Simple Poverty Scorecard® Tool
Indonesia: Jawa Tengah

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The Scorocs Simple Poverty Scorecard-brand poverty-assessment tool is a low-cost, transparent way for pro-poor programs in Indonesia's province of Jawa Tengah (East Java) to prove and improve their social performance by getting to know their participants better. Responses to the scorecard's 10 questions can be collected in about 10 minutes and then used to estimate participants' consumption-based poverty rates, to track changes in poverty rates, or to segment participants for differentiated treatment.

Version note

This new scorecard for Jawa Tengah, based on data from 2018, has been field-tested.

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Scorocs® Simple Poverty Scorecard® Tool: Jawa Tengah

			Name	Identifier
Interview ID:				
Interview date:		Participant:		
Country:	IDN	Field agent:		
Scorecard:	JTN001	Service point:		
Sampling weight:		Number of household members:		

Indicator	Response	Points
1. In what *kota* or *kabupaten* does the household live?	A. Magelang (*kota*), Jepara, or Kudus	0
	B. Klaten, or Grobogan	2
	C. Pati, Purworejo, or Surakarta	4
	D. Kebumen, or Sukoharjo	6
	E. Blora, Rembang, Brebes, Cilacap, Demak, or Tegal (*kota*)	8
	F. Semarang (*kota*), Banyumas, Karanganyar, Temanggung, or Pekalongan (*kota*)	10
	G. Tegal (*kabupaten*), Magelang (*kabupaten*), Boyolali, or Purbalingga	12
	H. Pemalang, Kendal, or Sragen	13
	I. Semarang (*kabupaten*), Wonogiri, Banjarnegara, Wonosobo, Pekalongan (*kabupaten*), Salatiga, or Batang	16
2. How many members does the household have?	A. Six or more	0
	B. Five	4
	C. Four	10
	D. Three	17
	E. Two	24
	F. One	35
3. How many household members 10-years-old or older worked in the past week or, if they did not work, nevertheless are only temporarily not working and have a regular or permanent job to which they plan to return?	A. None	0
	B. One	3
	C. Two or more	7
4. How many household members 10-years-old or older worked in the past week and in their main job were permanent, paid employees or self-employed/business owners with permanent, paid employees?	A. None	0
	B. One	3
	C. Two or more	5
5. In the last three months, has the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head) owned a cellular phone or a fixed wireless-access phone?	A. No	0
	B. No female head (nor wife of the male head)	5
	C. Yes	5
6. What is the main type of fuel used for cooking?	A. Firewood, coal, charcoal/briquettes, or other	0
	B. LPG (3 kg bottle), kerosene, electricity, gas piped from public network, biogas, Blue Gaz LPG (5.5 or 12 kg bottle), or does not cook at home	6
7. What kind of toilet does the household use?	A. No toilet, or pit latrine (whether drained or undrained, covered or uncovered)	0
	B. Goose-neck with U-shaped pipe	3
8. Does the household have any refrigerators or freezers?	A. No	0
	B. Yes	9
9. Does the household have any motorbikes, motorized boats, or automobiles?	A. No	0
	B. Yes	10
10. In the past 4 months, has the household purchased/received Poor Rice (*Raskin* Program) or Prosperous Rice (*Rastra* Program)?	A. Yes	0
	B. No	4

Score:

Back-page Worksheet:
Household Members, Age, Work Status, Permanent Paid Job

Fill out the scorecard header first. Include the interview's unique identifier (if known), the interview date, and the sampling weight of the participant (if known). Then record the full name and the unique identification number of the participant (who may differ from the respondent), of the participant's field agent (who may differ from you the enumerator), and of the service point that the participant uses (if known). Circle the response to the first scorecard indicator based on the *kota* or *kabupaten* where the household resides.

Then read to the respondent: *Please tell me the first names (or nicknames) and ages of all the members of your household, starting with the head and his/her (eldest) spouse (if there is one). A* household *is a single person or a group of people (regardless of blood or marital relationships) who normally live together and eat from the same kitchen.*

Write down the first name/nickname and age of each member, beginning with the head and the (eldest) spouse of the head (if there is one). Mark the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head, if she exists). Record the number of household members in the scorecard header next to "Number of household members:". Then circle the response to the second scorecard question about the number of household members.

For each household member 10-years-old or older, ask whether he/she worked in the past week. Ask each member who worked whether, in his/her main job, he/she was a permanent, paid employee, or a business owner with permanent, paid employees. Then mark the corresponding responses to the third and fourth scorecard questions.

Finally, read the remaining six questions aloud, marking the respondent's answers. Always keep in mind and apply the detailed instructions in the "Interview Guide".

First name/nickname	**Age**	**Head or spouse of head?**	**If [NAME] is 10-years-old or older, then did he/she work in the past week or, if [NAME] did not work, nevertheless is only temporarily not working and has a regular or permanent job to which he/she plans to return?**			**If [NAME] works, then was he/she in his/her main job a permanent, paid employee, or a business owner with permanent, paid employees?**		
1.		Head (male) Head (female)	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes
2.		Eldest wife of male head Husband of female head Other	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes
3.		Other	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes
4.		Other	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes
5.		Other	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes
6.		Other	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes
7.		Other	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes
8.		Other	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes
9.		Other	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes
10.		Other	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes
11.		Other	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes
12.		Other	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes
13.		Other	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes	Not ≥ 10	No	Yes
No. HH members:		—	**Number workers:**			**# Wage/salary/owners:**		

Look-up table to convert scores to poverty likelihoods for all poverty lines

	Poverty likelihood (%)																
	National			Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP				Percentile-based lines					
Score	100%	150%	200%	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.20	$5.50	$21.70	10th	20th	40th	50th	60th	80th
0–34	45.4	77.6	89.5	27.1	70.1	83.4	99.3	24.0	71.7	93.6	100.0	49.4	68.7	85.6	91.5	95.1	99.3
35–38	26.6	64.9	82.4	13.3	57.0	75.1	97.3	10.3	58.4	89.1	100.0	31.9	55.1	78.3	84.5	91.7	98.7
39–41	22.0	59.2	78.0	9.1	50.0	69.3	95.2	7.7	52.0	84.9	100.0	26.5	47.9	72.8	80.1	87.0	96.6
42–44	16.9	54.5	73.3	7.9	44.8	63.5	94.2	6.3	46.6	80.3	99.9	21.5	42.7	67.0	76.2	83.7	95.6
45–46	13.6	42.3	65.0	5.6	34.7	52.6	91.9	4.3	36.8	76.3	99.9	16.0	32.7	59.5	70.5	79.7	95.1
47–48	12.3	42.3	63.3	5.6	34.2	52.6	91.6	4.3	34.7	74.8	99.9	15.4	32.4	58.1	68.5	78.0	94.6
49–50	10.4	39.9	63.3	5.2	31.4	51.2	91.6	4.2	32.2	74.8	99.9	13.2	29.1	56.8	68.1	78.0	94.6
51–52	7.9	30.8	55.2	3.4	24.3	43.9	89.0	3.0	24.9	69.0	99.9	9.6	22.6	48.7	61.3	71.7	93.1
53–54	7.6	27.5	51.0	2.6	22.3	38.1	84.0	2.1	23.3	62.7	99.6	9.3	20.9	43.5	55.7	65.9	88.8
55–56	4.1	24.0	44.1	1.4	18.0	33.9	80.6	1.0	18.9	56.1	99.2	5.2	16.6	38.1	49.3	60.2	84.6
57–58	4.1	20.2	40.6	1.4	14.6	30.2	73.9	1.0	15.5	51.4	98.7	5.2	13.2	34.4	44.7	55.7	79.9
59–60	3.6	17.2	33.6	1.2	11.5	24.6	71.1	1.0	12.7	45.2	98.2	4.6	10.7	28.4	37.6	50.5	77.9
61–62	2.3	13.3	28.7	0.1	9.5	20.3	63.8	0.1	10.3	38.3	98.2	3.4	9.0	23.7	33.2	42.6	71.9
63–64	0.7	10.0	24.1	0.1	5.8	15.0	58.2	0.1	6.4	34.5	97.0	0.9	5.2	20.1	28.2	38.2	64.8
65–66	0.6	8.1	22.5	0.1	5.8	13.3	55.1	0.1	6.2	31.6	96.9	0.9	4.8	17.5	25.3	35.5	63.2
67–68	0.5	7.5	17.9	0.1	4.8	11.7	50.6	0.1	5.3	25.9	95.7	0.8	4.1	15.0	21.4	29.8	59.9
69–70	0.5	5.7	15.0	0.1	3.3	9.1	45.4	0.1	3.6	23.4	94.6	0.7	2.9	11.3	19.1	26.8	52.5
71–73	0.5	3.6	9.5	0.1	2.6	6.1	40.3	0.1	2.7	16.2	93.8	0.7	2.3	7.1	11.0	20.5	47.9
74–76	0.0	1.5	8.0	0.0	0.7	3.2	30.8	0.0	0.7	12.1	92.6	0.2	0.7	4.4	9.5	15.1	37.6
77–100	0.0	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.4	1.5	16.8	0.0	0.5	6.7	82.5	0.0	0.4	2.4	4.4	7.8	23.8

Interview Guide

The excerpts quoted here are from:

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2017) "Konsep dan Definisi: Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional [Susenas Maret 2017], Buku 4", `https://sirusa.bps.go.id/webadmin/pedoman/2017_1558_ped_Buku%20Konsep%20Definisi.pdf`, retrieved 4 July 2019 [the *Manual*].

Basic interview instructions

The scorecard can be filled out on paper in the field, with responses entered later in a spreadsheet or in your own database.

The scorecard should be administered by an enumerator trained to follow this Guide.

Fill out the scorecard header and the "Back-page Worksheet" first, following the directions on the "Back-page Worksheet".

In the scorecard header, fill in the number of household members based on the list you made as part of the "Back-page Worksheet".

Do not directly ask the first scorecard question ("In what *kota* or *kabupaten* does the household live?"). Instead, fill in the answer based on your knowledge of the *kota* or *kabupaten* where the household lives.

In the same way, do not directly ask the the second scorecard question ("How many members does the household have?"). Instead, mark the response based on the number of household members that you listed on the "Back-page Worksheet".

Likewise, do not directly ask the the third scorecard question ("How many household members 10-years-old or older worked in the past week or, if they did not work, nevertheless are only temporarily not working and have a regular or permanent job to which they plan to return?"). Instead, mark the response based on the number of household members who work that you listed on the "Back-page Worksheet".

Do not directly ask the the fourth scorecard question ("How many household members 10-years-old or older worked in the past week and in their main job were permanent, paid employees or self-employed/business owners with permanent, paid employees?"). Instead, mark the response based on the number of household members who fit these criteria that you listed on the "Back-page Worksheet".

Ask all of the remaining questions directly of the respondent.

General interviewing guidance

Study this Guide carefully, and carry it with you while you work. Follow the instructions in this Guide (including this one).

Remember that the respondent for the interview need not be the household member who is a participant with your organization.

Likewise, the field agent to be recorded in the scorecard header is not necessarily the same as you the enumerator who does the interview. Rather, the field agent is the employee of the pro-poor program with whom the participant has an on-going relationship. If there is no such field agent, then leave those spaces in the scorecard header blank.

Read each question word-for-word, in the order presented in the scorecard.

When you mark a response to a scorecard question, write the point value in the "Score" column and then circle the spelled-out response option, the pre-printed point value, and the hand-written points, like this:

5. In the last three months, has the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head) owned a cellular phone or a fixed wireless-access phone?	A. No	0	
	B. No female head (nor wife of the male head)	5	5
	C. Yes	5	

To help to reduce errors, you should:

- Write the points that correspond to the response in the far right-hand column
- Circle the pre-printed response, the pre-printed points, and the hand-written points

When an issue comes up that is not addressed in this Guide, its resolution should be left to the unaided judgment of the enumerator, as that apparently was the practice of Indonesia's BPS in the 2018 SUSENAS. That is, an organization using the scorecard should not promulgate any definitions or rules (other than those in this Guide) to be used by all its enumerators. Anything not explicitly addressed in this Guide is to be left to the unaided judgment of each individual enumerator.

Do not read the response options to the respondent. Instead, read the question, and then stop; wait for a response. If the respondent asks for clarification or otherwise hesitates or seems confused, then read the question again or provide additional assistance based on this Guide or as you, the enumerator, deem appropriate.

In general, you should accept the responses given by the respondent. Nevertheless, if the respondent says something—or if you see or sense something—that suggests that the response may not be accurate, that the respondent is uncertain, or that the respondent desires assistance in figuring out how to respond, then you should read the question again and provide whatever help you deem appropriate based on this Guide.

While most responses to questions in the scorecard are verifiable, in most cases you do not need to verify responses. You should verify only if something suggests to you that a response may be inaccurate and thus that verification might improve data quality. For example, you might choose to verify if the respondent hesitates, seems nervous, or otherwise gives signals that he/she may be lying, confused, or uncertain. Likewise, verification is probably appropriate if a child in the household or if a neighbor says something that does not square with a respondent's answer. Verification is also a good idea if you can see something yourself that suggests that a response may be inaccurate, such as a consumer durable that the respondent claims not to possess, or a child eating in the room who has not been counted as a member of the household.

In general, the application of the scorecard should mimic as closely as possible the application of the 2018 SUSENAS by Indonesia's BPS. For example, interviews should done in-person by a trained enumerator at the participant's residence because that is what BPS did in the 2018 SUSENAS.

Translation:

As of this writing, the scorecard itself, the "Back-page Worksheet", and this Guide are available only in English and Bahasa Indonesia. There are not yet official, professional translations to other major languages spoken in Indonesia such as Javanese, Malay, and Sundanese. Users should check scorocs.com to see what translations have been done since this writing.

If there is not yet an official, professional translation to a desired language, then users should contact Scorocs for help in creating such a translation.

Who should be the respondent?

Remember that the respondent does not need to be the household member who is a participant with your organization (although the respondent may be that person).

Who is the head of the household?

Note that the head of the household may or may not be the household member who is a participant with your organization (although the head may be that person).

According to p. 11 of the *Manual*, the *head of the household* is "the household member who is responsible for the daily needs of the household.

"A husband who has more than one wife is considered to be a member of the household of the wife with whom he spends the most time. If the man splits his time equally among his wives, then he is considered to be a member of the household of his [eldest] wife."

A wife in a polygamous marriage who lives in a household in which her husband is not a member is considered to be the head of her household.

Each person is a member of one (and only one) household.

According to p. 3 of the 2018 SUSENAS core questionnaire, "The *head of the household* is the household member who is responsible for meeting the daily needs of the household.

"If a group of students live in a residence together [and eat from the same kitchen], then the head of the household is the person whom the students consider to be the head."

General interview guidance

According to p. 1 of the 2018 SUSENAS core questionnaire, you should introduce yourself to the household to be interviewed as follows: "Good morning/afternoon/evening. I am from <your organization>, and I am collecting data/information on the social and economic conditions of households [of participants in your organization] relating to work, education, housing and [so on]. To do this, I would like to interview [your household]. All of the data you provide will be confidential and will only be used for [helping your organization to get to know our participants better]. May I start the interview now?"

According to p. 2 of the 2018 SUSENAS core questionnaire, "Keep the following in mind when interviewing:

- You must master the concepts, definitions, purposes, and objectives of the [scorecard]
- Before submitting, check all responses, and correct any errors."

Guidelines for each indicator in the scorecard

1. In what *kota* or *kabupaten* province does the household live?
    A. Magelang (*kota*), Jepara, or Kudus
    B. Klaten, or Grobogan
    C. Pati, Purworejo, or Surakarta
    D. Kebumen, or Sukoharjo
    E. Blora, Rembang, Brebes, Cilacap, Demak, or Tegal (*kota*)
    F. Semarang (*kota*), Banyumas, Karanganyar, Temanggung, or Pekalongan (*kota*)
    G. Tegal (*kabupaten*), Magelang (*kabupaten*), Boyolali, or Purbalingga
    H. Pemalang, Kendal, or Sragen
    I. Semarang (*kabupaten*), Wonogiri, Banjarnegara, Wonosobo, Pekalongan (*kabupaten*), Salatiga, or Batang

Unless you have to, do not directly ask this question of the respondent. Instead, fill in the answer based on your knowledge of the *kota* or *kabupaten* where the household lives.

2. How many members does the household have?
    A. Six or more
    B. Five
    C. Four
    D. Three
    E. Two
    F. One

Do not directly ask this question of the respondent. Instead, mark the response based on the number of household members that you listed on the "Back-page Worksheet".

According to pp. 3–4 of the *Manual*, a *household* is "person or group of people who usually live together in all or part a physical building and eat from the same kitchen. Households generally consist of mothers, fathers, and children. [The scorecard] applies to households.

"Examples of households:

- A person who rents a room or part of a physical building and provides for his/her own meals by his/herself
- Several people who live separately in two physical buildings but who all eat from the same kitchen
- People who live in a boarding house with less than 10 boarders that provides meals are considered to be members of a single household that includes the people who provide the lodging and meals
- If a boarding house has 10 or more boarders, then the boarders are not considered to be part of the household that includes the people who provide the lodging and meals. In this case, the boarders are not considered to be member of any household for the purposes of [the scorecard survey]
- The owner or manager of a boarding house, orphanage, correctional institution, and so on who lives apart with his/her spouse, children, and other household members is considered to be a household apart from the collective lodging that he/she owns
- Persons who live together in a physical building are each considered to be separate households if they each provide for his/her own meals by him/herself"

According to pp. 6–7 of the *Manual*, "The *total number of household members* includes all people who usually live in the household (the household head, husband/wife of the head, children, daughter/son-in-laws, grandchildren, parents/parents-in-law, other relatives, domestic helpers, and other household members) who have lived there for 6 months or more or who have lived there for less than 6 months but intend to stay there for a total duration of at least six months.

"Household members include:

- Newborn babies
- Guests who have stayed 6 months or more, even if they do not intend to stay permanently
- Guests who have not stayed 6 months or more but who have been away from their own homes for 6 months or more
- People who have lived with the household for less than 6 months but who intend to stay permanently
- Domestic helpers, gardeners, or drivers who live and eat in the household in which they are employed
- Boarders who receive both food and lodging from the interviewed household (as long as the number of boarders is less than 10)

"If the head of a household works in another place (for example, as a sailor, pilot, inter-island trader, or miner) and does not return home every day but rather returns periodically (that is, less frequently than every 6 months), then the head is still to be considered to be a member of the interviewed household.

