

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze the influence of GDP, Money Supply, inflation, current account, financial account, and world oil prices to the exchange rate of Rupiah per U.S. Dollar. This study was made as there are differences between the results of research with each other and so can be used to predict fluctuations in the exchange rate of Rupiah per U.S. dollar.

This study uses multiple linear regression statistic to test the hypothesis. The variable used in this study is Rupiah per U.S. Dollar, GDP, Money Supply, inflation, current account, financial account, and world oil prices. Type of data used in the form of time series data that restricted to the data of each variable quarterly starting from the period Q1 2002 to Q4 2012 period.

The results showed that the Money Supply and financial account has significant positive effect on Rupiah per U.S. Dollar exchange rate. While world oil prices has significant negative effect on the exchange rate of Rupiah per U.S. Dollar. Meanwhile, GDP, inflation, and current account does not affect the exchange rate of Rupiah per U.S. Dollar. In addition it was found that the value of adjusted R square is 64,9%. This means that 64,9% of the movement of Rupiah per U.S. Dollar exchange rate can be predicted from the six variables, while at 35,1% is explained by other variables outside the model.

Keywords: exchange rate, GDP, Money Supply, inflation, current account, financial account, world oil prices.