Analisis Harga Minyak Goreng Di Dki Jakarta Menggunakan Metode *Regression Linear*

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ABSTRAK

Harga minyak goreng merupakan komoditas strategis yang berpengaruh terhadap stabilitas ekonomi dan kesejahteraan masyarakat di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis tren pergerakan harga minyak goreng di Provinsi DKI Jakarta periode Januari 2020 Desember 2025 menggunakan metode Regresi Linier. Data harian sebanyak 1.566 observasi diperoleh dari Pusat Informasi Harga Pangan Strategis Nasional (PIHPS) Bank Indonesia. Metode penelitian mengikuti kerangka CRISP-DM dengan preprocessing data (penanganan missing values dan outlier) serta evaluasi menggunakan MAE, RMSE, dan R^2. Hasil menunjukkan model Regresi Linier memiliki R^2 sebesar 0,8765 pada data uji, dengan MAE Rp 942,31 dan RMSE Rp 1.028,45. Koefisien slope positif 4,86 mengindikasikan tren kenaikan harga rata-rata Rp 4,86 per hari (setara Rp 1.774 per tahun). Analisis mengungkap tiga fase pergerakan harga stabil (2020 pertengahan 2021), krisis (pertengahan 2021 Mei 2022), dan stabilisasi (Juni 2022 2025). Intervensi kebijakan Harga Eceran Tertinggi (HET) berhasil meredam lonjakan harga pasca krisis, namun tren jangka panjang tetap menunjukkan kecenderungan naik. Penelitian ini memberikan model sederhana yang mudah diinterpretasikan untuk memantau dinamika harga minyak goreng sebagai dasar pertimbangan kebijakan stabilitas harga pangan oleh Dinas Perdagangan DKI Jakarta.

Kata kunci: Harga Minyak Goreng, Regresi Linier, Analisis Tren, DKI Jakarta

Analysis of Cooking Oil Prices in DKI Jakarta Using the Linear Regression Method

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ABSTRACT

Cooking oil prices are a strategic commodity that influences economic stability and public welfare in Indonesia. This study aims to analyze the trend of cooking oil price movements in DKI Jakarta Province for the period January 2020 to December 2025 using the Linear Regression method. Daily data of 1,566 observations were obtained from the National Strategic Food Price Information Center (PIHPS) of Bank Indonesia. The research method follows the CRISP-DM framework with data preprocessing (handling missing values and outliers) and evaluation using MAE, RMSE, and R². The results show that the Linear Regression model has an R² of 0.8765 on the test data, with an MAE of Rp 942.31 and an RMSE of Rp 1,028.45. A positive slope coefficient of 4.86 indicates an average price increase trend of Rp 4.86 per day (equivalent to Rp 1,774 per year). The analysis reveals three phases of price movement: stability (2020-mid-2021), crisis (mid-2021-May 2022), and stabilization (June 2022-2025). The Highest Retail Price (HET) policy intervention successfully curbed the post-crisis price spike, but the long-term trend remains upward. This study provides a simple, easy-to-interpret model for monitoring cooking oil price dynamics as a basis for considering food price stability policies by the Jakarta Trade Office.

Keywords: Cooking Oil Price, Linear Regression, Trend Analysis, Jakarta