

Rice Supply Distribution

Household-Level Food Security



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PREFACE

The book entitled *Rice Supply Distribution: Household-Level Food Security* is the result of an in-depth study of the rice supply distribution system and its impact on household-level food security, particularly in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The book aims to provide an understanding of the various aspects that affect the availability, accessibility and consumption of rice, as well as the main food commodity of the Indonesian people.

Household food security is a strategic issue amidst global challenges, such as climate change, food price volatility and population growth. In this context, rice supply distribution plays an important role in maintaining food stability. This book discusses aspects of rice production, distribution, and consumption, highlighting the influence of price, income, and demographic factors on household consumption patterns.

The author hopes to provide useful insights for readers in understanding the linkages between food policy, the rice distribution system and food security at the household level. With an analytical and empirical approach, this book also aims to serve as a reference for academics, practitioners, and policy makers in an effort to strengthen the national food system.



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CHAPTER I

BASIC CONCEPTS OF SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

Getting to Know Supply Distribution

Supply distribution can be understood as a highly complex and organized system. This system consists of a series of relationships between companies or activities designed to ensure the supply of goods and services can flow effectively from the point of origin to the hands of the end customer. According to Assauri (2011), supply distribution not only includes the physical aspects of the movement of goods, but also involves the management of information and financial flows. The three elements such as goods, money, and information, have a reciprocal relationship that affects each other in the supply distribution process.

Broadly speaking, the flow of goods in supply distribution moves from upstream to downstream. This means that goods or raw materials start from the source of origin, such as raw material suppliers, and then move

through various stages, including manufacturing and distribution, until they finally reach the customer. In contrast, the flow of money tends to move from downstream to upstream. This pattern reflects payments made by customers to retailers, distributors, manufacturers, and finally to suppliers. Information flows on the other hand are more dynamic compared to the other two elements. Information can flow from upstream to downstream to convey details related to orders, production, or distribution, and also from downstream to upstream to provide feedback, demand data, or sales reports (Dika et al., 2024).

When analyzed horizontally, supply distribution includes five main components that play a vital role in maintaining a smooth process. The first component is the suppliers who are responsible for providing the raw materials or basic components required for the production process. Afterward, these materials are processed by the manufacturers who turn them into finished products according to the desired specifications. These finished products are then distributed through wholesalers or distributors who have a network to distribute goods to various regions. The next stage involves retailers who serve as a direct link between the product and the end customer. Finally, the customer becomes the endpoint of the entire supply distribution process, as the party who enjoys the benefits of the product or service provided (Nyoman, 2017).

In addition to the horizontal approach, supply distribution can also be analyzed from a vertical perspective that highlights the supporting roles and operational elements within it. In this context, the five main components at play include the buyer who starts the cycle by making a request or order for a particular good or service. Once the order is placed, the carrier takes over the task of ensuring the goods get from one point to another in the supply distribution. Goods that are in transit or require temporary storage are managed by the storekeeper who works to keep the goods in optimal condition. Sellers then play an important role in offering these goods or services to customers with various marketing strategies. In addition, there are additional elements such as logistics service providers, information



CHAPTER II

BASIC CONCEPTS OF FOOD SECURITY

Getting to Know Food Security

Food security is a fundamental concept that reflects the ability of a nation to ensure the food needs of its entire population. This involves the fulfillment of food in adequate quantities, safe for consumption, high quality, and halal in accordance with religious principles. Food security is also inseparable from efforts to optimize the use of diverse local resources, in order to create a sustainable and competitive food system. Thus, food security is one of the important pillars in maintaining social, economic and public health stability (Ersahin, Gianneti, and Huang, 2024).

In Law No. 18/2012 on Food, food security is defined as the fulfillment of food needs at the household level. This is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in terms of quantity and quality, which must also meet the criteria of being safe, evenly distributed and easily accessible to

all levels of society. In other words, food security is not only related to the existence of food itself, but also to the ability of the community to obtain food in a fair and affordable manner (Arifin, 2021).

