

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Akbarlib (2020). Sulsel Raih Tiga Penghargaan Lomba Inovasi Penanganan Covid-19, *Linisiar*, Daerah, (Online). (<https://linisiar.id/sulsel-raih-tiga-penghargaan-lomba-inovasi-penanganan-covid-19/>, diakses 13 November 2020)
- Arimura, M., Ha, T. V., Okumura, K., & Asada, T. (2020). Changes in urban mobility in Sapporo city, Japan due to the Covid-19 emergency declarations. *Transportation Research Interdisciplinary Perspectives*, 7, 100212. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trip.2020.100212>
- Askitas, N., Tatsiramos, K., & Verheyden, B. (2020). Lockdown strategies, mobility patterns and COVID-19. *ArXiv*.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan (2020). Hasil Survei Sosial Demografi Dampak Covid-19 Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan 2020. Makassar: BPS Prov. Sulawesi Selatan
- _____ (2020). Berita Resmi Statistik: Perkembangan Indeks Harga Konsumen/Inflasi Gabungan 5 Kota di Sulawesi Selatan Mei 2020. Makassar: BPS Prov. Sulawesi Selatan
- _____ (2021). Perilaku Masyarakat Sulawesi Selatan pada Masa PPKM Darurat. Makassar: BPS Prov. Sulawesi Selatan
- Badr, H. S., Du, H., Marshall, M., Dong, E., Squire, M. M., & Gardner, L. M. (2020). Association between mobility patterns and COVID-19 transmission in the USA: a mathematical modelling study. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, 20(11), 1247–1254. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(20\)30553-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30553-3)
- Beria, P., & Lunkar, V. (2021). Presence and mobility of the population during the first wave of Covid-19 outbreak and lockdown in Italy.

Sustainable Cities and Society, 65(November 2020), 102616.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2020.102616>

Borkowski, P., Jażdżewska-Gutta, M., & Szmelter-Jarosz, A. (2021).
 Locked down: Everyday mobility changes in response to COVID-19.
Journal of Transport Geography, 90(November 2020).
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2020.102906>

Box, George E.P.; Jenkins, Gwilym M.; Reinsel, Gregory C. (1994). Time
 Series Analysis Forecasting and Control. Third Edition. USA: Prentice-
 Hall.

Chan, H. F., Skali, A., Savage, D. A., Stadelmann, D., & Torgler, B. (2020).
 Risk attitudes and human mobility during the COVID-19 pandemic.
Scientific Reports, 10(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-76763-2>

Chaw, L., Koh, W. C., Jamaludin, S. A., Naing, L., Alikhan, M. F., & Wong,
 J. (2020). Analysis of SARS-CoV-2 transmission in different settings,
 Brunei. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 26(11), 2598–2606.
<https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2611.202263>

Corpus-Mendoza, A. N., Ruiz-Segoviano, H. S., Rodríguez-Contreras, S.
 F., Yañez-Dávila, D., & Hernández-Granados, A. (2021). Decrease of
 mobility, electricity demand, and NO₂ emissions on COVID-19 times
 and their feedback on prevention measures. *Science of the Total
 Environment*, 760(2), 143382.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.143382>

Coven, J. (2020). *Disparities In Mobility Responses To Covid-19*. 1–25.

Engle, S., Stromme, J., & Zhou, A. (2020). Staying at Home: Mobility Effects
 of COVID-19. *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
<https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3565703>