"The following are not counted as members of the interviewed household:

- People who live in another place (not in the residence of the interviewed household), for example for school or work, even though they may return to the interviewed household once a week or when they have time off from school or work. Such people are considered to have formed their own household or to have joined another household where they usually live, even if he/she still gets money from (or sends money to) the members of the interviewed household
- A person who has been away from the interviewed household for 6 months or more, even if it is not yet known whether the absence will be permanent, even if he/she still gets money from (or sends money to) the members of the interviewed household
- A person who has been away from the interviewed household for less than 6 months but who intends the absence to be permanent, even if he/she still gets money from (or sends money to) the members of the interviewed household
- Domestic employees who does not live and eat with their employer's household
- Boarders who do not also receive meals from the household that runs the boarding house
- Boarders who receive meals in a boarding house with 10 or more boarders"

According to the BPS, if two groups of people live in the same residence (for example, a son or a daughter with his/her spouse, along with the parents of the son or daughter), and if both groups cook in the same physical kitchen, and if each group acquires the ingredients for their meals independently of the other, then each group is considered to

be a distinct household. On the other hand, if the two groups acquire the ingredients for their meals together, then they are considered to be a single household.

According to p. 2 of the 2018 SUSENAS core questionnaire, you should "record the names of household members, that is, everyone who usually lives in the household and who eat from the same kitchen. Start with the head of the household and his/her spouse/conjugal partner (he/she has one). Then record unmarried children of the head, married children of the head, in-laws, grandchildren, parents/parents-in-law, domestic helpers, other relatives, and any other household members.

"Make sure that all household members are recorded and that no one is left out. Double check that all people listed as members of the household eat from the same kitchen. Remove anyone from the list who does not eat from the same kitchen as the interviewed household."

According to pp. 10–11 of the *Manual,* "Record household members in this order:

- The head of the household
- The spouse of the head of household. If a household head has more than one wife and if more than one of the wives lives in one household, then record the household head first, then [the oldest] wife, and then the other wife/wives [in order by age]
- Unmarried children. Record unmarried children from oldest to youngest
- Married children [whether biological children, step-children, or adopted children] with their spouse and their unmarried children. Record first any children of the head who are unmarried. Then record the names of children of the unmarried child of the head, from oldest to youngest. After that, record the names of the married children of the head, following each married child with his/her spouse and the names of the couple's children, from oldest to youngest
- Other household members and their spouses/conjugal partners. This includes, for example, parents/parents-in-law, other relatives, domestic employees, and so on

"Read out the names of all household members once they have been recorded. Then ask again to check for people who were not recorded because they were forgotten or were not considered to be a household member, such as:

- Babies or toddlers
- Domestic employees
- Friends/guests who have lived with the household for 6 months or more
- Nieces/nephews, boarders, and so on who usually live [and eat] with the household
- Someone who has been away for less than 6 months but who usually lives [and eats] with the household

- Someone who usually lives [and eats] with the household [and who does not have another household to which he/she returns] and who returns periodically to the household but who, for work-related reasons, is usually away for 6 months or more"

According to pp. 10–11 of the *Manual* "A wife in a polygamous marriage who lives in a household in which her husband is not a member is considered to be the head of her household.

Each person is a member of some household, and no person is a member of more than one household. That is, each person is a member of one (and only one) household.

3. How many household members 10-years-old or older worked in the past week or, if they did not work, nevertheless are only temporarily not working and have a regular or permanent job to which they plan to return?
    A. None
    B. One
    C. Two or more

Do not directly ask this question of the respondent. Instead, mark the response based on the number of household members that you listed on the "Back-page Worksheet" as having worked in the past week.

According to pp. 50–52 of the *Manual*: "*Working* means doing work for at least one hour in the past week for the purpose of earning (or helping to earn) income or profit. The one hour of work must be uninterrupted.

"*Work* is an economic activity that produces goods or services.

"*Income or profit* includes wage/salary/income and any worker/employee allowances and bonuses, as well as any business income—whether in-cash or in-kind—received by a business owner or by a self-employed person as rent, interest, or profit.

"A household member who helps with the work of the head of the household or of another household member—for example working in rice fields, gardens, food stalls/shops, and so on—is counted as doing work even though he/she are unpaid, that is, she does not receive a wage/salary.

Other special cases include:

- People who perform work in their particular occupation and use the goods/services produced directly for the consumption of their own households are counted as having worked. For example, doctors who treat their own household members, builders who repair their own homes, or tailors who sew their own clothes are counted as working;
- A person who rents out machinery/agricultural equipment, industrial machinery, party equipment, transportation equipment, and so on is counted as working;
- Domestic employees are counted as working, regardless of whether they qualify as a member of their employer's household;
- A person who rents agricultural land to another person in a share-cropping arrangement counts as working if he/she also bears the risks involved in production costs or if he/she is involved in managing the agricultural business;
- A professional boxer or singer who is training in his/her profession is counted as working

"*Who is not counted as working*: If someone does work but does not intend to earn (or to help earn) income or profit, then the person is not counted as working.

"A person who grows crops, all of which are then consumed by the producing household and none of which are sold for income nor profit, is not counted as working, with the exception of those who grow staple food crops: rice, corn, sago, cassava, sweet potatoes, or potatoes.

"Casual workers (day laborers) who are waiting for work either in the agricultural or non-agricultural sectors are not counted as working.

"*Going to school* means being enrolled and actively participating in learning in either a formal or non-formal educational program, including programs (such as the A/B/C programs) that are under the Ministry of Education and Culture (*Kemdikbud*) or other ministries. A person is considered to be actively participating in the leaning in an A/B/C program if he/she participated in the past month. [Going to school does not count as work.]

"*Managing a household* includes taking care of a household or helping to manage a household without being paid a wage/salary. Housewives or children doing household activities, such as cooking, washing, and so on are counted as managing a household [not as working]. Domestic helpers who do this same work but who are paid a wage/salary are not counted as managing a household but rather as working.

"*Other non-personal activities* covers activities other than work, school, and managing the household. Examples are sports, courses, picnics, social activities (such being in a local organization or doing community service), and religious worship (such as *majelis ta'lim*/religious teachings/recitation). *Personal activities* such as sleeping, relaxing, playing, or not doing anything are not couned as non-personal activities."

According to p. 8 of the 2018 SUSENAS core questionnaire, you the enumerator should count a member of the household as working even if he/she did not work for at least on hour in the past week as long as he/she has a regular or permanent job and is only temporarily not working. Examples include:

- A farmer who is did not work in the past week because it is the dry season or because there is no farm work to be done but who will start working again once there is farm work to be done is to be considered to be working because he/she has has a regular or permanent job and is only temporarily not working
- A casual worker (day laborer) who is waiting for work—whether agricultural or non-agricultural—for the the past week but has not worked at least one hour is to be counted as not working
- A worker of any kind who worked only 1 hour in the past week is to be counted as working

According to p. 3 of the 2018 SUSENAS core questionnaire, "*Working* means doing work for at least one hour in the past week for the purpose of earning (or helping to earn) income or profit. The one hour of work must be uninterrupted.

"Managing a household means the managing or helping to manage a household without pay. Household members who do household activities such as cooking, washing, and so on are considered to be managing a household [and not working].

According to p. 14 of the *Manual*, "Age is recorded in completed years."

According to p. 9 of the *Manual*, "The *past week* is the seven-day period that ended the day before the day of the interview."

4. How many household members 10-years-old or older worked in the past week and in their main job were permanent, paid employees or self-employed/business owners with permanent, paid employees?
    A. None
    B. One
    C. Two or more

Do not directly ask this question of the respondent. Instead, mark the response based on the number of household members that you listed on the "Back-page Worksheet" as having worked in the past week as permanent, paid employees, or self-employed/business owners with permanent, paid employees.

According to pp. 59–62 of the *Manual*, "A *permanent, paid employee* is someone who works for another individual person or for a business/enterprise/company on a permanent basis and receives remuneration in-cash or in-kind.

"A person is counted as a permanent employee if he/she has had the same employer for the past 30 days. (In the case of the construction sector, the requirement is to have had the same employer for the past 90 days.)

"For example, suppose that Anto is a construction worker who has been repairing Mr. Mardi's house for 4 months. Anto counts as a permanent employee of Mr. Mardi."

"If the employer is an agency that supplies temporary employees to other businesses, then the person may do work for more than one of these other businesses while still being a permanent employee of the agency that supplies temporary employees to other businesses.

"A *self-employed/business owner with permanent, paid employees* is someone who bears the economic risks of a business or economic activity and who also employs one or more permanent, paid employees. A permanent, paid employee is someone who works for another individual person or for a business/enterprise/company on a permanent basis and receives remuneration in-cash or in-kind."

"Examples include:

- A shop owner with one or more permanent employees
- A cigarette manufacturer with permanent employees"

According to pp. 59–62 of the *Manual*, the following types of work status do not qualify as permanent, paid employment.

"*Self-employed without temporary casual workers/day laborers or unpaid household workers*: These people bear the economic risks of a business or economic activity and do *not* have help from anyone else at all, whether permanent, paid employees; casual workers/day laborers; nor unpaid household members. Such businesses do not hire help even when they need technical or specialized expertise.

"Examples include freelance drivers of taxis or trucks who do not earn a salary, pedicab drivers, carpenters, masons, electricians, masseurs/masseuses, well diggers, newspaper agents, motorcycle taxi drivers, self-employed traders, doctors/midwives/birth attendants who have their own practice, ticket brokers, land/property brokers, and so on.

"*Self-employed with temporary casual workers/day laborers or unpaid household workers*: These people bear the economic risks of a business or economic activity. While they *do not* have help from permanent, paid employees, they *do* receive help from casual workers/day laborers or from unpaid household members.

"*Temporary casual workers/day laborers/piece-workers/unpaid household workers*: These people work for another individual person or for a business/enterprise/company on a temporary basis and receive remuneration in-cash or in-kind that is based on the time worked or on the volume of work completed. This status also encompasses someone who works in a business or economic activity of a member of the same household without being remunerated.

"A person is a *temporary employee* if he/she has not had the same employer for the past 30 days. (In the case of the construction sector, a person is a temporary employee if he/she has not had the same employer for the past 90 days.)

"Examples of businesses that employ temporary casual workers/day laborers/piece-workers/unpaid household workers include:

- The owner of food stall/shop and who is assisted by an unpaid household member or someone who is temporarily paid based on the days worked
- A mobile trader who is temporarily assisted by unpaid household members or others who are only paid when they work
- A farmer who grow crops with temporary help from unpaid workers (be they household members or others). Even if the farmer shares part of the harvest, the workers are considered to be unpaid

"*Temporary casual workers/day laborers/piece-workers*: These people work temporarily for another person/employer/institution. He/she may have had more than one employer in the past month for which he/she received remuneration in-cash or in-kind which was paid daily or once the entire task was completed.

"There are two types of *temporary casual workers/day laborers/piece-workers:*

- *Agricultural* (food crops, plantations, forestry, livestock, fisheries, or hunting businesses, as well as agricultural services). Examples include rice harvesters, field/rice paddy laborers, rubber tappers, shrimp harvesters (on a shrimp farm), coffee, coconut, or clove pickers, and so on
- *Non-agricultural*. Example include porters at a market, station, or other location who do not have a permanent employer; brokers for public transport; traveling laundries; scavengers; unskilled construction workers; freelance parking attendants, and so on

"An *employer* is the person or entity that provides work for an agreed payment.

"An employer is *permanent* if he/she has had the same employee for the past 30 days. (In the case of the construction sector, the requirement is 90 days). If the employer is an agency that supplies temporary employees to other businesses, then the employer is still permanent even if the employee does work for more than one of these other businesses while still being a permanent employee of the agency.

"Examples of employers include:

- A rice farmer who hires farm laborers to cultivate rice fields, paying a daily wage
- A plantation that hires people to pick coconuts in exchange for a wage

"An *unpaid worker* helps someone else (perhaps another household member) in his/her business or economic activity but does not receive any remuneration in-cash nor in-kind.

"Examples of unpaid workers include:

- A household member who assists another household member without explicit remuneration, such as a wife who helps her husband work in the family's rice fields
- A relative who, while not being a member of the same household as the person whose business or economic activity is being assisted, is nevertheless a relative, such as a cousin of the owner of a food stall who helps serve customers but who does not receive remuneration
- Someone who is not a relative nor a member of the household of the person whose business or economic activity is being assisted, such as someone who helps weave hats in a neighbor's home but who does not receive remuneration"

According to pp. 50–52 of the *Manual*: "*Working* means doing work for at least one hour in the past week for the purpose of earning (or helping to earn) income or profit. The one hour of work must be uninterrupted.

"*Work* is an economic activity that produces goods or services.

"*Income or profit* includes wage/salary/income and any worker/employee allowances and bonuses, as well as any business income—whether in-cash or in-kind—received by a business owner or by a self-employed person as rent, interest, or profit.

"A household member who helps with the work of the head of the household or of another household member—for example working in rice fields, gardens, food stalls/shops, and so on—is counted as doing work even though he/she are unpaid, that is, she does not receive a wage/salary.

Other special cases include:

- People who perform work in their particular occupation and use the goods/services produced directly for the consumption of their own households are counted as having worked. For example, doctors who treat their own household members, builders who repair their own homes, or tailors who sew their own clothes are counted as working
- A person who rents out machinery/agricultural equipment, industrial machinery, party equipment, transportation equipment, and so on is counted as working;
- Domestic employees are counted as working, regardless of whether they qualify as a member of their employer's household;
- A person who rents agricultural land to another person in a share-cropping arrangement counts as working if he/she also bears the risks involved in production costs or if he/she is involved in managing the agricultural business;
- A professional boxer or singer who is training in his/her profession is counted as working

"*Who is not counted as working*: If someone does work but does not intend to earn (or to help earn) income or profit, then the person is not counted as working.

"A person who grows crops, all of which are then consumed by the producing household and none of which are sold for income nor profit, is not counted as working, with the exception of those who grow staple food crops: rice, corn, sago, cassava, sweet potatoes, or potatoes.

"Casual workers (day laborers) who are waiting for work either in the agricultural or non-agricultural sectors are not counted as working.

"*Going to school* means being enrolled and actively participating in learning in either a formal or non-formal educational program, including programs (such as the A/B/C programs) that are under the Ministry of Education and Culture (*Kemdikbud*) or other ministries. A person is considered to be actively participating in the leaning in an A/B/C program if he/she participated in the past month. [Going to school does not count as work.]

"*Managing a household* includes taking care of a household or helping to manage a household without being paid a wage/salary. Housewives or children doing household activities, such as cooking, washing, and so on are counted as managing a household [not as working]. Domestic helpers who do this same work but who are paid a wage/salary are not counted as managing a household but rather as working.

"*Other non-personal activities* covers activities other than work, school, and managing the household. Examples are sports, courses, picnics, social activities (such being in a local organization or doing community service), and religious worship (such as *majelis ta'lim*/religious teachings/recitation). *Personal activities* such as sleeping, relaxing, playing, or not doing anything are not couned as non-personal activities."

According to p. 8 of the 2018 SUSENAS core questionnaire, you the enumerator should count a member of the household as working even if he/she did not work for at least on hour in the past week as long as he/she has a regular or permanent job and is only temporarily not working. Examples include:

- A farmer who is did not work in the past week because it is the dry season or because there is no farm work to be done but who will start working again once there is farm work to be done is to be considered to be working because he/she has has a regular or permanent job and is only temporarily not working
- A casual worker (day laborer) who is waiting for work—whether agricultural or non-agricultural—for the the past week but has not worked at least one hour is to be counted as not working
- A worker of any kind who worked only 1 hour in the past week is to be counted as working

According to p. 3 of the 2018 SUSENAS core questionnaire, "*Working* means doing work for at least one hour in the past week for the purpose of earning (or helping to earn) income or profit. The one hour of work must be uninterrupted.

"Managing a household means the managing or helping to manage a household without pay. Household members who do household activities such as cooking, washing, and so on are considered to be managing a household [and not working].

According to p. 9 of the *Manual*, "The *past week* is the seven-day period that ended the day before the day of the interview."

5. In the last three months, has the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head) owned a cellular phone or a fixed wireless-access phone?
    A. No
    B. No female head (nor wife of the male head)
    C. Yes

This question asks whether the female head (or the wife of the male head) *owns* a cellular phone or a fixed wireless-access phone. That is, the key concept is *ownership*.

If the female head (or the wife of the male head) owns a cellular phone or a fixed wireless-access phone, then mark "C. Yes", regardless of whether the female head (or the wife of the male head):

- Knows how to operate the phone
- Uses the phone to make or receive calls or SMS text messages
- Only calls relatives
- Shares the phone with anyone else

If the female head (or the wife of the male head) does not own a cellular phone or a fixed wireless-access phone but nevertheless uses a cellular phone or a fixed wireless-access phone owned by someone else, then mark "A. No" because she does not own a cellular phone or a fixed wireless-access phone.

According to p. 9 of the *Manual*, "*The past three months* is the 91-day period that ended the day before the day of the interview."

According to p. 11 of the *Manual*, the *head of the household* is "the household member who is responsible for the daily needs of the household.

"A husband who has more than one wife is considered to be a member of the household of the wife with whom he spends the most time. If the man splits his time equally among his wives, then he is considered to be a member of the household of his [eldest] wife."

A wife in a polygamous marriage who lives in a household in which her husband is not a member is considered to be the head of her household.

Each person is a member of one (and only one) household.

Remember that you already know the name of the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head) from compiling the "Back-page Worksheet". Thus, do not mechanically ask, "In the last three months, has the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head) owned a cellular phone or a fixed wireless-access phone?". Instead, use the actual first name or nickname of the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head), for example:

"In the last three months, has Puspita owned a cellular phone or a fixed wireless-access phone?"

If there is no female head (and no wife of the male head) in the interviewed household, then do not read the question at all. Instead, mark "B. No female head (or no wife of the male head" and continue with the next question.

For the purposes of the scorecard, the *female head (or the eldest wife of the male head)* is defined as:

- The household head, if the head is female
- The eldest wife/conjugal partner of the household head, if the head is male
- Non-existent, if the head is male and if he does not have a wife/conjugal partner who is a member of her household

According to pp. 45–46 of the *Manual*, "*Cellular telephones* are electronic telecommunication devices that have the same basic capacity as land-line telephones, except that they are portable/mobile and so can be taken anywhere. They do not need to be connected to a wired telecommunication network. Apart from serving as a telephone, modern cellular phones support additional services such as text messaging (SMS), multimedia message services (MMS), e-mail, internet access, business and game applications, and photography.

