

ABSTRACT

Inflation is a macro problem experienced by every country. Based on existing phenomena, the government always tries various ways to control the inflation that occurs. Indonesia is one of the countries that has experienced fluctuating inflation and tended to increase until 2014, after which the government took steps to control inflation so that it was stable. This explains that this problem needs to be considered so that a country does not experience moderate inflation or even hyper-inflation. This research aims to analyze the influence of non-cash transactions by ATM/debit cards, credit cards and electronic money on inflation in Indonesia for the 2014-2021 period reviewed from an Islamic economics perspective.

The analytical method used in this research is multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS. The data source used is secondary data obtained via the Bank Indonesia website for the period January 2014 - December 2021, then the data is processed into quarterly data so that the total is 32 data.

The research results show that simultaneously the non-cash transaction variables of ATM/debit cards, credit cards and electronic money have a significant effect on inflation. Partially, the ATM/debit card transaction variable has a negative and significant effect on inflation. The credit card variable has a positive and significant effect on inflation, while the electronic money variable has no significant effect.

Keywords : ATM/Debit Card, Credit Card, E-Money, Inflation

