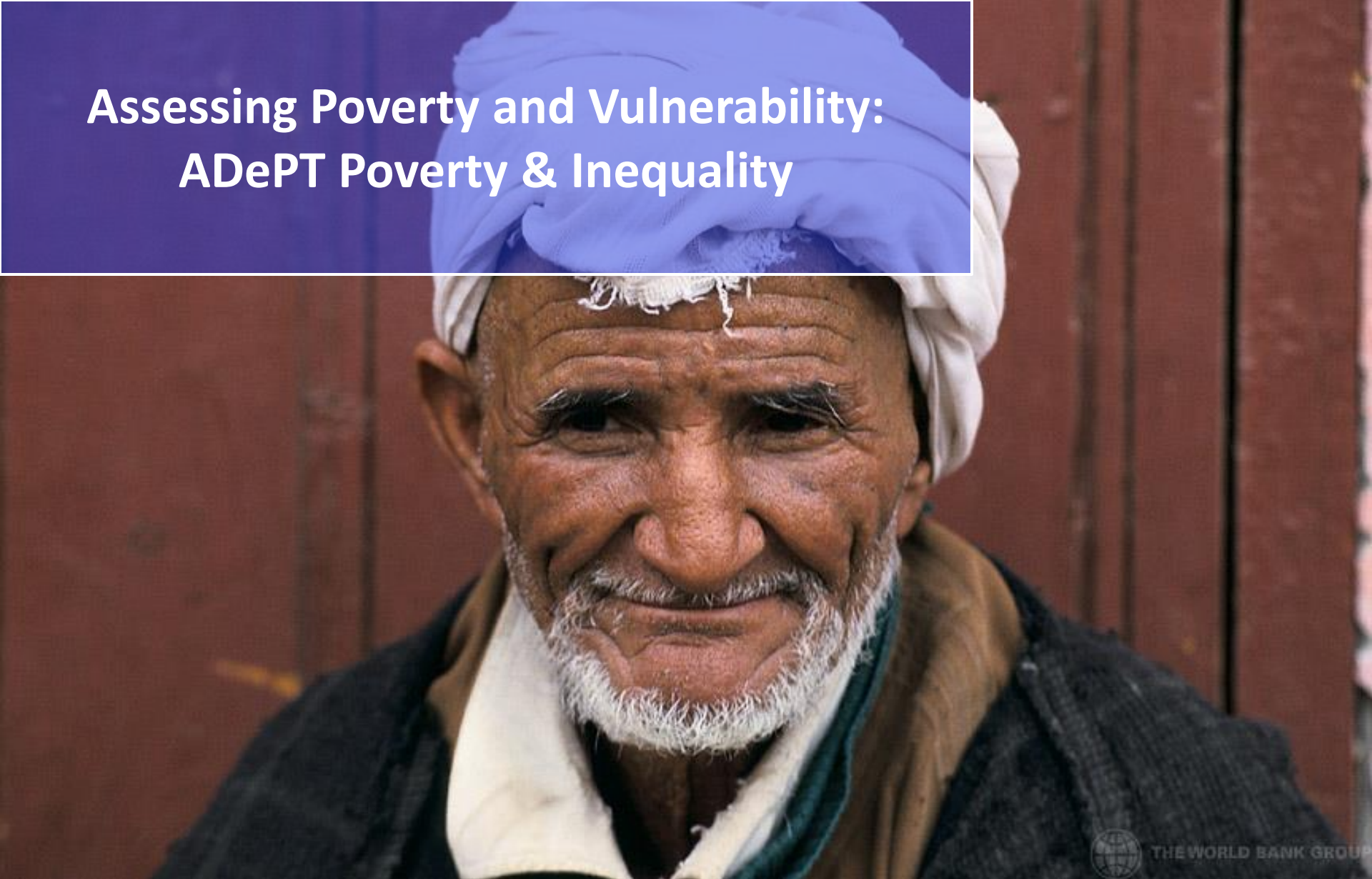


Assessing Poverty and Vulnerability: ADePT Poverty & Inequality



THE WORLD BANK GROUP



December 2014

Social Safety Nets Core Course - Using Household Surveys for Poverty & Vulnerability Analysis

Brooks Evans

This presentation builds on the work of Bank colleagues



Agenda

- Overview of using ADePT for SPL and Poverty Analysis (30 minutes)
- Groups work - conduct analysis and prepare presentation (30 minutes)
- Group presentations & discussion (30 minutes)
- Closing and solution to poverty in country (5 minutes)

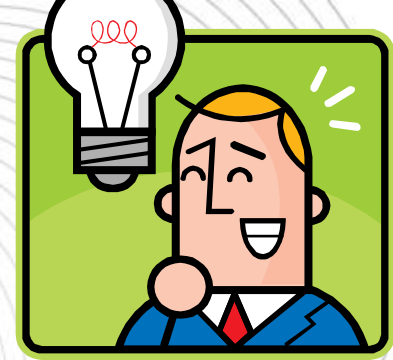


Why poverty analysis?

- Understand the characteristics of the poor and non-poor
- Examine inequality of income/ expenditure
- Assess poverty change over time and by sub-groups
 - Eg – women, education, employment, age
- Estimate vulnerability to poverty
- Inform SPL program and policy design



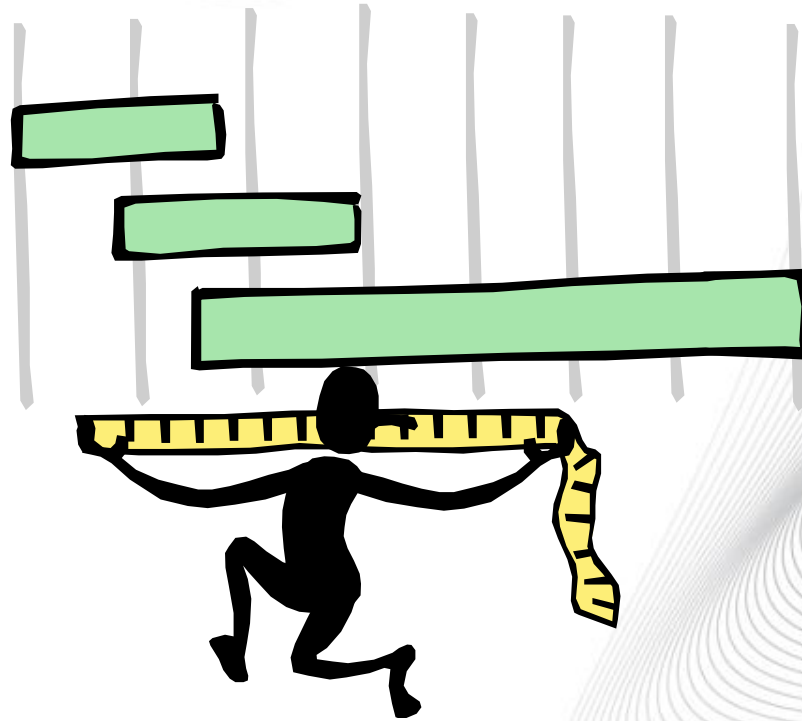
Basic idea



- Policymakers would like to track progress – is poverty declining over time/how does this compared with other countries?
- Data from surveys, unlike administrative data, allows for analysis by sub-groups
- From analysis can adjust programs and policies, based on evidence-based findings



Let's get measuring!



