



# Food and Nutrition Security Bulletin in Four Selected Provinces (East Java, NTT, West Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi) Indonesia Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring System



Issue 1, for June-July 2009

## 1. Background

It is recognized that household food security could impact individual nutritional status, and thus, their wellbeing. In Indonesia, it is thus essential to periodically monitor the impact of the global financial crisis and another wave of high food prices on vulnerable populations.

In June, 2009, for the first time, a Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring System (FNSMS) at the household level was established in Indonesia. It is expected to be an important tool for the Government for early warning and timely response planning. The FNSMS is led by the Central Food Security Agency. It is implemented by the Food Security Offices of four provinces in 20 districts vulnerable to food insecurity. All districts are located in four islands (East Java, Nusa Tenggara Timur or NTT, Central Sulawesi and West Kalimantan). The districts were selected based on the 2005 Indonesia Food Insecurity Atlas. In each province, 250 households living at 10 villages are periodically monitored. Data on household food security are collected on a quarterly basis while data on nutritional status of children under-five and their mothers are collected twice a year.

Four quarterly provincial FSNMS Bulletins will be produced during the pilot phase (May 2009 – May 2010) of the FNSMS. This first Bulletin presents food security data collected from all households in 4 selected provinces from mid June to mid July 2009.

The Pilot FNSMS is jointly supported by WFP, UNICEF and ILO. It also benefits technical advice from the National Statistics Agency (BPS), SEAMEO TROPMED, University of Indonesia and Bogor Agriculture University.

## 2. Highlights

- Overall, 14% of all surveyed households were food insecure, 30% vulnerable and 56%, food secure. More food insecure households were found in rural (20%) than urban area (8%). The highest proportion of food insecure households was observed in NTT (19%) while the lowest was in East Java (2%).
- In general, more food insecure and vulnerable households were found among households without regular earnings. As a matter of fact, higher proportions of households depending on remittances, non-agricultural unskilled and skills wage laborers, sellers of cash or food crop produce and agricultural wage laborers.
- Food insecurity in rural and urban areas was mainly attributed to **limited food access** due to irregular and low remuneration cash income but also to limited ownership of assets and livestock, to low access to land and staple food. As compared to food secure households, a high proportion of food insecure had poor housing conditions and access to improved water sources as well as to cooking fuels other than wood.
- Unemployment rate was observed in 7% of households. It was higher in urban (10%) than in rural area (4%). School absenteeism was found among 21% of households with at least one school-age children (SAC), and it was higher in rural (26%) than in urban area (16%). Around 1% of households engaged school-age children in income earning activities, mostly in household chores. Out-migration and in-migration were revealed among 1% of households.
- On total, 56% of all households (rural: 52%, urban: 60%) experienced difficulties and problems in the last three months, which were mostly due to the lack or limited cash, high food prices, sickness/health expenditure, agriculture/fishing related difficulties, debt payment and increased cost for social events. The highest proportion of households claimed for experienced problems were found in West Kalimantan (70%) while it was the lowest in Central Sulawesi (38%).
- Because food insecurity was associated with underlying factors such as irregular and low remuneration cash income, low livestock and, assets, the situation was likely to be chronic rather than transitory.
- The households mostly adopted temporary, short-term coping strategies which were at an acceptance and non-depleted level, to acquire food while seeking to protect their livelihoods. They mainly sought additional jobs, changed consumption pattern, and relied on credit to get food.
- Subsidized Rice for the Poor program (RASKIN) benefited 55% of the households (rural: 65%, urban: 44%), and Cash Transfer program (BLT) benefited 42% of all households (rural: 51%, urban: 34%). There were no or negligible long-term programs such as supplementary feeding for nutritionally vulnerable groups and long-term livelihood support interventions.

### 3. Recommendations

- To develop programmes which address basic causes of food insecurity such as those on poverty reduction by the creation of employment and cash income opportunities, increasing access to land as well as facilitating access to assets and to livestock.
- Continue Government's safety net programs (RASKIN and BLT) with the same focus on the poor and food insecure households. Yet, the targeting mechanism and operational management of both programmes need to be significantly improved, to effectively support the needy households.

### 4. Methodology

All details of the methodology are presented in Appendix 1 (. In brief, 1,000 households (rural; 500; urban; 500) were randomly selected and interviewed using a pre-tested questionnaire. During the interviews with the household head, data were collected on household composition, education of school-age children (SAC) and child labor, type of housing, access to safe water, to electricity and to fuel, food crops, ownership of land, livestock and of assets (fridge, stove, TV, radio, motorbike, bicycle, sewing machine, farming machine, non-farm machines, shop), cash income sources, joblessness and migration, food consumption (last 7 days), expenditures (food and non food during the last 3 last month), difficulties and coping strategies and formal assistance (last 3 months). Data on the type of housing were collected through direct observation. The type of housing was categorized as: a) nondurable materials (wood, herb), b) semi-permanent (ground part cement/brick, upper part bamboo/wood), and c) durable (brick, cement).

To assess access to food, two proxies of access to food which are the monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) and the share of food expenditure were analyzed. The MPCE was calculated and the three following categories were defined based on latest provincial poverty line (BPS 2008), and the World Bank's threshold of US\$2 PPP (Purchasing Power Parity, PPP) converted into IDR using the national PPP exchange rate: 1) Poor: < IDR 126,746 for rural and IDR 199,006 for urban, 2) Near poor: between the mentioned provincial poverty line and US2 PPP or IDR 331,846, and 3) Non-poor: > IDR 331,846.

From the total household expenditure, the share of food expenditure which included purchased food as well as food from own production was calculated. The higher the share of food expenditure, the greater the likelihood that a household has a poor food access. Households were classified into 3 food expenditure groups: 1) Poor : > 65%, 2) Average: between 50%-65%; and, 3) Good: < 50% of total expenditure.

Data on food eaten by household members in the last 7 days were used to define a food consumption score (FCS), a proxy of current household food security. The FCS was calculated and, based on their score, each household was classified in one of the three groups: 1) Poor: FCS = 0-28, 2) Borderline: FCS = 28.5 -42; and 3) Acceptable: FCS > 42). A higher FCS indicates a more diversified diet. The overall household food security was classified in three groups based on food access and food utilization indicators. First, food access groups were determined by matching the monthly per capita expenditure groups (poor, near-poor, non-poor) with monthly food expenditure groups (poor, average, good). Second, composite food security groups were determined by matching the food consumption groups with and food access groups. This resulted in three final categories namely food insecure, vulnerable and food secure.

Data entry and analyses were performed using SPSS 16.0. ANOVA and Chi-square tests were used to assess differences in household food security. For all analyses, a probability value of 0.05 was accepted as significant.

## 5. Food security

### 5.1 Characteristics of households

The sociodemographic characteristics of the surveyed households by province are presented in Annex 2. All selected households were interviewed. The mean household size was around 5 members, with a higher average size in NTT (5.6, Annex 2). A small proportion of households were female-headed (9%). Most households had at least one SAC but the proportion was lower in rural area. More than one third of households had at least one CU5. The proportion of households with CU5 was the highest in NTT while it was lowest in East Java.

Nearly one every three surveyed households lived in nondurable material houses (rural: 38%, urban: 24%). Much more households (44%) were living in nondurable material houses in NTT province (44%) while the lowest proportion was found in East Java (13%). Nearly one every three households did not have access to safe water (rural: 41%, urban: 26%). The proportion of households without access was higher in rural (59%) than in urban area (74%). Access to safe water was lower among NTT's households (60%), while it was better in East Java (72%). Overall, 70% of households were using wood as a main cooking fuel. However, the proportion was higher in rural (88%) than in urban area (51%). On average, each household had 3.0 assets (rural: 2.6, urban: 3.5). A higher ownership of assets was found in East Java province (4.0), while the lowest proportion was found in NTT province (1.9). Around two in every five households had a maximum of 3 assets, and this rate was higher in rural than urban, while by province, it was much higher in NTT (Annex 2).

