

## **ABSTRACT**

*The objective of this study is to investigate Indonesian households' demand for food using an Almost Ideal Demand System model approach. This study employs data from the 2020 National Social and Economic Survey (Susenas 2020). The study classify foods into ten categories, namely (1) Rice, (2) Non-Rice Staple, (3) Fish, (4) Meat, (5) Milk & Eggs, (6) Vegetables & Fruits, (7) Prepared Foods, (8) Alcohol & Tobacco, (9) Spices, and (10) Other Foods. The study found that most categories are Necessities, except Milk & Eggs, Prepared Foods, and Alcohol & Tobacco which are classified as Luxurious. Furthermore, Rice is the less inelastic to price changes (0,907) whereas Alcohol & Tobacco are the most elastic (1,032). The study also confirms that the compensated elasticities are less elastic than the non-compensated elasticities. The findings are consistent with other prior research (Deaton, 1990; Jensen dan Manrique, 1998; Moeis, 2003; Pangaribowo dan Tsegai, 2011; Suharno, 2002; Teklu dan Johnson, 1986).*

**Keywords:** *Household Food Expenditure, Duality, Almost Ideal Demand System*

**JEL:** C31, D01, D12