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OECS COUNTRIES SURVEY OF LIVING CONDITIONS 2005
DOMINICA, GRENADA, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES,
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Population: Individual and Household

Person providing information on behalf of the Household

This will be an adult person who is a member of the household

Household

A household is comprised of one or more persons, who occupy the same dwelling, sleep most nights of the week there and share at least one of the daily meals. Members of the household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage and there may be persons living with the household, such as a boarder, a friend of the family or domestic helper.

Head of Household/Reference Person

This will be the person who is acknowledged by others in the household as carrying the major responsibility for running the affairs of the household and who makes decisions about the welfare of its members.

Principal Earner

The person whose earning mainly goes towards providing economic support to the household

Relationship to Head of Household

The ways in which persons within the household are related to the head, and to each other. The following types of relationships are defined:

- Head
- Spouse/partner of head
- Child of head or spouse
- Spouse or partner of child
- Parent of head, spouse or partner
- Grandchild of head or spouse
- Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- Other relative of head or spouse
- Domestic employee
- Other non-relative

The spouse or partner of the head refers to either, the husband, wife or common-law partner of the head, who is a member of the household

Child of head or spouse/partner refers to the child of either the husband, wife or common-law partner who is a member of the household. Adopted children are included.

Spouse or partner of child refers to the husband, wife or common-law partner of the child of the head or his/her spouse

Parent of head/spouse or partner refers to the mother or father of the head of the household, husband or wife or common-law partner who is a member of the household.

Son-in-law/daughter-in-law refers to the husband or wife of child of the head and/or spouse.

Grandchild of head or spouse refers to the child of the child of the head of the household

Other relatives

This refers to non-members of the immediate family and includes cousins, uncles, grand parents, in-laws who are members of the household.

Non-relatives

Refer to boarders, lodgers or employees who are members of the household.

Sex

An individual belonging to a household is classified as either Male or Female

Date of Birth/Age

The information to be recorded is either (a) the day, month and year in which the person was born or (b) current age in completed years (at last birthday)

Ethnic Group

Ethnicity is established from observing whether the individual is of the following:

- African descent
- East Indian descent
- Chinese
- Syrian/Lebanese
- Caucasian
- Is a mixture of two or more ethnic groups

Religion

The major religious groups to which persons are affiliated may be as follows:

Anglican	Jehovah Witness	Presbyterian/Congregational
Baptist	Methodist	Roman Catholic
Hindu	Moravian	Seventh Day Adventist
Muslim	Pentecostal/Evangelical	

(Where there are multiple sub-groupings within a given religion as in the case of Baptist, Hindu and Muslim, the sub-groups within the stated category must be recorded)

Marital Status

In terms of the marriage law, an individual person is recognized to be in one of the following states:

Never married-never having entered into any legal arrangement with a persons, either as husband or wife.

Married-being legally associated with another person as defined by the marriage law of the country

Widowed-an individual who was formerly married to another but has become separated on account of death of that person

Legally separated-a person who has become disassociated from a person to whom he/she had been previously married, according to terms and conditions stipulated by law

Divorced-marriage has been dissolved under terms and conditions stipulated by law

Union Status

A state in which two persons are living together, without legal status and is termed a common-law relationship. Union status classification however is applied to females alone. The categories pertaining to union status are as follows:

Married-as defined for marital status

Common-law-individuals sharing a common household but are not legally married. Such individuals are considered to be common-law partners.

Visiting-determined in terms of a woman who bears a child for someone during the year preceding the interview date. She is termed to have had a visiting partner

No Longer living with husband-a woman who had been married but is no longer in the relationship and live apart from that person

No longer living with Common-Law Partner-a woman who has been in a common-law relationship but is now no longer in that state when interviewed.

Never had a husband or common-law partner-A woman who has never been in either type relationship

FERTILITY

Fertility is determined for women only and relates to the number of live births ever had/had within a specified period of twelve months.

MORTALITY

Mortality relates to the number of deaths occurring in a population over a specified period of time, e.g. twelve months.

MIGRATION

Refers to movement of persons between designated boundaries within a country or from one country to another. In the former instance, movement is designated as *internal migration*, and in the latter, *immigration and external migration*.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The geographic location at which the mother lived, when she gave birth to the individual.

