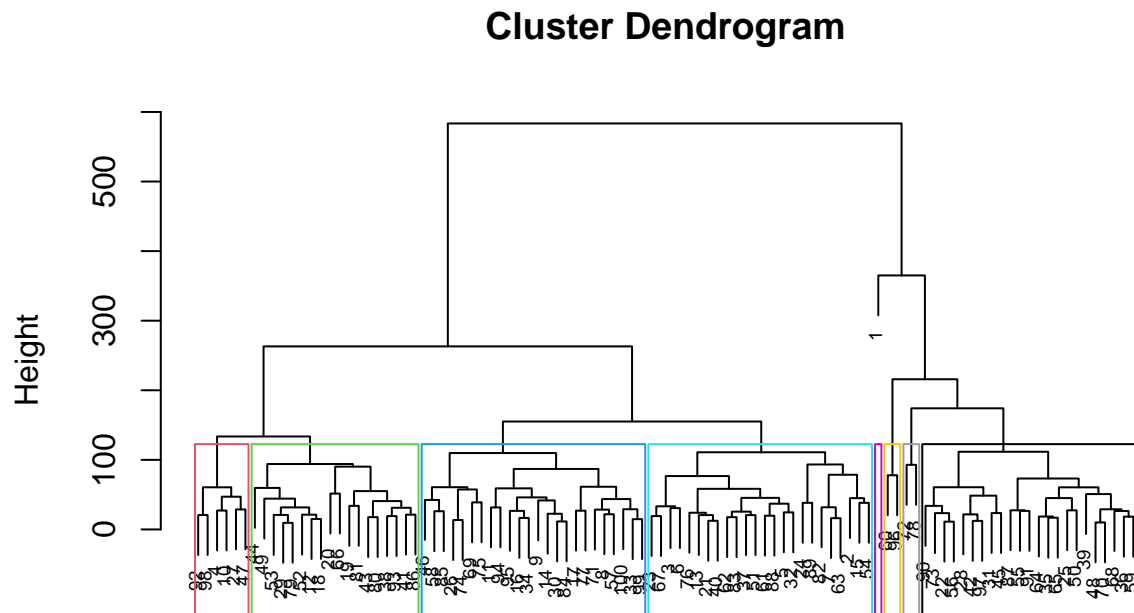
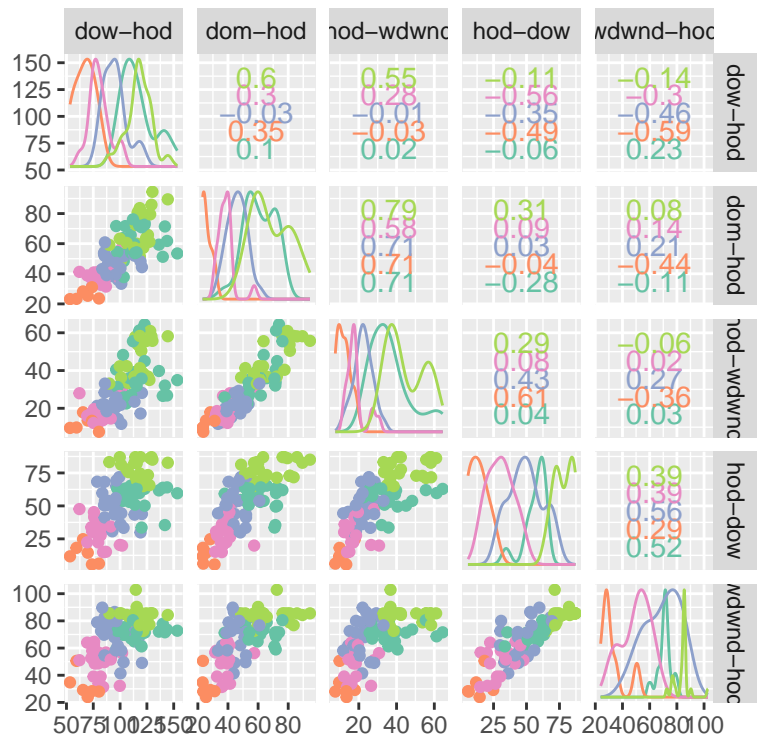
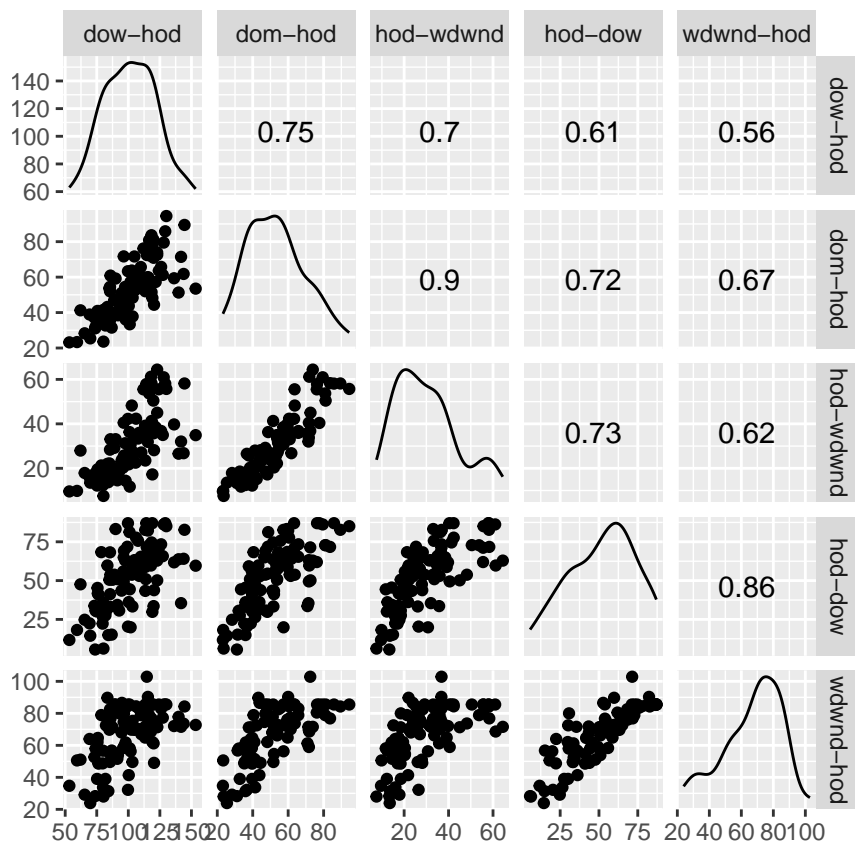


