ADePT: Social Protection

Version 1.0

Automated analysis of the distributional impact of social protection programs

Technical User’s Guide
The ADePT software is created in the Poverty Team of the Development Research Group, Development Economics SVP by the group lead by Michael Lokshin, Senior Economist, and included Zurab Sajaia and Sergiy Radyakin. The project was completed under guidance of Martin Ravallion.
ADePT is an integrated set of programs that allows users to produce tables needed for analysis of poverty, labor market conditions, gender inequality, social protection, and other.

ADePT SP examines how the beneficiaries and/or benefits of social protection programs are distributed across quintiles, deciles or other population groups. ADePT SP creates up to 23 standardized tables and graphs that examine how equitable, effective and efficient the programs are:

- the distribution of beneficiaries and/or benefits across quintiles/deciles and other, user-defined population groups;
- the share of the population or population groups covered by a program or by a combination of programs;
- the generosity of a program or a combination of programs, expressed by the ratio of the benefits in the consumption of beneficiary households;
- summary statistics for the progressiveness/regressiveness of SP transfers, such as concentration coefficients, targeting differential or the distributional characteristic;
- the simulated impact of the transfers on (reducing) inequality and poverty; and
- estimates of the level of program overlap at household level, or the lack of coverage with such programs.

ADePT performs sensitivity analysis with different consumption counterfactuals; generates estimates with correct standard errors; and generates a number of statistics that allow comparisons between survey and administrative data. It can also be used to simulate the distributional impact of new/restructured programs.

The direct benefit is that SP ADePT produces quick-but-not-dirty analysis. The indirect benefit is that it facilitates the benchmarking of benefit incidence information across countries by producing a standard output and using a consistent set of methods and assumptions.

We believe ADePT could be a valuable tool for the analysis of social protection systems. However we warn users that ADePT is not a substitute for good data and for good understanding of the economic principles of the topic.

ADePT provides limited indications on the quality of the data specified by the user, but this is clearly not a substitute for the careful data cleaning and checking. As with any computer program, the saying “garbage in – garbage out” could be applied to ADePT.

Please read carefully the user’s guides listed above before working with ADePT. Many questions users have about ADePT can be answered by reading these manuals, which also contain references on the relevant literature to help users understand economic methods and techniques used in ADePT.
INTRODUCTORY TOPICS

1.1 System requirements
1.2 Acquiring and installing ADePT
1.3 Maintenance
1.4 Dataset layout
1.5 Program’s outline
1.1 System Requirements

Operating system/platform: ADePT runs in Stata for Windows, and it requires Microsoft Office Excel or OpenOffice Calc products installed to open the resulting tables.

Hardware: The data files that will be processed by the program determine memory requirements. We recommend having free memory at least 2-3 times larger than the largest file to be processed, since Stata loads the complete dataset into memory. Larger amounts of physical memory generally improve performance.

Stata version: ADePT requires Stata 9.2 or later to be installed on the user’s computer.

Necessary ADO files: ADePT will check if required modules are present on the user’s computer, and if not, or if their versions are not compatible, ADePT will recommend updates for those specific modules.

1.2 Installing ADePT

Installation of ADePT is required only once, regardless of which topic-based module (Poverty, Labor, SP, etc) will be used.

An internet connection is required for the installation procedure. If questioned by your firewall software, please allow Stata to connect to the internet. Once the installation is complete, an internet connection is required only to check for newer versions/modules.

To install ADePT on your computer type in the Stata command line:

```
net install adept, replace from(http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPOVRES/Resources)
```

The above line instructs Stata to download the main module of ADePT. In the first run, it will check for presence and versions of all dependencies and advise the user to perform updates if necessary. If all modules have status “up to date” the installation of ADePT completed successfully.

Once installation is complete, all modules are available for the user. To see, which modules are available, run adept without a module name:

```
adept
```
1.3 Maintenance

ADePT has internal integrity checks, which monitor versions of all of the installed components and notify the user if a different version needs to be downloaded.

To check if ADePT itself requires an update, go to the ‘About’ tab and click “Check for updates” button.

