PENGARUH HARGA MINYAK MENTAH DUNIA, *DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE* (DJIA), DAN INFLASI TERHADAP HARGA SAHAM PERUSAHAAN DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA (STUDI KASUS PADA PERUSAHAAN SEKTOR ENERGI PERIODE 2022-2024)

Nama Mahasiswa : Ega Sefitri
NIM : 5304221506
Dosen Pembimbing : Rosmida, S.E., M.Si

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh Harga Minyak Mentah Dunia, *Dow Jones Industrial Average* (DJIA), dan Inflasi terhadap Harga Saham Perusahaan Sektor Energi di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2022-2024. Menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dan regresi linear berganda terhadap data bulanan dari 36 observasi, hasil menunjukkan bahwa Harga Minyak Mentah Dunia berpengaruh positif dan signifikan (t = 4.180; p = 0,000), sedangkan DJIA (t = -0.994; p = 0,327) dan Inflasi (t = 1.013; p = 0,319) tidak berpengaruh signifikan secara parsial. Namun, secara simultan ketiganya berpengaruh signifikan terhadap harga saham (F = 6.732; p = 0,001), dengan koefisien determinasi (R^2) sebesar 32,9%. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa investor sektor energi di Indonesia lebih responsif terhadap fluktuasi harga minyak global dibandingkan terhadap sentimen pasar saham AS yang tercermin dalam DJIA maupun tekanan inflasi domestik. Implikasi praktis mencakup pentingnya penyusunan strategi investasi dan manajemen risiko yang mempertimbangkan volatilitas harga komoditas energi, khususnya minyak mentah, sebagai indikator utama valuasi saham sektor energi.

Kata kunci : *Harga Minyak Mentah Dunia, Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), Inflasi, Harga Saham Perusahaan*

THE EFFECT OF GLOBAL CRUDE OIL PRICES, THE DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE (DJIA), AND INFLATION ON STOCK PRICES OF COMPANIES LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE (CASE STUDY OF ENERGY SECTOR COMPANIES 2022-2024)

Name : Ega Sefitri
ID Number : 5304221506
Supervisor : Rosmida, S.E., M.Si

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the influence of World Crude Oil Prices, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), and Inflation on the Stock Prices of Energy Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2022-2024 period. Using a quantitative approach and multiple linear regression on monthly data from 36 observations, the results show that World Crude Oil Prices have a positive and significant effect (t = 4.180; p = 0.000), while the DJIA (t = -0.994; p = 0.327) and Inflation (t = 1.013; p = 0.319) do not have a significant effect partially. However, all three simultaneously have a significant effect on stock prices (F = 6.732; p = 0.001), with a coefficient of determination (R^2) of 32.9%. This finding confirms that energy sector investors in Indonesia are more responsive to fluctuations in global oil prices than to US stock market sentiment, as reflected in the DJIA and domestic inflationary pressures. Practical implications include the importance of developing investment and risk management strategies that take into account the volatility of energy commodity prices, particularly crude oil, as a key indicator of energy sector stock valuation.

Keywords: *World Crude Oil Prices, Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), Inflation, Company Stock Prices*