"*Fixed wireless phone or fixed wireless access* (FWA) refers to local wireless transmission networks that use cellular, microwave, or radio technology to connect signals to customers in locations that all connect to a local hub. A FWA license uses Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) technology that uses a normal telephone number with a certain area code that does not work outside of its area, except by temporarily changing the area code of the local area.

"Cellular phones include flip phones and smart phones, but they do not include tablets (even though tablets can be used to make telephone calls).

"To count for the purposes of [the scorecard], the cellular phone must be used for communication. Thus, you should not count cellular phones that are only used for telling the time, playing music, or playing games.

"You should count a cellular phone that someone uses even if the user does not own it or did not buy/pay for it.

"*Owning a cell phone in the past three months* means that at least one SIM card has been active in the last three months.

"If a cell phone is damaged and non-functional on the day of the interview, then you should still count it as being owned if it will be repaired or replaced within the next 30 days.

"Esia or Flexi products work both as cell phones as well as landlines. For the purposes of [the scorecard], these products count as cell phones.
"If there is no signal at the residence of the interviewed household but if the cell phone still works in areas with signal, then count the cell phone as owned by the interviewed household."

6. What is the main type of fuel used for cooking?
    A. Firewood, coal, charcoal/briquettes, or other
    B. LPG (3 kg bottle), kerosene, electricity, gas piped from public network, biogas, Blue Gaz LPG (5.5 or 12 kg bottle), or does not cook at home

According to the BPS, the *main fuel* is the fuel that is most-often used.

Electricity

LPG 5.5 kg/Blue Gas

LPG 12 kg

LPG 3 Kg

Gas from public system

Biogas

Kerosene

Charcoal/briquettes

Coal

Firewood

7. What kind of toilet does the household use?
    A. No toilet, or pit latrine (whether drained or undrained, covered or uncovered)
    B. Goose-neck with U-shaped pipe

According to pp. 112–113 of the *Manual*, a *toilet with a goose-neck with U-shaped pipe* "has a curved channel underneath the toilet that traps water and that keeps foul odors from escaping.

"A *covered pit latrine* is a pit latrine that can be closed with a lid when not is use.

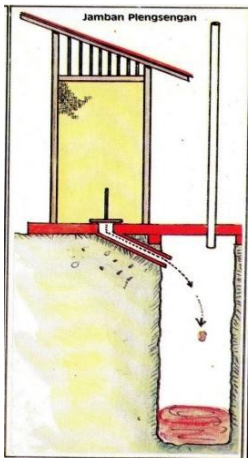
"An *uncovered pit latrine* is a drained pit latrine that is always open, even when not in use. It does not have a lid.

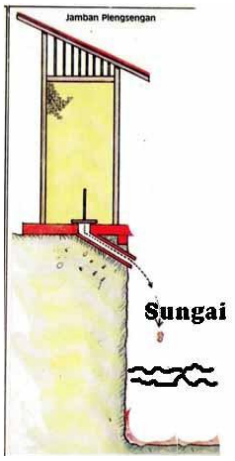
"A *drained pit latrine* has piping below where the user sits that is tilted into a sewage disposal area.

"A *undrained pit latrine* is a pit latrine toilet—regardless or whether it is covered by a lid—that has no drainage so that human wasye drop straight down to its final resting place.

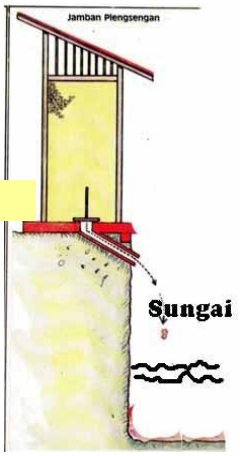


Toilets with a goose-neck with U-shaped pipe

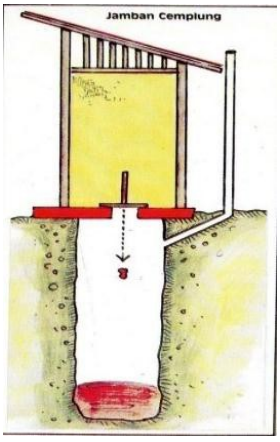




A covered, drained pit latrine



Uncovered, drained pit latrine

Undrained pit latrines

8. Does the household have any refrigerators or freezers?
    A. No
    B. Yes

According to p. 151 of the *Manual*, "A household is counted as having a refrigerator or freezer even if it was bought on credit or via rent-to-own and still is in the process of being paid-off, even if it has been pawned, and even if it is currently being used by someone who is not a member of the interviewed household.

"If the interviewed household says that it has a refrigerator or freezer but that it is not in working condition, then ask how long it has been non-functional and whether it can still be repaired. If the refrigerator or freezer is expected to be only temporarily non-functional, then it is to be counted as being had by the household. If the refrigerator or freezer cannot be repaired, then it is not counted as being had by the household."

Do not count a refrigerator or freezer that the interviewed household has or uses but that is owned by someone who is not a member of the interviewed household.

According to the BPS, a refrigerator or freezer counts for the purposes of this question as long as it is in good working order, even if it is not being used to keep food cold. For example, a new refrigerator that is still in the box in which it was delivered still counts, as does a refrigerator that is not turned on or not plugged in (but that would work if it were plugged in and turned on) that is instead—for example—being used to store uncooked rice.

9. Does the household have any motorbikes, motorized boats, or automobiles?
    A. No
    B. Yes

According to p. 151 of the *Manual*, "A household is counted as having a motorbike, motorized boat, or automobile even if it was bought on credit or via rent-to-own and still is in the process of being paid-off, even if it has been pawned, and even if it is currently being used by someone who is not a member of the interviewed household.

"If the interviewed household says that it has a motorbike, motorized boat, or automobile but that it is not in working condition, then ask how long it has been non-functional and whether it can still be repaired. If the motorbike, motorized boat, or automobile is expected to be only temporarily non-functional, then it is to be counted as being had by the household. If the motorbike, motorized boat, or automobile cannot be repaired, then it is not counted as being had by the household."

Do not count a motorbike, motorized boat, or automobile that the interviewed household has or uses but that is owned by someone who is not a member of the interviewed household.

10. In the past 4 months, has the household purchased/received Poor Rice (Raskin Program) or Prosperous Rice (Rastra Program)?
    A. Yes
    B. No

According to p. 138 of the *Manual*, "*Raskin (Poor Rice)/Rastra (Prosperous Rice)* are government-assistance programs that distribute rice to be sold at a subsidized price to poor households.

According to p. 9 of the *Manual*, "*The past four months* is the 121-day period that ended the day before the day of the interview."

If the respondent says that he/she does not know what the *Raskin (Poor Rice)/Rastra (Prosperous Rice)* program is (or if you, the enumerator, perceive that the respondent does not to know), then explain what the program is to him/her so that he/she can give an accurate response.

Table 1 (Indonesia): Poverty lines and poverty rates for households and people by *perkotaan/perdesaan*, *kota/kabupaten*, and overall in March 2018

Urban/rural, kota/kabupaten, or province	Line or Rate	HHs or People	*n*	Poverty lines and poverty rates															
				National			Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP				Percentile-based lines				
				100%	150%	200%	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.20	$5.50	$21.70	10th	20th	40th	50th	60th	80th
All Perkotaan	Line	People		14,065	21,097	28,129	11,976	19,162	23,953	47,906	11,583	19,508	33,529	132,287	14,901	18,686	25,766	30,199	35,743	53,142
	Rate	HHs	126,566	5.1	19.6	35.6	2.4	15.1	26.3	64.0	2.0	15.9	45.4	96.1	6.4	14.0	30.5	39.5	48.8	69.0
	Rate	People		6.4	23.3	41.0	3.0	18.2	31.0	69.6	2.5	19.2	51.3	97.1	8.0	17.0	35.6	45.2	54.7	74.3
All Perdesaan	Line	People		11,829	17,743	23,658	10,072	16,116	20,145	40,290	9,741	16,407	28,199	111,257	12,532	15,716	21,670	25,398	30,060	44,694
	Rate	HHs	168,589	8.4	27.4	46.2	4.2	21.7	35.7	78.5	3.6	22.7	57.4	99.0	10.4	20.4	40.5	50.7	61.3	83.8
	Rate	People		10.1	31.4	51.2	5.2	25.1	40.3	82.3	4.4	26.2	62.5	99.2	12.4	23.7	45.3	55.8	66.4	86.9
All Kota	Line	People		16,758	25,137	33,516	14,270	22,832	28,540	57,080	13,801	23,244	39,950	157,620	17,755	22,265	30,700	35,982	42,587	63,319
	Rate	HHs	58,579	4.0	16.2	30.3	2.0	12.3	22.0	59.2	1.7	13.1	39.8	95.3	5.1	11.4	25.8	34.1	43.1	65.0
	Rate	People		5.4	20.4	36.4	2.8	15.7	27.2	65.7	2.4	16.7	46.6	96.5	6.8	14.7	31.4	40.5	50.0	71.2
All Kabupaten	Line	People		11,971	17,957	23,943	10,194	16,310	20,388	40,776	9,859	16,604	28,539	112,598	12,683	15,905	21,931	25,705	30,423	45,233
	Rate	HHs	236,576	7.4	25.1	43.3	3.5	19.7	33.1	73.9	3.0	20.7	54.0	98.0	9.1	18.5	37.7	47.6	57.8	78.8
	Rate	People		8.9	28.9	48.3	4.4	23.0	37.6	78.1	3.7	24.0	59.2	98.5	10.9	21.6	42.5	52.8	62.9	82.6
All Indonesia	Line	People		13,052	19,578	26,103	11,114	17,782	22,228	44,455	10,748	18,103	31,114	122,759	13,828	17,340	23,910	28,024	33,168	49,315
	Rate	HHs	295,155	6.6	23.1	40.4	3.2	18.1	30.6	70.6	2.7	19.0	50.8	97.4	8.2	16.9	35.0	44.6	54.5	75.7
	Rate	People		8.1	27.0	45.6	4.0	21.3	35.2	75.3	3.4	22.4	56.3	98.1	10.0	20.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	80.0

Source: 2018 SUSENAS. Poverty rates are percentages. Poverty lines are IDR per-person, per-day in average prices in Indonesia as a whole in March 2018.

Table 1 (Jawa Tengah): Poverty lines and poverty rates for households and people for each kota or kabupaten and by overall by *perkotaan/perdesaan*, *kota/kabupaten*, and province in March 2018

