



## JOURNAL

### DEVELOPMENT OF POST-PANDEMI INFLATION IN REGENCY/CITIES IN EAST JAVA: LITERATURE REVIEW

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#### **Abstract:**

Inflation is an important variable on a macroeconomic scale because each movement will have a significant impact on economic fundamentals, such as economic growth and unemployment. This study examines both theoretically and empirically how post-pandemic inflation develops, especially in the East Java region, with the period used in 2022. This study aims to measure the persistence of inflation at the district/city level in East Java. Inflation persistence indicates that the inflation rate returns to its equilibrium level after a shock was carried out in eight districts/cities in East Java. The test results show that the post-pandemic inflation rate for 2022 in Java tends to fluctuate. One of the main causes of the increase in the inflation rate is the Highest Retail Price (HET) for cooking oil and fuel oil (BBM). The biggest contributor to inflation came from the foodstuffs group. Then the degree of inflation in eight regencies/cities in East Java is still relatively high, so it requires attention from the regulator. So that the government needs to develop alternative strategies to control inflation so that it is stable, such as optimizing the role of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID), social protection through the Family Hope Program (PKH), free groceries, pre-employment benefits, village BLT, and PBI JKN (BPJS Health). The various existing programs must also be supported by intense distribution supervision.

**Keywords:** Inflation, East Java, Post Pandemic Covid-19.

#### **BACKGROUND**

The economic point of view summarizes inflation as a shock to economic activity which has an effect on decreasing economic growth and increasing unemployment rates (Ananda, 2022). The sign of inflation is characterized by an increase in the price value of an item or service over a long period of time on a large scale (Ananda, 2022). Inflation actually has a positive impact, but it is more likely to be interpreted as a warning of the magnitude of the negative impact.

Conversely, inflation will be considered stable if it can be controlled by a government that is able to maintain a balance in market prices between demand and supply (Wardani et al., 2022). It is known that the positive impact of inflation is being able to encourage business actors to develop their products, upgrade businesses, provide employment opportunities and increase income. However, on the other hand, the negative impact of inflation is a decrease in purchasing power, saving money, consumption, productivity, investment, and the general condition of society for sustainable economic development.

This inflationary condition increased during the Covid-19 pandemic until after the current recovery. Due to this pandemic outbreak, many economic activities were hampered, one of the peaks was when the large-scale social restriction (PSBB) policy was implemented. All export and import activities of goods stopped for several periods, causing many businesses to go



bankrupt. In addition, the development of the inflation rate was also influenced by the war between Russia and Ukraine (Ananda, 2022). BPS data shows that the inflation rate in Indonesia post-pandemic (yoy) in May 2022 was 3.6% which was allegedly the highest inflation rate since December 2017 due to soaring prices for government subsidized goods. This fluctuating inflation rate needs to be implemented by government policies so that a spike in inflation does not have the potential to put pressure on the Indonesian economy.

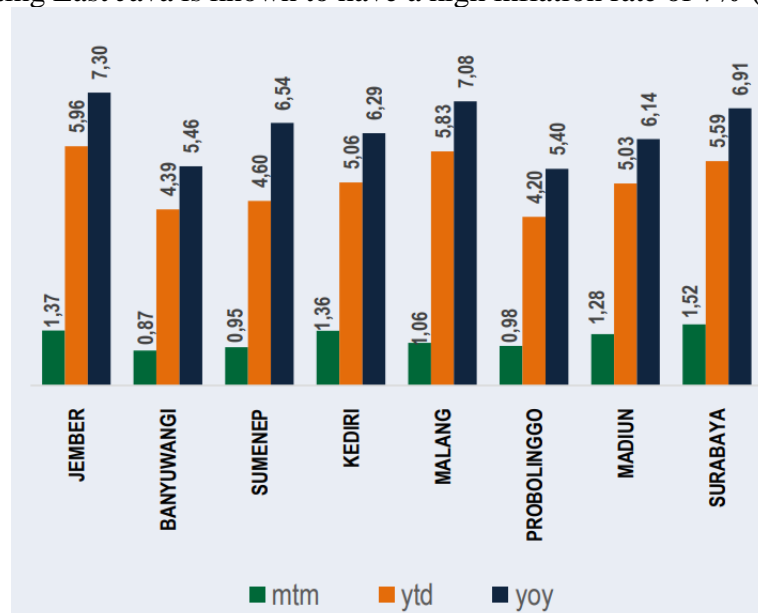
The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) explains that inflation in the provincial capitals on Java Island as of August 2022 shows fluctuations and can be observed as follows.