- Figueiredo, A. M. De, Codina, A. D., Marculino, D. figueirredo, M, S., & A Leon, C. (2020). Impact of lockdown on COVID-19 incidence and mortality in China: an interrupted time series study. *Bull World Health Organ, April*, 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.2471/BLT.20.256701>
- Gargoum, S. A., & Gargoum, A. S. (2021). Limiting mobility during COVID-19, when and to what level? An international comparative study using change point analysis. *Journal of Transport and Health*, 20(February), 101019. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jth.2021.101019>
- Gaskin, D. J., Zare, H., & Delarmente, B. A. (2021). Geographic disparities in COVID-19 infections and deaths: The role of transportation. *Transport Policy*, 102, 35–46. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tranpol.2020.12.001>
- Gujarati. Damodar. 2004. Basic Econometrics: Student Solutions Manual for Use with Basic Econometrics Fourth Edition. US: McGraw-Hill
- Gujarati, Damodar. 2011. Econometrics by Example. United Kingdom: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Guzzetta, G., Riccardo, F., Marziano, V., Poletti, P., Trentini, F., Bella, A., Andrianou, X., Manso, M. Del, Fabiani, M., Bellino, S., Boros, S., Urdiales, A. M., Vescio, M. F., Piccioli, A., Brusaferrro, S., Rezza, G., Pezzotti, P., Ajelli, M., & Merler, S. (2021). Impact of a nationwide lockdown on sars-cov-2 transmissibility, Italy. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 27(1), 267–270. <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2701.202114>
- Hadjidemetriou, G. M., Sasidharan, M., Kouyialis, G., & Parlikad, A. K. (2020). The impact of government measures and human mobility trend on COVID-19 related deaths in the UK. *Transportation Research Interdisciplinary Perspectives*, 6(March), 100167. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trip.2020.100167>

- Hakim, A. J., Victory, K. R., Chevinsky, J. R., Hast, M. A., Weikum, D., Kazazian, L., Mirza, S., Bhatkoti, R., Schmitz, M. M., Lynch, M., & Marston, B. J. (2020). Mitigation Policies, Community Mobility, and COVID-19 Case Counts in Australia, Japan, Hong Kong, and Singapore. *Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects*, *lvi*, 124658. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2021.02.001>
- Hu, S., Xiong, C., Yang, M., Younes, H., Luo, W., & Zhang, L. (2021). A big-data driven approach to analyzing and modeling human mobility trend under non-pharmaceutical interventions during COVID-19 pandemic. *Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies*, *124*(June 2020), 102955. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trc.2020.102955>
- Huang, X., Li, Z., Jiang, Y., Li, X., & Porter, D. (2020). Twitter, human mobility, and COVID-19. *ArXiv*.
- Hutasoit, Imelda (2017). Pengantar Ilmu Kependudukan. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Iacus, S. M., Santamaria, C., Sermi, F., Spyratos, S., Tarchi, D., & Vespe, M. (2020). Human mobility and COVID-19 initial dynamics. *Nonlinear Dynamics*, *101*(3), 1901–1919. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11071-020-05854-6>
- Jones, A., Watts, A. G., Khan, S. U., Forsyth, J., Brown, K. A., Costa, A. P., Bogoch, I. I., & Stall, N. M. (2021). Impact of a Public Policy Restricting Staff Mobility Between Nursing Homes in Ontario, Canada During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Journal of the American Medical Directors Association*, *January*, 4–7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jamda.2021.01.068>
- Kasnawi, Tahir (2012). Dasar-Dasar Studi Kependudukan. Yogyakarta: LeutikaBooks.
- Kraemer, M. U. G., Yang, C. H., Gutierrez, B., Wu, C. H., Klein, B., Pigott,

- D. M., du Plessis, L., Faria, N. R., Li, R., Hanage, W. P., Brownstein, J. S., Layan, M., Vespignani, A., Tian, H., Dye, C., Cauchemez, S., Pybus, O. G., Scarpino, S. V., Xu, B., ... O'Brien, K. (2020). The effect of human mobility and control measures on the COVID-19 epidemic in China. *MedRxiv*, 497(May), 493–497. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.03.02.20026708>
- Kurian, S. J., Bhatti, A. ur R., Ting, H. H., Storlie, C., Shah, N., & Bydon, M. (2020). Utilization of Mobility Data in the Fight Against COVID-19. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings: Innovations, Quality & Outcomes*, 4(6), 733–735. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mayocpiqo.2020.10.003>
- Lau, H., Khosrawipour, V., Kocbach, P., Mikolajczyk, A., Schubert, J., Bania, J., & Khosrawipour, T. (2020). The positive impact of lockdown in Wuhan on containing the COVID-19 outbreak in China. *Journal of Travel Medicine*, 27(3), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jtm/taaa037>
- Lembaga Demografi FE UI (2007). *Dasar-Dasar Demografi*. Jakarta: Lembaga Penerbit Fakultas Ekonomi UI
- Leung, K. H. B., Alam, R., Brooks, S. C., & Chan, T. C. Y. (2021). Public defibrillator accessibility and mobility trends during the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada. *Resuscitation*, July 2020, 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resuscitation.2021.01.008>
- Lin, C., Braund, W. E., Auerbach, J., Chou, J. H., Teng, J. H., Tu, P., & Mullen, J. (2020). POLICY REVIEW Policy Decisions and Use of Information Technology to Fight COVID-19, Taiwan. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 26(7), 1506–1512. <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2607.200574>
- Matrajt, L., & Leung, T. (2020). Evaluating the effectiveness of social distancing interventions against COVID-19. *MedRxiv*, 26(8).

