ERLI MUTIARA. Analysis of Strategies in Family Food Coping and Determination of Hunger Indicators. Under the Supervision of HIDAYAT SYARIEF, IKEU TANZIHA, and DADANG SUKANDAR.

The research objectives were to analyze strategies in family food coping and to determine hunger indicators. The research design was retrospective and it was conducted in two different area representing rural community (Village of Suka Maju, Cibungbulang District, Bogor Regency) and urban community (Village of Suka Resmi, Tanah Sareal District, Bogor Municipality), both in West Java Province. Samples of 120 poor families were drawn randomly out of 3340 families from both areas. The primary data was collected from samples using estoniaire which consist of family’s characteristics, food coping strategy, hunger indicators, food scarcity, financial control, and food consumption. The multiple linear regression was applied to analyze affect strategy family’s food coping to energy and protein consumption, and discriminant analysis to determine hunger indicators.

The results showed that the proportion of family suffering from hunger was 29.2%. There were the differences in food coping strategies between the group of hunger and non-hunger families. The energy adequacy was influenced by selling the underproductive family properties and the changing priority of food consumption from mother to their children (partially $R^2 = 0.3512$ and $R^2 = 0.0375$ respectively). The protein adequacy was determined by skipping eating for whole days and reducing the habitual of food frequency (partially $R^2 = 0.1311$ and $R^2 = 0.0331$ respectively).

The discriminant analysis based on the single variable showed that the family’s hunger indicator was skipping eating for whole days. By the two variables, the hunger indicators were skipping eating for whole days, and reducing the habitual of food frequency. By the three variables, the hunger indicators were skipping eating for whole days, reducing the habitual of food frequency, and changing priority of food consumption from mother to their children. However by applying the one, two, and three variables, the result of misclassifications were similar, 11.47% hungry families classified into non-hungry families and 24.71% non-hungry families categorized into hungry ones.

Key words: Food coping strategy, hunger indicator, family