

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Aginta, Harry. 2023. Revisiting the Phillips Curve for Indonesia: What Can We Learn from Regional Data? *Journal of Asian Economics*, 85: 1-14.
- Astuti, P.B. 2016. Analisis Kurva Phillips dan Hukum Okun di Indonesia Tahun 1986-2016. *Jurnal Fokus Bisnis*, 15(1): 72-91.
- Ball, Laurence dan Mankiw, N.G. 2002. The NAIRU in Theory and Practice. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 16(4): 115-136.
- Barsky, Robert B. 1987. The Fisher Hypothesis and the Forecastability and Persistence of Inflation. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 19(1): 3-24.
- Bårdsen, Gunnar, Jansen, Eilev S. dan Nymoen, Ragnar. 2002. *Testing the New Keynesian Phillips Curve*. Paper disajikan dalam Workshop on The Phillips Curve: New Theory and Evidence, Fackföreningsrörelsens Institut För Ekonomisk Forskning, Trade Union Institute For Economic Research, Stockholm, 25-26 Mei.
- Blanchard, O.J. dan Galí, J. 2007. Real Wage Rigidities and the New Keynesian Model. *Journal of Money, Credit and Banking*, 39(s1): 35-65.
- Blanchard, O.J. dan Johnson D.R. 2017. *Macroeconomics, Seventh Edition*. Boston: Pearson.
- Boediono. 2011. *Ekonomi Makro, Seri Sinopsis Pengantar Ilmu Ekonomi No. 2*. Yogyakarta: BPFE.
- Chapple, S. 1996. Phillips and the Inflation-Unemployment Tradeoff. *New Zealand Economic Papers*, 30(2): 219-228.
- de Jong, Robert M. dan Sakarya, Neslihan. 2016. The Econometrics of the Hodrick-Prescott Filter. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 98(2): 310-317.
- Dickey, David A. dan Fuller, Wayne A. 1979. Distribution of the Estimators for Autoregressive Time Series With a Unit Root. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 74(366): 427-431.
- Dornbusch, R., Fischer, S. dan Startz, R. 2011. *Macroeconomics, Eleventh Edition*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Dornbusch, R., Fischer, S. dan Startz, R. 2001. *Macroeconomics, Eighth Edition*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Dritsaki, C. dan Dritsaki, M. 2012. Inflation, Unemployment and the NAIRU in Greece. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 1: 118-127.

- Fajar, Muhammad. 2017. *Estimasi NAIRU Indonesia (Pendekatan Ball-Mankiw)*. Waropen: Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Waropen.
- Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. 2020. *What is the Phillips Curve and Why Has It Flattened?* (Online), (<https://www.stlouisfed.org/open-vault/2020/january/what-is-phillips-curve-why-flattened>, diakses 10 Maret 2023).
- Fisher, Irving. 1973. A Statistical Relation between Unemployment and Price Changes. *International Labour Review*, 13(6): 756-792.
- Forder, James. 2014. *Macroeconomics and the Phillips Curve Myth*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Friedman, Milton. 1968. The Role of Monetary Policy. *American Economic Review*, 58(1): 1-17.
- Führer, J.C., Kordzycki, Y.K., Little, J.S. dan Olivei, G.P. (Eds.). 2009. *Understanding Inflation and the Implications for Monetary Policy: A Phillips Curve Retrospective*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- Furuoka, Fumitaka dan Munir, Qaiser. 2009. "Phillips Curve" in Selected ASEAN Countries: New Evidence from Panel Data Analysis. *Sunway Academic Journal*, 6: 89-102.
- Goh, L.T., Law, S.H. dan Trinugroho, I. 2022. Do Oil Price Fluctuations Affect the Inflation Rate in Indonesia Asymmetrically? *The Singapore Economic Review*, 67(4):1333–1353.
- Gonzaga, Samantha. 2014. *Triangle Model vs Hybrid New Keynesian: Comparing Forecast Results of Two Phillips Curves*. Tesis tidak diterbitkan. Pomona: California State Polytechnic University.
- Goodwin, N.R., Nelson, J.A., Ackerman, F. dan Weisskopf, T. 2006. Theories of Unemployment. Dalam Cleveland, C.J. (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Earth*. Washington, D.C.: National Council for Science and the Environment.
- Gordon, Robert J. 2013. The Phillips Curve is Alive and Well: Inflation and the NAIRU During the Slow Recovery. *National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper Series*, 19390.
- Gordon, Robert J. 2008. *The History of the Phillips Curve: An American Perspective*. Paper disajikan dalam Australasian Meeting of the Econometric Society (AMES) 2008, Wellington, 9 Juli.
- Gordon, Robert J. 1997. The Time-Varying NAIRU and its Implications for Economic Policy. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 11(1): 11-32.
- Gordon, Robert J. 1983. Credibility vs. Mainstream: Two Views of the Inflation Process. Dalam Nordhaus, William D. (Ed.), *Inflation: Prospects and Remedies, Alternatives for the 1980s*. Washington: Center for National Policy.

- Gordon, Robert J. 1982. Price Inertia and Policy Ineffectiveness in the United States, 1890–1980. *Journal of Political Economy*, 90(6): 1087-1117.
- Gordon, Robert J. dan King, Stephen R. 1982. The Output Cost of Disinflation in Traditional and Vector Autoregressive Models. *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 1: 205-242.
- Gordon, Robert J. 1977a. Can the Inflation of the 1970s be Explained? *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 1: 253-277.
- Gordon, Robert J. 1977b. The Theory of Domestic Inflation. *American Economic Review*, 67(1): 128-134.
- Gordon, Robert J. 1975. Alternative Responses of Policy to External Supply Shocks. *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 6(1): 183-206.
- Gujarati, Damodar N. dan Porter, Dawn C. 2009. *Basic Econometrics, Fifth Edition*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Hafnati, Nurul dan Syahnur, Sofyan. 2018. Inflation, Unemployment and NAIRU Estimate in Indonesia: Phillips Curve Approach. *Economic Analysis*, 51(3-4): 24-32.
- Hodrick, Robert J. dan Edward C. Prescott. 1997. Postwar U.S. Business Cycles: An Empirical Investigation. *Journal of Money, Credit and Banking*, 29(1): 1-16.
- Hooper, T., Mishkin, Frederic S. dan Sufi, Amir. 2019. Prospects for Inflation in a High Pressure Economy: Is the Phillips Curve Dead or is It Just Hibernating? *National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper*, 25792.
- Hubbard, R.G. dan O'Brien, A.P. 2018. *Macroeconomics, Seventh Edition*. New York: Pearson.
- Hume, David. 1752. Of Money. Dalam E. Miller (Ed.), *Essays, Moral, Political, and Literary* (hlm. 222-235). London: Oxford University Press.
- International Monetary Fund. 2023. *Unemployment Rate*, (Online), (<https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/LUR@WEO/IDN>, diakses 18 Oktober 2023).
- Juhro, Solikin M. 2004. Kurva Phillips dan Perubahan Struktural di Indonesia: Keberadaan, Pola Pembentukan Ekspektasi, dan Linieritas. *Bulletin of Monetary Economics and Banking*, 6(4): Article 1.
- Juhro, Solikin M. 2007. Karakteristik Tekanan Inflasi di Indonesia: Pengaruh Dinamis Sisi Permintaan-Penawaran dan Prospek ke Depan. *Bulletin of Monetary Economics and Banking*, 9(3): Article 2.
- Johansen, Søren. 1988. Statistical Analysis of Cointegration Vectors. *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control*, 12(2-3): 231-254.