Source: (Dinas Kominfo Provinsi Jawa Timur, 2022)

Figure 1. Inflation of Provincial Capitals in Java Island in 2022

In Figure 1, the post-pandemic 2022 inflation rate in Java tends to fluctuate. The city of Surabaya representing East Java is known to have a high inflation rate of 7% (yoy).



Source: (Dinas Kominfo Provinsi Jawa Timur, 2022)

Figure 2. Regency/City Inflation in East Java in 2022

Figure 2 is presented by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics of East Java Province (2022) the condition of eight cities out of all regencies/cities in East Java experiencing inflation (Dinas Kominfo Provinsi Jawa Timur, 2022). The city of Surabaya is categorized as having the highest inflation rate of 1.52%, while the lowest inflation occurred in Banyuwangi



Regency of 0.87%. One of the main causes of this inflation rate is the Highest Retail Price (HET) for cooking oil released to the market by the government. In addition, this inflation was also caused by the policy of adjusting the price of fuel oil (BBM), where the price of Pertalite was from IDR 7,650/liter to IDR 10,000/liter, subsidized diesel from IDR 5,150/liter to IDR 6,800/liter (Ibrahim, 2022), and Pertamina from IDR 12,500/liter to IDR 14,500/liter (Wardani et al., 2022). This price increase was followed by price increases for other main needs, namely food needs. The sub-group experiencing the highest inflation was the food sub-group with 1.77%, followed by the non-alcoholic beverages sub-group with 0.62% and the cigarettes and tobacco sub-group with 0.54%.

Harjunawati & Hendarsih, (2020) explained in their research that the impact of high inflation rates is to make interest rates and exchange rates unstable. The after-effect of this increase in interest and exchange rates will affect saving, investment, trade and capital flows. Then it will affect productivity and economic growth. On the other hand, a low degree of persistence indicates a rapid rate of inflation returning to its natural rate. The shock referred to, among other things, can be in the form of government policies, distribution disruptions, natural disasters and weather changes. Studies on inflation persistence are important to improve inflation forecasting ability, to gain clarity on the dynamic effects of exogenous price shocks, to provide information/instructions and to improve monetary policy, and to assess whether different monetary policy regimes will produce different persistence (Bratsiotis et al., 2015).

Other studies have also concluded that East Java is a province that contributes to high inflation among other provinces on the island of Java. One of the causes of high inflation in East Java is the component of foodstuffs whose prices fluctuate or are called volatile foods. This is due to the lack of supply to demand. The influence of supply constraints and public expectations of inflation has become a driving factor for rising inflation. This explanation shows the importance of knowing the developments, causes, and solutions to inflation that occurred in East Java through a literature review of previous studies.

## **METHOD**

This study examines a problem using a literature review with secondary data sources originating from BPS in the form of East Java inflation data for 2022 and previous research studies. The data in this study were obtained from a study of inflation rates in East Java province, especially in eight regencies/cities which include Sumenep, Jember, Banyuwangi, and Malang, Surabaya, Kediri, Probolinggo, and Madiun regencies. The reason for choosing East Java is that spatially, in the third quarter of 2022, there has been an increase in all provinces, where the province group on Java Island is the main contributor with a contribution of 56% and economic growth of 5.8% (yoy). East Java itself has a sizeable contribution to the national economy, with a contribution of 1.43% of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In addition, there are not many studies that examine inflation developments after the district/city pandemic in East Java in 2022.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