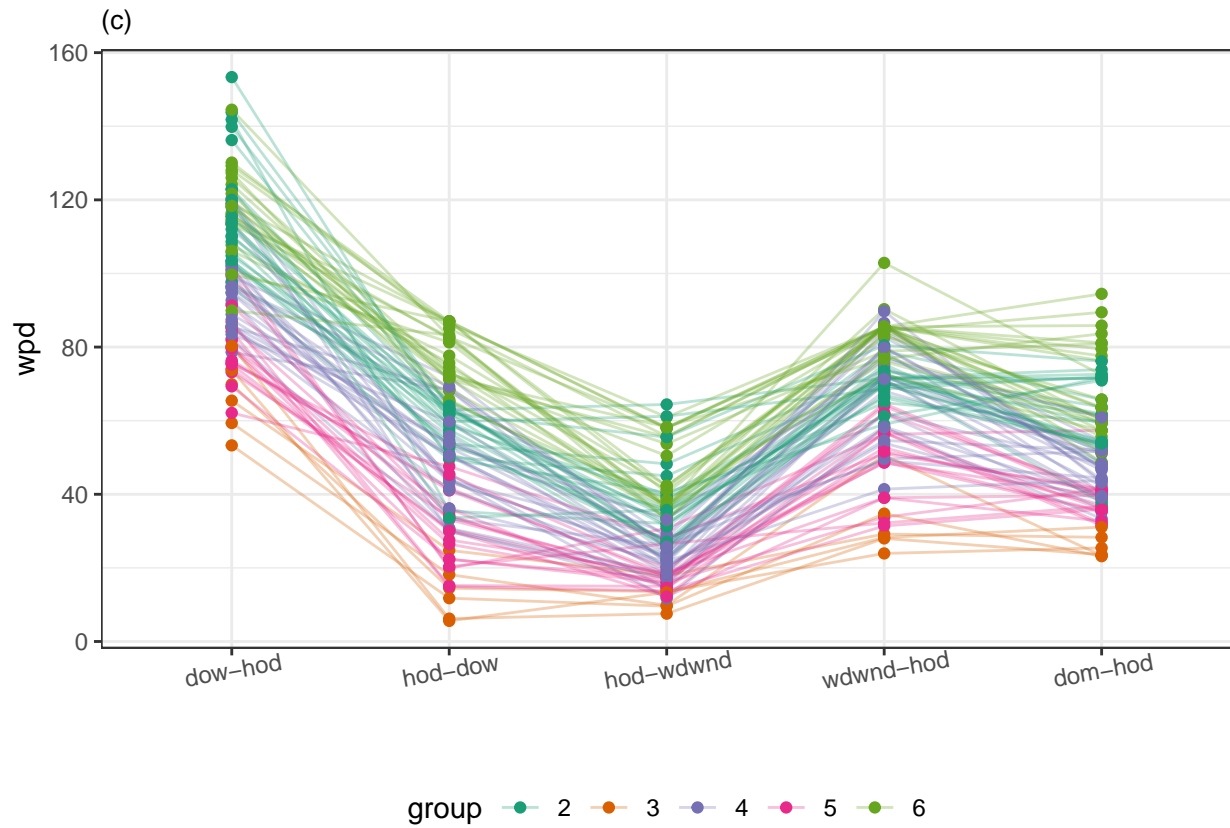
Algorithm using wpd values for clustering 100 households



```
dist(data_clust[-1], method = "manhattan")  
stats::hclust (*, "complete")
```



