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The Effect of TPID Policy Implementation and Food Price Monitoring on the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs: Evidence from the Food Security Agency of Garut Regency

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Abstract

This study examines the effect of Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) policy implementation and food price monitoring on the perceived effectiveness of food price stabilization programs at the Food Security Agency of Garut Regency. A quantitative approach was adopted using a census method, involving respondents directly engaged in policy implementation and monitoring activities. Data were collected through structured Likert-scale questionnaires and analyzed using multiple linear regression to identify partial and simultaneous effects. Results show that TPID policy implementation and food price monitoring simultaneously have a significant effect on perceived program effectiveness (significance value = 0.000), based on data from 56 respondents. The coefficient of determination (R^2 = 0.758) indicates that 75.8% of the variation in perceived effectiveness is explained by these two variables, while the remaining 24.2% is attributed to factors outside the model. Partially, both variables significantly affect perceived program effectiveness, with TPID policy implementation showing a relatively stronger influence. The data used are perception-based, collected from implementers directly involved in policy and monitoring activities. Operational challenges—such as delays in real-time data input, limited monitoring system integration, and variations in implementer commitment—are interpreted as contextual factors contributing to the model's unexplained variance, rather than directly measured variables. This study underscores the importance of integrating effective policy implementation with reliable, real-time monitoring systems to enhance decision-making quality in maintaining food price stability. Practical implications include strengthening inter-agency coordination, improving reporting discipline, and optimizing real-time data systems for more responsive, evidence-based food price stabilization programs.

KEYWORDS

TPID; food price monitoring; policy implementation; food price stability; program effectiveness

Introduction

Food price stability plays a fundamental role in maintaining regional economic stability and protecting the purchasing power of the community, particularly low-income groups (Bellemare, 2015; Timmer, 2015). Food price volatility has been identified as a major contributor to inflation and socio-economic vulnerability, especially in developing countries (Arezki et al., 2020; Gilbert & Morgan, 2010; Headey & Fan, 2010; Minot, 2014).

In Indonesia, food price fluctuations have consistently been one of the main contributors to both national and regional inflation, particularly for strategic food commodities such as rice, chili, and shallots (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023; Durevall & Sjö, 2012; Jongwanich & Park, 2011; World Bank, 2021). Therefore, food price stabilization has become a priority agenda in public policy at both national and regional levels.

Within the context of decentralization and regional autonomy, food inflation control is carried out through the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID). TPID functions as a cross-sectoral coordination forum involving local governments, Bank Indonesia, (2020), and related regional agencies in formulating and implementing inflation control policies through policy coordination, market interventions, and public communication (Denhardt & Denhardt, 2021; Ferlie et al., 2021). In addition, policy implementation is also influenced by bureaucratic behavior and organizational dynamics (Mulyaningsih, 2020).

The implementation of TPID refers to national policy guidelines established by the Ministry of Home Affairs and is nationally coordinated by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (Kementerian Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia, 2022; Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Republik Indonesia, 2023). The effectiveness of policy implementation is further influenced by institutional capacity and governance quality.

In the context of Garut Regency, food price stability remains a critical issue due to recurrent fluctuations in strategic commodities and the complexity of coordination among local institutions. As an agrarian region with significant agricultural production, Garut also faces challenges related to supply distribution and market dynamics, making it a relevant case for examining the effectiveness of TPID policy implementation at the local level.

Although the institutional framework of TPID has been formally established, the implementation of food inflation control policies at the regional level still faces various challenges. Supply chain disruptions, seasonal production fluctuations, as well as limitations in administrative capacity and inter-agency coordination often hinder the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs. Garut Regency, as an agrarian region with significant agricultural potential, also remains vulnerable to food price instability, particularly during periods of increased demand such as religious holidays, as well as during disruptions in supply and distribution.

The Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs in this study is understood through two approaches, namely conceptual and operational approaches. Conceptually, effectiveness refers to the extent to which a program successfully achieves its intended objectives, particularly in maintaining price stability, ensuring the availability of supply, and maintaining food affordability for the community (Hatry, 2020; Steers & Daft, 2015). From a public policy evaluation perspective, effectiveness is not only measured by program implementation, but also by the outputs and outcomes achieved.