<https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.03.27.20044891>

Media, O. (2012). *Change the world with data . We ' ll show you how .* O'Reilly Media, Inc.

Mendolia, S., Stavrino, O., & Yerokhin, O. (2021). Determinants of the community mobility during the COVID-19 epidemic: the role of government regulations and information. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 184, 199–231. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2021.01.023>

Müller, S. A., Balmer, M., Neumann, A., & Nagel, K. (2020). Mobility traces and spreading of COVID-19. *MedRxiv*, 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.03.27.20045302>

Noland, R. B. (2021). Mobility and the effective reproduction rate of COVID-19. *Journal of Transport & Health*, 20(June 2020), 101016. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jth.2021.101016>

Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor 9 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pedoman Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar Dalam Rangka Percepatan Penanganan Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). (2020). Jakarta: Dirjen Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Kemenkumham Republik Indonesia

Peraturan Walikota Makassar Nomor 22 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pelaksanaan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) di Kota Makassar Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. (2020). Makassar: Sekretaris Daerah Kota Makassar

Pullano, G., Valdano, E., Scarpa, N., Rubrichi, S., & Colizza, V. (2020a). Evaluating the effect of demographic factors, socioeconomic factors, and risk aversion on mobility during the COVID-19 epidemic in France under lockdown: a population-based study. *The Lancet Digital Health*,

2(12), e638–e649. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2589-7500\(20\)30243-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2589-7500(20)30243-0)

Pullano, G., Valdano, E., Scarpa, N., Rubrichi, S., & Colizza, V. (2020b). Population mobility reductions during COVID-19 epidemic in France under lockdown. *MedRxiv*, 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.05.29.20097097>

Saha, J., & Chouhan, P. (2020). Lockdown and unlock for COVID-19 and its impact on residential mobility in India: an analysis of the COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports, 2020. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, 104(December 2019), 382–389. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2020.11.187>

Santamaria, C., Sermi, F., Spyrtos, S., Iacus, S. M., Annunziato, A., Tarchi, D., & Vespe, M. (2020). Measuring the impact of COVID-19 confinement measures on human mobility using mobile positioning data. A European regional analysis. *Safety Science*, 132(July), 104925. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssci.2020.104925>

Schimelpfening, Nancy (2020). What Does a Stay-at-Home Order Mean? 11 Questions Answered, (*Online*), (<https://www.healthline.com/health-news/what-a-stay-at-home-order-means#4.-What-kind-of-things-can-I-not-do-when-there-is-a-stay-at-home-order?>, diakses 15 Juni 2021).

Shao, W., Xie, J., & Zhu, Y. (2021). Mediation by human mobility of the association between temperature and COVID-19 transmission rate. *Environmental Research*, 194(August 2020), 110608. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2020.110608>

Usman, Fajriyah (2020). Cashback 50% untuk Angkutan Kota di Sulawesi Selatan. Pertamina, Berita Energia (*Online*). (<https://www.pertamina.com/id/news-room/energia-news/cashback-50-untuk-angkutan-kota-di-sulawesi-selatan>). Diakses 19 Desember

2021

- Warren, M. S., & Skillman, S. W. (2020). Mobility Changes in Response to COVID-19. *ArXiv*. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.14228>
- Wilkinson, L., & Friendly, M. (2009). History corner the history of the cluster heat map. *American Statistician*, *63*(2), 179–184. <https://doi.org/10.1198/tas.2009.0033>
- Yuan, Z., Xiao, Y., Dai, Z., Huang, J., Zhang, Z., & Chen, Y. (2020). Modelling the effects of wuhan's lockdown during covid-19, china. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, *98*(7), 484–494. <https://doi.org/10.2471/BLT.20.254045>
- Zhou, Y., Xu, R., Hu, D., Yue, Y., Li, Q., & Xia, J. (2020). Effects of human mobility restrictions on the spread of COVID-19 in Shenzhen, China: a modelling study using mobile phone data. *The Lancet Digital Health*, *2*(8), e417–e424. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2589-7500\(20\)30165-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2589-7500(20)30165-5)

