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## **Prioritizing Management Information System on Food Prices towards Public Trust**

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## Prioritizing Management Information System on Food Prices towards Public

**Trust** Can the author add the address or location of the research at the end of the title? It's certainly important

### Introduction

Science is an important element in producing technology that all groups can access. In the industrial era 4.0, accessibility to information systems is an urgent need to increase public trust (Maria et al., 2019). The government plays a major role through regulators in the public system so that something can properly monitor all policies. Focus on programs that have planned must based on accountability and transparency. By revitalizing digitally systemized information, it allows civilians to track what development problems are relevant issues and what solutions they can pursue (e.g. Pusriadi et al., 2021; Zainurossalamia et al., 2020).

The most important part of information management in the government sector is building a reliable system, one of which is the regional management information system (SIMDA). The Agency of Financial and Development Supervisory (BPKP) has developed this application and is a product of information system technology that is focused on local governments in Indonesia for effective financial management (Anwar, 2004). Davis (1993) classifies SIMDA as a database that plays a role in facilitating regional financial management within the Regional Work Units (SKPD). It is necessary to control this application to become a guideline for local governments in implementing accurate information disclosure.

One form or derivative of SIMDA is "E-Farming". This information system is web-based and supported by a concept that can provide information as data related to food or commodity prices. Decisions on the feasibility of agricultural productivity are as presenting digital data, which can be accessed using the system, which is accessed by civilians who connected to the internet network or through their respective mobile phones. The creativity and innovation displayed are in line with the mission at the national and regional levels.

The impact of the absence of a properly managed information system to monitor agricultural production will be severe if farmers and civilians can not evaluate it for maximum benefits. Agricultural commodities are the main sustainability of consumption activities (Darma et al., 2020). We cannot avoid this phenomenon, because the agricultural sector supports the intake of foodstuffs for humankind. The existence of activities to determine the harvest period in the agricultural sector, of course, requires the availability of decision-making tools by farmers in determining the quality of the feasibility of the harvest and reducing the impact of systematic

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4 losses (Prasetyo et al., 2016). With such an issue that is so important to the system and  
5 management, it demands the expansion of information so that the workable results of the harvest  
6 of agricultural production are easily, quickly, and precisely to be marketed and maximally  
7 distributed, so that prices do not soar and used by parties who are looking for separate benefits.  
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### 12 ***Research Problems***

13 Samarinda, as the center or economic center in East Kalimantan Province, is of course a special  
14 concentration to address the affordability of food prices (Wijaya et al., 2020). It is not only  
15 focused on the civilian population in the city, but those who live in other areas also rely heavily  
16 on several commodities that are not owned for consumption. The high demand with a very large  
17 level of demand has made Samarinda a city based on the industrial sector, the service sector, and  
18 the trade sector. According to Yijo et al. (2021), if the government does not deal with real action,  
19 then food prices will be out of control and will lead to hyperinflation. If there prolonged  
20 inflation, a multidimensional crisis will arise and conflict can it can avoid no longer.  
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28 Price stabilization does not occur in several countries, but also in Indonesia through different  
29 policy responses (Ministry of Trade of Indonesia, 2015). Food price stability is a joint initiative  
30 between producers and consumers. The interests of food producers include the desire for  
31 certainty in business because prices are stable, can improve production planning, and, of course,  
32 are sustainable output. On the consumer side, food price instability has the potential to disrupt  
33 food security programs (accessibility, food nutrition, and availability). Of course, apart from  
34 instability, a vital spotlight is on the price level. For producers, a favorable price is an absolute  
35 requirement for business continuity, while for consumers, an affordable price can ensure it fulfil  
36 their basic rights.  
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44 The performance of planning, control, and decision making carried out in an integrated,  
45 rational, coordinated manner, and transforms data into information that has meaningful  
46 knowledge for its users in the fields of management and business (Eisape, 2020). Berisha-Shaqiri  
47 (2014) explains that a professional management information system is an integration of a series  
48 of physical and non-physical resources in an organization, where each field has the responsibility  
49 to prepare information in every job through information technology.  
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### 56 ***Purpose***

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4 An equally important dimension is the reputation for performing the Samarinda City government  
5 in responding to demands for information disclosure related to food prices and regulating it  
6 wisely so that serious spikes do not occur. Therefore, we wish to see the response of the civilian  
7 population to the use of the existing information system, so that the public will believe in the  
8 stability of food prices. [Please add recent empirical reviews relevant to the study problem. At least, 2-3](#)  
9 [articles to complete this section.](#)

