

(R)

Statistics/Data Analysis

```

1 . do "C:\Users\lutib\AppData\Local\Temp\STD1880_000000.tmp"

2 .
3 . // EXERCICE 1
4 .
5 . // Q1
6 . //a
7 . /*
  > This affirmation is true:
  > The distribution of incomes of the group 2 is similar to that of the first group,
  > except that incomes are multiplied by a scale of 2. Since the relative inequality indices, as the Gin
  > i index,
  > obey to the scale invariance principle, the inequality of the two groups will be the same.
  > */
8 . clear

9 . input group inc1 inc2 inc3

      group      inc1      inc2      inc3
1. 1 2 16 2
2. 1 4 16 4
3. 1 18 16 18
4. 2 4 32 2
5. 2 8 32 4
6. 2 36 32 18
7. end

10 .
11 . igini inc1 , hg(group)

      Index      : Gini index
      Group variable : group

```

Group	Estimate	STE	LB	UB
1: 1	0.444444	0.100411	0.186331	0.702558
2: 2	0.444444	0.100411	0.186331	0.702558
Population	0.500000	0.069166	0.322203	0.677797

```

12 .
13 . //b
14 . /*
  > This affirmation is false:
  > When the averages of incomes of the two groups are different,
  > we also must consider the contribution of the between group inequality to the total inequality.
  > */
15 .
16 . //c
17 . /*
  > This affirmation is true:
  > - With the inc1, the between group inequality is the inequality of the distribution: D1: (8,8,8,16,16,
  > 16)
  > - With the inc2, the between group inequality is the inequality of the distribution: D2: (16,16,16,32,
  > 32,32)
  > Based on the scale invariance principle (the distribution D2 is simply that of the double of the inc
  > omes of D1),
  > The between group inequality in inc1 is similar to that in inc2.
  > */

```

18 . dentropyg incl, hg(group)

Decomposition of the Generalised Entropy Index by Groups
 Group variable : group
 Parameter theta : 0.00

Group	Entropy index	Population share	(mu_k/mu)^theta	Absolute contribution	Relative contribution
1: Group_1	0.422837 0.114650	0.500000 0.223607	1.000000 0.000000	0.211419 0.110570	0.438875 0.239108
2: Group_2	0.422837 0.114650	0.500000 0.223607	1.000000 0.000000	0.211419 0.110570	0.438875 0.252003
Within	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	0.422837 0.155451	0.877750 ---
Between	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	0.058892 0.005921	0.122250 ---
Population	0.481729 0.155563	1.000000 0.000000	--- ---	0.481729 0.155563	1.000000 0.000000

19 . dentropyg inc2, hg(group)

Decomposition of the Generalised Entropy Index by Groups
 Group variable : group
 Parameter theta : 0.00

Group	Entropy index	Population share	(mu_k/mu)^theta	Absolute contribution	Relative contribution
1: Group_1	-0.000000 .	0.500000 0.223607	1.000000 0.000000	-0.000000 0.000000	-0.000000 0.000000
2: Group_2	-0.000000 0.000000	0.500000 0.223607	1.000000 0.000000	-0.000000 0.000000	-0.000000 0.000000
Within	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	-0.000000 .	-0.000000 ---
Between	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	0.058892 0.005921	1.000000 ---
Population	0.058892 0.005921	1.000000 0.000000	--- ---	0.058892 0.005921	1.000000 0.000000

20 .

21 . // Q2

22 .

23 . dentropyg incl, hg(group) theta(0)

Decomposition of the Generalised Entropy Index by Groups
 Group variable : group
 Parameter theta : 0.00

Group	Entropy index	Population share	(mu_k/mu)^theta	Absolute contribution	Relative contribution
1: Group_1	0.422837 0.114650	0.500000 0.223607	1.000000 0.000000	0.211419 0.110570	0.438875 0.239108
2: Group_2	0.422837 0.114650	0.500000 0.223607	1.000000 0.000000	0.211419 0.110570	0.438875 0.252003
Within	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	0.422837 0.155451	0.877750 ---

Between	---	---	---	0.058892	0.122250
	---	---	---	0.005921	---
Population	0.481729	1.000000	---	0.481729	1.000000
	0.155563	0.000000	---	0.155563	0.000000