The proportion of households practicing agriculture was 63%. As expected, it was higher in rural (83%) than in urban area (43%). Non-agricultural activities, especially salary works and non-agricultural wage labor were more common among urban households (30%). Overall, 61% of households owned land and twice more households have a land in rural (81%) than in urban area (40%). The proportion of households who owned land was higher in NTT province (78%), while it was lower in Central Sulawesi province (42%). The mean size of owned land was 1.1 ha (rural: 1.5 ha, urban: 0.8 ha). Among the land owners, around 36% owned less than 0.5 ha. This proportion was significantly higher in East Java (71%) while it was lower in Central Sulawesi (15%). Only 7% of household rented land and the average size was 0.6 ha. A small proportion of 0.7% households were investing on agriculture (tractors, seeds, etc.). Moreover, a few households (1.3%) mortgaged out at an average of 0.3 ha and earned 6,945,384.

Overall, 67% of rural and 29% of urban households produced staple foods in a normal year. More households in NTT (66%) produced staple food than households in Central Sulawesi (27%). The level of staple requirements met by the accumulated harvest was higher among rural households (115%) than in urban households (84%). It was also higher among East Java. A slightly higher proportion of households was staple food deficit in West Kalimantan province (73%). In 2009, a similar pattern of crop production was found in rural and urban areas as well as in some provinces. In fact, up to date, overall 51% of the total annual estimated requirement of all households were met by the harvested crop production (rural: 78%, urban: 24%). A higher level of satisfaction of the requirement was found in East Java (77%), while the lowest was in Central Sulawesi (25%).

A higher proportion of rural (60%) than urban (47%) households had livestock. The proportion was the lowest in Central Sulawesi (35%). On average, they raised 8 animals in both areas. The highest ownership of livestock was found in West Kalimantan province (around 11 animals) while the lowest was observed in NTT province (6).

Overall, 7% of households (rural: 4%, urban: 10%) had at least one unemployed member (15-59 years, excluding students). The highest proportion was in NTT (13%) while the lowest proportions were in West Kalimantan and Central Sulawesi (4%). A few households (1%) had out-migrated and in-migrated members who migrated in the last 3 months. The rate was the highest in NTT and West Kalimantan (2%). Their destinations were Malaysia, provincial towns or other districts of the same province. East Java had no out- and in-migrated household member.

In total, 75% of households had at least one school-age child (rural: 72%, urban: 78%). Around 21% of households with SAC (rural: 26%, urban: 16%) reported having their children absent from primary or secondary schools 5 or more days during the last month. Main reasons for absenteeism were official holidays and sickness/disability, both in rural and urban areas. By province, the highest absenteeism was in West Kalimantan (46%) while lowest in East Java (2%). Less than 1% of all households had SAC being involved in income earning activities (paid or unpaid, in-cash or in-kind). Child work was found more in NTT (2%) and more in household chores (3/4 cases or 75%). Their working hours were less than 4 per day.

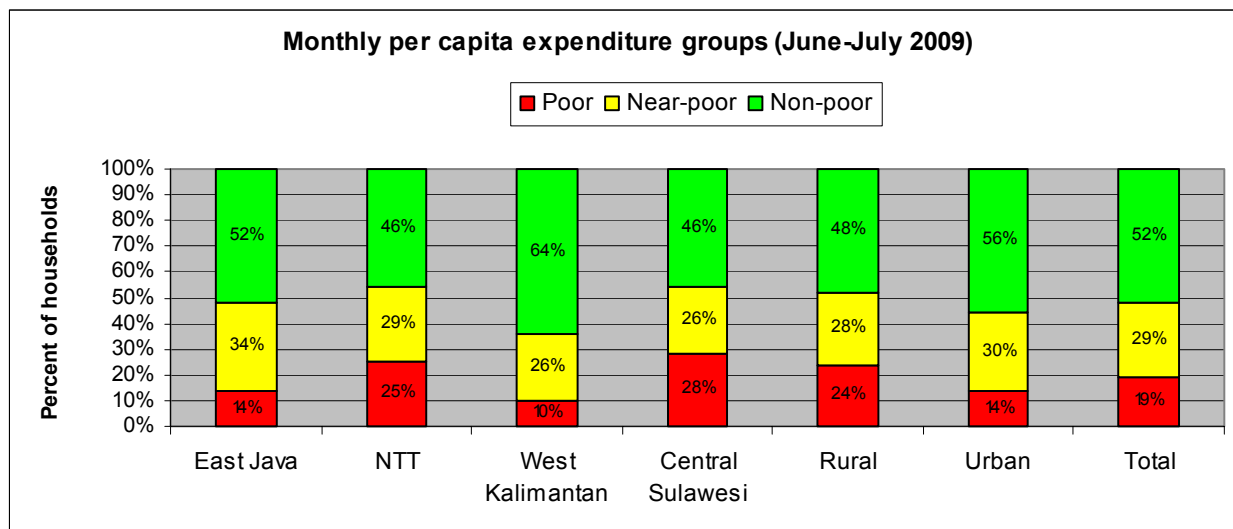
Around half of households (rural: 60%, urban: 52%) had experienced some shocks in the last three months. A higher proportion of households in West Kalimantan reported difficulties (70%), while it was less in Central Sulawesi (38%). In urban area, no or very limited cash (21% of households), high food prices (16%), and sickness/health expenditures (11%) were three more common experienced difficulties. In rural, no/limited cash (33% of rural households), high food prices (21%) sickness/health expenditures (7%) were more frequently cited.

## 5.2. How many are food insecure and Where are they?

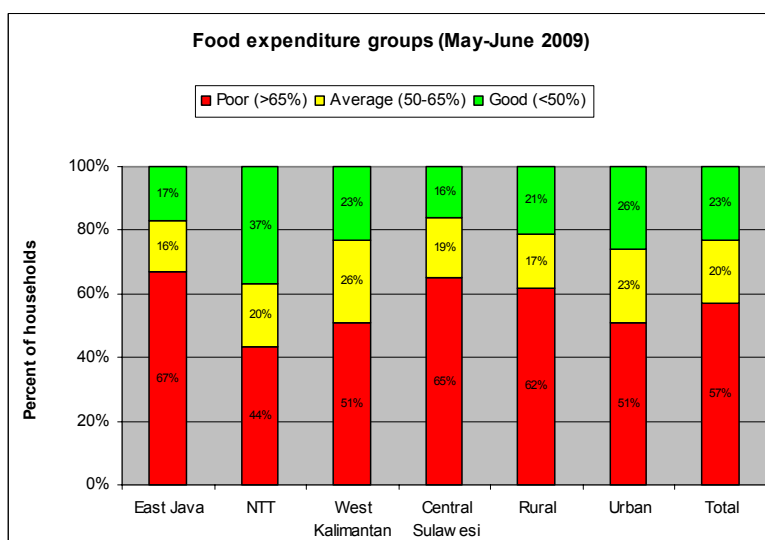
**Figure 1. Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE)**

Based on the monthly expenditure per capita, 19% of households were classified as having poor access to food (figure 1). The proportion of households with a poor access to food was almost twice higher in rural (24%) than in urban setting (14%).

The higher proportion of households with poor access to food was found in Central Sulawesi (28%) and NTT (25%), while the lowest was in West Kalimantan (10%).



