Simple Poverty Scorecard® Tool
Indonesia: Nusa Tenggara Barat

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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 Nusa Tenggara Barat 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 Nusa Tenggara Barat is based on data from 2018 and has been field-tested.

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Scorocs Simple Poverty Scorecard® Tool: Nusa Tenggara Barat

			Name	Identifier
Interview ID:				
Interview date:		Participant:		
Country:	IDN	Field agent:		
Scorecard:	NTB001	Service point:		
Sampling weight:		Number of household members:		

Indicator	Response	Points
1. In what *kota* or *kabupaten* does the household live?	A. Lombok Timur	0
	B. Mataram, or Sumbawa Barat	3
	C. Bima (*kabupaten*)	5
	D. Lombok Tengah, or Lombok Utara	7
	E. Lombok Barat, or Bima (*kota*)	10
	F. Sumbawa, or Dompu	17
2. How many members does the household have?	A. Six or more	0
	B. Five	5
	C. Four	8
	D. Three	16
	E. Two	24
	F. One	33
3. How many household members 10-years-old or older worked in the past week or, if they did not work, are only temporarily not working and have a regular or permanent job to which they plan to return?	A. None	0
	B. One	4
	C. Two or more	9
4. Among household members 10-years-old or older who worked in the past week, how many worked in their main job in agriculture and crops (including rice planting), horticulture, plantation, fishing, herding/ animal husbandry, forestry, hunting, or other agricultural activities?	A. Two or more	0
	B. One	2
	C. None	5
5. What is the main material of the greatest part of the floor of the residence? (*Response options can be read aloud*)	A. Dirt, bamboo, cement/red brick, wood/planks, tiles/terrazzo, or parquet/vinyl/carpet or other	0
	B. Ceramic tile, or marble/granite	7
6. What is the main type of fuel used for cooking?	A. Firewood, LPG (3 kg bottle), coal, charcoal/briquettes, or other	0
	B. Kerosene, electricity, gas piped from public network, biogas, Blue Gaz LPG (5.5 or 12 kg bottle), or does not cook at home	3
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	8
9. Does the household have any motorbikes, motorized boats, or automobiles?	A. No	0
	B. Yes	12
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	3

Score:

Back-page Worksheet:
Household Members, Age, Work Status, and Agriculture

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). 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 worked in agriculture and crops (including rice planting), horticulture, plantation, fishing, herding/animal husbandry, forestry, hunting, or other agricultural activities. 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, is only temporarily not working and has a regular or permanent job to which he/she plans to return?**	**If [NAME] works, then was his/her main job in agriculture and crops (including rice planting), horticulture, plantation, fishing, herding/animal husbandry, forestry, hunting, or other agricultural activities?**
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:**	**# Agriculture and so on:**