Place of usual residence/Address

The geographic location at which a person usually resides

Country of Birth

Is asked of persons born outside the country in which he/she now resides.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Migrant

Persons who left the country to live abroad

Returned Migrant

A person who left the country to live abroad and have since returned

HEALTH/INJURY/DISABILITY

(a) Health

According to the World Health Organization definition, a healthy condition signifies the absence of illness

Health status

Disability

Health condition relative to others

Functional limitation: unable to climb stairs, to carry out basic activities;

Was ill, sick, had injury during the past 100 days

Unable to work due to illness or injury

Number of days of reported illness or injury

(b) Injury

Lacerations sustained either from an accident (vehicular, domestic, a fall or criminal attack) that requires medical attention

(c) Disability

The presence of a condition that disenables an individual to function in a normal fashion in terms of use of sight, hearing, limbs or other parts of the body including mental faculty.

Disabled Person

An individual who is affected as described above

Illness

A state in which an individual is not enjoying a healthy existence on account of some type of disease or affliction.

Chronic illness

A state/condition in which there is a recurrence of illness

Medical Facility

A place to which individuals requiring attention for the affliction of an injury or disease can go to receive treatment, such as a hospital, clinic or community health centre.

Immunization/Inoculation

The protection that is offered against certain types of diseases by means of a vaccine in each case

Health Professional

A Health Personnel who is certified to administer health care services to an individual in need.

Health Insurance/Medical Plan

Coverage in case of injury or illness with an insurance company that may be secured by individual arrangement or a group plan

NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION

Proportion of population with a weight/height ratio more than 90% of the average ratio

Proportion of the population with a weight /height ratio less than 90% of the average ratio

Proportion of population with weight/height ratio exceeding 90% of the average ratio

Anthropometric Measures

A series of measures undertaken, in order to determine the nutritional status of children under five years old. They include

Weight for Age

A nutritional status indicator of malnutrition, acute or chronic based on the principle that a child has an expected weight for that child's age..

Weight for Height

An age dependent nutritional status indicator of acute malnutrition (wasting) based on the principle that a child of a certain height has an expected weight.

Indicates "wasting" or "obesity". The individual with a weight for height below a specific cut-off value may be considered wasted or emaciated.

Height for Age

A nutritional status indicator of chronic malnutrition or stunting based on the principle that a child has an expected height for its age.

EDUCATION

Education is defined as the process of organized and sustained communication designed to bring about learning. The latter brings about a change in behaviour, imparts knowledge, skills that enhances/develop capabilities that are out to use in various ways.

Categories of person for whom data are being collected include:

- All Persons: (a) attending school full-time
(b) Attending school part-time
(c) Not attending school

School

Defined as a place/institution where teaching and learning activities are organized as a regular and exclusive activity.

Full-time School attendance

Full time pursuit of education by a student signifies that this activity is the main one Being undertaken

Part-time School Attendance

School attendance is secondary to some other type activity and is thus not the main one pursued

Type of School

Pre-school/Nursery/Kindergarten
Private Primary
Government Primary
Government Secondary
Private Secondary
Trade/Vocational/Commercial
Technical/Vocational
Adult Education
Continuing Studies
University/Tertiary Level Institution
Special School
Other

Ever Attended School

Retrospective information recalled about whether a persons attended school in the past.

Highest Level of Educational Attainment (Non-vocational)

This refers to the sum total of years of schooling at each education level that an individual has acquired at current point (if still attending school) or having left school. Highest level for some persons may be primary, others secondary and yet others, tertiary or other post secondary level.

Highest Level of Technical/Vocational Skills Attainment

Number of years or months completed of a technical/Vocational training program at specified level required for successful completion of the program.

Type of Examination

A variety of examinations are taken by students at the end of instructional levels within the school system. These include:

1. The School Leaving Certificate Examination-taken having attained seven years of schooling, reaching the seventh standard
2. The Caribbean Examination Council-(CXC) Basic
3. The Caribbean Examination Council-General/Proficiency
4. General Certificate of Education-Ordinary Level and Advanced Level
5. Senior Cambridge School Certificate
6. Cambridge Higher School Certificate

- | | |
|----|----------------------|
| 7 | Certificate |
| 8 | Diploma |
| 9 | Associate Degree |
| 10 | Undergraduate Degree |
| 11 | Post Graduate Degree |
| 12 | Doctorate Degree |

Highest Examination Ever Passed

The examinations sat and passed at the highest level for which a certificate was awarded

Years of Schooling

The total number of years completed at the end of school attendance

Distance from school

The number of kilometers that separate the school from the place of residence at which person can usually be found.

