

The Nexus Between Rice Prices, Rice Production and Rice Consumption on Food Price Inflation in Aceh Province

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of rice prices, rice production, and rice consumption on food inflation in Aceh Province using the panel data regression method for the 2018–2024 period. Based on the results of model selection, the Chow test selects the Common Effect Model (CEM), while the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) and Hausman tests select the Random Effect Model (REM), so the best model used is REM. The estimation results show that in general all independent variables are not significant at the 5% significance level. However, at the 10% significance level, the rice price variable (HB) with a probability value of 0.0953 and rice consumption (KB) with a probability of 0.0650 is close to significant, while rice production (PB) is not significant with a probability of 0.3065. Simultaneously, the three variables also have no significant effect on food inflation as indicated by the Prob (F-statistic) of 0.268898. Thus, it can be concluded that rice prices and rice consumption tend to influence food inflation at a 10% significance level, while rice production has no significant effect in Aceh Province.

Based on these results, it is recommended that the government focus more on maintaining rice price stability through price control policies, strengthening distribution, and effective food stock management to reduce price fluctuations in the market. Future research should include other variables such as distribution, rice imports, and climate factors, as well as use a longer data period to provide more comprehensive analysis and more accurate explanations of food inflation dynamics.

Keywords: Rice prices, rice production, rice production, rice consumption, food inflation, panel data regression.

Introduction

Indonesia is an agrarian country that makes the agricultural sector a vital pillar of its economy. This sector plays a strategic role in maintaining food security and supporting national economic stability. One of the main commodities in the agricultural sector is rice,

which is a staple food for most Indonesians and contributes significantly to daily calorie consumption [1] .

In Aceh Province, rice plays a crucial role in the household consumption structure. Changes in rice prices, production, and consumption can influence food inflation, which is an important indicator in assessing regional economic conditions. High food inflation can reduce people's purchasing power and impact welfare, especially for low-income groups. In general, food inflation occurs due to persistent increases in the prices of key food commodities and has a broad impact on the community's economic conditions [2] .

Bank Indonesia (BI) 2025 revealed that rice prices in Aceh have increased in recent years, while food inflation has fluctuated. This situation indicates a complex relationship between rice prices, production, and consumption and inflation. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the influence of rice prices, rice production, and rice consumption on food inflation in Aceh Province.

Literature Review

Food Inflation Theory

Bank Indonesia (2025) defines inflation as a general increase in the prices of goods and services over a period of time without interruption. If only one or two items experience a price increase, it cannot be considered inflation. Inflation is calculated by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in Indonesia. BPS collects price data through surveys of various types of goods and services representative of consumer spending. In theory, inflation can be explained through several approaches, such as quantity theory, Keynesian theory, mark-up theory, and structural theory. In the context of this research, food inflation is more relevantly explained through cost-push inflation and demand-pull inflation, where increases in the price and demand for rice can drive up prices in general [3] .

Demand-pull inflation is caused by an increase in aggregate demand for goods and services. This type of inflation typically occurs during periods of rapid economic expansion, when high employment rates generate higher incomes, leading to spending exceeding the production capacity of goods and services. This excess spending triggers inflation [4] .

Cost-push inflation is the phenomenon of continuous general price increases caused by rising production costs. This phenomenon is a form of inflation that arises as a result of expansionary economic policies implemented to reduce unemployment. Specifically, cost-push inflation occurs when monetary authorities, such as Bank Indonesia, implement accommodation policies that increase the money supply [5] .

Price Theory

Price is an amount of money in monetary units or other non-monetary elements that reflects a certain value, quality, or benefit that must be given to obtain a product. In practice, consumers often associate high prices with better product quality, while prices that are too low often raise doubts about the quality of the product [6] . Price is an important element in the exchange process between sellers and consumers for goods or services. In general, price can be defined as the total value set in a transaction in exchange for ownership or use of a good or service. Thus, price reflects the value of a product determined by the seller or producer and charged to consumers so they can benefit from the good or service [7] .

Previous Research

Unlike previous studies that examined similar issues at the national level, other provinces, or specific cities, this study focuses on Aceh Province . , while others show insignificant or only temporary effects , similar things happen in rice production and consumption, influenced by differences in market structure, inter-regional supply dependencies, and local consumption patterns. Several previous studies have shown that rice prices significantly influence food inflation. This indicates that rising rice prices tend to drive food inflation upwards. In other words, rice, as a primary commodity in the food group, has a significant contribution to inflationary movements [8]. 9] . Several previous studies stated that rice prices had no significant effect or only had an insignificant or temporary effect [10] .

