

Food and Nutrition Security Bulletin - Issue 2 (August –October 2009)

Nusa Tenggara Timur Province

Indonesia Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring System (FNSMS)



Jointly produced by:



NTT Food Security Office
Central Food Security Agency
The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
The International Labor Organization (ILO)

Highlights

- In NTT province, the proportion of food insecure household increased from 26% in the 1st round (Apr - Jul 09) to 31% in 2nd round (Aug - Oct 09). The increase was higher in rural area (from 36% to 43%) (Figure 4). This was likely due to the increased expenditure on food.
- Food security status was associated with the main source of income, education level of household head, housing conditions, distance to water source, type of latrine, cooking fuel, ownership of assets, number of meals a day (only in urban area), and livestock ownership (only in rural area).
- The proportion of the food insecure among agricultural wage labour and sale of own production (vegetable and fruits) nearly doubled in the 2nd round (Figure 6).
- Improvement was observed in water source among many households likely due to the increased rainfall during the rainy season, therefore the access to water source has become a non-discriminating factor in the 2nd round.
- In rural area, the proportion of the food insecure among those without livestock significantly increased in the 2nd round (Figure 9).
- In rural area, more than half of the households with good production level were still food insecure or vulnerable. This indicates that most farmers are heavily dependent on food purchase (Figure 11).

Recommendations

- The future interventions aiming to improve household food security should focus on structural causes of chronic food insecurity such as: income generation/diversification, crop diversification, livestock promotion and increasing ownership of asset.
- Food insecure households rarely owned a TV, cooking stove and motorbike, and an agriculture asset was the only asset owned by most food insecure households. These assets may be considered as appropriate targeting criteria for interventions.
- Since food insecure households are purchasing a high quantity of their foods, monitoring the prices of basic commodities as well as household expenditure patterns is important to provide early warning for the deterioration of household food security.

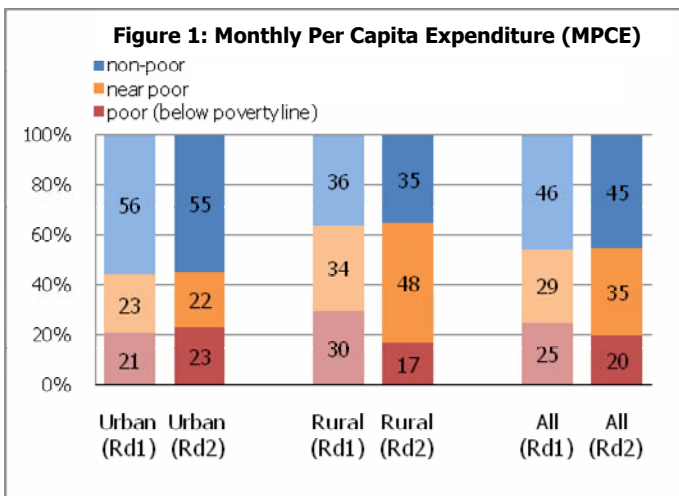
Methodology

- **Sampling:** 250 households (urban: 125; rural:125) were randomly selected and interviewed using a pre-tested questionnaire. In the 2nd round, 245 households (urban: 124; rural: 121) were interviewed.
- **Collected data:** household composition, education, child labour, type of housing, water source, type of cooking fuel, food crops, ownership of land, livestock, assets, cash income sources, joblessness, migration, food access, food consumption (last 7 days), expenditures, difficulties, coping strategies and formal assistance.
- **Food security indicators:** Food access groups were determined by matching the monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) groups (poor, near-poor, non-poor) with monthly food expenditure groups (poor, average, good). 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 calculation and the rationale for the thresholds are presented in Annex 1. A 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:** 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. SPSS 16.0 was used.

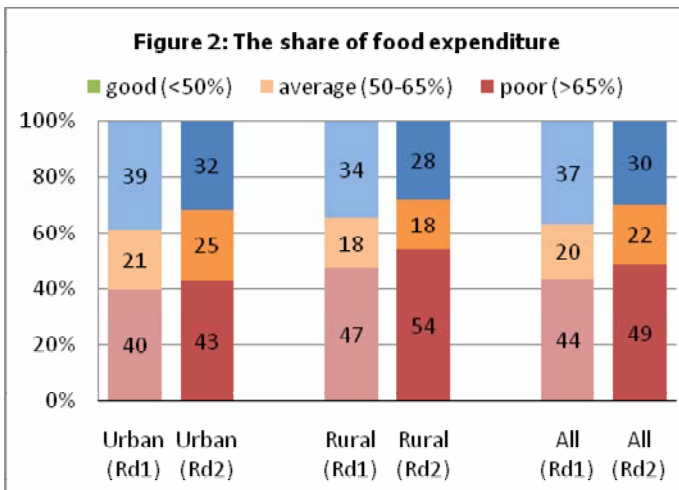
All details of the methodology are presented in Annex 1.

How many are food insecure and where are they?

Food Access: Overall, based on the monthly expenditure per capita, the proportion of the household who spent less than provincial poverty line was slightly reduced during the second period of the monitoring. In rural area, it was nearly halved during the 2nd round while no difference has been observed in urban setting. This might be due to the increased food expenditure, food price or financial contribution to social events during the national holiday season (Figure 1).



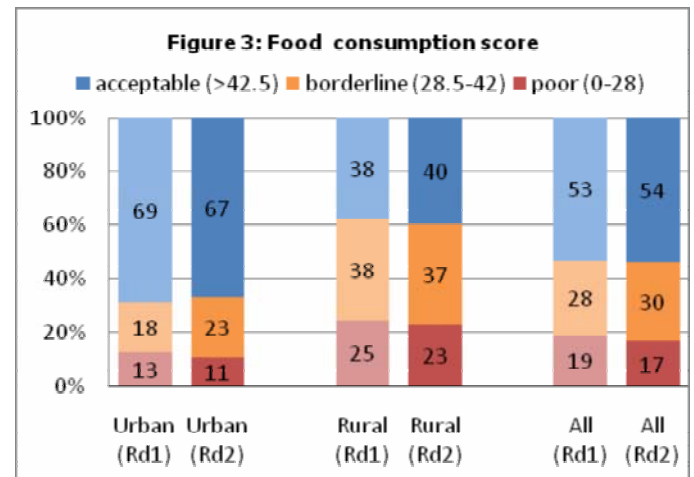
In both areas, more households were classified as poor share of expenditure on food (>65% of total expenditure) during the 2nd round. The increase was higher in rural area. Detailed analysis on expenditure showed that households decreased expenditure on cereals but increased the expenditure on meat, egg, fish, oil and sugar (Figure 2).