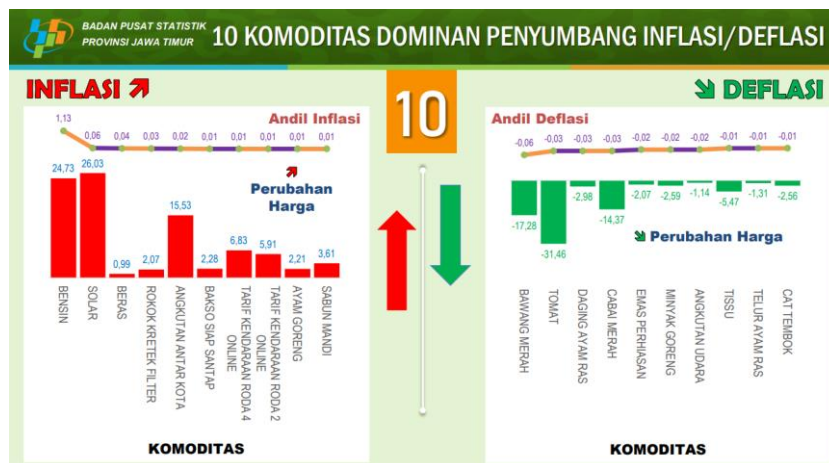
### **Development of the East Java Inflation Rate in 2022**

Figure 2 regarding the Regency/City Inflation rate in East Java for 2022. Based on BPS data, post-pandemic economic performance shows a tendency to fluctuate. This can be seen from the inflation rate in eight districts/cities in East Java, the highest (yoy), namely Jember (7.30%), followed by Malang (7.08%), Surabaya (6.91%), Sumenep (6.08%), 54%), Kediri (6.29%), Madiun (6.14%), Probolinggo (5.40%) and Banyuwangi (5.46).



BPS data from April to June 2020 on the East Java scale was recorded at around 5% (yoy), an increase compared to the first quarter of 3% (yoy). The increase in inflation began with push demand from rising prices for local commodities, especially during the Ramadhan and Idul Fitri holidays. In addition to the holiday moment, the trigger for the increase in commodity prices was also due to the increase in the prices of other goods, such as electricity rates for non-subsidized households, non-subsidized LPG, subsidized and non-subsidized fuel, which became more expensive. The transportation and education sectors also contributed to rising inflation.

BPS data for 2022 also describes the total expenditure of the nine index groups, namely the transportation group by 9%, food and drink providers 1.2%, equipment, tools and home maintenance 1%, entertainment and culture 1%, health 0.4%, personal care and other services at 0.2%, science and technology and finance at 0.06%, utilities at 0.05%, the groups experiencing deflation are consumption commodities and tobacco at 0.4%. The following presents a data visualization of several commodities that are suspected of increasing or decreasing the value of inflation.

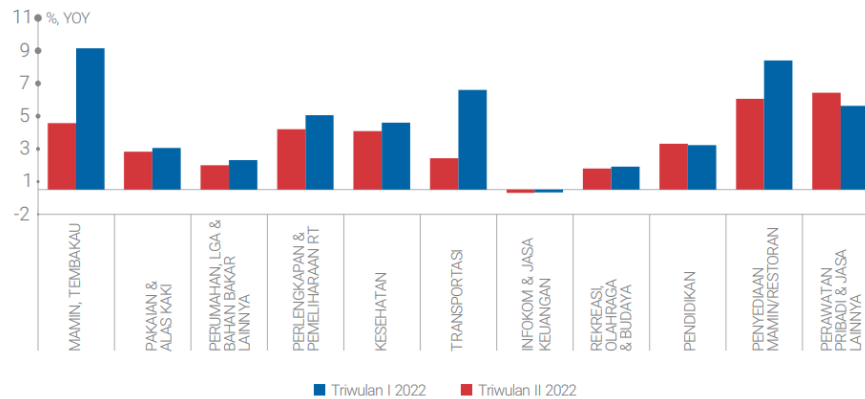


Source: (Office of Communication and Information of East Java Province, 2022)  
Figure 3. 10 inflation sectors in East Java in 2022

Price increases were experienced by various commodities during 2022, including gasoline, diesel, rice, cigarettes, public transportation fares, food, online motorcycle taxi rates and toiletries. Meanwhile, commodity groups that experienced a decline in the inflation rate were shallots, tomatoes, chicken meat, red chilies, gold jewelry, cooking oil, airplane fares, tissue, eggs and wall paint. This decrease is allegedly because people save more money to be allocated to purchase basic needs such as rice, food ingredients and the need for fuel.