A similar effect occurs with rice production on food inflation. Rice production influences food inflation in the long term. Increased production tends to suppress inflation because an adequate supply of rice can maintain price stability. However, in the short term,

rice production does not always have a significant impact on food inflation because other factors such as climate and market conditions also influence it [11] .

Rice consumption is also stated to be positively related to rice prices and food inflation. Higher rice consumption, the higher demand, which statistically has an impact on increasing rice prices. This increase in rice prices also contributes to overall food inflation. High rice consumption has a significant influence on rice prices and food inflation, making it important to consider it in price stabilization policies [12] . Meanwhile, previous research revealed that rice consumption does not have a significant effect on food inflation due to other factors such as population growth and fluctuations in rice prices in local markets [10]

.Framework

The framework of thought in the figure shows where the dotted or simultaneous line shows the relationship between rice prices (HB), rice production (PB), and rice consumption (KB) towards food inflation (IBM) in Aceh Province which is carried out simultaneously and the partial line shows the relationship between variables which is carried out separately.

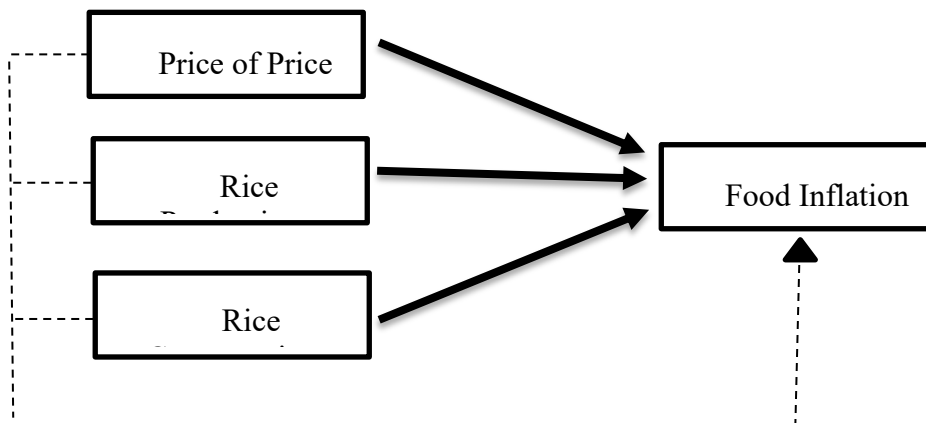


Figure 1. Framework of Thought

Research Methods

The type of data used in this study is quantitative, and the data source used is secondary data, starting from 2018-2024. The data source in this study was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Aceh Province. This research was conducted in three regions where inflation is calculated in Aceh Province: Banda Aceh, Lhokseumawe, and West Aceh. The data used are rice prices, rice production, and rice consumption in relation to food inflation in Aceh Province.

The analytical model used in this study is panel data regression analysis. The use of panel data significantly reduces the problem of omitted variables. Furthermore, this approach also addresses the issue of multicollinearity, resulting in more robust regression estimates. Several techniques are offered to estimate model parameters with panel data, namely the common effect model, fixed effect model, and random effect model. Then, to select the best model, several testing stages are carried out, namely the Chow test, the Hausman test, and the Lagrange multiplier test [13] .

Next, a hypothesis test is carried out for temporary assumptions or provisional answers to the problem formulation or research questions, the truth of which still requires empirical testing. According to Weisstein and Eric, a hypothesis is a proposition that is in line with known data, but has not been verified or proven wrong [14] . This test is carried out using a t-test to test the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable separately, considering that the magnitude of the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable is not identical. Then the F test to find out whether all independent variables (HB, PB, KB) simultaneously affect the dependent variable (IBM), this test can be done by comparing the calculated F value with the F table and comparing the significance of $\alpha = 10\%$. And the R² test to find out how much the independent variable contributes in explaining the dependent variable. The higher the coefficient of determination value, the better the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable .

The entire analysis process was conducted using EViews 10 software to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the research results. The results were then presented in tabular form and interpreted to draw relevant conclusions regarding the impact of rice prices, rice production, and rice consumption on food inflation in Aceh Province.