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11 We presented the sessions in this paper in several stages. An introduction that includes the  
12 background, problems, and research objectives is in the first part. The literature review explores  
13 the basic theories in the second section. In the third part, there is a model design that presents  
14 relevant studies, so that hypotheses can planned. In the fourth section, we describe the methods  
15 and explanations. It presented analysis of data interpretation and discussion in the fifth section.  
16 The conclusions are in the sixth section, as the contribution of the findings through the  
17 limitations that need to be disclosed for suggestions for other researchers.  
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## 26 **Background of Literature**

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28 Davis (2003) interprets a management information system (MIS) as a unit, where the user  
29 machine system integrated and supports an organization's management, operations, and decision  
30 making validly. Gaol (2008) highlights MIS, which is defined as a system of machines and  
31 humans that are connected to providing information and carrying out management operations  
32 functions for alternative actions in an organization.  
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37 O'Brien & Marakas (2014) demonstrated that MIS can support information with views on  
38 business people and can also take the form of reports so that MIS defined as a combination  
39 organized by humans, which is as software, hardware, data sources, procedures, networks, and  
40 policies that store, separate, retrieve, and change important information in an organization.  
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44 Andhika (2018) emphasizes that public trust has a major influence on various products  
45 produced by the government, whether from service products or policy products. A high level of  
46 public trust shows civilians can accept that all products produced by complying with all  
47 government regulations (Marien & Hooghe, 2011). This is not an easy problem, because it is not  
48 automatic that they can get easily their trust, so there are still consequences that can change.  
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52 The long debate regarding conceptual arguments linking control and trust in public policy  
53 administration has put forward the real assumption that control is opposite to belief (Rosanvallon  
54 & Goldhammer, 2008; De Walle & Six, 2014; Frederickson et al., 2016).  
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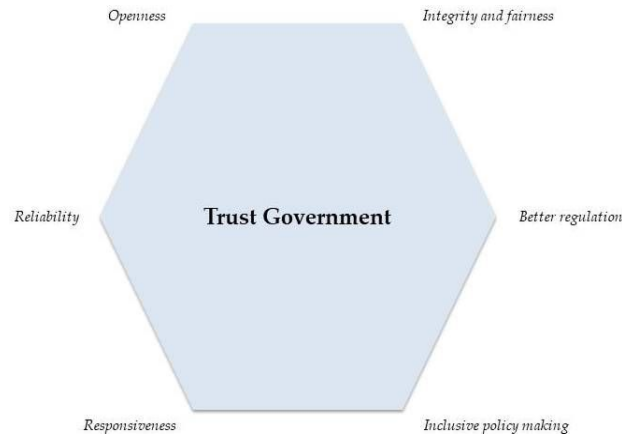


Figure 1. An important factor that has an impact on public trust (Source: The OECD, 2016).

For developing countries like Indonesia, the level of public trust manifested in various government activities through accountability, transparency, political culture, bureaucratic reform, and public participation that provides an assessment of government institutions (Kim, 2010). The criteria provided by the OECD (2016) for six areas as an attempt by the government to gain public trust shown in Figure 1.

The price formed for a commodity results from the interaction between buyers and sellers. Cashin et al. (2002) evaluated the number of goods adjusts prices transacted. From the seller's point of view (supply / S), ensuring that it sold any goods or services will reduce prices. On the buyer side (demand / D), the more goods or services you want to buy, the more the price will be. Many factors influence supply and demand behavior in price formation interactions. In a case study for food commodities originating from the agricultural sector, price formation determined by a supply shock, because the demand side is stable following the trend (Miljkovic & Effertz, 2010).

Ebert & Ricky (2003) investigate if the selling price is determining what a company will receive for the sale of its products. In principle, the selling price must be able to cover the full cost plus a reasonable profit. The selling price equals the production cost plus a 'mark-up'. In addition, Hansen & Mowen (2012) underline that the selling price is the monetary accumulation that companies charge to customers or buyers for the products delivered.

The price of agricultural commodities is one development in the agricultural sector and development policies in Indonesia. This policy should protect producers. However, its implementation is contradictory because it also aimed the price policy at protecting consumers, which is supported by a price stabilization program (Darma et al., 2018).

