Unidimensional Poverty using STATA

Mauricio Apablaza
OPHI

STATA: From Yesterday

From lecture **"Problem Set on Unidimensional Poverty Measurement"**
Exercise (3): Consider the following three distributions: x=(3, 6, 9, 30), y=(3, 8, 9, 31), and u=(4, 5, 9, 30). Now using STATA:

a. Calculate the headcount ratios for x, y, and u if z = 10.
b. Calculate the poverty gap ratios for x, y, and u if z = 10.
c. Calculate the squared poverty gaps for x, y, and u if z = 10.
d. Draw the cumulative distribution functions (CDF)

Hints:
EXPLORE THE DATA FIRST (dataset suman.dta)
First, create a new variable that represents the poverty line (z=10)
Then, create a dummy variable that shows who are poor and who are not
Then obtain $g_i^* = (z - x_i^*)/z$ and finally the squared poverty gap

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From lecture **"Problem Set on Unidimensional Poverty Measurement"**
Exercise (4): Consider the following two distributions: x = (3, 6, 9, 12) and y = (3, 6, 8, 10, 12). Can you verify if one distribution has unambiguously higher poverty than another distribution if poverty is assessed by a measure that satisfies symmetry, scale invariance, replication invariance, and focus?

Use database suman2
Graph the cdf function (if you want you can correct the initial value)

STATA: Today

Using the databa half_sample_butan and considering as poverty line a Per Capita Real Consumption of 1096.94 Nu per person per month, calculate the following

a. Calculate the headcount ratio.

b. Calculate the poverty gap ratios.

c. Calculate the squared poverty gaps.

d. Calculate the same for urban and Rural areas and per Region (dzongkhag)

e. Discuss and Interpret your regional results!!!!!
   Compare your results for "trashiyangtse" and "haa"?

f. Draw the cumulative distribution functions (CDF) for urban and rural areas

g. Choose one region, and present your results.

Remember: YOU MUST USE WEIGHTS

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