Results and Discussion

Descriptive Results

The descriptive analysis in this study aims to provide an initial overview of the data characteristics and distribution of the main variables used, namely rice prices, rice production, rice consumption, and food inflation in Aceh Province during the 2018–2024 period. In general, the development of these variables shows quite fluctuating dynamics,

particularly the food inflation variable, which has experienced increases and decreases from year to year. This condition reflects the influence of various economic factors, both from the demand and supply sides, in the regional economy.

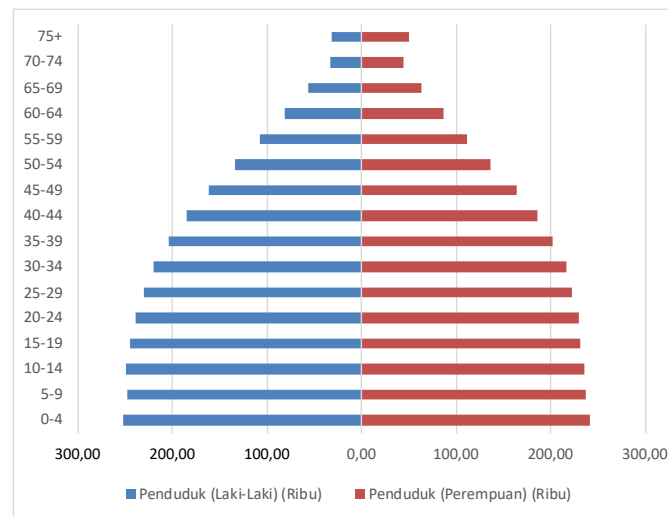


Figure 2. Population by Age Group and Gender in Aceh Province in 2024

Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2025

Figure 1 shows the dominance of the young-productive age group (0-39 years), including 494.2 thousand people (0-4 years) and 469.1 thousand people (20-24 years), who form a large and sustainable rice consumer base. Insufficient local rice production for the 5.3 million population could potentially require external supplies, raising prices and triggering food inflation. Conversely, adequate production maintains price stability and inflationary pressures. Aceh's 2024 unemployment rate of 5.64% and labor force of 65.32% reflect productive economic activity that supports high rice purchasing power, supported by a productive age structure. This increase in demand, if not balanced by production, could trigger food inflation. Although unemployment restrains consumption for some groups, the aggregate impact is small; the balance between employment, production, and distribution is crucial for price stability.

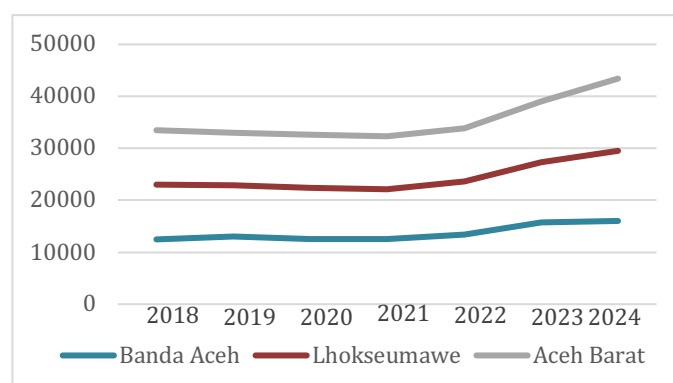


Figure 3. Rice Prices in Aceh Province 2018-2019

Source: Bank Indonesia, 2025

Figure 2 shows different rice price patterns across regions. Banda Aceh consistently saw the highest increase in 2024, Lhokseumawe experienced an initial decline and then a significant increase, and West Aceh experienced a stable initial price increase. Overall, all three regions experienced an upward trend at the end of the 2018–2024 period, indicating general inflationary pressures in Aceh.

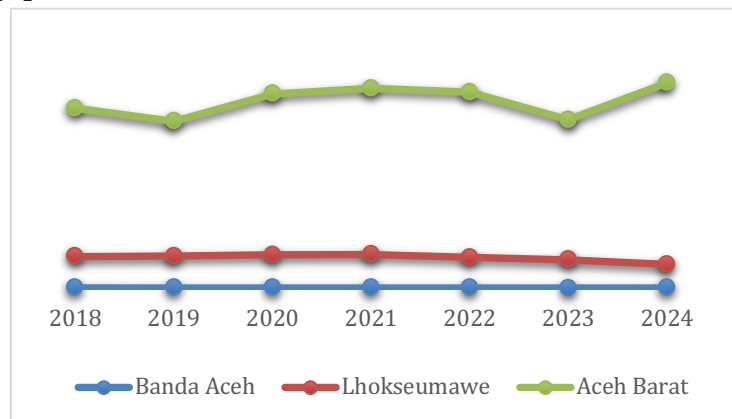


Figure 3. Rice Production in Aceh Province 2018-2024
 Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2025