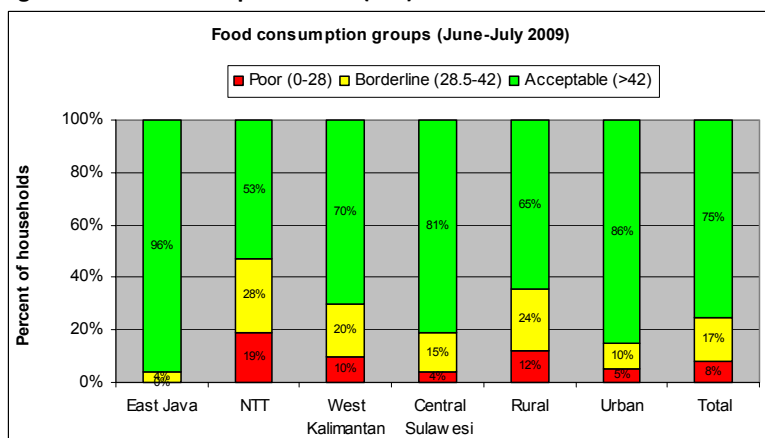
**Figure 2. Monthly food expenditure**



Overall, based on the share of expenditures on food, 57% of households had a poor access to food (figure 2). The results also indicated that the proportion of households with poor food access was higher in rural (62%) than in urban setting (51%).

A higher proportion of households with a poor access was observed in East Java and Central Sulawesi.

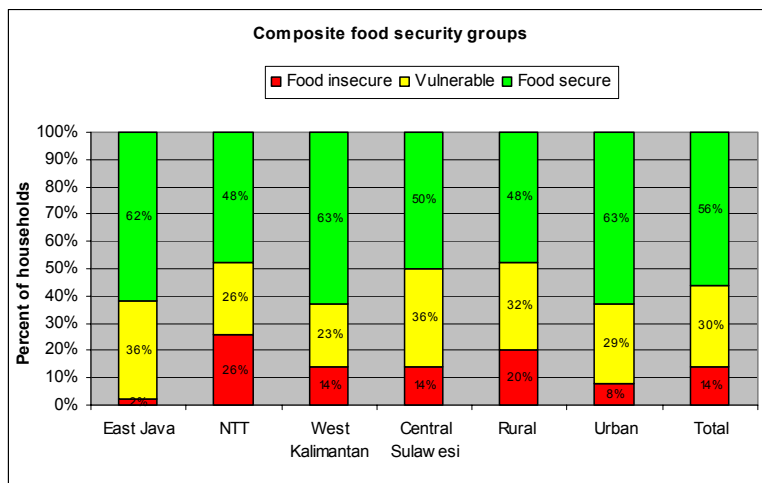
**Figure 3. Food Consumption Score (FCS)**



The results of the food consumption score indicated that overall, 8% of all households were considered as having a poor food consumption score (figure 3). However, the proportion of households with a poor FCS was twice higher in rural area (12%) than in urban setting (5%). A higher proportion of households with a poor FCS was observed in NTT (19%) while none was found in East Java.

On average, household's members including young children ate 3 meals daily. However, young children in Bangkalan district (East Java), Sumba Timur district (NTT) and Buol district (Central Sulawesi) were fed twice a day.

**Figure 4. Composite food security groups**



In this study, the food security group was considered as the best proxy of household food security since it comprises two dimensions of the food security definition namely **access** and **utilization**. Results from that indicator showed that 14% of households were food insecure, 30% were vulnerable and, 56% were food secure (figure 4). Twice more food insecure households were found in rural (20%) than in urban area (8%).

NTT province had the highest percentage of the food insecure households (26%), while the lowest proportion was observed in East Java (2%).

### 5.3 Who are the food insecure?

To answer the question of who are the food insecure, the following characteristics of households were investigated namely: location (urban/rural, district), sex and age of the household head, household size, number of dependants (school children aged less than 18 years and adults above 60 years), income source, housing, access to safe water, cooking fuel, ownership of assets, staple food production, land and livestock ownership, experienced shocks, migration, joblessness, child school absenteeism, and child labour.

In both areas, the majority of households with an access to improved water, who lived in durable houses and who were using cooking fuel other than wood were food secure (Annex 2). Almost half of food insecure households had no assets as compared to only one fifth of food secure households. Most food secure household owns a land and producing staple food. The level of staple requirements met by accumulated harvest was much higher among food secure households and, in particular, in rural households. The proportion of households who benefited from the Raskin and BLT programmes was higher among food secure households. The distribution of the households by age and gender of household head, household size, with/without SAC or with/without children absent from school last month was generally similar for all levels of food security. The proportion of households owning livestock and having staple in stock was higher among food secure households.

The proportion of food insecure households was higher among those without a regular income source (results not shown). As a matter of fact, a higher proportion of food insecure and vulnerable households was observed among households engaging in producing and selling cash crops (25%), vegetables or fruits (20%), and agricultural skilled and unskilled wage labors (20%). In contrast, a much lower proportion was found in government/NGO/private company employees (6%), self-employed (2%, small and medium scale) and petty traders (5%, small shopkeepers).

In particular, in East Java, a higher proportion of food insecure and vulnerable households was reported only among agriculture wage labors (8%) and non-agriculture wage laborers (3%, results not shown). In NTT, more food insecure and vulnerable households were found among those depending on remittances (50%), non-agricultural unskilled wage laborers (46%), and sellers of food crop products (40%). As for West Kalimantan, a higher proportion of food insecure and vulnerable households were found among non-agricultural unskilled wage laborers (22%), sellers of cash crop products (21%), and agriculture wage laborers (20%). Finally, in Central Sulawesi, a higher proportion of the food insecure and vulnerable were reported among agricultural wage laborers (47%), remittance dependants (33%), sellers of crops (21%), vegetables or fruits (20%), and non-agriculture skilled wage laborers (20%).

### 5.4 Why are they food insecure?

Food insecurity in rural and urban areas was mainly attributed to limited food access due to irregular and low remuneration cash income but also to limited ownership of assets and livestock, to low access to land and staple food. Moreover as compared to food secure households, a high proportion of food insecure had poor housing conditions and access to improved water sources as well as to cooking fuels other than wood.

### 5.5 How are they coping?

In urban area, three more commonly adopted strategies when facing to difficulties were to seek alternative/additional jobs (42% of urban households), to extend working hours (34%), and to reduce snacks (33%, Annex 2). In rural area, seeking alternative/additional jobs (51%), purchasing food on credit (29%) and reducing snacks (27%) were more adopted. In rural area in NTT province coping strategies including reducing number of eaten per day (30%) and limiting portion size at meals (28%) were also commonly adopted (Annex 2).

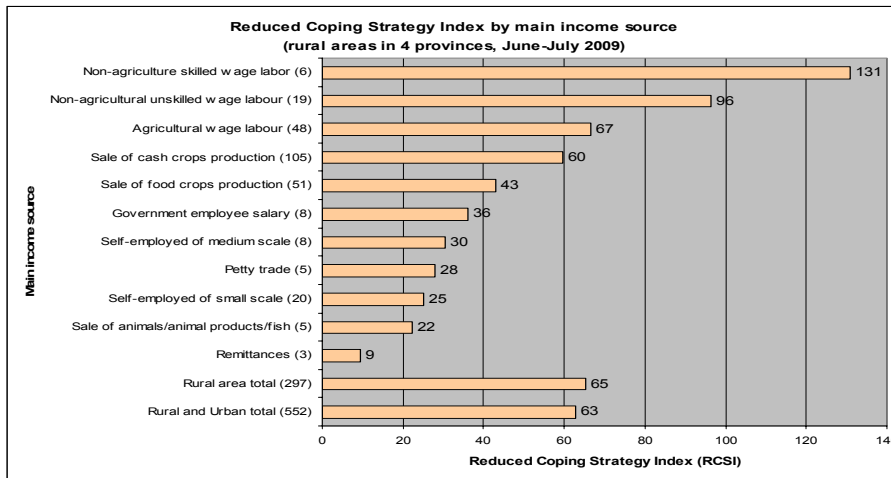
Around 1% (rural: 1%; urban: 0.6%) of the households who experienced the above mentioned difficulties in obtaining food engaged children in income earning activities in the past 30 days (Annex 2). On average, 1% of households increased out-

migration in Indonesia and abroad.

