# CHAPTER V

# CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 5.3 Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion regarding the influence of Interest Rates, Inflation, and Per Capita Income on Savings Deposits at Conventional Commercial Banks in Indonesia during the 2010–2024 period, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Based on the results of the T-test, it is concluded that the Interest Rate (X1) variable does not have a significant effect on Savings Deposits at Conventional Commercial Banks in Indonesia (Y). This indicates that changes in interest rates do not directly influence the public's decision to save at conventional commercial banks. This situation arises because modern society no longer considers interest rates as the sole primary factor in saving; instead, they also consider the ease of access to banking services, the advancement of digital transactions, the security of funds, and the need for more practical financial management. Thus, the function of savings today is not merely as a means to earn interest but also as a necessity for transactions and the secure storage of funds.
2. Based on the results of the T-test, it is concluded that the Inflation variable (X2) does not have a significant effect on Savings Deposits at Conventional Commercial Banks in Indonesia (Y). This means that changes in the inflation rate during the study period did not have a significant impact on the amount of public savings. This is because the inflation rate in Indonesia during the 2010–2024 period tended to fall within the mild to moderate

3. category, and thus was not strong enough to significantly erode public purchasing power. Additionally, stable growth in per capita income, coupled with increasing public confidence in the security of the banking system through the existence of the Deposit Insurance Agency (LPS) and customer protection by the Financial Services Authority (OJK), has led the public to continue choosing to save in banks. Thus, the public's decision to save is more influenced by factors such as income stability and trust in banking institutions than by fluctuations in inflation.
4. Based on the results of the T-test, it is concluded that the Per Capita Income (X3) variable has a positive and significant effect on Savings Deposits at Conventional Commercial Banks in Indonesia (Y). This indicates that the higher the public's per capita income, the greater their ability to set aside a portion of their income in the form of savings. An increase in per capita income reflects an improvement in the public's economic conditions; thus, after consumption needs are met, the public has surplus funds that can be allocated to savings. Consequently, per capita income is the most dominant factor influencing the increase in savings deposits at conventional commercial banks in Indonesia during the study period.

## 5.3 Recommendations

Based on the research findings, discussion, and conclusions obtained, the author offers several recommendations intended to serve as considerations for relevant parties and future research, as follows:

1. For the banking sector, it is recommended not to focus solely on interest rate policies to increase the amount of public savings, but also to continuously

2. improve the quality of banking services, digital innovation, ease of transaction access, and maintain public trust in the security of funds. This is important because the research results indicate that factors such as convenience, security, and institutional trust play a significant role in encouraging the public to save.
3. For the government and relevant authorities, particularly Bank Indonesia and the Financial Services Authority, it is recommended to continue maintaining macroeconomic stability, especially through stable inflation control and policies that promote an increase in per capita income. Given that per capita income has proven to be the most influential variable on savings deposits, policies that support economic growth, job creation, and improvements in public welfare will positively contribute to an increase in national savings funds.
4. For future researchers, it is recommended to expand this study by incorporating additional variables that may influence the of public savings, such as financial literacy levels, the development of digital banking, the number of banking service branches, or public consumption levels. Additionally, employing a longer research period or a more specific scope of study can be undertaken to yield more comprehensive results and provide a deeper understanding of changes in public saving behavior.