Operationally, the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs is measured using three main indicators: (1) food price stability, reflected in low price fluctuations of strategic commodities; (2) the accuracy of market interventions, indicating the ability of local governments to respond to price volatility in a timely and targeted manner; and (3) the smoothness of food supply and distribution to the community. These indicators are selected as they represent key dimensions in evaluating public policy performance, namely goal attainment, implementation accuracy, and the impact of policy on distribution systems (Hatry, 2020).

In this study, each indicator is operationalized into several questionnaire items measured using a Likert scale. Food price stability is measured through respondents' perceptions of price consistency and the frequency of price fluctuations of key commodities. The accuracy of market interventions is assessed based on perceptions of timeliness, appropriateness, and effectiveness of government responses to price changes. Meanwhile, the smoothness of supply and distribution is measured through perceptions of availability, distribution efficiency, and market accessibility.

The use of perception-based measurement is considered appropriate, as the respondents consist of implementers directly involved in policy execution and monitoring activities. Their experience and involvement provide relevant insights into the effectiveness of program implementation, particularly in capturing aspects of coordination, responsiveness, and operational performance that may not be fully reflected in aggregate outcome data.

Thus, the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs in this study is not only understood as a normative concept, but also as a construct that can be empirically measured through indicators relevant to policy performance and outcomes experienced by the community.

Several previous studies have examined factors influencing food price stability and the effectiveness of inflation control policies. Kaufmann & Kraay, (2020) demonstrate that the quality of governance affects economic stability through improved effectiveness of public policies at the global level. Janssen and Kuk (2016) emphasize that data-driven monitoring systems can enhance the accuracy of policy decision-making, particularly in the context of technology-based governance. Meanwhile, Janssen and van der Voort (2020) show that adaptive governance approaches based on real-time data can improve policy responsiveness to market dynamics. In the Indonesian context, Widaningsih et al. (2022) find that institutional coordination and inter-agency synergy significantly influence the effectiveness of regional policy implementation.

TPID Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is a crucial process in ensuring that public policies are carried out in accordance with their intended objectives. In the context of regional inflation control, the implementation of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) policy serves as a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism to maintain price stability, particularly for strategic food commodities. The success of policy implementation is influenced by the clarity of communication, the availability of resources, the commitment of implementing actors, and a supportive bureaucratic structure.

The implementation of TPID requires strong inter-agency coordination, timely policy responses, and alignment between policy actions and field conditions. Suboptimal policy implementation may hinder the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs at the regional level.

Table 1. Summary of Previous Studies Related to TPID Policy Implementation, Food Price Monitoring, and Program Effectiveness

No	Author (s)	Year	Research Focus	Key Findings	Moderator/Mediator Factors	Geographic Context
1	Kaufmann & Kraay	2020	Governance Indicators	Governance quality and government effectiveness influence economic stability and public policy outcomes	Public accountability	Global
2	Janssen & van der Voort	2020	Agile & Adaptive Governance	Data-driven and adaptive governance enhances policy responsiveness to market dynamics and price volatility	Policy information systems	Global
3	Janssen & Kuk	2016	Digital Monitoring of Public Policy	Data-driven monitoring improves the accuracy of policy interventions and government effectiveness	Data quality and integration	Global
4	Meijer	2021	Real-Time Governance	Real-time monitoring systems accelerate decision-making and public policy responses	Data processing speed	Global
5	Hatry	2020	Public Policy Performance Evaluation	The use of output and outcome indicators improves the effectiveness of government programs	Performance evaluation systems	Global
6	Steers & Daft	2015	Public Organizational Effectiveness	Organizational effectiveness is determined by goal achievement, environmental adaptation, and internal coordination	Organizational capacity	Global
7	Mulyaningsih	2020	Bureaucratic Behavior and Policy Implementation	Bureaucratic communication patterns and adaptive regulation influence policy effectiveness	Organizational communication	Indonesia

Source: *Compiled by the authors based on Kaufmann & Kraay (2020), Janssen & van der Voort (2020), Janssen & Kuk (2016), Meijer (2021), Hatry (2020), Steers & Daft (2015), and Mulyaningsih (2020).*

Food Price Monitoring

Food price monitoring refers to the systematic collection and analysis of food commodity price data on a regular basis to detect potential price volatility. Monitoring functions as an early warning system for local governments in formulating timely and data-driven price stabilization policies (Dunn, 2018; FAO, 2022).