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
0–24	57.7	84.0	94.9	48.2	80.6	89.8	99.5	45.7	80.6	98.0	100.0	63.3	76.4	91.8	95.2	99.5	99.6
25–29	38.7	75.7	90.5	26.7	68.4	86.9	98.8	23.7	70.3	94.2	100.0	42.7	66.6	88.7	92.9	96.2	99.1
30–32	33.7	74.1	85.1	22.9	63.0	81.2	97.4	20.6	63.7	89.7	100.0	37.4	61.3	84.1	87.7	91.5	98.0
33–35	32.7	66.6	81.7	22.0	61.0	75.9	97.4	19.3	61.8	86.0	100.0	37.0	60.4	80.8	83.7	87.6	98.0
36–37	15.8	52.7	73.4	11.6	41.3	65.0	94.8	10.2	41.9	82.3	100.0	19.7	40.7	68.3	75.6	84.4	96.9
38–39	15.8	49.8	71.0	11.4	40.5	63.8	94.4	9.9	41.3	79.7	100.0	19.2	39.3	67.4	73.9	84.2	96.9
40–41	15.8	49.8	71.0	9.8	40.5	63.8	94.4	9.3	41.3	79.7	100.0	19.2	38.9	67.4	73.9	83.3	96.7
42–43	14.0	43.5	68.0	8.5	32.7	54.4	94.4	6.9	34.0	78.2	100.0	16.8	31.2	63.4	70.9	80.2	96.4
44–45	11.4	38.6	63.0	5.8	27.9	48.7	90.3	3.8	30.6	73.8	99.9	14.8	26.4	59.3	67.5	76.4	93.5
46–47	8.8	35.7	59.8	3.7	26.1	47.1	86.6	3.6	29.2	69.1	99.8	12.8	24.0	52.3	64.0	71.3	90.6
48–49	8.5	33.3	59.8	3.4	24.7	45.4	85.9	3.4	27.1	69.1	99.8	12.8	22.6	52.3	64.0	71.3	90.3
50–51	4.7	27.5	48.6	2.2	14.8	38.0	82.5	2.2	16.9	60.1	99.8	5.7	13.4	44.0	52.7	62.0	85.7
52–53	4.7	21.0	41.6	1.4	14.5	28.5	75.6	1.2	14.9	52.1	99.2	5.7	12.9	34.8	46.0	56.1	82.8
54–55	3.1	15.8	34.4	1.4	10.7	23.6	70.5	1.2	11.1	47.4	99.2	3.6	8.7	29.1	38.8	50.3	78.6
56–57	1.9	12.8	31.8	1.3	8.3	21.3	67.1	1.2	8.8	44.8	99.2	2.0	6.2	25.7	37.0	47.9	73.5
58–59	1.9	12.5	27.1	1.1	8.3	18.5	64.1	1.1	8.8	42.5	98.4	2.0	6.2	22.8	35.0	45.2	68.1
60–62	0.4	7.5	20.1	0.4	5.5	13.2	56.8	0.4	5.5	32.8	98.1	1.3	5.0	16.1	26.0	35.0	63.7
63–66	0.2	4.3	16.0	0.1	1.4	6.6	46.3	0.0	1.5	25.4	97.0	0.4	1.4	11.2	18.5	28.3	54.4
67–70	0.1	1.9	8.8	0.1	0.7	3.8	32.4	0.0	0.7	15.5	93.6	0.1	0.7	6.6	11.0	18.4	37.9
71–100	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	84.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	5.2	18.2

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, 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 ("Among household members 10-years-old or older who worked in the past week, how many worked in their main job in agriculture and crops (including rice planting), horticulture, plantation, fishing, herding/animal husbandry, forestry, hunting, or other agricultural activities?"). Instead,

mark the response based on the number of household members who work in agriculture 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:

4. Among household members 10-years-old or older who worked in the past week, how many worked in their main job in agriculture and crops (including rice planting), horticulture, plantation, fishing, herding/animal husbandry, forestry, hunting, or other agricultural activities?	A. Two or more	0	
	B. One	2	2
	C. None	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 (except for the fifth question "What is the main material of the greatest part of the floor of the residence?"). 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* does the household live?
    A. Lombok Timur
    B. Mataram, or Sumbawa Barat
    C. Bima (*kabupaten*)
    D. Lombok Tengah, or Lombok Utara
    E. Lombok Barat, Bima (*kota*)
    F. Sumbawa, or Dompu

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, 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. Among household members 10-years-old or older who worked in the past week, how many worked in their main job in agriculture and crops (including rice planting), horticulture, plantation, fishing, herding/animal husbandry, forestry, hunting, or other agricultural activities?
    A. Two or more
    B. One
    C. None

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.]

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"*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. What is the main material of the greatest part of the floor of the residence? (*Response options can be read aloud*)
    A. Dirt, bamboo, cement/red brick, wood/planks, tiles/terrazzo, or parquet/vinyl/carpet or other
    B. Ceramic tile, or marble/granite

According to pp. 108–109 of the *Manual*: "A *floor* is at the base of a room that people walk on. It may be made of marble/ceramic/granite/tiles/terrazzo, cement, wood, dirt or other materials.

"A *dirt floor* consists of the surface of the earth (such as sand, soil or rock) without anything covering it.

