CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

After conducting analysis and study from the chapter before which discusses the influence of the variables impact to the investment decisions in the capital market community group in Semarang. So in this chapter the researcher presents conclusions and suggestions that hopefully can provide benefits for investors, and also for further research.

4.1 Conclusion

By the previous analysis of 100 respondents of Capital Market Community Investors in the city of Semarang, the following are the conclusions obtained by researchers, namely:

1. The Herding Bias variable from here. The conclusion here which there's exist. A signficant impact from Herding Bias to the investment decision. This result from opinions which state that, individual investors are more likely to follow stock purchase or sale decisions from the opinions of other investors, then stock selection tends to be based on the choices of others, and stock selection is based on the volume of other people's shares, which means that investment decision opinions are based on selection strategies based on the volume of other people's shares. The rest some items need to be corrected or added to Herding Bias behavior, namely, the speed of Herding Bias behavior is not fast enough, which means that investors do not quickly respond to opinion herding behavior or Herding bias behavior.

2. Overconfidence Bias variable based on the analysis in this study produces results that can be categorized as good result. This conclusion defined as there is a signficant positive impact among the variables. This result is based on the opinion of respondents who stated that in investing in stocks, respondents believe that they have a perception of their ability to make good investment decisions. This means the behavior of how a person or investor sees his ability to choose stocks that have potential, to provide good or profitable results. Then respondents believe they have excessive trading capabilities and have the perception of having the ability and knowledge in the capital market. Several indicators give the interpretation that investors lack self -ability in investing. Then do not have confidence in the perception of the ability of personal portfolio performance and have confidence in the perception of the ability of more than financial advisors.

3. The Disposition Bias variable based on the analysis in this study produces results that can be categorized as good result. This conclusion defined as there is a signficant positive impact among the variables. This result is based on the opinion of respondents who stated that in investing in shares investors feel they have experience and can show the potential of their investment expertise. able to release and show the potential of their investment expertise so that investors are encouraged to invest in stocks. Then respondents feel confident in their personal investment opinions compared to financial analysis, then respondents feel their investment decisions are successful because of their ability to analyze the shares they have. However, some indicators provide interpretations, namely feeling that

the average performance of their investment portfolio is better than the stock market, then investors feel that it is not very influential in buying superior stocks, and feel that action and knowledge affect the results. And respondents do not feel that past investment success is the result of their investment expertise.

4.2 Suggestion

By the previous chapter which discusses variables in the point of view of investors from the capital market group in Semarang City, there are suggestions given to investors in the capital market group in Semarang City as decision making and for further research, the following suggestions can be conveyed by researchers:

1. From the table, we can conclude that discusses the Herding bias of capital market group respondents in Semarang City. can be classified as sufficient, but looking at the average indicator of the Herding Bias variable in the capital market group in Semarang City, shows that there are indicators whose values are below the average score. The indicator is, that I often react quickly to changes in other investors' stock investment decisions and follow their reactions in making investment decisions, therefore it is hoped that investors will better control their emotions and study diligently to understand them, not be easily influenced by illogical investment decisions and be more active in discussing with communities that discuss stock investment.

2. From the study here that discusses the Overconfidence Bias of capital market group respondents in Semarang City. can be classified as sufficient, but looking at the average indicator of the Overconfidence Bias variable in the capital market group

in Semarang City, shows that there are indicators whose values are below the average score. The indicators are, that I feel the average performance of my investment portfolio is better than the stock market, and I feel more confident in my own investment opinion than the opinion of financial analysis, therefore it is hoped that investors will recognize more limitations. By realizing that nothing is perfect in the stock market and there is always the possibility of error.

3. From the study here discusses the Disposition Bias of capital market group respondents in Semarang City. can be classified as sufficient, but looking at the average indicator of the Disposition Bias variable in the capital market group in Semarang City, shows that there are indicators whose values are below the average score. The indicators are, I feel that my actions and knowledge affect the results, therefore it is hoped that investors will better control their emotions and study diligently to understand them, do not be easily influenced by illogical investment decisions and be more active in discussing with communities that discuss stock investment.

4. The study here discusses the Investment Decision of the capital market group respondents in Semarang City. can be classified as sufficient, but looking at the average indicator of the Investment Decision variable in the capital market group in Semarang City, shows that there are indicators whose values are below the average score. The indicators are, I am unable to invest in equities due to the market's inherent volatility. I choose to put money aside instead since I have no idea when the market could crash and I'll need it. A more level-headed approach

to investing is, hence, recommended. This would help individuals stay calm and collected while making investing decisions, allowing them to make more deliberate and reasonable selections.

5. It is hoped that future researchers will better develop the topics in this research variable, especially topics regarding behavioral finance such as Mental Accounting, Regret Aversion, Confirmation Bias, and other behavioral finance theories. Then the author hopes to develop his research subjects, not only capital market groups in Semarang City, but throughout Indonesia. The author realizes that it is difficult to conduct research and find respondents from all over Indonesia, of course, it costs more money and time to do it.