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Hasil Uji Stasioneritas Data

Null Hypothesis: PERUMAHAN has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=8)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-3.918758	0.0049
Test critical values:		
1% level	-3.639407	
5% level	-2.951125	
10% level	-2.614300	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(PERUMAHAN)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 08/06/21 Time: 12:24
 Sample (adjusted): 3/21/2020 4/23/2020
 Included observations: 34 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
PERUMAHAN(-1)	-0.582436	0.148628	-3.918758	0.0004
C	8.734278	2.236836	3.904747	0.0005
R-squared	0.324277	Mean dependent var		0.117647
Adjusted R-squared	0.303160	S.D. dependent var		2.868478
S.E. of regression	2.394517	Akaike info criterion		4.641262
Sum squared resid	183.4788	Schwarz criterion		4.731048
Log likelihood	-76.90146	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.671882
F-statistic	15.35666	Durbin-Watson stat		2.308046
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000440			

Lampiran 2. Korelogram Plot ACF dan PACF

Date: 08/06/21 Time: 12:27

Sample (adjusted): 3/20/2020 4/23/2020

Included observations: 35 after adjustments

	Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob	
			1	0.414	0.414	6.5192	0.011
			2	0.292	0.146	9.8619	0.007
			3	0.102	-0.075	10.286	0.016
			4	0.027	-0.037	10.316	0.035
			5	-0.020	-0.018	10.333	0.066
			6	-0.003	0.027	10.334	0.111
			7	0.111	0.146	10.903	0.143
			8	-0.020	-0.135	10.921	0.206
			9	-0.004	-0.021	10.922	0.281
			10	-0.057	-0.028	11.092	0.350
			11	-0.034	0.016	11.154	0.430
			12	-0.058	-0.022	11.343	0.500
			13	-0.107	-0.103	12.015	0.526
			14	0.105	0.214	12.694	0.551
			15	-0.006	-0.074	12.696	0.626
			16	0.131	0.117	13.867	0.609
			17	-0.058	-0.185	14.105	0.660
			18	-0.107	-0.124	14.982	0.663
			19	-0.205	-0.076	18.370	0.498
			20	-0.300	-0.169	26.141	0.161
			21	-0.296	-0.161	34.270	0.034
			22	-0.146	0.153	36.383	0.028
			23	-0.115	-0.122	37.799	0.027
			24	-0.154	-0.061	40.586	0.018
			25	-0.085	-0.007	41.515	0.020
			26	-0.035	0.061	41.696	0.026
			27	-0.027	0.068	41.815	0.034
			28	0.014	-0.032	41.849	0.045
			29	0.009	-0.022	41.868	0.058
			30	-0.004	-0.133	41.873	0.073

Lampiran 3. Estimasi Parameter Model ARIMA (1,0,0)

Dependent Variable: PERUMAHAN
 Method: ARMA Maximum Likelihood (OPG - BHHH)
 Date: 08/06/21 Time: 12:28
 Sample: 3/20/2020 4/23/2020
 Included observations: 35
 Convergence achieved after 6 iterations
 Coefficient covariance computed using outer product of gradients

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	14.56464	0.915742	15.90475	0.0000
AR(1)	0.466641	0.205040	2.275857	0.0297
SIGMASQ	6.008155	0.876462	6.855008	0.0000
R-squared	0.199479	Mean dependent var		14.74286
Adjusted R-squared	0.149446	S.D. dependent var		2.779577
S.E. of regression	2.563478	Akaike info criterion		4.809440
Sum squared resid	210.2854	Schwarz criterion		4.942756
Log likelihood	-81.16520	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.855461
F-statistic	3.986985	Durbin-Watson stat		2.132883
Prob(F-statistic)	0.028442			
Inverted AR Roots	.47			

Lampiran 4. Estimasi Parameter Model ARIMA (1,0,1)