Effective food price monitoring is characterized by data accuracy, timeliness of reporting, and adequate coverage of relevant commodities. Limitations in monitoring systems may lead to delays in policy intervention, particularly during inflation-prone periods such as religious holidays (Hari Besar Keagamaan Nasional/HBKN).

Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs

The Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs reflects the extent to which local governments succeed in maintaining stable and affordable food prices for the community. Effectiveness is assessed based on the achievement of program objectives, the ability to mitigate price fluctuations, and the consistency of prices across periods.

Effective food price stabilization programs require synergy between sound policy implementation and reliable price monitoring systems. Furthermore, policy effectiveness is influenced by governance quality and digital capacity (Dunleavy et al., 2020; Meijer, 2021). Therefore, the effectiveness of food price stabilization is positioned as the outcome of an integrated policy and managerial process.

Previous Studies and Research Gap

Previous studies on food price stabilization and inflation control can generally be grouped into two main approaches, namely policy implementation and data-driven price monitoring systems.

From the policy implementation perspective, Kaufmann and Kraay (2020) demonstrate that the quality of governance significantly influences the effectiveness of public policies and economic stability. This finding is supported by Widaningsih, (2022), who emphasize that institutional coordination and inter-agency synergy are critical factors in enhancing the effectiveness of regional government programs. Both studies highlight the importance of institutional aspects, although they are conducted in different contexts, namely global and national levels.

Meanwhile, from the price monitoring perspective, Janssen and Kuk (2016) and Janssen and van der Voort (2020) show that data-driven and digital-based monitoring systems can improve the timeliness and accuracy of policy decision-making. Meijer (2021) further argues that real-time monitoring systems can accelerate policy responses to market dynamics. These studies share a common emphasis on the importance of data as a basis for policymaking, although they primarily focus on technological and digital governance aspects.

However, there are notable differences in focus between these two groups of studies. The policy implementation approach primarily emphasizes institutional aspects and coordination mechanisms, while the monitoring approach focuses more on information systems and technological dimensions. This separation indicates that relatively few studies have integrated these two aspects within a comprehensive analytical framework.

In addition, most existing studies are conducted at global, national, or provincial levels, and therefore do not fully capture the dynamics of policy implementation and price monitoring at the regency level, which is characterized by more complex institutional arrangements, distribution systems, and geographical conditions. In this context, Garut Regency, as an agrarian region with dynamic production and distribution patterns, represents a relevant case for further empirical investigation.

Therefore, this study positions itself as an integrative effort that connects TPID policy implementation and food price monitoring in explaining the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs at the regency level. The novelty of this study lies in the development of an integrated analytical model that combines policy implementation and data-driven monitoring within a single framework, as well as its focus on the regency-level institutional context of the Food Security Agency in Garut Regency. In addition, this study adopts a perception-based measurement approach by capturing insights from policy implementers, which provides a more contextual understanding of program effectiveness beyond aggregate outcome indicators.

In this regard, the study not only addresses the existing gap in the literature but also extends the analytical perspective of food inflation control policies in a more contextual and empirically grounded manner.

With this approach, the study is expected to provide a theoretical contribution by integrating institutional and information system dimensions within the study of food inflation control policies.

Conceptual Framework and Hypotheses

Based on the theoretical review and previous studies, this research posits that TPID policy implementation and food price monitoring are two key variables influencing the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs. TPID implementation plays a role in coordination and decision-making processes, while price monitoring provides the information base for policy interventions.

Accordingly, the research hypotheses are formulated as follows:

- H1: TPID policy implementation has a positive effect on the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs.
- H2: Food price monitoring has a positive effect on the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs.
- H3: TPID policy implementation and food price monitoring simultaneously have a positive effect on the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs.

The literature review is presented in Table 1.

Methods

Research Type and Design

This study employs a quantitative approach using an associative survey design with a cross-sectional nature, in which data are collected at a single point in time. This design is used to analyze the statistical relationships between the implementation of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) policy, food price monitoring, and the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs.

The use of a cross-sectional design allows the researcher to obtain an empirical overview of the relationships among variables within the same time context, making it suitable for identifying patterns and tendencies observed in the field. However, this design has limitations in explaining strong causal relationships; therefore, the findings of this study are interpreted as associative or statistically significant relationships rather than definitive causal relationships.

Nevertheless, this approach remains relevant in public policy research, particularly for providing an initial understanding of the relationships among variables, which can serve as a basis for further studies using longitudinal or experimental designs.

