Journal of Current Studies in SDGs
Homepage : https://journal.i-ros.org/index.php/JOCSIS
Email : jocsis@i-ros.org

e-ISSN 3089-7564
Vol. 1, No.2, June 2025

The Effect of Food Commodity Price Fluctuations on Inflation in East Java

Intan Lestari[1]
[1]State University of Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

Check for updates OPEN ACCESS

DOI : https://doi.org/10.63230/jocsis.1.2.32

Sections Info

Article history:
Submitted: April 24, 2025
Final Revised: 19 June, 2025
Accepted: 19 June, 2025
Published: 26 June, 2025

Keywords:
Comodities Price;
Fluctuation;
Food Commodities;
Inflation;
VECM.

ABSTRACT

Objective: *This study aims to analyze the effect of price fluctuations of food commodities shallots, rice, and cayenne pepper – on inflation in East Java. Inflation is a persistent economic issue that affects all regions in Indonesia, often triggered by shock factors such as volatile commodity prices. Understanding the dynamics between key food prices and inflation is crucial for formulating effective regional economic policies.* ***Method:*** *This quantitative research uses monthly time-series data from 2021 to 2023 and applies the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) for analysis. The data were obtained from the East Java Staple Food Availability and Price Development Information System and the Central Statistics Agency. The research includes stationarity tests, cointegration tests, and impulse response analysis, all conducted using EViews 12 software.* ***Results:*** *In the short term, shallot prices have a negative and significant effect on inflation, rice prices have a positive and significant effect, and cayenne pepper prices show a positive but insignificant effect. In the long term, both shallot and rice prices exert a positive and significant impact, while cayenne pepper prices have a negative and significant effect on inflation in East Java.* ***Novelty:*** *Unlike previous studies, this research simultaneously analyzes the short- and long-term effects of multiple staple food commodities on regional inflation using recent post-pandemic data. The study contributes to a better understanding of how different food price shocks affect inflation dynamics at the provincial level, supporting the design of more targeted inflation control strategies in East Java.*

INTRODUCTION

Inflation is one of the threats that can damage economic growth. The impact of severe inflation often far exceeds the economy (Rungkuty, 2022). Inflation, as an economic indicator, is a persistent issue that consistently receives attention from all countries worldwide, including developing nations. Controlled inflation is a prerequisite for sustainable economic growth, which can subsequently enhance people's welfare (Bank Indonesia, 2020). The inflation phenomenon in Indonesia is not only a short-term issue but it can also be considered a long-term problem, as structural obstacles persist in the economy (Atmadja, 1999).

Inflation typically occurs due to several factors, including depreciation or falling exchange rates, as well as the impact of inflation in trading partner countries or the global market. Inflation is also influenced by a factor with a shock-like nature, such as rising commodity prices (Bank Indonesia, 2020). The increase in food commodity prices is a leading indicator of inflation. This occurs because food commodity prices have a rapid response to price shocks that occur throughout the economy. For example, when there is an increase in demand or a lack of supply. Food commodity prices also provide

non-economic shock responses, for example, when natural disasters occur, which can lead to crop failures or hinder the distribution of commodities.

The role of food commodities is vital in everyday life. Food commodities play an important role in social, economic, and political aspects (Prabowo, 2014). Food commodities often experience rapid price fluctuations. Several factors contribute to fluctuations in food commodity prices, including seasonal variations and weather conditions, which can lead to crop failures, pest infestations, or disruptions in food distribution (Darma et al., 2018). In Indonesia, fluctuations in food commodity prices are common, as seen in rice, chili peppers, and shallots (Sumaryanto, 2009).

The role of food commodities is vital in everyday life. Food commodities play a crucial role in social, economic, and political aspects (Prabowo, 2014). Food commodities often experience rapid price fluctuations. Several factors contribute to fluctuations in food commodity prices, including seasonal variations, weather conditions that can lead to crop failures, pests that attack crops, and obstacles to food distribution (Darma et al., 2018). In Indonesia, fluctuations in food commodity prices are common, as seen in rice, chili peppers, and shallots (Sumaryanto, 2009).