Why ADePT?

- ADePT stands for *Automated DEC Poverty Tables*. ADePT is a product of the Development Research Group (DECRG).
- ADePT largely automates the production of standardized tables and charts
- **User requires knowledge of statistical packages -e.g. Stata and SPSS – to prepare the dataset. Construction of key variables is not trivial but a statistician can do it. Then**
 - **ADePT saves time for users because user do not need to write commands and code to produce the tables and charts.**
- ADePT runs without Stata on the user's computer!
- ADePT minimizes human errors in programming—even skilled Stata users make mistakes!
- ADePT ensures comparability of results across countries/years, in a standardized format – we're comparing apples with apples
- ADePT frees up resources for data-preparation, interpretation of results, and thinking about policy implications



Free download of ADePT : www.worldbank.org/adept

ADePT: Software Platform for Automated Economic Analysis

ADePT was developed to automate and standardize the production of analytical reports. ADePT uses the micro-level data from various types of surveys, such as Household Budget Surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys, Labor Force surveys and others to produce rich sets of tables and graphs for a particular area of economic research.

ADePT dramatically reduces time required for the production of analytical reports, minimizes human errors, allows easy introduction of new techniques and methods to a wide audience of policy practitioners, and allows users to free up resources for other activities, including drawing policy implications from the empirical evidence.

[ADePT Downloads](#)

[Video Tutorials](#)

[Documentation](#)

http://www.adeptanalytics.org/download/adept4cs/adept_install.exe

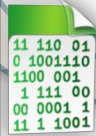
Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off

125%



Why ADePT?

User micro-level data:
DHS, LSMS, LFS, ...



```
11 110 01
0 1001110
1100 001
1 111 00
00 0001 1
11 1 1001
```

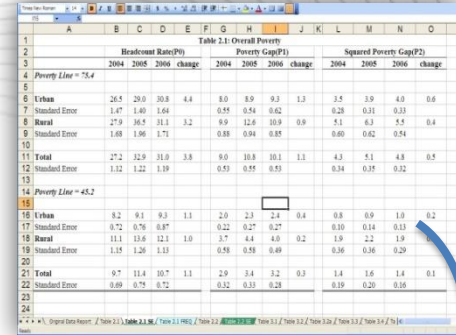
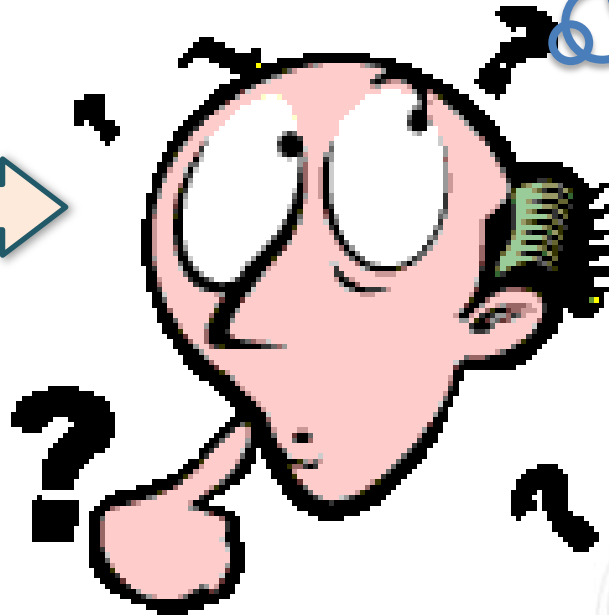


Table 2.1: Overall Poverty												
Headcount Rate(P1)			Poverty Gap(P1)			Squared Poverty Gap(P2)						
	2004	2005	2006	change	2004	2005	2006	change	2004	2005	2006	change
Poverty Line = 54												
Urban	26.5	29.0	28.8	4.4	5.0	8.9	8.3	1.3	2.5	3.9	4.8	0.6
Standard Error	1.47	1.40	1.64		0.55	0.54	0.62		0.28	0.31	0.33	
Rural	27.9	36.5	31.1	3.2	9.9	12.6	10.9	0.9	5.1	8.3	5.5	0.4
Standard Error	1.68	1.96	1.71		0.88	0.94	0.85		0.60	0.62	0.54	
Total	27.2	32.9	31.0	3.8	9.0	10.8	10.1	1.1	4.3	5.1	4.8	0.5
Standard Error	1.32	1.22	1.19		0.53	0.55	0.53		0.34	0.35	0.32	
Poverty Line = 45.2												
Urban	8.2	9.1	9.3	1.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.2
Standard Error	0.72	0.76	0.87		0.22	0.27	0.27		0.10	0.14	0.13	
Rural	11.1	15.6	13.2	1.0	3.7	4.4	4.0	0.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	
Standard Error	1.15	1.26	1.13		0.58	0.59	0.49		0.36	0.36	0.29	
Total	9.7	11.4	10.7	1.1	2.9	3.4	3.2	0.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.1
Standard Error	0.69	0.75	0.72		0.32	0.33	0.28		0.19	0.20	0.16	



Why ADePT?