- Kartika, Metasari dan Kurniasih, Erni. 2020. Does Phillips Curve Apply in ASEAN Countries? *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications (IJSRP)*, 10: 252-260.
- King, Robert G. dan Watson, Mark W. 1994. The Post-War U.S. Phillips Curve: A Revisionist Econometric History. *Carnegie-Rochester Conference Series on Public Policy*, 41: 157-219.
- Kwiatkowski, D., Phillips, Peter C.B., Schmidt, Peter dan Shin, Yongcheol. 1992. Testing the Null Hypothesis of Stationarity Against the Alternative of a Unit Root: How Sure are We that Economic Time Series Have a Unit Root? *Journal of Econometrics*, 54(1-3): 159-178.
- Laxton, D., Meredith, G. dan Rose, D. 1995. Asymmetric Effects of Economic Activity on Inflation: Evidence and Policy Implications. *IMF Staff Papers*, 42: 344-374.
- Lipsey, R.G. 1960. The Relation between Unemployment and the Rate of Change of Money Wage Rates in the United Kingdom, 1862-1957: A Further Analysis. *Economica*, 27(105), 1-31.
- Lucas, Robert E. 1976. Econometric Policy Evaluation: A Critique. *Carnegie-Rochester Conference Series on Public Policy*, 1(1): 19-46.
- Lucas, Robert E. 1973. Some International Evidence on Output-Inflation Tradeoffs. *American Economic Review*, 63(3): 326-334.
- Maichal. 2012. Kurva Phillips di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 13(2): 183-193.
- Mankiw, N.G. 2016. *Macroeconomics, Ninth Edition*. New York: Worth Publishers.
- Mankiw, N.G. 2012. *Principles of Macroeconomics, Sixth Edition*. Mason: South-Western Cengage Learning.
- Mankiw, N.G. 2001. The Inexorable and Mysterious Tradeoff between Inflation and Unemployment. *The Economic Journal*, 111(471): C45-C61.
- Mehrhoff, Jens. 2015. *Price Indices, Theory and Practice*. Bahan ajar disajikan dalam 1st EMOS Summer School, Statistics Department, Deutsche Bundesbank, Trier, 23 Maret.
- Motyovszki, Gergö. 2013. *The Evolution of Phillips Curve Concepts and Their Implications for Economic Policy*. Vienna: Central European University.
- Murni, Asfia. 2016. *Ekonomika Makro, Edisi Revisi*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- Musso, A., Stracca, L. dan van Dijk, D. 2009. Instability and Nonlinearity in the Euro-Area Phillips Curve. *International Journal of Central Banking*, 5: 181-212.
- Muth, John. 1961. Rational Expectations and the Theory of Price Movements. *Econometrica*, 29(3): 315-335.

- Ningrum, S.Z., Reviane, I.T.A. dan Saudi, N.D.S. 2022. Aggregate Demand, NAIRU and Economic Growth in Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi*, 11(3): 1943-1948.
- Okun, Arthur M. 1962. Potential GNP: Its Measurement and Significance. *Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association*, 98-104.
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2023. *Currency Conversions: US Dollar Exchange Rate: Spot, End of Period: National Currency: USD for Indonesia [CCUSSP02IDA650N]*, diakses dari FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, (Online), (<https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CCUSSP02IDA650N>, diakses 7 November 2023).
- Phelps, E.S. 1968. Money-Wage Dynamics and Labor-Market Equilibrium. *Journal of Political Economy*, 76(4): 678-711.
- Phelps, E.S. 1967. Phillips Curves, Expectations of Inflation and Optimal Unemployment Over Time. *Economica*, 34: 254-281.
- Phillips, A.W.H. 1958. The Relationship between Unemployment and the Rate of Change of Money Wages in the United Kingdom 1861-1957. *Economica*, 25(100): 283-299.
- Putong, Iskandar. 2013. *Economics: Pengantar Mikro dan Makro*, Edisi Kelima. Jakarta: Mitra Wacana Media.
- Rizwan, Mushtaq. 2011. Augmented Dickey Fuller Test. SSRN Electronic Journal. 10.2139/ssrn.1911068.
- Roberts, J.M. 2006. Monetary Policy and Inflation Dynamics. *International Journal of Central Banking*, 2(3): 193-230.
- Roberts, J.M. 1995. New Keynesian Economics and the Phillips Curve. *Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking*, 27(4): 975-984.
- Romer, David. 2012. *Advanced Macroeconomics*, 4th Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Samuelson, P.A. dan Nordhaus, W.D. 2009. *Economics, Nineteenth Edition*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Samuelson, P.A. dan Solow, R.M. 1960. Analytical Aspects of Anti-Inflation Policy. *American Economic Review*, 50(2), 177-194.
- Sargent, Thomas J. dan Wallace, Neil. 1975. 'Rational' Expectations, the Optimal Monetary Instrument, and the Optimal Money Supply Rule. *Journal of Political Economy*, 83(2): 241-254.
- Sasongko, G. dan Huruta, A.D. 2019. The Causality between Inflation and Unemployment: the Indonesian Evidence. *Business: Theory and Practice*, 20: 1-10.

- Sasongko, G., Huruta, A.D. dan Gultom, Y.N.V. 2019. Does the Phillips Curve Exist in Indonesia? A Panel Granger Causality Model. *Journal of Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues*, 6(3): 1428-1443.
- Sharma, Preeti dan Jasuja, Deepmala. 2021. Revalidating Phillips Curve in Indian Context. *Jaipuria International Journal of Management Research*, 6: 58-64.
- Sholeha, K.A. 2016. *Studi Empiris Kurva Phillips di Indonesia*. Skripsi tidak diterbitkan. Jember: Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Jember.
- Sihabudin, D.W., Mulyono, Sri, Kusuma, J.K., Arofah, Irvana, Ningsi B.A., Saputra, Edy, Purwasih, Ratna, ... 2018. *Ekonometrika Dasar Teori dan Praktik Berbasis SPSS*. Kabupaten Banyumas: Penerbit CV Pena Persada.
- Stock, James H. 1994. Unit Roots, Structural Breaks and Trends. Dalam Engle, R. and McFadden, D. (Eds.), *Handbook of Econometrics*, Vol. IV. Amsterdam: Elsevier.
- Sukarsih, Gunawan D.S. dan Gunawan, R.S. 2011. Studi Empiris Kurva Phillips New Keynesian di Indonesia. *Journal of Economics and Business Aseanomics (JEBA)*, 13(1): 43-46.
- Sukirno, Sadono. 2011. *Makro Ekonomi Teori Pengantar, Edisi Ketiga*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Syamsuar, G. dan Sumitro, S. 2020. Identification of the Phillips Curve Trade-Off Phenomenon in Indonesia, Using the Generalized Method of Moments Approach. *Advances in Economics, Business and Management Research*, 132: 119-124.
- Tanjung, A.A. dan Siswanto, A.A. 2022. Analisis Kurva Phillips di Indonesia. *Media Ekonomi*, 30(1): 71-77.
- Wardhono, A., Nasir, M., Qori'ah, C.G. dan Indrawati, Y. 2021. Movement of Inflation and New Keynesian Phillips Curve in ASEAN. *Economies*, 1(9): 34.
- Wimanda, R.E., Turner, P.M. dan Hall, M.J.B. 2013. The Shape of the Phillips Curve: The Case of Indonesia. *Applied Economics*, 45(29): 4114-4121.
- World Bank. 2023. *World Bank Commodity Price Data The Pink Sheet*, (Online), (<https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/5d903e848db1d1b83e0ec8f744e55570-0350012021/related/CMO-Historical-Data-Annual.xlsx>, diakses 18 Oktober 2023).
- World Bank. 2023. *World Development Indicators*, (Online), (<https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>, diakses 11 Maret 2023).