TRAINING

Training refers to specialized learning activity and can be practical or theoretical, aimed at acquiring a skill or the capability to perform a task at some specified standard

Method by which Training was Acquired

Persons acquire knowledge through education but certain types of skills can be obtained by means of a **training program**. Various methods are employed by which persons can become trained in a chosen field. These include

- On- the- job training
- By means of private study
- Attending a trade, commercial school or skills training centre
- Attending a technical training Institute or academy

Highest Level of Training (Persons Fifteen (15) Years Old and Over

Indicated in reference to the Field of Training in which learning outcomes or specific skill are acquired at end of training period.

TRAINING

Main Method of Training/Type of Institution of Highest Level of Training

These may include the following:

1. On the job
2. Private study
3. Secondary school

4. Vocational/Trade School
5. Commercial/Secretarial
6. Business/Computer Science School
7. Technical Institute
8. Community College
9. University
10. Distance Learning
11. Other

Length of Training at highest Level

Period of time spent pursuing a course of training leading to the acquisition of learning/skills

Qualification/Certification Obtained on Completion of Training

1. Certification with examination
2. Certification without examination
3. Diploma
4. Advanced Diploma
5. Associate Degree
6. First Degree
7. Post Graduate Degree Other

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Economic Activity Status (All Persons Fifteen Years (15) and Over)

Refers to any one of the following states, in respect of persons 15 years old and over

Had a job and work during the past week
 Had a job but did not work
 Seeking first job
 Was actively seeking work during the past week
 Did not look for work during the past week
 Is a student
 Is engaged in housework
 Is a retired person
 Is an old age pensioner
 Is in receipt of public assistance
 Is a disabled person
 Does not need to work

Had a Job

These will comprise persons who performed some work for pay or profit during a specified period of a day, week, fourth-night or month. Such persons may be said to be in “paid employment” or “self employment.” In the former state, such persons would have received remuneration in the form of wages, salaries or related payments in cash or kind. Among these are employees, paid apprentices, unpaid family workers or students engaged in paid employment during the survey reference period.

Self Employed

Self employed persons would be those who during the survey week performed work for pay or profit in their own business, farm or profession, without any paid help. Such persons are referred to as “own-account” workers

Economic Activity Past Week**Seeking Work**

An individual who is not now employed and is seeking work

Last Looked For Work

The period preceding the interview when the individual last looked for work

Economically active

The economically active include all persons, male or female, who furnish the supply of labour for the production of goods and services during a specific time reference period, usually one week.

Not Economically Active

The segment of the population of 15 years and over, who belong to the following category:

- Persons who stated that they did not want work
- Students pursuing a course of study full-time
- Persons engaged in home duties
- Persons who have retired from working
- Persons who have some type of disability that prevents them from engaging in employment
- Persons in receipt of old age pensions
- Other persons whose condition, render them unable to work, for example, mental incapacity, imprisonment, hospitalization

Labour Force

The economically active population of persons who are either:

- (a) Employed
- (b) Unemployed

The Employed

All persons, trainees and apprentices whether paid or not and unpaid family workers who are 15 years and over and worked or held a job during the time reference period established for collecting data. Persons who, had a job but did not work on account of illness, vacation leave, were temporarily out of the country on work related business, or were absent from the job due to industrial dispute, are included among the employed.

The Unemployed

Categories of persons included among the unemployed are as follows:

- (a) Persons who never worked but during the reference period were seeking their first job
- (b) Persons who were not working but were actively seeking work during the past week
- (c) Persons who wanted work and were not actively seeking work during the past week. However such persons must have actively looked for work during the past three months.

Seeking First Job

This refers to persons who have never worked but are found to be actively seeking work during the past week.

Others Seeking Work

This category is intended to catch all those to whom the other groupings do not apply and include persons previously employed and actively seeking work during the past week.

Wanted Work and Available

This category refers to persons who wanted work and were available for employment but were not actively seeking work during the reference week.