### Inflation Analysis by Goods and Services Group

UU no. 23 of 1999 has regulated state policies, especially the Central Bank in regulating the ins and outs of the inflation rate and efforts to stabilize a country. BI carries out its duties based on 4 main issues that need to be studied, namely the level of inflation, the achievement trade record, and the formulation of policy strategies (Choi & Loungani, 2015). Measurement of the inflation level is used as an anchor indicator (reference) as a form of monetary policy to measure fluctuations, output and interest rates from inflation. In the following, inflation data is presented in the second quarter of 2022, where it is known that almost the majority of expenditure groups have an increase in the value of inflation, with the exception of education and other personal care services. More details can be observed in Figure 4.



SUMBER : BPS (DIOLAH)

Source: BPS, 2022

Figure 4. Inflation rate in the 2022 expenditure group

- a. **Transportation Group**  
In Figure 4 it is known that the inflation rate in the second quarter touched 6.1% for the transportation group compared to the first quarter which was around 2% (yoy). This increase in value stems from the increasing number of public requests for transportation services (Dano, 2022). This happened because access was permitted during the Eid al-Fitr moment in 2022 after the PSBB was imposed 2 years earlier. The three sub-categories in this group that contributed to the increase in the inflation rate were Passenger Transportation, Vehicle Purchases; and Freight Forwarding Services. However, on the contrary, the operation of private transportation is reduced.
- b. **Consumption and Tobacco Group**  
Figure 4 shows that the inflation rate for the consumption and tobacco groups touched 4.8%, which increased to 8.7% in the second quarter of 2022 (yoy). The rise in inflation in the consumption category was supported by increases in ingredients such as cayenne pepper, red chilies, shallots, cooking oil and broiler chicken eggs. From the increase in food ingredients, of course, it will have a positive impact, inflation can rise.
- c. **Group of restaurants and the like**  
In Figure 4 it is known that the inflation rate for the Inflation group for restaurants and the like, such as restaurants, cafes, hotels to watung, was observed to experience inflation of 5.6% (yoy) in the first quarter and increased to 8% (yoy) in the second quarter of 2022 (Gujarati, 2004). This is occurs because cooking ingredients have gone up, of course the price of food or drinks provided by restaurants and the like will also go up.
- d. **Group Personal Care and Other Services**  
Figure 4 shows that the inflation rate for the Personal Care and Other Services group, such as supplies, equipment and routine household maintenance in the first quarter report, was 3.7% (yoy), rising to 4.6% (yoy) due to factors such as increased household consumption. a piece of furniture or furniture.
- e. **Utility and Other Fuel Groups**  
In Figure 4 it is known that the inflation rate for the house utility group such as the need for Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels in the first quarter data has a value of 2% (yoy) and then rises to 1.9% (yoy).



### **East Java Spatial Inflation Analysis**

In East Java, when grouped by area, there are around 32 cities/regencies where if the inflation rate is calculated, in the second quarter of 2022 it will continue to increase (Harjunawati & Hendarsih, 2020). The increase in value spatially shows that the City of Sumenep has the highest annual inflation rate in East Java at 6% (yoy), while the lowest inflation is in the City of Kediri at 4.02% (yoy). In Sumenep City as the first rank the inflation rate was caused by the number of public requests for consumption materials, Food, Beverages, and Tobacco increasing in line with the Ramadhan and Idul Fitri HBKN moments.