In a new window the status of each module is displayed. We recommend clicking “Update all” as long as any module has a new version available.
1.4 Dataset layout

1. ADePT works with an individual file expanded with the household-level variables outlined here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household identifier</th>
<th>Household member identifier</th>
<th>Household-level characteristics</th>
<th>Individual-level characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>H_x</td>
<td>I_x,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>I_x,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>I_x,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>H_y</td>
<td>I_y,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>I_y,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>I_y,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>H_z</td>
<td>I_z,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>I_z,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>I_z,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that the household characteristics are the same for all household members (e.g. H_x is the same for all members of the household X), while individual characteristics may differ between the members of the same household.

2. If the dataset is in two files, one needs to merge the household data from the household file to the individual file to obtain a file of the structure shown above. The following variables can be used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household level</th>
<th>Individual level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N Household identifier*</td>
<td>N Household identifier*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Urban/rural indicator*</td>
<td>N, D Individual-level program 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Region</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N Welfare aggregate and poverty line*</td>
<td>N, D Individual-level program ( m )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N Sampling weights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N, D Household-level program 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N, D Household-level program ( n )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N – Continuous variable; C – Categorical variable; D – Dummy variable; * - Required variable

\boxed{Note that household identifier, the variable that allows merging the information from the two files, must be present in each of them.}

\footnote{1 See Stata’s manual for description of the “merge” command.}
ADePT incorporates a user-friendly window interface at the input stage and exports the resulting tables in XML files, which can be opened, e.g. by Microsoft Excel on both Windows and MacOS based computers or by Calc program from the OpenOffice on Windows and Linux based computers.

The following diagram represents the steps of producing the tables for gender analysis using ADePT:

These steps are implemented as a series of screens where the user specifies information regarding files, variables and tables. To accommodate all the variables, step 2 is divided into two screens, other steps take just one screen each.
BASIC TOPICS

2.1 ADePT’s window, status line and navigation buttons
2.2 Step 1. Files specification
2.3 Step 2. Variables specification
2.4 Step 3. Tables specification
2.5 Results
2.1 ADePT’s window, status line and navigation buttons

Before launching ADePT make sure that the currently loaded data is saved, because ADePT will change the memory settings and current data will be lost.

To start ADePT type in Stata command line:

adept

A dialog will appear with the list of the currently available modules:

This list may vary, as new modules are added to ADePT. To start ADePT SP click it’s button in the list, or type in Stata command line:

adept sp

ADePT program interacts with the user through a series of windows, which correspond to the steps of data input outlined above. These controls are similar between all of the modules. All windows consist of the following items:

- current screen’s title and number for a quick reference.
- screen-specific controls
- status line
- control buttons:

  ‘Help’ displays an online help file, which contains brief information on ADePT’s interface and parameters. Refer to the printed manual for detailed explanations.
‘Reset’ clears all the fields and returns the user to the first screen. The table definitions (described later in this manual) are not cleared by this button. They are automatically cleared after ADePT is restarted.

‘Cancel’ closes ADePT dialog. Any unsaved changes will be lost.

‘<Back’ allows to return to the earlier steps of the data input. This button is disabled on step one.

‘Next>’ advanced forward to the next step of the data input process. This button changes to ‘Finish’ in the last screen.

Note: ADePT will disable all buttons during long computations. This is a normal behavior. The buttons’ states will be restored once the computations are completed. Status line informs the user what is ADePT doing at the moment.
The purpose of the first screen is to specify which file to use in the analysis and where the results should be saved.

To add a file to the list, first specify the filename in the textbox at the top of the form by either entering the filename directly or clicking ‘Browse…’ button and selecting a file in the dialog form.

The button ‘Add’ remains disabled until a label is assigned in the next field. A label may be a number (e.g. 2005 for a dataset containing data for the year 2005) or a short description. Once both filename and label are specified, the ‘Add’ button becomes enabled. Click ‘Add’ to append the file to the list.

ADePT works with Stata and SPSS datasets. If ADePT can’t open a dataset it will notify the user. To change the dataset remove a file from the filelist, by clicking on its name in the list and clicking ‘Remove’, then select another dataset.