## LAMPIRAN

### Lampiran 1 Data Penelitian

	INFR	UNR	OIL	PALM	WPI
1990	7.81919	2.6	28.25112	-17.31272	10.0464
1991	9.41906	2.7	-15.34091	16.99741	5.1498
1992	7.52352	2.8	-1.80692	16.07670	5.1647
1993	9.67189	2.8	-11.46162	-4.00254	4.0644
1994	8.53201	4.5	-5.64133	39.88529	5.0448
1995	9.42032	7.4	8.11831	18.89292	11.3865
1996	7.97328	5.0	18.85914	-15.49277	7.8581
1997	6.22614	4.8	-6.12145	2.80961	8.9620
1998	58.45104	5.5	-31.87272	22.94656	101.8047
1999	20.47783	6.4	38.36141	-35.03042	10.4530
2000	3.68862	6.1	56.22579	-28.84174	12.4900
2001	11.50011	8.1	-13.74424	-7.34623	12.7008
2002	11.90012	9.1	2.38193	42.94972	4.5127
2003	6.75732	9.7	15.92459	16.01585	3.2134
2004	6.06406	9.9	30.55363	4.73617	7.4305
2005	10.45320	11.2	41.50543	-9.75737	15.9195
2006	13.10867	10.3	20.41581	12.81394	13.4079
2007	6.40656	9.1	10.62374	60.67047	13.6744
2008	10.22666	8.4	36.37514	27.70177	25.8175
2009	4.38642	7.9	-36.32333	-28.93573	-33.7411
2010	5.13420	7.1	27.97927	25.88930	4.8425
2011	5.35605	6.6	31.59160	27.90355	7.4610
2012	4.27950	6.1	0.96145	-12.56714	5.1137
2013	6.41251	6.3	-0.88563	-16.54898	-1.6049
2014	6.39493	5.9	-7.53267	-3.81942	-30.1461
2015	6.36312	6.2	-47.26725	-20.78624	4.3926
2016	3.52581	5.6	-15.64532	10.90044	7.8869
2017	3.80880	5.5	23.35903	2.05382	4.6465
2018	3.19835	5.2	29.42625	-14.93813	5.4519
2019	3.03059	5.2	-10.15362	-5.83870	
2020	1.92097	7.1	-32.81225	25.00962	
2021	1.56013	6.5	67.40184	50.38941	
2022	4.20946	5.9	40.58202	12.86202	
	FPI	EXR	d_CPII	NAIRU_IHK	NAIRU_INF
1990	2.74885		0.91759	12.29719	7.030383
1991	-0.44865	4.78695	1.19176	15.97858	7.544183
1992	8.07878	3.51406	1.04159	19.67277	8.071822
1993	0.71042	2.32784	1.43976	23.49304	8.644972
1994	0.30670	4.26540	1.39292	26.94546	9.164063
1995	8.37792	4.90909	1.66916	30.07813	9.560073
1996	2.11595	3.24957	1.54585	32.33021	9.670116
1997	-5.12502	95.13219	1.30336	33.14839	9.346508
1998	-0.55329	72.58065	12.99780	31.64167	8.334917
1999	0.49780	-11.71340	7.21534	26.50884	6.263178
2000	3.32168	35.42696	1.56583	22.29742	4.894102
2001	1.35364	8.38979	5.06189	20.33261	4.418895
2002	5.10573	-14.03846	5.84033	18.82587	4.345355
2003	6.56519	-5.31320	3.71100	17.69295	4.541669
2004	4.23550	9.74601	3.55531	17.15909	4.940142
2005	0.71497	5.81270	6.50028	16.25702	5.311628
2006	3.21817	-8.24008	9.00367	13.86559	5.447865
2007	0.48143	4.42350	4.97716	10.35172	5.381285
2008	5.21332	16.25438	8.45394	7.35469	5.302841
2009	3.62138	-14.15525	3.99689	4.39746	5.163051
2010	-1.05682	-4.35106	4.88348	2.83001	5.101643
2011	0.90948	0.85641	5.35605	1.70861	5.043794
2012	5.73255	6.63873	4.50871	0.59547	4.965641
2013	-0.95153	26.04964	7.04509	-0.65141	4.868069
2014	-0.50035	2.05923	7.47630	-2.56167	4.718717
2015	2.55456	10.89228	7.91484	-4.27023	4.587897
2016	-3.29509	-2.60239	4.66468	-4.60210	4.557007
2017	11.66210	0.83358	5.21675	-2.04846	4.722245
2018	5.20389	6.88663	4.54749	3.30338	5.072713
2019	-5.38674	-4.00521	4.44678	11.73005	5.617010
2020	3.48540	1.46752	2.90406	23.17746	6.339721
2021	0.59072	1.16271	2.40386	37.47360	7.214312
2022	10.24595	6.58716	53.47964	8.175888	

	NAIRU_WPI	UGAP_IHK	UGAP_INF	UGAP_WPI
1990	3.52886	-9.69719	-4.430383	-0.928861
1991	4.68336	-13.27858	-4.844183	-1.983357
1992	5.89044	-16.87277	-5.271822	-3.090442
1993	7.08338	-20.60304	-5.844972	-4.283376
1994	8.16482	-22.44546	-4.664063	-3.664821
1995	8.97224	-22.67813	-2.160073	-1.572242
1996	9.32638	-27.33021	-4.670116	-4.326382
1997	9.16112	-28.34839	-4.546508	-4.361115
1998	8.29536	-26.14167	-2.834917	-2.795362
1999	6.52686	-20.10884	0.136822	-0.126860
2000	5.51187	-16.19742	1.205898	0.588132
2001	5.04920	-12.23261	3.681105	3.050802
2002	4.98493	-9.72587	4.754645	4.115067
2003	5.19995	-7.99295	5.158331	4.500053
2004	5.44989	-7.25909	4.959858	4.450110
2005	5.50901	-5.05702	5.888372	5.690988
2006	5.28175	-3.56559	4.852135	5.018250
2007	4.90194	-1.25172	3.718715	4.198058
2008	4.50257	1.04531	3.097159	3.897425
2009	4.26403	3.50254	2.736949	3.635972
2010	4.65240	4.26999	1.998357	2.447605
2011	4.95995	4.89139	1.556206	1.640046
2012	5.28744	5.50453	1.134359	0.812561
2013	5.80519	6.95141	1.431931	0.494807
2014	6.64399	8.46167	1.181283	-0.743990
2015	7.80303	10.47023	1.612103	-1.603032
2016	8.69415	10.20210	1.042993	-3.094154
2017	9.41495	7.54846	0.777755	-3.914953
2018	10.10309	1.89662	0.127287	-4.903086
2019		-6.53005	-0.417010	
2020		-16.07746	0.760279	
2021		-30.97360	-0.714312	
2022		-47.57964	-2.275888	

