment basically based on the theory of marginal productive productivity of capital production factors (capital). In this theory, the amount of capital to be invested in the process of production is determined by its marginal productivity (enterprise). So that investors will continue to increase their investment whenever productivity is limited from the investment is still higher than the interest rate to be received (Primary, D.I., 2013). In relation, if the productivity of the company is public or eminent increase and get maximum results so as to make an increase the distribution of dividends to investors, indirectly, the income of investors will increase.

Return on Investment

According to (Gumanti, 2011) return or yield is an advantage obtained by companies, individuals and institutions from policy results the investment it made. The higher the return on the stock, the more good investment made because it can make a profit, conversely, the lower the stock return or even negative, the more bad returns on investments made. According to (Hartono, 2017) the higher returns from an investment, investors will be more interested in such investment products.

Investment Risks

(Fahmi, 2012), risk can be interpreted as a state of uncertainty about a state that will occur in the future future with decisions taken based on various considerations now. Risk is always directly proportional to the return, meaning that it is higher the potential return of an investment, the higher the risk of the investment on the contrary, the lower the potential return on investment, the more

Minimal Capital

Julaika (2017) states that factors affect investment interest is the minimum investment capital and investment motivation it is also expressed by Riyadi (2016) stated that factors affect investment interest is man faat investment, minimal capital investaski and investment motivation.

4. Results and Discussion

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The magnitude of the change in the dependent factor (Y) due to the change in the independent factor (X) can be partially explained through the regression equation obtained. By using the SPSS program version 21.0 obtained the results as shown in the Table below

Table. 1
Multiple Regression Test Results
Coeficients[2]

Model		Unstandardized Coeficients		Standardized Coeficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	6.460	3.401		1.899	.081	-.312	13.231		
	Invesment Knowledge	.227	.176	.216	2.155	.007	-.324	.378	.878	1.139
	Income	.443	.090	.459	1.882	.018	-.037	.322	.966	1.035

Return On Invesment	.368	.126	.317	2.933	.004	.118	.618	.835	1.197
Invesment Risk	.221	.151	.221	2.141	.008	-.280	.323	.427	2.342
Minimal Capital	.230	.186	.291	1.834	.221	-.141	.601	.408	2.450

a. Dependent Variables: Investment Interest

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out, the regression equation formed is as follows:

Y = 0,216X1 Invesment Knowledge + 0,459X2 Income + 0,317X3 Return + 0,221X4 Risk + 0,291X5 Minimal Capital

From the equation above, it can be explained that: a) The regression coefficient on the Investment Knowledge variable (X1) of 0.216 is positive. This means that when there is an increase in the Investment Knowledge variable where other variables are constant will be able to increase investment interest. b) The regression coefficient on Revenue (X2) of 0.459 is positive. This means that if there is an increase in the Variable Income (X2) where other variables are constant will be able to increase Investment Interest c) . The regression coefficient on Return on Investment (X3) of 0.317 is positive. This means that if there is an increase in the Variable Return on Investment (X2) where other variables are constant, it will be able to increase Investment Interest. d) Regression coefficient on the Risk variable (X4) of 0.221 is positive. This means that if there is an increase in the Risk variable (X3) where other variables are constant, it will be able to increase Investment Interest. e) The regression coefficient on the Minimal Capital variable (X5) of 0.291 is positive. This means that if there is an increase in the Variable CapitalMinimal (X5) where other variables are constant, it will be able to increase Investment Interest.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is carried out by testing the influence of each variable on Investment Interest (in the t test)

Table. 2 t Test
Coeficients[2]

