ABSTRAK

Farida Russa (105051102724). Analisis Korelasi Harga Minyak Goreng dan Tingkat Inflasi di Kota Makassar, dibimbing oleh SRI MARDIYATI dan MUH. ARIFIN FATTAH.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis fluktuasi dan trend harga minyak goreng di pasar tradisional dan moderen, menganalisis fluktuasi dan trend tingkat inflasi, dan menganalisis korelasi harga minyak goreng dan tingkat inflasi di Kota Makassar. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah data sekunder *time series* bulanan (Januari 2021-Desember 2025). Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis trend dan analisis korelasi Pearson.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pada kurun waktu lima tahun terakhir (2021-2025) di pasar tradisional Kota Makassar fluktuasi harga minyak goreng curah relatif lebih stabil (coefficent variation/CV=0,1347), dibandingkan dengan harga minyak goreng kemasan I (CV=0,1430) dan kemasan II (CV=0,1478), sedangkan di pasar moderen, harga minyak goreng kemasan I lebih stabil (CV=0,1723) daripada minyak goreng kemasan II (CV=0,1745). Di pasar tradisional, trend harga minyak goreng curah signifikan naik sebesar Rp75,93/liter/bulan, minyak goreng kemasan I naik Rp 71,87/liter/bulan, dan kemasan II naik Rp 56,99/liter/bulan, sedangkan di pasar moderen, trend harga minyak goreng kemasan I signifikan naik sebesar Rp127,05/liter/bulan, dan minyak goreng kemasan II signifikan naik Rp 107,71/liter/bulan. Harga minyak goreng kemasan I (kualitas tertinggi) memiliki trend kenaikan yang tertinggi. Tingkat inflasi bulanan bahan makanan di Kota Makassar dalam lima tahun terakhir (2021-2025) cenderung sangat fluktuatif (CV= 4,0836). Trend laju inflasi selama periode tersebut cenderung menurun sebesar 0,0081% per bulan. Korelasi antara harga minyak goreng curah dan minyak goreng kemasan menunjukkan hubungan positif kuat ($r=0,739$; $p<0,001$), mengindikasikan pergerakan harga seragam di pasar tradisional dan pasar modern di Kota Makassar. Namun, korelasi dengan inflasi bahan makanan lemah negatif ($r=-0,168$ untuk minyak goreng curah, $p=0,199$; $r=-0,129$ untuk minyak goreng kemasan, $p=0,324$), tidak signifikan secara statistik karena $p>0,05$. Fluktuasi harga minyak goreng tidak secara langsung mempengaruhi inflasi bulanan dalam periode tersebut.

Kata Kunci: fluktuasi, trend, inflasi, korelasi, minyak goreng

ABSTRAK

Farida Russa, 2026. Correlation Analysis of Cooking Oil Prices and Inflation Rate in Makassar City, supervised by Sri Mardiyati and Muh. Arifin Fattah.

This study aimed to analyze the fluctuations and trends in cooking oil prices in traditional and modern markets, to examine the fluctuations and trends of the inflation rate, and to assess the correlation between cooking oil prices and the inflation rate in Makassar City. The data used in this study were secondary monthly time series data (January 2021 - December 2025). The data analysis techniques employed were trend analysis and Pearson correlation analysis.

The results indicated that over the last five years (2021-2025) in traditional markets in Makassar City, the price fluctuation of bulk cooking oil was relatively more stable (coefficient of variation/CV = 0.1347) compared to packaged cooking oil I (CV = 0.1430) and packaged cooking oil II (CV = 0.1478). Meanwhile, in modern markets, packaged cooking oil I was more stable (CV = 0.1723) than packaged cooking oil II (CV = 0.1745). In traditional markets, the price trend of bulk cooking oil increased significantly by IDR 75.93/liters/month, packaged cooking oil I increased by IDR 71.87/liters/month, and packaged cooking oil II increased by IDR 56.99/liters/month. In contrast, in modern markets, the price trend of packaged cooking oil I increased significantly by IDR 127.05/liters/month, and packaged cooking oil II increased significantly by IDR 107.71/liters/month. Packaged cooking oil I (the highest quality) had the highest increasing trend. The monthly food inflation rate in Makassar City over the last five years (2021-2025) was highly fluctuating (CV = 4.0836). The trend of the inflation rate during this period decreased by 0.0081% per month. The correlation between bulk and packaged cooking oil prices showed a strong positive relationship ($r = 0.739$; $p < 0.001$), indicating uniform price movement in both traditional and modern markets in Makassar City. However, the correlation with food inflation was weak and negative ($r = -0.168$ for bulk cooking oil, $p = 0.199$; $r = -0.129$ for packaged cooking oil, $p = 0.324$), and was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). Cooking oil price fluctuations did not directly affect monthly inflation during the observed period.

Keywords: fluctuation, trend, inflation, correlation, cooking oil.