

## Guinea - Bissau

**EquityTool: Released August 29, 2018**

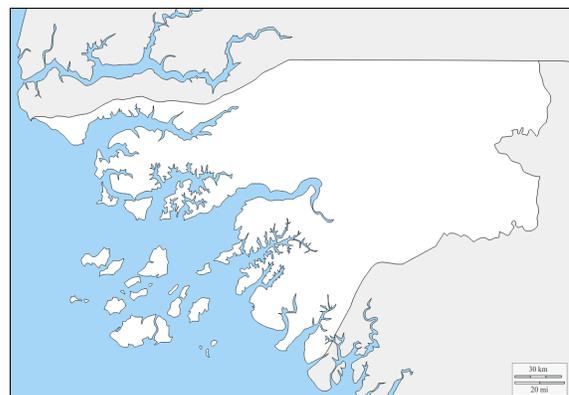
**Source data:** [Guinea – Bissau MICS 2014](#)

**# of survey questions in original wealth index:** 36

**# of variables in original index:** 92

**# of survey questions in EquityTool:** 8

**# of variables in EquityTool:** 10



### Questions:

	Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Q1	Does your household have: ... Electricity?	Yes	No	
Q2	... a television?	Yes	No	
Q3	... a table?	Yes	No	
Q4	What is the main material of the roof of your home?	Zinc / Cement fiber	Straw	Other
Q5	What kind of toilet is usually used by members of the household?	Toilet connected to a septic tank	Other	
Q6	What type of fuel do you mainly use for cooking?	Charcoal	Firewood	Other
Q7	What is the main material of the floor of your home?	Earth / sand	Other	
Q8	Where is your water source located?	Inside the home	Anywhere else	

### Technical notes:

The standard simplification process was applied to achieve high agreement with the original wealth index. Kappa was greater than 0.75 for the national and urban indices. Details on the standard process can be found [in this article](#). The data used to identify important variables comes from the factor weights derived from the reconstruction of the MICS Wealth Index using analytical syntax provided by UNICEF. The MICS wealth index for Guinea-Bissau is constructed

using the same approach as the DHS Wealth Index. More information about how the DHS Wealth Index is constructed can be found [here](#). Factor weights used in the construction of the Guinea-Bissau EquityTool are available upon request.

**Level of agreement:**

	National Population (n=47,925)	Urban only population (n=21,099)
% agreement	84.6%	84.7%
Kappa statistic	0.76	0.76

Respondents in the original dataset were divided into three groups for analysis – those in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> quintiles (poorest 40%), those in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quintile, and those in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> quintiles (richest 40%). After calculating their wealth using the simplified index, they were again divided into the same three groups for analysis against the original data in the full MICS wealth index. Agreement between the original data and our simplified index is presented above.

**What does this mean?**

When shortening and simplifying the index to make it easier for programs to use to assess equity, it no longer matches the original index with 100% accuracy. At an aggregate level, this error is minimal, and this methodology was deemed acceptable for programmatic use by an expert panel. However, for any given individual, especially those already at a boundary between two quintiles, the quintile the EquityTool assigns them to may differ to their quintile according to the original MICS wealth index.

The graph below illustrates the difference between the EquityTool generated index and the full MICS wealth index. Among all of those people (20% of the population) originally identified as being in the poorest quintile, approximately 69% are still identified as being in the poorest quintile when we use the simplified index. However, approximately 25% of people are now classified as being in Quintile 2. From a practical standpoint, all of these people are relatively poor. Yet, it is worthwhile to understand that the simplified index of 8 questions produces results that are not identical to using all 36 questions in the original survey.



Respondent movement between original national quintiles and EquityTool national quintiles - Guinea-Bissau MICS 2014