Furthermore, the law also explains the definition of food as all materials derived from biological sources and water, both those that have undergone processing and those that are still in raw form. Food is intended for consumption by humans, either as food or beverages, including food additives, raw materials, and other materials that function in the process of preparing, processing, or making food and beverages. This definition provides a comprehensive understanding of the scope of food that not only includes the final product, but also includes the materials used in the distribution of food production (Triadi, 2020).

Based on the concept of food security, there are a number of principles that need to be considered. These principles cover aspects that are directly or indirectly related to food security. Sumardjo (2006) emphasizes that these principles must be managed properly to ensure the achievement of ideal food security goals. These principles include the sustainability of food production systems, fairness in food distribution, and increased accessibility of food for all people without exception. Thus, food security is not only the responsibility of the government, but also involves the active role of communities, businesses and various other parties in creating a stable and inclusive food ecosystem.

1. Households are the main unit that receives attention in efforts to fulfill food needs, both at the national, community and individual levels.

Households play a central role in the food security system, as they are the first place where food needs must be met. As the smallest unit in society, households are not only the final consumers, but can also contribute as small producers in supporting food availability. At the national level, focusing on households enables food fulfillment strategies to be more targeted and effective. Meanwhile, at the



CHAPTER III

FOOD PRODUCTION SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

Implementation of Food Production Supply Distribution

Zhou and Benton (2007) state that supply distribution is an integrated system that includes all stages from upstream to downstream. Each component in the supply distribution system must be treated as an interrelated and inseparable part. An imbalance in one of the components can cause disruption to the entire supply distribution system.

Supply distribution in rice production plays a significant role at every stage. It is responsible for connecting producers with end consumers who use rice as food, while creating added value for each party involved. With good integration between all elements, such as suppliers, producers, warehouses, and traders, the distribution system is expected to run more effectively and efficiently. A well-managed supply distribution is key to

ensuring that rice is available to the public (consumers) quickly, all the time, in sufficient quantity and quality, and at an affordable price (Hidayat and Prasetyo, 2021).

Rice supply distribution management generally involves various parties, starting with farmers who plant rice and process it into unhulled rice. The unhulled rice is then bought by a feller to be processed into cracked rice. In this process, collectors often provide capital to the feller, collect the rice, and sell it to the rice milling industry. At the milling stage, the process of drying, milling, and packaging the rice is carried out. The final product of rice is then sold to wholesalers or retailers, and finally to consumers (Kharismawati, 2019).

The management structure of rice supply distribution can be analyzed through the roles of various contributing parties, from producers to final consumers. This process involves various market institutions that create variations in the grain and rice supply distribution. A typical picture of rice supply distribution in a region involves around six to seven main actors in the grain and rice trading system. These parties include farmers, rice harvesters, small rice mills (PPK) or medium/large rice mills (PPM), large-scale wholesalers or warehouse owners, large traders at the provincial level, retailers, such as traditional markets, village shops, restaurants, food stalls, and modern retailers. These goods are distributed both locally and to other regions until they finally reach the final consumers, namely the general public who buy rice for their daily consumption needs (Nurhadi and Rahman, 2020).

Regions that are rice granaries with production exceeding the needs of the population (surplus) tend to have a simpler rice supply distribution. This allows for shorter distribution channels, as local market traders can directly obtain rice supplies from medium-sized rice mills or small rice mills located around the region.

Surplus rice produced in a particular region has an important role in supporting the fulfillment of food needs, not only for the population in the region, but also for the surrounding areas to other regions. This surplus



CHAPTER IV

IMPORTANCE OF FOOD IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Food as a Primary Human Need

Food is a primary need that is very important for daily human life to support survival. Food must be available in sufficient quantities so that people's needs can be met optimally. The fulfillment of food needs can come from two main sources, namely domestic production and imports from abroad. Adequate food availability must be in accordance with the quantity and quality required by the community. In addition, food must also be available at an affordable price and meet the minimum standard of decent needs for the wider community (Food Data and Analysis Team, 2024).