## Lampiran 2 Statistik Deskriptif

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
INFR	8.6424	6.4066	1.5601	58.451
UNR	6.4697	6.2000	2.6000	11.200
OIL	8.8572	8.1183	-47.267	67.402
PALM	6.5539	4.7362	-35.030	60.670
WPI	8.7381	7.4305	-33.741	101.80
FPI	2.1715	1.7348	-5.3867	11.662
EXR	8.5466	3.8897	-14.155	95.132
d_CPII	4.5860	4.5475	0.91759	12.998
NAIRU_IHK	15.779	16.257	-4.6021	53.480
NAIRU_INF	6.1928	5.3116	4.3454	9.6701
NAIRU_WPI	6.4918	5.5119	3.5289	10.103
UGAP_IHK	-9.3092	-7.9930	-47.580	10.470
UGAP_INF	0.27692	1.0430	-5.8450	5.8884
UGAP_WPI	0.10855	-0.12686	-4.9031	5.6910
	Std. Dev.	C.V.	Skewness	Ex. kurtosis
INFR	9.7096	1.1235	4.2852	19.425
UNR	2.2011	0.34021	0.16478	-0.37836
OIL	27.440	3.0981	-0.011109	-0.57884
PALM	23.708	3.6174	0.29535	-0.54153
WPI	21.301	2.4378	2.5363	11.493
FPI	3.7396	1.7221	0.24729	0.23755
EXR	22.352	2.6153	2.6115	6.9436
d_CPII	2.8141	0.61363	0.74283	0.58899
NAIRU_IHK	13.835	0.87683	0.46600	-0.062734
NAIRU_INF	1.7428	0.28143	0.80038	-0.86054
NAIRU_WPI	1.8676	0.29174	0.55161	-1.0438
UGAP_IHK	14.190	1.5243	-0.53676	-0.20761
UGAP_INF	3.4429	12.433	-0.26638	-1.0014
UGAP_WPI	3.4107	31.421	0.10580	-1.3980
	5% perc.	95% perc.	IQ range	Missing obs.
INFR	1.8127	31.870	5.3016	0
UNR	2.6700	10.570	2.8000	0
OIL	-39.607	59.579	40.798	0
PALM	-30.764	53.474	37.731	0
WPI	-31.944	63.811	7.3587	4
FPI	-5.2166	9.5274	5.1480	1
EXR	-14.079	80.474	11.150	1
d_CPII	1.0044	10.202	4.9262	0
NAIRU_IHK	-4.3698	42.275	21.889	0
NAIRU_INF	4.3968	9.5931	2.9269	0
NAIRU_WPI	3.8964	9.7590	3.2576	4
UGAP_IHK	-35.955	10.283	24.242	0
UGAP_INF	-5.4438	5.3773	5.4725	0
UGAP_WPI	-4.6321	5.3546	6.8590	4

### Lampiran 3 OLS Perubahan Tingkat Inflasi dan Tingkat Pengangguran

#### Tingkat Inflasi IHK

Model 3: OLS, using observations 1990-2022 (T = 33)  
 Dependent variable: d\_INFR

	coefficient	std. error	t-ratio	p-value
<hr/>				
const	1.49500	6.74273	0.2217	0.8260
UNR	-0.241410	0.988219	-0.2443	0.8086
<hr/>				
Mean dependent var	-0.066851	S.D. dependent var	12.12227	
Sum squared resid	4693.349	S.E. of regression	12.30440	
R-squared	0.001921	Adjusted R-squared	-0.030275	
F(1, 31)	0.059676	P-value(F)	0.808618	
Log-likelihood	-128.6220	Akaike criterion	261.2439	
Schwarz criterion	264.2370	Hannan-Quinn	262.2510	
rho	-0.351268	Durbin-Watson	2.700062	

#### Perubahan IHK

Model 4: OLS, using observations 1990-2022 (T = 33)  
 Dependent variable: d\_d\_CPII

	coefficient	std. error	t-ratio	p-value
<hr/>				
const	0.0543462	1.76599	0.03077	0.9756
UNR	0.0191394	0.258825	0.07395	0.9415
<hr/>				
Mean dependent var	0.178172	S.D. dependent var	3.172180	
Sum squared resid	321.9504	S.E. of regression	3.222654	
R-squared	0.000176	Adjusted R-squared	-0.032076	
F(1, 31)	0.005468	P-value(F)	0.941527	
Log-likelihood	-84.41016	Akaike criterion	172.8203	
Schwarz criterion	175.8133	Hannan-Quinn	173.8274	
rho	-0.322187	Durbin-Watson	2.561962	

#### WPI

Model 2: OLS, using observations 1990-2018 (T = 29)  
 Dependent variable: d\_WPI

	coefficient	std. error	t-ratio	p-value
<hr/>				
const	3.15064	16.8155	0.1874	0.8528
UNR	-0.492149	2.43605	-0.2020	0.8414
<hr/>				
Mean dependent var	-0.053421	S.D. dependent var	29.57743	
Sum squared resid	24458.10	S.E. of regression	30.09744	
R-squared	0.001509	Adjusted R-squared	-0.035472	
F(1, 27)	0.040815	P-value(F)	0.841409	
Log-likelihood	-138.8418	Akaike criterion	281.6836	
Schwarz criterion	284.4182	Hannan-Quinn	282.5401	
rho	-0.498030	Durbin-Watson	2.996001	

#### Lampiran 4 OLS Kurva Phillips Triangle Model

##### Tingkat Inflasi IHK

```

Model 5: OLS, using observations 1991-2021 (T = 31)
Dependent variable: INFR

      coefficient  std. error  t-ratio  p-value
-----
const        2.34537   2.92164    0.8028  0.4300
UGAP_INF     0.233138   0.520157   0.4482  0.6580
OIL         -0.114121   0.0649945   -1.756  0.0919 *
PALM        0.106009   0.0726457    1.459  0.1575
FPI          0.261105   0.458442    0.5695  0.5743
EXR          0.226343   0.0798870    2.833  0.0092 ***
INFR_1       0.436111   0.183404    2.378  0.0257 **

Mean dependent var  8.811993  S.D. dependent var  9.992740
Sum squared resid  1886.472   S.E. of regression  8.865834
R-squared          0.370262   Adjusted R-squared  0.212827
F(6, 24)           2.351846   P-value(F)        0.062767
Log-likelihood     -107.6685  Akaike criterion   229.3370
Schwarz criterion   239.3749  Hannan-Quinn     232.6091
rho                -0.372910  Durbin's h        NA

Excluding the constant, p-value was highest for variable 35 (UGAP_INF)

```

##### Perubahan IHK

```

Model 7: OLS, using observations 1991-2021 (T = 31)
Dependent variable: d_CPII

      coefficient  std. error  t-ratio  p-value
-----
const        3.19118   1.41252    2.259   0.0332 **
UGAP_IHK     0.0781226  0.0452096   1.728   0.0968 *
OIL         -0.00773654  0.0184739   -0.4188  0.6791
PALM        0.0170817   0.0211291    0.8084  0.4268
FPI          0.00650820  0.136088    0.04782  0.9623
EXR          0.0437118   0.0245341    1.782   0.0875 *
d_CPII_1     0.354400    0.210960    1.680   0.1059

Mean dependent var  4.639739  S.D. dependent var  2.803941
Sum squared resid  162.5047   S.E. of regression  2.602120
R-squared          0.311019   Adjusted R-squared  0.138774
F(6, 24)           1.805679   P-value(F)        0.140472
Log-likelihood     -69.66625  Akaike criterion   153.3325
Schwarz criterion   163.3704  Hannan-Quinn     156.6046
rho                -0.217007  Durbin's h        NA

Excluding the constant, p-value was highest for variable 10 (FPI)

