



INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) mengetahui *trend* harga beras, gula pasir, cabai rawit hijau, bawang merah, bawang putih, telur ayam ras, daging ayam ras, daging sapi dan minyak goreng di Kota Semarang; (2) mengetahui pengaruh harga beras, gula pasir, cabai rawit hijau, bawang merah, bawang putih, telur ayam ras, daging ayam ras, daging sapi, minyak goreng dan inflasi periode sebelumnya terhadap inflasi di Kota Semarang dalam jangka pendek; (3) mengetahui pengaruh harga beras, gula pasir, cabai rawit hijau, bawang merah, bawang putih, telur ayam ras, daging ayam ras, daging sapi, minyak goreng dan inflasi periode sebelumnya terhadap inflasi di Kota Semarang dalam jangka panjang. Data yang digunakan adalah data harga komoditas pangan bulanan (Rp/kg) dan data inflasi bulanan di Kota Semarang. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis *trend*, dan *Partial Adjustment Model* (PAM). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan *trend* harga komoditas pangan seperti beras, cabai rawit hijau, bawang merah, telur ayam ras, daging ayam ras, daging sapi dan minyak goreng mengalami peningkatan dari Januari 2016–Desember 2020, sedangkan gula pasir dan bawang putih mengalami penurunan. Meningkatnya harga cabai rawit hijau dan daging ayam ras menyebabkan kenaikan inflasi di Kota Semarang dalam jangka pendek dan jangka panjang. Menurunnya harga daging sapi dan inflasi periode sebelumnya menyebabkan penurunan inflasi di Kota Semarang dalam jangka pendek dan jangka panjang. Harga komoditas pangan lainnya tidak berpengaruh signifikan untuk meningkatkan inflasi di Kota Semarang dalam jangka pendek dan jangka panjang.

Kata kunci: Harga Komoditas Pangan, Inflasi, *Trend*, *Partial Adjustment Model* (PAM)



ABSTRACT

This study is conducted to investigate: (1) the trend of food commodity prices such as rice, sugar, green cayenne pepper, shallots, garlic, chicken eggs, chicken meat, beef and cooking oil in Semarang City; (2) the effect of the prices of rice, sugar, green cayenne pepper, shallots, garlic, chicken eggs, chicken meat, beef, cooking oil and inflation in the previous period on inflation in Semarang City in the short run; (3) the effect of the prices of rice, sugar, green cayenne pepper, shallots, garlic, chicken eggs, chicken meat, beef, cooking oil and inflation in the previous period on inflation in Semarang City in the long run. The data used are monthly food commodity prices data (Rp/kg) and monthly inflation data in Semarang City. The analytical method used in this research is trend analysis and Partial Adjustment Model (PAM). The results showed that the trend of food commodity prices such as rice, green cayenne pepper, shallots, chicken eggs, chicken meat, beef and cooking oil has increased from January 2016 to December 2020, while sugar and garlic have decreased. The increase in the price of green cayenne pepper and chicken meat causes an increase in inflation in Semarang City in the short and long run. The decline in beef prices and inflation in the previous period led to a decrease in inflation in Semarang City in the short and long run. Prices of other food commodities do not have a significant effect on increasing inflation in Semarang City in the short and long run.

Keywords: *Food Commodity Prices, Inflation, Trend, Partial Adjustment Model (PAM)*