Based on the figure, each region exhibits a different pattern of rice production development. Banda Aceh has relatively low production with significant fluctuations between years, Lhokseumawe has higher production levels but has experienced a decline in recent years, while West Aceh stands out for its relatively stable high production, although it has experienced a period of decline before rebounding. Compared between regions, the highest rice production was recorded in West Aceh in 2024, while the lowest occurred in Banda Aceh in 2023. Overall, production fluctuations in these three regions indicate a strong influence of external factors such as weather conditions, planted area, and agricultural productivity levels on rice yields in Aceh Province.

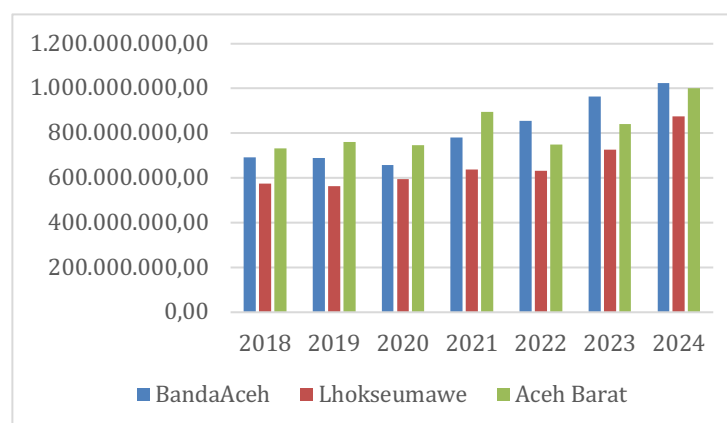


Figure 4. Total Consumption of Aceh Province in 2018-2024
 Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2025

Based on data from 2018–2024, rice consumption in each region in Aceh Province varies and fluctuates annually. West Aceh had the highest consumption rate, particularly in 2021, indicating substantial public demand. Conversely, Lhokseumawe had the lowest consumption, particularly at the beginning of the period, such as in 2019. Regionally, Banda Aceh showed an upward trend, particularly from 2021 to 2024, reflecting the growing needs of the community. Lhokseumawe also experienced growth, despite declining in several years, with a significant increase in 2024. Meanwhile, West Aceh experienced fluctuations, with a spike in 2021, a subsequent decline, and then a rebound until 2024.

Panel Data Regression Model Selection Test

Panel data regression model selection involves three main estimation approaches: *the Common Effect Model (CEM)*, *the Fixed Effect Model (FEM)*, and *the Random Effect Model (REM)*. To determine the optimal approach, a series of statistical tests are performed, including the Chow test, the Hausman test, and the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test. The following is the mechanism for determining panel model selection tests :

Table 1. Mechanism Test Panel Model Selection

Method	Hypothesis	Decision
Test Chow	H ₀ : <i>Common Effect Model</i>	H ₀ : accepted if F > alpha 0.05
	H ₁ : <i>Fixed Effect Model</i>	H ₁ : accepted If F < alpha 0.05
Test Hausman	H ₀ : <i>Random Effect Model</i>	H ₀ : accepted if χ^2 > alpha 0.05
	H ₁ : <i>Fixed Effect Model</i>	H ₁ : accepted If χ^2 < alpha 0.05
Test Lagrange Multiplier (LM)	H ₀ : <i>Common Effect Model</i>	H ₀ : accepted If Breusch-Pagan prob. > 0.05
	H ₁ : <i>Random Effect Model</i>	H ₁ : accepted If Breusch-Pagan prob. < 0.05

Chow Test

The Chow test is used to determine which model is better, *the common effect model* or *the fixed effect model* . The results of the Chow test are as follows:

Table 2. Chow Test

Effects Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	0.457842	(2.15)	0.6412
Cross-section Chi-square	1.244353	2	0.5368

Source: BPS and BI (processed 2025)

The result of the prob. value is 0.5368 > 0.05, so statistically H1 is rejected and H0 is accepted ,so the appropriate estimation model used in panel data regression is *the Common Effect Model*.