Food Consumption: The results of the food consumption score (FCS) indicate no significant change in the proportion of food insecure households between the 1st and 2nd rounds. However, as it was observed in the 1st round, the proportion of households with a poor FCS was twice more higher in rural (23%) than that of urban area (11%).

The proportion of the households with a poor FCS was significantly higher in the TTS district (2nd round: 48%: 1st round= 38%), while none of the household in Manggarai Barat district fell into the poor group (1st round: 2%).

Overall, no significant change was observed in the frequency of meal. However, in TTS district, 30% of the young children and 24% of women of reproductive age received only 2 meals per day, 20% of other household members received only one meal daily. In Sumba Timur, more than 60% of other members ate only 1 or 2 meals per day.



Food security is a multi-faceted concept as it is articulated in the definitions (Box 1 and 2). Therefore, a single indicator cannot measure it. Results from multiple indicators should be triangulated to identify the food insecure and vulnerable. In the FNSMS, the level of household food security was also estimated through the cross-tabulations of the monthly per capita expenditure, the share of food expenditure and food consumption score.

Box 1: Definition of food security (World Food Summit, 1996)

Food security exists when "All people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life."

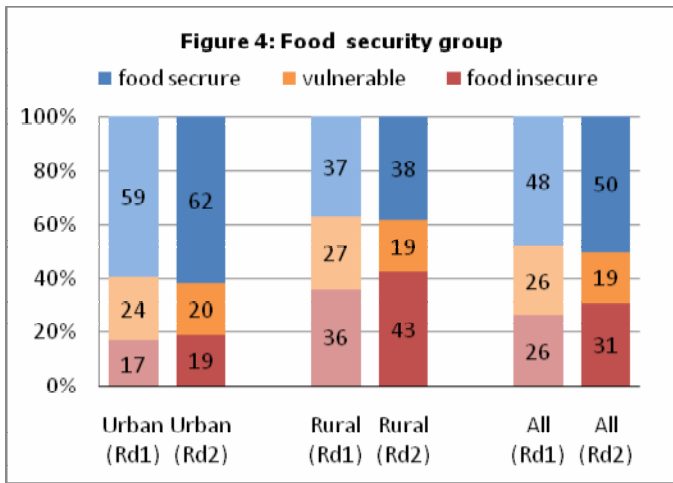
Box 2: Definition of food security (Gov't of Indonesia, 1996)

Food Security is the fulfilment of food for every household, reflected from the availability of food in sufficient quantity and quality, safe, evenly distributed and accessible by people.

Composite food security group: The results of the food composite score indicate that the proportion of food insecure household increased from 26% in the 1st round to 31% in the 2nd round. The increase was higher in rural area (1st round: 36%, 2nd round: 43%: 36%) than urban area (1st round: 17%, 2nd round: 19%). This was likely due to the increased share of food expenditure, as food consumption and total expenditure remained almost unchanged.

Similar to the 1st round, TTS district had the highest percentage of food insecure households (1st round: 46%,

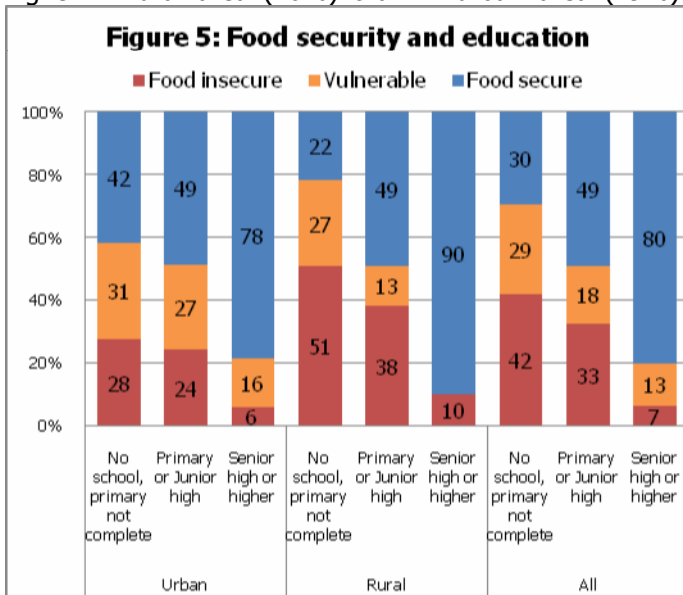
2nd round: 50%), while the lowest percentage was observed in Sumba Timur district (20%).



Who are the food insecure and why?

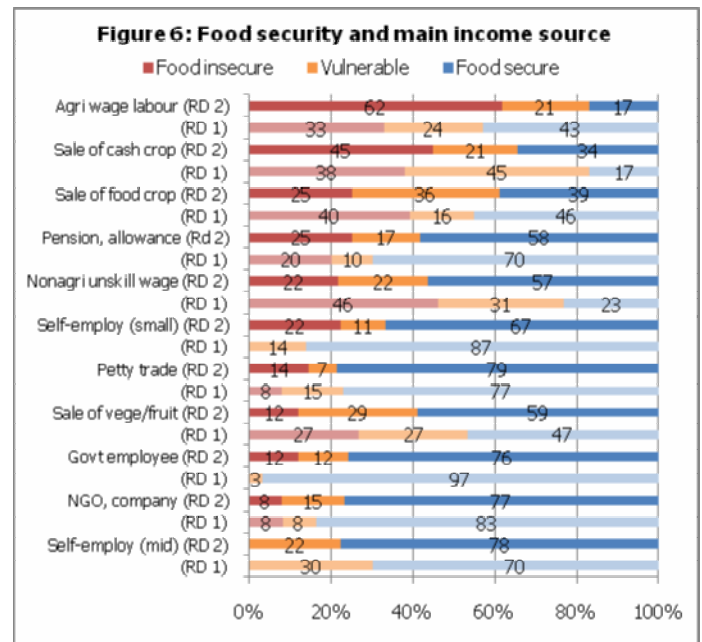
To identify food insecure households, household food security was investigated according to different characteristics.