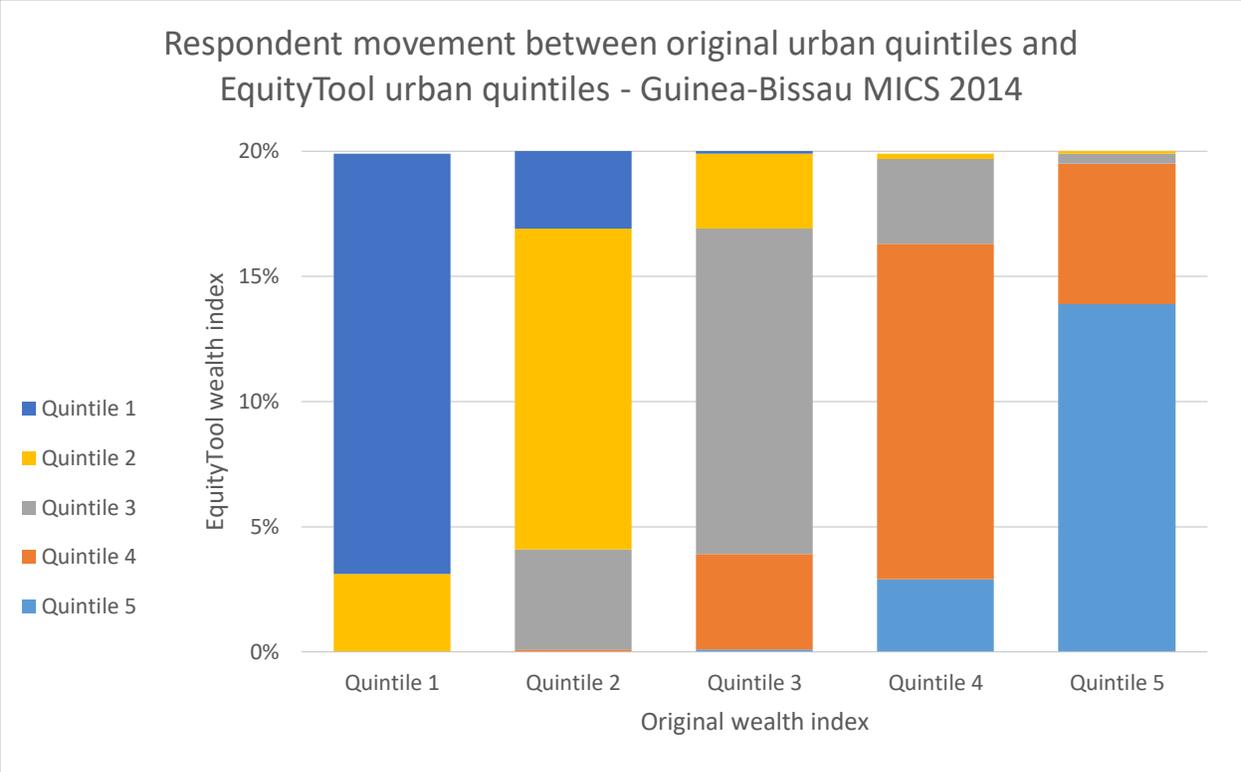


The following table provides the same information on the movement between national quintiles when using the EquityTool versus the original DHS wealth index:

		EquityTool National Quintiles					Total
		Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	
Original DHS National Quintiles	Quintile 1	13.8%	5.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	20%
	Quintile 2	5.3%	9.5%	5.1%	0.1%	0.0%	20%
	Quintile 3	0.6%	3.5%	13.4%	2.5%	0.0%	20%
	Quintile 4	0.1%	0.1%	2.6%	15.1%	2.2%	20%
	Quintile 5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	17.9%	20%
	Total	19.7%	18.5%	21.9%	19.7%	20.1%	100%

The following graph provides information on the movement between urban quintiles when using the EquityTool versus the original MICS wealth index:





The following table provides the same information on the movement between urban quintiles when using the EquityTool versus the original MICS wealth index:

		EquityTool Urban Quintiles					Total
		Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	
Original DHS Urban Quintiles	Quintile 1	16.8%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20%
	Quintile 2	3.2%	12.8%	4.0%	0.1%	0.0%	20%
	Quintile 3	0.1%	3.0%	13.0%	3.8%	0.1%	20%
	Quintile 4	0.0%	0.2%	3.4%	13.4%	2.9%	20%
	Quintile 5	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	5.6%	13.9%	20%
	Total	20.1%	19.3%	20.8%	22.9%	16.9%	100%

**Data interpretation considerations:**

1. This tool provides information on relative wealth – ‘ranking’ respondents within the national or urban population. The most recent available data from the WorldBank



indicates that 67.1% of people in Guinea-Bissau live below \$1.90/day<sup>1</sup>. This information can be used to put relative wealth into context.

2. People who live in urban areas are more likely to be wealthy. In Guinea-Bissau, 44% of people living in urban areas are in the richest national quintile, compared to only 1% of those living in rural areas<sup>2</sup>.
  - a. If your population of interest is predominantly urban, we recommend you look at the urban results to understand how relatively wealthy or poor they are, in comparison to other urban dwellers.
  - b. If the people you interviewed using the EquityTool live in rural areas, or a mix of urban and rural areas, we recommend using the national results to understand how relatively wealthy or poor they are, in comparison to the whole country.
3. Some regions in Guinea-Bissau are wealthier than others. It is important to understand the country context when interpreting your results.
4. In most cases, your population of interest is not expected to be equally distributed across the five wealth quintiles. For example, if your survey interviewed people exiting a shopping mall, you would probably expect most of them to be relatively wealthy.

Metrics for Management provides technical assistance services to those using the EquityTool, or wanting to collect data on the wealth of their program beneficiaries. Please contact [support@equitytool.org](mailto:support@equitytool.org) and we will assist you.

---

<sup>1</sup> From [povertydata.worldbank.org](http://povertydata.worldbank.org), reporting Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day at 2011 international prices.

<sup>2</sup> From the Guinea-Bissau dataset household recode, available at <http://mics.unicef.com/>