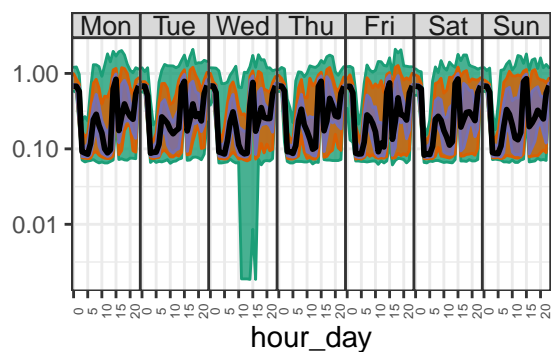
group ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4 ■ 5 ■ 6



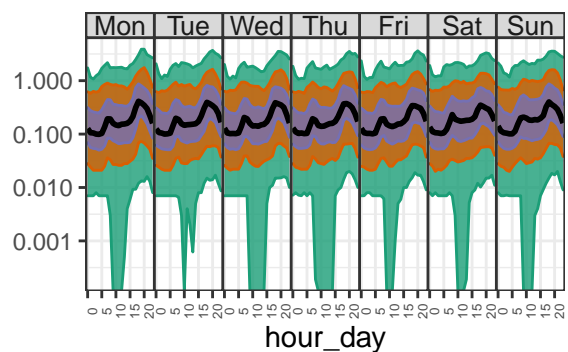
```
## # A tibble: 8 x 2
##   group    n
##   <int> <int>
## 1     1     1
## 2     2    24
## 3     3     6
## 4     4    24
## 5     5    18
## 6     6    23
## 7     7     2
## 8     8     2
```