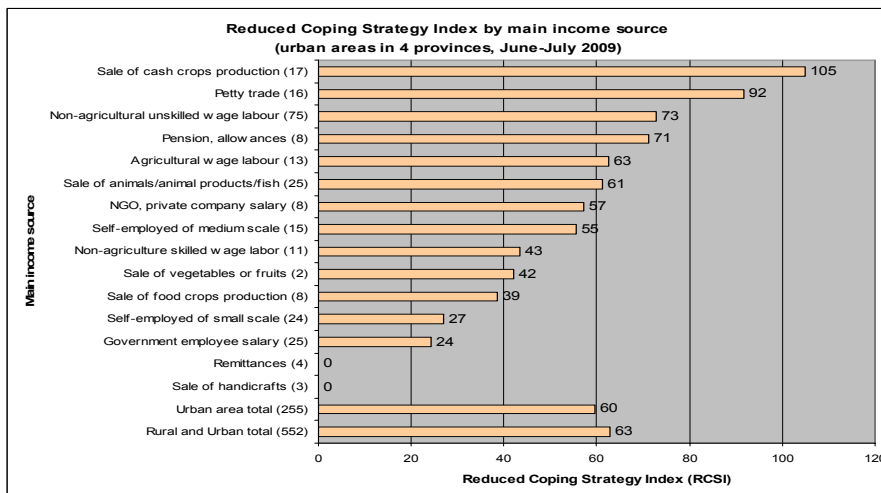
In general, one can say that surveyed households mostly adopted **temporary, short-term coping strategies which were at an acceptance and non-depleted level**, to acquire food while seeking to protect their livelihoods. In fact, they mainly sought additional jobs, changed consumption pattern, relied on community-based support and other traditional, informal social safety nets to borrow food or cash.

To identify households who were struggling the most, the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (RCSI) was calculated, based on 5 food-related coping strategies (eat less-preferred food, borrow food or rely on help from relatives/friends, limit portion size, limit number of meals, and restrict consumption by adults so that small children can eat). A higher RCSI indicated that household are struggling more. The RCSI was higher in NTT province indicating a more important problem of household food insecurity.

**Figure 5. Reduced Coping Strategy Index (RCSI) by main cash income source (Rural area)**



**Figure 6. Reduced Coping Strategy Index (RCSI) by main cash income source (Urban area)**

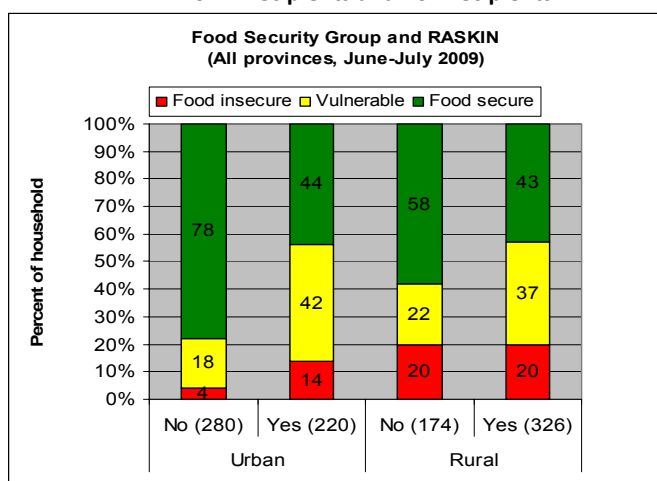


The average RCSI was 63 (rural: 65; urban: 60, figures 5 and 6). In rural area, households engaged in non-agriculture skilled and unskilled wage labor were struggling the most. Whereas, households doing sale of cash crop and petty trade were struggling the most in urban area.

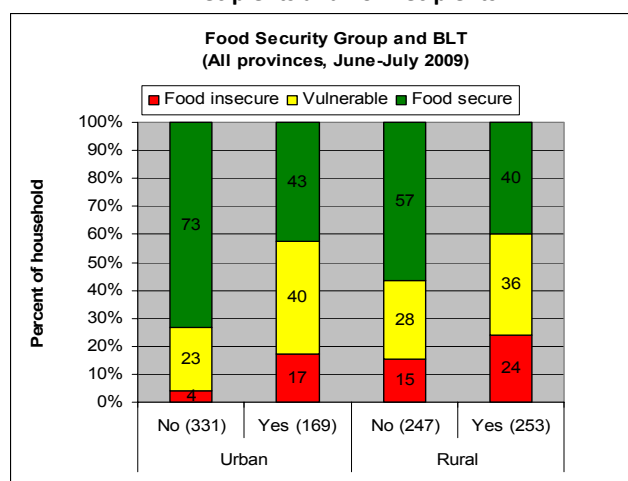
The sociodemographic characteristics of the surveyed households by food security group are presented in Annex 3.

## 5.6 Formal Assistance

**Figure 7. Food security groups among RASKIN recipients and non-recipients**



**Figure 8. Food security groups among BLT recipients and non-recipients**



In the study area, two social safety-net programs on food security were covering large proportions of the monitored households, namely the Subsidized Rice for the Poor program (RASKIN) and Cash Transfer program (BLT). In all five districts, there were no or negligible supplementary feeding programs for nutritionally vulnerable groups (children under- five, pregnant and lactating women) and long-term livelihood support interventions such as vocational training, agriculture intensification, migration support.

RASKIN assisted 55% of the surveyed households (rural: 65%; urban: 44%, Annex 2). BLT covered 42% of the surveyed households (rural: 51%; urban: 34%). A higher coverage of RASKIN was observed in NTT and South Sulawesi (60%), while it was lower in East Java (44%). A higher proportion of households in NTT get assistance from the BLT programme (56%).

The proportion of food insecure household was significantly higher among recipients of both programs in urban area (figures 7 and 8). This is likely due to the fact that both programs aim to target the poor who were also more vulnerable to food insecurity, and the targeting seems to be relatively satisfactorily complied there. In rural area, a slightly lower proportion of food insecure households was found among recipients of both programs, suggesting that these programs might have had some positive effect on their food security. However, this difference was not statistically significant, likely because of a more universal (equal) distribution of these assistances in rural, which probably led to a smaller portion of assistance being distributed, and hence, was not enough to significantly improve food insecurity of the poorest quintile households.

In summary, these programs, while can meet some food needs of the food insecure households in the short term, likely have limited impact on chronic underlying causes of their limited food access such as falling wages, rising food prices, limited employment opportunities and cash income.

**ANNEX 1**  
**Methodology of Household Food Security Analysis**

Household food security in this FNSMS Bulletin is analyzed using methodology which is highlighted in the second edition of Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) Handbook (WFP, January 2009). The analysis is based on the Food and Nutrition Security Conceptual Framework which considers food availability, food access and utilization as core determinants of food security and link these to households' livelihood strategies and assets.