```

##### WPI

```

Model 8: OLS, using observations 1991-2018 (T = 28)
Dependent variable: WPI

      coefficient  std. error  t-ratio  p-value
-----
UGAP_WPI      0.0949366   1.13233    0.08384  0.9339
OIL          0.00409238   0.155071   0.02639  0.9792
PALM         0.307081    0.153189   2.005   0.0575 *
FPI          0.570923    0.858430   0.6651   0.5129
EXR          0.541068    0.145418   3.721   0.0012 ***
WPI_1         0.182039    0.162829   1.118   0.2756

Mean dependent var  8.691347  S.D. dependent var  21.69067
Sum squared resid  7283.988   S.E. of regression  18.19589
Uncentered R-squared 0.508444  Centered R-squared  0.426598
F(6, 22)          3.792632   P-value(F)        0.009577
Log-likelihood     -117.5875  Akaike criterion   247.1750
Schwarz criterion   255.1682  Hannan-Quinn     249.6186
rho                -0.325667  Durbin's h        -3.395159

P-value was highest for variable 4 (OIL)

```

## Lampiran 5 Uji Normalitas

### Tingkat Inflasi IHK

```
Test for normality of e_INF:  
Doornik-Hansen test = 24.6112, with p-value 4.52625e-06  
Shapiro-Wilk W = 0.796754, with p-value 4.49731e-05  
Lilliefors test = 0.186326, with p-value ~= 0.01  
Jarque-Bera test = 82.5617, with p-value 1.18021e-18
```

### Perubahan IHK

```
Test for normality of e_IHK:  
Doornik-Hansen test = 7.35216, with p-value 0.025322  
Shapiro-Wilk W = 0.939487, with p-value 0.0798656  
Lilliefors test = 0.111654, with p-value ~= 0.41  
Jarque-Bera test = 11.189, with p-value 0.00371818
```

### WPI

```
Test for normality of e_WPI:  
Doornik-Hansen test = 23.103, with p-value 9.62156e-06  
Shapiro-Wilk W = 0.859289, with p-value 0.00144794  
Lilliefors test = 0.191781, with p-value ~= 0.01  
Jarque-Bera test = 21.5687, with p-value 2.07217e-05
```

## Lampiran 6 Uji Autokorelasi

### Tingkat Inflasi IHK

Breusch-Godfrey test for autocorrelation up to order 8  
 OLS, using observations 1991-2021 (T = 31)  
 Dependent variable: uhat

	coefficient	std. error	t-ratio	p-value	
const	-8.42695	2.27240	-3.708	0.0019	**
UGAP_INF	-0.0472717	0.399118	-0.1184	0.9072	
OIL	-0.0254098	0.0470149	-0.5405	0.5963	
PALM	0.0397572	0.0504671	0.7878	0.4423	
FPI	-0.246508	0.300673	-0.8199	0.4243	
EXR	-0.0822543	0.0587384	-1.400	0.1805	
INFR_1	0.995347	0.202877	4.906	0.0002	**
uhat_1	-1.61434	0.266238	-6.064	1.64e-05	**
uhat_2	-0.375324	0.190718	-1.968	0.0667	*
uhat_3	-0.191462	0.203769	-0.9396	0.3614	
uhat_4	-0.0904774	0.209897	-0.4311	0.6722	
uhat_5	0.0798623	0.200349	0.3986	0.6954	
uhat_6	0.359283	0.210825	1.704	0.1077	
uhat_7	0.631598	0.213304	2.961	0.0092	**
uhat_8	0.521381	0.171189	3.046	0.0077	**

Unadjusted R-squared = 0.737684

Test statistic: LMF = 5.624380,  
 with p-value = P(F(8,16) > 5.62438) = 0.00167

Alternative statistic: TR^2 = 22.868191,  
 with p-value = P(Chi-square(8) > 22.8682) = 0.00354

Ljung-Box Q' = 8.16378,  
 with p-value = P(Chi-square(8) > 8.16378) = 0.418

Durbin-Watson statistic = 2.74557  
 p-value = 0.960173

### Perubahan IHK

Breusch-Godfrey test for autocorrelation up to order 8  
 OLS, using observations 1991-2021 (T = 31)  
 Dependent variable: uhat

	coefficient	std. error	t-ratio	p-value	
const	-6.42650	2.61115	-2.461	0.0256	**
UGAP_IHK	-0.114335	0.0742624	-1.540	0.1432	
OIL	0.00299679	0.0195146	0.1536	0.8799	
PALM	0.00793933	0.0218277	0.3637	0.7208	
FPI	-0.0299082	0.131107	-0.2281	0.8224	
EXR	0.00247619	0.0264725	0.09354	0.9266	
d_CPII_1	1.18202	0.448640	2.635	0.0180	**
uhat_1	-1.39590	0.480072	-2.908	0.0103	**
uhat_2	-0.338591	0.248571	-1.362	0.1920	
uhat_3	0.176683	0.246876	0.7157	0.4845	
uhat_4	0.148255	0.290628	0.5101	0.6169	
uhat_5	0.114967	0.279596	0.4112	0.6864	
uhat_6	-0.0393263	0.286560	-0.1372	0.8926	
uhat_7	0.251616	0.252864	0.9951	0.3345	
uhat_8	0.159791	0.238799	0.6691	0.5129	

Unadjusted R-squared = 0.446216  
 Test statistic: LMF = 1.611519,  
 with p-value = P(F(8,16) > 1.61152) = 0.198  
 Alternative statistic: TR^2 = 13.832708,  
 with p-value = P(Chi-square(8) > 13.8327) = 0.0862  
 Ljung-Box Q' = 7.15493,  
 with p-value = P(Chi-square(8) > 7.15493) = 0.52  
 Durbin-Watson statistic = 2.41135  
 p-value = 0.793048

## WPI

---

Breusch-Godfrey test for autocorrelation up to order 7  
 OLS, using observations 1991-2018 (T = 28)  
 Dependent variable: uhat

	coefficient	std. error	t-ratio	p-value	
const	-3.18301	5.12132	-0.6215	0.5442	
UGAP_WPI	0.101294	1.49152	0.06791	0.9468	
OIL	0.105798	0.177366	0.5965	0.5604	
PALM	0.0921823	0.142101	0.6487	0.5270	
FPI	-0.910297	1.10950	-0.8205	0.4257	
EXR	-0.247555	0.187891	-1.318	0.2088	
WPI_1	0.653878	0.248450	2.632	0.0197	**
uhat_1	-1.22057	0.353698	-3.451	0.0039	***
uhat_2	-0.156543	0.337865	-0.4633	0.6502	
uhat_3	-0.362556	0.324114	-1.119	0.2821	
uhat_4	-0.382092	0.325326	-1.174	0.2598	
uhat_5	0.0372622	0.356269	0.1046	0.9182	
uhat_6	0.0702020	0.360446	0.1948	0.8484	
uhat_7	0.105225	0.288361	0.3649	0.7206	

Unadjusted R-squared = 0.531039

Test statistic: LMF = 2.264746,  
 with p-value = P(F(7,14) > 2.26475) = 0.0914  
 Alternative statistic: TR^2 = 14.869088,  
 with p-value = P(Chi-square(7) > 14.8691) = 0.0377  
 Ljung-Box Q' = 8.6148,  
 with p-value = P(Chi-square(7) > 8.6148) = 0.282  
 Durbin-Watson statistic = 2.71868  
 p-value = 0.947243