Regular scale

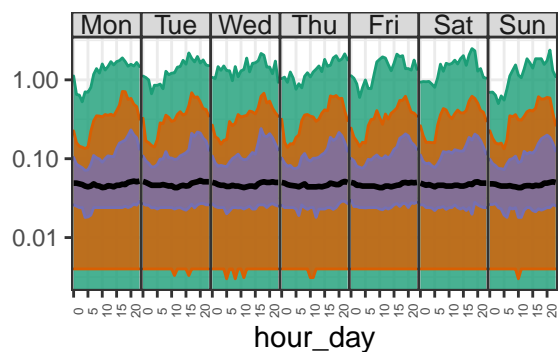
Group 1



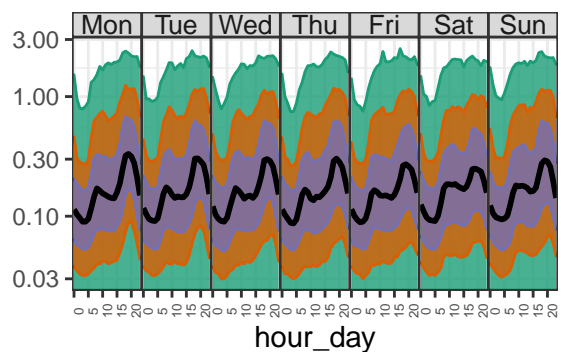
Group 2



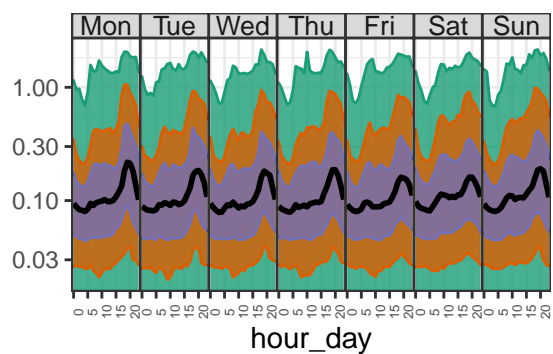
Group 3



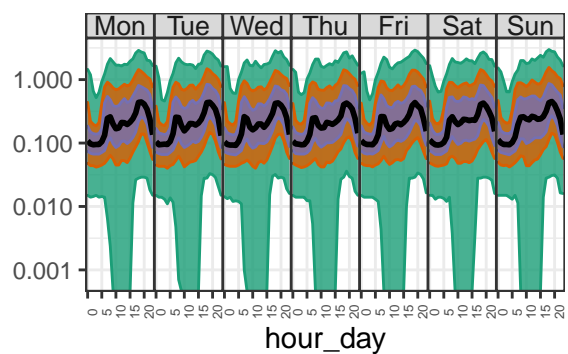
Group 4



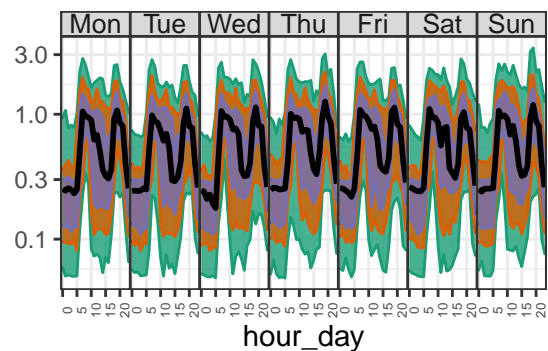
Group 5



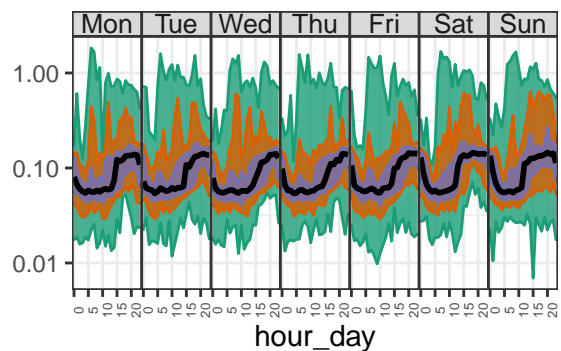