Based on the background description above, the researcher is interested in knowing the effect of price fluctuations of shallots, cayenne pepper, and rice on inflation in East Java. This is based on the prices of the three commodities, which are highly volatile and can fluctuate significantly in a short period in the market. Food commodities play a significant role in contributing to inflation in East Java.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used is the Vector Autoregressive Method (VAR) and Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) to determine the relationship between food commodity prices and inflation. The data in this study comprise monthly time series data spanning the period from January 2021 to December 2023. The data used are secondary data on food commodity prices, which are the average prices each month in East Java. The data were obtained from the East Java Staple Food Availability and Price Development Information System for the years 2021-2023. The East Java inflation rate for the same period was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency of East Java Province.

This model analysis uses Eviews 12 software. Based on the VAR testing model, the equation can be formulated.

$INF_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 INF_{t-1} + \alpha_2 HBM_{t-1} + \alpha_3 HCR_{t-1} + a_4 HBR_{t-1} + et_1$

$HBM_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 HBM_{t-1} + \beta_2 INF_{t-1} + \beta_3 HCR_{t-1} + \beta_4 HBR_{t-1} + et_2$

$HCR_t = c_0 + c_1 HCR_{t-1} + c_2 INF_{t-1} + c_3 HBM_{t-1} + c_4 HBR_{t-1} + et_3$

$HBR_t = d_0 + d_1 HBR_{t-1} + d_2 INF_{t-1} + d_3 HCR_{t-1} + d_4 HBM_{t-1} + et_4$

Description:

INF_t = Inflation in the current period

INF_{t-1} = Inflation in the previous period

HBM_t = Price of shallots in the current period

HBM_{t-1} = Price of shallots in the previous period

HCR_t = Price of cayenne pepper in the current period
HCR_{t-1} = Price of cayenne pepper in the previous period
HBR_t = Price of rice in the current period
HBR_{t-1} = Price of rice in the previous period
$\alpha_0 \ldots d_0$ = Constant
$\alpha_1 \ldots d_4$ = Coefficient
$et_1 \ldots et_4$ = Error term

The analysis that will be carried out is:

1. Data Stationarity Test
   Formal testing is necessary to determine the stationarity of the data; this test is also often referred to as the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root test. To see whether the data is stationary or not, it can be seen from the probability value, namely $\alpha > 0.05$ (Juanda & Junaidi, 2012). When the data is not stationary at the level, this can be overcome by testing at the first difference or second difference level.
2. Optimum Lag Test
   An optimal lag is required to account for the influence of the time interval on the observation. Several criteria determine the lag selected in the optimum lag test. The criteria for selecting the optimal lag are the largest LR (sequential modified Likelihood Ratio test statistic) or AIC (Akaike Information Criterion), SC (Schwarz Information Criterion), FPE (Final Prediction Error), and HQ (Hannan-Quinn information criterion) with the smallest value. The optimum lag is indicated by an asterisk (*) that appears the most in the lag (Juanda & Junaidi, 2012).
3. VAR Model Stability Test
   This stability test is used to see the stability of the data. The test results are considered stable if the modulus value is <1 on all roots.
4. Cointegration Test
   A cointegration test is conducted to determine whether or not there is cointegration of a variable with another variable. The results are considered cointegrated if the trace statistic value exceeds the critical value. Whereas if the trace statistic value is smaller than the critical value, it is considered not cointegrated (Juanda & Junaidi, 2012).
5. VAR/VECM Estimation
   In VAR/VECM estimation, the lag used for the test is the lag selected based on the results of the optimal lag test.
6. Impulse Response Function (IRF) Analysis
   The Impulse Response function is used to examine the effect of shocks from one variable on another variable over a specific period while considering other periods (Juanda & Junaidi, 2012).
7. Forecast Error Decomposition Variance (FEDV) Analysis
   FEDV analysis is conducted to describe the relative of each variable due to shock or shock. FEDV analysis also aims to predict the percentage contribution of each variable due to changes in other variables (Juanda & Junaidi, 2012).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

1. Stationarity test

Tabel 1. Stationarity test results

Var	Level	*First Difference*	*Second Difference*
INF	0.3058 (2.957110)	0.5283 (-2.957110)	0.0000 (-2.957110)
HBM	0.0521 (-2.948404)	0.0000 (-2.951125)	0.0000 (-2.960411)
HBR	0.9984 (-2.948404)	0.0007 (-2.951125)	0.0002 (-2.971853)
HCR	0.0205 (-2.948404)	0.0000 (-2.951125)	0.0000 (-2.957110)

Table 1 shows that the level of the HCR variable is stationary, with a p-value < 0.05. At the first difference level, the HBM and HBR variables are stationary, with a p-value greater than 0.05. At the second difference level, all variables achieve stationarity with a p-value < 0.05.