Dependent Variable: PERUMAHAN
 Method: ARMA Maximum Likelihood (OPG - BHHH)
 Date: 08/06/21 Time: 12:29
 Sample: 3/20/2020 4/23/2020
 Included observations: 35
 Convergence achieved after 43 iterations
 Coefficient covariance computed using outer product of gradients

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	14.24618	1.288237	11.05867	0.0000
AR(1)	0.778738	0.204582	3.806481	0.0006
MA(1)	-0.365255	0.323382	-1.129483	0.2674
SIGMASQ	5.737813	0.911236	6.296733	0.0000
R-squared	0.235499	Mean dependent var		14.74286
Adjusted R-squared	0.161515	S.D. dependent var		2.779577
S.E. of regression	2.545226	Akaike info criterion		4.825136
Sum squared resid	200.8235	Schwarz criterion		5.002890
Log likelihood	-80.43988	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.886496
F-statistic	3.183111	Durbin-Watson stat		2.028974
Prob(F-statistic)	0.037504			
Inverted AR Roots	.78			
Inverted MA Roots	.37			

Lampiran 5. Estimasi parameter Model ARIMA (0,0,1)

Dependent Variable: PERUMAHAN
 Method: ARMA Maximum Likelihood (OPG - BHHH)
 Date: 08/06/21 Time: 12:29
 Sample: 3/20/2020 4/23/2020
 Included observations: 35
 Convergence achieved after 27 iterations
 Coefficient covariance computed using outer product of gradients

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	14.69401	0.750466	19.57985	0.0000
MA(1)	0.308389	0.231955	1.329522	0.1931
SIGMASQ	6.534051	0.961560	6.795260	0.0000
R-squared	0.129409	Mean dependent var		14.74286
Adjusted R-squared	0.074997	S.D. dependent var		2.779577
S.E. of regression	2.673316	Akaike info criterion		4.889188
Sum squared resid	228.6918	Schwarz criterion		5.022504
Log likelihood	-82.56079	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.935209
F-statistic	2.378322	Durbin-Watson stat		1.712036
Prob(F-statistic)	0.108900			
Inverted MA Roots	-0.31			

































Lampiran 6. Hasil Uji Asumsi Residual (*White Noise*) Model ARIMA

(1,0,0)

Date: 08/06/21 Time: 12:31

Sample (adjusted): 3/20/2020 4/23/2020

Q-statistic probabilities adjusted for 1 ARMA term

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.132	-0.132	0.6682	
		2 0.141	0.126	1.4519	0.228
		3 -0.027	0.006	1.4816	0.477
		4 -0.016	-0.038	1.4929	0.684
		5 -0.027	-0.032	1.5239	0.822
		6 -0.058	-0.059	1.6746	0.892
		7 0.182	0.182	3.2047	0.783
		8 -0.102	-0.050	3.6992	0.814
		9 0.037	-0.034	3.7674	0.877
		10 -0.060	-0.044	3.9568	0.914
		11 0.008	0.003	3.9604	0.949
		12 -0.005	0.021	3.9616	0.971
		13 -0.185	-0.191	5.9859	0.917
		14 0.192	0.127	8.2653	0.826
		15 -0.148	-0.053	9.6756	0.785
		16 0.225	0.179	13.130	0.592

**Lampiran 7. Output Hasil Estimasi Parameter Model ARIMA
Intervensi Orde b=0, r=0, s=8**

The ARIMA Procedure

Conditional Least Squares Estimation							
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Approx Pr > t	Lag	Variable	Shift
AR1,1	0.98625	0.02983	33.06	<.0001	1	perumahan	0
NUM1	9.27688	3.23113	2.87	0.0059	0	Intervensi	0
NUM1,1	6.73956	3.23652	2.08	0.0422	8	Intervensi	0

Variance Estimate	10.20471
Std Error Estimate	3.194481
AIC	291.9173
SBC	297.9934
Number of Residuals	56

* AIC and SBC do not include log determinant.

