

Guinea-Bissau - Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

FAO Statistics Division

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER

GNB_2022_FIES_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

TITLE

Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Guinea-Bissau	GNB

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 GeoPoll. General information on the methodology can be found here: <https://www.geopoll.com/>. 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

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?

In addition to the FIES questions, socio-demographic information on the respondent/household including gender, age, urban or rural area, region, education, composition of the household was collected.

The survey module was administered to respondents who answered on behalf of themselves (individually-referenced module). The questionnaire was translated into the main languages of each country.

TOPICS

Topic
SDGs
Food Access

KEYWORDS

Keyword
Food Insecurity
SDG

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National and Admin 1

UNIVERSE

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

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
FAO Statistics Division	FAO

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

NA

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.

Data Collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End
2022-07-15	2022-09-15

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing [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.

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.

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.

Access policy

CONTACTS

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Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_GNB_2022_FIES_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

PRODUCERS

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

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

GNB_2022_FIES_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

Data Dictionary

Data file	Cases	Variables
GNB_2022_FIES_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS This dataset contains the variables used to calculate the FIES-based indicator, demographic variables and some derived variables calculated by FAO from the survey.	1800	23