"*Bamboo* is a plant with nodes along its segmented stem. Many types of bamboo are used as flooring material. Other names for bamboo include *reeds*, *aur*, and *eru*.

"*Other* covers all types of flooring not covered by the other response options."

"A *cement floor* is made of cement mortar that may have sand added.

"A *red brick floor* is made of red bricks.

"*Tile* is thin blocks made from cement.

"*Terrazzo* is flooring made from small natural stones, mixed with lime and sand, then ground up and poured into a rock base.

"*Parquet* (hard-wood floors) is flooring made of small, interlocked pieces of wood.

"*Vinyl* is a floor covering made from a mixture of rubber and plastic. It may have a design or pattern on its surface.

"*Carpet* is a durable floor covering that is usually made of thick, woven yarn or other fibers.

"*Wood/planks* are parts of old trees that are usually aged more than 5 years. The main trunk and branches are commonly used for building materials, including plywood.

"*Ceramic* is fired clay that is mixed with other minerals.

"*Marble* is metamorphic limestone. It can be used for floors, walls, and so on. Marble is also called alabaster.

"*Granite* is a hard, whitish rock. When used for flooring, it lasts longer than marble or ceramic.

6. What is the main type of fuel used for cooking?
    A. Firewood, LPG (3 kg bottle), coal, charcoal/briquettes, or other
    B. 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.

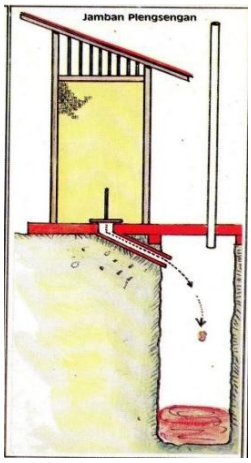
"A *covered pit latrine* is a pit latrine that can be closed with a lid when not is use.

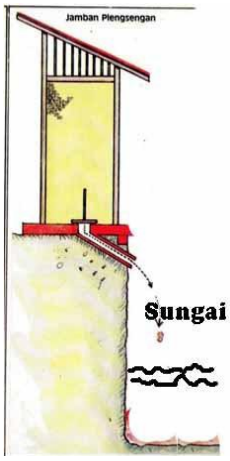
"An *uncovered pit latrine* is a drained pit latrine that is always open, even when not in use. It does not have a lid.

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

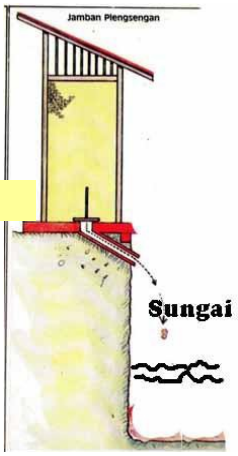
"A *undrained pit latrine* is a pit latrine toilet—regardless or whether it is covered by a lid—that has no drainage so that human wasye drop straight down to its final resting place.