## Lampiran 7 Uji Multikolinearitas

### Tingkat Inflasi IHK

```
Variance Inflation Factors
Minimum possible value = 1.0
Values > 10.0 may indicate a collinearity problem

UGAP_INF    1.201
OIL         1.216
PALM        1.166
FPI          1.158
EXR          1.257
INFR_1      1.259

VIF(j) = 1/(1 - R(j)^2), where R(j) is the multiple correlation coefficient
between variable j and the other independent variables

Belsley-Kuh-Welsch collinearity diagnostics:

variance proportions

lambda    cond   const UGAP_INF      OIL      PALM      FPI      EXR      INFR_1
2.415    1.000  0.038  0.017     0.045  0.014  0.052  0.005  0.043
1.409    1.309  0.014  0.192     0.037  0.000  0.018  0.233  0.007
1.018    1.541  0.000  0.001     0.000  0.640  0.000  0.001  0.071
0.766    1.776  0.014  0.026     0.519  0.000  0.283  0.080  0.000
0.673    1.894  0.014  0.700     0.215  0.001  0.042  0.145  0.010
0.546    2.103  0.014  0.000     0.086  0.106  0.395  0.272  0.229
0.174    3.729  0.906  0.065     0.097  0.238  0.210  0.263  0.641

lambda = eigenvalues of inverse covariance matrix (smallest is 0.173643)
cond   = condition index
note: variance proportions columns sum to 1.0

According to BKW, cond >= 30 indicates "strong" near linear dependence,
and cond between 10 and 30 "moderately strong". Parameter estimates whose
variance is mostly associated with problematic cond values may themselves
be considered problematic.

Count of condition indices >= 30: 0
Count of condition indices >= 10: 0

No evidence of excessive collinearity
```

### Perubahan IHK

```
Variance Inflation Factors
Minimum possible value = 1.0
Values > 10.0 may indicate a collinearity problem

UGAP_IHK    1.488
OIL         1.141
PALM        1.145
FPI          1.185
EXR          1.377
d_CPII_1    1.608

VIF(j) = 1/(1 - R(j)^2), where R(j) is the multiple correlation coefficient
between variable j and the other independent variables

Belsley-Kuh-Welsch collinearity diagnostics:

variance proportions

lambda    cond   const UGAP_IHK      OIL      PALM      FPI      EXR      d_CPII_1
2.826    1.000  0.012  0.027     0.022  0.017  0.028  0.012  0.013
1.312    1.468  0.000  0.066     0.055  0.005  0.099  0.226  0.007
1.000    1.681  0.006  0.019     0.114  0.459  0.001  0.027  0.026
0.789    1.892  0.004  0.016     0.646  0.259  0.015  0.025  0.003
0.585    2.197  0.004  0.093     0.060  0.068  0.596  0.005  0.062
0.421    2.590  0.002  0.501     0.049  0.089  0.128  0.584  0.002
0.065    6.575  0.972  0.279     0.053  0.103  0.134  0.120  0.887
```

```

lambda = eigenvalues of inverse covariance matrix (smallest is 0.0653789)
cond   = condition index
note: variance proportions columns sum to 1.0

According to BKW, cond >= 30 indicates "strong" near linear dependence,
and cond between 10 and 30 "moderately strong". Parameter estimates whose
variance is mostly associated with problematic cond values may themselves
be considered problematic.

Count of condition indices >= 30: 0
Count of condition indices >= 10: 0

No evidence of excessive collinearity

```

## WPI

Variance Inflation Factors  
 Minimum possible value = 1.0  
 Values > 10.0 may indicate a collinearity problem

UGAP_WPI	1.266
OIL	1.242
PALM	1.132
FPI	1.260
EXR	1.341
WPI_1	1.192

VIF(j) = 1/(1 - R(j)<sup>2</sup>), where R(j) is the multiple correlation coefficient
 between variable j and the other independent variables

Belsley-Kuh-Welsch collinearity diagnostics:

variance proportions

lambda	cond	const	UGAP_WPI	OIL	PALM	FPI	EXR	WPI_1
2.160	1.000	0.057	0.016	0.071	0.010	0.064	0.003	0.052
1.446	1.222	0.031	0.194	0.031	0.001	0.001	0.208	0.001
1.191	1.347	0.005	0.020	0.013	0.448	0.001	0.009	0.167
0.813	1.630	0.003	0.177	0.080	0.010	0.301	0.167	0.049
0.624	1.861	0.022	0.035	0.571	0.074	0.017	0.052	0.384
0.536	2.008	0.047	0.507	0.181	0.397	0.034	0.084	0.143
0.230	3.063	0.834	0.051	0.054	0.060	0.582	0.477	0.205

lambda = eigenvalues of inverse covariance matrix (smallest is 0.230235)
 cond = condition index
 note: variance proportions columns sum to 1.0

According to BKW, cond >= 30 indicates "strong" near linear dependence,
 and cond between 10 and 30 "moderately strong". Parameter estimates whose
 variance is mostly associated with problematic cond values may themselves
 be considered problematic.

Count of condition indices >= 30: 0
 Count of condition indices >= 10: 0

No evidence of excessive collinearity

## Lampiran 8 Uji Heteroskedastisitas

### Inflasi IHK

White's test for heteroskedasticity  
 OLS, using observations 1991-2021 (T = 31)  
 Dependent variable: uhat^2

	coefficient	std. error	t-ratio	p-value
const	-25.7387	16.8946	-1.523	0.2250
UGAP_INF	11.3570	11.0805	1.025	0.3808
OIL	-2.40372	1.15256	-2.086	0.1283
PALM	3.15261	0.598986	5.263	0.0134 **
FPI	-4.49928	4.27087	-1.053	0.3695
EXR	1.32994	2.68662	0.4950	0.6546
INFR_1	2.39439	3.23147	0.7410	0.5124
sq_UGAP_INF	1.34506	0.564127	2.384	0.0972 *
X2_X3	0.486262	0.182411	2.666	0.0760 *
X2_X4	0.105694	0.0822861	1.284	0.2892
X2_X5	-2.56318	0.496028	-5.167	0.0141 **
X2_X6	-1.01143	0.757119	-1.336	0.2739
X2_X7	0.395669	1.18635	0.3335	0.7607
sq_OIL	-0.0310273	0.00889973	-3.486	0.0399 **
X3_X4	-0.0517185	0.00875388	-5.908	0.0097 ***
X3_X5	0.723140	0.219861	3.289	0.0461 **
X3_X6	-0.215428	0.0164639	-13.08	0.0010 ***
X3_X7	0.107299	0.105976	1.012	0.3859
sq_PALM	0.168820	0.02774437	6.085	0.0089 ***
X4_X5	0.0921524	0.100656	0.9155	0.4274
X4_X6	0.0987125	0.0129964	7.595	0.0047 ***
X4_X7	-0.897357	0.132471	-6.774	0.0066 ***
sq_FPI	-0.709485	0.375622	-1.889	0.1553
X5_X6	0.256830	0.273306	0.9397	0.4167
X5_X7	1.17485	0.847857	1.386	0.2599
sq_EXR	-0.00976190	0.0630148	-0.1549	0.8867
X6_X7	0.0601402	0.151972	0.3957	0.7188
sq_INFR_1	-0.684947	0.110181	-6.217	0.0084 ***

Unadjusted R-squared = 0.999777

Test statistic: TR^2 = 30.993094,  
 with p-value = P(Chi-square(27) > 30.993094) = 0.271422

### Perubahan IHK

White's test for heteroskedasticity  
 OLS, using observations 1991-2021 (T = 31)  
 Dependent variable: uhat^2

	coefficient	std. error	t-ratio	p-value
const	-52.5001	34.0619	-1.541	0.2209
UGAP_IHK	-3.58171	1.94654	-1.840	0.1630
OIL	-0.177122	0.523562	-0.3383	0.7574
PALM	0.278338	0.414310	0.6718	0.5498
FPI	-5.24743	3.56136	-1.473	0.2371
EXR	3.08780	1.89588	1.629	0.2019
d_CPII_1	11.2110	9.20428	1.218	0.3103
sq_UGAP_IHK	-0.0468315	0.0287888	-1.627	0.2023
X2_X3	-0.00503049	0.0149731	-0.3360	0.7590
X2_X4	0.00880033	0.0155557	0.5657	0.6111
X2_X5	0.00690539	0.0673355	0.1026	0.9248
X2_X6	0.0236661	0.0323518	0.7315	0.5174
X2_X7	0.634771	0.276783	2.293	0.1056
sq_OIL	0.00506966	0.00347783	1.458	0.2410
X3_X4	-0.00511898	0.00434192	-1.179	0.3234
X3_X5	-0.126521	0.0689581	-1.835	0.1639

