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* CREATING an MPI IN STATA

* OPHI Training 2018

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* Clear information in the memory

clear all

set more off

* Change working folder

cd "C:\Dropbox\Maldives\Presentations\Example Stata"

* Save a record of everything

capture log close

log using log_stata.log, replace

* Open a dataset

use "pak_dhs12-13_sample.dta", clear

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* BUILDING THE DEPRIVATION MATRIX

* Each vector provides information about the condition of deprivation of each

* individual in an specific indicator. The mean of this vector shows the

* incidence of each deprivation on the total population

* (Uncensored Headcount Ratios)

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* WATER

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/*

A household is non deprived if: it has piped water, public tap, borehole,
hand pump, protected well, protected spring, rainwater, filtration plant,
or bottled water

A household is deprived if: it gets water from an unprotected well,
unprotected spring; river/dam/stream/pond/canal; tanker truck,
cart with small tank, other

*/

lookfor water

codebook water, tab(20)

recode water (11/31=0)(32=1)(41=0)(42/43=1)(51=0)(61/62=1)(63/73=0)(96=1)(99=.),
gen(hh_d_water)

lab var hh_d_water "Household deprived in Access to Safe Water"

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* ASSETS

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* A household is deprived if it has less than 2 small assets and no car

egen n_assets = rowtotal(radio television refrigerator bicycle motorbike), missing

tab n_assets [aw = weight], miss

```
gen hh_d_assets = (n_assets<2) if n_assets!=.
```

```
tab n_assets hh_d_assets [aw = weight]
```

* Using the car as veto

```
replace hh_d_assets = 0 if car==1
```

```
lab var hh_d_assets "Household deprived in Assets"
```

```
table n_assets car hh_d_assets [aw = weight]
```

* -----

* SCHOOLING

* -----

* A household is deprived if no member older than 15 has completed 5+ years of schooling

```
gen d_scho = (eduyears<5) if age>15 & age!=. & eduyears!=.
```

```
bys hh_id: egen hh_d_school = min(d_scho)
```

```
lab var hh_d_school "Household deprived in Years of Schooling"
```

* -----

* NUTRITION

* -----

* A household is deprived if any child under 5 with nutritional information is undernourished

```
sum z_scorewa [aw = weight]
```

```
gen d_nutrition = (z_scorewa<-2) if z_scorewa!=.
```

```
tab d_nutrition [aw = weight], miss
```

```
bys hh_id: egen hh_d_nutri = max(d_nutrition)
```

```
replace hh_d_nutri = 0 if no_child_eligible==1
```

```
lab var hh_d_nutri "Household deprived in Nutrition"
```

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* RELEVANT SAMPLE

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* We construct a filter variable that identifies the observations with info for all relevant indicators

gen sample = (hh_d_water~= . & hh_d_assets~= . & hh_d_school~= . & hh_d_nutri~= .)

sum hh_d_water hh_d_assets hh_d_school hh_d_nutri [aw = weight] if sample==1

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* ANALYSIS OF THE MPI INDICATORS

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*** 1. MISSING VALUES

* Final check to see the total number of missing values we have for each variable

* Variables should not have high proportion of missing values at this stage

* The command might need to be installed: write "findit mdesc" in the command window, and install it

mdesc hh_d_school hh_d_nutri hh_d_water hh_d_assets

*** We keep only those observations with information for all relevant indicators and that are usual members of the household

keep if sample==1 & hv102==1

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* -----

* UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIOS

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sum hh_d_school [aw = weight]

gen new_uncen_H_temp = r(mean)*100

foreach var in hh_d_school hh_d_nutri hh_d_water hh_d_assets {

sum `var' [aw = weight]

gen uncen_H_`var' = r(mean)*100

lab var uncen_H_`var' "Uncensored Headcount Ratio: Percentage of people who are deprived in ..."