Lampiran 8. Output Hasil Uji Diagnostik Model ARIMA Intervensi

Autocorrelation Check of Residuals									
To Lag	Chi-Square	DF	Pr > ChiSq	Autocorrelations					
6	3.16	5	0.6759	-0.202	0.003	0.021	0.078	-0.071	0.010
12	7.42	11	0.7644	0.021	-0.126	-0.005	0.083	0.130	-0.141
18	12.16	17	0.7901	0.156	0.022	-0.167	0.016	0.087	0.007
24	15.79	23	0.8642	-0.155	0.052	0.084	-0.051	0.039	0.046

Lampiran 9. Output Hasil Estimasi Parameter dan Uji Diagnostik Model ARIMA Intervensi Orde b=0, r=0, s=0

The ARIMA Procedure

Conditional Least Squares Estimation							
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Approx Pr > t	Lag	Variable	Shift
AR1,1	0.97441	0.03066	31.78	<.0001	1	perumahan	0
NUM1	9.36884	3.08011	3.04	0.0034	0	Intervensi	0
Variance Estimate				9.313026			
Std Error Estimate				3.051725			
AIC				326.4027			
SBC				330.7205			
Number of Residuals				64			

* AIC and SBC do not include log determinant.

Autocorrelation Check of Residuals									
To Lag	Chi-Square	DF	Pr > ChiSq	Autocorrelations					
6	9.45	5	0.0922	-0.357	0.019	0.088	0.058	-0.019	-0.032
12	15.27	11	0.1706	0.189	-0.152	-0.018	0.109	0.058	-0.049
18	34.74	17	0.0067	-0.138	0.325	-0.275	0.125	0.100	0.039
24	59.37	23	<.0001	-0.151	0.006	0.387	-0.276	0.016	0.031

Lampiran 10. Output Hasil Estimasi Parameter dan Uji Diagnostik Model ARIMA Intervensi Orde b=1, r=0, s=0

The ARIMA Procedure

Conditional Least Squares Estimation							
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Approx Pr > t	Lag	Variable	Shift
AR1,1	0.99402	0.02301	43.20	<.0001	1	perumahan	0
NUM1	-2.86017	3.28301	-0.87	0.3871	0	Intervensi	1
Variance Estimate				10.4474			
Std Error Estimate				3.232244			
AIC				328.5741			
SBC				332.8604			
Number of Residuals				63			

* AIC and SBC do not include log determinant.

Autocorrelation Check of Residuals									
To Lag	Chi-Square	DF	Pr > ChiSq	Autocorrelations					
6	10.26	5	0.0682	-0.315	0.009	0.022	0.132	-0.180	0.049
12	16.22	11	0.1331	0.169	-0.203	0.009	0.052	0.071	-0.050
18	32.67	17	0.0124	-0.156	0.261	-0.247	0.163	0.092	0.073
24	44.84	23	0.0042	-0.211	0.120	0.105	-0.224	0.076	0.007

Lampiran 11. Output Hasil Estimasi Parameter dan Uji Diagnostik Model ARIMA Intervensi Orde b=3, r=0, s=2

The ARIMA Procedure

Conditional Least Squares Estimation							
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Approx Pr > t	Lag	Variable	Shift
AR1,1	0.98223	0.03192	30.77	<.0001	1	perumahan	0
NUM1	1.45500	4.04873	0.36	0.7207	0	Intervensi	3
NUM1,1	1.55659	4.03650	0.39	0.7012	2	Intervensi	3
Variance Estimate				15.80519			
Std Error Estimate				3.975574			
AIC				333.2157			
SBC				339.4484			
Number of Residuals				59			

* AIC and SBC do not include log determinant.

Autocorrelation Check of Residuals									
To Lag	Chi-Square	DF	Pr > ChiSq	Autocorrelations					
6	7.49	5	0.1864	-0.339	-0.000	-0.024	0.069	-0.022	-0.004
12	11.05	11	0.4392	0.162	-0.143	0.008	-0.001	0.063	-0.007
18	27.59	17	0.0500	-0.081	0.263	-0.245	0.256	-0.033	-0.016
24	32.35	23	0.0931	-0.087	0.003	0.148	-0.130	0.052	-0.030

Lampiran 12. Output Hasil Estimasi Parameter dan Uji Diagnostik Model ARIMA Intervensi Orde b=8, r=0, s=0

The ARIMA Procedure

Conditional Least Squares Estimation							
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Approx Pr > t	Lag	Variable	Shift
AR1,1	0.99888	0.02324	42.97	<.0001	1	perumahan	0
NUM1	-6.97246	3.44681	-2.02	0.0480	0	Intervensi	8
Variance Estimate				11.55506			
Std Error Estimate				3.399273			
AIC				297.9234			
SBC				301.9741			
Number of Residuals				56			

* AIC and SBC do not include log determinant.