Group 6



Group 7

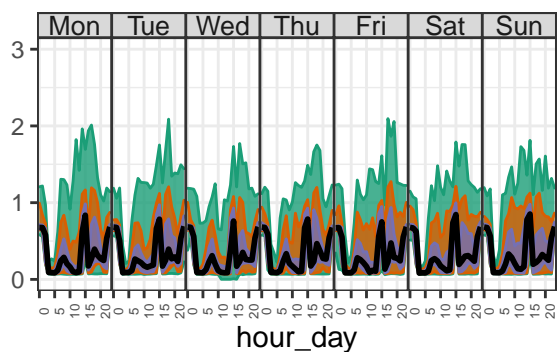


Group 8

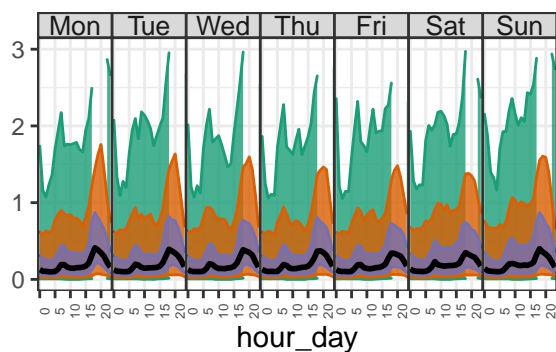


Same scale

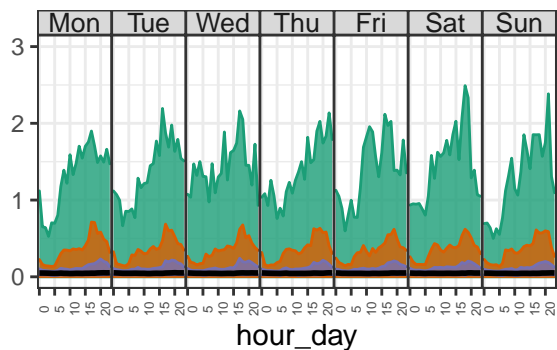
Group 1



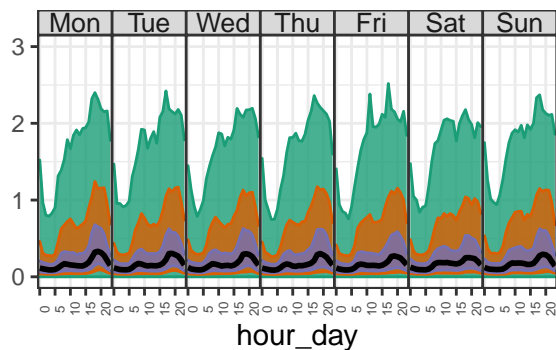
Group 2



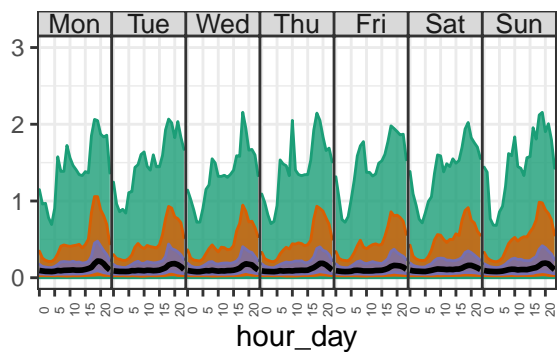
Group 3