Education: Overall, 37% of household heads had never attended school or did not complete primary school. The proportion of food insecure households was clearly higher among those households (Figure 5). It was significantly higher in rural area (46%) than in urban area (29%).



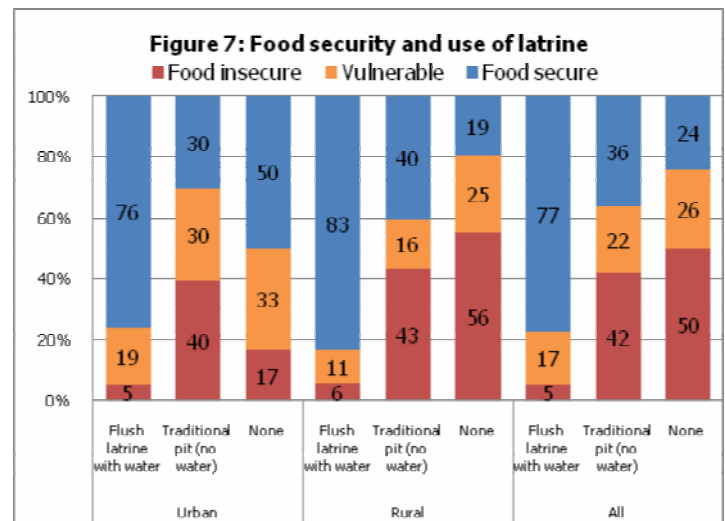
Note: 1st ROUND data is not available as the data was collected from 2nd ROUND.

Income source: Results showed a higher proportion of food insecure households among those without a regular income source (Figure 6). A higher proportion of food insecure and vulnerable households were found among households depending on agricultural wage labour and sell of own production. The proportion of the food insecure among agricultural wage labour and sale of own production (vegetable and fruits) nearly doubled in the 2nd round. Meanwhile, much less food insecure households were found among those having regular and reliable income source such as self-employment and salary earners.



Expenditure pattern: Some differences in expenditure pattern were found between food insecure and secure households. Food insecure households spent a significantly larger share of their expenditure on cereals (42%) than food secure households (16%). Food insecure households tend also to spend more on sugar (6%) and cooking fuel (5%) than food secure households (2% and 1% respectively). Food insecure households spend less on education and health (2%) than the food secure (4%). Food secure households spent more on social events (18%) as compare to food insecure households (4%). This may indicate the existence of informal safety-net system at community level.

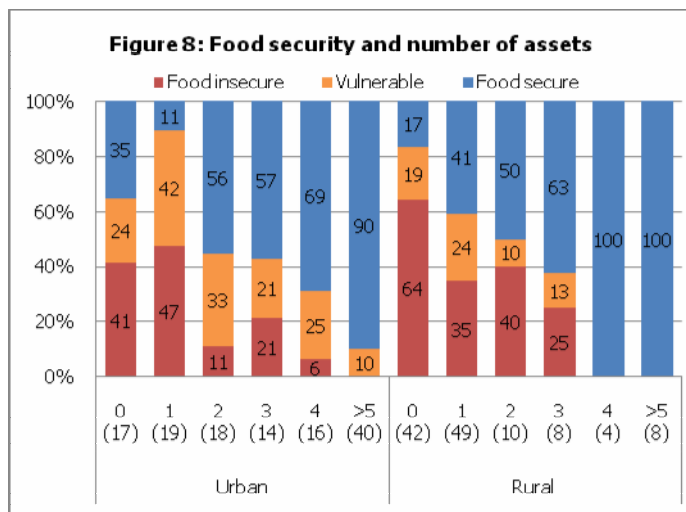
Use of latrine: A higher proportion of food insecure households were found among those using no latrine in both areas (Figure 7). A higher proportion of household without latrine was observed in rural area (30%) than in urban area (5%). The highest proportion was observed in TTS district (36%). All households had access to flush toilet or pit latrine in Manggarai Barat district.



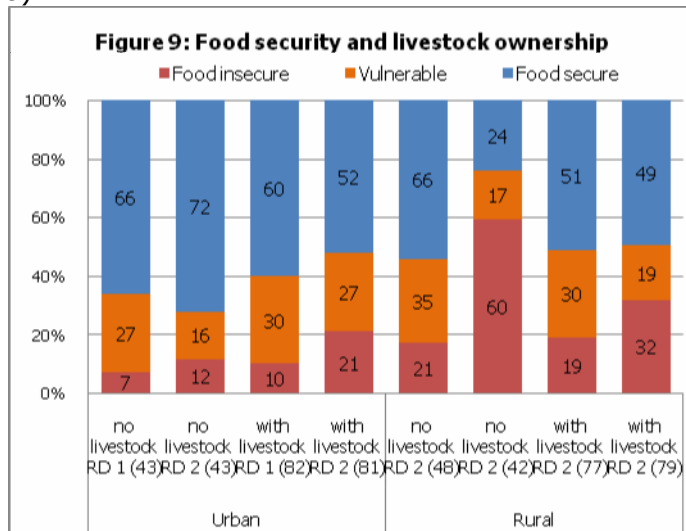
Note: 1st ROUND data is not available as the data was collected from 2nd ROUND

Water source: In the 2nd round, food security status did not vary between the households with improved and unimproved water source, which was associated with food security in the 1st round. Improvement was observed in water source among many households likely due to the increased rainfall during the rainy season. Majority of the households had access to improved water source in the 2nd round.