Toilets with a goose-neck with U-shaped pipe

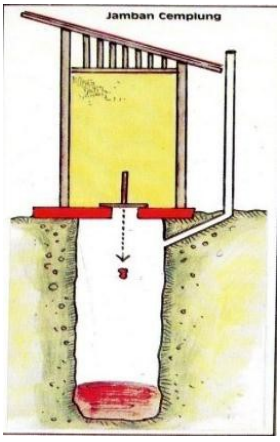




A covered, drained pit latrine



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 (Nusa Tenggara Barat): 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	50th	60th	80th
Kabupaten Bima	Line	People		10,149	15,223	20,298	8,642	13,827	17,284	34,568	8,358	14,076	24,194	95,456	10,752	13,484	18,592	21,791	25,791	38,347
	Rate	HHs	633	15.8	43.6	59.8	6.8	36.1	51.6	79.9	5.2	37.7	67.9	99.1	19.4	34.6	55.3	63.6	69.9	83.6
	Rate	People		21.1	48.7	64.4	9.3	41.9	55.7	83.6	6.7	43.3	72.2	99.2	24.9	40.4	60.0	68.2	74.0	86.7
Kota Bima	Line	People		10,625	15,938	21,251	9,048	14,476	18,095	36,191	8,750	14,737	25,330	99,938	11,257	14,117	19,465	22,814	27,002	40,147
	Rate	HHs	469	12.8	21.9	38.5	6.2	18.8	27.9	55.0	5.4	19.1	44.9	93.4	15.2	18.0	32.4	41.0	46.4	60.6
	Rate	People		16.7	26.4	45.5	8.8	22.9	33.3	60.5	7.8	23.3	51.5	95.1	19.6	22.1	38.2	47.6	53.1	65.8
Kabupaten Dompu	Line	People		9,343	14,015	18,686	7,956	12,729	15,912	31,824	7,694	12,959	22,273	87,878	9,899	12,413	17,116	20,061	23,744	35,302
	Rate	HHs	552	1.4	17.5	44.6	0.0	9.5	28.2	75.2	0.0	10.8	59.1	98.5	2.2	7.9	35.9	50.4	63.1	79.3
	Rate	People		1.8	21.7	51.1	0.0	12.8	33.7	80.4	0.0	14.3	65.8	98.9	2.9	10.2	41.9	56.9	69.3	83.9
Kabupaten Lombok Barat	Line	People		13,561	20,342	27,122	11,548	18,476	23,095	46,191	11,168	18,809	32,329	127,551	14,368	18,017	24,843	29,118	34,463	51,240
	Rate	HHs	720	7.2	29.6	52.9	4.6	19.9	39.5	86.3	4.3	22.1	64.9	99.1	8.6	18.2	46.3	58.5	69.9	90.3
	Rate	People		7.4	32.3	55.6	4.4	21.4	42.0	87.5	4.0	23.9	67.5	99.3	8.9	19.4	48.8	61.7	72.0	91.5
Kabupaten Lombok Tengah	Line	People		12,713	19,069	25,425	10,825	17,320	21,650	43,300	10,469	17,632	30,306	119,570	13,469	16,890	23,289	27,296	32,307	48,034
	Rate	HHs	799	12.7	35.9	54.1	7.5	29.3	44.9	82.7	5.7	30.3	64.0	99.4	15.2	28.5	49.2	57.5	66.1	87.2
	Rate	People		13.1	38.2	56.7	7.4	30.7	47.7	84.6	5.6	31.8	66.8	99.6	15.7	29.8	51.9	59.9	68.4	88.4
Kabupaten Lombok Timur	Line	People		13,635	20,452	27,269	11,610	18,576	23,220	46,441	11,229	18,911	32,504	128,242	14,445	18,115	24,978	29,276	34,650	51,517
	Rate	HHs	834	24.2	52.3	67.2	19.1	45.2	59.9	87.7	17.4	46.4	73.9	99.4	27.8	42.7	63.4	70.4	76.3	90.3
	Rate	People		27.4	55.5	70.0	21.8	49.1	62.8	88.7	19.8	50.1	75.9	99.5	31.3	46.5	66.2	72.7	78.1	90.9
Kabupaten Lombok Utara	Line	People		13,700	20,550	27,400	11,666	18,665	23,332	46,663	11,282	19,002	32,659	128,856	14,515	18,202	25,097	29,416	34,816	51,764
	Rate	HHs	519	12.1	36.3	54.1	7.6	28.1	43.7	86.2	6.8	28.9	63.5	99.5	14.0	26.8	49.0	58.5	67.2	89.7
	Rate	People		14.9	41.6	59.8	9.7	32.5	49.4	89.3	8.7	33.4	68.3	99.5	17.0	31.1	54.7	63.6	71.8	91.8