2. Optimum lag test

Tabel 2. Optimum lag test results

Lag	LogL	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
0	-875.7358	NA	2.63e+21	60.67143	60.86002*	60.73050
1	-850.1839	42.29272*	1.28e+21*	60.01268	60.95565	60.30801*
2	-821.0400	19.50886	1.68e+21	60.14069	61.83802	60.67227
3	-821.2671	16.30109	2.21e+21	60.22532	62.67702	60.99316
4	-811.8528	7.791165	5.25e+21	50.67950	63.88558	61.68361
5	-782.7449	16.05951	4.99e+21	59.77551*	63.73596	61.01587

Based on the test results in Table 2, the lag with the most interval candidates is lag one, with the largest LR of 42.29272, the smallest FEP of 1.28 × 10^21, and the smallest HQ of 60.30801. Therefore, the selected model is at lag one.

3. VAR Stability Test

Tabel 3. Var stability test results

Root	Modulus
-0.442096 – 0.591071i	0.738115

Root	Modulus
-0.442096 + 0.591071i	0.738115
-0.221209 – 0.574439i	0.615559
-0.221209 + 0.574439i	0.615559
-0.365924 – 0.473145i	0.598136
-0.365924 + 0.473145i	0.598136
-0.169098 – 0.432639i	0.464511
-0.169098 + 0.432639i	0.464511

The test results in Table 3 indicate that the modulus root value is less than 1. This means that the model specifications formed using the Roots of Characteristic Polynomials produce a stable model.

4. Cointegration test

Tabel 4. Johansen cointegration test results

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Trace Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Prob.**
None*	0.747217	133.4173	47.85613	0.0000
At most 1*	0.710492	89.41022	29.79707	0.0000
At most 2*	0.626001	49.74386	15.59571	0.0000
At most 3*	0.435036	18.27180	3.841465	0.0000

Based on the test results in Table 4, using the Johansen Cointegration Test method at the 5 percent level, it is evident that the equation is cointegrated. Based on the trace statistic value and the critical value, it is evident that the trace statistic value exceeds the critical value. This means that there is cointegration in the equation. Due to the cointegration, the VECM model analysis will be carried out next.

5. VECM

Tabel 5. VECM test results

Variable	Coefficient	t-statistic	t-table	Interpretation
Short-term				
CoinEq1	-0.098781	-0.52191	-	-
D(INF(-1),3)	-0.554800	-3.74121	2.036933	Significant

Variable	Coefficient	t-statistic	t-table	Interpretation
D(HBM(-1),3)	-2.95E-05	-2.23525	2.036933	Significant
D(HBR(-1),3)	0.000892	2.43194	2.036933	Significant
D(HCR(-1),3)	3.77E-06	0.73470	2.036933	Not Significant
C	-0.011423	-0.08693	2.036933	Not Significant
Long-term				
D(INF(-1),2)	1.000000	-	-	-
D(HBM(-1),2)	8.79E-05	4.61766	2.036933	Significant
D(HBR(-1),2)	0.001630	2.91794	2.036933	Significant
D(HCR(-1),2)	-4.32E-05	-8.05518	2.036933	Significant
C	0.003646	-	-	-

Based on the VECM estimation results in Table 5, the interpretation of the error correction value is -0.098781, meaning that there is an adjustment from the short term to the long term on the inflation rate in East Java Province. This adjustment occurs every month and has a magnitude of -0.098781. In the short term, the price of shallots has a positive and significant effect with a coefficient value of -2.95E-05, meaning that every 1% increase in the price of shallots will reduce inflation by 0.0000295% per month. The price of rice has a positive and significant effect, with a coefficient value of 0.000892, indicating that a 1% increase in rice prices will lead to a 0.000892% increase in inflation per month. Meanwhile, the price of cayenne pepper has a positive and insignificant effect with a coefficient value of 3.77E-06, meaning that every 1% increase in the price of cayenne pepper will increase inflation by 0.00000377% per month.

