

COPING STRATEGY INDEX

Impact indicator

Indicator Phrasing

INDICATOR PHRASING: % of targeted households in the highest Coping Strategy Index score category

Français: to be added later

What is its purpose?

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is an indicator of a household's food security assessing the extent to which households use harmful coping strategies (e.g. skipping meals) when they do not have enough food or enough money to buy food. The value of the CSI per household is reported using a simple numeric score. A high score means that the household uses many (or severe) negative coping strategies. This indicator shows the percentage of the target

How to Collect and Analyse the Required Data

Determine the indicator's value by using the methodology summarised below. If you need more **detailed guidance or practical examples** on any of the following points, you can find it in WFP's manual on using CSI (see at the bottom of this site).

1) **Identify the most frequent coping strategies that local people use when they do not have enough food** and do not have enough money to buy food. While you can take advantage of a list of the most common strategies included in WFP's guidance (see below) or those identified by the national Food Security Cluster (if available), **you will need to adjust the list to make it more context-specific**, so that only strategies that are locally used during food insecure times are included in the assessment. There is no point in asking people about strategies they do not use or strategies that are common even in food secure periods, such as collecting wild food in the river.

2) **Identify how "severe" each of these individual coping strategies is** considered to be. Such information needs to be collected from community-level focus group discussions, **providing a "weight"** for the perceived severity of each strategy (1 - low, 2 - medium, 3 - severe).

3) Conduct individual interviews with a [representative sample](#) of the target group members to **assess how frequently people had to use these strategies** in the assessed recall period (e.g. twice in the past 7 days). During the interview, the data collectors ask the following question about each of the selected coping strategies: "In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, how often has your household had to [specify the coping strategy]".

4) During the data analysis, for each coping strategy, **multiply the assigned "weight" with its frequency** thereby receiving the "score" per strategy. For example, if a coping strategy with a weight of "2" was used three times in the past 7 days, the score of this strategy is 6 ($2 \times 3 = 6$). **Read more detailed guidance** on counting the scores in WFP's guidance attached below.

5) By **summing up the scores of all assessed strategies** you will receive the total Coping Strategy Index score of the surveyed household. A high score means an extensive use of negative coping strategies and hence increased food insecurity.

6) The scores are usually divided into three **categories**: low CSI score (0-50), medium (51-100) and high (over 100). However, these **thresholds often need to be modified** based on the context and the number of coping strategies you assess (e.g. to 0-40; 41-80; and over 80). Once you set the thresholds, **count the number of households with a score in the highest CSI category**.

7) To **determine the indicator's value**, divide the number of households in the highest CSI category by the total number of surveyed households. Multiply the result by 100 to convert it to a percentage.

Disaggregate by

Disaggregate the data by wealth and other vulnerability criteria.

Important Comments

1) **Do not assess a large number of coping strategies** - respondents as well as enumerators get tired of being asked / asking similar questions and are more likely to provide less precise answers. If possible, limit the number to no more than 8 most commonly used (and severe) strategies.

2) CSI is prone to significant seasonal differences. Do your best to **collect baseline and endline data at the same time of a year**; otherwise, it is very likely that they will not be comparable.

3) Invest enough effort into **carefully identifying and selecting the most common coping strategies** you want to assess. Furthermore, make sure that all data collectors understand the difference between these strategies, as some of them might seem quite similar.