Population and Sample

The population of this study consists of all personnel and policy implementers directly involved in TPID activities and food price monitoring, including officials from relevant agencies and field monitoring officers. A census sampling technique was employed, in which the entire population of 56 respondents was included as the research sample. The census approach was chosen to obtain a comprehensive overview of policy implementation and food price monitoring within the study area.

Table 2. Summary of Validity and Reliability Test Results

Variable	Number of Items	r-count Range	Cronbach's Alpha	Interpretation
TPID Policy Implementation (X1)	10	0.825 – 0.906	0.96	Highly Reliable
Food Price Monitoring (X2)	10	0.783 – 0.916	0.96	Highly Reliable
Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs (Y)	10	0.806 – 0.884	0.952	Highly Reliable

Source: *Processed research data (2026).*

The unit of analysis in this study is the individual perceptions of policy implementers regarding TPID policy implementation, food price monitoring, and the perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs. Therefore, the data collected are perception-based (perceived data), rather than objective measurements based on macro indicators such as price indices or inflation data.

Accordingly, the findings of this study should be interpreted as reflecting perceived program effectiveness

from the perspective of implementers, rather than as direct measurements of actual program outcomes. This approach is considered appropriate for capturing insights related to implementation processes, coordination, and operational performance, which are often not fully represented in aggregate macro-level indicators.

The use of perception-based data has certain limitations, particularly the potential subjectivity of respondents in assessing the perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs. However, the selected respondents are directly involved in policy implementation, and thus possess relevant knowledge and experience in evaluating both the processes and outcomes of food price stabilization programs.

Therefore, respondents' perceptions are considered representative for capturing implementation conditions and operational dynamics, although the findings should be interpreted as reflecting perceived effectiveness rather than objective program outcomes. This approach allows the study to provide a more contextual understanding of policy implementation and food price monitoring at the operational level.

Research Location and Object

This study was conducted at the Food Security Agency of Garut Regency, West Java Province. The selection of the research location was based on the characteristics of Garut Regency as an agrarian region with relatively complex food production and distribution systems, making it a relevant context for examining food price stabilization at the regional level. The object of this study is the implementation of TPID policies and food price monitoring activities within the local government environment.

Research Variables and Operationalization

The variables in this study are operationalized based on the public policy implementation theory proposed by Edwards III (1980) and further developed by Winter (2012), which emphasizes that the success of policy implementation is influenced by communication, resources, implementers' disposition, and bureaucratic structure.

This study involves three variables, namely:

1. TPID Policy Implementation (X_1) is measured through four main indicators: (1) policy communication, reflecting the clarity and consistency of policy information delivered to implementers; (2) cross-sectoral coordination, indicating the level of inter-agency synergy in policy implementation; (3) resource availability, including budget support, human resources, and supporting facilities; and (4) implementers' commitment, reflecting the attitudes and willingness of policy actors to consistently carry out the policy. These indicators are derived from the core dimensions of policy implementation, which emphasize the importance of communication, organizational capacity, and implementer behavior in determining policy success (Edwards III, 1980; Winter, 2012).
2. Food Price Monitoring (X_2) is measured using indicators of monitoring frequency, data accuracy, timeliness of reporting, and the utilization of data in decision-making. These indicators refer to the concept of data-driven policy monitoring, which highlights the importance of information quality in supporting policy responsiveness (Janssen & Kuk, 2016).
3. Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs (Y) is measured through indicators of food price stability, accuracy of market intervention, and the smoothness of food supply and distribution. These indicators are based on public program performance evaluation approaches that emphasize goal achievement and policy outcomes (Hatry, 2020).

All variables were measured using a structured questionnaire with a five-point Likert scale, ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5).

Instrument and Data Quality Testing

The research instrument consisted of a structured questionnaire developed based on the indicators of each research variable. The instrument was derived from policy implementation theory (Winter, 2012), data-driven monitoring (Janssen & van der Voort, 2020), and public program performance evaluation (Hatry, 2020).

The number of items for each variable includes 10 items for TPID Policy Implementation (X_1), 10 items for Food Price Monitoring (X_2), and 10 items for the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs (Y). All items were measured using a five-point Likert scale.

