

ABSTRACT

The Effect of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita, Inflation, and Loan to Value on House Prices in Indonesia

By

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Subprime mortgage crisis in the 2008 that caused an asset price bubble. The subprime mortgage crisis is influenced by general rising prices and increasing (increase). Then the risk mitigation instrument is applied with a Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Loan to Value (LTV) restriction component, as well as market risk mitigation with a foreign currency position limit component. Implement macroprudential policy on Loan to Value (LTV) for Home Ownership Credit (HOC). The purpose of this study is to know the effect of GDP per capita, conversion, and Loan to Value (LTV) on housing prices in Indonesia. The research period starts from 2003.Q1 to 2017.Q4. This research uses the OLS (Ordinary Least Square) method which consists of the first several panels, multiple linear analysis, the second statistical test, the third classic assumption test, and finally the coefficient of determination test. In the short term, house prices are largely determined by macroeconomic factors. In addition, It was found that the application of LTV has made housing prices more persistent.

Keywords: Inflation, Housing Price, Macroprudential Policy

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ABSTRAK

Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Bruto (Pdb) Perkapita, Inflasi, Dan *Loan To Value* Terhadap Harga Rumah Di Indonesia

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Krisis *sub prime mortgage* di tahun 2008 telah menyebabkan gelembung (*bubble*) harga aset. Krisis subprime mortgage disebabkan oleh harga-harga naik secara umum dan terus menerus (inflasi). Maka diterapkan instrumen mitigasi risiko dengan komponen Pembatasan *Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR) dan *Loan to Value* (LTV), serta mitigasi risiko pasar dengan komponen limit posisi valas. Implementasi kebijakan makroprudensial pada *Loan to Value* (LTV) untuk Kredit Pemilikan Rumah (KPR). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh pdb perkapita, inflasi, dan *Loan to Value* (LTV) terhadap harga rumah di Indonesia. Periode penelitian dimulai dari tahun 2003.Q1 sampai 2017.Q4. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode OLS (*Ordinary Least Square*) yang terdiri dari beberapa tahap yaitu pertama, analisis linier berganda, kedua uji statistik, ketiga uji asumsi klasik, dan terakhir uji koefisien determinasi. Dalam jangka pendek, harga rumah sangat ditentukan oleh faktor ekonomi makro. Selain itu, ditemukan bahwa penerapan LTV telah membuat harga perumahan menjadi lebih persisten.

Kata Kunci : Inflasi, Harga Rumah, Kebijakan Makroprudensial