ABSTRAK

BAGAS ARIEF FADHILAH NPM : 71220311026
Judul : Pengaruh Inflasi, Suku Bunga, Nilai Tukar Rupiah Terhadap Dolar AS, Jumlah Uang Beredar Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia Tahun 1994-2024, Dibimbing oleh : Dr.Mila Naeruz, S.E,. M.Si Sebagai Pembimbing I, dan Faty Rahmarisa, S.E,. M.Ec Sebagai Pembimbing II, Skripsi : 2026

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh inflasi, suku bunga, nilai tukar Rupiah terhadap Dolar AS, dan jumlah uang beredar terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di Indonesia periode 1994–2024. Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan data sekunder time series yang diperoleh dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), Bank Indonesia (BI), dan sumber resmi lainnya. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan regresi linier berganda dengan bantuan program SPSS versi 22. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial inflasi berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di Indonesia. Suku bunga berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi. Nilai tukar Rupiah terhadap Dolar AS berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi, sedangkan jumlah uang beredar berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi. Secara simultan, inflasi, suku bunga, nilai tukar Rupiah terhadap Dolar AS, dan jumlah uang beredar berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di Indonesia. Hasil koefisien determinasi menunjukkan nilai R Square sebesar 0,921, yang berarti 92,1% variasi pertumbuhan ekonomi dapat dijelaskan oleh variabel inflasi, suku bunga, nilai tukar, dan jumlah uang beredar, sedangkan 7,9% sisanya dijelaskan oleh faktor lain di luar model penelitian. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi bahan pertimbangan bagi pemerintah dan otoritas moneter dalam merumuskan kebijakan ekonomi untuk menjaga stabilitas dan meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Inflasi, Suku Bunga BI, Nilai Tukar Rupiah, Jumlah Uang Beredar, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi.

ABSTRACT

Bagas Arief Fadhilah Student ID : 71220311026

Title : The Effect of Inflation, Interest Rates, the Rupiah Exchange Rate Against the US Dollar, and Money Supply on Economic Growth in Indonesia, 1994–2024. Supervised by Dr. Mila Naeruz, S.E., M.Si. as Supervisor I and Faty Rahmarisa, S.E., M.Ec. as Supervisor II. Thesis, 2026.

This study aims to analyze the effect of inflation, interest rates, the Rupiah exchange rate against the US Dollar, and money supply on economic growth in Indonesia during the period 1994–2024. This research employs a quantitative approach using secondary time-series data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), Bank Indonesia (BI), and other official sources. Data analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression with the assistance of SPSS version 22. The results indicate that inflation has a negative and significant effect on economic growth in Indonesia. Interest rates have a positive and significant effect on economic growth. The Rupiah exchange rate against the US Dollar has a negative and significant effect on economic growth, while money supply has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. Simultaneously, inflation, interest rates, the Rupiah exchange rate against the US Dollar, and money supply significantly affect economic growth in Indonesia. The coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.921, indicating that 92.1% of the variation in economic growth can be explained by inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, and money supply, while the remaining 7.9% is explained by other factors outside the research model. The findings of this study are expected to provide useful insights for the government and monetary authorities in formulating economic policies aimed at maintaining stability and promoting economic growth in Indonesia.

Keywords: Inflation, BI Interest Rate, Rupiah Exchange Rate, Money Supply, Economic Growth.