Type of Worker (Status of employment)

Worked for others (employee) who might be:

- Government-Central or Local
- Government State Enterprise
- Statutory Board
- Private Enterprise

Employer

A Person who has his/her own business or Farm with paid help

Own Account Worker

A Person who has his/her own business/farm without paid help

Unpaid Worker

A person who works for a business establishment, privately owned or owned by the family but receives no payment in cash.

Learner/Apprentice

This category of worker is being taught skills without remuneration, but makes a contribution to the production of economic goods and services.

Occupation/Kind of Work

An individual's occupation relates to the kind of work usually done.

Industry/Type of Business Activity

Relates to the type of economic activity pursued in a firm, business establishment or government department

Hours Worked Past Week

The number of hours a person spent engaged in some form of paid employment, within the reference period of one week

CRIME AND SECURITY**Definition of "Crime"**

An intentional act that violates a criminal law that has been established to maintain peace and order and offer protection to the society from individuals who commit criminal and injurious acts

Types of Crime

1. Crime against the person: includes murder, manslaughter, assault and battery and rape
2. Crime against property: robbery, larceny/theft, burglary, arson
3. Other types of crime: prostitution, drug offenses, gambling, white collar crime, fraud, conspiracies involving illicit goods or services

Victim of Crime

A person who has been subjected to an act in violation of the criminal law governing such an offense.

Substance Abuse

Over indulgence in a substance to the extent that it impairs or affects behaviour in a manner that is considered to be unacceptable

Drug Addiction

Repeated use of a drug to the extent that dependency results from which the individual appears to be unable to withdraw.

Drug Rehabilitation

A course of treatment in which persons who have become addicted to drugs is engaged and is expected to recover from its dependency

INCOME AND SAVINGS**Source of Income**

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----|-----------------------|
| 1 | Paid Employment | 3. | Pension and Annuities |
| 2 | Self Employment | 4. | Other |

Gross Income

Income includes all cash receipts derived from all sources before deduction is made for taxes, insurance and other liabilities.

Income/Pay Period

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 | Daily |
| 2 | Weekly |
| 3 | Forthnightly |
| 4 | Quarterly |
| 5 | Annually |
| 6 | Other |
| 7 | None |

Types of Benefits/Government Assistance

Old Age Pension
Public Assistance
Support from Family and Friends living abroad
Support for children from parent/s not living within the household
Support from other relatives and friends who live in the country
Interest from loans
Money won from games of chance

Savings

Regarded as the residue of income over expenditure committed to keeping in Places such as,

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Bank | 4 | Insurance company |
| 2 | Credit Union | 5 | Sou-sou |
| 3 | Trust Fund | 6 | Other |

HOUSING AND HOUSING AMENITIES

Building

A Building is defined as a physical structure which is separate and independent from any other comprising one or more rooms or other spaces covered by a roof and enclosed within external walls or dividing walls. The walls extend from the foundation to the roof.

Type of Building

A building may be used for a variety of purposes including:

1. *Residential*
2. *Residential/Professional/Commercial*
3. *Commercial*
4. *Industrial*
5. *Agricultural, Cultural/Community Service*

Closed Building

A building that is normally occupied but on the occasion of the field visit, its occupants have been found to be temporarily away

Vacant Building

A building which, at the time of visit by the interviewer, was not being used for any purpose. Building that have remained closed for six (6) months and more are considered to be vacant. Interviewers or supervisors must however make checks during the survey to determine whether the building becomes occupied.

Dwelling Unit

A dwelling unit is any unit that is a separate and independent part of a building being used for living purposes by a person or groups of persons. A dwelling may be any one of the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Separate house | Part of a Commercial Building |
| Flat or Apartment | Barrack |
| Town house | Out-room |
| A double house or Duplex | Group Dwelling |

A separate house

One in which the dwelling unit occupies the entire building area.

A Flat or Apartment

A **flat** is a self contained part of a building which may be single or multi-storied and occupied by a private household.

An **apartment** is a dwelling unit within a building to which unit a household has access by means of a passageway, staircase shared by other households

A **Townhouse** consists of a self contained unit for which the occupant has legal title to ownership. Often there are communal facilities such as the grounds, outdoor lighting etc.

