

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH JUMLAH UANG BEREDAR, *E-MONEY*, KURS RUPIAH, DAN SUKU BUNGA TERHADAP INFLASI DI INDONESIA SELAMA PANDEMI COVID-19

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji dan menganalisis pengaruh jumlah uang beredar, *e-money*, kurs rupiah, dan suku bunga terhadap inflasi di Indonesia selama pandemi Covid-19.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kausalitas. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah data jumlah uang beredar, *e-money*, kurs rupiah, dan suku bunga periode Januari 2020 hingga Juni 2022. Sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 30 data sekunder. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah teknik sampel jenuh. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis regresi linear berganda.

Hasil analisis data pada penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (1) jumlah uang beredar berpengaruh positif terhadap inflasi di Indonesia selama pandemi Covid-19; (2) *e-money* tidak berpengaruh terhadap inflasi di Indonesia selama pandemi Covid-19; (3) kurs rupiah berpengaruh negatif terhadap inflasi di Indonesia selama pandemi Covid-19; (4) suku bunga berpengaruh positif terhadap inflasi di Indonesia selama pandemi Covid-19.

Kata kunci: inflasi, jumlah uang beredar, *e-money*, kurs rupiah, suku bunga.

ABSTRACT

***THE EFFECT OF MONEY SUPPLY, E-MONEY, RUPIAH EXCHANGE,
AND INTEREST RATES ON INFLATION IN INDONESIA DURING THE
COVID-19 PANDEMIC***

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This study aims to examine and analyze the effect of money supply, e-money, rupiah exchange rate, and interest rates on inflation in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic.

This research is a causality research. The research population in this study were data on money supply, e-money, rupiah exchange rate, and interest rates from January 2020 to June 2022. The research sample consisted of 30 secondary data. The sampling technique was a saturated sampling technique. The data collection technique was documentation. The data analysis technique was multiple linear regression.

The results of the data analysis showed that: (1) money supply had a positive effect on inflation in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic; (2) e-money had no effect on inflation in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic; (3) rupiah exchange rate had a negative effect on inflation in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic; (4) interest rates had a positive effect on inflation in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: *inflation, money supply, e-money, rupiah exchange rate, interest rate.*