ABSTRACT

The condition of a country's capital market is influenced by internal or microeconomic factors as well as external or macroeconomic factors. In fact, the condition of the capital market is often used as a benchmark in assessing the economic condition of a country, namely by looking at the composite stock price index in that country. In Indonesia, the Composite Stock Price Index or IHSG is often assessed as the strength of the Indonesian economy, therefore, it is not uncommon for macroeconomic factors to influence the IHSG. This study aims to determine the effect of macroeconomic indicators such as inflation (x1), Bank Indonesia interest rates (x2), the exchange rate or the dollar exchange rate (x3), world oil prices (x4) and world gold prices (x5) on the IHSG (y1) in Indonesia in the period 2015 - 2021.

This study uses a quantitative method with multiple linear regression analysis. The data collection technique used in this study is a saturated sample in the form of monthly closing prices for 84 months (7 years; 2015 – 2021) with secondary data taken from the Indonesia Stock Exchange, Bank Indonesia and the Central Statistics Agency.

The results of this study indicate that there is a significant negative effect on the inflation variable on the Indonesian Composite Index, there is a significant positive effect on the world oil price variable on the Indonesian Composite Index, and there is no significant effect on the interest rate variable, the Dollar exchange rate to the Rupiah and the world gold price on the Indonesian Composite Index.

Keywords: JCI, Inflation, Interest Rates, Exchange Rates, World Oil Prices, World Gold Prices

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