

# Iceland - Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

**FAO Statistics Division**

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

ISL\_2020\_FIES\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 2.1 commits countries to end hunger, ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year around. Indicator 2.1.2, "Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)", provides internationally-comparable estimates of the proportion of the population facing difficulties in accessing food. More detailed background information is available at <http://www.fao.org/in-action/voices-of-the-hungry/fies/en/>.

The FIES-based indicators are compiled using the FIES survey module, containing 8 questions. Two indicators can be computed:

1. The proportion of the population experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity (SDG indicator 2.1.2),
2. The proportion of the population experiencing severe food insecurity.

These data were collected by FAO through the Gallup World Poll. General information on the methodology can be found here: <https://www.gallup.com/178667/gallup-world-poll-work.aspx>. National institutions can also collect FIES data by including the FIES survey module in nationally representative surveys.

Microdata can be used to calculate the indicator 2.1.2 at national level. Instructions for computing this indicator are described in the methodological document available in the documentations tab. Disaggregating results at sub-national level is not encouraged because estimates will suffer from substantial sampling and measurement error.

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

## Scope

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### NOTES

This dataset contains demographic variables related to number of adults and children in the household, age, education, area (urban/rural), gender, and income. Also, the FIES survey module includes the following questions to compute the FIES-based indicators: During the last 12 months, was there a time when, because of lack of money or other resources:

1. You were worried you would not have enough food to eat?
2. You were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food?
3. You ate only a few kinds of foods?
4. You had to skip a meal?
5. You ate less than you thought you should?
6. Your household ran out of food?
7. You were hungry but did not eat?

8. You went without eating for a whole day?

#### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
SDGs		
Food Access		

#### KEYWORDS

Food Insecurity, SDG

## Coverage

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

#### UNIVERSE

Individuals of 15 years or older with access to landline and/or mobile phones.

## Producers and Sponsors

#### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
FAO Statistics Division	FAO

## Metadata Production

#### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of the Chief Statistician	OCS	FAO	Metadata producer

#### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

ISL\_2020\_FIES\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

#### DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_ISL\_2020\_FIES\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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A simple random sample of residents 15 and older listed in the National Registry is drawn first. The selected residents are then looked up from the National Phonebook. Phone numbers for those not registered in the National Phonebook are then looked up from other third-party databases. Those numbers that are on the “black-list” are removed.

As this is a sample of individuals, respondents contacted by landline or mobile telephone are confirmed to be aged 15 and older; no additional selection procedure is performed.

For the purpose of data collection, the total initial sample was split into random subsamples (replicate samples) and released sequentially based on the progress of interviewing in different strata. The goal was to release an optimum amount of sample each time to achieve a high response rate while completing the targeted number of interviews within the field period.

Exclusions: NA

Design effect: NA

### Weighting

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The sample data was weighted to minimize bias in survey-based estimates. The weighting procedure was formulated based on the sample design and was carried out in multiple stages. A probability weight factor (base weight) was constructed to account for selection of telephone numbers from the respective frames and correct for unequal selection probabilities as a result of selecting one adult in landline households and for dual-users coming from both the landline and mobile frame. At the next step, the base weights were post-stratified to adjust for non-response and to match the weighted sample totals to known target population totals obtained from country level census data.

## Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
NA	NA	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

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Computer Assisted Telephone Interview [cati]

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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Statistical validation assesses the quality of the FIES data collected by testing their consistency with the assumptions of the Rasch model. This analysis involves the interpretation of several statistics that reveal 1) items that do not perform well in a given context, 2) cases with highly erratic response patterns, 3) pairs of items that may be redundant, and 4) the proportion of total variance in the population that is accounted for by the measurement model.

### Other Processing

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As part of the statistical disclosure control process, values for number of children and number of adults that were 10 or above, were recoded as "10+" and categories for area were combined into "urban/suburbs" and "towns/rural".

## Data Appraisal

### **Estimates of Sampling Error**

The margin of error is estimated as NA . This is calculated around a proportion at the 95% confidence level. The maximum margin of error was calculated assuming a reported percentage of 50% and takes into account the design effect.