Because the FNSMS aims to assess food security at household level, the analysis is focused on food access (Monthly Per Capita Expenditure, Share of Food Expenditure), food utilization (Food Consumption Score) and coping strategies (Reduced Coping Strategy Index). Other shock-related indicators of transitory food insecurity were also analyzed (experienced difficulties/problems, absenteeism of school age children, child labor, joblessness, in – and out-migration). From the above, the analysis can answer **five key questions** of food security and vulnerability: **How many** households are food insecure? **Where** are the food insecure? **Who** are the food insecure? **Why** are they food insecure? And **How** are they coping?

### **1. Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE)**

The households are asked about their monthly expenditure (including cash, credit, own production) spent on food and non-food items during the last calendar month before the survey to approximate their income. The monthly per capita expenditure is calculated, and then households are categorized into three groups (poor, near poor, non-poor) based on the latest provincial poverty line (BPS 2008), and the World Bank's threshold for the near-poor at US\$2 PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) which is converted into IDR using the 2008 national PPP exchange rate. The thresholds in IDR are as follows:

- **Poor:** less than IDR 126,746 for rural NTT, 199,006 for urban NTT  
less than IDR 150,968 for rural, IDR 179,261 for urban of West Kalimantan  
less than IDR 155,432 for rural, IDR 183,408 for urban of East Java  
less than IDR 160,527 for rural, IDR 196,229 for urban Central Sulawesi
- **Near poor:** between the above regional poverty line and US2 PPP or IDR 331,846 for all provinces
- **Non-poor:** more than IDR 331,846 for all provinces

### **2. Share of Food Expenditure**

The share of food expenditure of total expenditure is a proxy indicator of household food security. The higher the share of food expenditure, the greater the likelihood that a household has poor food access. The commonly used threshold for the share of food expenditure are used to classify households into poor, average and good food expenditure groups:

- **Poor:** food expenditure is **more than 65%** of total household expenditure
- **Average:** food expenditure is at **50-65%** of total household expenditure
- **Good:** food expenditure is **less than 50%** of total household expenditure

### **3. Food Consumption Score (FCS)**

The FCS is considered as an adequate proxy indicator of current food security because the FCS captures several elements of food access and food utilization (consumption).

Household food consumption is calculated using a proxy indicator - the Food Consumption Score (FCS). FCS is a composite score based on dietary frequency, food frequency and relative nutrition importance of different food groups.

*Dietary diversity* is the number of individual foods or food groups consumed over the past seven days. *Food frequency* is the number of days (in the past 7 days) that a specific food item has been consumed by a household. Household food consumption is the consumption pattern (*frequency \* diversity*) of households over the past seven days.

#### **Calculation of FCS and household food consumption groups**

1. Using standard 7-day food frequency data, group all the food items into specific food groups.
2. Sum all the consumption frequencies of food items of the same group, and recode the value of each group above 7 as 7.
3. Multiply the value obtained for each food group by its weight and create new weighted food group scores.
4. Sum the weighed food group scores, thus, creating the food consumption score (FCS). The most diversified and best consumption with maximal FCS at 112 means that all food groups are eaten 7 days a week.



5. Using the appropriate thresholds, recode the variable food consumption score, from a continuous variable to a categorical variable, to calculate the percentage of households of poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption.

**Food Items, Food Group and Weight (FNSMS, Indonesia, 2008)**

No	FOOD ITEMS	Food groups	Weight
1	Maize, maize porridge, rice, sorghum, millet pasta, bread and other cereals	Cereals and tuber	2
2	Cassava, potatoes and sweet potatoes		
3	Beans, Peas, groundnuts and cashew nuts	Pulses	3
4	Vegetables and leaves	Vegetables	1
5	Fruits	Fruit	1
6	Beef, goat, poultry, pork, eggs and fish	Meat and fish	4
7	Milk yogurt and other diary	Milk	4
8	Sugar and sugar products	Sugar	0.5
9	Oils, fats and butter	Oil	0.5
10	Condiments	Condiments	0

**Food Consumption Score thresholds**

The following thresholds of FSC are used to categorize households into three food consumption groups based on the knowledge of consumption behaviors of the majority of Indonesian at present, which are:

Food consumption groups	Food Consumption Score	Description
Poor	0-28	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 5-6 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 1 day a week, while animal proteins are totally absent
Borderline	28.5 -42	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 6-7 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 3 days, meat/fish/egg/pulses 1-2 days a week, while dairy products are totally absent
Acceptable	> 42	As defined for the borderline group with more number of days a week eating meat, fish, egg, oil, and complemented by other foods such as pulses, fruits, milk

**4. Reduced Coping Strategy Index (RCSI)**

When livelihoods are negatively affected by a shock /crisis, households may adopt various mechanisms (strategies) which are not adopted in a normal day-to-day life, to cope with reduced or declining access to food.

Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is often used as a proxy indicator of household food insecurity. CSI is based on a list of behaviors (coping strategies). CSI combines: (i) the *frequency* of each strategy (how many times each strategy was adopted?); and (ii) their *severity* (how serious is each strategy?) for households reporting food consumption problems. Higher CSI indicates a worse food security situation and vice versa. CSI is a particularly powerful tool for monitoring the same households or population over time. There are two types: “full CSI” and “reduced CSI”.

In this FNSMS, RCSI is used. RCSI is based on the same short list of 5 coping strategies, and the same severity weights. It is very useful for comparing across regions and countries, or across income/livelihood groups, because it focuses on the same set of behaviors. The maximal RCSI is 240 during the past 30 days (i.e. all 5 strategies are applied every day). There are no universal thresholds for RCSI. Table below is an example of RCSI of this analysis, with RCSI at 27.

Coping Strategies	Raw score	Universal Severity Weight	Weighted Score = Frequency x Weight
1. Eating less preferred /expensive foods	5	1	5
2. Borrowing food or relying on help from friends and relatives	2	2	4
3. Limiting portion size at mealtime	7	1	7
4. Limiting adult intake in order for small children to eat	2	3	6
5. Reducing the number of meals per day	5	1	5
Total Household Score – Reduced CSI	Sum down the total for each individual strategy		<b>27</b>

#### 5. Estimation of proportion of food insecure households based on composite food security (How many?)

The level of household food security is calculated through two cross-tabulations of the above three indicators.

Firstly, monthly per capita expenditure groups (poor, near-poor, non-poor) are cross-tabulated with food expenditure groups (poor, average, good) to identify *three food access groups* (poor, average, good). Table below is an example of the first cross-tabulation. Poor food access households (51%, in red cells) are those having either poor or near-poor monthly per capita expenditure combined with either poor or average food expenditure.

Monthly per capita expenditure	Poor	Near-poor	Non-poor
<b>Food expenditure</b>			
Poor (>65% of total expenditure)	32%	3%	1%
Average (50-65% total expenditure)	16%	4%	1%
Good (<50% of total expenditure)	34%	6%	4%

**Note:** Red = Poor food access, Yellow = Average food access, Green = Good food access

Secondly, food consumption groups and food access groups derived from the first cross-tabulation are matched to identify *three composite food security groups* (food insecure, vulnerable and food secure). Table below is an example of the second cross-tabulation. Food insecure households (29%, in red cells) are those having either poor or average food access combined with either poor or borderline food consumption.

Food access	Poor	Average	Good
<b>Food consumption</b>			
Poor (0-28 scores)	9%	6%	0%
Borderline (28.5 – 42 scores)	14%	8%	1%
Acceptable (> 42 scores)	27%	26%	9%

**Note:** Red = Food insecure, Yellow = Vulnerable, Green = Food secure

#### 6. Determination of characteristics of food insecure households

Identified food insecure households are matched with their livelihood characteristics such as location, sex, age and education of household head, household size, age dependency ratio, main cash income source, housing, water and sanitation, land and livestock ownership, assets, coping strategies, child education and labor, unemployment, migration, etc. to answer other four questions: Where, Who, Why they are food insecure, and How they are coping.