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4 Here, the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia number 71 of 2015 (article 2,  
5 paragraph 6) stipulates the necessities and/or essential goods for the civilian population,  
6 including rice, beef, soybeans, shallots, chicken meat, sugar, cooking oil, milk, and chicken eggs.  
7 As further information, this regulation also supported by the Minister of Trade Regulation  
8 number 27 of 2017 concerning “Determination of Purchase Reference Prices” for farmers and  
9 consumers. With this step, we hope it can guarantee price stability, certainty, and the availability  
10 of staple goods.  
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### 18 **Review of Empirical and Hypothesis**

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20 Price conflicts involving the official channels of food retailers and the online channels of food  
21 processing plants for the food supply chain have been presented by Yu & Ren (2018). By  
22 analyzing the coordination mechanism and pricing decisions between companies and retailers of  
23 processed food, a systematic influence on the information about the quality of the food that is  
24 displayed is very systematic. Another supporting point, information services also positively  
25 correlated with company channel prices, and it positively correlated information service levels  
26 with company prices so that processed food retailers can compete with other competitors.  
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32 Galtier et al. (2014) confirm their findings that MIS has served as an extra service and  
33 provides added value to agricultural services and the agricultural sector so that intermediaries  
34 collectively can eliminate some obstacles faced by market players, such as price stability.  
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37 Green et al. (2013) focus on the relationship between demand for food and food prices in all  
38 countries. With special reference, where at the level of household income and national income,  
39 they predict that the increase in food prices will affect the percentage of poor households.  
40 Changes in food prices globally have a greater impact on food consumption, especially for those  
41 living in low-income countries (Elfani, 2015). The implication is that the national government  
42 needs to respond through a food price policy set to reduce the burden of malnutrition.  
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47 Recession in food receipts and increases in food prices always creates economic shocks, thus  
48 implicating changes in purchasing behavior that cannot be predicted and calculated by the  
49 ‘elasticity of the law of demand’. Under normal market conditions, Andreyeva et al. (2010)  
50 concentrate on understanding this effect in difficult economic situations, where low-income  
51 groups or those in the ‘poverty line’ do not maintain the quality of their food consumption. The  
52 fear that often arises is that when revenues fall and food prices soar, it creates pressure to buy  
53 food at a low cost so that you no longer care about calorie-dense foods. The consequence is for  
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4 the economic community to debate the “elasticity of food prices” with diverging diets that can  
5 add to chronic disease.  
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8 Canada has food risk and one of the best safety assessment systems in the world. Although  
9 the trust in the high-risk assessment system and food safety said to be quite good, many  
10 consumers are skeptical about several aspects. With an online survey involving consumer  
11 perceptions, Sutherland et al. (2020) concentrate on determining which areas in Canada should  
12 improve. As a result, some informants satisfied with the security system, but they concerned  
13 about public communication about food risks, so it needs complete transparency in the  
14 organizations involved.  
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20 As a comparison, the case in developing countries such as Benin, if MIS is information got  
21 by private and professional farmers by utilizing the network. The results of a study conducted by  
22 Chogou & Gandonou (2012) concluded that they choose to sell their products to fellow farmers  
23 without a specific contract because they use and receive market information to plan to buy and  
24 sell transactions. It does not relate decisions like this to access to information that is passed  
25 through the market to most farmers with support from the local government. Based on the  
26 relevant studies developed in this study, we propose four hypotheses:  
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- 32 - **The first hypothesis (H1):** *MIS has a significant effect on food prices;*
- 33 - **Second hypothesis (H2):** *Food prices have a significant effect on public trust;*
- 34 - **Third hypothesis (H3):** *MIS has a significant effect on public trust;*
- 35 - **Fourth hypothesis (H4):** *MIS has a significant effect on public trust through food prices.*
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39 The design of the model considers the principal objectives of the paper, so it only covers  
40 three aspects, namely MIS, food prices, and public trust. In the first hypothesis, MIS is an  
41 independent variable that predicts food prices (dependent variable). In the second hypothesis and  
42 the third hypothesis, food prices and MIS act as independent variables and the dependent  
43 variable lies in public trust. Meanwhile, for the fourth hypothesis, food prices classified as a  
44 mediating variable that connects MIS (independent variable) to public trust (dependent variable).  
45 Systematics in the first hypothesis, second hypothesis, and third hypothesis describe a direct  
46 effect, while specifically in the second hypothesis, there is an indirect relationship that is  
47 determined by mediation (see Figure 2 and Figure 3).  
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Figure 2. Dimensions on direct influence (Source: created by own).