Hausman test

The Hausman test is used to determine which model is better, a random effects model or a fixed effects model. The results of the Hausman test are as follows:

Table 3. Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Random period	2.345441	3	0.5039

Source: BPS and BI (processed 2025)

The result of the probability value is $0.5039 > 0.05$, so statistically H1 is rejected and H0 is accepted, so the appropriate estimation model used in panel data regression is the Random Effect Model.

Lagrange Multiplier Test

The Lagrange multiplier test is used to determine which model is better, between the random effects model and the common effects model. The results of the Hausman test are as follows:

Table 4. Lagrange Multiplier Test

Null (no rand. effect)	Cross-section	Period	Both
Alternative	One-sided	One-sided	
Breusch-Pagan	1.197016	12.84604	14.04306
	(0.2739)	(0.0003)	(0.0002)

The result of the prob. value (both) is $0.0002 > 0.05$, so statistically H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, so the appropriate estimation model used in panel data regression is the Random Effect Model.

Random Effect Model (REM) Panel Data Regression Estimation Results

Based on the Chow test , Hausman test, and Lagrange multiplier test, the appropriate panel data regression model to use in this study is the Random Effect Model. The regression results using the Random Effect Model are as follows:

Table 5. Random Effect Model (REM) Regression Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
LOG(HB)	14.74307	8.347346	1.766199	0.0953
LOG(PB)	0.109638	0.103993	1.054285	0.3065
KB	-7.36E-09	3.73E-09	-1.973048	0.0650
C	-129.3202	76.21404	-1.696803	0.1080

Source: BPS and BI (processed 2025)

The regression results are shown in Table 5, so the results of the regression model equation between the dependent variable of food inflation (IBM) and the independent variables (Rice Price (HB), Rice Production (PB), Rice Consumption (KB)) are as follows:

$$IBMit = -129.3202 + 14.74307 HBit + 0.109638 PBit + 0.00000000736 KBit + eit$$

Partial Hypothesis Testing (t-Test)

The degree of freedom is calculated using the formula ($df = nk-1$) where n is the number of data (28), k is the number of independent variables (3), which, which (28-3-1) is 24, with $df = 24$ and with an α value of (5%) the degree of freedom ($\alpha/2$) = 0.025 so that the value of the t table can be known to be 1.71088 .

Table 6. t- test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
LOG(HB)	14.74307	8.347346	1.766199	0.0953
LOG(PB)	0.109638	0.103993	1.054285	0.3065
KB	-7.36E-09	3.73E-09	-1.973048	0.0650
C	-129.3202	76.21404	-1.696803	0.1080

Source: BPS and BI (processed 2025)

The results based on the above estimates indicate that H1 is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that rice consumption (KB) has a negative and significant effect on food inflation (IBM) in Aceh Province. This indicates that increases in rice consumption tend to be followed by decreases in food inflation. Increased rice consumption may reflect improvements in distribution or availability of goods in the market, thus reducing food price pressures.

Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (F Test)

The F test is conducted to determine whether all independent variables (Rice Price, Rice Production, Rice Consumption) simultaneously influence the dependent variable Food Inflation (IBM). This test can be conducted by comparing the calculated F value with the F table and comparing the significance of $\alpha = 10\%$.

Table 7. Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (F test)

R-squared	0.201452
Adjusted R-squared	0.060532
SE of regression	0.961784
F-statistic	1.429547
Prob(F-statistic)	0.268898

Source: Eviews 10 (data processed April 2026)

It can be seen that the calculated F value is $1.429547 < \text{the } F_{\text{table value of } 2.33}$. Thus, it can be concluded that the $\text{calculated } F < F_{\text{table or sig}} > \alpha$, so that H_1 is rejected and H_0 is accepted. This means that the variables of Rice Price (HB), Rice Production (PB), and Rice Consumption (KB) simultaneously do not have a significant effect on Food Inflation (IBM). However, based on the results of the t test (partial), the variables of Rice Price (HB) and Rice Consumption (KB) have a significant effect. This indicates that individually they are not strong enough so they do not provide a significant effect even though simultaneously the model remains significant.

Testing the Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination test is used to determine the extent to which the independent variable contributes to explaining the dependent variable. The higher the coefficient of determination, the better the independent variable's ability to explain the dependent variable. The R-squared coefficient value based on Table 4.7 is 0.201452 or 20.15%, it can be assumed that the dependent variable, namely Food Inflation (IBM), can be explained by the variables Rice Price (HB), Rice Production (PB), and Rice Consumption (KB) by 20.15%, while the remaining 79.85% is influenced by other variables not included in this study or outside the model.