Prior to statistical testing, the questionnaire instrument was developed based on theoretical constructs derived from relevant literature on policy implementation, food price monitoring, and program effectiveness. The initial instrument was reviewed through expert judgment involving academics and practitioners in public policy and food security to ensure content validity and clarity of measurement indicators. In addition, a limited pretest was conducted to evaluate the readability and consistency of the questionnaire items.

Validity testing was then conducted using item–total correlation, with the criterion that the calculated correlation coefficient (r-count) must be greater than the critical value (r-table = 0.2632) at a 5% significance level. The results indicate that all items for variables X_1, X_2, and Y have r-count values ranging from 0.783 to 0.916, indicating that all items are valid.

Reliability testing was performed using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, with the criterion $\alpha > 0.70$. The results show that TPID Policy Implementation has an alpha value of 0.96, Food Price Monitoring has an alpha value of 0.96, and the Effectiveness of the Program has an alpha value of 0.952, indicating that all variables have a very high level of reliability. A summary of the validity and reliability test results is presented in the following table 2.

Data Collection Procedure

Data were collected through the distribution of questionnaires directly to the respondents. Prior to completing the questionnaire, respondents were provided with an explanation of the research objectives and instructions on how to fill out the questionnaire. All returned questionnaires were checked for completeness before proceeding to data processing.

Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics to describe respondent characteristics and the distribution of responses for each variable. Furthermore, multiple linear regression analysis was employed to examine the effect of TPID policy implementation and food price monitoring on the Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs.

Hypothesis testing was carried out using t-tests (partial), F-tests (simultaneous), and the coefficient of determination (R^2). Prior to hypothesis testing, classical assumption tests were performed, including tests of normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity. All data analyses were conducted using SPSS software.

Research Ethics

This study was conducted in accordance with research ethics principles. Participation was voluntary and based on respondents' informed consent. The confidentiality of respondents' identities was ensured through anonymization, and all collected data were used solely for academic purposes.

Result and Discussion

Overview of Respondents

This study involved 56 respondents consisting of employees and policy implementers engaged in TPID activities as well as food price monitoring officers at the Food Security Agency of Garut Regency. All respondents were directly involved in the process of inflation control and the implementation of food price stabilization programs.

Descriptive Statistics of Research Variables

Descriptive statistical analysis was conducted to provide an overview of respondents' response tendencies for each research variable, including TPID Policy Implementation (X1), Food Price Monitoring (X2), and the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs (Y). Descriptive statistics were analyzed based on mean values and standard deviations at both the variable level and the dimension/indicator level.

Based on the data processing results, the interpretation of mean values in this study refers to the conversion of scores into percentage values by comparing the actual score to the maximum ideal score, which are then classified according to the respondents' response criteria. Accordingly, the "moderate" category in this study corresponds to the percentage range of >52%–68%, indicating that policy implementation has been carried out but is not yet optimal.

The results of the descriptive analysis show that the TPID Policy Implementation variable (X1) has a mean score of 3.92. In this study, the interpretation of mean values is based on the conversion of scores into percentage values by comparing the obtained score with the maximum possible score and multiplying it by 100. Based on this conversion, the mean score of 3.92 is equivalent to 78.4%.

Referring to the predetermined classification criteria presented in Table 3, where the percentage range of >52%–68% is categorized as moderate, this study interprets the implementation of TPID policy as being at a moderate level. This interpretation is not solely based on numerical results but also considers the empirical conditions reflected in respondents' perceptions.

This finding indicates that the implementation of TPID policies in Garut Regency has been carried out, particularly in aspects such as implementers' commitment, organizational capacity, and inter-agency coordination mechanisms, although it has not yet reached an optimal level of effectiveness.

However, variations in respondents' answers are still observed across several indicators, particularly those related to the consistency of policy implementation and the speed of adaptation to food price dynamics. The relatively moderate standard deviation values indicate differences in respondents' perceptions regarding the quality of TPID policy implementation.

Furthermore, the Food Price Monitoring variable (X2) is also categorized as moderate. This finding indicates that food price monitoring activities have been conducted regularly and have become an integral part of regional inflation control efforts. Dimensions such as the timeliness of data collection, the quality of price data, and the utilization of information technology are assessed relatively well, although they have not yet reached optimal levels. The observed standard deviation indicates that there are still differences in respondents' levels of understanding and experience in conducting food price monitoring activities in the field.