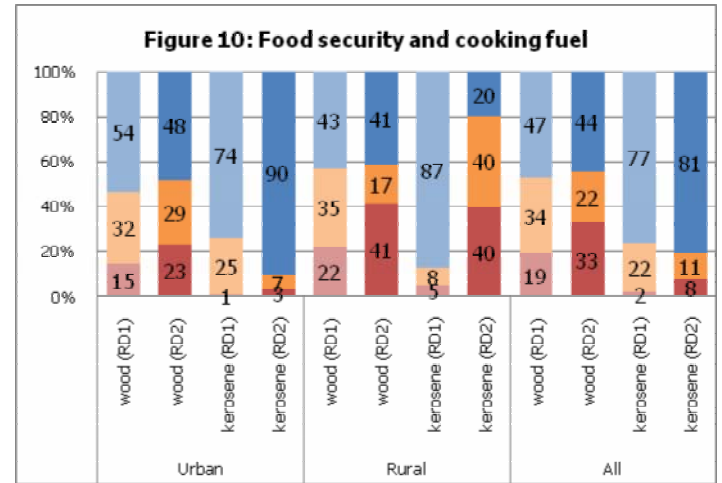
Assets: Most common asset owned by food insecure households were farming machinery (44%). Other assets were rarely owned by them. In contrast, food secure households owned TV (57%), motorbike (43%) and cooking stove (49%). No significant change was observed between the 1st and 2nd rounds. The number of assets was significantly lower among food insecure households. In rural area, the proportion of households with no assets reduced from 46% in the 1st round to 34% in the 2nd round (Figure 8).



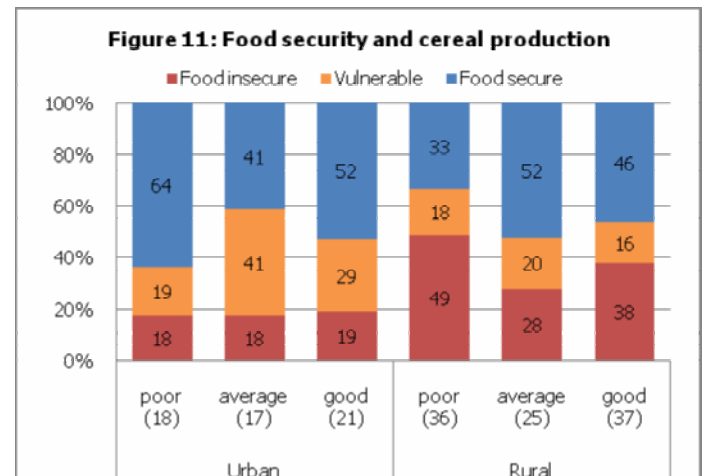
Livestock: Overall, around 60% of the households owned livestock in both area and no significant change was observed between 1st and 2nd rounds. In rural area, the proportion of the food insecure among those without livestock significantly increased in the 2nd round (Figure 9).



Cooking fuel: More food insecure households were found among those who were using wood as a main cooking (Figure 10). The majority of households (86%) were using wood as cooking fuel. No significant change was observed between the 1st and 2nd rounds.



Crop production: 48% of urban and 78% of rural households produced cereals in 2009. In both areas, only 38% of them produced more than 7 months of their annual requirement. However, no association was found between food security status and household crop production. In rural area, more than half of the households with good production level were food insecure or vulnerable (Figure 11). This indicates that most farmers are heavily dependent on food purchase.



Note: poor: production meets less than 3 months of annual household requirement.
 average: production meets 3 – 7 months of annual household requirement
 good: production meets more than 7 months of annual household requirement

In summary, household livelihoods assets were found to be associated with the main source of income, education level of household head, housing conditions, distance to water source, type of latrine, cooking fuel, ownership of assets, number of meals a day (only in urban area), and livestock ownership (only in rural area).

However, it appears that household food security do not vary according to the gender and age of household head, household size, child absenteeism, child labour, water source, production of staple food, unemployment,

migration, experienced shocks, and coping strategy index.

Based on the above results, the situation is likely to be chronic, rather than transitory since food insecurity seems to be mostly associated to structural factors.

Food insecure households were found to be dependent on food purchase. They are considered as highly vulnerable to price increases as well as income falls.

However, existing formal supports were mainly to support short-term needs of the households such as RASKIN and BLT, and interventions for livelihood support such as and income generation had a low level of coverage.

How are they coping?

Experienced difficulties: The 3 most frequently answered difficulties faced between July-October were related to cash availability and price increase (Annex 2). A few percentage of households mentioned production constraints such as natural disasters and crop pest as difficulties. No significant change from 1st round was observed.

The prices of commodities were investigated. No significant differences were found between urban and rural area in all items, except tofu (higher in rural). It is known that the provincial prices are closely linked with national prices which marked significant increase since early 2007. This explains frequently mentioned high commodity prices as a main difficulty. Moreover, the increased commodity prices deteriorate food accessibility not only in urban areas, but also in rural areas where food insecure households are dependent on market for their foods.

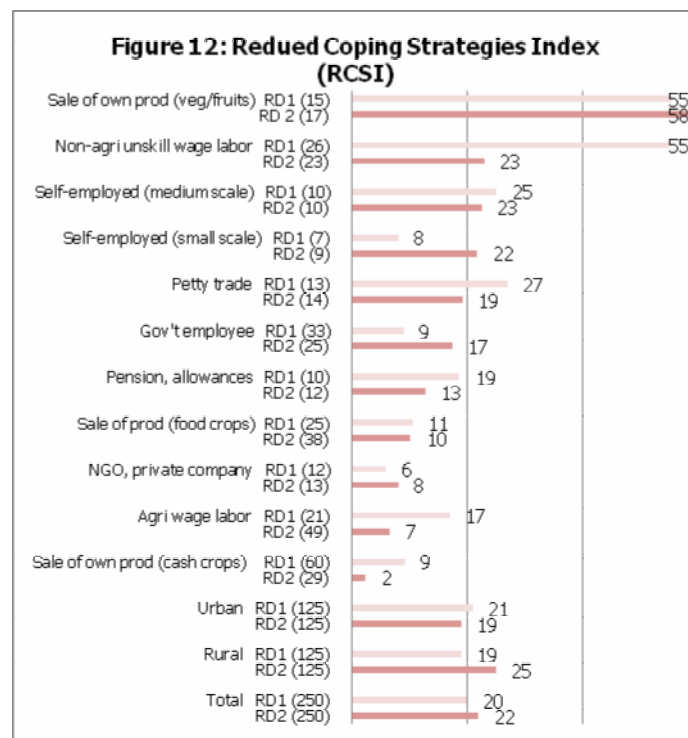
Transient or chronic: In total, 40% of household experienced difficulty to buy foods or to cover other essential expenditures during the past 30 days. More urban households (50%) experienced than rural households (30%). However, no association was found between experienced difficulties and household food security. Again, this indicates that the food insecurity in NTT is not transient but rather chronic.