The results of the study indicate that rice prices (HB) have a positive and significant effect on food inflation in Aceh Province. This means that an increase in rice prices will directly increase food inflation, because rice is a major commodity in public consumption. This effect can be explained because an increase in rice prices will increase people's living costs and can spread to the prices of other goods through a knock-on effect. In addition, long distribution chains and logistics costs also amplify price increases at the consumer level. These results are in accordance with the Cost-Push Inflation theory (Mankiw) (15), which explains that increases in production costs such as raw materials, fertilizers, fuel, and distribution will push up prices of goods, including rice, so that inflation increases. The book, "Achieving the Golden Indonesia Vision 2045," also explains that food accessibility is largely determined by people's purchasing power, which is closely related to food prices. Furthermore, food price stability is also a crucial factor in maintaining overall food security. Therefore, rising rice prices, a key commodity, can exert downward pressure on food inflation, as found in this study.

Meanwhile, rice production has a positive but insignificant effect on food inflation in Aceh Province. This means that changes in production do not have a direct impact on inflation. This occurs because rice production in Aceh is fluctuating and uneven across regions, and prices are more influenced by distribution, demand, and market policies than local production. These results are consistent with Todaro's Structuralist Inflation theory (12) , which explains that inflation in developing countries is influenced by structural constraints such as uneven distribution, limited production, and interregional dependency, so that increased production does not always reduce inflation.

This can be explained in Achieving the Golden Indonesia Vision 2045 (Jiro Tominaga, Budy P. Resosudarmo & Aji, 2026) , which states that food availability is determined not only by production but also by distribution systems, food reserves, and government policies. Furthermore, while increasing agricultural productivity is crucial for maintaining food security and price stability, it is insufficient without support from other factors such as distribution and stock management. Therefore, the insignificant rice production in this study may be due to other factors such as rice imports, uneven distribution, and government intervention to maintain price stability.

Meanwhile, research results show that rice consumption has a negative and significant impact on food inflation in Aceh Province. This means that increased rice consumption is actually accompanied by a decrease in food inflation. This may occur because increased consumption reflects improved supply and distribution stability, resulting in lower price pressures and a more stable market.

The results of this study align with the theory of demand-pull inflation in the book "Theory of Inflation" by Maharani (2022), which states that high consumption as an indicator of well-being not only reflects prosperity but also plays a crucial role in macroeconomic dynamics, particularly through its influence on aggregate demand. When public consumption levels surge, demand for goods and services also increases, which in a full-employment economy where output has reached its maximum potential can trigger demand-pull inflation.

The book, *Achieving the Golden Indonesia Vision 2045* (Jiro Tominaga et al.) 2026, explains that food security consists of four main dimensions: availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability. The high consumption of rice as a staple food for Indonesians demonstrates its strategic role in the household consumption structure, so changes in consumption can impact prices and inflation. Thus, high rice consumption in Aceh Province has the potential to increase inflationary pressures, especially if not balanced by adequate increases in production and distribution.

This study has limitations, including not covering all factors influencing food inflation. Furthermore, other variables, such as the exchange rate, fuel prices, weather, and government policies, were not included in the model. The data used is also annual, making it less able to capture short-term changes. Therefore, the results of this study are still limited in explaining inflation as a whole.

Conclusion

Based on the research findings, the regional government needs to focus its policies on controlling rice prices, as this variable has been shown to have the greatest impact on food inflation in Aceh Province. Price stabilization efforts can be implemented through strengthening market operations, monitoring distribution, and maintaining stock availability to prevent price spikes at the consumer level.

Although rice production does not significantly impact inflation, increased production remains crucial for maintaining regional food security. However, increased production must be accompanied by improvements in the distribution system and supply chain to ensure production output has a significant impact on market price stability. Furthermore, rice consumption management also needs to be considered by ensuring a balance between demand and supply. The government needs to strengthen the food logistics and distribution system to ensure that high consumption does not put pressure on prices.

Because food inflation is also influenced by other factors outside the research model, such as transportation costs, fuel prices, and weather conditions, inflation control policies need to be implemented comprehensively by considering all these factors so that food price stability in Aceh Province can be maintained.

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