User micro-level data:
DHS, LSMS, LFS, ...

```
11 110 01
0 1001110
1100 001
1 111 00
00 0001 1
11 1 1001
```

ADePT

The screenshot shows the ADePT software interface with the following sections:

- Project:** ADePT: Poverty
- Variables:** 2003, 2005
- Individual Level / Household Level:** Radio buttons for selection.
- Household level required variables:**
 - Household ID*: uid
 - Urban*: urbanrural
 - Welfare aggregate*: wce17
 - Poverty line(s)*: LINE2 LINE1
 - Household size*
- Household level optional variables:**
 - Regions: regno
 - Land area: land
 - Income: eminc
 - Number of children (0-6)
 - Education: education
 - Economic status: status
 - Custom category
- Individual-level variables:**
 - Household head: hh=0
 - Age: age
 - Gender: gender
- Weights and survey settings:**
 - Household weights: wights
 - Survey Settings
- Poverty tables:** 6 selected, 34 feasible, 37 total. Includes a tree view of tables like "Overall Poverty", "Poverty by Geographic Regions", etc.
- Generate:** Button to generate the output.

Print-ready output

Table 2.1: Overall Poverty													
	Headcount Rate(P0)				Poverty Gap(P1)				Squared Poverty Gap(P2)				
	2004	2005	2006	change	2004	2005	2006	change	2004	2005	2006	change	
4	Poverty Line = 75.4												
6	Urban	26.5	29.0	30.8	4.4	8.0	8.9	9.2	1.3	3.5	3.9	4.0	0.6
7	Standard Error	1.47	1.40	1.64		0.55	0.54	0.62		0.28	0.31	0.33	
8	Rural	27.9	36.5	31.1	3.2	9.9	12.6	10.9	0.9	5.1	6.3	5.5	0.4
9	Standard Error	1.68	1.96	1.71		0.88	0.94	0.85		0.60	0.62	0.51	
10													
11	Total	27.2	32.9	31.0	3.8	9.0	10.8	10.1	1.1	4.3	5.1	4.8	0.5
12	Standard Error	1.12	1.22	1.19		0.53	0.55	0.53		0.34	0.35	0.32	
13													
14	Poverty Line = 45.2												
16													
18	Urban	8.2	9.1	9.3	1.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.2
17	Standard Error	0.72	0.76	0.87		0.22	0.27	0.27		0.10	0.14	0.13	
18	Rural	11.1	13.6	12.1	1.0	3.7	4.4	4.0	0.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	0.0
19	Standard Error	1.15	1.26	1.13		0.58	0.58	0.49		0.36	0.36	0.29	
20													
21	Total	9.7	11.4	10.7	1.1	2.9	3.4	3.2	0.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.1
22	Standard Error	0.69	0.75	0.72		0.32	0.33	0.28		0.19	0.20	0.16	
23													
24													

Inside ADePT



User interface



Computational kernel (Stata)

Some practical uses of ADePT

- Quickly understand poverty characteristics of population (e.g by age, education level, region)
- Determine poverty rate, depth, and severity
- Measure the distribution of income/ expenditure/ inequality by sub-groups
- Produce evidence-based findings for tracking *progress*, preparing *reports*, informing *programs*



What ADePT does

- ADePT uses the living standards variable to rank individuals and create population quintiles (using household weights)
- Produce a number of standardized tables to examine how poverty and inequality measures for population and sub-groups
- Allows for assessing how differing methodologies (eg poverty line, equivalence scales) affect poverty measures
- Starting point for ADePT SP



What ADePT asks for

Main source of information:

- Representative Household Surveys (HBS, LFS, LSMS)

Key Variables:

- Living standards measure - continuous variable (e.g. Consumption, expenditure, income, asset index or score)
- Poverty line (s) if income or consumption
- Weights and survey settings relate to sample design information (sampling weight, cluster, strata)
- Household ID
- Location of the household (Urban or Rural)



Let's see ADePT in action!



First step preparation of input data

- Main source of information: Existing Household Surveys
- Key Variables:
 - Household identification
 - Location of the household (Urban or Rural)
 - The welfare level of the households, typically expressed as a per capita or per adult equivalent consumption or income;
 - Poverty line (s)
 - Expansion factor (individual or household)
 - Sample frame design



Individual Input File

Household Identification	Individual Identification	STRATA	PSU	Urban location =1; Rural location=2	Household expansion factor	Household Size	Adult equivalent scale	Head of the household	Age of the household member	Total household income	Poverty line	Amount received from old age pensions	Participation in scholarship programs	Amount received by the household from Oportunidades	Amount received by the household from Pro-Campo
id_hh	id_ind	strata	psu	urban	hhweight	hhsz	adul_eq	head	age	hh_income	pob_ing	apos	becas_	toport	tprocam
20060150282	1	1	2	2	305	3	2	1	18	2459.34	938.61		0	180.49	
20060150282	2	1	2	2	305	3	2	0	18	2459.34	938.61		0	180.49	
20060150282	3	1	2	2	305	3	2	0	1	2459.34	938.61		0	180.49	
20060150280	1	1	2	2	305	7	6	1	56	9094.69	938.61		0		334.24
20060150280	2	1	2	2	305	7	6	0	53	9094.69	938.61		0		334.24
20060150280	3	1	2	2	305	7	6	0	29	9094.69	938.61		0		334.24
20060150280	4	1	2	2	305	7	6	0	26	9094.69	938.61		0		334.24
20060150280	5	1	2	2	305	7	6	0	15	9094.69	938.61		0		334.24
20060150280	6	1	2	2	305	7	6	0	13	9094.69	938.61		0		334.24
20060150280	7	1	2	2	305	7	6	0	7	9094.69	938.61		1		334.24
20060150030	1	1	1	1	777	4	3	1	77	18183.37	938.61	1403.81	0		
20060150030	2	1	1	1	777	4	3	0	51	18183.37	938.61		0		
20060150030	3	1	1	1	777	4	3	0	43	18183.37	938.61		0		
20060150030	4	1	1	1	777	4	3	0	9	18183.37	938.61		0		
20060150040	1	1	1	1	777	1	1	1	92	4458.78	938.61	1604.35	0		
20060150050	1	1	1	1	777	2	2	1	83	6397.05	938.61	1640.45	0		
20060150050	2	1	1	1	777	2	2	0	39	6397.05	938.61		0		
20060150060	1	1	1	1	859	5	2	1	41	12988.27	938.61		0		
20060150060	2	1	1	1	859	5	2	0	32	12988.27	938.61		0		
20060150060	3	1	1	1	859	5	2	0	11	12988.27	938.61		0		
20060140410	1	1	7	1	638	10	6	1	56	10730.62	938.61		0	514.18	
20060140410	2	1	7	1	638	10	6	0	58	10730.62	938.61		0	514.18	
20060140410	3	1	7	1	638	10	6	0	86	10730.62	938.61	1411.48	0	514.18	
20060140410	4	1	7	1	638	10	6	0	30	10730.62	938.61		0	514.18	
20060140410	5	1	7	1	638	10	6	0	29	10730.62	938.61		0	514.18	
20060140410	6	1	7	1	638	10	6	0	10	10730.62	938.61		0	514.18	
20060140410	7	1	7	1	638	10	6	0	9	10730.62	938.61		0	514.18	
20060140410	8	1	7	1	638	10	6	0	4	10730.62	938.61		0	514.18	