Under the source data files list the output filename must be specified. A filename can be typed in directly or chosen in a standard file open dialog by clicking a button located near the edit box. The resulting tables will be generated and saved into this file. The output file is produced in XML format.

ADePT SP uses only one data file at a time, but shares the same structure and engine as all other ADePT modules.

SPSS files are supported on 32-bit Stata for Windows platform only.
which is supported by the Microsoft Office Excel (on Microsoft Windows and Apple MacOS platforms) and OpenOffice Calc (on Microsoft Windows and Linux platforms).

If an existing file is specified, the program issues a message and refuses to continue. To continue do any of the following:

- provide another filename
- delete this file
- specify an option ‘replace’ or ‘append’

The ‘replace’ option instructs ADePT to substitute the report specified (the older version will be lost). Option ‘append’ tells ADePT to add the tables in the new sheets of the specified file. It is possible to append output of one module, e.g. ADePT SP to the output of another module, e.g. ADePT Poverty. If the sheet with a particular name already exists in the output file, the new sheet’s name will receive an index in parenthesis, which guarantees uniqueness. Each module writes its own data report and notifications (if selected) based on the specific check procedures implemented in each module.

ADePT notifies the user if the file is open by another application (e.g. Excel):

To resolve the situation:

- close an application which is currently using this file (Excel), or
- specify another filename for the report file.

Similarly, if a file can not be created at the specified location (e.g. on a read-only media like CD or DVD disks, or in a system folder, where the system denies access) the user will get a message suggesting to provide a different location.

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4 Provided that the output file has not been changed by any other application (even Excel)
### 2.3 Step 2. Variables specification

The second step is association of variables in the user’s data with the meta-variables used in the program. The required variables (marked with a star in the dialog) are necessary to build any tables at all: household ID, urban/rural residence indicator, welfare aggregate, and the poverty line(s). The program accepts one or two poverty lines and each of them can be a number or a variable’s name.

The drop-down lists contain variables from the file specified at step 1. To assign a particular variable one either selects it from the list or, alternatively, variable names can be typed directly into the fields of the form. The more (optional) variables are defined in the data, the more tables will ADePT be able to create. In addition to using the actual welfare aggregate, simulated “pre-transfer” WA can be defined as the amount in absence of one or all programs. There are two alternative methods of this adjustment available, which are described in detail in the “ADePT SP: Conceptual Manual”. Furthermore, results in the tables can be presented by either 5 quintiles or 10 deciles of the welfare aggregate.

It is possible to specify expressions instead of variable names to recode the variable “on-the-fly” without modifying any data files when the coding of a variable differs from the one assumed in ADePT. E.g. if variable in the data for urban/rural residence (say, ruralurban) was coded 1 for rural and 2 for urban areas, it needs to be recoded in a way where 1 corresponds to urban, and specifying ruralurban==2 is the easiest way to achieve it. ADePT will automatically evaluate the expressions and
use the results to create its variables. For more information on specifying expressions please see the corresponding advanced topic 3.1 in this guide.

The weighting variable (if present) can be specified in the *household weights* field. If the survey structure is more complex, e.g. stratification must be properly accounted for, the “*Survey Settings*” button provides access to the standard Stata survey settings dialog. More information on weighting can be found in the advanced topic 3.7 of this guide.

Custom variable must be categorical and it will be used similarly to other categorical variables (e.g. regions) in the tables if specified.

On the next page one lists each social protection program one by one. Total number of programs is specified first and then for each program one selects a program type, variable in the data and a label. Program type is used for proper placement of programs in the tables: programs of the same type will be grouped together. Variable can be either a continuous variable (amount) or a zero/one dummy variable (if amount is not available). As before, expressions can be used to convert different coding of participation if necessary. Labels can be typed in directly or read (click the “*Read labels*” button) from the dataset based on the variable labels defined in it.