24 . dentropyg inc2, hg(group) theta(0)

Decomposition of the Generalised Entropy Index by Groups

Group variable : group

Parameter theta : 0.00

Group	Entropy index	Population share	(μ_k/μ) ^{theta}	Absolute contribution	Relative contribution
1: Group_1	-0.000000	0.500000	1.000000	-0.000000	-0.000000
	.	0.223607	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
2: Group_2	-0.000000	0.500000	1.000000	-0.000000	-0.000000
	0.000000	0.223607	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Within	---	---	---	-0.000000	-0.000000
	---	---	---	.	---
Between	---	---	---	0.058892	1.000000
	---	---	---	0.005921	---
Population	0.058892	1.000000	---	0.058892	1.000000
	0.005921	0.000000	---	0.005921	0.000000

25 . dentropyg inc3, hg(group) theta(0)

Decomposition of the Generalised Entropy Index by Groups

Group variable : group

Parameter theta : 0.00

Group	Entropy index	Population share	(μ_k/μ) ^{theta}	Absolute contribution	Relative contribution
1: Group_1	0.422837	0.500000	1.000000	0.211419	0.500000
	0.114650	0.223607	0.000000	0.110570	0.243290
2: Group_2	0.422837	0.500000	1.000000	0.211419	0.500000
	0.114650	0.223607	0.000000	0.110570	0.243290
Within	---	---	---	0.422837	1.000000
	---	---	---	0.081070	---
Between	---	---	---	-0.000000	-0.000000
	---	---	---	0.000000	---
Population	0.422837	1.000000	---	0.422837	1.000000
	0.081070	0.000000	---	0.081070	0.000000

```

26 .
27 . // Q3
28 . igini inc1 inc2 inc3

```

Index : Gini index				
Variable		Estimate	STE	LB UB
1:	GINI_inc1	0.500000	0.069166	0.322203 0.677797
2:	GINI_inc2	0.166667	0.024845	0.102800 0.230533
3:	GINI_inc3	0.444444	0.071001	0.261930 0.626958

```

29 .
30 .
31 .
32 . // EXERCICE 2
33 .
34 . // Q1
35 . clear

36 . input identifier pre_tax_income hhsize nchild
      identif~r pre_tax~e hhsize nchild
1. 1 480 8 4
2. 2 1200 10 6
3. 3 460 6 4
4. 4 2500 6 2
5. 5 3800 8 2
6. 6 560 8 4
7. 7 1240 6 2
8. 8 1760 8 6
9. end

37 .
38 . /* Scenario A */
39 . gen pcincatA = pre_tax_income * (1.00-0.10)/hhsize

40 .
41 . scalar un_revenu_A = 12000*0.06/60

42 . scalar child_all_A = 12000*0.04/30

43 . gen pcuincA = hhsize*un_revenu_A/hhsize

44 . gen pcallowA = nchild*child_all_A/hhsize

45 . gen dpcincA= pcincatA+ pcuincA+ pcallowA

46 .
47 . /* Scenario B */
48 . gen pcincatB = pre_tax_income * (1.00-0.10)/hhsize

49 . scalar un_revenu_B = 0

```

```

50 . scalar child_all_B = 12000*0.10/30
51 . gen pcuincB = hhsz*un_revenu_B/hhsz
52 . gen pcallowB = nchild*child_all_B/hhsz
53 . gen dpcincB= pcincatB+ pcuincB+ pcallowB
54 .
55 .
56 . // Q2
57 . igini dpcincA dpcincB , hsize(hhsz)

```

```

Index      : Gini index
Household size : hhsz

```

Variable	Estimate	STE	LB	UB
1: GINI_dpcincA	0.353067	0.042274	0.253105	0.453028
2: GINI_dpcincB	0.348667	0.042336	0.248557	0.448776

```

58 .
59 . // Q3
60 . diginis pcincatA pcuincA pcallowA, hsize(hhsz)

```

```

Decomposition of the Gini Index by Incomes Sources: Rao's (1969) Approach.
Household size : hhsz