For developing countries like Indonesia, food issues, especially rice, are still a serious challenge that needs special attention. Therefore, every economic policy always makes food one of the top priorities in the national development agenda (GBHN, 1999). To fulfill food needs, various foodstuffs

must be provided adequately in terms of quantity, quality and variety, at prices that can be afforded by all levels of society (Office of the State Minister for Food Affairs, 1995).

Meeting national food needs can be done through domestic production and imports. However, as the population continues to grow and spread across various islands, dependence on imported food increases vulnerability to food security. This can affect various aspects of life, including the social, economic and political sectors (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022).

Stagnation in the development and increase of rice production can pose a serious threat to national stability. Although the competitiveness of rice compared to several other commodities tends to decline, efforts to develop and increase national rice production remain a necessity that cannot be ignored. The main objective of these efforts is to achieve food self-sufficiency, increase farmers' income, and promote their welfare.

Sufficient food availability for the entire population in an area cannot be used as the only indicator to ensure that the population avoids food and nutrition problems. Fulfillment of food needs for household consumption is a major factor in supporting the sustainability of life. Therefore, in addition to the availability aspect, it is also necessary to pay attention to household consumption patterns and the balance of contributions from various types of food consumed in order to meet the recommended nutritional standards. These nutritional standards include an adequate level of calorie consumption per capita per day of 2,000 calories and an adequate level of protein consumption of 45 grams per capita per day (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020).

The level of community welfare can be measured through economic and social indicators. One of the economic indicators used is per capita income, where an increase in per capita income reflects an improvement in community welfare. Changes in income levels have a direct influence on expenditure levels, both for food and non-food items. Community welfare is considered to be improving if the percentage of household expenditure on food needs is getting smaller compared to total expenditure (Berg, 1986).



CHAPTER V

RICE AS THE MAIN NATIONAL FOOD COMMODITY

Rice as a Source of Nutrition and Energy

Rice is one of the staple foods that has an important role as the main source of energy and nutrition for people in various countries, especially in Asia including Indonesia. As the most widely consumed food, rice is an integral part of the daily diet and contributes significantly to meeting calorie and nutrient needs. The following is an explanation of the role of rice as a source of nutrition and energy (Ratna and Teguh, 2021).

1. Main source of energy

Rice, especially the white variety, contains high amounts of carbohydrates that serve as the main source of energy for the body. Carbohydrates in rice consist of starch which is easily digested, providing quick energy to support daily activities. Every 100 grams of cooked white rice contains about 130 calories, most of which come from carbohydrates.

The energy generated from rice consumption is essential to support muscle work, brain function, and metabolic activities.

2. Nutritional content of rice

While carbohydrates are the main component, rice also contains a number of other important nutrients as follows.

a. Protein

Rice contains moderate amounts of protein, about 2-3 grams per 100grams of cooked rice. This protein helps repair and build body tissues.

b. Vitamin B

Rice, especially brown rice, contains many B-complex vitamins such as thiamine (B1), niacin (B3), and riboflavin (B2) that play a role in energy metabolism and nerve function.

c. Minerals

Rice contains essential minerals such as magnesium, phosphorus, and selenium that help with various bodily functions, including bone health and the immune system.

d. Fiber

Brown or brown rice is higher in fiber than white rice. Fiber helps maintain digestive health and control blood sugar levels.

3. Advantages of rice as a staple food

a. Availability

Rice is easily accessible and mass-produced in many countries, including Indonesia, making it the main choice as a staple food.

b. Low fat

Rice has a very low fat content, making it a good choice for a low-fat diet.

c. Versatility

Rice can be processed into various types of food, such as rice, porridge, ketupat, or fried rice, thus providing variety in the food menu.



