

ABSTRACT

THE IMPACT OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN THE TRANSPORTATION SECTOR, INFLATION, EXCHANGE RATE, AND WORLD OIL PRICES ON FUEL PRICES IN INDONESIA 2020-2024

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The aim of this study is to analyze the influence of household consumption in the transportation sector, inflation, exchange rate, and world oil prices on fuel prices in Indonesia during the 2020–2024 period. The research employs a quantitative method with a descriptive approach. It uses time series data from 2020 to 2024 and applies multiple linear regression analysis using the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method. The results show that household consumption in the transportation sector and inflation have a positive and significant effect on fuel prices. Conversely, the exchange rate of the Rupiah against the US Dollar has a negative but significant effect on fuel prices. Meanwhile, world oil prices have a negative and insignificant effect on fuel prices in Indonesia during the 2020–2024 period. It can be concluded that the combination of domestic factors, such as household consumption in the transportation sector and inflation, along with external factors, such as the exchange rate and world oil prices, collectively play an important role in determining fuel prices in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Fuel Prices, Household Consumption, Inflation, Exchange Rate, World Oil Prices.*

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH KONSUMSI RUMAH TANGGA SEKTOR TRANSPORTASI, INFLASI, NILAI TUKAR, DAN HARGA MINYAK DUNIA TERHADAP HARGA BBM DI INDONESIA PERIODE 2020–2024

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Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis pengaruh konsumsi rumah tangga sektor transportasi, inflasi, nilai tukar dan harga minyak dunia terhadap harga BBM di Indonesia pada periode 2020–2024. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Penelitian ini menggunakan data runtutan waktu (*time series*) dari tahun 2020–2024 dengan alat analisis regresi linier berganda melalui metode *Ordinary Least Squares* (OLS). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konsumsi rumah tangga sektor transportasi dan inflasi berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap harga BBM. Sebaliknya, nilai tukar Rupiah terhadap Dolar AS berpengaruh negatif namun signifikan terhadap harga BBM. Sementara itu, Harga Minyak Dunia berpengaruh negatif dan tidak signifikan terhadap harga BBM di Indonesia periode 2020–2024. Dan dapat disimpulkan bahwa kombinasi faktor domestik seperti konsumsi rumah tangga sektor transportasi dan inflasi, serta faktor eksternal seperti nilai tukar dan harga minyak dunia, secara kolektif memainkan peran penting dalam pembentukan harga BBM di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Harga BBM, Konsumsi Rumah Tangga, Inflasi, Nilai Tukar, Harga Minyak Dunia.