Coping strategies: Coping strategies are used by people to make use of their own capacities to offset the threats to their food security. The households mostly adopted long-term livelihood strategies which were at non-depleted level to acquire food rather than short-term strategies such as alternation of consumption patterns.

Commonly adopted coping strategies were seeking alternative or additional jobs (34%), extending working hours (26%), and purchase food on credit (15%). No significant difference was observed between urban and rural households. More households seek additional jobs and extended working hours coROUNDared to the 1st round. Again, main coping strategies of the households aim to increase their access to cash.

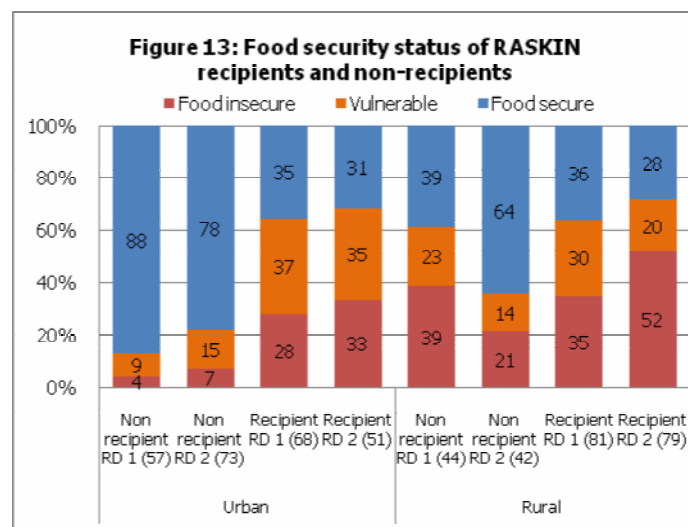
Who is struggling the most? : To identify the households who were struggling the most, the Reduced Coping

Strategy Index (RCSI) was calculated. The average RCSI was 22 (urban: 19, rural: 25). Households engaged in sales of vegetables/fruits were likely struggling the most (Figure 12).

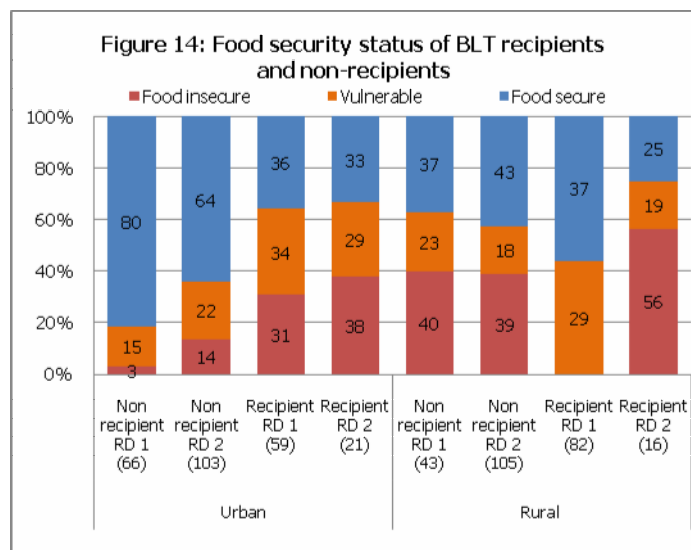


Formal assistance: During May – July 2009, the subsidized rice for the poor program (RASKIN) and unconditional cash transfer program (BLT) were two major assistance programs. There were no or negligible livelihood support programs and nutrition programs in all areas.

RASKIN: Overall, Raskin program assisted 54% of the households (urban: 41%, rural: 66%). No significant change between the proportion of assisted households was observed from the 1st round. However, more food insecure and vulnerable household bought the rice subsidized by Raskin program during the 2nd round. In urban area, almost 70% of food insecure and vulnerable households received Raskin and no significant change was observed from the 1st round (Figure 13).



BLT: Only 16% (urban; 14%, rural: 17%) of households received BLT program in the 2nd round and the proportion was significantly reduced from the 1st round. The proportion of food insecure household among non-recipients increased from 3% to 14%, likely because fewer households received BLT in the 2nd round. Meanwhile, the proportion of food insecure household among recipients significantly increased in rural area (0% to 56%). However, this should be interpreted cautiously as the number of recipients also significantly reduced (Figure 14).



Is the situation likely to change in the coming months?

Since the main causes of food insecurity in NTT are more related to underlying livelihood factors rather than natural shocks, the problem will persist for an extended period of time. Therefore, significant improvement is not expected in short-term.

However, human-induced shocks such as commodity price increase and financial crisis will considerably affect the vulnerable and food insecure who are dependent on cash for their food access. In addition, the predicted less rain due to the mild El Niño phenomena until mid 2010 may affect the production of maize and rice. Therefore, in addition to the sudden-onset disasters (such as earthquake) the following three factors are considered as risk factors in the coming months.

Price increase: Commodity prices, particularly sugar and kerosene, are still upward trend at national level. The price of rice is also volatile from early 2010 due to the delayed planting in main production areas. Since food insecure households spend a large portion of their expenditure for sugar, sudden and significant increase of sugar price may deteriorate their food access.

BLT: The unconditional cash transfer program which provided poor households with Rp. 700,000 per year will be discontinued. This may affect the food access of the recipients particularly of those with limited cash income.