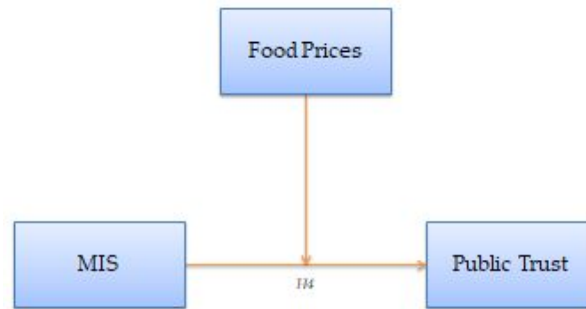


Figure 3. Dimensions on indirect influence (Source: created by own).

The definition of the independent variable, the dependent variable, and the mediating variable reviewed by Pokhariyal (2019) that the independent variable is a type of variable that affects and explains other variables, while the dependent variable is a type of variable that influenced and explained by the independent variable. These two types of variables are categories of research variables that are commonly used in various studies because they can see their wide application capabilities.

Another explanation specifically for the mediating variable, Farooq & Vij (2017) defines that the moderator variable is a relationship that emphasizes the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Sometimes, the formal relationship between these two variables influenced by several other factors that are not included in the statistical model, so it is necessary to deepen with the moderator variable to reduce the residual factor. In addition, the mediator variable can also weaken the relationship between one or more variables. Thus, the moderating variable for this case is the price of food, which changes the relationship between MIS and public trust.

## Methodology

It formed the paper design with primary data, so we needed to interview respondents to get information related to MIS, food prices, and public trust. We package interview data as questionnaires distributed to informants from December 2020 to February 2021. For



observations and field voice recorders, support documentation, writing instruments, and mobile phones.

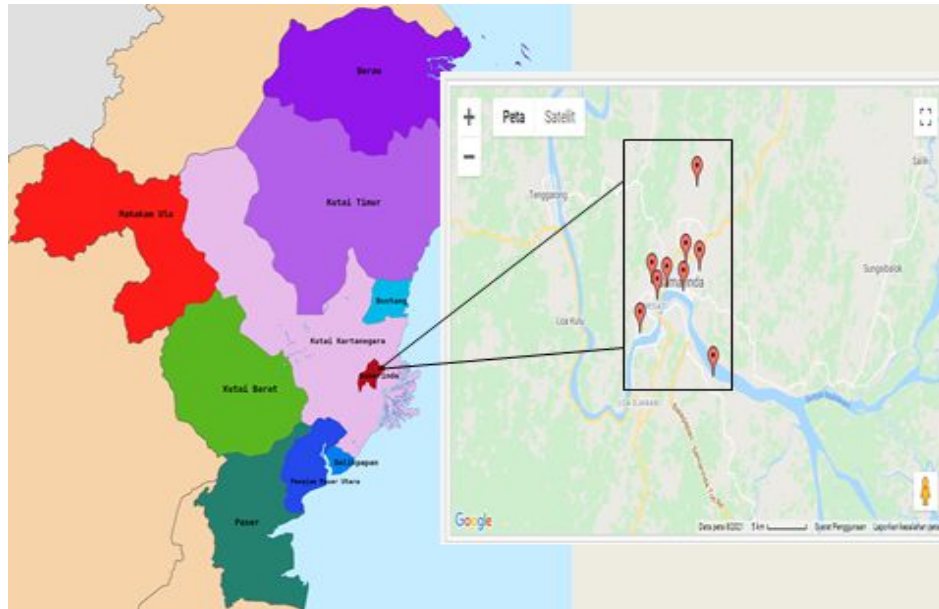


Figure 4. Research point (Source: created by own).

Data collection objects are civilians who evaluate information on the price of basic commodities in Samarinda City including rice, sugar, cooking oil, meat, eggs, liquid milk, powdered milk, dry shelled corn, iodized salt, plywood, cement, cassava, nuts land, green beans, foreign fish, onions, chilies, instant noodles, soybeans, kerosene, and wheat flour in nine traditional market units (Morning Market, Segiri Market, Merdeka Market, Lok Bahu Market, Bengkuring Market, Ijabah Market, Pasar Kedondong, Palaran Market, and Kemuning Market). Because the Covid-19 pandemic is still ongoing, we also need to pay attention to the health protocols implemented by the local government. Therefore, the factors of interview time and informant size need to be limited. Figure 4 presents the study locations. Later, they will give their comments regarding the extent of the information displayed on the official website displayed by the Trade Office of Samarinda City regarding the price of necessities per day (see Figure 5).