```

Sources	Income Share	Concentration Index	Absolute Contribution	Relative Contribution
1: pcincatA	0.900000	0.395556	0.356000	1.008308
	0.028478	0.049440	0.042978	0.006154
2: pcuincA	0.060000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
	0.015088	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
3: pcallowA	0.040000	-0.073333	-0.002933	-0.008308
	0.013684	0.077784	0.002248	0.006154
Total	1.000000	---	0.353067	1.000000
	0.000000	---	0.042274	0.000000

```

61 . diginis pcincatB pcuincB pcallowB, hsize(hhsz)

```

```

Decomposition of the Gini Index by Incomes Sources: Rao's (1969) Approach.
Household size : hhsz

```

Sources	Income Share	Concentration Index	Absolute Contribution	Relative Contribution
1: pcincatB	0.900000	0.395556	0.356000	1.021032
	0.033607	0.049440	0.044140	0.015775
2: pcuincB	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
	0.000000	.	0.000000	0.000000
3: pcallowB	0.100000	-0.073333	-0.007333	-0.021033
	0.033607	0.077784	0.005663	0.015775
Total	1.000000	---	0.348667	1.000000
	0.000000	---	0.042336	0.000000

```

62 .
63 . // Q4
64 . /*
> The scenario B is with the highest reduction in inequality in disposable incomes.
> This is because, this programme targets well the deprived or poor households, which are characterized
> by a large number of children.
> */
65 .
66 . // Q5
67 . // generating the per capita income without applying any program
68 . gen pcinc = pre_tax_income/hhsize
69 . difgt dpcincB pcinc, hsize1(hhsize) hsize2(hhsize) pline1(100) pline2(100) alpha(0)

```

Variable	Estimate	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. interval]		Pov. line
dpcincB	.3666667	.1835415	1.99773	0.0859	-.06734	.8006734	100
pcinc	.3666667	.1835415	1.99773	0.0859	-.06734	.8006734	100
diff.	0	0	.	.	0	0	---

```

70 .
71 . // Q6
72 . difgt dpcincB pcinc, hsize1(hhsize) hsize2(hhsize) pline1(100) pline2(100) alpha(1)

```

Variable	Estimate	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. interval]		Pov. line
dpcincB	.0616667	.0374656	1.64596	0.1438	-.0269254	.1502588	100
pcinc	.1166667	.061366	1.90116	0.0990	-.0284408	.2617742	100
diff.	.055	.027522	1.9984	0.0858	-.0100792	.1200792	---

```

73 . /*
> The households that receive child allowances have some improvement in well-being, but this improvement
> is not enough to make them escape poverty.
> This is what explains the unchanged level of headcount. In the inverse, the poverty gap index is sensi
> tive to any improvement in the well-being of the poor, and this explains the reduction of this index.
> */
74 .
75 .
76 . // EXERCICE 3
77 .
78 . //Stata code for the Practical exercise 3 - BLOC3
79 .
80 . // Q1
81 . clear
82 .
end of do-file

83 . use "C:\Users\lutib\Dropbox\PEP_distance_Poverty Course (Exercises)\2019\weeks_semaines 4-5-6\version\
> data_3.dta"

```

```

84 . do "C:\Users\lutib\AppData\Local\Temp\STD1880_000000.tmp"
85 . svyset psu [pweight=sweight], strata(strata)

      pweight: sweight
        VCE: linearized
Single unit: missing
  Strata 1: strata
    SU 1: psu
    FPC 1: <zero>

```

```

86 .
87 . // Q2
88 . ifgt ae_exp, pline(21000) hs(hsize)

```

```

      Poverty index : FGT index
Household size : hsize
Sampling weight : sweight
Parameter alpha : 0.00

```

Variable	Estimate	STE	LB	UB	Pov. line
ae_exp	0.316088	0.013949	0.288713	0.343464	21000.00

```

89 .
90 . // Q3
91 . ifgt ae_exp, pline(21000) hs(hsize) hgroup(sex)

```

```

      Poverty index : FGT index
Household size : hsize
Sampling weight : sweight
Group variable : sex
Parameter alpha : 0.00

```

Group	Estimate	STE	LB	UB	Pov. line
1: Male	0.301265	0.013811	0.274160	0.328370	21000.00
2: Female	0.370129	0.033178	0.305014	0.435243	21000.00
Population	0.316088	0.013949	0.288713	0.343464	21000.00

```

92 .
93 .
end of do-file

```

```

94 .

```