Meanwhile, the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs (Y) is also categorized as moderate. This suggests that food price stabilization programs in Garut Regency have yielded results, particularly in maintaining supply availability and supporting price stability under normal conditions. However, during periods prone to inflation, such as religious holidays (Hari Besar Keagamaan Nasional/HBKN), the effectiveness of the program is perceived as less consistent. The observed standard deviation reflects variations in respondents' perceptions regarding the impact of food price stabilization programs on the community.

Overall, the descriptive statistical results indicate that all three research variables fall within the moderate category. This suggests that TPID policy implementation, food price monitoring, and the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs have been carried out, but still require further strengthening and improvement. In particular, enhancements are needed in terms of implementation consistency, the timeliness of policy responses, as well as institutional coordination and organizational capacity in order to achieve more optimal performance.

Verification Analysis

Correlation Analysis Results

The results of the Pearson correlation analysis indicate that TPID Policy Implementation (X_1) has a positive relationship with the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs (Y), with a correlation coefficient of 0.708, which falls into the category of a strong relationship. Meanwhile, Food Price Monitoring (X_2) also shows a positive relationship with Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs, with a correlation coefficient of 0.594, which is categorized as a moderate relationship.

Both relationships are statistically significant at the 5% significance level ($p < 0.05$), indicating a meaningful association between the independent variables and the dependent variable.

Table 3. Criteria for Respondents' Percentage Scores

No	Total Score Percentage Range	Criteria Category
1	20% – 36%	Very Low
2	>36% – 52%	Low
3	>52% – 68%	Moderate
4	>68% – 84%	High

Source: Adapted from Sugiyono (2019) and processed by the authors.

Table 4. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Variable	Coefficient (B)	Sig. (p-value)	Interpretation
Constant	–	–	–
TPID Policy Implementation (X1)	0.590	0.000	Significant
Food Price Monitoring (X2)	0.487	0.000	Significant

Source: *Processed SPSS output (2026)*

Table 5. Summary of Research Results

Variable / Test	Coefficient / Mean	t / F Value	Sig. (p-value)	Interpretation
Descriptive Statistics				
TPID Policy Implementation	Mean = 3.92	–	–	Moderate
Food Price Monitoring	Mean = 3.88	–	–	Moderate
Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs	Mean = 3.95	–	–	Moderate
Partial Effects (t-test)				
TPID → Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs	B = 0.590	t = 9.413	0.000	Significant
Food Price Monitoring → Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs	B = 0.487	t = 7.503	0.000	Significant
Simultaneous Effect (F-test)				
TPID & Food Price Monitoring → Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs	–	F = 82.965	0.000	Significant
Coefficient of Determination				
R	0.871	–	–	Strong relationship
R^2	0.758	–	–	75.8% variance explained

Source: *Processed research data (2026)*

Table 6. Summary of Hypothesis Testing Results

No	Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
H1	TPID Policy Implementation (X1) affects Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs (Y)	t-test	0.000	Accepted
H2	Food Price Monitoring (X2) affects Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs (Y)	t-test	0.000	Accepted
H3	TPID Policy Implementation (X1) and Food Price Monitoring (X2) simultaneously affect Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs (Y)	F-test	0.000	Accepted

Source: Processed research data (2026).

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

The results of the multiple linear regression analysis indicate that TPID Policy Implementation (X_1) has an unstandardized regression coefficient (B) of 0.590 with a significance value of $p < 0.05$, indicating a positive and statistically significant effect on the perceived Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs (Y). (See table 4).

Meanwhile, Food Price Monitoring (X_2) has a regression coefficient of B = 0.487 with a significance value of $p < 0.05$, also indicating a positive and statistically significant effect on the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs.

Based on the t-test results, both independent variables have significance values of 0.000 (< 0.05), indicating that each variable has a statistically significant effect on the dependent variable.

Simultaneous Test Results (F-test)

The results of the simultaneous test (F-test) indicate that TPID Policy Implementation and Food Price Monitoring jointly have a statistically significant effect on the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs, with a significance value of 0.000 (< 0.05). This

finding suggests that the regression model is capable of explaining the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable simultaneously.

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) value of 0.758 indicates that 75.8% of the variation in the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs can be explained by TPID Policy Implementation and Food Price Monitoring, while the remaining 24.2% is influenced by other factors outside the research model.