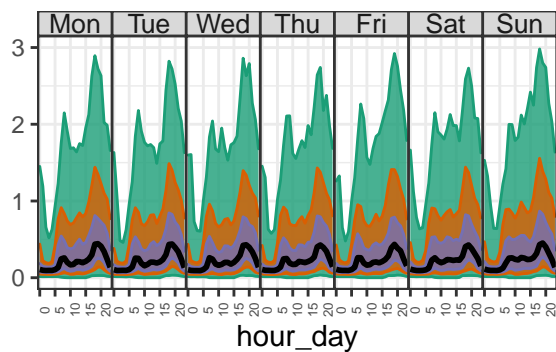
Group 4



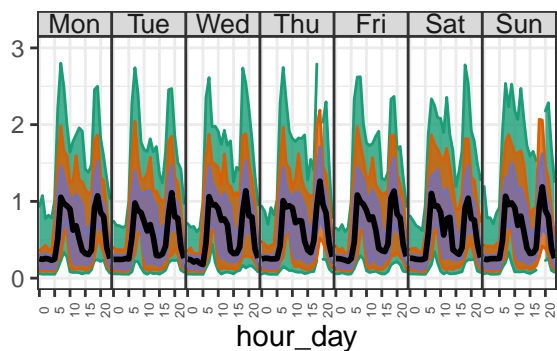
Group 5



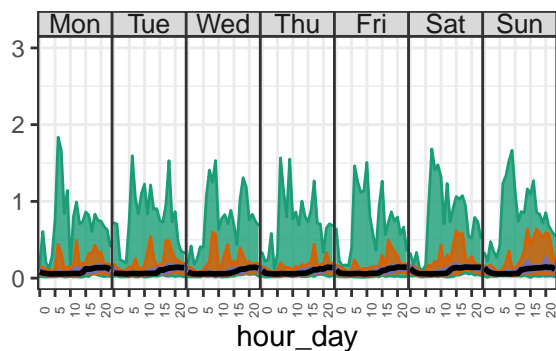
Group 6



Group 7



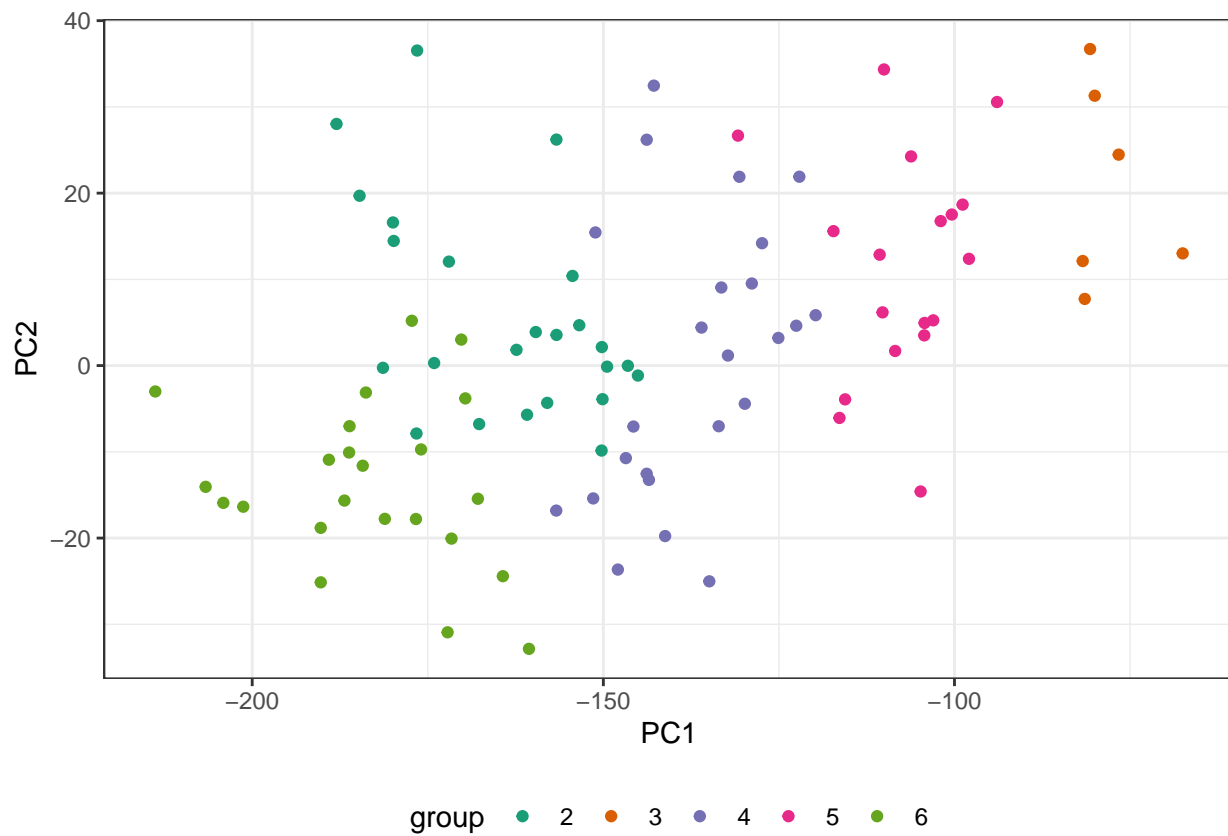
Group 8

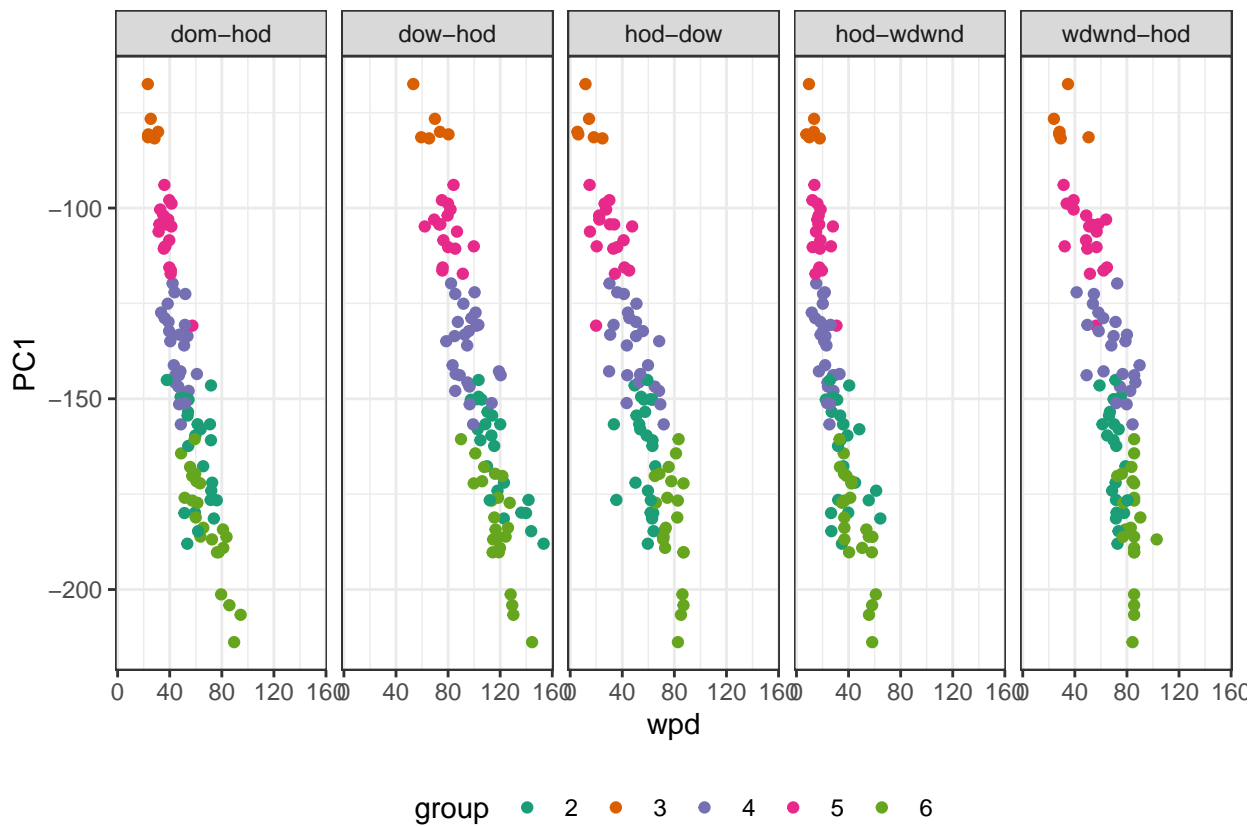


PCA based clustering