A **Duplex or Double House** consist of a dwelling that is joined to another, but separated by a wall that extends from the ground to the roof, usually with bedrooms on the upper floor and living area, kitchen etc on the lower.

Part of Commercial/Industrial Building

This structure doubles as both a private dwelling, usually located at the top and a lower area used for the conduct of business activity.

Barracks

A Barrack may be one-roomed or consist of several rooms contained in a long building occupied by separate private households who may or may not share common facilities.

Out-room

A room or rooms separated from the main building and occupied by separate households

Other Private Dwellings

These may include mobile homes, abandoned vehicles or make-shift structures made from unconventional materials

Group Dwelling

Among these are hotels, guesthouses catering to six and more guests, hostels etc

Private Dwelling

A private dwelling is usually occupied by a private household, and include types such as: a single house, a flat or apartment, part of a commercial building or boarding house that caters to less than six (6) persons.

No fixed place of abode

The termed is applied to persons who do not live in a structure as defined above but moves from location to location and may sleep on the street or outdoors.

Household

A household may be private or non-private. In the former case, one or more persons can be found living together and sharing at least one daily meal or have a common housekeeping arrangement. Members of a household may or may not be related to each other, and would usually consist of a family but in some cases, include someone who is a non-relative such as in the case of a border or household helper who live with the family.

Multiple Household

Some households may comprise two or more groups of persons with their own housekeeping arrangements but sharing the same dwelling.

Other types of Living Arrangements

For the purpose of accurately recording information about a private household, various other types of living arrangements are distinguished as follows:

- (a) A house used for boarding no more than five people is considered to be a private household.
- (b) A person who rents a room within a house, but who has his/her own housekeeping arrangement i.e. eats no meals with the household, comprises a separate household.

Bedrooms are defined as rooms used mainly for sleeping and must not be makeshift arrangements or temporarily made up sleeping places.

Tenancy status of dwelling unit

The conditional arrangement under which a household/family occupies a dwelling and may be any one of the following:

Owned	Rented	Rent Free	Leased
Squatted			

Land Tenure

The land upon which the dwelling stands may also be occupied under any one of the above arrangements.

Owned

The occupier is in possession of a legal title to the dwelling.

Rented

The occupier makes periodic payments of a fixed sum of money for the use of the dwelling

Rent-free

No rent is paid for occupancy of the dwelling

Leased

Refers to possession of a contract which stipulates payment in advance of the total rent for the dwelling during the entire duration of the contract. The individual to whom the property is leased (the lessee) is responsible for the property as specified in the terms of the lease.

Squatted

The occupation of a dwelling or land without permission from the owner, not having any legal rights to the property

Materials of Outer Walls

This refers to the type/s of material used in constructing the walls of the building/dwelling. More conventional type materials include:

Bricks-walls are usually constructed from hollow clay blocks

Wood-Wood derived from timber forms the sole component used in construction

Concrete-may include pure concrete or hollow clay blocks plastered over

Wood and Concrete

Wattle/adobe-This consists of walls made from wattle used in pure form or daubed with mud.

Room

A Room is an enclosed space in a dwelling unit that is permanently separated from other parts of the dwelling by means of walls

Bedroom

Refers to a room within the dwelling that is partitioned off from other sections, and is used primarily for sleeping.

Source of Water Supply

Household derive their water supply from various sources including: a public system from which water is either piped directly into the dwelling or is taken from a pipe placed in the yard, or a public standpipe. Rivers, streams, spring are also sources of water.

Public-piped into Dwelling/yard

This type of water supply is derived from a public source and piped into the dwelling unit or yard. Households can have pipes installed in the dwelling but receive an intermittent supply or rely heavily upon a pipe-borne supply. The duration of time that water is received by means of the piped facilities is determined to be-once, twice....per week or number of hours daily.

Public Stand-Pipe.

Water is obtained mostly from a standpipe located in the street or a designated location for use by household members

Private Catchment-Not Piped

Water available to the household from this source comes from a private source and is not piped into the dwelling unit.

Truck Borne

This source applies when it is the only source available to the household and is delivered by trucks engaged for this purpose.

Spring/River

Water from a spring or river considered to be the only source of supply available to the household

Toilet Facilities

These can either be: Pit latrine

WC linked or not linked to dwelling

None at all

FOOD SECURITY**FOOD**

Food is considered to be one of the basic need requirements that an individual must have in order to maintain good nutrition and thus sustain life.