Model		Unstandardized Coeficients		Standardized Coeficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Collinearity Statistics	
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	Income	.443	.090	.459	1.882	.018	-.037	.322	.966	1.035
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	Invesment Risk	.221	.151	.221	2.141	.008	-.280	.323	.427	2.342
	Minimal Capital	.230	.186	.291	1.834	.221	-.141	.601	.408	2.450

a. Dependent Variables: Investment Interest

From the table above we can see that the calculated t value in the Investment Knowledge variable is 2.155 with a significance level of 0.877. Since the calculated t value is greater than the table t i.e. (2.155) > (1.662) and the significance value is 0.007 < 0.05 then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. For the calculated t value on the Income variable is 1.882 with a significance level of 0.000. Since the calculated t value is greater than the table t i.e. (1.882) > (1.664) and the significance value is 0.018 < 0.05 then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. For the calculated value of the Investment Return variable is 2.933 with a significance level of 0.002. Since the calculated t value is greater than the table t i.e. (2.933) > (1.664) and the significance value is 0.004 < 0.05 then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. For the calculated value of t in the Risk variable is 2.141 with a significance level of 0.008. Since the calculated t value is greater than the table t i.e. (2.141) > (1.664) and the significance value is 0.008.08< 0.05 then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. For the calculated t value in the Investment Capital variable is 1.834 with a significance level of 0.221. Because the calculated t value is greater than the table t i.e. (1.834) > (1.664) and the significance value is 0.221> 0.05 then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted.

Model Testing (Test – F)

Testing of the research model in the form of the influence of free variabeel together on its bound variables was carried out using the F-Test

Table. 3

Test- F

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	196.134	5	39.227	4.908	.001[a]
	Residual	623.426	78	7.993		
	Total	819.560	83			

From the results of statistical calculations using SPSS, an F value of 4.908 was obtained with a significant level of 0.001 if in the value of the F significance level, it was obtained that the F significance value was smaller than 0.05. This means that the variables of Investment Knowledge, Income, Return on Investment, Risk, Minimal Capital to predict Investment Interest.

Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination is used to measure how much the percentage change or variation of the dependent variable can be explained by the change or variation of the independent variable. By knowing the value of the coefficient of determination, it can be explained the goodness of the regression model in predicting dependent variables. The higher the value of the coefficient of determination, the better the ability of the independent variable to explain the behavior of the dependent variable. The results of the coefficient of determination test can be seen from the adjusted R square value in multiple regression analysis.

Table.4

Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.489[a]	.239	.291	2.827	2.090

Based on Table 4.17, the coefficient of determination has an adjusted R square of 0.291 This means 29.1% Investment Interest (Y) which can be explained by independent variables, namely Investment Awareness (X1), Income (X2), Return on Investment (X3). Risk (X4), and Investment Capital (X5) While the rest (100 % - 29.1%)= 70.9% are explained by other variables outside the model that are not described in this study.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and the results of data analysis, several conclusions can be drawn as follows: 1) There is a positive and significant influence of the Investment Knowledge variable on the Investment Interest variable. 2) There is a positive and significant effect of the

Income Variable on the Investment Interest variable. 3) There is a positive and significant influence of the Investment Return variable on the Investment Interest variable 4) There is a positive and significant influence of the Risk variable on the Investment Interest variable 5) There is a positive and insignificant influence of the Minimal Capital variable on the Investment Interest variable. From the results tested, it was found that the variable that most affects Investment Interest is the Variable Income

5.2. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions obtained in this study, suggestions were submitted as a complement to the Investment Interest of Semarang University Students as follows:

a. To increase students' knowledge about investing in the capital market that can provide a stimulus for students to invest
b. To increase knowledge about investment analysis to minimize the occurrence of risks

6. Limitations

The limitations in this study are as follows: in this study the magnitude of the coefficient of determination is only 0.291% this shows that in this study the variables of Investment Knowledge, Income, Return on Investment, Risk, Minimal Capital can only explain 29.1% of the Minimum Investment variable. Therefore, there is still a residual 70.9% (100% -29.1% = 70.9%) explained by other variables outside the model that are not described in this study.

7. Upcoming Researchers' Agenda

Based on the limitations determined in this study, then in future studies:

a. Based on the limitations determined in this study, it is necessary to add to the object of research in the future.
b. Add other independent variables besides the variables used in this study.

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