These analyses allow for determining whether food insecurity is **chronic** (long-term, persistent) caused by underlying structural and contextual factors which do not change quickly (local climate, soil type, local governance system, public infrastructure – roads, irrigation, land tenure, etc.), or **transitory** (short term, transient) mostly caused by dynamic factors which can change quickly (natural disasters, displacement, diseases, migration, soaring food prices).

## ANNEX 2

## Main socio-economic characteristics of surveyed households, by province (June-July 2009)

= Difference in the proportion of the household is statistically significant (P&lt;0.05)

Characteristics		East Java (EJ)			NTT (N)			West Kalimantan (WK)			Central Sulawesi (CS)			Total 4 provinces (A)		
		Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All
1. Access to water sources (%)	Improved	76.8%	66.4%	71.6%	59.2%	60.0%	59.6%	72.8%	58.4%	65.6%	85.6%	50.4%	68.0%	73.6%	58.8%	66.2%
	Unimproved sources	23.2%	33.6%	28.4%	40.8%	40.0%	40.4%	27.2%	41.6%	34.4%	14.4%	49.6%	32.0%	26.4%	41.2%	33.8%
2. Housing conditions (%)	Non-durable	5.6%	20.8%	13.2%	28.8%	58.4%	43.6%	20.8%	42.4%	31.6%	40.8%	29.6%	35.2%	24.0%	37.8%	30.9%
	Semi permanent	10.4%	25.6%	18.0%	39.2%	24.0%	31.6%	40.8%	34.4%	37.6%	20.8%	32.8%	27.8%	27.8%	29.2%	28.5%
	Durable	84.0%	53.6%	68.8%	32.0%	17.6%	24.8%	38.4%	23.2%	30.8%	38.4%	37.6%	38.0%	48.2%	33.0%	40.6%
3. Cooking fuel (%) * (EJ)	Wood	32.0%	78.4%	55.2%	76.8%	96.0%	86.4%	51.2%	88.0%	69.6%	58.4%	88.0%	73.2%	54.6%	87.6%	71.1%
	Others	68.0%	21.6%	44.8%	23.2%	4.0%	13.6%	48.8%	12.0%	30.4%	41.6%	12.0%	26.8%	45.4%	12.4%	28.9%
4. Ownership of assets (%)	None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.8%	46.4%	31.6%	1.6%	8.0%	4.8%	6.4%	24.0%	15.2%	6.2%	19.6%	12.9%
	1-3	20.8%	42.4%	31.6%	43.2%	43.2%	43.2%	27.2%	40.8%	34.0%	53.6%	47.2%	50.4%	43.4%	39.8%	39.8%
	>=4	72.2%	57.6%	64.9%	40.0%	10.4%	25.2%	71.2%	51.2%	61.2%	40.0%	28.8%	34.4%	57.6%	37.0%	47.3%
5. Ownership of land (yes/no)	Yes	37.6%	66.4%	52.0%	61.6%	93.6%	77.6%	52.0%	89.6%	70.8%	8.8%	75.2%	42.0%	40.0%	81.2%	60.6%
	If yes, average size (ha ± SD)	0.41 (0.53)	0.45 (0.43)	0.43 (0.47)	0.54 (0.54)	0.93 (0.86)	0.735 (0.77)	1.45 (1.77)	1.91 (1.62)	1.68 (1.68)	1.07 (0.82)	1.13 (1.06)	1.1 (1.03)	0.84 (1.19)	1.45 (1.22)	1.145 (1.22)
6. Staple food production in a normal year (%)	HHS own < 0.5 ha (%)	74.5%	67.5%	71.0%	45.5%	29.9%	37.7%	27.7%	13.4%	20.6%	27.3%	3.2%	15.3%	45.5%	26.8%	36.2%
	Yes (produce staple food)	35.2%	67.2%	51.2%	48.0%	83.2%	65.6%	27.2%	69.6%	48.4%	4.0%	49.6%	26.8%	28.6%	67.4%	48.0%
	If yes, average production (kg ± SD)	1335 (2321)	958 (1088)	1147 (1622)	544 (733)	947 (1253)	746 (1107)	587 (490)	573 (447)	580 (458)	402 (384)	1158 (2086)	780 (2018)	793 (1431)	892 (1287)	843 (1331)
	Meets < 3 months requirement	6.8%	7.1%	7.0%	31.7%	8.7%	20.2%	16.9%	16.9%	16.1%	16.1%	10.3%	10.3%	16.1%	24.3%	20.2%
	3-7 months requirement	15.9%	25.0%	20.5%	13.3%	27.9%	20.6%	23.5%	24.1%	23.8%	0.0%	17.7%	8.9%	16.1%	24.3%	20.2%
>7 months requirement	77.3%	67.9%	72.6%	55.0%	63.5%	59.3%	52.9%	65.5%	59.2%	40.0%	66.1%	53.1%	60.8%	65.6%	63.2%	
7. Level of the 2009 staple requirement met by accumulated harvested crops (mean %)	Yes	120.9%	167.6%	144.3%	66.5%	113.7%	90.1%	65.9%	80.6%	73.3%	82.9%	95.3%	89.1%	83.7%	115.2%	99.4%
8. Staple in stock (%)	Yes	83.7%	77.1%	80.4%	82.1%	84.5%	83.3%	66.7%	85.4%	76.1%	66.7%	93.0%	79.9%	79.1%	83.9%	81.5%
	If yes, average stock (kg ± SD)	220 (255)	443 (918)	332 (765)	255 (438)	265 (442)	260 (439)	142 (256)	205 (256)	174 (257)	42 (52)	62 (107)	62 (107)	214 (346)	271 (568)	243 (512)
	No	16.3%	22.9%	19.6%	17.9%	15.5%	16.7%	33.3%	14.6%	24.0%	33.3%	7.0%	20.2%	20.9%	16.1%	18.5%
9. Ownership of livestock (%)	Yes	51.2%	53.6%	52.4%	65.6%	61.6%	63.6%	52.0%	76.0%	64.0%	20.0%	50.4%	35.2%	47.2%	60.4%	53.8%
	If yes, average number (± SD)	9.3 (8.8)	7.2 (6.3)	8.3 (7.6)	6.9 (8.7)	5.7 (5.5)	6.3 (7.4)	9.7 (11.3)	11.5 (13.2)	10.6 (12.5)	7.1 (5.5)	7.3 (6.2)	7.2 (6)	8.3 (9.2)	8.2 (9.2)	8.3 (9.2)
No	48.8%	46.4%	47.6%	34.4%	38.4%	36.4%	48.0%	24.0%	36.0%	80.0%	49.6%	64.8%	52.8%	39.6%	46.2%	
10. Having unemployed members (%)	Yes	8.8%	4.8%	6.8%	15.2%	10.4%	12.8%	7.2%	1.6%	4.4%	8.8%	0.0%	4.4%	10.0%	4.2%	7.1%
11. Having a child absent from school last month (%)	Yes	0.0%	4.3%	2.2%	12.6%	20.9%	16.8%	41.4%	51.5%	46.5%	18.6%	27.7%	23.2%	16.4%	25.8%	21.1%
12. Experienced any shocks last 3 months (%)	Yes	43.2%	63.2%	53.2%	49.2%	72.1%	60.7%	65.6%	74.4%	70.0%	47.2%	29.6%	38.4%	51.5%	59.8%	55.7%
