



**PENGARUH FAKTOR-FAKTOR MONETER
TERHADAP INFLASI DI INDONESIA**

SKRIPSI

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**JURUSAN EKONOMI PEMBANGUNAN
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UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG
2010**

ABSTRAK

Maryati. 2010. *The influence of monetary factors on inflation in Indonesia*. Final Project. Department of Economic Development. Faculty of Economics. State University of Semarang. Advisor Dra.Sucihatiningsih DWP, M.Si. Co Advisor Amin Pujiati, SE., M.Si.

Keywords: Inflation, Money Supply, Interest Rate, Exchange Rate

In the economic perspective, inflation is a monetary phenomenon in a country, where the rise or decline in inflation tends cause economic upheaval due to price changes. Therefore, inflation often becomes the target of government policy. Importance of inflation based on the consideration that high inflation and unstable negative impact to the socio-economic conditions of society. inflation from the year 2000-2008 is relatively less stable, with the instability of inflation in Indonesia, which conducted research to analyze the factors that influence monetary inflation.

The data used in this research is secondary data obtained from the institution of Bank Indonesia (BI). The data used is the data for inflation, money supply (M1), interest rates, dollar exchange rate against the rupiah., Using quarterly data 2000.1-2008.3 period. The method of analysis of this study was estimated using multiple linear regression model with time using a coherent data (time series), a classic test assumptions and hypothesis testing to determine how the influence of monetary factors on inflation in Indonesia

The results obtained in the money supply, interest rates, and the dollar against the rupiah exchange rate is silmutan have a significant effect on inflation of 76.36%. Partial amount of money and the dollar against the rupiah exchange rate did not significantly affect inflation, interest rates while a significant and positive impact on inflation with regression Value of 1:03, which means if interest rates rise by 1%, then inflation would increase by 1.03%.

Based on the above findings that inflation is predominantly influenced by interest rates, if interest rates rise it will increase inflation. Interest rates have the most dominant contribution in increasing inflation, therefore, the monetary authorities should be trying to keep interest rates for the stability of inflation.