

## Using ADePT with example datasets: Agriculture (Crops)

Example datasets are derived from the data from the Malawi Third Integrated Household Survey (IHS3) 2010/2011. The following steps explain how to use these datasets with the Agriculture (Crops) Module of ADePT.

1. Download the example data files for the Agriculture module onto your hard drive from [www.worldbank.org/adept](http://www.worldbank.org/adept)
2. Start ADePT; Select **Agriculture (Crops)** Module
3. On the top left part of the ADePT window:
  - a. Press the first **Select** button for the Household level data. Press the **Browse** button and then navigate to the folder where you saved the example data files. Select the file **household.dta**.
  - b. Press the second **Select** button for the Plot level data. Press the **Browse** button and then navigate to the folder where you saved the example data files. Select the file **plots.dta**.
  - c. Press the third **Select** button for the Crop level data. Press the **Browse** button and then navigate to the folder where you saved the example data files. Select the file **crops.dta**.
  - d. Press the fourth **Select** button for the Plot-crop level data. Press the **Browse** button and then navigate to the folder where you saved the example data files. Select the file **plot\_crops.dta**.

You should have **four files** loaded into ADePT.

4. In the Main form, in the lower left part of the ADePT window, specify variables in the datasets you just loaded that correspond to the input fields on the form. Use either of the following methods:
  - a. Use the mouse to drag the variable name from the top left panel to the corresponding field in the lower left panel.
  - b. Use the drop down menu for each input field and then select the corresponding variable in the dataset.
5. Notice that as you map more variables to input fields, more tables in the upper right panel will turn black and become available for calculation. Tables that are not available will remain grayed out.
6. Select all or some of the activated tables by click on the box () next to their names. You can generate all the tables available by clicking on the topmost box next to the word **Tables**.
7. Select whether you would like to have a table of the number of observations for each table to be included in the output file. To include Frequencies for each figure, click on the box next to Frequencies located below the list of tables.
8. Press the **Generate** button located below the list of tables to generate the selected tables.

Refer to the table below for the correct mapping between the input fields on the Main Form and the variables in the example datasets. Note that it is important to map as many variables as possible so that ADePT will be able to generate a wider variety of tables.

Field	Description	Variable Type	Variable in Example Dataset
<b>HOUSEHOLD TAB</b>			
<b>EXAMPLE DATA FILE: household.dta</b>			
<b>Household ID</b>	Unique household identification code. Can specify more than one variable	Identification variable	<i>case_id</i>
<b>Total income</b>	Total income for the household (can be daily, weekly, monthly or annually)	Continuous	<i>totincome2</i>
<b>Crop income</b>	Total income from the sales of crops	Continuous	<i>cropincome2</i>
<b>Welfare aggregate</b>	Economic welfare of the household usually measured by household's per capita/adult equivalent consumption expenditure or income	Continuous	<i>rexpaggcap</i>
<b>Household weights</b>	Sampling weights so that statistics calculated from the data can be representative of the whole population. <b>Users must provide weights except in the case of self-weighting samples</b>	Continuous	<i>hhweight</i>
<b>Urban</b>	Denotes whether the household resides in urban or a rural areas	Binary or Categorical	<i>urban</i>
<b>Regions</b>	Geographic and administrative areas defined by the national statistics office of that country. The user can use districts or provinces or any other domain relevant to their data.	Categorical	<i>region</i>
<b>Land Area</b>	Total area of land operated by household grouped into categories	Categorical	
<b>Mechanization status</b>	Denotes whether the household used any kind of machinery or tools (ie hand hoe, tractor, cutlass) on their farms/plots	Binary	<i>mech</i>
<b>Technical Assistance</b>	Denotes whether the household received any technical assistance or advice from anyone (ie extension worker, NGO) about methods of improving production or marketing	Binary	<i>tassist_any</i>
<b>Participation in Ag Organizations</b>	Denotes whether the household participated in any agricultural organization or farmer's cooperative	Binary	
<b>Receiving Credit</b>	Denotes whether the household bought or received things such as land, agricultural inputs, or rented farm machinery on credit	Binary	<i>agcredit</i>
<b>Distance to the market</b>	Distance from the household to the nearest market measured in kilometers	Continuous	
<b>Shocks</b>	Agricultural related shocks that affected the household. Each variable specified	Binary	<i>shock101, shock102,</i>