Increasing the number of programs will add more fields on this page (up to 20), but only those programs that have variables specified will be used for actual tables. Decreasing the number of programs will reduce the number of field on the page (at least 1 program must be specified for ADePT SP to work). Programs that are not visible on this page are never included into the computations.
After information about each program is specified, click “Next >” to move to the next page, where ADePT lists all table that it can build with available data.
This page informs users which tables and graphs can be built with the set of variables specified. Depending on the number of variables defined in the data file, the set of feasible tables (shown in the left panel of the screen) will vary.

The four buttons located between the two panels allow moving a table (graph) between one list (feasible tables) and the other list (selected tables). Each table (graph) of the list can be moved individually (‘Add’ and ‘< Remove’) or the whole list can be moved at once (‘Add all >>’ and ‘<< Remove all’).

ADePT SP can build tables in two flavors: for direct beneficiaries only, or direct and indirect beneficiaries. Users can opt to produce either or both table versions in the lower part of the page.

Two tables will appear in the list of selected tables by default: “Original Data Report” and “Notifications”. We recommend always having these two tables included. “Original Data Report” provides information on ranges, means, percentiles and numbers of unique values for each used variable from the user data. “Notifications” lists all the warnings and notes that ADePT program issues to the user.

A brief description for each table is provided in the lower panel of the screen. It is possible to change a title of a table by clicking on this table in the right panel. After that, the description of the table
disappears and adjustment parameters for this table are shown instead, as illustrated in the following figure:

![Image of ADAPT Social Protection software interface]

Each table will be placed into its own sheet in the spreadsheet file. The title of this sheet, as well as the title of the table can be changed in screen 4. If-conditions are discussed later in this manual in advanced topics.
2.5 Results

After ‘Finish’ is clicked on screen 4, the program starts building selected tables. The title of the currently built table is displayed in the status line.

After the last table is built, ADePT attempts to open the XML output file automatically on a Windows based computer. If Microsoft Excel or OpenOffice Calc spreadsheets are not found on the user computer, ADePT will inform the user about the location of the XML file and will wait for further instructions. The generated XML file is a spreadsheet with multiple sheets, each corresponding to one table.

Summary statistics reports a standard description of used variables in all data files. The following statistics are reported: number of observations (\(N\)), average value (mean), minimum value (min), maximum value (max), first percentile (p1), 50th percentile (p50), 99th percentile (p99), and number of unique values (unique).

Notifications sheet contains notes, warnings and error messages issued by ADePT. The color of the tab of this sheet depends on the type of the messages listed.
- If any errors are detected, the tab is colored red.
- If no errors are detected, but some warnings are present, the color of the tab is yellow.
- If neither warnings nor errors were listed, the color of the tab is default (white).

It is important to review the messages issued by ADePT in order to avoid serious mistakes in the generated tables.

If an error needs correction, close the XML file in the spreadsheet program, return to ADePT, use ‘<Back’ button to return to the screen where an error was made. Change the settings as necessary and proceed with the ‘Next>’ button. Sometimes errors must be corrected in the user’s data files. In this case it might be useful to save the session using a corresponding button on the ‘Options’ tab and resume the session later by loading the saved configuration file.
ADVANCED TOPICS

3.1 Expressions in variable fields
3.2 If-conditions for tables
3.3 Loading and saving program configurations
3.4 Automatic saving and loading of configurations
3.5 Specifying options to include standard errors and frequencies
3.6 Checking the variables
3.7 Survey design settings
3.1 Expressions in variable fields

Some of the variables (e.g. urban, program participation) are treated in ADePT as dummy variables and thus must have only two values (if the variable is used). Internally ADePT assigns specific meaning to particular values of these variables, for example, 1 denotes urban population. However the coding of these variables might be different in the user's datasets. If this is the case:

- recode original data to match ADePT’s expectations, e.g. 1=urban, 1=participates in the program, or
- specify an expression instead of a variable name, which ADePT will evaluate and take the result as a corresponding indicator.

**Example:** in the original dataset a variable *URBANPOP* takes values 1 for rural and 2 for urban population. One can specify an expression of the following type:

```
URBANPOP==2
```

Internally ADePT generates a new variable for each specified expression. In this case this variable will take the value one whenever *URBANPOP* was equal to two, and for all other values (in this case ones) this new variable will take a value of zero. Missing values of *URBANPOP* will remain missing.