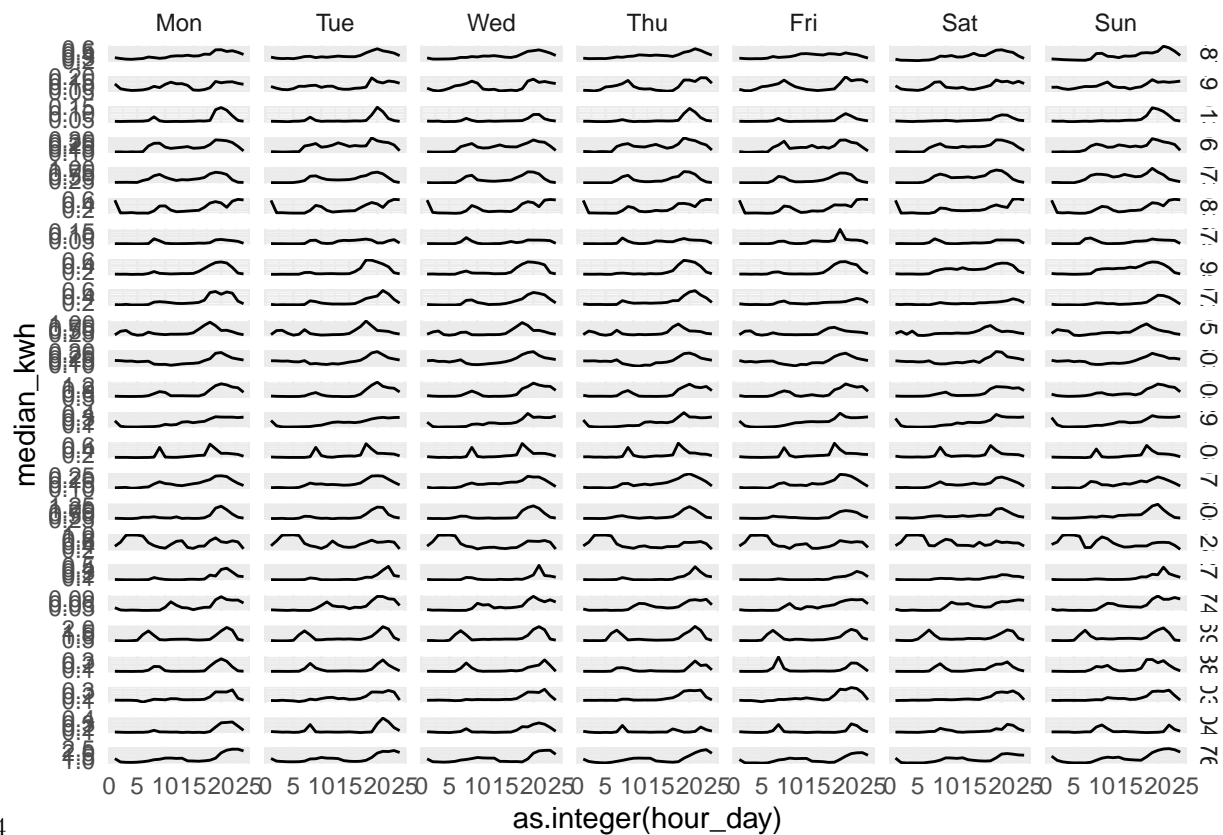
Importance of components:

##	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5
## Standard deviation	150.3097	16.41631	11.78653	7.71507	4.38198
## Proportion of Variance	0.9789	0.01168	0.00602	0.00258	0.00083
## Cumulative Proportion	0.9789	0.99057	0.99659	0.99917	1.00000