CHAPTER VI

STABILITY OF CONSUMER DEMAND

Demand Theory and Concepts

The demand for a product is influenced by various interrelated factors. According to Algifari (2003), the main factors that influence demand include the price of the product itself, the price of other related products, consumer income, consumer tastes and preferences for the product, consumer expectations of future conditions, the number of existing consumers, and the frequency of purchases. These factors interact with each other in determining how much demand there is for a good or service in the market.

Demand as explained by Pappas and Hirschey (1995), refers to the amount of goods or services that consumers are willing and able to buy within a certain period of time, under certain conditions. This time duration can vary widely, for example an hour, a day, or any other period of time

depending on the context of the demand in question. This definition highlights the importance of the time factor and market conditions in determining the amount of goods to be purchased.

Lipsey (1993) adds that demand basically describes the relationship between the price of a good and the amount of goods purchased by consumers. However, this relationship only applies under the assumption that other factors remain constant. However, conceptually, demand is actually influenced by many variables. Among these variables, the price of the goods concerned, the price of other goods, consumer income, and consumer tastes are the most dominant factors in determining demand, as emphasized by Koutsoyiannis (1987).

Sudarsono (1988) provides another perspective on demand, distinguishing between potential demand and effective demand. Potential demand refers to the amount of goods needed by individuals or groups based on need alone, without considering purchasing power. In contrast, effective demand occurs when individuals or groups have sufficient purchasing power to fulfill these needs. In general, demand can be defined as the amount of goods that consumers can buy at a certain time and place, at the current price.

Furthermore, Henderson and Quandt (1980) state that a consumer with a certain level of income, specific preferences, and faced with certain price changes, has a choice of various goods and services available in the market. The choice of goods and services is not only based on economic factors alone, but is also influenced by certain consumer behavior. In this case, consumer behavior tends to be directed at trying to obtain the highest possible level of satisfaction. Thus, consumer decisions in determining the demand for a good or service are the result of the interaction of various complex factors, both economic and psychological in nature.

Understanding the concept of demand is very important in analyzing market dynamics, both for businesses and policy makers. By understanding the factors that influence demand, strategic measures can be designed to meet consumer needs while maintaining market stability.



CHAPTER VII

GENERAL CONDITION OF YOGYAKARTA AREA

Geographical Location and Area

The Special Region of Yogyakarta is one of 33 provinces in Indonesia located in the central part of Java Island. The region has unique geographical characteristics and clear administrative boundaries. To the south, the Special Region of Yogyakarta borders the Indian Ocean, while on the other side it borders Central Java Province. The boundaries of the region include.

1. Klaten Regency is located to the northeast.
2. Wonogiri Regency in the southeast.
3. Purworejo Regency to the west.
4. Magelang district in the northwest.

Physiographically the Special Region of Yogyakarta has a diversity of areas that include various types of topography, such as mountains, lowlands,

and volcanic areas. The physiographic division of the region is as follows.

1. The southern mountains cover an area of 1,656.25 km² with elevations between 150-700 meters above sea level.
2. Merapi Volcano which has an area of about 582.81 km² with heights ranging from 80 meters to its peak at 2,911 meters.
3. The lowland, located between the Southern Mountains and the Ponorogo Mountains, has an area of approximately 215.62 km² with elevations ranging from 0-80 meters.
4. The Kulonprogo Mountains and Southern Lowlands cover an area of 706.25 km² with elevations between 0-572 meters above sea level.

Geographically, the Special Region of Yogyakarta is located at 7°33'-8°12' South latitude and 110°00'-110°50' East longitude. With a total area of 3,185.80 km², the province covers about 0.17% of the total area of Indonesia.

The Special Region of Yogyakarta also has five administrative regions with different area divisions, as follows.