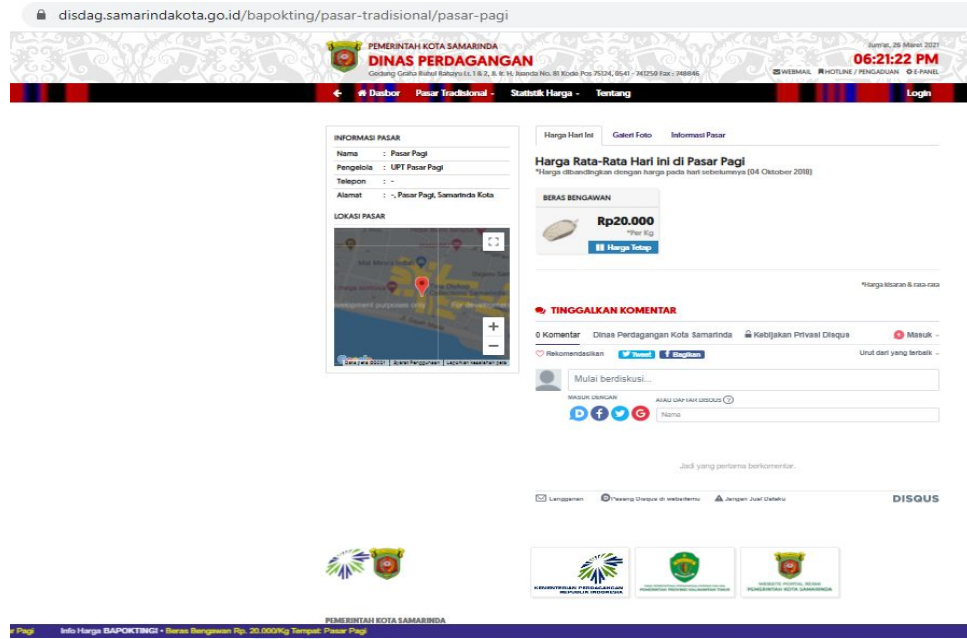


Figure 5. Official website about food price information (Source: Trade Office of Samarinda City, 2021).

The sample used in this paper is cluster random sampling. According to Frey (2018), this technique is quite popular and applicable, where a researcher divides the population into separate groups. From these clusters, the sample chosen randomly. Comparative analysis based on cluster random sampling, got from the cluster data. We often use cluster random sampling in social science studies (Taherdoost, 2016). Cluster random sampling is a sampling technique that is applied when the population found in groups that appear uniform, but remain different internally. This statistical population then divided into several clusters and a random sample of 250 respondents selected, so it is very appropriate if we only focus on nine points.

We divided the strategic steps in random clusters into three conditions, which are illustrated in Figure 6. First, we divide the population (consumers) into groups or clusters based on the purchase of necessities at traditional markets in Samarinda City. Then, we selected several clusters according to the targeted design through systematic random sample selection. Finally, from the clusters, we included respondents as subjects, so that they represent each cluster or location.



Figure 6. Procedure for samples (Source: created by own).

We classified the variables that have designed in the previous chapter into operational definitions so that there is no double interpretation. The correct conceptualization determines the respondent's understanding of responding to the questions asked (see Table 1).

*Table 1*

Conceptual of variable

Variable	Items	Actual reference
MIS	Information gathering, information processing, storage, display, distribution of information to support decisions, and organizational monitoring	Laudon & Laudon (2010), Horst & Hitters (2020), Dal Zotto & Omid (2020)
Food prices	The purpose of demand, the suitability of costs, determining demand, analysis of competitor bids and prices, pricing methods, and affordability of the final price	Tjiptono (2008), Alma (2007), Ikpe & Nteegah (2013), Ranchev et al. (2018)
Public trust	Reputation, security, and benefits derived from the website	Sari (2017), Jones & Leonard (2008), Ladychenko et al. (2020)

The calculation of those who have selected as respondents must fully understand the concepts and indicators of the three variables. To facilitate the perception of respondents, a Likert scale (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) used with the largest to the lowest size, where 1 - very dissatisfied, 2 - dissatisfied, 3 - quite satisfied, 4 - satisfied, and 5 - very satisfied. To determine information, Louangrath (2017) is of the opinion that the minimum sample size in statistical studies is 100 and has met the standard.