El Niño: Medium-low level rainfall (51-100mm/month) is expected in Lembata, east and west coastal areas of Alor, and Sabu in March 2010. A mild El Niño, which is predicted to continue until mid 2010, may further affect the production of maize and rice. Close monitoring and preparedness are required.

Recommendations

The future interventions aiming to improve household food security should focus on structural causes of chronic food insecurity such as income generation/diversification, crop diversification and increasing ownership of asset .

Income generation/diversification: Food insecure and vulnerable households were found more among those who rely on unsustainable, unstable and low income source. Efforts should be made to provide or improve household income, whilst at the same time encouraging diversification into activities with higher and more stable incomes, through introduction of rural financial schemes, undertaking value chain analysis of key crops, training in enterprise development, and market infrastructure development.

Crop diversification: With 23% of households having a poor Food Consumption Score and a further 37% having a borderline score in rural area, it is likely that diets might be not enough diversified. Efforts to diversify the production base should be pursued through promoting kitchen gardening, school gardening, small-scale livestock production and nutrition education.

Targeting the food insecure: More food secure households owned a TV, cooking stove and motorbike, while an agriculture asset was the only asset owned by most food insecure households. These might be appropriate for targeting criteria for interventions.

Asset creation: Food insecure households tend to have less access to cooking stove and longer distance to main water source. Energy efficient stove (smart stove) will be an option for reducing those households' workload to collect woods for fuel (mostly by women), improving the housing condition and reducing the deforestation. Introducing community water tank or communal well will contribute to secure the access to improved water source.

Monitoring commodity prices and climate: Since food insecure households are purchasing a high quantity of their foods, monitoring the prices of basic commodities as well as household expenditure patterns is important to provide early warning for the deterioration of household food security.

Next monitoring

The 3rd round will be November 2009 – January 2010. The bulletin will be released in March 2010.

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 (ROUNDCE)

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 US\$2 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 FSNMS, 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		27

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
Food expenditure			
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
Food consumption			
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

Area: All 4 provinces East Java Nusa Tenggara Timur West Kalimantan Central Sulawesi

Period: 1st ROUND (Jun-Jul 09) 2nd ROUND (Oct-Nov 09) 3^{Round} ROUND (Jan-Feb 10) 4th ROUND (Mar-Apr 10)

* = difference between urban and rural is significant (P<0.05)

Characteristics		Urban		Rural		All	
		1 st ROUND (May - Jul)	2 nd ROUND (Aug - Oct)	1 st ROUND (May - Jul)	2 nd ROUND (Aug - Oct)	1 st ROUND (May - Jul)	2 nd ROUND (Aug - Oct)
1.	Gender of household head (%)						
	Male	94	94	89	91	91	92
	Female	6	6	11	9	9	8
2.	Age of household head (mean)	45	44	44	45	45	45
3.	Education level of household head (%) *						
	No school, not complete primary school		29		46		37
	Primary or junior high school completed	n.a.	30	n.a.	46	n.a.	38
	High school or university completed		41		8		25
4.	Household size (mean)	6	6	6	6	6	6
5.	Household having under 5 children (%)	43	42	57	57	50	50
	Average number (person)	1	1	1	1	1	1
6.	Household having at least 1 school aged child (%)	82	78	74	74	78	76
7.	Ratio of dependants (= Number of dependants/Number of non-dependants)	45	49	45	51	45	50
8.	Households having a child absent from school last month (%)	13	25	21	75	17	50
	Due to child labour (%, among the HHs having a child absent from school)	8	0	21	1	16	1
	Child labour: working hours 0-4 hours/day (%, among the child labour cases)	20	0	80	100	100	100
	Child labour: Working hours >4 hours/day (%, among the child labour cases)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Child labour: Engaged in household chore (%, among the child labour cases)	0	0	50	100	25	100
	Child labour: Supporting family business (%, among the child labour cases)	100	0	25	0	63	0
	Child labour: Working in informal sectors (%, among the child labour cases)	0	0	25	0	13	0
9.	Housing conditions (%) *						
	Non-durable (wood, herb)	29	29	58	58	44	44
	Semi permanent (ground part: durable, upper part: non-durable)	39	38	24	23	32	31
	Durable (brick, cement)	32	33	18	18	25	26
10.	Type of dwelling (%)						
	Individual house (separated from neighbour)	91	94	98	97	95	96
	Flat in multi-storey building	2	2	0	2	1	2
	Room(s) in a shared house or shared flat	6	4	1	1	3	2
11.	Access to water sources (%) *						
	Improved	59	81	60	65	60	73
	Unimproved	40.8	19	40	35	40.4	27
12.	Distance to the main source of drinking water (%)						
	less than 30 minutes		92		81		86
	30 to 60 minutes	n.a.	5	n.a.	14	n.a.	9
	more than 60 minutes		3		5		4
13.	Cooking fuel (%) *						
	Wood	76.8	51	96	87	86.4	69
	Others (kerosene, LPG, biogas, electricity)	23.2	49	4	13	13.6	31
14.	Type of latrine (%) *						
	Flush latrine/toilet with water		58		34		46
	Traditional pit latrine (no water)	n.a.	28	n.a.	35	n.a.	31
	None/bush (go to forest, river, lake, dam, beach etc)		15		31		23
15.	Ownership of land (%) *						
	Households do not own land	38	60	6	18	22	39
	Households own land	62	40	94	82	78	61
16.	Average owned land size (ha, among those who own land)	1	4	1	1	1	2
17.	Owned land size (%, among those who own land)						
	Households own the land sized less than 0.5 ha	46	41	30	29	36	34
	Households own the land sized more than 0.5 ha	55	58	70	71	64	66
18.	Rental of land (%)						
	Households do not rent land	96	99	94	96	95	97
	Households rent land	4	1	6	4	5	3