However, the R^2 value should be interpreted with caution, as the data in this study were collected from the same respondents at a single point in time, which may introduce the potential for common method bias. In addition, there are other variables outside the model, such as food distribution factors, market conditions, and external policies, which may also influence the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs.

Therefore, the R^2 value in this study does not necessarily indicate that the model is substantively robust, but rather reflects the model's ability to explain the variation in the data within the context of this study. (See Table 5).

Summary of Hypothesis Testing Results

Based on the results of statistical testing using multiple linear regression analysis, t-tests (partial), and F-tests (simultaneous), the decisions regarding the research hypotheses can be summarized as follows.

Based on the Table 6. summary of hypothesis testing results, all research hypotheses are accepted, as the significance values for each test are below the 0.05 significance level. This indicates that both partially and simultaneously, TPID Policy Implementation and Food Price Monitoring have a statistically significant effect on the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs in Garut Regency.

TPID Policy Implementation and Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs

The findings of this study indicate a statistically positive relationship between TPID policy implementation and the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs. Substantively, this relationship can be explained by the institutional context and the characteristics of Garut Regency as an agrarian region with relatively complex food production and distribution dynamics.

Under certain conditions, particularly during religious holiday periods (Hari Besar Keagamaan Nasional/HBKN), significant increases in food demand are often not matched by smooth distribution and adequate supply availability. In such situations, the role of TPID becomes crucial as a cross-sectoral coordination forum in responding to potential price volatility through policy interventions such as market operations, distribution strengthening, and supply control.

The positive relationship identified in this study suggests that better implementation of TPID policies is associated with improved capacity of local governments to coordinate policy responses to food price dynamics. However, the descriptive analysis, which indicates a "moderate" category for coordination and organizational capacity, suggests that policy implementation has not yet reached an optimal level. This implies that although coordination mechanisms have been established, their effectiveness is still influenced by implementation consistency, resource readiness, and the ability to adapt to market changes.

These findings support the arguments of Edwards III (1980) and Winter (2012), which emphasize that successful policy implementation is largely determined by communication, resources, and the behavior of implementing actors. In the context of this study, the dimensions of coordination and organizational capacity help explain why policy implementation exerts a significant effect, yet has not fully translated into optimal Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs.

Food Price Monitoring and Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs

The findings of this study indicate that food price monitoring has a statistically positive relationship with the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs. Substantively, this suggests that the availability of accurate and timely price data plays a crucial role in supporting local government policy responses.

In the context of Garut Regency, food price monitoring serves as an important instrument for detecting potential price increases and determining appropriate policy interventions. However, the descriptive analysis shows that food price monitoring remains at a "moderate" level, particularly in terms of reporting timeliness, data quality, and the utilization of technology. This indicates that although price data are available, their use in decision-making has not yet been fully optimized. This finding is consistent with previous studies emphasizing data-driven governance (Janssen & van der Voort, 2020; Meijer, 2021).

This condition helps explain why, in certain situations, policy interventions tend to be reactive, being implemented only after price increases occur rather than preventive. Therefore, the effectiveness of food price monitoring is not solely determined by data availability, but also by the institutional capacity to process, integrate, and utilize such data as a basis for policymaking.

These findings are consistent with the concept of data-driven policy monitoring, which emphasizes the importance of information quality in supporting decision-making (Janssen & van der Voort, 2020). However, in the regional context, the effectiveness of monitoring is also strongly influenced by human resource capacity, inter-agency coordination, and the alignment of information systems with local needs. Therefore, global literature should be understood as a general framework, while its practical implementation is shaped by local institutional conditions and capacities.

Simultaneous Effects and Policy Implications

The findings also indicate that TPID policy implementation and food price monitoring jointly exert a statistically significant effect with the Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs. This suggests that policy effectiveness is not solely determined by the existence of formal policies, but rather emerges from the interaction between the quality of policy implementation and the supporting information systems.

In the context of Garut Regency, TPID policy implementation plays a key role in coordination and decision-making processes, while food price monitoring provides the data necessary to formulate appropriate policy interventions. The interconnection between these two aspects indicates that effective policy requires the integration of strong institutional capacity and reliable information systems.

From a policy perspective, these findings imply that efforts to improve food price stabilization should not only focus on strengthening institutional coordination through

TPID, but also on enhancing the quality, timeliness, and integration of food price monitoring systems. Strengthening these two components simultaneously can improve the responsiveness and accuracy of policy interventions, particularly during periods of high price volatility such as religious holidays.