If viewed from a geographical location, Sumenep Regency is not a strategic area when viewed from the distribution route of goods and services. This happened because the Sumenep Islands are located separately from the island of Java, more precisely on Madura Island, with limited transportation infrastructure and far from production centers (Hidayati, 2013). So that the price of food and horticulture is high, and there are other responsibilities that must be paid such as distribution costs by suppliers. Apart from that, from the producer's point of view, it is known that there have been crop failures due to anthracnose attacks so that the existing products are unable to meet the demand and result in high yields.

On the other hand, looking at the inflation rate in the City of Kediri, it is not significant compared to the City of Sumenep (Ibrahim, 2022). This happens because of the synergy between the local government and its people. Food ingredients, especially crop yields, are more conditioned and able to meet the demand for food stocks in the community. The increase in horticultural prices in the City of Kediri was observed to be more moderate compared to other districts/cities, due to Inter-Regional Cooperation (KAD) in both the city and regency areas. So that the amount of food supply remains on a stable scale. Kediri Regency is the 5th largest shallot importer in East Java. This condition certainly benefits the City of Kediri which is independent in meeting the needs of the local community (Juliardi & Satria, 2019). If we look back, the culture embedded in the city of Kediri is not a consumptive society, this is evident from the low level of recreation, sports and culture there. Moreover, in the previous year the PSBB policy was implemented so that people chose to stay at home to stop the spread of the Covid-19 virus.

### **East Java Inflation Control Efforts**

Considering that the inflation rate has a negative impact if left unchecked for a long period of course whatever the state's current financial condition, inflation must be addressed immediately. The same thing had to be done even though at that time there was an outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic (Kusuma & Saputra, 2022). On the other hand, having to stop the spread of the epidemic, the government is also required to carry out efforts to recover the economy until after this pandemic. Post-pandemic fiscal and monetary policies must synergize with one another so that people's purchasing power remains stable with affordable market prices (Pratikto & Ikhsan, 2017). Efforts to maintain price stability, the government can adopt policies for optimal utilization of the state budget. From the shock of demand and the lack of supply which resulted in rising prices for a number of commodities, the state budget had to be reallocated. Realization of this budget is used so that the price increase is not a burden for the community to provide goods and services so that purchasing power remains stable (Ananda, 2022).

After the pandemic, it is known that the 2022 Indonesian State Budget is in a safe position. It is known that in the first quarter, ranging from January to March 2022, the condition of the Indonesian state budget is in good health (Rozy Hrp et al., 2022). A healthy financial indicator is that the country's income is growing, which has a positive value, currently reaching 32%.



However, we do not rule out the possibility that in the course of time conditions will emerge that may shake up the country's finances. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out prudent carefully, carefully and periodically in designing the government's APBN. Because this inflation can arise and increase from the existence of small financial triggers.

This happened after this pandemic where the government has made an emergency policy outside the RAPBN, namely the conversion for electricity and fuel budgets. In addition to subsidies that have been carried out by the Government, other strategies can also be implemented, such as social protection through the Family Hope Program (PKH), free groceries, pre-employment benefits, village BLT, and PBI JKN (BPJS Health) (Setiawan et al., 2022). The various existing programs must also be supported by intense distribution supervision. Intense monitoring of social protection programs is carried out so that assistance provided from state budget allocations is used in an appropriate manner. The current synergy of fiscal and monetary policies is the key to being able to survive the impact of world inflation that soared high in order to maintain purchasing power and the wheels of national economic recovery.

A review of East Java's economic performance in the second quarter, or around April to June 2022, shows that inflation has increased. This increase was overcome by improving performance from the demand side by providing an injection of fresh funds to the public so that household consumption would increase (Tule et al., 2020). In addition, growth is encouraged in terms of investment to net exports between regions. In addition, improvement on the supply side is the provision of Business Fields (LU) in East Java, such as Processing of Industrial leftovers, export and import, Construction, Provision of consumption materials, Transportation and Warehousing which are continuously optimized.