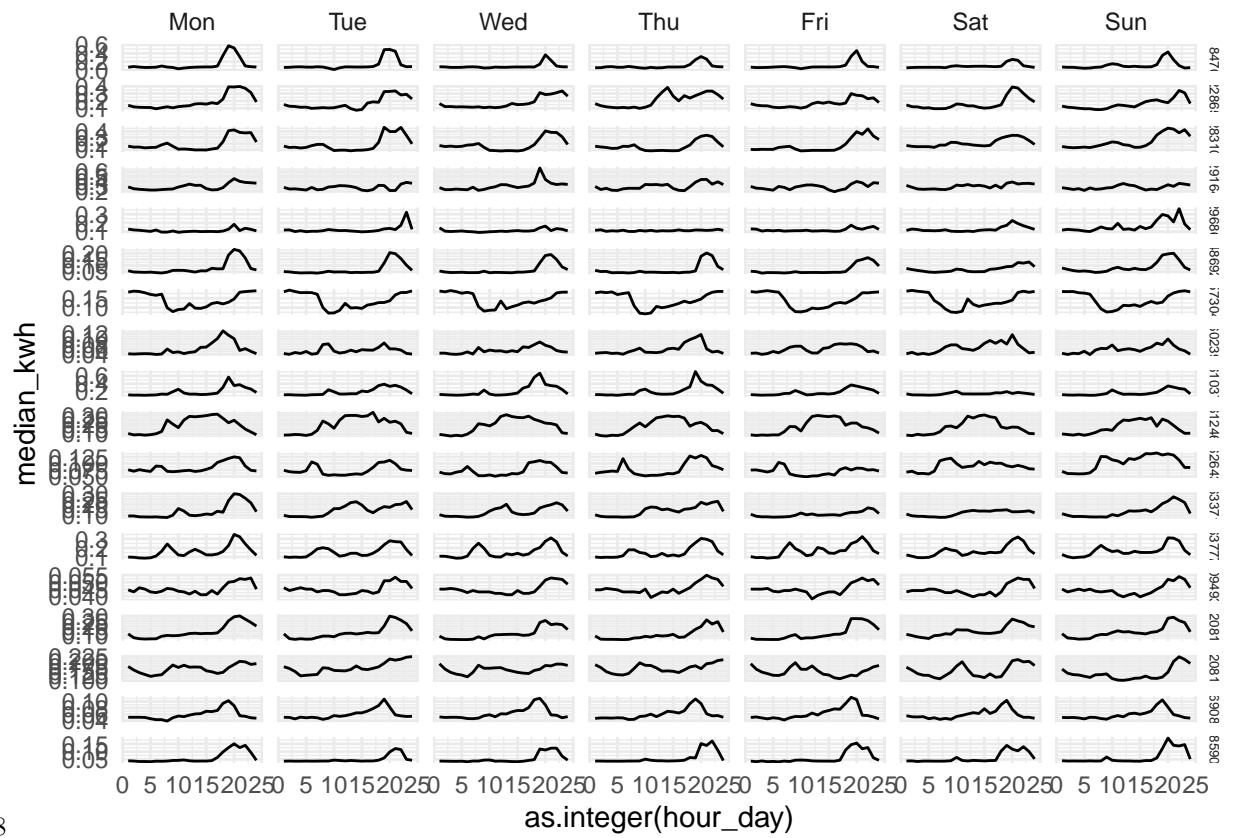
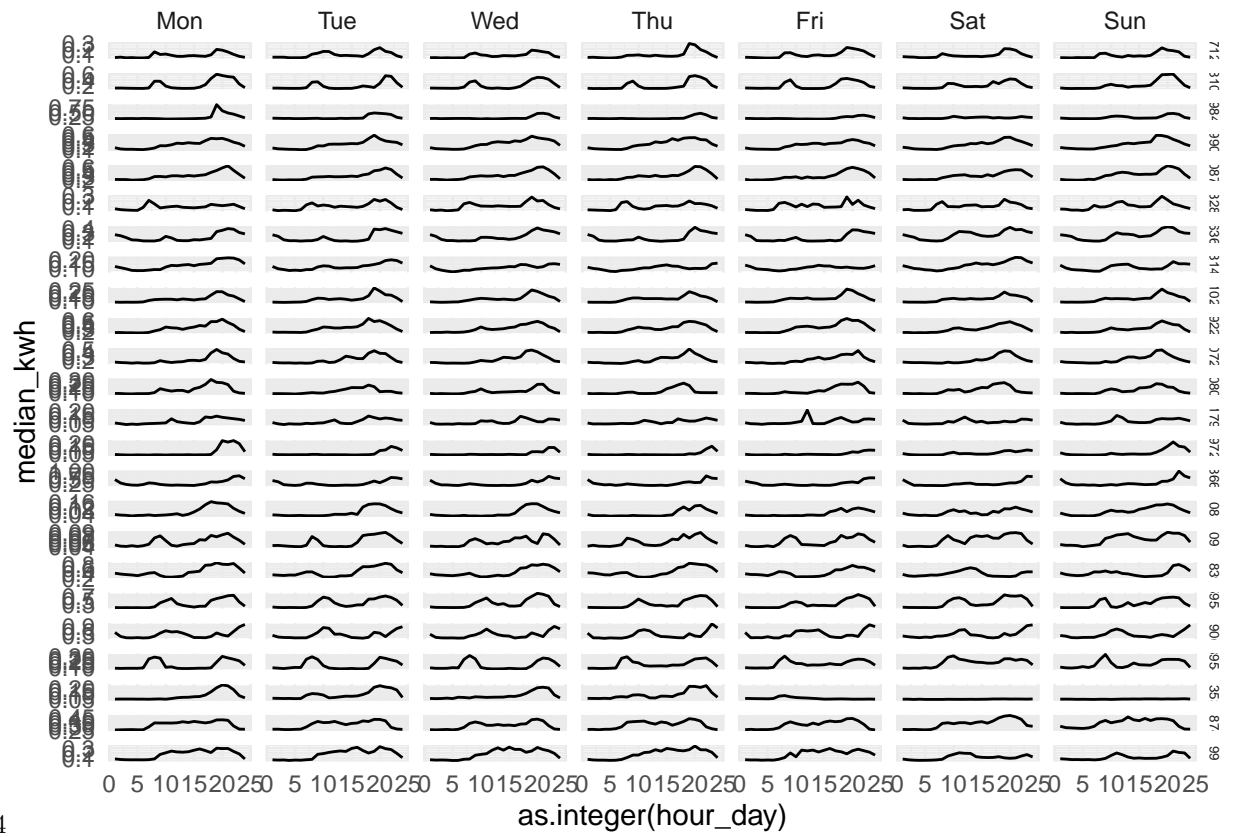




One dimensional scale since PC1 explains almost all variation?



#Group2: n=24



#Group6: n=23