6. IRF Analysis

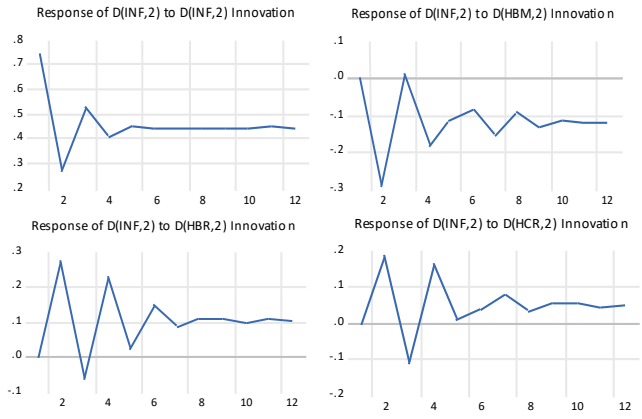

Figure 1. IRF analysis results

The analysis of the inflation response to price shocks for each food commodity is predicted for the next 12 months of the study period. The results of the IRF analysis state that at the beginning of the period, food commodity price shocks provide a

significant response to inflation. However, in the following period, the inflation response to food commodity prices approaches the point of stability.

7. FEDV Analysis

Tabel 6. FEDV analysis results

Variance decomposition of D(INF,2)				
Period	**D(INF,2)**	**D(HBM,2)**	**D(HBR,2)**	**D(HCR,2)**
1	100.0000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
2	76.24229	10.23470	9.299737	4.223272
3	81.15138	7.524298	7.144921	4.179400
4	77.04195	8.353740	9.415769	5.188542
5	79.32421	8.044448	8.150955	4.480389
6	80.17369	7.463053	8.359004	4.004257
7	80.66232	7.763431	7.749641	3.824612
8	81.60856	7.398332	7.494349	3.498763
9	82.04291	7.391732	7.277860	3.287497
10	82.56720	7.282394	7.024921	3.125482
11	82.99038	7.185776	6.875051	2.948790
12	83.32939	7.130496	6.717812	2.822298

Based on the results of the FEDV analysis, the food commodity prices that significantly contribute to East Java inflation are the prices of shallots, which account for 10.23 percent. The price of the second commodity contributing to inflation is the price of rice, which reached 9.41 percent. The price of cayenne pepper makes the most minor contribution compared to the two commodities.

Discussion

Based on the VECM estimation results, in the short term, only the price of cayenne pepper commodities has an insignificant effect on the inflation rate in East Java. The results of this study align with those of Hasanah et al. (2025), which indicate that, in the short term, cayenne pepper does not significantly impact inflation in North Kalimantan Province. In the long term, all commodity prices have a significant effect on inflation in East Java.

This result is supported by structuralist theory, explaining that inflation is caused by the rigidity of a country's economic structure. In structural theory, seasonal factors or dependence on natural conditions without supporting infrastructure are factors causing price instability. According to structural theory, inflation occurs due to the rigidity of the economic structure, especially in the supply of food. When the supply of rice cannot meet market demand, the price of rice will rise. Weather factors and government policies have a significant impact on rice production. When domestic supply is insufficient, the government may import to meet demand; however, commodity prices are likely to rise due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

The increase in commodity prices will place a greater economic burden on consumers. Continued price increases in the food industry can have a ripple effect on the broader economy. At the same time, price increases can have a double impact on farmers. On the one hand, farmers may earn a higher profit from higher selling prices. However, on the other hand, they also face increased production costs, such as fertilizer and transportation prices, which can reduce their profit margins.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding: This study reveals that in the short term, shallot price fluctuations have a negative and significant impact on inflation in East Java, indicating that rising shallot prices may temporarily suppress inflation. Conversely, rice price fluctuations have a positive and significant effect, while cayenne pepper shows a positive but insignificant impact. In the long term, both shallot and rice prices have a positive and significant influence on inflation, whereas cayenne pepper prices have a negative and significant effect. These findings highlight the differentiated and time-sensitive effects of key food commodity prices on regional inflation dynamics. **Implication:** The results suggest that regional policymakers should consider commodity-specific strategies in inflation control. Effective food supply chain management and price stabilization programs for shallots and rice are essential, especially during critical periods. Furthermore, the contrasting short- and long-term effects of cayenne pepper price fluctuations underline the need for adaptive and time-responsive policy interventions to manage food-induced inflation. **Limitation:** This research is limited to three food commodities shallots, rice, and cayenne pepper—within a single region (East Java) and uses a restricted time frame (2021–2023). Other macroeconomic factors, such as fuel prices, monetary policy, or external trade conditions, were not included, which may also influence inflation dynamics. **Future Research:** Future studies are recommended to expand the scope by incorporating more commodities and macroeconomic variables across different provinces in Indonesia. Comparative analyses with other regions or more extended time frames would enhance the generalizability of the findings. Moreover, qualitative assessments involving stakeholders could enrich the understanding of the real-world implications of food price volatility.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Intan Lestari*: Conceptualization, Methodology, Investigation, Formal Analysis, Writing – Original Draft, Visualization, Supervision, Validation, Writing – Review & Editing, Project Administration. The author has read and approved the final version of this manuscript.

DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

The authors declare no known financial conflicts of interest or personal relationships that could have influenced the work reported in this manuscript.

DECLARATION OF ETHICS

The authors declare that the research and writing of this manuscript adhere to ethical standards of research and publication, in accordance with scientific principles, and are free from plagiarism.

DECLARATION OF ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

The authors declare that generative artificial intelligence (Gen AI) and other AI-assisted tools were used prudently, not excessively, during the research and preparation of this manuscript. Specifically, ChatGPT was used for brainstorming ideas, structuring paragraphs, and refining academic language; Grammarly for grammar and style correction; and ChatPDF for extracting key points and summarizing reference articles. All AI-generated material was reviewed and edited for accuracy, completeness, and compliance with ethical and scholarly standards. The authors accept full responsibility for the final content of the manuscript.

REFERENCES

Atmadja, A. S. (1999). Inflasi di Indonesia: Sumber-sumber penyebab dan pengendaliannya. *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan*, *1*(1), 54–67. https://doi.org/10.9744/jak.1.1.pp.54-67

Azwani, R., & Syahbudi, M. (2023). Pengaruh fluktuasi harga komoditas pangan terhadap inflasi di Provinsi Sumatera Utara tahun 2019–2021. *Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam*, *4*(1), 238–249. https://doi.org/10.47467/elmal.v4i1.1373

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2024, March 1). *Pada 2023, luas panen padi mencapai sekitar 10,21 juta hektare dengan produksi padi sebesar 53,98 juta ton gabah kering giling (GKG)*. Accessed from https://www.bps.go.id/id/pressrelease/2024/03/01/2375/pada-2023--luas-panen-padi-mencapai-sekitar-10-21-juta-hektare-dengan-produksi-padi-sebesar-53-98-juta-ton-gabah-kering-giling--gkg-.html

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2024, June 10). *Produksi tanaman sayuran*. Accessed from https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/NjEjMg==/produksi-tanaman-sayuran.html

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2024, February 27). *Rata-rata konsumsi per kapita seminggu beberapa macam bahan makanan penting, 2007–2023*. Accessed from https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/1/OTUwIzE=/rata-rata-konsumsi-per-kapita-seminggu-beberapa-macam-bahan-makanan-penting--2007-2023.html

Badan Pusat Statistik Jawa Timur. (2019). *Analisis data bawang merah Jawa Timur 2018* (Katalog BPS: 8201018.35). Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Timur.

Badan Pusat Statistik Jawa Timur. (2023, March 1). *Inflasi month-to-month (mtm) gabungan delapan kota Jawa Timur Februari 2023 sebesar 0,10 persen, dengan capaian inflasi year-on-year (yoy) sebesar 6,47 persen*. Accessed from https://jatim.bps.go.id/id/pressrelease/2023/03/01/1316/inflasi-month-to-month--mtm--gabungan-delapan-kota-jawa-timur-februari-2023-sebesar-0-10-persen--dengan-capaian-inflasi-year-on-year--yoy--sebesar-6-47-persen.html

Badan Pusat Statistik Jawa Timur. (2024, April 16). *Produksi beras menurut kabupaten/kota*. Accessed from https://jatim.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/NTgwIzI=/produksi-beras-menurut-kabupaten-kota.html

Badan Pusat Statistik Jawa Timur. (2024, July 11). *Inflasi tahun ke tahun (y-o-y)*. Accessed from https://jatim.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/NDYjMg==/inflasi-tahun-ke-tahun-y-o-y-.html

Bahrur Rasyid, M. S. (2020). *Ekonomi mikro: Integrasi keilmuan konvensional dan syariah*. Sanabil.