Urban/rural, kota/kabupaten, or province	Line or Rate	HHs or People	n	Poverty lines and poverty rates															
				National			Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP				Percentile-based lines				
				100%	150%	200%	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.20	$5.50	$21.70	10th	20th	40th	60th	80th
Kabupaten Banjarnegara	Line	People		9,147	13,720	18,293	7,789	12,462	15,577	31,154	7,533	12,686	21,805	86,030	9,691	12,152	16,756	19,639	23,244	34,560
	Rate	HHs	756	5.0	26.0	41.3	2.1	19.8	32.1	68.2	1.7	20.7	51.2	97.6	8.3	18.4	36.9	44.8	53.4	73.2
	Rate	People		5.7	30.1	46.1	2.4	23.1	37.4	72.6	1.9	24.6	56.4	98.2	10.7	21.4	42.2	50.4	58.7	77.3
Kabupaten Banyumas	Line	People		12,047	18,071	24,095	10,259	16,414	20,517	41,035	9,921	16,710	28,720	113,313	12,764	16,006	22,070	25,868	30,616	45,520
	Rate	HHs	955	8.6	26.1	42.3	4.4	20.9	31.9	72.4	3.7	21.6	53.2	97.8	10.2	19.5	35.8	47.0	56.0	76.9
	Rate	People		10.4	30.5	47.2	5.3	24.8	36.7	77.5	4.5	25.6	58.8	98.5	12.3	23.3	40.8	52.3	61.5	81.3
Kabupaten Batang	Line	People		8,434	12,652	16,869	7,182	11,491	14,364	28,729	6,946	11,699	20,107	79,331	8,936	11,206	15,451	18,110	21,435	31,869
	Rate	HHs	757	0.5	9.1	25.2	0.2	5.3	15.0	63.6	0.2	5.5	40.5	96.5	0.9	5.1	19.0	31.3	45.0	69.5
	Rate	People		0.5	9.8	26.9	0.1	5.5	16.0	66.6	0.1	5.5	43.1	97.2	0.8	5.2	20.8	33.2	48.2	73.2
Kabupaten Blora	Line	People		10,143	15,215	20,286	8,637	13,819	17,274	34,548	8,353	14,069	24,180	95,402	10,746	13,476	18,582	21,779	25,777	38,325
	Rate	HHs	757	7.0	33.6	57.5	2.9	28.1	43.9	83.7	2.1	28.9	67.0	98.8	11.1	26.0	50.5	60.4	70.6	86.8
	Rate	People		7.8	36.7	59.4	3.7	30.4	45.7	85.5	2.7	31.3	69.1	99.0	12.3	28.4	52.6	62.1	72.6	88.4
Kabupaten Boyolali	Line	People		10,013	15,020	20,027	8,527	13,643	17,053	34,107	8,246	13,889	23,871	94,182	10,609	13,304	18,344	21,500	25,447	37,835
	Rate	HHs	795	7.3	22.9	39.9	2.3	19.5	29.9	68.0	1.7	20.1	48.5	97.2	9.1	19.0	34.8	43.7	52.1	74.1
	Rate	People		8.3	24.9	43.1	2.8	21.2	32.8	71.4	2.4	22.0	52.0	97.9	10.8	20.7	38.1	46.8	55.3	76.9
Kabupaten Brebes	Line	People		13,346	20,019	26,691	11,364	18,183	22,728	45,457	10,991	18,511	31,815	125,524	14,139	17,731	24,449	28,655	33,915	50,426
	Rate	HHs	955	15.9	35.5	52.0	9.8	30.5	44.2	82.1	8.7	31.2	62.8	98.9	18.0	29.0	47.6	56.7	67.1	87.1
	Rate	People		18.9	39.6	56.1	12.1	34.8	47.9	86.0	10.8	35.6	66.9	99.2	21.6	33.5	51.2	61.1	72.0	89.8
Kabupaten Cilacap	Line	People		10,524	15,786	21,048	8,961	14,338	17,923	35,846	8,667	14,597	25,088	98,985	11,150	13,982	19,279	22,597	26,745	39,764
	Rate	HHs	993	9.6	30.3	48.6	4.5	24.5	38.7	75.1	3.7	25.8	56.2	98.8	11.7	23.5	43.5	52.2	58.8	79.8
	Rate	People		11.0	33.1	52.3	5.0	26.9	41.8	79.4	4.0	28.2	60.5	99.0	13.2	26.1	46.8	56.3	63.1	83.5
Kabupaten Demak	Line	People		13,223	19,835	26,447	11,260	18,016	22,520	45,040	10,890	18,341	31,523	124,374	14,010	17,569	24,224	28,393	33,605	49,963
	Rate	HHs	835	4.6	26.4	45.1	2.0	18.6	35.4	81.7	1.4	20.0	57.1	99.4	6.8	16.4	39.9	50.7	62.8	86.6
	Rate	People		4.9	29.0	48.0	2.1	20.8	38.4	84.7	1.6	22.1	61.3	99.5	7.3	18.3	42.3	54.0	66.6	88.3
Kabupaten Grobogan	Line	People		12,039	18,059	24,078	10,252	16,403	20,503	41,007	9,915	16,698	28,700	113,236	12,755	15,995	22,055	25,850	30,595	45,489
	Rate	HHs	943	17.6	45.8	61.9	9.0	40.1	54.6	86.6	7.4	40.8	69.6	99.7	21.6	37.5	58.5	65.0	72.7	89.1
	Rate	People		19.7	47.0	64.0	10.9	41.7	56.3	88.0	9.0	42.2	71.6	99.8	24.0	39.1	60.1	67.1	74.9	90.0
Kabupaten Jepara	Line	People		12,207	18,310	24,414	10,395	16,631	20,789	41,578	10,053	16,931	29,100	114,814	12,933	16,218	22,362	26,210	31,022	46,123
	Rate	HHs	833	14.3	45.3	64.4	7.6	36.9	53.1	88.1	5.4	37.7	72.7	98.6	17.8	34.8	58.1	67.7	75.6	91.0
	Rate	People		17.0	48.8	67.8	9.2	40.5	56.6	89.1	6.4	41.2	75.6	98.6	20.8	38.3	61.2	70.7	77.7	91.9
Kabupaten Karanganyar	Line	People		11,471	17,206	22,941	9,767	15,628	19,535	39,070	9,446	15,910	27,345	107,887	12,153	15,240	21,013	24,629	29,150	43,341
	Rate	HHs	754	6.1	21.4	39.4	3.0	17.7	30.1	75.3	2.0	18.5	51.9	97.7	7.4	16.7	33.7	44.7	57.3	79.2
	Rate	People		7.4	24.3	44.1	4.0	19.9	34.1	78.5	2.6	20.7	56.2	98.2	9.0	18.8	38.3	49.1	61.4	82.4
Kabupaten Kebumen	Line	People		11,258	16,887	22,516	9,587	15,339	19,173	38,347	9,271	15,615	26,839	105,890	11,928	14,958	20,624	24,173	28,610	42,538
	Rate	HHs	839	15.7	40.1	55.9	7.2	34.0	48.3	83.9	6.5	35.1	65.3	99.3	17.8	32.2	51.2	60.0	69.1	86.9
	Rate	People		20.1	46.4	62.5	9.2	40.7	54.8	87.8	8.5	41.9	71.3	99.6	22.5	38.3	57.4	66.1	75.0	90.3
Kabupaten Kendal	Line	People		11,610	17,414	23,219	9,886	15,817	19,772	39,544	9,561	16,103	27,676	109,196	12,300	15,425	21,268	24,928	29,504	43,866
	Rate	HHs	791	7.1	23.9	41.4	3.4	17.6	31.6	73.0	2.8	19.8	52.1	98.8	8.0	16.7	35.7	46.8	54.9	78.0
	Rate	People		8.5	26.4	45.3	4.5	19.1	34.9	76.6	3.7	21.5	56.8	99.2	9.3	18.4	39.4	51.0	59.3	81.0
Kabupaten Klaten	Line	People		13,067	19,600	26,134	11,127	17,803	22,253	44,507	10,761	18,124	31,150	122,901	13,844	17,360	23,938	28,056	33,207	49,372
	Rate	HHs	839	13.1	39.3	59.5	6.0	32.5	49.4	85.8	4.7	33.8	68.4	98.1	16.0	30.6	53.8	62.7	72.0	88.2
	Rate	People		16.2	43.1	63.7	6.9	36.8	53.9	88.4	5.6	38.3	71.8	98.6	19.4	35.1	58.1	66.8	75.7	90.9
Kabupaten Kudus	Line	People		12,923	19,385	25,846	11,004	17,607	22,009	44,017	10,643	17,924	30,807	121,550	13,692	17,170	23,674	27,748	32,842	48,829
	Rate	HHs	758	11.8	34.4	49.1	8.5	27.4	40.6	74.1	7.3	29.4	57.9	98.8	13.8	24.9	44.5	53.3	61.5	78.7
	Rate	People		13.9	38.5	53.5	10.2	31.6	44.8	77.7	8.5	33.7	62.8	99.3	16.4	28.9	48.7	58.5	66.3	82.1
Kabupaten Magelang	Line	People		9,742	14,613	19,485	8,296	13,273	16,592	33,183	8,023	13,513	23,225	91,632	10,322	12,944	17,847	20,918	24,758	36,810
	Rate	HHs	839	5.2	27.3	48.4	2.0	21.1	36.7	76.3	1.5	22.4	56.3	96.7	8.2	20.4	42.5	51.4	59.4	80.4
	Rate	People		6.9	30.8	52.1	2.7	24.9	40.4	78.4	2.1	26.0	59.9	97.5	10.4	24.2	46.3	55.1	62.9	82.4
Kota Magelang	Line	People		15,668	23,503	31,337	13,342	21,347	26,684	53,368	12,903	21,732	37,352	147,371	16,600	20,817	28,704	33,643	39,818	59,202
	Rate	HHs	480	16.2	33.6	45.0	9.9	30.5	37.8	72.5	8.9	30.5	53.4	97.8	18.9	29.1	41.5	47.7	56.4	77.9
	Rate	People		20.9	42.2	53.7	13.0	38.1	46.3	81.4	11.5	38.1	62.3	98.5	24.1	36.4	49.7	56.1	65.6	85.5
Kabupaten Pati	Line	People		13,621	20,432	27,243	11,599	18,558	23,198	46,396	11,218	18,893	32,472	128,117	14,431	18,097	24,953	29,247	34,616	51,467
	Rate	HHs	832	11.9	31.5	49.8	6.1	26.5	39.7	79.2	5.2	27.2	61.3	97.9	13.6	25.0	44.1	53.7	64.8	83.7
	Rate	People		13.6	35.2	54.2	7.4	29.8	43.6	82.6	6.2	30.4	65.3	98.2	15.5	28.1	48.3	58.3	68.5	86.3
Kabupaten Pekalongan	Line	People		11,878	17,817	23,757	10,115	16,183	20,229	40,458	9,782	16,475	28,317	111,722	12,585	15,781	21,760	25,505	30,186	44,881
	Rate	HHs	756	5.6	23.7	42.7	2.0	18.2	32.0	76.6	1.2	18.8	55.0	97.7	7.6	17.7	38.2	47.6	59.6	80.6
	Rate	People		6.8	28.0	47.3	2.2	22.1	36.7	80.0	1.3	22.7	59.5	98.6	9.0	21.6	42.6	52.3	64.0	83.7
Kota Pekalongan	Line	People		13,649	20,474	27,299	11,623	18,597	23,246	46,491	11,241	18,932	32,539	128,382	14,461	18,135	25,005	29,308	34,687	51,573
	Rate	HHs	599	6.0	27.0	48.8	2.4	20.5	37.6	75.3	2.4	21.6	57.0	98.2	7.2	19.0	41.9	52.2	60.7	83.1
	Rate	People		7.5	32.4	55.7	3.0	24.6	44.5	80.2	3.0	25.8	63.0	99.0	9.1	22.7	49.2	58.9	66.8	86.9
Kabupaten Pemalang	Line	People		11,546	17,319	23,091	9,831	15,730	19,663	39,326	9,508	16,014	27,524	108,595	12,232	15,340	21,151	24,791	29,341	43,625
	Rate	HHs	837	8.8	29.9	45.8	3.1	22.6	38.7	75.8	2.7	23.6	55.7	98.7	9.9	21.5	42.3	50.6	58.4	81.0
	Rate	People		10.2	33.4	51.5	3.5	25.5	44.4	79.4	3.0	26.6	61.1	99.1	11.3	24.1	48.0	56.2	63.4	83.6
Kabupaten Purbalingga	Line	People		10,676	16,014	21,352	9,091	14,546	18,182	36,364	8,792	14,808	25,451	100,416	11,311	14,184	19,558	22,924	27,131	40,339
	Rate	HHs	755	7.9	28.6	45.7	2.9	21.8	36.1	78.1	2.4	23.2	57.8	98.2	9.8	21.0	41.0	51.3	62.6	82.6
	Rate	People		8.7	32.7	50.7	3.7	24.3	40.9	82.2	2.8	25.8	62.9	98.7	10.8	23.5	46.1	56.6	67.6	86.0
Kabupaten Purworejo	Line	People		11,046	16,570	22,093	9,406	15,050	18,813	37,625	9,097	15,321	26,334	103,898	11,703	14,676	20,236	23,718	28,072	41,738
	Rate	HHs	715	15.1	35.2	51.7	8.1	29.7	43.7	77.0	6.8	30.6	61.1	98.6	17.1	29.0	47.6	56.1	65.1	80.2
	Rate	People		18.4	40.4	56.1	10.3	34.5	48.9	80.9	8.9	35.4	65.3	98.9	21.1	33.6	52.6	60.8	69.4	83.3
Kabupaten Rembang	Line	People		12,015	18,022	24,029	10,231	16,369	20,461	40,923	9,894	16,664	28,642	113,004	12,729	15,963	22,010	25,797	30,533	45,396
	Rate	HHs	717	9.2	32.6	47.5	3.9	24.2	39.5	77.3	2.7	25.4	57.1	99.0	10.5	22.0	42.4	52.2	60.1	83.4
	Rate	People		9.6	36.2	50.7	4.1	26.7	43.3	80.4	2.8	27.9	59.4	99.2	11.1	24.2	45.8	55.4	62.6	86.2
Kota Salatiga	Line	People		12,521	18,782	25,043	10,662	17,059	21,324	42,649	10,312	17,367	29,850	117,770	13,266	16,636	22,938	26,885	31,820	47,311
	Rate	HHs	519	2.4	10.0	20.0	0.1	6.9	14.6	41.7	0.0	7.8	25.1	89.1	3.2	6.4	17.1	22.3	28.2	46.9
	Rate	People		3.1	12.6	27.6	0.3	8.8	19.0	52.7	0.0	10.1	34.9	93.7	4.2	8.2	22.6	30.7	38.2	58.2
Kabupaten Semarang	Line	People		11,230	16,845	22,460	9,563	15,300	19,125	38,250	9,248	15,576	26,771	105,624	11,898	14,920	20,573	24,112	28,539	42,431
	Rate	HHs	797	4.7	16.8	29.4	2.1	13.8	22.3	62.2	1.9	14.6	38.4	96.7	5.1	13.7	25.9	32.7	42.6	67.8
	Rate	People		6.2	20.7	34.9	3.0	16.8	27.5	69.1	2.9	18.2	44.3	97.7	6.6	16.7	31.4	38.4	48.6	74.6
Kota Semarang	Line	People		14,055	21,083	28,110	11,968	19,149	23,937	47,873	11,575	19,495	33,506	132,197	14,891	18,674	25,748	30,179	35,718	53,106
	Rate	HHs	921	3.0	11.8	22.3	1.2	8.9	16.9	45.8	1.0	9.2	28.5	92.5	3.9	8.6	19.0	24.8	31.2	51.9
	Rate	People		3.8	14.9	26.5	1.6	11.9	20.7	52.2	1.4	12.2	33.6	93.5	5.1	11.6	23.1	29.3	36.5	58.6
Kabupaten Sragen	Line	People		10,261	15,392	20,522	8,738	13,980	17,475	34,950	8,450	14,232	24,461	96,511	10,871	13,633	18,798	22,032	26,076	38,770
	Rate	HHs	796	4.7	20.0	36.7	1.5	15.5	27.2	66.6	1.2	16.3	47.2	95.9	6.5	14.8	31.8	39.5	50.5	72.0
	Rate	People		5.5	22.6	39.7	1.8	17.5	29.4	69.9	1.5	18.4	50.6	96.9	7.6	16.7	34.7	42.6	54.1	75.3
Kabupaten Sukoharjo	Line	People		11,354	17,032	22,709	9,669	15,470	19,337	38,674	9,351	15,749	27,068	106,795	12,030	15,085	20,801	24,380	28,855	42,902
	Rate	HHs	750	6.7	25.0	47.2	1.4	19.4	34.3	71.3	1.2	20.5	55.6	98.0	7.1	18.1	37.8	50.5	59.8	76.1
	Rate	People		7.4	27.1	51.1	1.7	21.6	37.9	75.5	1.4	22.7	60.0	98.7	7.7	20.4	41.0	54.7	64.7	80.2
Kota Surakarta	Line	People		15,257	22,885	30,514	12,992	20,787	25,983	51,966	12,565	21,161	36,371	143,500	16,164	20,270	27,950	32,759	38,772	57,647
	Rate	HHs	655	10.3	23.7	35.3	7.0	20.0	28.5	59.8	6.6	20.5	43.0	94.0	11.1	18.5	30.9	37.9	45.3	66.3
	Rate	People		13.6	29.3	42.6	9.2	24.9	34.9	68.7	8.9	25.4	51.2	95.1	14.8	23.2	37.8	45.5	53.9	74.5
Kabupaten Tegal	Line	People		10,925	16,387	21,850	9,303	14,884	18,606	37,211	8,997	15,153	26,044	102,755	11,574	14,515	20,014	23,457	27,763	41,279
	Rate	HHs	870	8.6	27.3	44.8	3.2	21.0	35.6	73.1	2.6	21.7	54.1	98.5	9.7	19.7	39.5	49.1	57.8	78.4
	Rate	People		10.4	32.8	52.4	4.3	24.6	42.0	78.6	3.8	25.5	61.8	99.0	11.9	23.2	46.6	56.7	65.3	82.8
Kota Tegal	Line	People		14,975	22,462	29,950	12,752	20,402	25,503	51,006	12,332	20,770	35,699	140,848	15,865	19,896	27,433	32,154	38,056	56,582
	Rate	HHs	548	4.6	23.9	38.1	2.2	18.2	30.0	69.2	1.7	19.0	48.3	97.5	6.0	16.7	32.4	42.7	51.9	77.1
	Rate	People		6.2	30.7	45.6	3.0	24.0	37.7	75.1	2.3	24.7	56.2	97.7	8.1	22.4	40.0	50.4	59.2	82.0
Kabupaten Temanggung	Line	People		9,468	14,202	18,936	8,062	12,899	16,124	32,248	7,797	13,132	22,571	89,051	10,031	12,579	17,345	20,329	24,061	35,774
	Rate	HHs	757	11.2	35.3	53.1	4.9	30.4	44.4	78.3	4.0	30.9	62.2	98.4	15.1	29.2	47.6	55.4	65.9	82.1
	Rate	People		13.3	40.6	58.3	5.9	35.2	49.9	81.8	5.1	35.6	67.3	98.8	17.8	34.0	52.5	60.8	70.8	85.0
Kabupaten Wonogiri	Line	People		9,645	14,467	19,289	8,213	13,140	16,425	32,850	7,943	13,377	22,992	90,713	10,218	12,814	17,668	20,709	24,510	36,441
	Rate	HHs	796	5.7	22.3	38.7	2.4	18.9	30.8	64.7	1.8	19.6	46.1	96.8	7.9	17.4	34.8	41.7	49.2	69.7
	Rate	People		6.7	25.8	43.6	3.2	21.7	36.0	69.7	2.6	22.6	52.3	97.3	9.3	19.9	39.9	47.5	55.5	74.1
Kabupaten Wonosobo	Line	People		10,635	15,953	21,271	9,056	14,490	18,112	36,225	8,758	14,751	25,354	100,031	11,268	14,130	19,483	22,836	27,027	40,185
	Rate	HHs	795	10.4	28.0	44.5	3.6	23.8	35.1	72.3	2.8	24.3	53.5	97.9	13.0	22.1	38.4	48.1	58.0	77.1
	Rate	People		12.1	30.3	47.6	3.9	25.6	37.7	74.5	2.8	26.2	55.5	98.2	14.4	24.2	41.2	51.3	60.4	79.1
All Perkotaan	Line	People		12,038	18,058	24,077	10,251	16,402	20,502	41,004	9,914	16,697	28,699	113,229	12,754	15,994	22,054	25,849	30,593	45,486
	Rate	HHs	14,397	8.3	26.4	42.4	3.9	21.2	33.7	68.4	3.2	22.0	51.2	96.6	10.0	19.9	37.6	46.2	54.5	72.8
	Rate	People		10.3	30.5	47.6	5.0	25.0	38.7	73.3	4.1	25.8	56.6	97.4	12.5	23.6	42.7	51.6	59.9	77.4
All Perdesaan	Line	People		11,191	16,786	22,381	9,529	15,247	19,058	38,116	9,216	15,521	26,677	105,255	11,856	14,868	20,501	24,028	28,439	42,283
	Rate	HHs	12,897	9.7	30.9	48.8	4.6	25.1	39.1	79.7	3.8	26.1	58.9	98.9	12.0	23.8	43.4	52.8	62.7	84.6
	Rate	People		11.0	33.8	52.3	5.4	27.6	42.4	82.7	4.5	28.6	62.7	99.1	13.4	26.2	46.7	56.5	66.5	86.9
All Kota	Line	People		14,255	21,382	28,509	12,138	19,421	24,277	48,553	11,739	19,771	33,982	134,074	15,102	18,939	26,114	30,607	36,226	53,860
	Rate	HHs	3,722	5.1	16.8	28.7	2.6	13.2	22.3	53.3	2.4	13.7	35.7	93.6	6.1	12.4	24.8	31.5	38.5	59.7
	Rate	People		6.6	21.1	34.6	3.4	17.0	27.5	60.5	3.1	17.5	42.2	94.8	8.0	16.1	30.3	37.6	45.3	66.8
All Kabupaten	Line	People		11,359	17,039	22,718	9,673	15,476	19,345	38,691	9,355	15,755	27,079	106,840	12,035	15,092	20,869	24,390	28,867	42,920
	Rate	HHs	23,572	9.4	29.8	47.3	4.4	24.2	37.9	76.1	3.6	25.1	57.1	98.2	11.5	22.8	42.1	51.3	60.7	80.6
	Rate	People		11.0	33.3	51.4	5.4	27.2	41.8	79.7	4.4	28.2	61.3	98.6	13.4	25.8	46.1	55.6	64.9	83.6
All Jawa Tengah	Line	People		11,625	17,438	23,250	9,899	15,838	19,798	39,596	9,574	16,124	27,713	109,341	12,316	15,445	21,296	24,961	29,543	43,924
	Rate	HHs	27,294	9.0	28.6	45.5	4.3	23.1	36.4	74.0	3.5	24.0	55.0	97.7	11.0	21.8	40.5	49.4	58.6	78.6
	Rate	People		10.6	32.1	49.9	5.2	26.2	40.5	77.9	4.3	27.2	59.6	98.3	12.9	24.9	44.6	54.0	63.1	82.1

Source: 2018 SUSENAS. Poverty rates are percentages. Poverty lines are IDR per-person, per-day in average prices in Indonesia as a whole in March 2018.

Tables for
100% of the National Poverty Line

(and Tables Pertaining
to All Poverty Lines)

Table 2 (100% of national line): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	45.4
35–38	26.6
39–41	22.0
42–44	16.9
45–46	13.6
47–48	12.3
49–50	10.4
51–52	7.9
53–54	7.6
55–56	4.1
57–58	4.1
59–60	3.6
61–62	2.3
63–64	0.7
65–66	0.6
67–68	0.5
69–70	0.5
71–73	0.5
74–76	0.0
77–100	0.0

Table 3 (100% of national line): Derivation of estimated poverty likelihoods

Score	Households in range and < poverty line		All households in range		Poverty likelihood (%)
0–34	2,440	÷	5,372	=	45.4
35–38	1,265	÷	4,751	=	26.6
39–41	1,044	÷	4,740	=	22.0
42–44	1,122	÷	6,638	=	16.9
45–46	578	÷	4,253	=	13.6
47–48	618	÷	5,023	=	12.3
49–50	555	÷	5,320	=	10.4
51–52	449	÷	5,668	=	7.9
53–54	477	÷	6,271	=	7.6
55–56	233	÷	5,704	=	4.1
57–58	243	÷	5,950	=	4.1
59–60	216	÷	6,003	=	3.6
61–62	128	÷	5,488	=	2.3
63–64	34	÷	5,039	=	0.7
65–66	26	÷	4,391	=	0.6
67–68	18	÷	3,672	=	0.5
69–70	22	÷	4,433	=	0.5
71–73	20	÷	3,996	=	0.5
74–76	0	÷	3,184	=	0.0
77–100	0	÷	4,105	=	0.0

Number of all households normalized to sum to 100,000.

Table 4 (100% of national line): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	+0.4	3.2	3.8	4.7
35–38	+4.9	2.7	3.3	4.2
39–41	+2.2	2.5	3.0	3.8
42–44	+2.4	2.1	2.4	3.1
45–46	–1.6	2.5	3.0	3.8
47–48	+0.7	2.1	2.5	3.1
49–50	+3.1	1.4	1.7	2.2
51–52	+2.7	1.1	1.4	1.9
53–54	+3.8	1.1	1.4	1.8
55–56	+2.1	0.7	0.8	1.0
57–58	+0.5	1.1	1.3	1.8
59–60	+0.3	1.0	1.2	1.5
61–62	+0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3
63–64	–0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0
65–66	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7
67–68	–0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1
69–70	–0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3
71–73	+0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
74–76	–0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
77–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 (100% of national line): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	0.0	52.3	62.3	71.6
4	+0.2	23.5	28.4	40.1
8	+0.6	16.1	19.5	25.2
16	+1.1	11.5	13.7	18.9
32	+0.9	8.3	10.3	14.7
64	+0.9	6.1	7.7	9.2
128	+1.1	3.9	5.0	6.6
256	+1.1	2.9	3.5	5.0
512	+1.1	2.1	2.5	3.5
1,024	+1.1	1.5	1.7	2.2
2,048	+1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5
4,096	+1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1
8,192	+1.1	0.5	0.6	0.9
16,384	+1.2	0.4	0.4	0.6

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 6: Errors in estimated poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time, precision, and the α factor for precision

	Poverty lines																
	National			Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP				Percentile-based lines					
	100%	150%	200%	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.20	$5.50	$21.70	10th	20th	40th	50th	60th	80th
Error (estimate minus observed value)	+1.2	+1.5	+0.8	+0.3	+1.2	+1.4	–0.2	+0.2	+1.3	+0.1	0.0	+1.0	+1.2	+0.9	+0.3	–0.3	+0.2
Precision of estimate of change	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Alpha factor for precision	1.17	1.08	0.99	1.27	1.11	1.03	0.89	1.27	1.10	0.95	0.97	1.15	1.11	1.01	0.97	0.93	0.91

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.
Errors (differences between estimates and observed values) are in units of percentage points.
Precision is measured as 90-percent confidence intervals in units of ± percentage points.
Errors and precision estimated from 1,000 bootstraps with n = 16,384.
Alpha is based on 1,000 bootstrap samples of n = 256, 512, 1,024, 2,048, 4,096, 8,192, and 16,384.