	should refer to a shock type. Can specify more than one variable		<i>shock104, shock106, shock107</i>
<b>PLOT TAB</b>			
<b>EXAMPLE DATA FILE: plots.dta</b>			
<b>Household ID</b>	Unique household identification code. Can specify more than one variable	Identification variable	<i>case_id</i>
<b>Plot ID</b>	Unique identification code for each plot operated by the household	Identification variable	<i>plotnum</i>
<b>Plot Area</b>	Size of the plot in terms of land area. The unit for this would usually be acres or hectares.	Continuous	<i>plotarea</i>
<b>Tenancy status</b>	Tenure status of the household on the plot. This will usually include ownership status of the plot. Examples of tenure status include owned, renting, granted by local leaders, etc.	Categorical	<i>tenure</i>
<b>Property title</b>	Denotes whether a household has a document, certificate, or title that proves ownership of the plot	Binary or Categorical	<i>property_title</i>
<b>Irrigation status</b>	Denotes whether there is any form of irrigation to supply water to the plot	Binary	<i>irrigation</i>
<b>Erosion status</b>	Denotes whether that was any problems with land erosion on the plot	Binary	<i>erosion</i>
<b>Purpose of land use</b>	Describes how the plot was used in the reference period (ie cultivated, left fallow, rented out)	Categorical	<i>land_use</i>
<b>Ownership status</b>	Denotes whether the household owned the plot they are operating	Binary or Categorical	<i>land_owned</i>
<b>User defined characteristic</b>	A plot characteristic that the user can define	Binary	<i>N/A</i>
<b>Organic fertilizer Use</b>	Denotes whether the household used organic fertilizer on the plot	Binary	<i>used_organicfert</i>
<b>Chemical fertilizer use</b>	Denotes whether the household used chemical/inorganic fertilizer on the plot	Binary	<i>used_chemicalfert</i>
<b>Pesticide use</b>	Denotes whether the household used pesticide on the plot	Binary	<i>pestherb</i>
<b>Organic fertilizer amount</b>	Total quantity of organic fertilizer used on the plot	Continuous	<i>organicfert_qty</i>
<b>Chemical fertilizer amount</b>	Total quantity of chemical/inorganic fertilizer used on the plot	Continuous	<i>chemicalfert_qty</i>
<b>Organic fertilizer expenditure</b>	Total value of organic fertilizer used on plot	Continuous	
<b>Chemical fertilizer expenditure</b>	Total value of chemical/inorganic fertilizer used on plot	Continuous	
<b>Hired labor use</b>	Denotes whether the household paid anybody to work on the plot	Binary	<i>hired_labour</i>

<b>Hired labor expenditure</b>	Total amount paid to all the hired labor that worked on the plot	Continuous	<i>labour_exp</i>
<b>PLOT-CROP</b>			
<b>EXAMPLE DATA FILE: plot_crops.dta</b>			
<b>Household ID</b>	Unique household identification code. Can specify more than one variable	Identification variable	<i>case_id</i>
<b>Plot ID</b>	Unique identification code for each plot operated by the household	Identification variable	<i>plotnum</i>
<b>Crop ID</b>	Unique identification code for each type of crop	Identification variable	<i>crop_code</i>
<b>Crop proportion</b>	Proportion of the entire plot area that the crop is planted on. If not specified, it is assumed that the crop was planted on the entire area of the plot	Continuous	<i>intercrop</i>
<b>CROP TAB</b>			
<b>EXAMPLE DATA FILE: crops.dta</b>			
<b>Household ID</b>	Unique household identification code. Can specify more than one variable	Identification variable	<i>case_id</i>
<b>Crop ID</b>	Unique identification code for each type of crop	Identification variable	<i>crop_code</i>
<b>Crop production</b>	Total amount of crop harvested by the household	Continuous	<i>harvest_kg</i>
<b>Value of crop sold</b>	Total value of the harvested crop that was sold by the household	Continuous	<i>sold_value</i>
<b>Quantity sold</b>	Total quantity of the harvested crop that was sold by the household	Continuous	<i>sold_qty</i>
<b>Seed type</b>	Main type of seed planted for crop	Continuous	<i>seed_type</i>
<b>Seed source</b>	Main place or person that the household got their seeds for the crop from	Continuous	<i>seed_source_1</i>

To open an already compiled ADePT Livestock Project:

1. Save the project in the same folder as the example data files
2. Open project by selection <Project>→<Open Project> from the menu.

Then follow the procedure described in these instructions starting with step number 6.

For visual explanation of how to use ADePT in general, please watch the video tutorials available on the ADePT website at: <http://go.worldbank.org/FWAHKVMZF0>