We adjust the standard equation function in this statistical model for the type of variable. With the SPSS version 25.0, we simplified and tabulated the collected data through multiple linear regression. This analysis is only limited to calculating the demographics of respondents, descriptive statistics, testing the validity and reliability of instruments, and disclosing hypotheses. Particularly for the indirect effects that SPSS not not reach can, additional software used, namely the Sobel test (e.g. Koopman et al., 2014; Demming et al., 2017).

It based the simulation on three formulations that deduce the four hypotheses. The first formulation of food prices explained by MIS, then the second and third formulations present the impact of food prices and MIS on public confidence. In the fourth formulation, MIS, through mediation (food prices) projected public trust. The equation functions with the formulas Baron & Kenny (1986) and Gujarati (2012) are arranged:

$$Y_1 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 + \varepsilon_1 \quad [1]$$

$$Y_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \varepsilon_2 \quad [2]$$

$$Y_3 = \beta_0 + \beta_4\beta_5 + \beta_6\beta_7 + \varepsilon_3 \quad [3]$$

These three structures have their own character. The first structure, where  $Y_1$  (food price),  $\beta_0$  (constant),  $\beta_1$  (MIS coefficient), and  $\varepsilon_1$  (residue model-1). In the second structure, where  $Y_2$  (public trust coefficient),  $\beta_0$  (constant),  $\beta_2$  (food price coefficient),  $\beta_3$  (MIS coefficient), and  $\varepsilon_2$  (residual model-2). In the third structure, the mixed path diagram is real in the real situation represented by the first structure and the second structure, where  $Y_3$  (food prices as a mediation between MIS and the public trust),  $\beta_0$  (constant),  $\beta_4*\beta_5$  (multiplication of the MIS coefficient to the price coefficient food),  $\beta_6*\beta_7$  (multiplication of the food price coefficient against the public confidence coefficient), and  $\varepsilon_3$  (residual model-3).

Additional specifications to the questionnaire must meet the reliability requirements must be higher than 70% and validity below 5%. Additional partial testing and mediation on the four hypotheses, Yudaruddin (2020) recommends using Pearson product-moment correlation so that we can see that all components have a significant correlation with an error rate of 0.05.

### Data Analysis and Discussion

The function of statistical statistics in this paper is to describe an event and show that gathered through investigations and processes that have not generalized and drawn conclusions about the observed population. For the description of respondents, the presentation of their identity is very important to know, because it summarizes their profile by dividing them into several groups, including gender, age, occupation, income, and education level.

*Table 2*  
Demographics of respondents (obs = 250)

Part	Items	Unit	%
Gender	- Male	66	26.4
	- Female	184	73.6
Age (years)	- 20 – 30	35	14.0
	- 31 – 40	79	31.6
	- 41 – 50	62	24.8
	- 51 – 60	54	21.6
	- > 61	20	8.0
Profession	- Government employees	81	32.4
	- Company employees	109	43.6
	- Businessman	22	8.8
	- Student	38	15.2
Income (IDR)	- < 2,000,000	14	5.6
	- 2,100,000 – 3,000,000	65	26.0
	- 3,100,000 – 4,000,000	43	17.2

	- 4,100,000 – 5,000,000	96	38.4
	- > 5,000,000	32	12.8
Educational background	- Never attended school	7	2.8
	- Primary school	33	13.2
	- Secondary school	17	6.8
	- High School	68	27.2
	- Bachelor	80	32.0
	- Master	35	14.0
	- Doctor	10	4.0

(Source: survey with questionnaire).

Table 2 reports the character of the respondents based on 250 samples, most of whom were women at 73.6%, of which 31.6% were between 31 years - 40 years. An 43.6% of respondents work as company employees with an income level of Rp.4,100,000 - Rp.5,000,000, 38.4% and 32.0% of them are university graduates or have a bachelor's degree. It noted that the returns for each component (maximum, minimum, measure, standard deviation, and variance) vary widely. As shown in Table 3, we know that the minimum and greatest SD values are from the MIS variable, where the achievements are 18.00 and 3.115, respectively. On the one hand, the food price variable holds the highest gain for a maximum value of 35.00 and a mean of 28.981. In the public trust variable, only the variance value is the highest among the others, where the result is 12.558.

*Table 3*  
Components in descriptive statistics (obs = 250)

Variables	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SD	Variance
MIS	18.00	29.00	23.584	3.115	10.544
Food prices	14.00	35.00	28.981	2.776	9.678
Public trust	16.00	30.00	24.603	2.989	12.558

(Source: own calculations with SPSS).