}

*

save "pak_dhs2012-13_cleaned.dta", replace

* -----

* -----

* SETTING WEIGHTS

* -----

* -----

* Define vector 'w' of weights

* Change according to your specification. Remember the sum of weights MUST be

* equal to 1 or 100%

foreach var in hh_d_school hh_d_nutri {

gen w_`var' = 1/3

lab var w_`var' "Weight `var'"

}

*

foreach var in hh_d_water hh_d_assets {

gen w_`var' = 1/6

lab var w_`var' "Weight `var'"

}

*

* -----

* -----

* WEIGTHED DEPRIVATION MATRIX

* -----

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* The following commands multiply the deprivation matrix by the weight of each

* indicator.

```
foreach var in hh_d_school hh_d_nutri hh_d_water hh_d_assets {
```

```
    gen      g0_w_`var' = `var' * w_`var'
```

```
    lab var g0_w_`var' "Weigthed Deprivation of `var'"
```

```
}
```

*

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* COUNTING VECTOR

* -----

* -----

* Generate the vector of individual weighted deprivation score, 'c'

```
egen      c_vector = rowtotal(g0_w_*)
```

```
lab var c_vector "Counting Vector"
```

```
tab      c_vector [aw = weight], m
```

* -----

* -----

* IDENTIFICATION

* -----

* -----

* Using different poverty cut-offs (i.e. different k)

```
forvalue k = 10(10)100 {
```

```
    gen    multid_poor_`k' = (c_vector >= `k'/100)
```

```
    lab var multid_poor_`k' "Poverty Identification with k=`k'%"
```

```
    }
```

```
*
```

```
* -----
```

```
* -----
```

```
* CENSORED COUNTING VECTOR
```

```
* -----
```

```
* -----
```

```
* Generate the censored vector of individual weighted deprivation score, 'c(k)',
```

```
* providing a score of zero if a person is not poor
```

```
forvalue k = 10(10)100 {
```

```
    gen    cens_c_vector_`k' = c_vector
```

```
    replace cens_c_vector_`k' = 0 if multid_poor_`k'==0
```

```
    }
```

```
*
```

```
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```
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```

```
* M0, H and A for all the possible cutoffs so far
```

```
* -----
```

```
* -----
```


* By summarizing (obtaining the mean) of the identification vector, the individual deprivation share,
 * and the individual censored c vector at any level of k we will obtain the Multidimensional
 Headcount
 * Ratio (H), the Intensity of Poverty among the Poor (A), and the Adjusted Headcount Ratio (M0),
 respectively.

*** H ***

```
sum multid_poor_* [aw = weight], sep(15)
```

*** A ***

```
forvalue k = 10(10)100 {
    sum cens_c_vector_`k' if multid_poor_`k'==1 [aw = weight], sep(15)
}
```

*** MPI ***

```
forvalue k = 10(10)100 {
    sum cens_c_vector_`k' [aw = weight], sep(15)
}
```

* -----

* -----

* M0, H and A for k = 40%

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/*(NOW WE CHOOSE A VALUE OF k)*/

local k = 40

* -----

* CENSORED DEPRIVATION MATRIX

* -----

```
foreach var in hh_d_school hh_d_nutri hh_d_water hh_d_assets {
```

```
    gen    g0_`k'`var' = `var'
```

```
    replace g0_`k'`var' = 0 if multid_poor_`k'==0
```

```
}
```

* -----

* HEADCOUNT/INCIDENCE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY FOR k = 40% (H)

* -----

```
sum    multid_poor_`k' [aw = weight]
```

```
gen    H = r(mean)*100
```

```
lab var H "Headcount Ratio (H): % Population in multidimensional poverty"
```

* -----

* INTENSITY OF POVERTY AMONG THE POOR FOR k = 40% (A)

* -----

```
sum    cens_c_vector_`k' [aw = weight] if multid_poor_`k'==1
```

```
gen    A = r(mean)*100
```

```
lab var A "Intensity of deprivation among the poor (A): Average % of weighted deprivations"
```

* -----

* ADJUSTED HEADCOUNT RATIO (M0) FOR k = 40%

* -----

```
sum    cens_c_vector_`k' [aw = weight]
```

```
gen    M0 = r(mean)
```

```
lab var M0 "Adjusted Headcount Ratio (M0 = H*A): Range 0 to 1"
```

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* CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIOS

* -----

* -----

* The Censored Headcount Ratio of an indicator is the proportion of the population

* that are poor AND deprived in that indicator.

* They can be obtained as the mean of each column of the censored deprivation matrix