Autocorrelation Check of Residuals									
To Lag	Chi-Square	DF	Pr > ChiSq	Autocorrelations					
6	4.34	5	0.5022	-0.242	-0.018	0.011	0.076	-0.081	-0.029
12	9.15	11	0.6078	0.099	-0.118	0.004	0.065	0.121	-0.159
18	15.93	17	0.5287	0.131	0.070	-0.229	0.038	0.099	0.014
24	19.09	23	0.6959	-0.140	-0.021	0.065	-0.075	0.044	0.052

Lampiran 13. Output Hasil Estimasi Parameter dan Uji Diagnostik Model ARIMA Intervensi Orde $b=10$, $r=0$, $s=5$

The ARIMA Procedure

Conditional Least Squares Estimation							
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Approx Pr > t	Lag	Variable	Shift
AR1,1	0.98806	0.03223	30.66	<.0001	1	perumahan	0
NUM1	1.25766	3.81811	0.33	0.7434	0	Intervensi	10
NUM1,1	1.75602	3.81155	0.46	0.6472	5	Intervensi	10

Variance Estimate	14.13176
Std Error Estimate	3.759224
AIC	271.733
SBC	277.4085
Number of Residuals	49

* AIC and SBC do not include log determinant.

Autocorrelation Check of Residuals									
To Lag	Chi-Square	DF	Pr > ChiSq	Autocorrelations					
6	13.82	5	0.0168	-0.329	0.014	0.031	0.141	-0.208	0.280
12	17.61	11	0.0911	0.016	-0.219	-0.008	0.063	0.059	-0.074
18	21.62	17	0.1996	-0.058	0.155	-0.126	0.055	0.091	0.017
24	35.55	23	0.0458	-0.197	0.269	0.088	-0.183	0.079	0.028

Lampiran 14. Output Hasil Estimasi Parameter dan Uji Diagnostik Model ARIMA Intervensi Orde $b=18$, $r=0$, $s=3$

The ARIMA Procedure

Conditional Least Squares Estimation							
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Approx Pr > t	Lag	Variable	Shift
AR1,1	0.97701	0.04313	22.66	<.0001	1	perumahan	0
NUM1	-0.48236	4.92776	-0.10	0.9225	0	Intervensi	18
NUM1,1	0.51180	4.90932	0.10	0.9175	3	Intervensi	18

Variance Estimate	23.45903
Std Error Estimate	4.843452
AIC	260.5949
SBC	265.8785
Number of Residuals	43

* AIC and SBC do not include log determinant.

Autocorrelation Check of Residuals									
To Lag	Chi-Square	DF	Pr > ChiSq	Autocorrelations					
6	4.49	5	0.4811	-0.254	-0.106	0.074	0.040	-0.086	0.072
12	7.94	11	0.7185	0.114	-0.167	-0.012	0.114	0.043	-0.072
18	15.79	17	0.5388	-0.049	0.294	-0.117	-0.012	0.113	0.005
24	26.52	23	0.2770	-0.147	0.074	0.212	-0.205	0.023	0.080

Lampiran 15. Syntax Pemodelan ARIMA Intervensi Orde $b=0$, $r=0$, $s=8$

```
data perumahan;  
input perumahan Intervensi;  
cards;  
9 0  
8 0  
10 0  
13 0  
13 0  
19 0  
14 0  
15 0  
13 0  
14 0  
16 0  
15 0  
15 0  
15 0  
16 0  
13 0  
13 0  
15 0  
15 0  
17 0  
14 0  
24 0  
18 0  
16 0  
17 0  
16 0  
16 0  
16 0  
16 0  
16 0  
13 0  
14 0  
16 0  
15 0  
14 0  
13 0  
22 1  
19 1  
19 1  
20 1
```



```
. 1  
. 1  
. 1  
;  
  
proc arima data=perumahan;  
    identify var=perumahan crosscorr = Intervensi nlag=12 noprint;  
run;  
    estimate p=(1) input=(0 $ (8) Intervensi) method=cls noconstant;  
    forecast lead=34 out=for noprint;  
run;  
  
proc print data=for;  
run;  
  
proc univariate data=for normal;  
    var residual;  
run;
```