Table 7 (All poverty lines): Possible targeting outcomes

Observed poverty status	Targeting segment: Targeted	Targeting segment: Non-targeted
Poor	Inclusion Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage Poor mistakenly not targeted
Non-poor	Leakage Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion Non-poor correctly not targeted

Table 8 (100% of national line): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	2.2	6.0	2.8	89.0	91.2
<=38	3.2	5.0	6.3	85.5	88.7
<=41	4.2	4.0	10.2	81.6	85.8
<=44	5.1	3.2	15.0	76.8	81.9
<=46	5.8	2.5	18.7	73.1	78.8
<=48	6.4	1.9	23.2	68.5	74.9
<=50	6.8	1.4	28.3	63.5	70.3
<=52	7.2	1.1	33.9	57.8	65.0
<=54	7.4	0.9	39.6	52.1	59.5
<=56	7.5	0.7	45.7	46.0	53.6
<=58	7.7	0.5	51.4	40.4	48.1
<=60	7.9	0.3	57.5	34.3	42.2
<=62	8.0	0.2	62.9	28.9	36.9
<=64	8.1	0.2	68.0	23.8	31.8
<=66	8.1	0.1	72.0	19.8	27.9
<=68	8.2	0.1	76.0	15.7	23.9
<=70	8.2	0.0	80.3	11.5	19.7
<=73	8.2	0.0	84.3	7.4	15.7
<=76	8.3	0.0	87.9	3.9	12.1
<=100	8.3	0.0	91.7	0.0	8.3

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 (100% of national line): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	44.4	26.8	0.8:1
<=38	9.5	33.9	39.1	0.5:1
<=41	14.4	29.3	51.0	0.4:1
<=44	20.0	25.4	61.6	0.3:1
<=46	24.4	23.5	69.6	0.3:1
<=48	29.6	21.5	77.2	0.3:1
<=50	35.1	19.4	82.5	0.2:1
<=52	41.1	17.5	86.9	0.2:1
<=54	47.0	15.7	89.5	0.2:1
<=56	53.3	14.2	91.4	0.2:1
<=58	59.1	13.1	93.8	0.2:1
<=60	65.4	12.2	96.3	0.1:1
<=62	70.9	11.3	97.3	0.1:1
<=64	76.1	10.6	98.1	0.1:1
<=66	80.1	10.2	98.5	0.1:1
<=68	84.2	9.7	99.1	0.1:1
<=70	88.5	9.3	99.8	0.1:1
<=73	92.6	8.9	99.9	0.1:1
<=76	96.1	8.6	100.0	0.1:1
<=100	100.0	8.3	100.0	0.1:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
150% of the National Poverty Line

Table 2 (150% of national line): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	77.6
35–38	64.9
39–41	59.2
42–44	54.5
45–46	42.3
47–48	42.3
49–50	39.9
51–52	30.8
53–54	27.5
55–56	24.0
57–58	20.2
59–60	17.2
61–62	13.3
63–64	10.0
65–66	8.1
67–68	7.5
69–70	5.7
71–73	3.6
74–76	1.5
77–100	0.5

Table 4 (150% of national line): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	–0.2	2.8	3.3	4.1
35–38	+2.6	3.1	3.6	4.7
39–41	+1.3	3.1	3.8	4.9
42–44	+7.2	3.0	3.6	4.6
45–46	–0.8	3.3	3.8	5.0
47–48	+9.8	2.8	3.4	4.6
49–50	+3.8	3.0	3.6	4.6
51–52	+4.4	2.4	2.9	3.8
53–54	+3.4	2.3	2.8	3.6
55–56	+1.3	2.3	2.8	3.4
57–58	–5.3	4.0	4.2	4.7
59–60	–0.8	2.3	2.7	3.2
61–62	+0.5	1.9	2.3	3.0
63–64	–2.5	2.3	2.5	3.1
65–66	–0.2	1.7	2.0	2.7
67–68	+1.1	1.8	2.2	2.9
69–70	+0.4	1.5	1.8	2.4
71–73	–0.3	1.3	1.6	1.9
74–76	+0.3	0.7	0.9	1.1
77–100	+0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 (150% of national line): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–0.1	69.5	75.8	81.9
4	+0.6	34.9	41.6	52.1
8	+1.2	25.1	29.7	37.4
16	+1.5	18.1	21.4	29.0
32	+1.2	13.2	15.3	19.6
64	+1.3	9.0	10.7	13.9
128	+1.4	6.0	7.4	9.8
256	+1.3	4.8	5.6	7.2
512	+1.3	3.3	3.9	5.2
1,024	+1.4	2.3	2.8	3.8
2,048	+1.4	1.7	2.0	2.5
4,096	+1.4	1.2	1.4	2.0
8,192	+1.5	0.8	1.0	1.3
16,384	+1.5	0.6	0.7	0.9

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 (150% of national line): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	3.9	23.9	1.1	71.1	75.0
<=38	6.7	21.1	2.8	69.4	76.1
<=41	9.4	18.4	5.0	67.2	76.7
<=44	12.3	15.5	7.8	64.4	76.7
<=46	14.2	13.6	10.3	61.9	76.1
<=48	16.0	11.8	13.6	58.6	74.6
<=50	18.0	9.8	17.0	55.2	73.2
<=52	19.7	8.1	21.4	50.8	70.5
<=54	21.2	6.6	25.8	46.4	67.6
<=56	22.7	5.1	30.6	41.7	64.4
<=58	24.1	3.7	35.0	37.2	61.3
<=60	25.3	2.5	40.2	32.0	57.3
<=62	26.0	1.8	44.9	27.3	53.2
<=64	26.6	1.2	49.4	22.8	49.4
<=66	27.0	0.8	53.1	19.1	46.1
<=68	27.3	0.5	56.9	15.3	42.6
<=70	27.5	0.3	61.0	11.2	38.8
<=73	27.7	0.1	64.8	7.4	35.1
<=76	27.8	0.0	68.4	3.8	31.6
<=100	27.8	0.0	72.2	0.0	27.8

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 (150% of national line): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	77.7	13.9	3.5:1
<=38	9.5	70.7	24.2	2.4:1
<=41	14.4	65.6	33.9	1.9:1
<=44	20.0	61.2	44.1	1.6:1
<=46	24.4	58.0	51.0	1.4:1
<=48	29.6	54.1	57.7	1.2:1
<=50	35.1	51.4	64.8	1.1:1
<=52	41.1	47.9	70.8	0.9:1
<=54	47.0	45.1	76.3	0.8:1
<=56	53.3	42.6	81.7	0.7:1
<=58	59.1	40.8	86.8	0.7:1
<=60	65.4	38.6	90.9	0.6:1
<=62	70.9	36.6	93.4	0.6:1
<=64	76.1	35.0	95.8	0.5:1
<=66	80.1	33.7	97.2	0.5:1
<=68	84.2	32.4	98.2	0.5:1
<=70	88.5	31.1	99.1	0.5:1
<=73	92.6	30.0	99.7	0.4:1
<=76	96.1	28.9	99.9	0.4:1
<=100	100.0	27.8	100.0	0.4:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
200% of the National Poverty Line

Table 2 (200% of national line): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	89.5
35–38	82.4
39–41	78.0
42–44	73.3
45–46	65.0
47–48	63.3
49–50	63.3
51–52	55.2
53–54	51.0
55–56	44.1
57–58	40.6
59–60	33.6
61–62	28.7
63–64	24.1
65–66	22.5
67–68	17.9
69–70	15.0
71–73	9.5
74–76	8.0
77–100	3.4

Table 4 (200% of national line): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	–1.0	2.0	2.4	3.3
35–38	0.0	2.3	2.7	3.6
39–41	–2.1	2.4	2.8	3.7
42–44	+3.1	3.1	3.6	4.4
45–46	+2.1	3.2	3.7	4.8
47–48	–1.4	3.0	3.6	5.1
49–50	+0.4	2.9	3.2	4.3
51–52	+2.3	2.9	3.4	4.5
53–54	+6.9	2.7	3.2	4.2
55–56	+4.8	2.8	3.4	4.0
57–58	–5.1	4.0	4.4	5.2
59–60	+0.3	2.7	3.2	4.1
61–62	–0.3	2.7	3.2	4.1
63–64	–1.7	2.7	3.2	4.4
65–66	+1.3	2.7	3.3	4.2
67–68	+1.9	2.5	3.1	4.0
69–70	–0.5	2.4	2.8	3.7
71–73	–0.9	2.1	2.5	3.2
74–76	+3.3	1.4	1.7	2.4
77–100	+1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 (200% of national line): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–0.5	68.2	76.5	85.1
4	+0.6	36.8	42.7	57.0
8	+1.6	27.4	32.2	40.2
16	+1.3	19.9	22.7	30.8
32	+1.0	14.5	16.9	20.4
64	+0.7	10.3	12.5	16.0
128	+0.7	7.2	8.5	11.2
256	+0.7	4.8	6.0	7.5
512	+0.8	3.6	4.3	5.5
1,024	+0.8	2.6	3.0	3.7
2,048	+0.7	1.8	2.1	2.8
4,096	+0.7	1.2	1.5	2.0
8,192	+0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4
16,384	+0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 (200% of national line): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	4.5	40.7	0.4	54.3	58.8
<=38	8.3	37.0	1.2	53.5	61.8
<=41	12.0	33.2	2.3	52.4	64.5
<=44	16.2	29.1	3.8	50.9	67.1
<=46	19.0	26.2	5.4	49.4	68.4
<=48	22.5	22.8	7.2	47.6	70.1
<=50	25.8	19.4	9.2	45.5	71.3
<=52	29.0	16.2	12.1	42.7	71.7
<=54	31.8	13.4	15.2	39.5	71.4
<=56	34.5	10.8	18.8	36.0	70.4
<=58	37.0	8.3	22.1	32.6	69.6
<=60	39.2	6.1	26.3	28.5	67.6
<=62	40.8	4.4	30.1	24.7	65.5
<=64	42.2	3.0	33.9	20.9	63.1
<=66	43.2	2.1	37.0	17.8	60.9
<=68	43.8	1.4	40.4	14.4	58.2
<=70	44.5	0.7	44.0	10.8	55.3
<=73	45.0	0.3	47.6	7.2	52.1
<=76	45.1	0.1	51.0	3.8	48.9
<=100	45.2	0.0	54.8	0.0	45.2

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 (200% of national line): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	91.0	10.0	10.1:1
<=38	9.5	86.9	18.3	6.7:1
<=41	14.4	83.8	26.6	5.2:1
<=44	20.0	80.8	35.8	4.2:1
<=46	24.4	78.0	42.1	3.5:1
<=48	29.6	75.8	49.6	3.1:1
<=50	35.1	73.6	57.1	2.8:1
<=52	41.1	70.7	64.2	2.4:1
<=54	47.0	67.7	70.3	2.1:1
<=56	53.3	64.7	76.2	1.8:1
<=58	59.1	62.5	81.7	1.7:1
<=60	65.4	59.8	86.5	1.5:1
<=62	70.9	57.6	90.2	1.4:1
<=64	76.1	55.5	93.3	1.2:1
<=66	80.1	53.9	95.4	1.2:1
<=68	84.2	52.1	96.9	1.1:1
<=70	88.5	50.3	98.4	1.0:1
<=73	92.6	48.6	99.4	0.9:1
<=76	96.1	47.0	99.8	0.9:1
<=100	100.0	45.2	100.0	0.8:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the $1.25/day 2005 PPP Poverty Line

Table 2 ($1.25/day 2005 PPP): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	27.1
35–38	13.3
39–41	9.1
42–44	7.9
45–46	5.6
47–48	5.6
49–50	5.2
51–52	3.4
53–54	2.6
55–56	1.4
57–58	1.4
59–60	1.2
61–62	0.1
63–64	0.1
65–66	0.1
67–68	0.1
69–70	0.1
71–73	0.1
74–76	0.0
77–100	0.0

Table 4 ($1.25/day 2005 PPP): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	+0.6	2.7	3.3	4.5
35–38	+1.4	2.2	2.6	3.2
39–41	+0.2	1.8	2.1	2.8
42–44	+0.5	1.6	1.8	2.5
45–46	–3.0	2.6	2.9	3.3
47–48	–0.4	1.6	1.9	2.7
49–50	+1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8
51–52	+2.0	0.6	0.7	0.9
53–54	+1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9
55–56	+1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
57–58	+1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
59–60	+0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8
61–62	–0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
63–64	–0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
65–66	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
67–68	–0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
69–70	–1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
71–73	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
74–76	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
77–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 ($1.25/day 2005 PPP): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–0.2	6.6	59.0	61.4
4	–0.1	18.3	21.7	29.2
8	+0.1	11.8	14.3	21.1
16	+0.4	8.1	10.3	13.8
32	+0.3	6.1	7.7	9.5
64	+0.1	4.7	5.4	6.6
128	+0.2	3.1	3.8	4.8
256	+0.2	2.3	2.7	3.6
512	+0.2	1.6	1.9	2.5
1,024	+0.3	1.2	1.4	1.8
2,048	+0.3	0.8	1.0	1.2
4,096	+0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9
8,192	+0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
16,384	+0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 ($1.25/day 2005 PPP): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	1.3	2.7	3.7	92.3	93.6
<=38	1.8	2.1	7.7	88.3	90.2
<=41	2.3	1.6	12.1	84.0	86.3
<=44	2.7	1.2	17.3	78.8	81.5
<=46	3.0	0.9	21.4	74.7	77.7
<=48	3.3	0.6	26.3	69.7	73.1
<=50	3.5	0.4	31.5	64.5	68.0
<=52	3.6	0.3	37.5	58.6	62.2
<=54	3.7	0.2	43.3	52.7	56.4
<=56	3.7	0.2	49.5	46.5	50.3
<=58	3.8	0.2	55.3	40.7	44.5
<=60	3.8	0.1	61.6	34.5	38.3
<=62	3.8	0.1	67.1	29.0	32.8
<=64	3.9	0.1	72.2	23.8	27.7
<=66	3.9	0.1	76.3	19.8	23.7
<=68	3.9	0.0	80.3	15.8	19.7
<=70	3.9	0.0	84.6	11.5	15.4
<=73	3.9	0.0	88.6	7.4	11.4
<=76	3.9	0.0	92.2	3.9	7.8
<=100	3.9	0.0	96.1	0.0	3.9

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 ($1.25/day 2005 PPP): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	25.4	32.0	0.3:1
<=38	9.5	19.0	45.9	0.2:1
<=41	14.4	16.0	58.4	0.2:1
<=44	20.0	13.7	69.6	0.2:1
<=46	24.4	12.5	77.2	0.1:1
<=48	29.6	11.2	83.9	0.1:1
<=50	35.1	10.1	89.3	0.1:1
<=52	41.1	8.8	91.8	0.1:1
<=54	47.0	7.9	93.8	0.1:1
<=56	53.3	7.0	94.9	0.1:1
<=58	59.1	6.4	95.5	0.1:1
<=60	65.4	5.8	96.9	0.1:1
<=62	70.9	5.4	97.4	0.1:1
<=64	76.1	5.1	97.8	0.1:1
<=66	80.1	4.8	97.9	0.1:1
<=68	84.2	4.6	98.8	0.0:1
<=70	88.5	4.5	100.0	0.0:1
<=73	92.6	4.3	100.0	0.0:1
<=76	96.1	4.1	100.0	0.0:1
<=100	100.0	3.9	100.0	0.0:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the $2.00/day 2005 PPP Poverty Line

Table 2 ($2.00/day 2005 PPP): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	70.1
35–38	57.0
39–41	50.0
42–44	44.8
45–46	34.7
47–48	34.2
49–50	31.4
51–52	24.3
53–54	22.3
55–56	18.0
57–58	14.6
59–60	11.5
61–62	9.5
63–64	5.8
65–66	5.8
67–68	4.8
69–70	3.3
71–73	2.6
74–76	0.7
77–100	0.4

Table 4 ($2.00/day 2005 PPP): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	–0.1	2.9	3.5	4.4
35–38	+4.0	3.2	3.8	4.8
39–41	–0.6	3.2	3.8	5.0
42–44	+7.1	2.8	3.4	4.5
45–46	–0.7	3.1	3.8	4.7
47–48	+7.9	2.7	3.2	4.2
49–50	+2.8	2.8	3.3	4.3
51–52	+4.2	2.2	2.6	3.5
53–54	+3.8	2.2	2.6	3.5
55–56	+1.5	2.1	2.4	3.1
57–58	–4.2	3.3	3.5	4.2
59–60	–3.5	2.8	3.1	3.3
61–62	+0.4	1.7	2.0	2.6
63–64	–2.1	1.9	2.1	2.8
65–66	+1.1	1.3	1.5	1.9
67–68	+1.7	1.1	1.3	1.7
69–70	–0.9	1.3	1.5	2.0
71–73	–0.5	1.2	1.4	1.9
74–76	+0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
77–100	+0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 ($2.00/day 2005 PPP): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–0.8	66.0	72.7	82.7
4	+0.6	33.8	41.7	51.0
8	+0.9	25.2	29.7	39.2
16	+1.3	17.7	21.0	26.9
32	+1.1	12.5	15.3	20.5
64	+1.1	8.6	10.3	13.6
128	+1.1	6.0	7.2	9.5
256	+1.1	4.4	5.2	6.5
512	+1.1	3.1	3.7	4.8
1,024	+1.1	2.2	2.6	3.5
2,048	+1.1	1.5	1.8	2.3
4,096	+1.2	1.1	1.3	1.7
8,192	+1.2	0.8	0.9	1.2
16,384	+1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 ($2.00/day 2005 PPP): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	3.5	18.9	1.5	76.1	79.6
<=38	5.9	16.5	3.6	74.0	80.0
<=41	8.3	14.1	6.1	71.5	79.9
<=44	10.6	11.8	9.4	68.2	78.8
<=46	12.2	10.2	12.2	65.4	77.6
<=48	13.7	8.7	15.9	61.7	75.4
<=50	15.3	7.1	19.8	57.8	73.1
<=52	16.6	5.8	24.5	53.1	69.7
<=54	17.7	4.7	29.3	48.3	66.0
<=56	18.8	3.6	34.4	43.2	62.0
<=58	19.9	2.5	39.3	38.3	58.2
<=60	20.8	1.6	44.7	32.9	53.7
<=62	21.2	1.2	49.7	27.9	49.2
<=64	21.7	0.7	54.4	23.2	44.8
<=66	21.9	0.5	58.2	19.4	41.2
<=68	22.0	0.4	62.2	15.4	37.5
<=70	22.2	0.2	66.3	11.3	33.6
<=73	22.4	0.0	70.2	7.4	29.8
<=76	22.4	0.0	73.8	3.8	26.2
<=100	22.4	0.0	77.6	0.0	22.4