X3_X6	-0.000932133	0.00539519	-0.1728	0.8738
X3_X7	0.116258	0.0834483	1.393	0.2579
sq_PALM	-0.00190691	0.00573295	-0.3326	0.7613
X4_X5	0.0257247	0.0519838	0.4949	0.6547
X4_X6	-0.0253310	0.0234346	-1.081	0.3589
X4_X7	-0.00500694	0.0563096	-0.08892	0.9348
sq_FPI	0.377845	0.230780	1.637	0.2001
X5_X6	0.203463	0.120066	1.695	0.1887
X5_X7	0.843832	0.598818	1.409	0.2536
sq_EXR	-0.00537286	0.0175613	-0.3059	0.7796
X6_X7	-0.554803	0.279612	-1.984	0.1415
sq_d_CPII_1	-0.485561	0.737522	-0.6584	0.5573

Unadjusted R-squared = 0.976945

Test statistic: TR^2 = 30.285289,  
with p-value = P(Chi-square(27) > 30.285289) = 0.301489

## WPI

White's test for heteroskedasticity  
OLS, using observations 1991-2018 (T = 28)  
Dependent variable: uhat^2

	coefficient	std. error	t-ratio	p-value
<hr/>				
const	35.2327	193.090	0.1825	0.8577
UGAP_WPI	-2.35353	28.2094	-0.08343	0.9346
OIL	-8.55641	3.95048	-2.166	0.0468 **
PALM	8.36182	5.65280	1.479	0.1598
FPI	33.0857	49.8844	0.6632	0.5172
EXR	5.31817	11.4989	0.4625	0.6504
WPI_1	4.72748	6.57184	0.7194	0.4830
sq_UGAP_WPI	2.02555	10.6365	0.1904	0.8515
sq_OIL	0.141099	0.146212	0.9650	0.3498
sq_PALM	-0.166617	0.147296	-1.131	0.2757
sq_FPI	-4.79000	5.89840	-0.8121	0.4294
sq_EXR	0.195065	0.145234	1.343	0.1992
sq_WPI_1	0.0195717	0.0820592	0.2385	0.8147

Unadjusted R-squared = 0.787069

Test statistic: TR^2 = 22.037933,  
with p-value = P(Chi-square(12) > 22.037933) = 0.037097

## Lampiran 9 Uji Stasioneritas

### ADF

```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for INFR
testing down from 9 lags, criterion AIC
sample size 33
unit-root null hypothesis: a = 1

test with constant
including 0 lags of (1-L)INFR
model: (1-L)y = b0 + (a-1)*y(-1) + e
estimated value of (a - 1): -0.78073
test statistic: tau_c(1) = -4.44382
p-value 0.001263
1st-order autocorrelation coeff. for e: 0.016

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for d_INFR
testing down from 9 lags, criterion AIC
sample size 33
unit-root null hypothesis: a = 1

test with constant
including one lag of (1-L)d_INFR
model: (1-L)y = b0 + (a-1)*y(-1) + ... + e
estimated value of (a - 1): -1.93813
test statistic: tau_c(1) = -7.18363
asymptotic p-value 1.046e-10
1st-order autocorrelation coeff. for e: -0.096

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for UNR
testing down from 9 lags, criterion AIC
sample size 33
unit-root null hypothesis: a = 1

test with constant
including 0 lags of (1-L)UNR
model: (1-L)y = b0 + (a-1)*y(-1) + e
estimated value of (a - 1): -0.139891
test statistic: tau_c(1) = -1.79845
p-value 0.3747
1st-order autocorrelation coeff. for e: 0.074

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for d_UNR
testing down from 9 lags, criterion AIC
sample size 33
unit-root null hypothesis: a = 1

test with constant
including 0 lags of (1-L)d_UNR
model: (1-L)y = b0 + (a-1)*y(-1) + e
estimated value of (a - 1): -0.950721
test statistic: tau_c(1) = -5.26288
p-value 0.0001
1st-order autocorrelation coeff. for e: 0.005

```

### (A)DF-GLS

```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller (GLS) test for INFR
testing down from 9 lags, criterion modified AIC, Perron-Qu
sample size 31
unit-root null hypothesis: a = 1

test with constant
including 7 lags of (1-L)INFR
model: (1-L)y = b0 + (a-1)*y(-1) + ... + e
estimated value of (a - 1): -0.55642
test statistic: tau = -1.15786
asymptotic p-value 0.2258
1st-order autocorrelation coeff. for e: 0.002
lagged differences: F(7, 23) = 0.171 [0.9888]

Augmented Dickey-Fuller (GLS) test for d_INFR
testing down from 9 lags, criterion modified AIC, Perron-Qu
sample size 33
unit-root null hypothesis: a = 1

test with constant
including 0 lags of (1-L)d_INFR
model: (1-L)y = b0 + (a-1)*y(-1) + e
estimated value of (a - 1): -1.34807
test statistic: tau = -8.12661
asymptotic p-value 2.192e-14
1st-order autocorrelation coeff. for e: -0.151

Augmented Dickey-Fuller (GLS) test for UNR
testing down from 9 lags, criterion modified AIC, Perron-Qu
sample size 33
unit-root null hypothesis: a = 1

test with constant
including 0 lags of (1-L)UNR
model: (1-L)y = b0 + (a-1)*y(-1) + e
estimated value of (a - 1): -0.0925085
test statistic: tau = -1.33164
asymptotic p-value 0.1698
1st-order autocorrelation coeff. for e: 0.092

```

```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller (GLS) test for d_UNR
testing down from 9 lags, criterion modified AIC, Perron-Qu
sample size 33
unit-root null hypothesis: a = 1

test with constant
including 3 lags of (1-L)d_UNR
model: (1-L)y = b0 + (a-1)*y(-1) + ... + e
estimated value of (a - 1): -0.732604
test statistic: tau = -2.07842
asymptotic p-value 0.03618
1st-order autocorrelation coeff. for e: 0.037
lagged differences: F(3, 29) = 0.618 [0.6088]

```

## KPSS

KPSS test for INFR

T = 33  
Lag truncation parameter = 3  
Test statistic = 0.407936

10%	5%	1%	
Critical values:	0.353	0.462	0.714
Interpolated p-value	0.075		

KPSS test for UNR

T = 33  
Lag truncation parameter = 3  
Test statistic = 0.245645

10%	5%	1%	
Critical values:	0.353	0.462	0.714
P-value >	.10		

KPSS test for d\_INFR

T = 33  
Lag truncation parameter = 3  
Test statistic = 0.0750228

10%	5%	1%	
Critical values:	0.353	0.462	0.714
P-value >	.10		

KPSS test for d\_UNR

T = 33  
Lag truncation parameter = 3  
Test statistic = 0.242802

10%	5%	1%	
Critical values:	0.353	0.462	0.714
P-value >	.10		

### Lampiran 10 Uji Panjang Lag Optimal

VAR system, maximum lag order 3

The asterisks below indicate the best (that is, minimized) values of the respective information criteria, AIC = Akaike criterion, BIC = Schwarz Bayesian criterion and HQC = Hannan-Quinn criterion.