Bank Indonesia. (2020). *Inflasi*. Accessed from https://www.bi.go.id/id/fungsi-utama/moneter/inflasi/default.aspx

Boyes, W. J. (1982). *Macroeconomics: The dynamics of theory and policy*. South Western Publishing Co.

Badan Pangan Nasional. (2025, February 3). *Langkah lindungi petani Indonesia, penerapan kebijakan harga pembelian pemerintah gabah terus digencarkan*. Accessed from https://badanpangan.go.id/blog/post/langkah-lindungi-petani-indonesia-penerapan-kebijakan-harga-pembelian-pemerintah-gabah-terus-digencarkan?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Chintia, R. A., & Destiningsih, R. (2022). Pengaruh harga komoditas pangan terhadap inflasi di Kota Semarang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Bisnis*, *27*(2), 244–258. https://doi.org/10.35760/eb.2022.v27i2.4948

Darma, D. C., Pusriadi, T., & Hakim, Y. P. (2018, October). *Dampak kenaikan harga komoditas sembako terhadap tingkat inflasi di Indonesia*. In *Proceedings of Seminar Nasional dan Call for Paper: Manajemen, Akuntansi dan Perbankan* (pp. 1048–1074). Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika Jawa Timur. (2023, December 13). *November 2023, cabai rawit beri andil inflasi terbesar di Jatim*. Accessed from https://kominfo.jatimprov.go.id/berita/november-2023-cabai-rawit-beri-andil-inflasi-terbesar-di-jatim

Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika Jawa Timur. (2023, November 8). *BPS Jatim catat pergerakan inflasi 2019–2023*. Accessed from https://kominfo.jatimprov.go.id/berita/bps-jatim-catat-pergerakan-inflasi-2019-2023

Erkanda, M. (2015). *Ekonometrika dasar untuk penelitian ekonomi, sosial dan bisnis*. Mitra Wacana Media.

Hafied, N., Mardiyati, S., & Fattah, M. A. (2022). Pengaruh fluktuasi harga komoditas pangan strategis terhadap inflasi di Kota Makassar. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pertanian dan Agribisnis (JEPA)*, *6*(4), 1520–1529. https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jepa.2022.006.04.26

Hasanah, N., Abadi, S., & Melani, A. (2025, January). Analisis efek fluktuasi harga komoditas pangan terhadap inflasi di Provinsi Kalimantan Utara. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Agroinfo Galuh*, *12*(1), 458–472. https://doi.org/10.25157/jimag.v12i1.16875

Indrajaya, D. (2021). Analysis of cointegration and VECM of FDI, labor force, government expenditure and GDP in Indonesia (2005–2019). *International Journal of Economics Development Research*, *2*(1), 65–77. https://doi.org/10.37385/ijedr.v2i1.265

IPB University. (2024, February 21). *Sejumlah harga pangan naik, pakar IPB University jelaskan pemicu hingga cara menghadapinya*. Accessed from https://www.ipb.ac.id/news/index/2024/02/sejumlah-harga-pangan-naik-pakar-ipb-university-jelaskan-pemicu-hingga-cara-menghadapinya/?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Irawati, I. (2018). *Pengaruh harga komoditas pangan terhadap inflasi di Kota Pangkalpinang 2015–2017*. *Equity: Jurnal Ekonomi*, *6*(2), 38–61. https://doi.org/10.33019/equity.v6i02.23

Juanda, B., & Junaidi, A. (2012). *Ekonometrika deret waktu*. PT Penerbit IPB Press.

Lestari, A. D., Erlikasna, E., Simbolon, R. C., Breta, I., Daniyal, M., & S. R. K. (2024). *Dampak fluktuasi harga beras, bawang merah, cabai terhadap inflasi*. *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian*, *20*(2), 219–226. https://doi.org/10.20956/jsep.v20i2.35057

Limanseto, H. (2024, January 3). *Inflasi Indonesia 2023 terkendali kembali pada rentang sasaran dan terendah dalam dua dekade* (Siaran pers: HM.4.6/1/SET.M.EKON.3/01/2024). Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian. Accessed from https://ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/5578/inflasi-indonesia-2023-terkendali-kembali-pada-rentang-sasaran-dan-terendah-dalam-dua-dekade