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 ($2.00/day 2005 PPP): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	70.0	15.5	2.3:1
<=38	9.5	62.5	26.5	1.7:1
<=41	14.4	57.9	37.2	1.4:1
<=44	20.0	53.0	47.4	1.1:1
<=46	24.4	50.0	54.5	1.0:1
<=48	29.6	46.3	61.3	0.9:1
<=50	35.1	43.6	68.2	0.8:1
<=52	41.1	40.3	74.0	0.7:1
<=54	47.0	37.7	79.2	0.6:1
<=56	53.3	35.3	84.0	0.5:1
<=58	59.1	33.6	88.7	0.5:1
<=60	65.4	31.7	92.7	0.5:1
<=62	70.9	30.0	94.8	0.4:1
<=64	76.1	28.5	96.7	0.4:1
<=66	80.1	27.3	97.7	0.4:1
<=68	84.2	26.2	98.4	0.4:1
<=70	88.5	25.1	99.3	0.3:1
<=73	92.6	24.2	99.9	0.3:1
<=76	96.1	23.3	100.0	0.3:1
<=100	100.0	22.4	100.0	0.3:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the $2.50/day 2005 PPP Poverty Line

Table 2 ($2.50/day 2005 PPP): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	83.4
35–38	75.1
39–41	69.3
42–44	63.5
45–46	52.6
47–48	52.6
49–50	51.2
51–52	43.9
53–54	38.1
55–56	33.9
57–58	30.2
59–60	24.6
61–62	20.3
63–64	15.0
65–66	13.3
67–68	11.7
69–70	9.1
71–73	6.1
74–76	3.2
77–100	1.5

Table 4 ($2.50/day 2005 PPP): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	–2.2	2.3	2.7	3.6
35–38	+3.1	2.9	3.5	4.7
39–41	–0.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
42–44	+6.2	3.1	3.7	4.7
45–46	+1.3	3.0	3.8	4.7
47–48	+1.8	3.2	3.9	5.0
49–50	+3.3	3.0	3.7	4.8
51–52	+7.3	2.7	3.3	4.3
53–54	+5.4	2.7	3.1	4.0
55–56	+3.7	2.5	3.1	3.9
57–58	–6.3	4.7	5.0	5.6
59–60	–0.3	2.4	2.9	3.9
61–62	+0.7	2.2	2.7	3.6
63–64	–3.2	2.9	3.1	3.4
65–66	+1.3	1.9	2.4	3.1
67–68	+2.5	2.0	2.5	3.1
69–70	+0.6	1.8	2.3	2.9
71–73	–0.7	1.7	2.0	2.7
74–76	+1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5
77–100	+0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 ($2.50/day 2005 PPP): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	+0.2	69.5	77.1	83.0
4	+1.5	36.8	43.5	54.6
8	+1.9	26.8	32.2	40.9
16	+1.9	19.6	23.1	31.4
32	+1.5	14.3	17.0	20.9
64	+1.5	9.6	11.6	15.6
128	+1.5	6.8	8.0	10.8
256	+1.4	4.7	5.4	7.2
512	+1.4	3.5	4.1	5.1
1,024	+1.4	2.5	3.0	3.9
2,048	+1.4	1.7	2.1	2.7
4,096	+1.4	1.2	1.5	2.0
8,192	+1.4	0.9	1.0	1.3
16,384	+1.4	0.6	0.7	0.9

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 ($2.50/day 2005 PPP): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	4.2	31.4	0.7	63.7	67.9
<=38	7.5	28.1	2.0	62.4	70.0
<=41	10.8	24.8	3.6	60.8	71.6
<=44	14.2	21.4	5.9	58.6	72.7
<=46	16.5	19.1	8.0	56.4	72.9
<=48	19.2	16.4	10.4	54.0	73.2
<=50	21.8	13.8	13.3	51.2	73.0
<=52	24.1	11.5	17.0	47.4	71.5
<=54	26.2	9.4	20.8	43.6	69.8
<=56	28.2	7.4	25.0	39.4	67.6
<=58	30.2	5.4	29.0	35.5	65.6
<=60	31.7	3.8	33.7	30.7	62.5
<=62	32.8	2.8	38.1	26.3	59.2
<=64	33.8	1.8	42.3	22.1	56.0
<=66	34.4	1.2	45.7	18.7	53.1
<=68	34.8	0.8	49.4	15.0	49.8
<=70	35.2	0.4	53.3	11.1	46.3
<=73	35.5	0.1	57.1	7.3	42.8
<=76	35.6	0.0	60.6	3.8	39.4
<=100	35.6	0.0	64.4	0.0	35.6

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 ($2.50/day 2005 PPP): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	85.1	11.9	5.7:1
<=38	9.5	79.1	21.2	3.8:1
<=41	14.4	75.0	30.3	3.0:1
<=44	20.0	70.8	39.9	2.4:1
<=46	24.4	67.4	46.3	2.1:1
<=48	29.6	64.9	54.0	1.9:1
<=50	35.1	62.2	61.3	1.6:1
<=52	41.1	58.7	67.7	1.4:1
<=54	47.0	55.7	73.6	1.3:1
<=56	53.3	53.0	79.3	1.1:1
<=58	59.1	51.0	84.8	1.0:1
<=60	65.4	48.5	89.2	0.9:1
<=62	70.9	46.3	92.3	0.9:1
<=64	76.1	44.5	95.0	0.8:1
<=66	80.1	42.9	96.6	0.8:1
<=68	84.2	41.3	97.7	0.7:1
<=70	88.5	39.7	98.8	0.7:1
<=73	92.6	38.3	99.6	0.6:1
<=76	96.1	37.0	99.9	0.6:1
<=100	100.0	35.6	100.0	0.6:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the $5.00/day 2005 PPP Poverty Line

Table 2 ($5.00/day 2005 PPP): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	99.3
35–38	97.3
39–41	95.2
42–44	94.2
45–46	91.9
47–48	91.6
49–50	91.6
51–52	89.0
53–54	84.0
55–56	80.6
57–58	73.9
59–60	71.1
61–62	63.8
63–64	58.2
65–66	55.1
67–68	50.6
69–70	45.4
71–73	40.3
74–76	30.8
77–100	16.8

Table 4 ($5.00/day 2005 PPP): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	–0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
35–38	–1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3
39–41	–1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7
42–44	–1.6	1.4	1.5	2.0
45–46	–1.9	1.7	1.8	2.4
47–48	–1.8	1.6	1.8	2.4
49–50	+1.9	1.9	2.3	3.1
51–52	+2.1	1.9	2.3	3.0
53–54	+4.4	2.4	2.8	3.8
55–56	–3.6	2.8	3.0	3.3
57–58	–3.8	3.1	3.4	3.9
59–60	+2.8	2.9	3.6	4.6
61–62	–0.5	2.8	3.5	4.4
63–64	–3.3	3.1	3.5	4.5
65–66	–2.3	3.4	4.1	5.5
67–68	–0.1	3.6	4.4	5.6
69–70	+1.6	3.5	4.2	5.4
71–73	+4.7	3.2	3.7	5.0
74–76	+1.6	3.2	3.9	5.1
77–100	–0.3	2.5	2.8	3.7

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 ($5.00/day 2005 PPP): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–2.4	64.2	74.4	88.1
4	–1.2	30.9	36.9	52.6
8	–0.5	22.3	27.0	35.8
16	–0.3	17.1	20.5	27.3
32	–0.1	12.4	14.4	19.1
64	–0.2	8.7	10.3	13.4
128	–0.2	6.2	7.3	9.4
256	–0.2	4.2	5.3	6.8
512	–0.1	2.9	3.6	5.1
1,024	–0.2	2.2	2.6	3.3
2,048	–0.2	1.5	1.8	2.3
4,096	–0.2	1.0	1.2	1.7
8,192	–0.2	0.7	0.9	1.1
16,384	–0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 ($5.00/day 2005 PPP): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	5.0	69.4	0.0	25.6	30.6
<=38	9.4	64.9	0.1	25.5	35.0
<=41	14.1	60.3	0.3	25.4	39.5
<=44	19.5	54.8	0.5	25.1	44.7
<=46	23.6	50.7	0.8	24.8	48.5
<=48	28.5	45.9	1.2	24.5	52.9
<=50	33.4	41.0	1.7	23.9	57.3
<=52	38.6	35.8	2.5	23.1	61.7
<=54	43.5	30.9	3.6	22.1	65.5
<=56	48.6	25.7	4.6	21.0	69.6
<=58	53.1	21.2	6.0	19.6	72.8
<=60	57.6	16.7	7.8	17.8	75.5
<=62	61.3	13.1	9.6	16.0	77.4
<=64	64.6	9.8	11.5	14.1	78.7
<=66	67.0	7.4	13.1	12.5	79.5
<=68	69.0	5.3	15.2	10.5	79.5
<=70	71.0	3.4	17.5	8.1	79.1
<=73	72.5	1.8	20.0	5.6	78.2
<=76	73.6	0.7	22.5	3.1	76.8
<=100	74.4	0.0	25.6	0.0	74.4

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 ($5.00/day 2005 PPP): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	99.8	6.7	430.2:1
<=38	9.5	99.0	12.7	103.2:1
<=41	14.4	98.1	19.0	51.7:1
<=44	20.0	97.5	26.3	39.3:1
<=46	24.4	96.8	31.8	29.8:1
<=48	29.6	96.1	38.3	24.4:1
<=50	35.1	95.1	44.9	19.5:1
<=52	41.1	93.9	51.9	15.5:1
<=54	47.0	92.4	58.4	12.1:1
<=56	53.3	91.3	65.4	10.5:1
<=58	59.1	89.9	71.4	8.9:1
<=60	65.4	88.1	77.5	7.4:1
<=62	70.9	86.5	82.4	6.4:1
<=64	76.1	84.9	86.8	5.6:1
<=66	80.1	83.6	90.1	5.1:1
<=68	84.2	82.0	92.9	4.6:1
<=70	88.5	80.2	95.5	4.0:1
<=73	92.6	78.4	97.6	3.6:1
<=76	96.1	76.6	99.0	3.3:1
<=100	100.0	74.4	100.0	2.9:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the $1.90/day 2011 PPP Poverty Line

Table 2 ($1.90/day 2011 PPP): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	24.0
35–38	10.3
39–41	7.7
42–44	6.3
45–46	4.3
47–48	4.3
49–50	4.2
51–52	3.0
53–54	2.1
55–56	1.0
57–58	1.0
59–60	1.0
61–62	0.1
63–64	0.1
65–66	0.1
67–68	0.1
69–70	0.1
71–73	0.1
74–76	0.0
77–100	0.0

Table 4 ($1.90/day 2011 PPP): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	+0.2	2.7	3.2	4.1
35–38	+1.8	1.9	2.2	2.9
39–41	+0.2	1.7	2.0	2.5
42–44	+0.2	1.5	1.7	2.3
45–46	–1.7	1.8	2.1	2.7
47–48	–1.3	1.6	1.9	2.6
49–50	+1.5	1.0	1.2	1.4
51–52	+1.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
53–54	+1.1	0.5	0.6	0.8
55–56	+0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
57–58	+0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3
59–60	+0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8
61–62	–0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
63–64	–0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
65–66	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
67–68	–0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
69–70	–0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1
71–73	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
74–76	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
77–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 ($1.90/day 2011 PPP): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	+0.1	5.1	53.4	60.2
4	–0.2	17.4	21.3	27.0
8	+0.2	10.6	13.1	18.6
16	+0.4	7.6	9.2	12.5
32	+0.2	5.6	6.9	8.9
64	0.0	4.2	4.9	6.2
128	+0.2	2.9	3.3	4.6
256	+0.2	2.1	2.5	3.5
512	+0.2	1.5	1.8	2.3
1,024	+0.2	1.1	1.2	1.6
2,048	+0.2	0.7	0.9	1.2
4,096	+0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8
8,192	+0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6
16,384	+0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 ($1.90/day 2011 PPP): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	1.1	2.1	3.8	92.9	94.0
<=38	1.5	1.7	8.0	88.8	90.3
<=41	1.9	1.3	12.5	84.3	86.2
<=44	2.3	1.0	17.8	79.0	81.3
<=46	2.5	0.8	21.9	74.8	77.3
<=48	2.7	0.5	26.9	69.9	72.6
<=50	2.9	0.4	32.2	64.6	67.4
<=52	3.0	0.3	38.1	58.6	61.6
<=54	3.0	0.2	44.0	52.7	55.8
<=56	3.1	0.2	50.2	46.6	49.6
<=58	3.1	0.2	56.0	40.7	43.8
<=60	3.1	0.1	62.3	34.5	37.6
<=62	3.1	0.1	67.8	29.0	32.2
<=64	3.2	0.1	72.9	23.8	27.0
<=66	3.2	0.1	76.9	19.8	23.0
<=68	3.2	0.0	81.0	15.8	19.0
<=70	3.2	0.0	85.3	11.5	14.7
<=73	3.2	0.0	89.3	7.4	10.7
<=76	3.2	0.0	92.9	3.9	7.1
<=100	3.2	0.0	96.8	0.0	3.2

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 ($1.90/day 2011 PPP): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	22.7	34.9	0.3:1
<=38	9.5	15.9	46.8	0.2:1
<=41	14.4	13.4	59.4	0.2:1
<=44	20.0	11.3	70.0	0.1:1
<=46	24.4	10.2	76.8	0.1:1
<=48	29.6	9.2	84.0	0.1:1
<=50	35.1	8.1	88.2	0.1:1
<=52	41.1	7.2	91.2	0.1:1
<=54	47.0	6.4	93.2	0.1:1
<=56	53.3	5.7	94.4	0.1:1
<=58	59.1	5.2	94.9	0.1:1
<=60	65.4	4.8	96.6	0.1:1
<=62	70.9	4.4	97.2	0.0:1
<=64	76.1	4.2	97.7	0.0:1
<=66	80.1	4.0	97.9	0.0:1
<=68	84.2	3.8	98.9	0.0:1
<=70	88.5	3.7	100.0	0.0:1
<=73	92.6	3.5	100.0	0.0:1
<=76	96.1	3.4	100.0	0.0:1
<=100	100.0	3.2	100.0	0.0:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the $3.20/day 2011 PPP Poverty Line

Table 2 ($3.20/day 2011 PPP): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	71.7
35–38	58.4
39–41	52.0
42–44	46.6
45–46	36.8
47–48	34.7
49–50	32.2
51–52	24.9
53–54	23.3
55–56	18.9
57–58	15.5
59–60	12.7
61–62	10.3
63–64	6.4
65–66	6.2
67–68	5.3
69–70	3.6
71–73	2.7
74–76	0.7
77–100	0.5

Table 4 ($3.20/day 2011 PPP): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	+0.1	2.8	3.5	4.6
35–38	+4.3	3.2	3.9	5.0
39–41	+0.6	3.2	3.9	5.0
42–44	+7.3	2.9	3.4	4.5
45–46	+0.6	3.2	3.7	4.7
47–48	+7.6	2.7	3.3	4.3
49–50	+2.5	2.8	3.2	4.3
51–52	+3.9	2.2	2.7	3.5
53–54	+3.7	2.3	2.7	3.7
55–56	+1.2	2.2	2.5	3.2
57–58	–4.6	3.5	3.8	4.4
59–60	–2.8	2.5	2.7	3.3
61–62	+0.5	1.7	2.0	2.6
63–64	–1.8	1.8	2.0	2.8
65–66	+1.0	1.4	1.6	2.1
67–68	+2.1	1.1	1.3	1.7
69–70	–0.9	1.4	1.6	2.1
71–73	–0.8	1.3	1.5	2.0
74–76	+0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
77–100	+0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 ($3.20/day 2011 PPP): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–0.9	66.5	72.9	83.2
4	+0.6	33.9	42.1	51.2
8	+1.0	25.6	29.9	39.2
16	+1.4	18.2	21.2	27.0
32	+1.2	13.0	15.4	20.4
64	+1.2	8.8	10.5	13.7
128	+1.2	6.0	7.2	9.5
256	+1.2	4.6	5.2	6.7
512	+1.2	3.2	3.7	4.9
1,024	+1.3	2.2	2.6	3.6
2,048	+1.3	1.6	1.8	2.4
4,096	+1.3	1.1	1.3	1.7
8,192	+1.3	0.8	0.9	1.2
16,384	+1.3	0.5	0.6	0.8

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 ($3.20/day 2011 PPP): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	3.5	19.8	1.4	75.3	78.8
<=38	6.1	17.2	3.4	73.2	79.3
<=41	8.5	14.8	5.9	70.8	79.3
<=44	10.9	12.4	9.1	67.6	78.5
<=46	12.5	10.8	11.9	64.8	77.3
<=48	14.1	9.2	15.5	61.2	75.2
<=50	15.7	7.6	19.4	57.3	73.1
<=52	17.1	6.2	24.0	52.7	69.8
<=54	18.3	5.0	28.7	48.0	66.3
<=56	19.5	3.8	33.8	42.9	62.4
<=58	20.6	2.7	38.5	38.2	58.8
<=60	21.5	1.8	43.9	32.8	54.4
<=62	22.1	1.2	48.8	27.8	49.9
<=64	22.5	0.8	53.6	23.1	45.6
<=66	22.8	0.6	57.4	19.3	42.1
<=68	22.9	0.4	61.3	15.4	38.3
<=70	23.1	0.2	65.4	11.3	34.4
<=73	23.3	0.0	69.3	7.4	30.7
<=76	23.3	0.0	72.8	3.8	27.1
<=100	23.3	0.0	76.7	0.0	23.3