Household Input File

Household Identification	Individual Identification	STRATA	PSU	Urban location =1; Rural location=2	Household expansion factor	Household Size	Adult equivalent scale	Head of the household	Age of the household member	Total household income	Poverty line	Amount received from old age pensions	Participation in scholarship programs	Amount received by the household from Oportunidades	Amount received by the household from Pro-Campo
id_hh	id_ind	strata	psu	urban	hhweight	hhsz	adul_eq	head	age	hh_income	pob_ing	apos	becas_	toport	tprocam
20060150282	1	1	2	2	305	3	2	1	18	2459.34	938.61		0	180.49	
20060150280	1	1	2	2	305	7	6	1	56	9094.69	938.61		1		334.24
20060150030	1	1	1	1	777	4	3	1	77	18183.37	938.61	1403.81	0		
20060150040	1	1	1	1	777	1	1	1	92	4458.78	938.61	1604.35	0		
20060150050	1	1	1	1	777	2	2	1	83	6397.05	938.61	1640.45	0		
20060150060	1	1	1	1	859	5	2	1	41	12988.27	938.61		0		
20060140410	1	1	7	1	638	10	6	1	56	10730.62	938.61	1411.48	0	514.18	

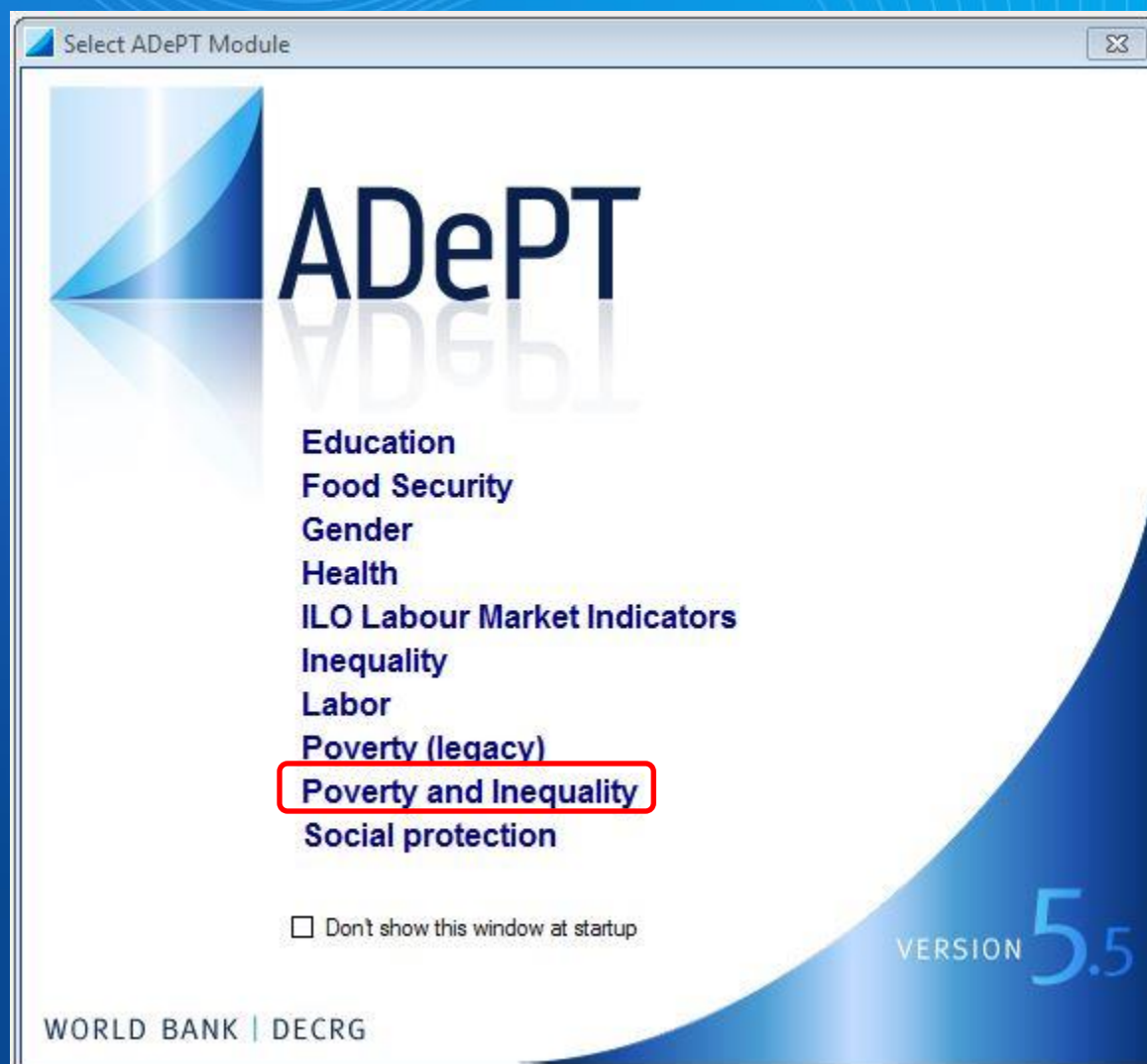


Remember:

- GIGO principle:
- Garbage In Garbage Out



Software Platform for Automated Economic Analysis



Datasets Variables | 2002

Individual level
 Household level

Label	Dataset
2002	C:\AdePT\Example\adept_2002.dta
2003	C:\AdePT\Example\adept_2003.dta
2007	C:\AdePT\Example\adept_2007.dta

1) Use 'Datasets' tab to load data

2) Select 'Variables' for input

3) Consider adjusting 'Parameters'

Show changes between periods
 2002 2003

Variables Parameters

Household-level variables

Household ID: Regions:

Urban: Land area:

Welfare aggregate: Income:

Poverty line(s): Custom category:

Household size: Number of children (0-6):

Household weights: Income sources:

Individual-level variables

Household head: Education:

Age: Economic status:

Gender: Custom category:

Poverty tables selected:35 | feasible:35 | total:40

- Original Data Report
- Tables (27/27/31)
 - Poverty (16/16/20)
 - T2.1: Overall Poverty
 - T2.2: Poverty by Geographic Regions
 - T3.1: Mean Expenditure for Different Groups
 - T3.6: Regional Poverty Decomposition
 - T3.6a: Urban-rural Poverty Decomposition
 - T4.1: Poverty by The Status of Employment
 - T4.2: Poverty by Household Head's Status of Employment
 - T4.3: Poverty by Education Level
 - T4.4: Poverty by Household Head's Education Level
 - T4.5: Poverty by Household Head's Gender
 - T4.15: Poverty by Age Groups
 - T4.16: Poverty by Household Head's Age
 - T4.7: Poverty by Demographic Composition
 - T4.11: Poverty by Land Ownership
 - T6.1: Mean per-capita incomes in real terms
 - T6.3: Income-based poverty estimates
 - Thhc1: Poverty by custom household characteristic
 - Tindc1: Poverty by custom individual characteristic
 - Thhhc1: Poverty by custom individual characteristic of household head
 - T7: Other measures of poverty
 - Inequality (5/5/5)
 - T3.2: Decomposition of inequality by regions
 - T3.2a: Decomposition of inequality by urban and rural areas
 - T3.3: Inequality in per-capita expenditure distribution by urban and rural areas
 - T3.4: Ratios of Selected Expenditure Percentiles in Urban and Rural Areas
 - T3.5: Growth and redistribution decomposition of poverty changes
 - Regressions and Elasticities (6/6/6)
 - T4.12: Consumption Regressions

For all tables

Standard errors (slow)
 Frequencies

Table description and if-condition Messages

	Description
13	Note: in variable srodstvo value 1 was assumed to mean "Household head"
14	Note: in variable pol value 1 was assumed to mean "Male"
15	Suspected outliers with code(s): 1 3 - in variable aktivnost
16	some respondents might be too young for education level - Primary school

Datasets Variables | 2002

 Individual level Household level

Label	Dataset
2002	C:\ADePT\Example\adept_2002.dta
2003	C:\ADePT\Example\adept_2003.dta
2007	C:\ADePT\Example\adept_2007.dta

4) Select 'Tables'

5) Click 'Generate'!

 Show changes between periods

2002

2003

Variables Parameters

Household-level variables

Household ID	<input type="text" value="id"/>	Regions	<input type="text" value="region"/>
Urban	<input type="text" value="urban"/>	Land area	<input type="text"/>
Welfare aggregate	<input type="text" value="consump"/>	Income	<input type="text" value="income"/>
Poverty line(s)	<input type="text" value="pline_u pline_l"/>	Custom category	<input type="text"/>
Household size	<input type="text"/>	Number of children (0-6)	<input type="text"/>
Household weights	<input type="text" value="hhweight"/>		

Individual-level variables

Household head	<input type="text" value="srodstvo"/>	Education	<input type="text" value="obrazovanje"/>
Age	<input type="text" value="starost"/>	Economic status	<input type="text" value="aktivnost"/>
Gender	<input type="text" value="pol"/>	Custom category	<input type="text"/>

Pauvreté tables selected:28 | feasible:35 | total:40

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Original Data Report
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tables (27/27/31)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Poverty (16/16/20)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T2.1: Overall Poverty
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T2.2: Poverty by Geographic Regions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T3.1: Mean Expenditure for Different Groups
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T3.6: Regional Poverty Decomposition
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T3.6a: Urban-rural Poverty Decomposition
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T4.1: Poverty by The Status of Employment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T4.2: Poverty by Household Head's Status of Employer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T4.3: Poverty by Education Level
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T4.4: Poverty by Household Head's Education Level
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T4.5: Poverty by Household Head's Gender
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T4.15: Poverty by Age Groups
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T4.16: Poverty by Household Head's Age
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T4.7: Poverty by Demographic Composition
<input type="checkbox"/>	T4.11: Poverty by Land Ownership
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T6.1: Mean per-capita incomes in real terms
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T6.3: Income-based poverty estimates
<input type="checkbox"/>	Thhc1: Poverty by custom household characteristic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tindc1: Poverty by custom individual characteristic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Thhhc1: Poverty by custom individual characteristic of hc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T7: Other measures of poverty
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inequality (5/5/5)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T3.2: Decomposition of inequality by regions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T3.2a: Decomposition of inequality by urban and rural are
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T3.3: Inequality in per-capita expenditure distribution by u

For all tables

 Standard errors (slow) Frequencies

Generate

Table description and if-condition

Messages

Data Report presents information on variables selected for the analysis. For each variable it shows the number of observations with non-missing values, mean, minimum, maximum, percentiles, number of unique values, and a type (binary, categorical, continuous) of a variable. The statistics are generated for variables in every dataset loaded into ADePT.

IF-condition

20

Set

ADePT Poverty: Table of Contents

CPU time

Notifications	Errors, Warnings and Notifications generated by data checking process	
Original Data Report	Original Data Report	1.54
Table 2.1	Table 2.1: Overall Poverty	3.07
Table 2.2	Table 2.2: Poverty by Geographic Regions	12.84
Table 3.1	Table 3.1: Mean Expenditure for Different Groups	1.36
Table 3.6	Table 3.6: Regional Poverty Decomposition	1.28
Table 3.6a	Table 3.6a: Urban-rural Poverty Decomposition	0.97
Table 4.1	Table 4.1: Poverty by The Status of Employment	7.19
Table 4.2	Table 4.2: Poverty by Household Head's Status of Employment	6.57
Table 4.3	Table 4.3: Poverty by Education Level	9.00
Table 4.4	Table 4.4: Poverty by Household Head's Education Level	6.91
Table 4.5	Table 4.5: Poverty by Household Head's Gender	5.83
Table 4.15	Table 4.15: Poverty by Age Groups	8.28
Table 4.16	Table 4.16: Poverty by Household Head's Age	7.08
Table 4.7	Table 4.7: Poverty by Demographic Composition	10.19
Table 6.1	Table 6.1: Mean per-capita incomes in real terms	1.23
Table 6.3	Table 6.3: Income-based poverty estimates	10.51
Table 7	Table 7: Other measures of poverty	11.53
Table 3.2	Table 3.2: Decomposition of inequality by regions	3.18
Table 3.2a	Table 3.2a: Decomposition of inequality by urban and rural areas	4.68
Table 3.3	Table 3.3: Inequality in per-capita expenditure distribution by urban and rural areas	5.90
Table 3.4	Table 3.4: Ratios of Selected Expenditure Percentiles in Urban and Rural Areas	0.51
Table 3.5	Table 3.5: Growth and redistribution decomposition of poverty changes	2.46
Table 4.12	Table 4.12: Consumption Regressions	4.38
Table 4.13	Table 4.13: Changes in the probability of being in poverty (percent)	10.58
Table 4.14	Table 4.14: Probability of being poor	14.16
Table 5.1	Table 5.1: Sensitivity of Headcount Poverty Rate with Respect to the Choice of Poverty Line	5.74
Table 5.2	Table 5.2: Elasticity of Poverty with Respect to the Consumption	9.41
Table 5.3	Table 5.3: Elasticity of Poverty with Respect to the Inequality	18.06
Figure 2.1	Figure 2.1: Growth-incidence curve	69.28
Figure 5.1	Figure 5.1: Poverty Incidence Curve	13.39
Figure 5.2	Figure 5.2: Poverty Deficit Curve	14.94
Figure 5.3	Figure 5.3: Poverty Severity Curve	15.54
Figure 5.4	Figure 5.4: Probability Density Function	26.60
Figure 5.5	Figure 5.5: Lorenz Curve	21.89
Figure 5.6	Figure 5.6: Age-Gender Pyramid and Poverty	17.86
Total time (seconds)		363.97

Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View

Cut Copy Paste Format Painter Clipboard

Calibri 11 A A B I U Font

Wrap Text Merge & Center Alignment

General \$ % .00 Number

Normal Good Styles

F32

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Table 2.1: Overall Poverty												
2		Poverty Headcount Rate	Poverty Gap	Squared Poverty Gap									
3		2002	2002	2002									
4	Poverty line = pline_u												
5	Urban	19.1	4.2	1.4									
6	Rural	28.3	7.0	2.6									
7													
8	Total	23.1	5.4	1.9									
9													
10	Poverty line = pline_l												
11	Urban	7.0	1.3	0.4									
12	Rural	11.8	2.6	0.9									
13													
14	Total	9.1	1.8	0.6									
15													
16													
17													
18	Back to the table of contents												
19													
20													
21													
22													
23													
24													
25													



Table 2.2 : Poverty by Geographic Regions

	Poverty Headcount Rate	Distribution of the Poor	Distribution of Population
	2002	2002	2002
Poverty line = pline u			
Urban	19.1	46.7	56.4
Rural	28.3	53.3	43.6
Region			
Belgrade	17.7	16.1	21.1
Vojvodina	20.9	24.6	27.1
Western Serbia	27.8	13.5	11.2
Šumadija and Pomoravlje	22.9	17.1	17.3
Eastern Serbia	20.9	8.4	9.3
Southeastern Serbia	33.5	20.3	14.0
Total	23.1	100.0	100.0



Microsoft Excel ribbon showing Home, Insert, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, Review, and View tabs. The Font section includes options for Calibri, size 11, bold, italic, underline, and text color. The Alignment section includes options for wrap text, merge & center, and bullet points. The Number section includes options for currency, percentage, and decimal places. The Styles section includes options for conditional formatting and format as table.

Table 4.7: Poverty by Demographic Composition

	Poverty Headcount Rate	Distribution of the Poor	Distribution of Population
	2002	2002	2002
4 Poverty line = pline_u			
6 Number of children 0-6 years old			
7 no children	23.1	77.9	77.8
8 1	21.2	14.3	15.6
9 2	26.8	6.8	5.9
10 3 or more children	32.9	1.1	0.8
12 Household size			
13 1	27.8	6.8	5.7
14 2	25.3	17.6	16.1
15 3	18.9	15.8	19.3
16 4	18.0	22.0	28.2
17 5	25.5	15.5	14.0
18 6	28.2	12.1	9.9
19 7 or more	34.5	10.2	6.8
21 Total	23.1	100.0	100.0
23 Poverty line = pline_1			



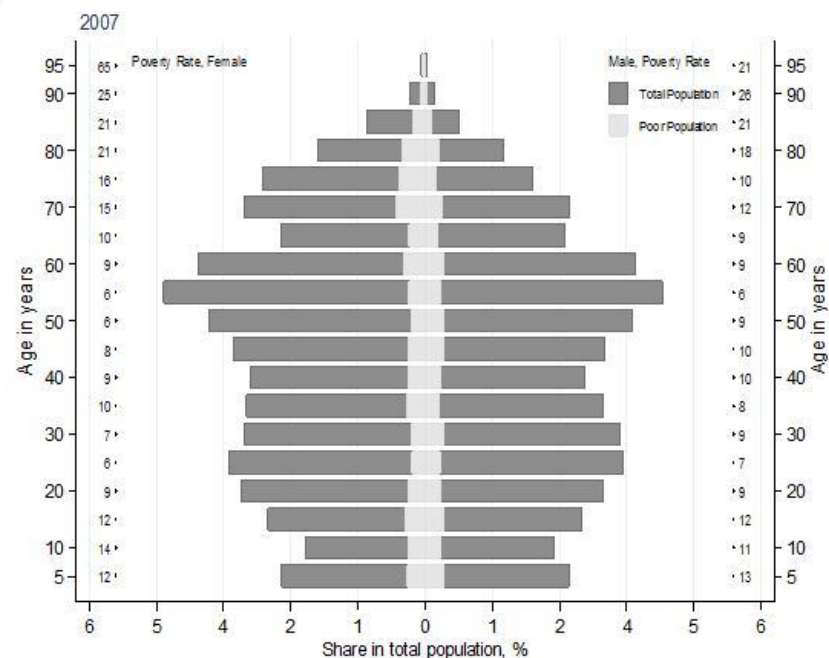
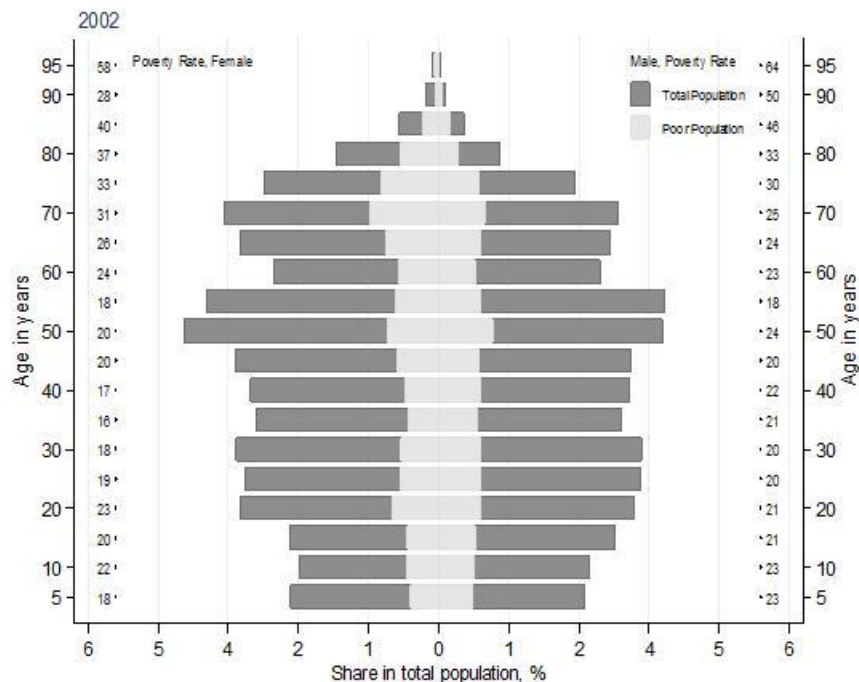
Poverty by Status of Employment