1. Kulonprogo Regency with an area of 586.27 km² covers about 18.40% of the total area of the province. This region is known for its mountains which are one of the geographical attractions.
2. Bantul Regency has an area of 506.83 km² or about 15.91% of the total area of the province. Bantul has fertile land potential that supports the agriculture and tourism sectors.
3. Gunung Kidul Regency is the largest regency in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, covering an area of 1,485.36 km² or 46.62% of the total area. The area is known for its karst landscape and prominent beach tourism potential.
4. Sleman Regency has an area of 574.82 km² or about 18.04%. This regency covers the area around Mount Merapi, which is an attraction for tourism and geological research.
5. The city of Yogyakarta is the smallest area, only 32.50 km² or about 1.02% of the total area of the province. The city is the center of government, education, culture, and tourism that supports the regional economy.



CHAPTER VIII

FOOD SECURITY YOGYAKARTA AREA

Rice Production

Yogyakarta Special Region has a strategic role as one of the buffers of national food security. With considerable agricultural potential, the province continues to develop food crop productivity, especially rice as the main commodity to meet the food needs of the community. Efforts to increase rice productivity are the main focus of the local government, given the importance of this sector in supporting national food stability.

In 2005, total rice production in Yogyakarta Special Region was recorded at 670,703 tons. However, this figure decreased by 3.22 percent compared to the previous year's production. This decline is a challenge in itself, considering the importance of Yogyakarta's contribution in supplying rice needs both for its own region and nationally. Of the total production, the majority, 81.39 percent, was paddy rice, while the remaining 18.61

percent came from field rice. This composition reflects the dominance of the paddy field system in the structure of rice production in the province.

The rice harvest area in 2005 was divided into two land types, 95,248 hectares for paddy rice and 35,725 hectares for field rice. The productivity levels of each land type showed significantly different results. Paddy rice recorded a productivity of 57.32 quintals per hectare, while field rice only produced 34.93 quintals per hectare. This difference is caused by various factors, including land quality, availability of irrigation water, use of agricultural technology, and land management. Paddy fields with better irrigation system support allow rice plants to grow optimally, resulting in higher productivity compared to field rice which generally relies on rainfed systems.

Nonetheless, field rice continues to make an important contribution to meeting food needs, especially in areas that do not have easy access to irrigation systems. Farmers in field areas generally face greater challenges, such as dependence on rainfall and lower levels of soil fertility. Therefore, efforts to increase the productivity of field rice through the introduction of appropriate technologies, the use of organic fertilizers and improved varieties are very important.

The decline in rice production in 2005 raised the need to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the management of the agricultural sector. Local governments and stakeholders are seeking solutions to address this challenge, such as the development of irrigation infrastructure, farmer training, and diversification of rice varieties that are resistant to climate change. In addition, the application of modern agricultural technology is also a priority to increase yields in both paddy fields and fields.

Overall, although rice production in the Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2005 showed a declining trend, the province still has great potential in supporting national food security. Efforts to increase productivity and sustainable land management need to continue to ensure that people's food needs can be met. With proper management, Yogyakarta's agricultural



CHAPTER IX

RICE CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS HOUSEHOLDS IN YOGYAKARTA IN 2005

Household rice consumption in the Special Region of Yogyakarta plays a vital role in supporting the food needs of the community. As the main staple food, rice is consumed by the majority of households every day. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in 2005, the average per capita rice consumption in Yogyakarta reached 98.8 kilograms per year, slightly lower than the national average of 103 kilograms per year. This difference reflects a shift in consumption patterns in Yogyakarta, especially in urban areas that have begun to adopt food diversification by consuming alternative staple foods.

Rice consumption patterns in Yogyakarta show significant differences between rural and urban areas. Rural households consume more rice on average, at around 110 kilograms per capita per year, compared to urban households who consume around 85 kilograms per capita per year. This

difference is due to rural households' limited access to alternative staple foods, such as bread, noodles and processed foods that are more easily found in urban areas. Urbanization and modernization in cities have also affected consumption patterns with an increased preference for convenience foods, although rice remains an important part of the daily menu.

