

Japan - Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

FAO Statistics Division

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

JPN_2021_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 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

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

JPN_2021_FIES_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_JPN_2021_FIES_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

A dual frame (landline and mobile phone frames) was used to complete 1,010 telephone surveys. About 65% of the completes were from the mobile phone sample whereas landline completes accounted for the remaining 35%.

Exclusions: For landline RDD, excluded 12 municipalities near the nuclear power plant in Fukushima. These areas were designated as not-to-call districts due to the devastation from the 2011 disasters. The exclusion represents less than 1% of the population of Japan.

Design effect: 1.36

Weighting

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

Start	End	Cycle
2021-08-19	2021-10-27	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

The margin of error is estimated as 3.6. 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.

Other forms of Data Appraisal (1)

The variable WHLDAY was not considered in the computation of the published FAO food insecurity indicator based on FIES due to the results of the validation process.

Other forms of Data Appraisal (2)

The variable WORRIED was not considered in the computation of the published FAO food insecurity indicator based on FIES due to the results of the validation process.