	Poverty Headcount Rate			Distribution of the Poor				Distribution of Population		
	2002	2003	Change	2002	2003	2007	Change	2002	2003	Change
Poverty line = pline_u										
activity										
Employed	17.2	10.8	-6.3	26.5	28.7	28.0	2.3	35.6	36.2	0.6
Unemployed	32.7	17.2	-15.5	14.2	11.6	13.9	-2.6	10.0	9.2	-0.8
Inactive	25.2	14.9	-10.3	59.3	59.6	58.2	0.3	54.3	54.6	0.2
Total	23.1	13.7	-9.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Poverty line = pline_l										
activity										
Employed	5.6	5.3	-0.3	21.9	27.8	27.2	5.9	35.6	36.2	0.6
Unemployed	14.6	9.1	-5.5	16.2	12.1	15.2	-4.1	10.0	9.2	-0.8
Inactive	10.4	7.6	-2.7	62.0	60.1	57.6	-1.9	54.3	54.6	0.2
Total	9.1	6.9	-2.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0

Note: Changes shown between years 2002 and 2003



Has poverty changed over time, and in what ways?



Example :

- How has the poverty rate changed between 2002 and 2007?
- Would you allocation of resources/ programs be same/different?

Probability Density Function

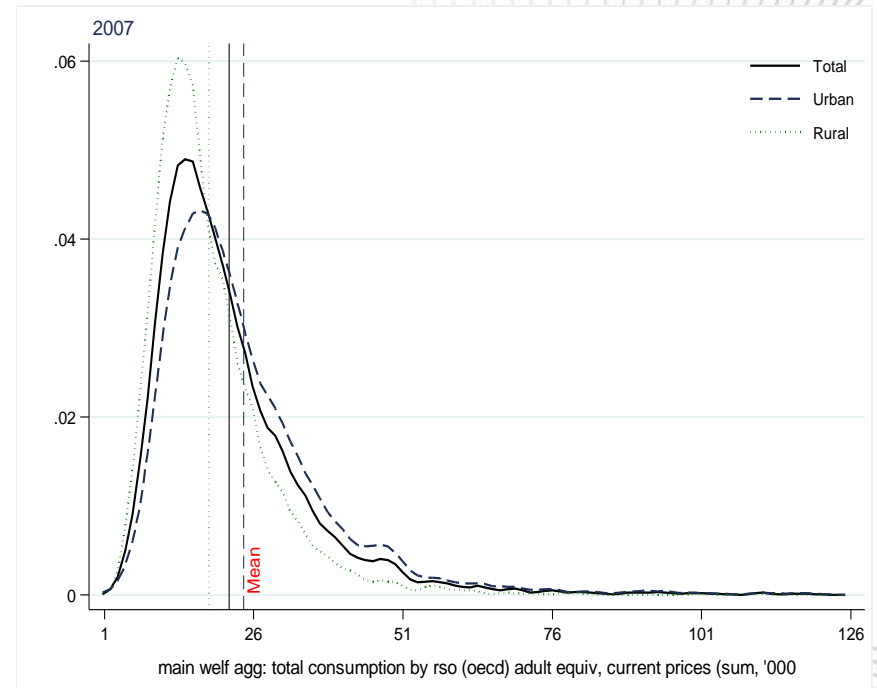
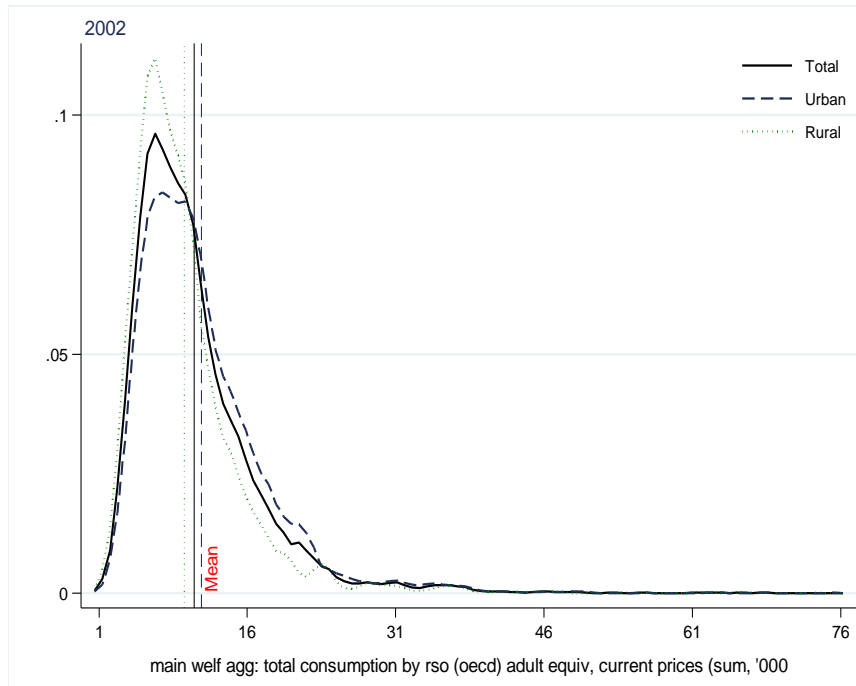
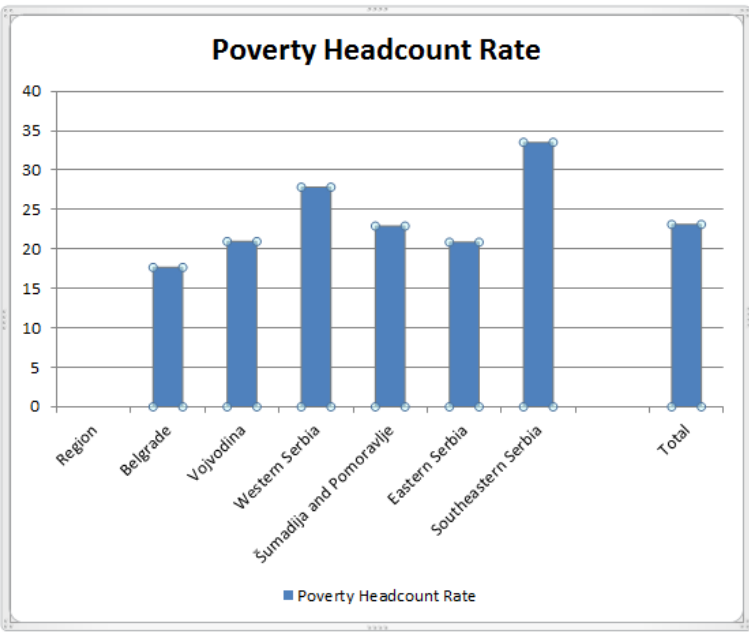


