Liberia - Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

FAO Statistics Division

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
LBR_2020_FIES_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

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 GeoPoll. 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

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.

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
LBR_2020_FIES_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_LBR_2020_FIES_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

A Random Digit Dialling (RDD) approach was used to form a random sample of telephone numbers. Stratified phone numbers made available from telephone service providers or administrative registers were also used to integrate RDD when needed. Socio-demographic characteristics collected in the survey were then compared with the available information from recent national surveys to verify the extent to which the sample mirrored the total population structure. In case of discrepancies, post-stratification sampling weights were computed to adjust for the under-represented populations, typically using sex and education level.
Exclusions: NA
Design effect: NA

Weighting

Post-stratification weights are provided. Population statistics are used to weight the data by gender, age, and, where reliable data are available, education or socioeconomic status.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2020-11-15	2021-01-15	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Computer Assisted Telephone Interview [CATI]

Data Processing

Data Editing

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

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

Not Available.

Other forms of Data Appraisal

Since the population with access to mobile telephones is likely to differ from the rest of the population with respect to their access to food, post-hoc adjustments were made to control for the potential resulting bias. Post-stratification weights were built to adjust the sample distribution by gender and education of the respondent at admin-1 level, to match the same distribution in the total population. However, an additional step was needed to try to ascertain the food insecurity condition of those with access to phones compared to that of the total population.

Using FIES data collected by FAO through the GWP between 2014 and 2019, and a variable on access to mobile telephones that was also in the dataset, it was possible to compare the prevalence of food insecurity at moderate or severe level, and severe level only, of respondents with access to a mobile phone to that of the total population at national level.