Furthermore, this study highlights the importance of adopting a more integrated policy approach, in which coordination mechanisms and data-driven decision-making are aligned within a unified framework of regional inflation control. Such an approach is essential to ensure that policy interventions are not only reactive but also anticipatory and sustainable in maintaining food price stability.

However, although the coefficient of determination indicates the model's ability to explain variations in Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs, its interpretation should be approached with caution. This is due to the potential presence of common method bias, as well as other factors outside the model such as food distribution conditions, production fluctuations, and local market dynamics that may also influence the Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs.

Therefore, the findings of this study suggest that strengthening TPID policy implementation and improving the quality of food price monitoring are essential prerequisites for enhancing the Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs. Nevertheless, optimizing these two aspects requires further improvements in cross-sectoral coordination, institutional capacity, and the utilization of more integrated and adaptive information systems that are aligned with regional conditions.

Conclusion

This study aimed to analyze the effect of TPID (Regional Inflation Control Team) policy implementation and food price monitoring on the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs in Garut Regency. The findings indicate that both TPID policy implementation and food price monitoring have a positive and statistically significant effect on program effectiveness, both partially and simultaneously. Thus, all research hypotheses are supported, and the research objectives have been achieved.

Quantitatively, the research model explains 75.8% of the variation in perceived program effectiveness (R^2 = 0.758). The results indicate that both TPID policy implementation and food price monitoring have significant effects, with TPID policy implementation showing a relatively stronger coefficient compared to food price monitoring. However, this comparison is based on unstandardized coefficients and should therefore be interpreted with caution.

These findings are derived from a perception-based cross-sectional model, reflecting respondents' assessments of policy implementation and monitoring processes. Thus, the relative strength of influence should be understood within this contextual and perceptual framework, rather than as an absolute measure of dominance.

These results highlight the importance of strengthening institutional coordination and improving the quality of data-driven monitoring systems in enhancing perceived program effectiveness.

From a practical perspective, local governments should focus on improving inter-agency coordination, strengthening institutional capacity, and optimizing the use of real-time data systems to support more responsive and evidence-based policy interventions. These findings are consistent with global evidence on food price governance (OECD, 2021; World Bank, 2022).

Substantively, the findings emphasize that the Perceived Perceived Effectiveness of Food Price Stabilization Programs at the regional level is not solely determined by the existence of policies, but also by the quality of policy implementation and the adequacy of supporting price information systems. Effective institutional coordination, along with the availability of accurate and timely price data, plays a crucial role in improving policy responsiveness to food price dynamics. These findings are also supported by previous studies on food price dynamics and poverty impacts (Anríquez et al., 2013).

Accordingly, local governments should prioritize strengthening cross-sectoral coordination, enhancing institutional capacity, and optimizing the use of integrated and adaptive information systems. These efforts are essential to ensure that policy interventions are not only responsive but also anticipatory and sustainable in addressing food price volatility.

The main implications of these findings suggest that program effectiveness is strongly influenced by the quality of policy governance and the reliability of price information systems. Previous global studies also highlight the importance of policy responses in stabilizing food prices (World Bank, 2021).

Priority actions include strengthening cross-sectoral TPID coordination, enhancing data-driven monitoring and early warning systems, and improving human resource capacity in data analysis and digital technology utilization to support more responsive and evidence-based policy interventions. This study contributes to the literature by providing an integrated empirical model that combines institutional policy implementation and data-driven monitoring in explaining program effectiveness at the regional level. These findings are particularly relevant for decentralized governance systems, where policy coordination and real-time data utilization are critical for effective inflation control.

Research Limitations

This study has several limitations, particularly the use of cross-sectional data and perception-based measurements, which may introduce common method bias. In addition, external factors such as distribution systems, production fluctuations, and market dynamics were not included in the model. Therefore, future research is recommended to adopt longitudinal approaches and incorporate additional variables to provide a more comprehensive understanding of food price stabilization policies.

Recommendations for Future Research

Based on these limitations, future research is recommended to adopt a longitudinal research design to capture the dynamics of food price stabilization policy effectiveness over time. In addition, future studies should expand the research variables by incorporating factors such as regional leadership, market actor participation, and the quality of food distribution systems.

Furthermore, the application of a mixed-methods approach is encouraged to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges in implementing food price stabilization policies at the regional level.

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