

# Mongolia - Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

**FAO Statistics Division**

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## Overview

### Identification

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#### ID NUMBER

MNG\_2015\_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 under the "DOCUMENTATION" tab above. 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?

Computed variables have been updated due to estimation of model parameters on updated data. To use updated computed variables, users should merge the external resource NEW\_Computed\_Variables\_Mongolia.csv to the original data set through the key Random\_ID

## 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

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

MNG\_2015\_FIES\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_MNG\_2015\_FIES\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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The 21 provinces and Capital of Mongolia were stratified according to 4 regions proportional to the population of each region. For the urban strata, a single stage design was used in which kheseqs (sections) or baga (subdistricts) are the ultimate clusters and were directly sampled. In Towns and rural villages (49K to under 10K) primary sampling units were randomly selected using at least 2 aimags (provinces) from both the west and east in each region. Within aimags (provinces) there are aimag centers (provincial capital cities) and soum centers (smaller cities within the aimags/provinces). Aimag centers are selected with certainty, therefore the secondary sampling units (SSU) are the bagas (subdistricts in aimag centers) and the soum centers.

Exclusions: None

Design effect: 1.15

### Weighting

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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

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Start	End	Cycle
2015-06-02	2015-06-22	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face par [f2f]

## 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 3.3 .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.

### **Estimates of Sampling Error (2)**

The margin of error is estimated as 3.3 .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.