In general, ADePT accepts the following expressions:

```
varname
varname==const or varname=const
varname!=const
varname> const
varname>=const
varname< const
varname<=const
```

Note that the name of a variable must be the first word of the specified expression. Complex expressions involving Boolean operators and/or multiple variables within one expression are not allowed. Whenever an expression evaluates to logical ‘true’ a value one (1) is taken, while zero (0) is taken for logical ‘false’.

Note: ADePT never modifies any user data files. However during its work it creates temporary copies of the user data and any modifications are performed on these copies.
3.2 If-conditions for tables

If-conditions allow focusing on a particular sub-group of individuals for a detailed analysis. ADePT will pass these conditions directly to Stata as so-called ‘if-qualifiers’ before generating corresponding tables\(^5\). A standard Stata syntax may be used and it is possible to use other variables (besides the variables used in the screens 2 and 3) in the if-conditions.

Stata logically evaluates the if-condition for each observation to either ‘true’ or ‘false’. Only those observations, for which the result of this evaluation is ‘true’ will be used for generation of the table.

**Example:** suppose a user wants to implement analysis separately by indigenous status. There is a variable `INDIGENOUS` in the dataset, but it is not asked by ADePT and no special table for analysis of indigenous/non-indigenous population listed. In this case if-conditions `INDIGENOUS==1` (or `INDIGENOUS==0`) may be specified for one of the standard tables to restrict the tabulation to indigenous (respectively non-indigenous) population.

For more complex expressions, Stata expression builder dialog might become useful. It appears on the screen after a click on the ‘*Modify…*’ button and allows the user to click on functions and operators with a mouse, instead of typing them. A brief reminder on the purpose and parameters of each function also appears in the dialog:

\(^5\) Although “Summary statistics” and “Notifications” appear as standard tables in the list, if-conditions are not applicable to them.
3.3 Loading and saving program configurations

It is possible to save ADePT's configuration for future use. To do this, switch to the ‘Options’ tab by clicking on it. The ‘Options’ tab will appear as shown below:

To specify a filename to save the configuration to, type its name in the top-most edit box and then click ‘Save’.

If a checkbox ‘table definitions’ located under the filename is checked, the table definitions (table title, sheet title and table-specific if conditions) will be saved along with other parameters into the configuration file.

Note: The users should not modify configuration files manually.

To load a previously saved configuration, type in a filename into the second edit box on the ‘Options’ tab and click ‘Load’.
After a configuration file is loaded in ADePT the name of the configuration file will be displayed in the status line and switching away from the ‘Options’ tab will bring the user to the first screen (disregarding the step at which the configuration file was saved or loaded).

The complete filename of the user’s source dataset is written into the configuration file. It is important that the dataset is located in exactly the same folder if this configuration file is opened in ADePT on another computer. If the data file is missing, any configuration referring to such files may cause serious errors.

ADePT automatically determines if table definitions are present in the configuration file. If no tables are found in the configuration file – a standard set of tables will be used (a standard set of tables is also set after clicking on ‘Reset’).

### 3.4 Automatic saving and loading of configurations

ADePT attempts to load the last successful configuration during its start-up. If this configuration is found, it will be loaded automatically and the user is notified about it in the status line. This configuration is saved to an ADePT system file after the tables are produced. The user can:

- continue using the previous configuration, or
- go to ‘Options’ tab and load another configuration, or
- click ‘Reset’ to empty all the fields and start from the beginning.

If no previously saved successful configuration is found, ADePT will start with empty fields.

Note: changes in table titles and if-conditions are not saved automatically. Using standard Save and Load dialogs allows saving table definitions as well.

Note: on server installations with multiple users working with ADePT simultaneously ADePT will write configuration files separately for each user and module.
3.5 Specifying options to include standard errors

Standard errors can be generated on separate sheets in the output file. Large standard errors indicate imprecise estimation of the figures reported in the selected table. The tables of errors are similar to the main tables in their layout.