Chart 1 =SERIES('Table 2.2'!\$B\$2,'Table 2.2'!\$A\$8:\$A\$16,'Table 2.2'!\$B\$8:\$B\$16,1)

Table 2.2: Poverty by Geographic Regions			
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Eastern Serbia	20.9	8.4	9.3
Southeastern Serbia	33.5	20.3	14.0
Total	23.1	100.0	100.0
Poverty line = pline_l			
Urban	7.0	43.2	56.4
Rural	11.8	56.8	43.6
Region			
Belgrade	7.1	16.5	21.1
Vojvodina	7.4	22.2	27.1
Western Serbia	10.9	13.4	11.2
Šumadija and Pomoravlje	9.2	17.5	17.3
Eastern Serbia	8.2	8.3	9.3
Southeastern Serbia	14.4	22.1	14.0
Total	9.1	100.0	100.0



Can use output to make charts:

Advanced settings

- Custom variables
- Custom tables
- Creating variables



Group Exercise



Exercise

- Form groups of 3-4 people
- Working with Serbia 2003, and 2007 datasets, each group will chose a topic to solve using ADePT
- Will present as a group, and other teams will provide constructive feedback



Sample format of presentations

- 1 slide on problem/ question (each team chooses 1)
- 1-2 slides on analysis and findings
- 1 slide on policy implications/discussion

– *Welcome to use charts*



Possible topics

- 1) What are the characteristics of total population, poor and sub-groups (eg age)?
- 2) How has poverty changed over time?
- 3) What factors appear to be related to being poor and non-poor? How may this influence the design of programs?
- 4) Other topic on relationship to poverty/policy implications: eg Education, employment, region, hhsizes, gender, choice of poverty line



Quick feedback from group

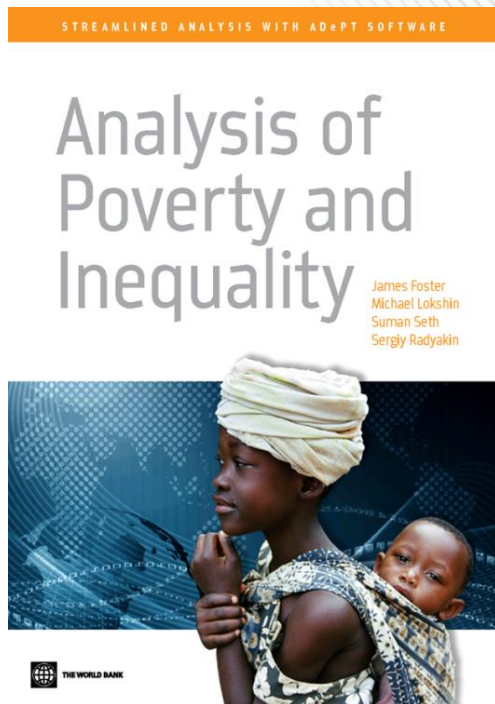
- Why do you agree or disagree with the groups' findings and policy suggestions?



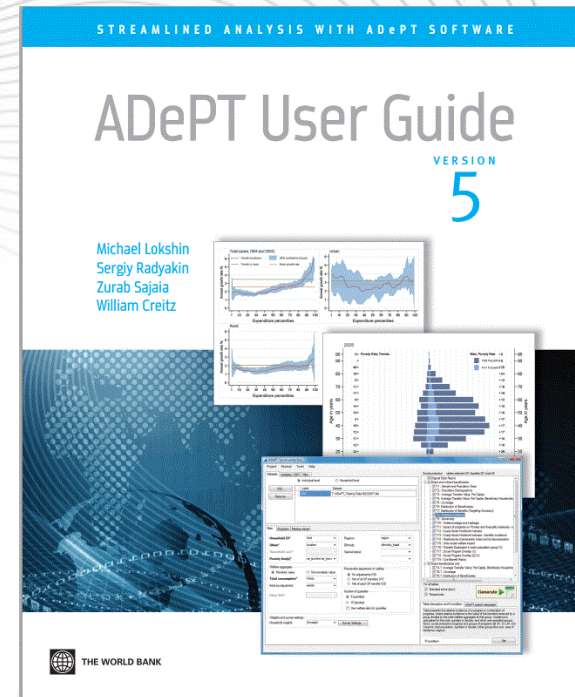
Final thoughts on session

- How did the group exercise surprise you?
- In your country, what are the constraints for understanding poverty characteristics and implementing changes to anti-poverty/ SSN programs to address these?
- Other comments/ thoughts on how could use tools for further work to improve poverty assessment, national planning, and use for country's programs?





Thank you!



- If your country office is interested in a training on Social Protection and Poverty (1/2 day to 3 day courses):
 - Please contact **Mr. Ruslan Yemtsov**, ryemstov@worldbank.org or **Mr. Brooks Evans**, bevans2@worldbank.org