13. Most frequently applied coping strategies	1st (% of HH applied)	Extend working hours (68.5%)	Seek alternative/additional jobs (78.5%)	Seek alternative/additional jobs (63.9%)	Reduce snacks (36.7%)	Seek alternative/additional jobs (45.5%)	Seek alternative/additional jobs (39.9%)	Seek alternative/additional jobs (43.9%)	Seek alternative/additional jobs (39.8%)	Seek alternative/additional jobs (41.7%)	Seek alternative/additional jobs (47.5%)	Seek alternative/additional jobs (35.1%)	Seek alternative/additional jobs (42.7%)	Seek alternative/additional jobs (41.6%)	Seek alternative/additional jobs (51.2%)	Seek alternative/additional jobs (46.7%)
	2nd (% of HH applied)	Rely on less preferred/expensive food (46.3%)	Reduce snacks (43.0%)	Extend working hours (42.9%)	Seek alternative/additional jobs (31.7%)	Reduce number of eaten per day (29.5%)	Extend working hours (29.1%)	Purchase food on credit (40.2%)	Borrow food, or rely on help from friends/relatives	Purchase food on credit (33.1%)	Limit portion size at meals (35.6%)	Reduce snacks (32.4%)	Reduce snacks (31.2%)	Extend working hours (34.1%)	Purchase food on credit (29.3%)	Reduce snacks (29.2%)
	3rd (% of HH applied)	Seek alternative/additional jobs (42.6%)	Purchase food on credit (38.0%)	Reduce snacks (41.4%)	Purchase food on credit (30.0%)	Limit portion size at meals (28.4%)	Purchase food on credit (28.4%)	Reduce snacks (28.0%)	Purchase food on credit (26.9%)	Borrow food, or rely on help from friends/relatives	Restrict consumption by adults in order for	Rely on less preferred/expensive food (29.7%)	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day (28.1%)	Reduce snacks (32.9%)	Reduce snacks (26.6%)	Purchase food on credit (29.2%)
14. Coping Strategy Index (mean)	Yes	34	47	41	90	83	87	46	64	55	71	63	67	60	65	62
15. Assisted by RASKIN program (%)	Yes	32.0%	56.8%	44.4%	54.4%	64.8%	59.6%	40.0%	68.0%	54.0%	49.6%	71.2%	60.4%	44.0%	65.2%	54.6%
	No	68.0%	43.2%	55.6%	45.6%	35.2%	40.4%	60.0%	32.0%	46.0%	50.4%	28.8%	39.6%	56.0%	34.8%	45.4%
16. Assisted by BLT program (%)	Yes	23.2%	49.6%	36.4%	47.2%	65.6%	56.4%	40.8%	45.6%	43.2%	24.0%	41.6%	32.8%	33.8%	50.6%	42.2%
	No	76.8%	50.4%	63.6%	52.8%	34.4%	43.6%	59.2%	54.4%	56.8%	76.0%	58.4%	67.2%	66.2%	49.4%	57.8%
17. Gender of head of HH (%)	Female	4.0%	8.8%	6.4%	6.4%	11.2%	8.8%	9.6%	10.4%	10.0%	12.0%	8.8%	10.4%	8.0%	9.8%	8.9%
	Male	96.0%	91.2%	93.6%	93.6%	88.8%	91.2%	90.4%	89.6%	90.0%	88.0%	91.2%	89.6%	92.0%	90.2%	91.1%
18. Age of head of HH (mean ± SD)	Yes	47 (11.18)	44 (10.6)	45.5 (11)	47 (11.60)	44 (14.69)	45.5 (13.2)	44 (12.8)	46 (13.30)	45 (13.12)	46 (12.3)	47 (15.2)	46.5 (13.8)	45 (12.05)	45 (13.56)	45 (12.84)
19. Household size (mean ± SD)	Yes	4.6 (1.56)	4.2 (1.64)	4.4 (1.61)	5.5 (2.13)	5.6 (2.38)	5.6 (2.25)	5 (1.93)	4.9 (1.84)	4.9 (1.88)	5.3 (1.91)	4.6 (1.94)	4.9 (1.94)	5.1 (1.92)	4.8 (2.02)	4.9 (1.98)
	No	26.4%	17.6%	22.0%	42.2%	56.8%	50.0%	47.2%	39.2%	43.2%	36.8%	31.2%	34.0%	38.4%	36.2%	37.3%
20. Having <5 children (yes/no)	Yes	1.1 (0.3)	1.1 (0.3)	1.1 (0.3)	1.4 (0.5)	1.3 (0.5)	1.4 (0.5)	1.1 (0.4)	1.2 (0.4)	1.2 (0.4)	1.2 (0.5)	1.2 (0.8)	1.2 (0.7)	1.2 (0.5)	1.2 (0.5)	1.2 (0.5)
	No	73.6%	82.4%	78.0%	56.8%	43.2%	50.0%	52.8%	60.8%	56.8%	63.2%	68.8%	66.0%	61.6%	63.8%	62.7%
21. Having at least 1 school aged child (yes/no) (%)	Yes	76.8%	74.4%	75.6%	82.4%	73.6%	78.0%	68.8%	67.2%	68.0%	84.0%	72.8%	78.4%	78.0%	72.0%	75.0%
	No	23.2%	25.6%	24.4%	17.6%	26.4%	22.0%	31.2%	32.8%	32.0%	16.0%	27.2%	21.6%	22.0%	28.0%	25.0%
22. Having a child engaged in labor (%)	Yes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.2%	2.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%
23. Having out-migrated members in Indonesia and abroad (%)	Yes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%	1.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	0.8%	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%
24. Having in-migrated members (%)	Yes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.8%	1.6%	0.8%	3.2%	2.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.4%	1.1%
25. Rent land	HHS with rent land (%)	2.4%	6.4%	4.4%	4.0%	6.4%	5.2%	9.6%	4.2%	16.4%	0.8%	1.6%	1.2%	9.4%	6.8%	6.8%
	Size (mean ha ± SD)	0.48 (0.45)	0.35 (0.3)	0.42 (0.3)	0.3 (0.41)	0.59 (0.36)	0.45 (0.39)	0.72 (0.49)	0.5 (0.4)	0.61 (0.43)	2 (none)	0.50	1.25 (0.87)	0.65 (0.56)	0.49 (0.37)	0.57 (0.44)
26. Investment in agriculture	HHS with investment (%)	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%	1.6%	0.2%	1.2%	0.7%	
	Size (mean ha ± SD)	none	1.4 (1.0)	1.4 (1.0)	none	0.25 (none)	0.25 (none)	0.00 (none)	none	0.00 (none)	none	5 (5.7)	5 (5.7)	0.00 (none)	2.43 (3.3)	2.08 (3.2)