```
local k = 40
```

```
foreach var in hh_d_school hh_d_nutri hh_d_water hh_d_assets {
```

```
    sum    g0_`k'_`var' [aw = weight]
```

```
    gen    cen_H_`var' = r(mean)*100
```

```
    lab var cen_H_`var' "Censored Headcount Ratio: % of people who are poor and deprived in  
    ..."
```

```
    }
```

```
fsum uncen_H_* cen_H_* [aw = weight]
```

```
sum cen_H_*
```

* -----

```
* -----
```

```
* DIMENSIONAL BREAKDDOWN: PERCENTAGE CONRIBUTIONS
```

```
* -----
```

```
* -----
```

```
foreach var in hh_d_school hh_d_nutri hh_d_water hh_d_assets {
```

```
    gen    perc_cont_`var' = (cen_H_`var' * w_`var') / M0
```

```
    lab var perc_cont_`var' "Percentage contribution to M0"
```

```
}
```

```
sum perc_cont_* [aw = weight], sep(15)
```

```
* -----
```

```
* -----
```

```
* SUBGROUP DECOMPOSITION
```

```
* -----
```

```
* -----
```

```
local k = 40
```

```
* Uncensored Headcount Ratios by region
```

```
tabstat hh_d_* [aw = weight], by(region)
```

```
local k = 40
```

```
* Incidence of Poverty (H) by region
```

```
tabstat multid_poor_`k' [aw = weight], by(region)
```

```
* Intensity of Poverty (A) by region
```

```
tabstat cens_c_vector_`k' [aw = weight] if multid_poor_`k'==1, by(region)
```

* Adjusted Headcount Ratio (M0) by region

```
tabstat cens_c_vector_`k' [aw = weight], by(region)
```

```
local k=40
```

* Censored Headcount Ratios by region

```
foreach var in hh_d_school hh_d_nutri hh_d_water hh_d_assets {  
    forvalue r = 1/6 {  
        sum    g0_`k'_`var' [aw = weight] if region==`r'  
        gen    cen_H_r`r'_`var' = r(mean)*100  
        lab var cen_H_r`r'_`var' "Censored Headcount Ratio - region `r'"  
    }  
}
```

```
sum cen_H_r* [aw = weight], sep(6)
```

* Contributions by region

```
forvalue r = 1/6 {  
    foreach var in hh_d_school hh_d_nutri hh_d_water hh_d_assets {  
        sum    cens_c_vector_`k' [aw = weight] if region==`r'  
        loc    M0_r`r' = r(mean)  
        gen    perc_cont_r`r'_`var' = (cen_H_r`r'_`var' * w_`var') / `M0_r`r'  
        lab var perc_cont_r`r'_`var' "Percentage contribution to M0 - region `r'"  
    }  
}
```

```
sum perc_cont_r* [aw = weight], sep(7)
```

```
save "MyFirstMPI.dta", replace
```

```
* -----
```

```
* -----
```

```
* COLLAPSE RESULTS
```

```
* -----
```

```
* -----
```

```
forvalues k=10(10)100{
```

```
gen A_`k' = cens_c_vector_`k' if multid_poor_`k'==1
```

```
}
```

```
collapse A_* uncen_H_* w_* c_vector multid_poor_* cens_c_vector_* cen_H_* perc_cont_* [aw =  
weight], by(region)
```

```
save "Collapsed_results by region.dta", replace
```

```
* -----
```

```
* -----
```

```
* POVERTY MAPS
```

```
* -----
```

```
* -----
```

```
/*
```

1. To obtain the shapefiles go to <http://www.diva-gis.org/gdata> and download the data for your country.

Then, se the following command to transform the shapefile in a stata file:

```
shp2dta using XXX_adm1, database(region) coordinates(map) genid(id) gencentroids(center)
```

In the new dataset called "region" check the id for each region (br id NAME_1 VARNAME_1).
In the collapsed results dataset generate a new variable "id" following the structure of the dataset
"regions.dta"

*/

cd "C:\TanzaniaHBS2012\sdr_subnational_boundaries_2018-05-11\shps"

ssc install shp2dta

ssc install spmap

shp2dta using sdr_subnational_boundaries, database(tz_database) coordinates(tz_coord)

* -----

* INCIDENCE OF POVERTY (H)

* -----

ta multid_poor_40

cd "C:\Dropbox\Maldives\Presentations\Example Stata"

spmap multid_poor_40 using Pakistan_coord.dta, id(region) clmethod(unique) fcolor(Reds)
///

legend(pos(5) subtitle("Headcount Ratio", size(vsmall))) ///

title("Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty H" "in Pakistan, k=40%")

gr export Incidence_Pakistan.emf, replace

* -----

* MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (M0)

```

* -----

ta cens_c_vector_40

spmap cens_c_vector_40 using pak_c.dta, id(region) clmethod(unique) fcolor(Reds)    ///
legend(pos(5) subtitle("M0", size(vsmall))) line(data("pak_c.dta"))                ///
title("Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan (MPI), k = 40%")

gr export M0_Pakistan.emf, replace

*/

* -----
* -----
* ROBUSTNESS, SENSITIVITY AND STANDARD ERRORS
* -----
* -----

* We open the clean dataset

clear
use "MyFirstMPI.dta"

* -----

* RANK ROBUSTNESS COMPARISONS
* -----

* Robustness tests are based on the coefficient of rank correlations Kendall tau-b, which
* measures the association between pairs, given the position that each takes when results are
* sorted using different poverty indices.
* These different poverty indices can be obtained changing the weights of indicators or the

```


* poverty cut-off (k).

* a. Variations in weights: several MPI are computed keeping dimensions/indicators and deprivations

* cut-offs unchanged; only the weights are modified. Once all the MPI have been computed, figures by

* subnational regions can be obtained and regions ranked. The Kendall tau-b coefficient can then be

* computed over the rankings.

* b. Variations in the poverty cut-offs (k): several MPI are computed keeping the structure unchanged

* and also adjusting the k-value. Once all the MPI have been computed, figures by subnational regions

* can be obtained and regions ranked. The Kendall tau-b coefficient can then be

* computed over the rankings.

for values k = 10(10)100 {

gen H_`k' = .

for values r = 1/7 {

sum multid_poor_`k' [aw = weight] if region==`r'

replace H_`k' = r(mean)*100 if region==`r'

}

}

ktau H_10 H_20 H_30 H_40 H_50 H_60 H_70 H_80 H_90 H_100, stats(taub score se p)

* -----

* STANDARD ERRORS

* -----

* We open the clean dataset

clear

use "MyFirstMPI.dta"

* Set the characteristics of the survey

svyset psu [pw = weight], strata(strata)

* Incidence of Poverty (H)

* For details and discussions see equations (8.13) and (8.31), chapter 8 of OPHI book

forvalue k = 10(10)100 {

 svy: mean multid_poor_`k'

 gen se_H_`k' = (_se[multid_poor_`k'])

 gen lb_H_`k' = _b[multid_poor_`k'] - 1.96 * se_H_`k'

 gen ub_H_`k' = _b[multid_poor_`k'] + 1.96 * se_H_`k'

 }

sum multid_poor_* lb_H_* ub_H_* [aw = weight]

* Adjusted Headcount Ratio (M0)

* For details and discussions see equations (8.11) and (8.30), chapter 8 of OPHI book

forvalue k = 10(10)100 {

```

svy: mean cens_c_vector_`k'
gen se_M0_`k' = (_se[cens_c_vector_`k'])
gen lb_M0_`k' = _b[cens_c_vector_`k'] - 1.96 * se_M0_`k'
gen ub_M0_`k' = _b[cens_c_vector_`k'] + 1.96 * se_M0_`k'
}

```

```

sum cens_c_vector_ * lb_M0_ * ub_M0_ * [aw = weight]

```

* Average Deprivation among the Poor (A)

* For details and discussions see equations (8.19), (8.35) and (8.36), chapter 8 of OPHI book

```

forvalue k = 10(10)100 {

```

```

    svy: mean multid_poor_`k' cens_c_vector_`k'
    mat cov = e(V)
    loc cov = cov[2,1]
    loc var_H = cov[1,1]
    loc var_MPI = cov[2,2]

```