Table 4 evaluates the instruments on all items in each variable. MIS and food prices have the same number of items, six items. Then, public trust determined by three items. With speculation that has adjusted to the statistical standard rules, the validity test is that the score for each item must be below 0.05 and Cronbach's Alpha (CA) which represents the assumption of reliability, is above 0.70. From the SPSS output, the data have ensured that the MIS variable, food price variable, and public trust variable with fifteen items have met the quality of the instrument, where for validity testing ( $p < 0.05$ ) and reliability testing ( $n > 0, 70$ ). For each variable, something also known that 'distribution of information to support decisions' is the most

dominant item of the five items in the MIS, the probability value reaches 0.000 and CA is 0.925. Interestingly, in the food price variable, there is an item that is dominant on the validity scale, but at the lowest CA score, it is the 'price-fixing method' with a probability of 0,000, and it only numbered CA 0.886. Similar to the previous one, the item "benefits from the website" dominates when compared to the three items in the public trust variable for a probability of reaching 0.006. In contrast, the CA score is only 0.890.

*Table 4*  
An overview of the validity and reliability

Variable	Items	Sig. (p <0.05*)	CA (n> 0.70)	Conclusion
MIS	- Information gathering	0.012*	0.918	Good and valid
	- Information processing	0.038*	0.869	Good and valid
	- Storage	0.041*	0.915	Good and valid
	- Display	0.025*	0.908	Good and valid
	- Distribution of information to support decisions	0.000*	0.925	Good and valid
	- Oversight of the organization	0.008*	0.916	Good and valid
Food prices	- The purpose of the demand	0.027*	0.908	Good and valid
	- Cost compliance	0.019*	0.934	Good and valid
	- Determine the request	0.003*	0.945	Good and valid
	- Analyze prices and competitors' offers	0.035*	0.975	Good and valid
	- Pricing method	0.000*	0.886	Good and valid
	- Affordability of final prices	0.014*	0.911	Good and valid
Public trust	- Reputation	0.010*	0.894	Good and valid
	- Security	0.006*	0.890	Good and valid
	- Benefits obtained from the website	0.022*	0.939	Good and valid

(Source: own calculations with SPSS, note: \*p <0.05).

In this session, the paper's results are a continuation of the previous presentation and the last session in disclosing the measurement model. These findings will follow up the suitability of support for the proposed hypothesis.

Table 5 summarizes the testing of the first hypothesis that MIS has a significant effect on food prices. The second hypothesis, which explains that food prices have a significant effect on public trust, also accepted. The third hypothesis with the MIS review has a significant effect on public trust, the results are acceptable and the fourth hypothesis which proposes that MIS has a significant effect on public trust through food prices concluded to have accepted.



Table 5

## Decomposition of the regression path

Model	Coef. Beta	Prob.	T-statistic	Std. Error	Supported
<i>Direct effect</i>					
H1	0.266	0.029*	3.414	0.086	Yes
H2	0.690	0.010*	7.297	0.015	Yes
H3	0.343	0.032*	4.082	0.052	Yes
<i>Indirect effect</i>					
H4	0.183	0.002**	3.086	0.059	Yes

(Source: own calculations with SPSS, notes: \*p < 0.05 and \*\*p < 0.10).

The information got also adjusted for the regression results that in model two directly affected, ensuring that food prices to public trust are the most dominant relationship, where the significance is the lowest (0.010 < 0.05), the highest t-statistic is 7.297, and the lowest standard error compared to the others is 0.015. Indirectly influenced food prices can moderate, which involves the MIS relationship to public trust, because the significance is 0.002 (p < 0.05).

As well known, excessive inflation is one of the key problems in macroeconomics started by economic activity, starting from production, distribution, and consumption. If the market price is out of control, it will raise another problem. Not only economic factors, social factors, and political factors can influence it, but technology can at least take over the problems that occur in the market's flow. The government needs to suppress market prices through policies in using sophisticated technology (such as websites) which are always updating developments in commodity prices that trigger hyperinflation. Public trust in the government will emerge by itself if the delivery of information and data needed by producers (in this case, farmers) and consumers can account for. That way, distributors cannot arbitrarily monopolize the market, especially playing with food prices to generate a profit for certain individuals or groups.

