ABSTRAK

INKLUSI KEUANGAN DAN STABILITAS SISTEM KEUANGAN ASEAN-5

Oleh

SINTA WULANDARI

Stabilitas sistem keuangan merupakan suatu keadaan dimana sistem keuangan mampu mengalokasikan dananya secara efisien, mampu menahan guncangan ekonomi dan mampu mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh Inklusi Keuangan, PDB per kapita, dan proporsi kredit domestik yang diberikan sektor swasta terhadap PDB terhadap Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan di negara ASEAN-5. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder yang diambil dari situs Database Pengembangan Keuangan Global atau disebut GFDD (*Global Financial Development Database*) yang diproduksi oleh Bank Dunia (*World Bank*), dan *International Monetary Fund* (IMF) *database*. dengan metode penelitian regresi panel yaitu kombinasi data *cross-section* dan runtut waktu dengan periode penelitian 2009-2019. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel jumlah cabang bank umum memiliki pengaruh negatif dan tidak signifikan, sedangkan jumlah ATM memiliki pengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap stabilitas sistem keuangan di negara ASEAN-5. Variabel kontrol lain yaitu PDB per kapita dan proporsi kredit swasta terhadap PDB berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap stabilitas sistem keuangan di negara ASEAN-5.

Kata kunci: Inklusi Keuangan, Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan, *Non Performing Loan*, *Fixed Effect Model*.

ABSTRACT

FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM STABILITY

ASEAN-5

By

SINTA WULANDARI

Financial system stability is a condition in which the financial system is able to allocate its funds efficiently, is able to withstand economic shocks and is able to encourage economic growth. This study aims to analyze the effect of Financial Inclusion, GDP per capita, and the proportion of domestic credit provided by the private sector to GDP on Financial System Stability in ASEAN-5 countries. This study uses secondary data taken from the Global Financial Development Database website or called the GFDD (Global Financial Development Database) produced by the World Bank (World Bank), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) database. with the panel regression research method which is a combination of cross sectional and time series data with the 2009-2019 research period. The results showed that the variable number of commercial bank branches had a negative and insignificant effect, while the number of ATMs had a positive and significant effect on financial system stability in ASEAN-5 countries. Other control variables, namely GDP per capita and the proportion of private credit to GDP have a negative and significant effect on financial system stability in ASEAN-5 countries.

Keywords : *Financial Inclusion*, *Financial System Stability*, *Non Performing Loan*, *Fixed Effect Model*.