

# Zambia - Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

**FAO Statistics Division**

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## Identification

### SURVEY ID NUMBER

ZMB\_2022\_FIES\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

### TITLE

Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

### COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Zambia	ZMB

### STUDY TYPE

Socio-Economic/Monitoring Survey [hh/sems]

### 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 Kantar. General information on the methodology can be found here: <https://www.kantar.com/about>. 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.

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNIT 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?

The dataset also includes derived variables computed by FAO described in the documentation.

## TOPICS

Topic
SDGs
Food Access

## KEYWORDS

Keyword
Food Insecurity
SDG

## Coverage

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National and admin 1

## UNIVERSE

Individuals of 15 years or older.

## Producers and sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
FAO Statistics Division	FAO

## Sampling

## SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The adopted sample design for the study was a multi-stage clustered sample stratified by region and urbanity.

Exclusions: NA

Design effect: NA

## 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.

## Data Collection

## DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End
2022-07-28	2022-08-29

## DATA COLLECTION MODE

Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)

## 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.

## 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.

## Access policy

### CONTACTS

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FAO Statistics Division	FAO	Carlo.Cafiero@fao.org	<a href="#">Link</a>

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### DISCLAIMER

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## Metadata production

### DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_ZMB\_2022\_FIES\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

### PRODUCERS

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

ZMB\_2022\_FIES\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

**Data Dictionary**

Data file	Cases	Variables
<b>ZMB_2022_FIES_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS</b> This dataset contains the variables used to calculate the FIES-based indicator, demographic variables and some derived variables calculated by FAO from the survey.	2179	23