The Central Bureau of Statistics of Samarinda City (2021) has released the latest conditions regarding the population in Samarinda. The latest data shows that out of 817,254 registered residents in Samarinda City in 2020, 746,592 of them or 91.35 of them embraced Islam. With Islam as the majority religion, of course, the local government must concentrate on fulfilling food stocks, especially during religious (sacred) moments such as 'Idul Fitri' and 'Idul Adha' which they celebrate every year. Given the need for agricultural commodities, both for foodstuffs and non-food commodities, of course, it becomes an important headline because Samarinda City is not an area that relies on the agricultural sector. Juhardi (2016) in his latest study, highlights the profile of Samarinda City as a region with potential sectors in trade, industry, and services so that so far it still relies on foreign countries and other regions, especially Java and Sulawesi to



fulfill food stocks. Therefore, there needs to be accurate data that project the amount of population demand on local needs. The enthusiasm for food exports is still much higher than the intensity of imports because Samarinda is the center of the East Kalimantan provincial government. Population density, followed by limited land and not matched with good criteria for **farming**. There should be a further explanation of the phenomenon in the discussion section, at least 1-2 paragraphs. Compare with other regions and countries based on research objectives.

**Conclusion and Relevant Policy** Please add 1 paragraph about research contributions. It is important to evaluate all findings.

The flow of the paper focuses on the role of the MIS and its effects on food prices and public trust. Through multiple regression analysis supported by SPSS and Sobel test, we find MIS has a significant effect on food prices and public trust. Then, food prices also have a significant effect on public trust and food as the right variable to moderate the effect indirectly between MIS on public trust. All the proposed hypotheses have supported.

The implication of this paper is that it is necessary to consider scenarios related to the size of the observations taken. We recognize the weaknesses that lie in the sample, the variables presented, and the data interpretation techniques. The conceptual need to be deepened through relevant studies with comparisons at the local level.

Regarding the proposed model, future studies should determine a comprehensive baseline. Apart from the points previously mentioned, there are still many things that need to be studied. Time-lag limited, it is necessary to review it so that all respondents really understand the questions posed by the researcher. In closing, of course, the authors understand well the conditions in the field which are not possible in terms of time and energy aspects, so it is necessary to distribute questionnaires online or special tools. People in Indonesia, including Samarinda City, are not yet fully skilled in utilizing technology and information, because their knowledge is still limited. This should re-evaluated, whether under normal circumstances their response is the same or vice versa when using the sophistication with certain devices. Future authors should prioritize innovation and creativity so that they can dig up more detailed information sources.

**References** Add references (minimum 4-5) of reviewers' recommendations for all highlighted chapters and sub-chapters.

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## Other Information

*Contribution of authors:* We're quite satisfied with the work. The involvement of the authors has been maximal. Dr. Z.I as team leader and corresponding author, who also constructed papers, explored the phenomenon in the introduction, method design, and was in charge of this collaboration. Dr. G.N.A and Dr. A.H interviewed respondents and filtered the data for analysis. Dr. SZ set literature, reference, and conclusion sessions up.

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## Annexes

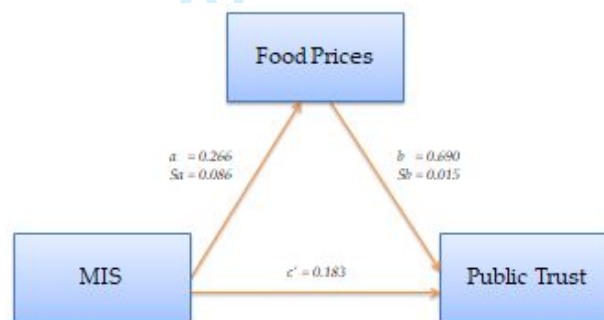


Figure A1. The arrangement calculates the indirect effect (Source: created by own).

Note:  $a$  = coefficient predictor of the relationship between MIS and food prices,  $S_a$  = standard error of 'a',  $b$  = coefficient predictor of the relationship between food prices and public trust,  $S_b$  = standard error of 'b', and  $c$  = path coefficient in the multiplication of relationship 'a' and relationship 'b'.

Input:		Test statistic:	Std. Error:	p-value:
$a$	0.266	Sobel test:	3.08605484	0.05947399
$b$	0.690	Aroian test:	3.08532916	0.00203327
$S_a$	0.086	Goodman test:	3.08678103	0.00202337
$S_b$	0.015	Reset all	Calculate	

Figure A2. The instrument of the mediating variable (Source: developed from MacKinnon & Dwyer, 1993; Sobel, 1982; MacKinnon et al., 2002).