Characteristics		Urban		Rural		All	
		1 st ROUND (May - Jul)	2 nd ROUND (Aug - Oct)	1 st ROUND (May - Jul)	2 nd ROUND (Aug - Oct)	1 st ROUND (May - Jul)	2 nd ROUND (Aug - Oct)
19.	Investment of land (%)						
	Households do not invest land	100	100	99	100	100	100
	Households invest land	0	0	1	0	0	0
20.	Mortgage of land (%)						
	Households do not mortgage out land	62	100	92	98	77	99
	Households mortgage land	2	0	2	2	2	1
21.	Staple food production in a normal year (%) *						
	Households do not produce staple food in a normal year	52	23	17	10	34	15
	Households produce staple food in a normal year	48	78	83	90	66	85
22.	Average production of staple food in a normal year (kg, among those who produce staple food)	544		947		746	
23.	Level of the staple requirement met by own production in a normal year (% , among those who produce staple) *						
	HH Production meets less than 3 months requirement	67	53	24	47	46	49
	HH Production meets from 3 to 7 months requirement	6	22	23	22	15	22
	HH Production meets more than 7 months requirement	26	25	53	32	40	29
24.	Sale of cereals in a normal year *						
	None	88	89	72	81	78	84
	Less than half	7	6	9	7	8	7
	About half	0	2	11	7	7	5
	More than half	3	2	7	5	6	3
	All	2	2			1	1
25.	Sale of tubers in a normal year						
	None	92	97	100	94	97	95
	Less than half	4	0	0	4	1	3
	About half	0	0	0	1	0	1
	More than half	0	0	0	0	0	0
	All	4	3	0	1	1	2
26.	Staple food production in 2009 *						
	Households do not produce staple food in a normal year	54	31	18	14	36	21
	Households produce staple food in a normal year	46	69	82	86	64	79
27.	Average production of staple food in 2009 (kg, among those who produced)	210	304	661	718	435	550
28.	Average production of staple food in 2009 (% , met requirement, among those who produced)						
	HH Production meets less than 3 months requirement	69	53	38	47	53	49
	HH Production meets from 3 to 7 months requirement	11	22	20	22	15	22
	HH Production meets more than 7 months requirement	21	25	42	32	32	29
29.	Level (%) of the 2009 staple requirement met by harvested crops (mean)	67	67	114	130	90	108
30.	Staple (cereals and tubers) in stock (%) *						
	Households without staple in stock	18	14	16	29	17	21
	Households with staple in stock	82	86	85	71	83	79
31.	Average amount of staple in stock (kg, among those who had staple in stock)	203	137	288	101	245	113
32.	Number of days which last current cereals in stock (days, among those who had stock)	223	134	157	38	180	74
33.	Number of days which last current tubers in stock (days, among those who had stock)	193	217	130	33	151	92
34.	Ownership of livestock (%) *						
	Household without livestock	34	35	38	35	36	35
	Households own livestock	66	65	62	65	64	65
35.	Average number of livestock	7	8	6	6	6	7
36.	Number of owned assets (%) *						
	None (0)	17	14	46	34	32	24
	From 1 to 3	43	42	43	55	43	48
	More than 4	40	45	10	10	25	28
37.	Number of hh members regularly earning income, %						
	None (0)	1	0	2	2	1	1
	1 person	65	61	74	61	69	61
	2 persons	34	38	22	32	28	35
	More than 3 persons	1	2	2	6	2	4
38.	Number of income sources (%) *						
	None (0)	1	0	2	3	1	2
	1 source	46	46	42	44	44	45
	2 sources	50	54	54	51	52	52
	More than 3 persons	3	1	2	2	3	1

Characteristics		Urban		Rural		All	
		1 st ROUND (May - Jul)	2 nd ROUND (Aug - Oct)	1 st ROUND (May - Jul)	2 nd ROUND (Aug - Oct)	1 st ROUND (May - Jul)	2 nd ROUND (Aug - Oct)
39.	Main income source (3 predominant)*						
	1st	Govt salary	Govt salary	Sale of cash crops production	Agricultural wage labour	Sale of cash crops production	Agricultural wage labour
	2nd	Non-agri unskill labour	Non-agri unskill labour	Sale of food crops production	Sale of food crops production	Govt salary	Sale of food crops production
	3Round	Agricultural wage labour	Agricultural wage labour	Agricultural wage labour	Sale of cash crops production	Non-agri unskill labour	Sale of cash crops production
40.	Households having unemployed members (%)	15	7	10	12	13	10
41.	Household having out-migrated members in Indonesia and abroad (%) *	2	4	1	6	2	5
42.	Number of meals /day (12-59 mths child) (%) *						
	None (0)	0	2	0	1	0	1
	1 meals per day	2	0	0	1	1	1
	2 meals per day	13	10	11	12	12	11
	More than 3 meals per day	85	89	89	85	87	87
43.	Number of meals per day (15-49 years old) (%)						
	None (0)	0	0	2	2	1	1
	1 meals per day	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2 meals per day	21	21	37	37	29	29
	More than 3 meals per day	79	79	61	61	70	70
44.	Number of meals per day (other members) (%)						
	None (0)	1	3	0	5	0	4
	1 meals per day	0	0	0	2	0	1
	2 meals per day	21	18	27	32	24	25
	More than 3 meals per day	78	79	73	62	76	70
45.	Food consumption score - FCS (%)						
	poor (0-28)	13	11	25	23	19	17
	borderline (28.5-42)	18	23	38	37	28	30
	acceptable (>42.5)	69	67	38	40	53	54
46.	Monthly food expenditure (%) *						
	poor (>65%)	40	43	47	54	44	49
	average (50-65%)	21	25	18	18	20	22
	good (<50%)	39	32	34	28	37	30
47.	Monthly per capita expenditure - ROUNDCPE (%) *						
	poor (below poverty line)	21	23	30	17	25	20
	near poor (above poverty line, below US\$2/day in PPP rate)	23	22	34	48	29	35
	non-poor	56	55	36	35	46	45
48.	Food security group (%)						
	food insecure	17	19	36	43	26	31
	vulnerable	24	20	27	19	26	19
	food secure	59	62	37	38	48	50
49.	Most frequently experienced difficulties in the past 3 months *						
	1st	Limited cash	Limited cash	Agri/fishing	Limited cash	Limited cash	Limited cash
	2 nd	No difficulty	No difficulty	Death /funerals	food price	food price	food price
	3Round	food price	Cost for education	social events	social events	No difficulty	No difficulty
50.	HHS experienced any shocks in the past 30days						
	Yes, experienced (%)	49	59	72	61	61	60
	No, not experienced (%)	51	41	28	39	39	40
51.	Most frequently applied coping strategies						
	1st	Reduce snacks	Extend working hours	Seek alt/add jobs	Seek alt/add jobs	Seek alt/add jobs	Seek alt/add jobs
	2nd	Seek alt/add jobs	Seek alt/add jobs	Reduce number of meal per day	Extend working hours	Extend working hours	Extend working hours
	3Round	Purchase food on credit/Extend working hours	Reduce snacks	Limit portion size at meals /Extend working hours	Purchase food on credit, incur debts	Purchase food on credit/ Reduce snacks	Purchase food on credit, incur debts
52.	Coping Strategy Index (mean) *	21	19	19	25	20	22
53.	Household assisted by RASKIN program (%) *	54	41	65	66	60	54
54.	Household assisted by BLT program (%) *	47	17	66	14	56	16