```

    gen se_A_`k' = ((`var_MPI'/_b[multid_poor_`k']^2) +
((( _b[cens_c_vector_`k']/_b[multid_poor_`k']^2)^2)*(`var_H')) ///
- 2*(( _b[cens_c_vector_`k']/_b[multid_poor_`k']^3)*`cov'))^0.5

```

```

    gen lb_A_`k' = (_b[cens_c_vector_`k']/_b[multid_poor_`k']) - 1.96 * se_A_`k'
    gen ub_A_`k' = (_b[cens_c_vector_`k']/_b[multid_poor_`k']) + 1.96 * se_A_`k'
}

```

* -----

* DOMINANCE AMONG SUBNATIONAL REGIONS

* -----

* For M0

```
collapse mean cens_c_vector_10 cens_c_vector_20 cens_c_vector_30 cens_c_vector_40    ///
           cens_c_vector_50 cens_c_vector_60 cens_c_vector_70 cens_c_vector_80    ///
           cens_c_vector_90 cens_c_vector_100 [aw = weight], by(region)
```

```
reshape long cens_c_vector_ i(region) j(k)
```

```
gen cens_c_vector_1 = cens_c_vector_ if region==1
```

```
label var cens_c_vector_1 "Balochistan"
```

```
gen cens_c_vector_2 = cens_c_vector_ if region==2
```

```
label var cens_c_vector_2 "Islamabad (ICT)"
```

```
gen cens_c_vector_3 = cens_c_vector_ if region==3
```

```
label var cens_c_vector_3 "Khyber Pakhtunkhawa"
```

```
gen cens_c_vector_4 = cens_c_vector_ if region==4
```

```
label var cens_c_vector_4 "Gilgit Baltistan"
```

```
gen cens_c_vector_5 = cens_c_vector_ if region==5
```

```
label var cens_c_vector_5 "Punjab"
```

```
gen cens_c_vector_6 = cens_c_vector_ if region==6
```

```
label var cens_c_vector_6 "Sindh"
```

```
graph twoway line cens_c_vector_1 k || line cens_c_vector_2 k || line cens_c_vector_3 k || line
cens_c_vector_4 k || line cens_c_vector_5 k || line cens_c_vector_6 k
```

* For H

```
clear
```

```
use "MyFirstMPI.dta"
```

```
collapse mean multid_poor_10 multid_poor_20 multid_poor_30 multid_poor_40 multid_poor_50
multid_poor_60          ///
          multid_poor_70 multid_poor_80 multid_poor_90 multid_poor_100 [aw = weight],
by(region)
```

```
reshape long multid_poor_, i(region) j(k)
```

```
gen multid_poor_1 = multid_poor_ if region==1
label var multid_poor_1 "Balochistan"

gen multid_poor_2 = multid_poor_ if region==2
label var multid_poor_2 "Islamabad (ICT)"

gen multid_poor_3 = multid_poor_ if region==3
label var multid_poor_3 "Khyber Pakhtunkhawa"

gen multid_poor_4 = multid_poor_ if region==4
label var multid_poor_4 "Gilgit Baltistan"

gen multid_poor_5 = multid_poor_ if region==5
label var multid_poor_5 "Punjab"

gen multid_poor_6 = multid_poor_ if region==6
label var multid_poor_6 "Sindh"
```

```
graph twoway line multid_poor_1 k || line multid_poor_2 k || line multid_poor_3 k || line
multid_poor_4 k || line multid_poor_5 k || line multid_poor_6 k
```

```
* -----
```

```
* TEST OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REGIONS (e.g. Balochistan and Sindh, M0)
```

```
* -----
```

```
clear
```

```
use "MyFirstMPI.dta"
```

```
svyset psu [pw = weight], strata(strata)
```

```
svy: mean cens_c_vector_30, over(region)
```

```
test _b[Balochistan] = _b[Sindh]
```

* -----

* NOTES

* -----

* For discussions regarding statistical tests, please see Sections 8.2.2 and 8.2.3 of OPHI Book

* For Robustness and dominance analysis with Statistical inference, see Section 8.3 of OPHI Book.

* For those who are interested in bootstrap, see the Appendix of Chapter 8 of the OPHI Book.