Both computing standard errors option is switched off by default.

To switch on or off generation of the tables of standard errors, click ‘Options’ tab and set or remove the appropriate checkmark by clicking it:

Note: switching the standard errors option on, may significantly increase the time necessary to prepare the tables.
3.6 Checking the variables

ADePT performs a number of checks on the user input and signals with an error message or a warning whenever it detects any problems with the data. The following table summarizes the checks conducted by ADePT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is checked?</th>
<th>What is the rule?</th>
<th>What happens if the check fails?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Every variable</td>
<td>Variable must be present</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every variable</td>
<td>Variable must be numeric</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Categorical variables</td>
<td>Number of distinct values must be within an expected range</td>
<td>Warning and continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Categorical variables</td>
<td>Codes of categories must be integer numbers</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Categorical variables</td>
<td>Coding of variables must have no “suspicious” codes</td>
<td>Warning and continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dummy variables</td>
<td>Number of distinct values must be: 2</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dummy variables</td>
<td>Must have 1 among their values</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every expression</td>
<td>Expressions must have no syntax errors</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weights</td>
<td>Must be non-negative</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HouseholdID</td>
<td>If specified, number of unique values may not be more than 80% of the number of observations, otherwise it must be a household-level file</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every program</td>
<td>If the program is defined as individual-level, values should be different within a household</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every program</td>
<td>If the program is defined as household-level, it must be constant for all members of a household</td>
<td>Error</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the checks marked with a star (*) if the check fails:

- If the variable is required, ADePT will stop with an error message.
- If the variable is optional, ADePT will continue as if this variable was not specified.

See section 1.4 for variables classification into continuous, categorical, and dummy variables.

Some of these problems have an immediate impact on the whole process, while others cause warnings and notifications to be written in a special file, which is presented to the user together with the tables. If any error is detected in the user file, a special button ‘View errors’ will appear in the tables specification screen (step 4). A click on this button opens a file containing error messages, warnings and notifications. If no errors occurred, the button will not be present on this screen, but notes and warnings will be nevertheless written to a special sheet ‘Notifications' in the output spreadsheet. If the list of feasible tables does not show a table the user expects to see there, reviewing the error messages file will help finding out the reason why the table is not feasible.

ADePT will try to detect ‘abnormal’ values in categorical variables, e.g. if education is coded 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 999, ADePT will issue a warning stating that 999 is suspected to be an outlier. Here is how it looks like among the other messages:
This check is implemented without binding to particular values (e.g. 9, 99, 999, etc.). It is the set of possible values that matters, e.g. 135 will also be considered an outlier if the only other values are 1, 2, 3, and 4. The algorithm (formally known as Grubbs' test for outliers) is sensitive to the gaps in coding and is calibrated in such a way that it produces warning messages if there is a sufficiently large gap between the categories (the sensitivity parameter can not be modified by the user). Thus it is a heuristic algorithm, which may only suspect, that something might be wrong with the variable coding.

ADePT checks if a particular value is among the values of the variables. E.g. ADePT verifies that the dummy variables contain 1 (one) among their values. All other non-missing values in dummy variables are automatically recoded to 0 (zero). This process can be controlled by specifying proper expressions if the value indicating the group of interest is different from 1 (see “expressions in variable fields”).
3.7 Survey design settings

ADePT exploits Stata standard facilities for handling complex survey data including multiple stage sampling and poststratification. Clicking on ‘Survey Settings…’ button in the screen 3 brings the following dialog:

More details can be found in the Stata manual on survey commands or online (type help svy in the Stata command prompt).

*Note:* some Stata datasets come with the survey design options saved together with the data in the .dta files. By default ADePT ignores this information. To load the survey design settings from the data file (if contained there) click ‘Survey Settings…’ button (if survey design options were saved with the data they will appear in the fields of the dialog). Click ‘OK’ to accept these settings. The survey settings contained in the first file will be used for all files. The information on the weight variable in SPSS files is ignored, and the user must specify this variable manually, if necessary.