Limanseto, H. (2024, June 14). *Pencapaian inflasi Indonesia terkendali: Menko Airlangga ungkap strategi kebijakan 4K sektor pangan* (Siaran pers). Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian. Accessed from https://www.ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/5826/pencapaian-inflasi-indonesia-terkendali-menko-airlangga-ungkap-strategi-kebijakan-4k-sektor-pangan

Lopcu, K., & Şengül, S. (2018). Is the food price volatility responsible for inflation volatility? An investigation for Turkey. *Topics in Middle Eastern and African Economies*, *20*(2), 103–114. Retrieved from http://www.luc.edu/orgs/meea/271/

Mankiw, G. N. (2006). *Pengantar teori ekonomi makro*. Salemba Empat.

Mankiw, N. G. (2007). *(Grup Penerbitan CV Budi Utama)*. Erlangga.

Palupy, H. E., & Basuki, M. U. (2019). Analisis pengaruh investasi dan budget deficit terhadap pertumbuhan di Indonesia. *Diponegoro Journal of Economics*, *9*(1), 67–79. Retrieved from https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/dje/article/view/4064

Prabowo, D. W. (2014). Pengelompokan komoditi bahan pangan pokok dengan metode. *Buletin Ilmiah Litbang Perdagangan*, *8*(2), 163–182. https://doi.org/10.30908/bilp.v8i2.81

Rangkuty, D. M. (2022). *Teori inflasi (Studi kasus: Pelaku usaha rumah tangga Desa Klambir Lima Kebun sebelum dan selama pandemi Covid-19)*. Deepublish (Grup Penerbitan CV Budi Utama).

Rinawati. (2024). *Analisis kinerja perdagangan bawang merah*. Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian, Kementerian Pertanian.

Rivani, E., & Mebra, Y. A. (2024, June 15). *Isu sepekan bidang Ekkuinbang Komisi XI*. Accessed from https://berkas.dpr.go.id/pusaka/files/isu_sepekan/Isu%20Sepekan---I-PUSLIT-Juli-2024-213.pdf

Rizaldy, D. Z. (2017). Pengaruh harga komoditas pangan terhadap inflasi di Kota Malang tahun 2011–2016. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, *15*(2), 171–183. https://doi.org/10.22219/jep.v15i2.5363

Rungkuty, D. M. (2022). *Fluktuasi harga komoditas bahan pangan menjadi hal yang biasa mengingat komoditas pangan merupakan kebutuhan pokok*. CV Budi Utama.

Sukirno, S. (2010). *Makroekonomi: Teori pengantar*. PT Raja Grafindo Persada.

Sumaryanto, N. (2009). Analisis volatilitas harga eceran beberapa komoditas pangan utama dengan model ARCH/GARCH. *Jurnal Agro Ekonomi*, *27*(2), 135–163. https://doi.org/10.21082/jae.v27n2.2009.135-163

Suryani, R. (2023). *Outlook cabai: Komoditas pertanian subsektor hortikultura* (103 hal.). Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian, Sekretariat Jenderal Kementerian Pertanian. Retrieved from https://satudata.pertanian.go.id/assets/docs/publikasi/OUTLOOK_CABAI_2023_berbarcode_.pdf

Wahyuni, T. S., Satriani, R., & Mandamdari, A. N. (2024). Pengaruh fluktuasi harga cabai rawit merah terhadap inflasi di Kabupaten Banyumas. *Mimbar Agribisnis:*

Jurnal Pemikiran Masyarakat Ilmiah Berwawasan Agribisnis, *10*(2), 1866–1877. https://doi.org/10.25157/ma.v10i2.13684

Yanuarti, A. R., & Afsari, M. D. (2016). *Profil komoditas barang kebutuhan pokok dan barang penting: Komoditas cabai*. Kementerian Perdagangan Republik Indonesia.

Yuliati, R., & Hutajulu, D. M. (2020). *Pengaruh harga komoditas pangan terhadap inflasi di Kota Magelang*. *Jurnal Wira Ekonomi Mikroskil (JWEM)*, *10*(2), 103–116. https://doi.org/10.55601/jwem.v10i2.737

*__Intan Lestari (Corresponding Author)__
Bachelor Program of Economics,
Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Jl. Ketintang No.2, Ketintang, Kec. Gayungan, Surabaya, Jawa Timur 60231
Email: intan.21053@mhs.unesa.ac.id