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 ($3.20/day 2011 PPP): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	71.2	15.2	2.5:1
<=38	9.5	63.8	26.0	1.8:1
<=41	14.4	59.1	36.4	1.4:1
<=44	20.0	54.4	46.8	1.2:1
<=46	24.4	51.3	53.7	1.1:1
<=48	29.6	47.6	60.4	0.9:1
<=50	35.1	44.8	67.4	0.8:1
<=52	41.1	41.6	73.3	0.7:1
<=54	47.0	38.9	78.6	0.6:1
<=56	53.3	36.6	83.6	0.6:1
<=58	59.1	34.8	88.4	0.5:1
<=60	65.4	32.9	92.4	0.5:1
<=62	70.9	31.1	94.7	0.5:1
<=64	76.1	29.6	96.6	0.4:1
<=66	80.1	28.4	97.6	0.4:1
<=68	84.2	27.2	98.3	0.4:1
<=70	88.5	26.1	99.2	0.4:1
<=73	92.6	25.1	99.8	0.3:1
<=76	96.1	24.2	100.0	0.3:1
<=100	100.0	23.3	100.0	0.3:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the $5.50/day 2011 PPP Poverty Line

Table 2 ($5.50/day 2011 PPP): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	93.6
35–38	89.1
39–41	84.9
42–44	80.3
45–46	76.3
47–48	74.8
49–50	74.8
51–52	69.0
53–54	62.7
55–56	56.1
57–58	51.4
59–60	45.2
61–62	38.3
63–64	34.5
65–66	31.6
67–68	25.9
69–70	23.4
71–73	16.2
74–76	12.1
77–100	6.7

Table 4 ($5.50/day 2011 PPP): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	–2.0	1.7	1.8	2.5
35–38	–1.7	1.7	2.1	2.9
39–41	–3.4	2.7	2.8	3.2
42–44	+0.2	2.5	2.9	4.0
45–46	+1.7	2.8	3.3	4.5
47–48	–1.5	2.7	3.2	4.1
49–50	+1.9	2.7	3.3	4.0
51–52	+1.5	2.5	3.0	4.1
53–54	+8.7	2.9	3.3	4.4
55–56	–0.8	2.9	3.5	4.5
57–58	–6.0	4.6	4.9	5.4
59–60	+2.7	2.7	3.4	4.3
61–62	–3.1	2.9	3.5	4.6
63–64	–1.7	2.9	3.5	4.8
65–66	+1.4	3.0	3.5	4.5
67–68	–0.7	3.2	3.7	4.7
69–70	+1.8	2.9	3.5	4.8
71–73	–1.0	2.6	3.1	4.1
74–76	+2.6	2.1	2.6	3.3
77–100	+2.2	1.3	1.6	2.2

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 ($5.50/day 2011 PPP): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–1.7	71.6	76.5	86.4
4	0.0	36.6	42.1	54.7
8	+0.9	27.5	31.7	43.0
16	+0.6	19.9	23.5	30.4
32	+0.5	14.7	17.3	20.9
64	+0.1	10.4	12.3	15.8
128	+0.1	7.0	8.3	12.3
256	0.0	4.9	5.7	7.7
512	+0.1	3.4	4.3	5.6
1,024	+0.1	2.5	3.0	4.1
2,048	+0.1	1.7	2.2	2.8
4,096	+0.1	1.2	1.4	1.9
8,192	+0.1	0.9	1.0	1.3
16,384	+0.1	0.6	0.7	1.0

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 ($5.50/day 2011 PPP): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	4.8	50.4	0.2	44.7	49.5
<=38	8.9	46.2	0.6	44.3	53.2
<=41	13.1	42.0	1.2	43.6	56.8
<=44	17.7	37.4	2.3	42.6	60.3
<=46	21.1	34.0	3.3	41.5	62.6
<=48	25.1	30.1	4.6	40.3	65.4
<=50	29.0	26.2	6.1	38.8	67.7
<=52	33.0	22.1	8.0	36.8	69.9
<=54	36.5	18.6	10.6	34.3	70.8
<=56	40.1	15.1	13.2	31.7	71.7
<=58	43.3	11.9	15.9	29.0	72.3
<=60	46.1	9.0	19.3	25.6	71.7
<=62	48.5	6.6	22.4	22.5	70.9
<=64	50.4	4.7	25.7	19.2	69.6
<=66	51.7	3.4	28.4	16.5	68.2
<=68	52.9	2.3	31.3	13.5	66.4
<=70	53.8	1.3	34.7	10.2	64.0
<=73	54.5	0.6	38.0	6.9	61.4
<=76	54.9	0.2	41.2	3.7	58.6
<=100	55.1	0.0	44.9	0.0	55.1

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 ($5.50/day 2011 PPP): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	96.1	8.7	24.4:1
<=38	9.5	93.5	16.1	14.5:1
<=41	14.4	91.3	23.8	10.5:1
<=44	20.0	88.5	32.2	7.7:1
<=46	24.4	86.3	38.2	6.3:1
<=48	29.6	84.6	45.5	5.5:1
<=50	35.1	82.6	52.5	4.8:1
<=52	41.1	80.4	59.9	4.1:1
<=54	47.0	77.6	66.2	3.5:1
<=56	53.3	75.2	72.6	3.0:1
<=58	59.1	73.2	78.5	2.7:1
<=60	65.4	70.5	83.6	2.4:1
<=62	70.9	68.4	87.9	2.2:1
<=64	76.1	66.2	91.4	2.0:1
<=66	80.1	64.6	93.8	1.8:1
<=68	84.2	62.8	95.9	1.7:1
<=70	88.5	60.8	97.6	1.6:1
<=73	92.6	58.9	98.9	1.4:1
<=76	96.1	57.1	99.6	1.3:1
<=100	100.0	55.1	100.0	1.2:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the $21.70/day 2011 PPP Poverty Line

Table 2 ($21.70/day 2011 PPP): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	100.0
35–38	100.0
39–41	100.0
42–44	99.9
45–46	99.9
47–48	99.9
49–50	99.9
51–52	99.9
53–54	99.6
55–56	99.2
57–58	98.7
59–60	98.2
61–62	98.2
63–64	97.0
65–66	96.9
67–68	95.7
69–70	94.6
71–73	93.8
74–76	92.6
77–100	82.5

Table 4 ($21.70/day 2011 PPP): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39–41	+0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
42–44	–0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
45–46	+0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
47–48	–0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
49–50	+0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
51–52	–0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
53–54	+0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2
55–56	–0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
57–58	–0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
59–60	–1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
61–62	+1.9	1.4	1.7	2.2
63–64	+1.3	1.3	1.6	2.1
65–66	–0.4	1.0	1.2	1.5
67–68	–0.4	1.3	1.5	1.9
69–70	+1.5	1.8	2.2	3.0
71–73	+2.4	2.1	2.5	3.2
74–76	–1.1	1.7	2.0	2.6
77–100	–3.6	2.9	3.2	4.0

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 ($21.70/day 2011 PPP): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–0.7	3.7	8.8	56.9
4	–0.3	10.8	15.2	23.6
8	0.0	8.2	11.0	15.7
16	0.0	5.9	7.6	9.6
32	0.0	4.0	4.8	7.0
64	0.0	3.0	3.5	4.8
128	0.0	2.2	2.6	3.4
256	0.0	1.5	1.8	2.3
512	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.7
1,024	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.4
2,048	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.9
4,096	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6
8,192	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
16,384	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 ($21.70/day 2011 PPP): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	5.0	92.8	0.0	2.3	7.2
<=38	9.5	88.2	0.0	2.3	11.8
<=41	14.4	83.4	0.0	2.2	16.6
<=44	20.0	77.7	0.0	2.2	22.3
<=46	24.4	73.3	0.0	2.2	26.6
<=48	29.6	68.1	0.0	2.2	31.8
<=50	35.0	62.7	0.0	2.2	37.2
<=52	41.0	56.7	0.0	2.2	43.3
<=54	47.0	50.8	0.1	2.2	49.1
<=56	53.1	44.6	0.1	2.1	55.3
<=58	58.9	38.8	0.2	2.1	61.0
<=60	65.2	32.5	0.2	2.0	67.2
<=62	70.6	27.2	0.4	1.9	72.5
<=64	75.5	22.2	0.5	1.7	77.3
<=66	79.5	18.3	0.7	1.6	81.1
<=68	83.4	14.4	0.8	1.4	84.8
<=70	87.4	10.3	1.1	1.2	88.6
<=73	91.1	6.6	1.4	0.9	92.0
<=76	94.5	3.3	1.7	0.6	95.1
<=100	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	97.7

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 ($21.70/day 2011 PPP): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	100.0	5.1	Only poor targeted
<=38	9.5	100.0	9.7	Only poor targeted
<=41	14.4	99.9	14.7	1,443.9:1
<=44	20.0	100.0	20.5	2,012.3:1
<=46	24.4	99.9	25.0	984.4:1
<=48	29.6	99.9	30.3	1,193.5:1
<=50	35.1	99.9	35.8	820.3:1
<=52	41.1	99.9	42.0	961.2:1
<=54	47.0	99.8	48.0	549.9:1
<=56	53.3	99.8	54.4	434.8:1
<=58	59.1	99.7	60.3	319.6:1
<=60	65.4	99.7	66.7	286.8:1
<=62	70.9	99.5	72.2	199.8:1
<=64	76.1	99.3	77.3	138.7:1
<=66	80.1	99.2	81.3	121.2:1
<=68	84.2	99.0	85.3	99.6:1
<=70	88.5	98.8	89.4	80.1:1
<=73	92.6	98.5	93.3	65.1:1
<=76	96.1	98.3	96.7	56.5:1
<=100	100.0	97.7	100.0	43.2:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the First-Decile (10^{th}-Percentile) Poverty Line

Table 2 (First-decile line): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	49.4
35–38	31.9
39–41	26.5
42–44	21.5
45–46	16.0
47–48	15.4
49–50	13.2
51–52	9.6
53–54	9.3
55–56	5.2
57–58	5.2
59–60	4.6
61–62	3.4
63–64	0.9
65–66	0.9
67–68	0.8
69–70	0.7
71–73	0.7
74–76	0.2
77–100	0.0

Table 4 (First-decile line): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	–0.1	3.2	3.7	5.0
35–38	+5.3	3.0	3.4	4.7
39–41	+3.5	2.8	3.2	4.1
42–44	+3.7	2.1	2.6	3.4
45–46	–1.6	2.6	3.1	4.0
47–48	+1.3	2.2	2.6	3.3
49–50	+2.5	1.9	2.3	2.8
51–52	+1.9	1.4	1.7	2.2
53–54	+2.9	1.5	1.7	2.2
55–56	+1.9	0.9	1.0	1.3
57–58	–1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2
59–60	+0.1	1.2	1.4	1.8
61–62	+0.2	1.2	1.5	1.9
63–64	–0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0
65–66	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.8
67–68	–1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4
69–70	–0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3
71–73	+0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
74–76	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
77–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 (First-decile line): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–1.3	58.3	61.2	73.0
4	–0.1	25.2	29.7	42.2
8	+0.4	18.2	20.9	27.6
16	+0.9	12.7	14.7	20.2
32	+0.8	9.1	10.7	14.3
64	+0.8	6.9	7.8	9.9
128	+0.9	4.5	5.4	7.0
256	+1.0	3.3	3.8	5.0
512	+1.0	2.3	2.7	3.5
1,024	+1.0	1.6	1.8	2.3
2,048	+1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7
4,096	+1.0	0.8	1.0	1.3
8,192	+1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9
16,384	+1.0	0.4	0.5	0.7

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 (First-decile line): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	2.4	7.9	2.5	87.1	89.5
<=38	3.7	6.7	5.9	83.8	87.5
<=41	4.8	5.6	9.6	80.1	84.9
<=44	5.9	4.4	14.1	75.5	81.4
<=46	6.7	3.6	17.7	71.9	78.7
<=48	7.5	2.8	22.1	67.5	75.1
<=50	8.1	2.3	27.0	62.7	70.8
<=52	8.6	1.7	32.4	57.2	65.8
<=54	9.0	1.3	38.0	51.6	60.7
<=56	9.3	1.1	44.0	45.7	55.0
<=58	9.6	0.7	49.5	40.1	49.8
<=60	9.9	0.4	55.5	34.1	44.0
<=62	10.0	0.3	60.9	28.8	38.8
<=64	10.1	0.2	66.0	23.7	33.8
<=66	10.2	0.2	69.9	19.7	29.9
<=68	10.3	0.1	73.9	15.7	26.0
<=70	10.3	0.0	78.2	11.5	21.8
<=73	10.4	0.0	82.2	7.4	17.8
<=76	10.4	0.0	85.8	3.9	14.2
<=100	10.4	0.0	89.6	0.0	10.4

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 (First-decile line): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	49.0	23.6	1.0:1
<=38	9.5	38.5	35.4	0.6:1
<=41	14.4	33.4	46.4	0.5:1
<=44	20.0	29.5	57.1	0.4:1
<=46	24.4	27.6	65.0	0.4:1
<=48	29.6	25.4	72.6	0.3:1
<=50	35.1	23.1	78.2	0.3:1
<=52	41.1	21.0	83.4	0.3:1
<=54	47.0	19.2	87.1	0.2:1
<=56	53.3	17.5	89.7	0.2:1
<=58	59.1	16.3	92.9	0.2:1
<=60	65.4	15.2	95.7	0.2:1
<=62	70.9	14.2	97.0	0.2:1
<=64	76.1	13.3	97.8	0.2:1
<=66	80.1	12.7	98.3	0.1:1
<=68	84.2	12.2	99.1	0.1:1
<=70	88.5	11.7	99.8	0.1:1
<=73	92.6	11.2	99.9	0.1:1
<=76	96.1	10.8	100.0	0.1:1
<=100	100.0	10.4	100.0	0.1:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the First-Quintile (20^{th}-Percentile) Poverty Line

Table 2 (First-quintile line): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	68.7
35–38	55.1
39–41	47.9
42–44	42.7
45–46	32.7
47–48	32.4
49–50	29.1
51–52	22.6
53–54	20.9
55–56	16.6
57–58	13.2
59–60	10.7
61–62	9.0
63–64	5.2
65–66	4.8
67–68	4.1
69–70	2.9
71–73	2.3
74–76	0.7
77–100	0.4

Table 4 (First-quintile line): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	+0.4	2.9	3.6	4.8
35–38	+4.9	3.2	3.6	5.1
39–41	–1.3	3.2	3.8	5.0
42–44	+8.5	2.8	3.4	4.6
45–46	–0.7	3.1	3.7	4.6
47–48	+7.5	2.7	3.2	4.2
49–50	+2.3	2.8	3.2	4.0
51–52	+3.7	2.2	2.5	3.4
53–54	+4.0	2.1	2.6	3.3
55–56	+1.3	2.0	2.3	2.9
57–58	–4.2	3.2	3.4	4.0
59–60	–3.2	2.7	2.9	3.3
61–62	+0.9	1.6	2.0	2.6
63–64	–2.2	1.9	2.1	2.5
65–66	+0.8	1.2	1.4	1.9
67–68	+1.3	1.0	1.3	1.6
69–70	–1.2	1.3	1.5	2.0
71–73	–0.8	1.2	1.4	1.9
74–76	+0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
77–100	+0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 (First-quintile line): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–0.9	63.5	72.2	82.3
4	+0.8	33.7	40.3	50.3
8	+0.9	24.1	28.8	38.5
16	+1.3	17.3	20.9	26.4
32	+1.1	12.3	15.2	20.0
64	+1.2	8.7	10.2	13.2
128	+1.2	5.9	6.9	9.5
256	+1.1	4.3	5.0	6.5
512	+1.1	3.1	3.7	4.8
1,024	+1.2	2.2	2.6	3.6
2,048	+1.2	1.5	1.8	2.3
4,096	+1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6
8,192	+1.2	0.7	0.9	1.2
16,384	+1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 (First-quintile line): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	3.4	17.7	1.6	77.3	80.7
<=38	5.7	15.3	3.8	75.1	80.9
<=41	8.0	13.0	6.4	72.6	80.6
<=44	10.1	11.0	9.9	69.0	79.1
<=46	11.6	9.4	12.8	66.1	77.8
<=48	13.1	8.0	16.6	62.4	75.4
<=50	14.5	6.6	20.5	58.4	72.9
<=52	15.7	5.3	25.3	53.6	69.3
<=54	16.8	4.3	30.2	48.7	65.5
<=56	17.8	3.3	35.5	43.4	61.2
<=58	18.7	2.3	40.4	38.6	57.3
<=60	19.6	1.5	45.9	33.1	52.6
<=62	20.0	1.1	50.9	28.0	48.0
<=64	20.4	0.7	55.7	23.2	43.6
<=66	20.6	0.5	59.5	19.4	40.0
<=68	20.7	0.4	63.5	15.4	36.1
<=70	20.9	0.2	67.6	11.3	32.2
<=73	21.0	0.0	71.5	7.4	28.5
<=76	21.1	0.0	75.1	3.8	24.9
<=100	21.1	0.0	78.9	0.0	21.1

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 (First-quintile line): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	68.1	16.1	2.1:1
<=38	9.5	60.1	27.2	1.5:1
<=41	14.4	55.8	38.1	1.3:1
<=44	20.0	50.5	48.0	1.0:1
<=46	24.4	47.6	55.2	0.9:1
<=48	29.6	44.1	62.0	0.8:1
<=50	35.1	41.4	68.9	0.7:1
<=52	41.1	38.3	74.7	0.6:1
<=54	47.0	35.7	79.7	0.6:1
<=56	53.3	33.4	84.4	0.5:1
<=58	59.1	31.7	89.0	0.5:1
<=60	65.4	29.9	92.9	0.4:1
<=62	70.9	28.2	94.9	0.4:1
<=64	76.1	26.8	96.7	0.4:1
<=66	80.1	25.7	97.6	0.3:1
<=68	84.2	24.6	98.3	0.3:1
<=70	88.5	23.6	99.2	0.3:1
<=73	92.6	22.7	99.8	0.3:1
<=76	96.1	21.9	100.0	0.3:1
<=100	100.0	21.1	100.0	0.3:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the Second-Quintile (20th-Percentile) Poverty Line