ANNEX 3
Prices of basic commodities

	Commodity	Current price (IDR/kg, ltr, piece)	Change in price (%)			Average monthly change over		
			1 m	3 m	1 yr	1 m	3 m	1 yr
4 Provinces (All)	Rice (RASKIN)	2,090	↓	→	↑	↓	→	↑
	Rice (High quality)	6,379						
	Rice (Medium quality)	5,411						
	Rice (Low quality)	3,559						
	Maize	5,516						
	Noodle (Fortified)	1,490						
	Noodle (Unfortified medium quality)	1,357						
	Tempe	1,502						
	Tofu	1,186						
	Egg	17,882						
	Cooking oil (Bimoli)	11,747						
	Cooking oil (Local)	7,195						
	Sugar (Regular)	10,264						
	Sugar (Brown)	9,682						
Kerosene	3,730							

	Commodity	Current price (IDR/kg, lir, piece)	Change in price (%)			Average monthly change over		
			1 m	3m	1 yr	1 m	3 m	1 yr
4 Provinces (Urban)	Rice (RASKIN)	1,863	↓	→	↑	↓	→	↑
	Rice (High quality)	6,491						
	Rice (Medium quality)	5,373						
	Rice (Low quality)	4,588						
	Maize	5,654						
	Noodle (Fortified)	1,489						
	Noodle (Unfortified medium quality)	1,313						
	Tempe	1,379						
	Tofu	836						
	Egg	17,935						
	Cooking oil (Bimoli)	11,698						
	Cooking oil (Local)	7,592						
	Sugar (Regular)	10,231						
	Sugar (Brown)	9,852						
Kerosene	3,670							

	Commodity	Current price (IDR/kg, lir, piece)	Change in price (%)			Average monthly change over		
			1 m	3 m	1 yr	1 m	3 m	1 yr
4 Provinces (Rural)	Rice (RASKIN)	2,160	↓	→	↑	↓	→	↑
	Rice (High quality)	6,244						
	Rice (Medium quality)	5,543						
	Rice (Low quality)	3,148						
	Maize	5,360						
	Noodle (Fortified)	1,490						
	Noodle (Unfortified medium quality)	1,400						
	Tempe	1,676						
	Tofu	1,642						
	Egg	17,823						
	Cooking oil (Bimoli)	11,810						
	Cooking oil (Local)	6,922						
	Sugar (Regular)	10,297						
	Sugar (Brown)	9,510						
Kerosene	3,790							

	Commodity	Current price (IDR/kg, ltr, piece)	Change in price (%)			Average monthly change over		
			1 m	3 m	1 yr	1 m	3 m	1 yr
East Java (All)	Rice (RASKIN)	1,725	↓	→	↑	↓	→	↑
	Rice (High quality)	5,702						
	Rice (Medium quality)	4,857						
	Rice (Low quality)	3,559						
	Maize	3,240						
	Noodle (Fortified)	1,254						
	Noodle (Unfortified medium quality)	1,128						
	Tempe	1,207						
	Tofu	n.a.						
	Egg	14,409						
	Cooking oil (Bimoli)	12,630						
	Cooking oil (Local)	11,000						
	Sugar (Regular)	10,449						
	Sugar (Brown)	9,180						
Kerosene	3,163							

	Commodity	Current price (IDR/kg, lir, piece)	Change in price (%)			Average monthly change over		
			1 m	3 m	1 yr	1 m	3 m	1 yr
East Java (Urban)	Rice (RASKIN)	n.a.	↓	→	↑	↓	→	↑
	Rice (High quality)	5,702						
	Rice (Medium quality)	4,852						
	Rice (Low quality)	4,588						
	Maize	3,055						
	Noodle (Fortified)	1,231						
	Noodle (Unfortified medium quality)	1,128						
	Tempe	1,027						
	Tofu							
	Egg	13,904						
	Cooking oil (Bimoli)	13,009						
	Cooking oil (Local)	n.a.						
	Sugar (Regular)	10,084						
	Sugar (Brown)	9,471						
Kerosene	2,899							

	Commodity	Current price (IDR/kg, lir, piece)	Change in price (%)			Average monthly change over		
			1 m	3 m	1 yr	1 m	3 m	1 yr
East Java (Rural)	Rice (RASKIN)	1,725	↓	→	↑	↓	→	↑
	Rice (High quality)	n.a.						
	Rice (Medium quality)	5,000						
	Rice (Low quality)	3,148						
	Maize	3,510						
	Noodle (Fortified)	1,281						
	Noodle (Unfortified medium quality)	n.a.						
	Tempe	1,712						
	Tofu	n.a.						
	Egg	14,898						
	Cooking oil (Bimoli)	11,819						
	Cooking oil (Local)	11,000						
	Sugar (Regular)	10,684						
	Sugar (Brown)	8,442						
Kerosene	3,428							

↑ Price increase above normal price fluctuation

→ Normal price fluctuation

↓ Price decrease below normal fluctuation

Price fluctuation is considered normal if the change is within 5% for 1 month, or within 10% for 3 months or within 15% for one year.