**ANNEX 3**  
**Main socio-economic characteristics of surveyed households, by food security group**  
**(June-July 2009)**

Characteristics		Food insecure			Vulnerable			Food secure		
		Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All
Number of households (HHs)	Number of households (HHs)	42	99	141	143	160	303	315	241	556
1. Access to water sources (%) *(U) *(R) *(A)	Improved	5.2%	15.3%	9.7%	29.3%	31.0%	30.1%	65.5%	53.7%	60.2%
	Unimproved	17.4%	26.2%	22.8%	26.5%	33.5%	30.8%	56.1%	40.3%	46.4%
2. Housing conditions (%) *(U) *(R) *(A)	Durable	3.7%	9.1%	5.9%	25.3%	27.3%	26.1%	71.0%	63.6%	68.0%
	Semi permanent	10.8%	19.2%	15.1%	30.2%	26.0%	28.1%	59.0%	54.8%	56.8%
	Non-durable	15.0%	29.6%	23.9%	33.3%	40.8%	37.9%	51.7%	29.6%	38.2%
3. Cooking fuel (%) *(U) *(R) *(A)	Wood	14.7%	21.9%	19.1%	31.5%	35.4%	33.9%	53.8%	42.7%	47.0%
	Others	0.9%	4.8%	1.7%	25.1%	8.1%	21.5%	74.0%	87.1%	76.8%
4. Ownership of assets (%) *(U) *(R) *(A)	None	41.9%	46.9%	45.7%	35.5%	35.7%	35.7%	22.6%	17.4%	18.6%
	1-3	13.8%	20.3%	17.3%	32.0%	38.2%	35.4%	54.2%	41.5%	47.3%
	≥ 4	1.4%	4.9%	2.7%	25.7%	22.7%	24.5%	72.9%	72.4%	72.8%
5. Ownership of land (yes/no)	Yes *(U)	12.0%	20.0%	17.3%	27.5%	33.3%	31.4%	60.5%	46.7%	51.3%
	If yes, average size (ha ± SD) *(U)	0.57 (0.6)	1.02 (1.0)	0.92 (1.0)	0.52 (0.7)	1.16 (1.3)	0.97 (1.2)	1.03 (1.4)	1.2 (1.2)	1.13 (1.3)
	HHs own < 0.5 ha (%) *(U)	9.9%	20.2%	15.5%	39.6%	30.3%	34.5%	50.5%	49.5%	50.0%
	HHs own ≥ 0.5 ha (%) *(U)	13.8%	19.9%	18.2%	17.4%	34.3%	29.8%	68.8%	45.8%	52.0%
6. Staple food production in a normal year (%)	No *(U)	6.0%	19.1%	9.1%	29.3%	26.6%	28.7%	64.7%	54.3%	62.2%
	Yes (produce staple food) *(A)	11.2%	20.8%	17.9%	33.6%	34.1%	34.0%	55.2%	45.1%	48.1%
	If yes, average production (kg ± SD) *(R)	142.1 (126.9)	135.1 (230.7)	136.4 (214.6)	206.6 (306.1)	166.2 (194.1)	178.1 (232.5)	200.2 (782.6)	259.0 (360.1)	238.9 (541.9)
	Meets < 3 months requirement	9.1%	29.4%	19.4%	30.3%	35.3%	32.8%	60.6%	35.3%	47.8%
	3-7 months requirement	13.0%	28.0%	24.8%	39.1%	30.5%	32.4%	47.9%	41.5%	42.8%
7. Level of the 2009 staple requirement met by accumulated harvested crops (mean %) *(R) *(A)	>7 months requirement	11.5%	16.7%	15.3%	33.3%	35.3%	34.7%	55.2%	48.0%	50.0%
	No *(A)	7.3%	17.8%	10.6%	26.6%	27.6%	26.9%	66.1%	54.6%	62.5%
		99.1%	76.7%	80.6%	78.2%	90.1%	87.2%	89.8%	156.5%	134.1%
8. Staple in stock (yes/no)	Yes *(U) *(A)	9.7%	19.5%	16.7%	38.8%	32.8%	34.5%	51.5%	47.7%	48.8%
	If yes, average stock (kg ± SD) *(R)	184.2 (115.1)	178.9 (183.4)	179.8 (173.1)	186.7 (166.9)	232.5 (280.7)	217.7 (249.9)	346.7 (479.6)	445.8 (823.0)	415.8 (736.1)
	No *(U) *(A)	8.1%	20.1%	12.6%	25.9%	31.1%	27.9%	66.0%	48.8%	59.5%
9. Ownership of livestock (yes/no)	Yes	10.3%	18.9%	15.2%	29.7%	30.1%	30.0%	60.0%	51.0%	54.8%
	If yes, average number (± SD) *(U) *(R) *(A)	5.4 (5.3)	6.0 (5.9)	5.8 (5.7)	6.0 (6.3)	6.4 (6.1)	6.3 (6.1)	10.2 (10.6)	10.1 (11.1)	10.1 (10.9)
10. Having unemployed members (yes/no)	No	6.7%	21.2%	12.9%	27.6%	34.8%	30.7%	65.7%	44.0%	56.4%
	Yes	8.0%	28.6%	14.1%	40.0%	28.6%	36.6%	52.0%	42.8%	49.3%
11. Having a child absent from school last month (yes/no) *(U)	No	8.4%	19.4%	14.1%	27.3%	32.2%	29.8%	64.3%	48.4%	56.1%
	Yes	13.1%	15.7%	14.6%	23.0%	27.7%	25.7%	63.9%	56.6%	59.7%
12. Experienced any shocks last 3 months (yes/no)	No	5.2%	21.8%	12.4%	32.3%	36.0%	33.9%	62.5%	42.2%	53.7%
	Yes	10.6%	19.2%	15.2%	28.6%	32.7%	30.8%	60.8%	48.1%	54.0%
13. Coping Strategy Index (mean) *(U) *(A)	No	5.8%	19.5%	12.0%	28.1%	31.5%	29.6%	66.1%	49.0%	58.4%
	Yes	100.7	82.6	59.7	77.7	54.7	65.3	44.1	65.5	62.7
14. Assisted by RASKIN program (yes/no) *(U) *(R) *(A)	No	3.9%	19.5%	9.9%	17.9%	22.4%	19.6%	78.2%	58.1%	70.5%
	Yes	14.1%	19.9%	17.6%	42.3%	37.1%	39.2%	43.6%	43.0%	43.2%
15. Assisted by BLT program (yes/no) *(U) *(R) *(A)	No	3.9%	15.4%	8.8%	22.7%	27.9%	24.9%	73.4%	56.7%	66.3%
	Yes	17.2%	24.1%	21.3%	40.2%	36.0%	37.7%	42.6%	39.9%	41.0%
16. Gender of head of HH (%)	Male	8.3%	19.3%	13.7%	27.8%	31.9%	29.9%	63.9%	48.8%	56.4%
	Female	10.0%	24.5%	18.0%	37.5%	32.7%	34.8%	52.5%	42.8%	47.2%
17. Age of head of HH (mean ± SD)		44.1 (11.8)	46.5 (15.4)	45.8 (14.4)	47.2 (10.8)	45.9 (14.1)	46.5 (12.6)	44.9 (12.2)	43.8 (12.4)	44.4 (12.3)
18. Household size (mean ± SD) *(U)		5.4 (1.9)	5.0 (2.0)	5.1 (1.9)	5.4 (2.0)	4.8 (2.0)	5.1 (1.9)	4.9 (1.9)	4.8 (2.0)	4.8 (2.0)
19. Having at least <5 children (yes/no)	Yes	9.9%	22.1%	15.8%	29.7%	29.3%	29.5%	60.4%	48.6%	54.7%
	If yes, average number (person ± SD) *(U) *(A)	1.5 (0.7)	1.4 (0.9)	1.4 (0.8)	1.2 (0.5)	1.2 (0.4)	1.2 (0.4)	1.2 (0.4)	1.2 (0.4)	1.2 (0.4)
20. Having at least 1 school aged child (yes/no)	No	7.5%	18.5%	13.1%	27.9%	33.5%	30.8%	64.6%	48.0%	56.1%
	Yes	6.7%	18.1%	12.1%	31.0%	31.1%	31.1%	62.3%	50.8%	56.8%
	No	14.5%	24.3%	20.0%	20.0%	34.3%	28.0%	65.5%	41.4%	52.0%

\* food security status is significantly different bet \* food security status is significantly different between 2 (or 3) groups in urban (U), rural (R) and all (A)

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