FOOD SECURITY

Food security exists when all people, at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (World Summit, October 1996)

ASPECTS OF FOOD SECURITY

Availability of staple foods

Stability of supplies and

Access by all, to available supplies

BIOLOGICAL UTILIZATION OF FOOD

Refers to the nutritional status of the population

Victims of *food insecurity*

Persons whose food consumption falls below the minimum energy requirement

Persons with physical symptoms of energy and nutritional deficiencies resulting from an unbalanced or inadequate diet or arising from a physiological incapacity to efficiently utilize food because of infection or disease. (FAO Document CPS 98/5: Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems)

Classes of Vulnerable Groups

Chronic Food Insecurity

Individuals or groups of people who consume or have regularly been consuming somewhat less than the minimum needed over a long period

Cyclic Food Insecurity

Groups like small farmers who have enough to eat in the immediate post harvest period but not enough to carry them through to the next harvest

Transitory Food Insecurity

Urban dwellers dependent upon highly unstable markets and agricultural producers exposed to high incidence of natural disasters
(World Committee on Food Security, 1999).

FOOD CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE

LIST OF FOOD ITEMS

As given on schedule by food groups.

DEFINITION AND MEASUREMENT OF POVERTY AND WELFARE

POVERTY: Definition

Poverty is a situation in which the welfare derived from the command over resources of a household falls below a certain minimum welfare level called the poverty threshold.
(Aldi Hagenars)

Measurement of Poverty

Poverty can be measured

1. In the domain of goods (basic needs, subsistence food requirements).
2. In the domain of market value of resources
3. In the domain of utility

Poverty can be absolute (a survival minimum of food, clothes, shelter) or can be relative to other members of society. Poverty is defined at the level of the household (an aggregate of the members of the household), and also in terms of the individuals welfare derived from the household's command over resources. Measurement may be based on outside norms defined by a researcher or based on individual perception and evaluation. (Hartog)-Journal of Human Resource Vol 23 no 2, 1988.

BASIC ENERGY REQUIREMENTS

The basic physiological energy requirements of a population varies between 2000 and 2350 Kcal/day/person, depending on age, sex, structure and average weight and health status of the population, as well as level of physical activity.

MINIMUM FOOD SHOPPING BASKET

A list of quantities of the main food that should be available and correspond to the traditional dietary model that mainly consist of: starchy foods (cereals, roots, tubers and fruits), foods of animal origin (meat, fish, milk) oil and oilseed products. These products must meet energy and micronutrient requirements. A list consisting of food items has been compiled for the survey.

VULNERABILITY

Persons at risk to certain less than accepted state of existence, such as: falling below the threshold established for acceptable of welfare; health well being; food secure; having income assets sufficient enough to acquire education, shelter and other necessities of life.

VULNERABLE GROUPS

Individuals or groups at high risk of food insecurity and most exposed in event of a crisis. Areas of vulnerability have been identified as follows:

Large number of families or individuals subject to variability in production or supply in areas prone to natural disasters-droughts, floods, as well as in areas having fragile ecosystems.

Vulnerable Households: Family groups, often isolated, that have a particular kind of vulnerability, as in the case of female headed households.

Vulnerable Individuals: Individuals vulnerable in lieu of their age of status, children under five, pregnant or breast feeding mothers, persons suffering from illness, the handicapped, the elderly

CHARACTERISTICS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

- Geographic area
- Age and Sex
- Socio-economic status
- Type of subsistence system
- Strategies being adopted for coping with food insecurity

COMMODITY CHAIN

Refers to the flow of food products and the relationships between the various actors in the availability of food, including: Production, marketing, exports, imports, processing, storage, wholesale and retail markets.

POVERTY INDICATORS RELATED TO FOOD

Total Income

Total expenditure

Value of food consumed by households over a given period of time

FOOD SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEM-DATA REQUIREMENTS

National Food Security situation

Vulnerable groups

Areas of Food Security: availability, stability, access and biological utilization

User information needs

(Source of Food Security/Insecurity concepts: FAO Handbook for defining and setting up a food security information and early warning system, FAO Agricultural Policy and Economic Development Series 2001)