

INTISARI

PERAMALAN INDEKS HARGA SAHAM GABUNGAN (IHSG) DI INDONESIA DENGAN METODE SEMIPARAMETRIK POLINOMIAL KUBIK DAN POLINOMIAL LOKAL FUNGSI GAUSSIAN

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Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan (IHSG) merupakan indikator utama yang mencerminkan pergerakan harga saham di Bursa Efek Indonesia serta berfungsi sebagai barometer kinerja pasar modal secara keseluruhan. IHSG tidak hanya menjadi acuan bagi investor dalam mengevaluasi tren investasi, tetapi juga digunakan oleh pemerintah, pelaku industri keuangan, dan analis pasar untuk menilai stabilitas ekonomi serta efektivitas kebijakan fiskal dan moneter. Pergerakan IHSG sangat dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor makroekonomi, baik domestik seperti nilai tukar, suku bunga, inflasi, dan produk domestik bruto (PDB), maupun eksternal seperti kondisi pasar global dan harga komoditas internasional, termasuk minyak dan emas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerapan metode semiparametrik dalam meramalkan nilai IHSG berdasarkan data historis, dengan menggunakan pendekatan parametrik berupa model polinomial kubik dan pendekatan nonparametrik melalui polinomial lokal dengan fungsi kernel Gaussian. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga mengevaluasi tingkat akurasi kedua metode serta mengidentifikasi kontribusi pendekatan semiparametrik dalam meningkatkan kualitas peramalan IHSG guna mendukung pengambilan keputusan investasi dalam kondisi ekonomi yang dinamis. Kata Kunci: semiparametrik, polinomial, fungsi Gaussian, peramalan, IHSG.

ABSTRACT

FORECASTING THE COMPOSITE STOCK PRICE INDEX IN INDONESIA USING THE SEMIPARAMETRIC METHOD OF CUBIC POLYNOMIAL AND LOCAL POLYNOMIAL GAUSSIAN FUNCTION

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The Composite Stock Price Index is the primary indicator that reflects stock price movements on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and serves as a barometer of overall capital market performance. The CSPI is not only a reference for investors in evaluating investment trends but is also utilized by the government, financial sector participants, and market analysts to assess economic stability and the effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policies. The movement of the CSPI is significantly influenced by various macroeconomic factors, including domestic factors such as exchange rates, interest rates, inflation, and gross domestic product (GDP), as well as external factors such as global market conditions and international commodity prices, including oil and gold. This study aims to analyze the application of semi-parametric methods in forecasting the value of the CSPI based on historical data, using a parametric approach in the form of a cubic polynomial model and a non-parametric approach through local polynomial regression with a Gaussian kernel function. Furthermore, this study evaluates the predictive accuracy of both methods and explores the contribution of the semiparametric approach in enhancing the quality of CSPI forecasting to support investment decision-making in dynamic economic conditions.

Keywords: semiparametric, polynomial, Gaussian function, forecasting, CSPI.