Table 2 (Second-quintile line): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	85.6
35–38	78.3
39–41	72.8
42–44	67.0
45–46	59.5
47–48	58.1
49–50	56.8
51–52	48.7
53–54	43.5
55–56	38.1
57–58	34.4
59–60	28.4
61–62	23.7
63–64	20.1
65–66	17.5
67–68	15.0
69–70	11.3
71–73	7.1
74–76	4.4
77–100	2.4

Table 4 (Second-quintile line): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	–1.0	2.3	2.7	3.8
35–38	0.0	2.5	3.0	4.1
39–41	–0.5	2.8	3.3	4.4
42–44	+2.7	3.1	3.7	4.8
45–46	+2.2	3.2	3.8	4.8
47–48	+2.4	3.2	3.8	5.4
49–50	+1.8	2.9	3.4	4.6
51–52	+1.9	2.9	3.5	4.5
53–54	+6.7	2.8	3.2	4.4
55–56	+4.2	2.6	3.1	4.1
57–58	–7.9	5.5	5.9	6.4
59–60	+0.1	2.6	3.0	4.0
61–62	+0.3	2.4	2.8	3.8
63–64	–0.9	2.5	3.0	3.9
65–66	+1.3	2.4	2.8	3.7
67–68	+3.0	2.3	2.7	3.6
69–70	0.0	2.2	2.6	3.4
71–73	–0.3	1.8	2.1	2.9
74–76	+1.5	1.2	1.4	1.7
77–100	+0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 (Second-quintile line): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–0.2	66.7	77.7	84.6
4	+0.5	37.7	44.8	54.6
8	+1.5	28.5	32.8	42.2
16	+1.4	20.1	23.5	31.4
32	+1.1	14.7	16.4	21.0
64	+1.0	9.8	11.9	15.6
128	+0.9	6.9	8.3	10.6
256	+0.9	4.8	5.7	7.3
512	+1.0	3.5	4.3	5.5
1,024	+1.0	2.6	3.0	3.8
2,048	+0.9	1.8	2.1	2.8
4,096	+0.9	1.2	1.5	2.0
8,192	+0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3
16,384	+0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 (Second-quintile line): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	4.3	35.7	0.7	59.4	63.7
<=38	7.9	32.1	1.6	58.4	66.2
<=41	11.3	28.7	3.1	57.0	68.3
<=44	15.1	24.9	4.9	55.1	70.2
<=46	17.7	22.3	6.7	53.3	70.9
<=48	20.7	19.3	8.9	51.1	71.8
<=50	23.7	16.3	11.4	48.6	72.3
<=52	26.5	13.5	14.6	45.4	71.9
<=54	28.8	11.1	18.2	41.8	70.7
<=56	31.1	8.9	22.1	37.9	69.0
<=58	33.4	6.6	25.7	34.3	67.7
<=60	35.2	4.8	30.2	29.8	65.0
<=62	36.5	3.4	34.4	25.7	62.2
<=64	37.7	2.3	38.4	21.6	59.3
<=66	38.4	1.6	41.7	18.3	56.8
<=68	39.0	1.0	45.2	14.8	53.7
<=70	39.5	0.5	49.0	11.0	50.4
<=73	39.8	0.2	52.8	7.2	47.0
<=76	39.9	0.1	56.2	3.8	43.7
<=100	40.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	40.0

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 (Second-quintile line): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	86.8	10.8	6.6:1
<=38	9.5	82.7	19.7	4.8:1
<=41	14.4	78.8	28.3	3.7:1
<=44	20.0	75.4	37.8	3.1:1
<=46	24.4	72.4	44.2	2.6:1
<=48	29.6	70.0	51.8	2.3:1
<=50	35.1	67.5	59.2	2.1:1
<=52	41.1	64.5	66.2	1.8:1
<=54	47.0	61.3	72.1	1.6:1
<=56	53.3	58.5	77.9	1.4:1
<=58	59.1	56.5	83.5	1.3:1
<=60	65.4	53.8	88.1	1.2:1
<=62	70.9	51.5	91.4	1.1:1
<=64	76.1	49.6	94.3	1.0:1
<=66	80.1	48.0	96.1	0.9:1
<=68	84.2	46.3	97.4	0.9:1
<=70	88.5	44.6	98.7	0.8:1
<=73	92.6	43.0	99.5	0.8:1
<=76	96.1	41.5	99.8	0.7:1
<=100	100.0	40.0	100.0	0.7:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the Median (50^{th}-Percentile) Poverty Line

Table 2 (Median line): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	91.5
35–38	84.5
39–41	80.1
42–44	76.2
45–46	70.5
47–48	68.5
49–50	68.1
51–52	61.3
53–54	55.7
55–56	49.3
57–58	44.7
59–60	37.6
61–62	33.2
63–64	28.2
65–66	25.3
67–68	21.4
69–70	19.1
71–73	11.0
74–76	9.5
77–100	4.4

Table 4 (Median line): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	–1.8	1.7	2.1	2.9
35–38	–2.6	2.3	2.4	3.2
39–41	–4.1	3.1	3.3	3.5
42–44	+1.4	2.7	3.2	4.2
45–46	+3.6	3.0	3.7	4.7
47–48	–1.2	2.9	3.5	4.6
49–50	+0.5	2.8	3.2	4.2
51–52	+2.0	2.8	3.3	4.3
53–54	+6.8	2.8	3.4	4.3
55–56	+3.8	3.0	3.5	4.4
57–58	–6.1	4.7	5.0	5.7
59–60	+0.6	2.7	3.2	4.2
61–62	–1.5	3.0	3.3	4.5
63–64	–0.7	2.8	3.4	4.4
65–66	–0.3	2.9	3.5	4.3
67–68	+1.7	2.8	3.3	4.5
69–70	+0.4	2.7	3.2	4.3
71–73	–1.2	2.2	2.6	3.3
74–76	+2.7	1.7	2.1	2.6
77–100	+1.9	1.0	1.2	1.6

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 (Median line): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–1.4	67.6	76.0	86.0
4	0.0	37.3	43.9	53.8
8	+1.1	27.5	33.0	44.7
16	+0.9	20.2	23.1	31.0
32	+0.6	14.6	17.2	21.4
64	+0.3	10.1	12.0	15.3
128	+0.3	7.1	8.5	11.0
256	+0.3	4.8	5.6	7.6
512	+0.3	3.6	4.4	5.6
1,024	+0.3	2.5	2.9	3.7
2,048	+0.3	1.8	2.1	2.6
4,096	+0.3	1.2	1.5	1.9
8,192	+0.3	0.9	1.0	1.4
16,384	+0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 (Median line): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	4.7	44.8	0.3	50.3	54.9
<=38	8.6	40.8	0.9	49.7	58.3
<=41	12.6	36.8	1.8	48.8	61.4
<=44	16.9	32.5	3.1	47.4	64.4
<=46	19.9	29.5	4.5	46.1	66.0
<=48	23.6	25.8	6.0	44.6	68.2
<=50	27.2	22.2	7.8	42.7	70.0
<=52	30.8	18.6	10.2	40.3	71.2
<=54	34.0	15.5	13.1	37.5	71.4
<=56	36.9	12.5	16.3	34.2	71.2
<=58	39.7	9.7	19.4	31.2	71.0
<=60	42.2	7.3	23.2	27.3	69.5
<=62	44.2	5.2	26.7	23.9	68.0
<=64	45.8	3.7	30.3	20.2	66.0
<=66	46.9	2.6	33.3	17.3	64.2
<=68	47.7	1.7	36.5	14.1	61.8
<=70	48.5	0.9	40.0	10.6	59.1
<=73	49.0	0.4	43.5	7.1	56.1
<=76	49.3	0.1	46.8	3.7	53.0
<=100	49.4	0.0	50.6	0.0	49.4

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 (Median line): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	93.7	9.4	14.9:1
<=38	9.5	90.4	17.4	9.5:1
<=41	14.4	87.6	25.5	7.0:1
<=44	20.0	84.4	34.2	5.4:1
<=46	24.4	81.6	40.4	4.4:1
<=48	29.6	79.7	47.7	3.9:1
<=50	35.1	77.7	55.1	3.5:1
<=52	41.1	75.1	62.4	3.0:1
<=54	47.0	72.2	68.7	2.6:1
<=56	53.3	69.3	74.7	2.3:1
<=58	59.1	67.2	80.4	2.1:1
<=60	65.4	64.5	85.3	1.8:1
<=62	70.9	62.3	89.4	1.7:1
<=64	76.1	60.1	92.6	1.5:1
<=66	80.1	58.5	94.8	1.4:1
<=68	84.2	56.7	96.5	1.3:1
<=70	88.5	54.8	98.2	1.2:1
<=73	92.6	53.0	99.2	1.1:1
<=76	96.1	51.3	99.8	1.1:1
<=100	100.0	49.4	100.0	1.0:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the Third-Quintile (60th-Percentile) Poverty Line

Table 2 (Third-quintile line): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	95.1
35–38	91.7
39–41	87.0
42–44	83.7
45–46	79.7
47–48	78.0
49–50	78.0
51–52	71.7
53–54	65.9
55–56	60.2
57–58	55.7
59–60	50.5
61–62	42.6
63–64	38.2
65–66	35.5
67–68	29.8
69–70	26.8
71–73	20.5
74–76	15.1
77–100	7.8

Table 4 (Third-quintile line): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	–3.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
35–38	–1.9	1.7	1.8	2.5
39–41	–4.0	2.8	3.0	3.3
42–44	+0.2	2.5	2.9	3.8
45–46	–2.5	2.5	3.1	4.0
47–48	–1.1	2.6	3.3	4.0
49–50	+1.3	2.5	2.9	3.8
51–52	+0.9	2.5	2.9	4.0
53–54	+6.9	2.8	3.4	4.5
55–56	–0.5	2.8	3.3	4.6
57–58	–5.3	4.2	4.4	4.9
59–60	+2.2	2.8	3.4	4.8
61–62	–3.0	2.9	3.6	4.6
63–64	–3.1	3.0	3.6	4.4
65–66	+0.8	3.1	3.7	4.9
67–68	–1.9	3.5	4.1	5.0
69–70	+3.1	3.0	3.7	5.0
71–73	+1.4	2.6	3.2	4.2
74–76	+2.1	2.5	2.9	4.0
77–100	+1.9	1.5	1.8	2.4

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 (Third-quintile line): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–1.8	69.5	75.6	85.9
4	–0.6	36.3	42.6	54.8
8	0.0	26.6	30.6	38.8
16	+0.1	20.0	22.9	28.5
32	0.0	14.5	16.7	21.1
64	–0.3	10.2	12.1	14.5
128	–0.3	6.7	8.0	11.0
256	–0.3	4.6	5.6	7.5
512	–0.3	3.4	4.0	5.5
1,024	–0.3	2.4	2.9	3.8
2,048	–0.4	1.7	2.1	2.7
4,096	–0.4	1.2	1.4	1.8
8,192	–0.3	0.8	1.0	1.3
16,384	–0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 (Third-quintile line): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	4.9	54.1	0.1	40.9	45.8
<=38	9.1	49.8	0.4	40.7	49.8
<=41	13.5	45.4	0.9	40.2	53.7
<=44	18.3	40.6	1.7	39.3	57.6
<=46	21.9	37.0	2.5	38.5	60.4
<=48	26.0	32.9	3.6	37.5	63.5
<=50	30.1	28.8	4.9	36.1	66.3
<=52	34.4	24.5	6.6	34.4	68.8
<=54	38.2	20.8	8.9	32.2	70.4
<=56	42.0	17.0	11.3	29.8	71.8
<=58	45.4	13.5	13.7	27.4	72.8
<=60	48.6	10.3	16.8	24.2	72.9
<=62	51.3	7.7	19.6	21.4	72.7
<=64	53.5	5.5	22.6	18.4	71.9
<=66	55.0	4.0	25.2	15.9	70.9
<=68	56.3	2.7	27.9	13.1	69.4
<=70	57.3	1.6	31.2	9.9	67.2
<=73	58.2	0.8	34.4	6.7	64.8
<=76	58.7	0.3	37.5	3.6	62.3
<=100	58.9	0.0	41.1	0.0	58.9

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 (Third-quintile line): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	97.8	8.3	44.4:1
<=38	9.5	95.9	15.5	23.2:1
<=41	14.4	93.9	22.9	15.4:1
<=44	20.0	91.3	31.1	10.6:1
<=46	24.4	89.6	37.2	8.7:1
<=48	29.6	87.8	44.1	7.2:1
<=50	35.1	85.9	51.1	6.1:1
<=52	41.1	83.8	58.4	5.2:1
<=54	47.0	81.2	64.8	4.3:1
<=56	53.3	78.8	71.2	3.7:1
<=58	59.1	76.8	77.1	3.3:1
<=60	65.4	74.3	82.5	2.9:1
<=62	70.9	72.3	87.0	2.6:1
<=64	76.1	70.3	90.7	2.4:1
<=66	80.1	68.6	93.2	2.2:1
<=68	84.2	66.8	95.5	2.0:1
<=70	88.5	64.8	97.3	1.8:1
<=73	92.6	62.8	98.7	1.7:1
<=76	96.1	61.0	99.5	1.6:1
<=100	100.0	58.9	100.0	1.4:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the Fourth-Quintile (80th-Percentile) Poverty Line

Table 2 (Fourth-quintile line): Scores and their corresponding estimates of poverty likelihoods

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–34	99.3
35–38	98.7
39–41	96.6
42–44	95.6
45–46	95.1
47–48	94.6
49–50	94.6
51–52	93.1
53–54	88.8
55–56	84.6
57–58	79.9
59–60	77.9
61–62	71.9
63–64	64.8
65–66	63.2
67–68	59.9
69–70	52.5
71–73	47.9
74–76	37.6
77–100	23.8

Table 4 (Fourth-quintile line): Errors in poverty likelihoods for a participant's household (average of differences between estimated and observed values) by score range, with confidence intervals

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–34	–0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
35–38	–0.1	0.7	0.9	1.1
39–41	–0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4
42–44	–2.2	1.5	1.6	1.7
45–46	–0.7	1.4	1.6	2.2
47–48	–1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7
49–50	+0.8	1.3	1.5	2.0
51–52	+2.6	1.7	2.1	2.6
53–54	+3.5	2.2	2.6	3.4
55–56	–3.2	2.6	2.7	2.9
57–58	–2.8	2.5	2.7	3.4
59–60	+3.5	3.0	3.4	4.3
61–62	+0.5	2.8	3.4	4.1
63–64	–1.4	2.9	3.4	4.2
65–66	0.0	3.3	3.9	5.1
67–68	+1.0	3.4	4.0	5.2
69–70	+1.0	3.6	4.2	5.3
71–73	+4.0	3.5	4.1	5.2
74–76	+1.0	3.6	4.3	5.6
77–100	+2.6	2.7	3.2	4.1

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 from the validation sample.

Table 5 (Fourth-quintile line): Errors in poverty rates for a sample of a population of participants' households at a point in time (average of differences between estimated and observed values), by sample size and with confidence intervals

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–1.6	59.7	70.4	85.4
4	–0.2	28.8	34.1	45.3
8	+0.3	21.1	25.3	34.8
16	+0.2	15.6	19.3	24.8
32	+0.1	11.4	13.5	18.1
64	+0.1	7.9	9.5	12.1
128	+0.1	5.8	6.9	8.7
256	+0.2	4.0	4.7	6.0
512	+0.3	2.8	3.4	4.5
1,024	+0.3	2.1	2.4	3.2
2,048	+0.2	1.5	1.7	2.2
4,096	+0.2	1.0	1.2	1.5
8,192	+0.2	0.7	0.8	1.1
16,384	+0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8

Scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps from the validation sample.

Table 8 (Fourth-quintile line): Percentages of participants' households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=34	5.0	73.7	0.0	21.3	26.2
<=38	9.5	69.3	0.1	21.2	30.7
<=41	14.2	64.5	0.2	21.1	35.3
<=44	19.7	59.0	0.3	21.0	40.7
<=46	23.9	54.8	0.5	20.8	44.7
<=48	28.9	49.8	0.7	20.5	49.4
<=50	33.9	44.8	1.1	20.1	54.1
<=52	39.4	39.3	1.7	19.6	58.9
<=54	44.6	34.2	2.5	18.8	63.4
<=56	50.0	28.7	3.3	18.0	68.0
<=58	54.8	23.9	4.3	17.0	71.8
<=60	59.7	19.0	5.7	15.6	75.3
<=62	63.8	14.9	7.1	14.2	78.0
<=64	67.3	11.4	8.7	12.5	79.9
<=66	70.0	8.7	10.1	11.2	81.1
<=68	72.4	6.3	11.8	9.5	81.9
<=70	74.6	4.1	13.9	7.4	82.0
<=73	76.5	2.2	16.1	5.2	81.7
<=76	77.8	0.9	18.3	3.0	80.8
<=100	78.7	0.0	21.3	0.0	78.7

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100. Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Table 9 (Fourth-quintile line): Share of all participants' households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), share of targeted households who are poor, share of poor households who are targeted, and number of poor households successfully targeted per non-poor household mistakenly targeted

Targeting cut-off	% all HHs who are targeted	% targeted HHs who are poor	% poor HHs who are targeted	Poor HHs targeted per non-poor HH targeted
<=34	5.0	99.9	6.3	913.8:1
<=38	9.5	99.4	12.0	172.8:1
<=41	14.4	98.8	18.0	80.4:1
<=44	20.0	98.5	25.1	65.1:1
<=46	24.4	98.0	30.4	48.8:1
<=48	29.6	97.5	36.7	38.9:1
<=50	35.1	96.8	43.1	30.0:1
<=52	41.1	95.8	50.0	23.0:1
<=54	47.0	94.8	56.6	18.1:1
<=56	53.3	93.9	63.5	15.3:1
<=58	59.1	92.7	69.6	12.7:1
<=60	65.4	91.3	75.9	10.5:1
<=62	70.9	90.0	81.1	9.0:1
<=64	76.1	88.5	85.6	7.7:1
<=66	80.1	87.4	88.9	6.9:1
<=68	84.2	86.0	92.0	6.1:1
<=70	88.5	84.3	94.8	5.4:1
<=73	92.6	82.7	97.2	4.8:1
<=76	96.1	80.9	98.9	4.2:1
<=100	100.0	78.7	100.0	3.7:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.