Economic factors, particularly income levels, also strongly influence household rice consumption. In low-income households, rice is still the main staple, with expenditure on rice accounting for 50-60 percent of total food expenditure. In contrast, in households with higher incomes, the contribution of rice to total food expenditure is smaller, ranging from 20-30 percent. These households tend to reduce rice consumption and replace it with other foods that are more varied. An increase in income in low-income households usually leads to an increase in rice consumption, while in high-income households, an increase in income encourages dietary diversification.

The price of rice is also an important factor influencing consumption patterns. In 2005, the average price of medium rice in Yogyakarta was recorded at Rp3,200 per kilogram, which is relatively low compared to other regions in Indonesia. Nevertheless, price fluctuations still affect the purchasing power of low-income households. When rice prices increase, the consumption of poor households tends to decrease due to limited purchasing power. In general, however, rice consumption is inelastic, which means that price changes do not significantly affect the amount of consumption, especially in rural areas where rice is the main staple food.

The Javanese eating culture is also a factor that maintains the dominance of rice as a staple food. Rice is considered a mandatory element in every meal, and many households consider a meal incomplete without rice. This culture is still very strong, despite the government's food diversification efforts to encourage the consumption of local foods, such as corn, sweet potatoes and cassava. This diversification tends to be more successful in urban areas, while in rural areas rice remains the main food.



CHAPTER X

STUDY CONCLUSIONS

Household rice consumption in Yogyakarta Special Region is influenced by various factors that reflect the social, economic, and cultural conditions of the community. Some of the main factors that influence households' decision to consume rice include the price of rice, the price of alternative foods such as corn, cassava and sweet potato, and the price of other food items such as broiler chicken meat, eggs, milkfish, catfish, tempeh and tofu. In addition, income, education level of the housewife, number of family members, and differences in location between rural and urban areas also play an important role.

The relationship between rice and other foods shows interesting dynamics. In low-income households in both rural and urban areas, rice has a substitution relationship with cassava and sweet potato. That is, when the price of rice increases, households tend to substitute rice with cassava or sweet potato as an alternative staple food. This reflects the efforts of low-income households to adjust their consumption patterns to remain within their purchasing power.

In addition to substitution relationships, rice also has complementary relationships with several other foods. In rural areas, rice has a complementary relationship with catfish in both low- and high-income households. Rice consumption is often accompanied by catfish, which is an ideal pairing in daily meals. In addition, in low- to middle-income households in rural areas, rice also has a complementary relationship with tempeh. Tempeh, as an affordable source of vegetable protein, complements rice consumption in the rural diet.

In urban areas, the dynamics of the complementary relationship between rice and other food items show differences based on income level. In middle-income households, rice has a complementary relationship with cassava, reflecting more diversified consumption. Meanwhile, in high-income households, rice has a complementary relationship with eggs and tofu. Rice consumption in this group is often combined with high-quality side dishes, such as eggs and tofu, which provide higher nutritional value.

Although rice consumption shows diverse patterns, rice remains the main staple for low-income households in both rural and urban areas. In this group, rice is the main food that is difficult to replace by other alternatives. However, for middle- and high-income households, especially in urban areas, rice is beginning to exhibit the characteristics of an inferior good. This means that as income increases, rice consumption tends to decline as households switch to other foods that are considered more varied or of higher quality. This phenomenon is also seen in high-income households in rural areas, where increasing income leads to less rice consumption.

Overall, rice consumption in the Special Region of Yogyakarta reflects dietary differences based on income level, geographical location and availability of other foods. For low-income households, rice remains the dominant staple. However, in middle- and high-income households, especially in urban areas, rice is starting to be replaced by other foods, both as a substitute and as a complement, reflecting changes in consumption patterns as income and access to food alternatives increase.