From several studies of inflation conditions in East Java, efforts to control it are reflected in the regional financial performance, namely the East Java aggregate regional budget value in 2022 reaching IDR 134.3 trillion, which was realized in the second quarter of 21% of the budget ceiling. The Expenditure Budget grew - 5.36% (yoy) or decreased compared to the post-22 amendment budget in 2021.

In facing various future inflation risks, the TPID of East Java Province has developed an alternative strategy as a form of controlling East Java inflation for the period 2022 to 2024. The strategy implemented will refer to the 4K pillars (Price Affordability, Availability of Supply, Smooth Distribution, and Effective Communication) (Wahyudi et al., 2021). As for the performance that has been carried out by the East Java Province TPID until June 2022, it can be generalized as follows:

- Increasing agricultural yields through intensification programs (developing yields) with the distribution of superior seeds;
- Actualization of the commitment to increase the rice planting index (IP) to IP 400;
- Procurement of Government Rice Reserves (CBP) rice to deal with conditions in the next period through the absorption of previous East Java harvests;
- Monitoring the allocation of yields, especially rice from East Java production centers in order to meet the total demand of society;
- Intensely conducting market operations in order to check KPSH (Supply Availability and Price Stabilization) so that rice available in the market remains within the reach of the public;
- Setting up a rice milling program (Constraling) as a form of anticipation of the peak harvest. Where at the peak of the rice harvest from farmers there is no stockpiling so that the number of products can meet demand and market prices remain stable (Wahyuni et al., 2022).



- In the livestock sector, supervision and monitoring of poultry companies in various regions is carried out, including beef products;
- Monitor prices and determine HET for beef commodities;
- Periodic data surveys are conducted as a form of monitoring of the availability of ready-to-slaughter cattle in various regions in East Java to meet local market stocks so that the government does not need to import goods from outside;
- Support for producers in terms of storing large-scale production results with the Warehouse Receipt System (WRS) in East Java. This WRS is provided so that all supply chain stocks can be accommodated for use in the long term to make it more efficient;
- Socialization of FMD outbreaks to livestock producers so that the livestock produced are included in local superior products so that on a large scale just before the Eid al-Adha HBKN qurban moment, the number of stocks is maintained and stable;
- Realization and optimization of KAD (Interregional Cooperation) from several districts or cities in East Java regarding commodity prices and supply quantities.

## CONCLUSION

Inflation is a shock of economic activity that has an effect on decreasing economic growth and increasing unemployment rates, which is marked by an increase in the price value of an item or service over a long period of time on a large scale. This inflationary condition increased during the Covid-19 pandemic until after the current recovery. Due to this pandemic outbreak, many economic activities were hampered, one of the peaks was when the large-scale social restriction (PSBB) policy was implemented. All export and import activities of goods stopped for several periods, causing many businesses to go bankrupt. In addition, the development of the inflation rate was also influenced by the war between Russia and Ukraine (Ananda, 2022).

This fluctuating inflation rate needs to be implemented by government policies so that a spike in inflation does not have the potential to put pressure on the Indonesian economy. The post-pandemic inflation rate for 2022 in Java tends to fluctuate. explained by the East Java Provincial Communication and Informatics Service (2022) the condition of eight cities out of all regencies/cities in East Java experienced inflation. The city of Surabaya is categorized as having the highest inflation rate of 1.52%, while the lowest inflation occurred in Banyuwangi Regency of 0.87%. One of the main causes of this inflation rate is the Highest Retail Price (HET) for cooking oil and Fuel Oil (BBM), followed by price increases for other main needs, namely food needs.

The sub-group experiencing the highest inflation was the food sub-group with 1.77%, followed by the non-alcoholic beverages sub-group with 0.62% and the cigarettes and tobacco sub-group with 0.54%. In the second quarter of 2022, it is known that almost the majority of expenditure groups have an increase in the value of inflation, except for education and other personal care services. Efforts to maintain price stability, the government can adopt policies for optimal utilization of the state budget. The government can also implement other strategies such as social protection through the Family Hope Program (PKH), free groceries, pre-employment benefits, village BLT, and PBI JKN (BPJS Health). The various existing programs must also be supported by intense distribution supervision.





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