lags	loglik	p(LR)	AIC	BIC	HQC
1	-165.68257		10.405004*	10.677097*	10.496555*
2	-165.48427	0.98275	10.635410	11.088898	10.787995
3	-159.18981	0.01347	10.496352	11.131234	10.709971

### Lampiran 11 Johansen Test

```

Johansen test:
Number of equations = 2
Lag order = 1
Estimation period: 1990 - 2022 (T = 33)
Case 3: Unrestricted constant

Log-likelihood = -72.0326 (including constant term: -165.683)

Rank Eigenvalue Trace test p-value Lmax test p-value
  0   0.41251    20.936 [0.0059]    17.552 [0.0128]
  1   0.097456   3.3838 [0.0658]    3.3838 [0.0658]

Corrected for sample size (df = 30)
Rank Trace test p-value
  0   20.936 [0.0083]
  1   3.3838 [0.0787]

eigenvalue      0.41251      0.097456

beta (cointegrating vectors)
INFR           -0.10484    -0.0014375
UNR            -0.0045683   0.44427

alpha (adjustment vectors)
INFR           7.4558     -0.86840
UNR            -0.097790   -0.31623

renormalized beta
INFR           1.0000     -0.0032356
UNR            0.043575     1.0000

renormalized alpha
INFR           -0.78164    -0.38581
UNR            0.010252    -0.14049

long-run matrix (alpha * beta')
                           INFR          UNR
INFR           -0.78039    -0.41987
UNR            0.010707   -0.14005

```

**Lampiran 12 Granger Causality Test**

```
Granger Causality
number of lags (no zero) 1
ssr based F test:      F=0.3262 , p=0.5723 , df_denom=29, df_num=1
ssr based chi2 test:   chi2=0.3599 , p=0.5485 , df=1
likelihood ratio test: chi2=0.3579 , p=0.5497 , df=1
parameter F test:      F=0.3262 , p=0.5723 , df_denom=29, df_num=1

Granger Causality
number of lags (no zero) 1
ssr based F test:      F=0.1305 , p=0.7206 , df_denom=29, df_num=1
ssr based chi2 test:   chi2=0.1440 , p=0.7044 , df=1
likelihood ratio test: chi2=0.1436 , p=0.7047 , df=1
parameter F test:      F=0.1305 , p=0.7206 , df_denom=29, df_num=1
```

### Lampiran 13 Vector Error Correction Model (VECM)

```

VECM system, lag order 1
Maximum likelihood estimates, observations 1990-2022 (T = 33)
Cointegration rank = 1
Case 3: Unrestricted constant

beta (cointegrating vectors, standard errors in parentheses)

INFR      1.0000
          (0.0000)
UNR       0.043575
          (0.90837)

alpha (adjustment vectors)

INFR     -0.78164
UNR      0.010252

Log-likelihood = -167.37445
Determinant of covariance matrix = 87.195443
AIC = 10.5075
BIC = 10.7796
HQC = 10.5991

Equation 1: d_INFR

      coefficient   std. error   t-ratio   p-value
-----
const      6.95793    2.30047    3.025    0.0050 *** 
EC1        -0.781639   0.175533   -4.453    0.0001 *** 

Mean dependent var  -0.066851   S.D. dependent var   12.12227
Sum squared resid    2867.945    S.E. of regression   9.618439
R-squared            0.390108   Adjusted R-squared   0.370434
rho                  0.016235   Durbin-Watson      1.964688

Equation 2: d_UNR

      coefficient   std. error   t-ratio   p-value
-----
const     -0.00122803   0.251624   -0.004880   0.9961
EC1       0.0102520    0.0191997   0.5340    0.5972

Mean dependent var  0.090909   S.D. dependent var   1.040241
Sum squared resid    34.31169    S.E. of regression   1.052059
R-squared            0.009114   Adjusted R-squared   -0.022851
rho                  0.030817   Durbin-Watson      1.924031

Cross-equation covariance matrix:

      INFR           UNR
INFR     86.907        1.7794
UNR      1.7794        1.0397

determinant = 87.1954

```

### Lampiran 14 *Impulse Response Function (IRF)*

Responses to a one-standard error shock in INFR

period	INFR	UNR
1	9.3224	0.19088
2	2.0292	0.28654
3	0.43333	0.30747
4	0.084150	0.31205
5	0.0077467	0.31305
6	-0.0089710	0.31327
7	-0.012629	0.31332
8	-0.013429	0.31333
9	-0.013604	0.31333
10	-0.013643	0.31333

Responses to a one-standard error shock in UNR

period	INFR	UNR
1	0.0000	1.0017
2	-0.034117	1.0021
3	-0.041582	1.0022
4	-0.043215	1.0022
5	-0.043572	1.0022
6	-0.043651	1.0022
7	-0.043668	1.0022
8	-0.043671	1.0022
9	-0.043672	1.0022
10	-0.043672	1.0022

**Lampiran 15 Forecast Error Variance Decomposition (FEVD)**

Decomposition of variance for INFR

period	std. error	INFR	UNR
1	9.32242	100.0000	0.0000
2	9.54076	99.9987	0.0013
3	9.55068	99.9968	0.0032
4	9.55115	99.9948	0.0052
5	9.55126	99.9927	0.0073
6	9.55136	99.9906	0.0094
7	9.55147	99.9885	0.0115
8	9.55158	99.9864	0.0136
9	9.55169	99.9843	0.0157
10	9.5518	99.9823	0.0177

Decomposition of variance for UNR

period	std. error	INFR	UNR
1	1.01968	3.5042	96.4958
2	1.4581	5.5754	94.4246
3	1.79583	6.6069	93.3931
4	2.0801	7.1749	92.8251
5	2.33008	7.5230	92.4770
6	2.55576	7.7556	92.2444
7	2.76306	7.9213	92.0787
8	2.95587	8.0452	91.9548
9	3.13684	8.1414	91.8586
10	3.30793	8.2183	91.7817

## BIODATA

### **Identitas Diri**

Nama	: Jeremy Novandi Sarnio
Tempat, Tanggal Lahir	: Makassar, 15 November 1999
Jenis Kelamin	: Laki-Laki
Alamat E-mail	: novandij@gmail.com



### **Riwayat Pendidikan**

#### Pendidikan Formal

1. SD Inpres Minasa Upa I (2006-2012)
2. MTsN 1 Kota Makassar (2012-2015)
3. MAN 2 Kota Makassar (2015-2018)

#### Pendidikan Nonformal

1. Basic Learning Skills, Character & Creativity (BALANCE) - Universitas Hasanuddin (2018)
2. Fast Track Data Analytics Scholarship - Digital Skola (2023)

### **Riwayat Prestasi**

#### Prestasi Akademik

1. Medali Emas Kompetisi Sains Hardiknas Nasional (KSHN) Bidang Ekonomi Mahasiswa - CV Cyvia Cahaya Prestasi (2023)
2. Medali Perak Kompetisi Sains Madrasah (KSM) Tingkat Nasional Bidang Ekonomi SMA - Kementerian Agama Republik Indonesia (2017)

#### Prestasi Nonakademik

1. Kontestan 100 Besar Lomba Menulis Puisi Ke-13 Tingkat Nasional - Tulis.me (2022)

### **Pengalaman Organisasi**

1. Anggota Indite Community, Proyek Antologi Puisi "Iridescent" - Pame Publishing (2021)

Makassar, 9 Januari 2024

Jeremy Novandi Sarnio