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AUTHOR PROFILE



Cristovão Reis is an esteemed faculty member in the Department of Economics at the Faculty of Economics and Management, Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosaé (UNTL). With over 20 years of teaching and research experience, he has made significant contributions to the fields of economics and agriculture, particularly focusing on the value food chain, marketing, and consumer studies. His academic journey includes earning a Ph.D. in Management with a specialization in Agricultural Marketing from the Universidade de Évora in Portugal.

Currently serving as an Assistant Professor of Economics at UNTL, Cristovão Reis also extends his expertise as a visiting professor at several private universities in Timor-Leste. Over the years, he has supervised more than 100 undergraduate research projects and actively participated in various research initiatives aimed at enhancing the agricultural sector in Timor-Leste. His academic output includes six journal articles, three book chapters, and one authored book, showcasing his dedication to advancing knowledge in his field.

Through his work, Cristovão Reis continues to contribute significantly to understanding the agricultural value chain and promoting sustainable marketing practices, playing a crucial role in shaping the economic and agricultural landscape of Timor-Leste.



Longuinhos Santos is a dedicated lecturer in the Department of Trade and Tourism at the Faculty of Tourism and Industrial Arts, Creativity, and Culture at the National University of Timor Lorosaë (UNTL). With 14 years of teaching and research experience, he has focused on critical areas such as trade and industry, the value food chain, quality of education, national policy design, and the evaluation of human resource development funds. He holds a Master's degree in Human Resource Management from Satya Wacana Christian University (UKSW) in Indonesia, further strengthening his expertise in this field.

As a scholar and academic leader, Longuinhos Santos has actively contributed to shaping higher education policies in Timor-Leste. During his tenure as Minister of Higher Education, Science, and Culture in the 8th Constitutional Government, he played a pivotal role in overseeing and enhancing the quality of higher education institutions. His efforts included the development of national policies, relevant legislation, and the establishment of the Council of Rectors to ensure the sustainability and excellence of education in the country. For his outstanding service to the state, he was awarded a special acknowledgment by the Prime Minister of Timor-Leste.

Longuinhos Santos has authored three books, two book chapters, and one journal article, reflecting his commitment to advancing knowledge in his areas of expertise. Additionally, he has supervised numerous research projects and served as a primary guide for students and colleagues in his faculty. Through his multifaceted contributions, he continues to impact the academic and policy landscape in Timor-Leste.



Domingos Soares is a lecturer in the Department of Management at the Faculty of Economics and Management, Timor Lorosa'e National University (UNTL), with 17 years of teaching experience. His academic career has been dedicated to research in the fields of management and economics, with a particular

focus on understanding the factors that influence the income of street vendors in Dili, Timor-Leste.

Currently completing his master's degree at UNTL, Domingos Soares has contributed significantly to exploring the economic, social, and environmental aspects that affect the livelihoods of informal sector workers in urban settings. His research sheds light on the challenges and opportunities faced by street vendors, providing valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders in Timor-Leste.

He has authored two journal articles and two book chapters, further emphasizing his commitment to advancing knowledge and addressing critical issues in his field of expertise. Through his teaching and research, Domingos Soares continues to make a meaningful impact on the academic and economic landscape of Timor-Leste.



Rice Supply Distribution

Household-Level Food Security

The book entitled *Rice Supply Distribution: Food Security at the Household Level* the result of an in-depth study of the rice supply chain system and its impact on household-level food security, particularly in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. This book aims to provide an understanding of the various aspects that affect the availability, accessibility and consumption of rice, as well as the main food commodity of the Indonesian people.

Household food security is a strategic issue amidst global challenges, such as climate change, food price volatility and population growth. In this context, the rice supply chain plays an important role in maintaining food stability. This book discusses aspects of rice production, distribution, and consumption, highlighting the influence of price, income, and demographic factors on household consumption patterns.

The author hopes to provide useful insights for readers in understanding the linkages between food policy, the rice distribution system, and food security at the household level. With an analytical and empirical approach, this book also aims to serve as a reference for academics, practitioners, and policy makers in an effort to strengthen the national food system.



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