Kota Mataram	Line	People		15,056	22,584	30,112	12,820	20,513	25,641	51,282	12,399	20,883	35,892	141,610	15,951	20,003	27,581	32,327	38,262	56,887
	Rate	HHs	627	8.8	25.3	35.0	7.4	20.8	30.5	56.7	7.4	21.2	42.0	95.6	10.5	19.2	32.8	37.3	43.4	62.6
	Rate	People		10.8	29.6	41.5	9.1	24.9	36.2	64.5	9.1	25.3	49.0	96.9	13.1	22.8	39.1	44.2	50.5	69.8
Kabupaten Sumbawa	Line	People		10,541	15,811	21,082	8,976	14,361	17,952	35,903	8,681	14,620	25,128	99,143	11,168	14,005	19,310	22,633	26,787	39,828
	Rate	HHs	632	5.5	18.3	31.9	1.7	14.6	23.8	58.9	1.1	14.8	40.8	96.4	7.7	13.7	28.8	34.5	44.4	64.2
	Rate	People		7.2	22.0	36.5	2.6	17.8	28.0	64.1	1.6	18.1	46.0	97.1	10.1	16.8	33.5	39.1	49.8	69.7
Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat	Line	People		15,093	22,639	30,185	12,852	20,563	25,703	51,407	12,429	20,933	35,979	141,954	15,990	20,052	27,649	32,406	38,355	57,026
	Rate	HHs	476	7.5	26.0	39.6	2.7	22.1	33.1	69.3	2.5	23.0	49.8	98.2	10.8	20.4	36.1	43.3	52.5	73.5
	Rate	People		9.5	31.7	46.9	3.7	26.6	40.0	74.3	3.5	27.5	56.3	98.3	14.2	24.3	43.2	50.5	58.9	78.2
All Perkotaan	Line	People		13,221	19,831	26,442	11,258	18,012	22,516	45,031	10,888	18,337	31,517	124,349	14,007	17,565	24,220	28,387	33,598	49,954
	Rate	HHs	2,725	14.1	36.3	51.1	10.7	29.1	43.5	72.5	9.4	30.4	59.5	97.4	16.3	26.8	47.3	54.6	61.7	76.3
	Rate	People		15.7	39.2	54.9	12.0	31.6	46.6	75.6	10.6	32.9	63.1	98.1	18.3	29.2	50.9	58.3	65.1	79.2
All Perdesaan	Line	People		12,248	18,372	24,497	10,430	16,688	20,859	41,719	10,087	16,988	29,199	115,202	12,977	16,273	22,438	26,299	31,127	46,279
	Rate	HHs	3,536	13.0	35.6	54.1	7.5	29.3	44.1	83.2	6.6	30.2	63.6	99.3	15.9	28.2	48.9	57.9	66.8	87.5
	Rate	People		14.9	38.8	57.7	8.2	32.3	47.5	85.7	7.1	33.4	67.1	99.4	18.0	31.0	52.4	61.3	70.0	89.4
All Kota	Line	People		13,894	20,841	27,788	11,831	18,930	23,663	47,325	11,442	19,271	33,122	130,683	14,720	18,460	25,453	29,833	35,309	52,498
	Rate	HHs	1,096	9.7	24.5	35.8	7.1	20.3	29.9	56.3	6.9	20.7	42.7	95.1	11.6	18.9	32.7	38.2	44.1	62.1
	Rate	People		12.4	28.8	42.5	9.0	24.4	35.4	63.5	8.8	24.8	49.7	96.4	14.8	22.6	38.8	45.1	51.2	68.7
All Kabupaten	Line	People		12,524	18,786	25,047	10,664	17,063	21,329	42,657	10,314	17,370	29,855	117,793	13,268	16,639	22,943	26,890	31,827	47,320
	Rate	HHs	5,165	14.0	37.6	55.2	9.3	30.4	45.8	81.5	8.0	31.7	64.4	99.0	16.7	28.8	50.4	59.0	67.4	85.2
	Rate	People		15.7	40.5	58.4	10.1	33.1	48.8	83.6	8.7	34.4	67.5	99.1	18.6	31.3	53.6	62.1	70.2	87.0
All Nusa Tenggara Barat	Line	People		12,700	19,050	25,401	10,815	17,303	21,629	43,258	10,459	17,615	30,276	119,454	13,456	16,874	23,266	27,270	32,275	47,987
	Rate	HHs	6,261	13.5	35.9	52.8	9.0	29.2	43.8	78.3	7.9	30.3	61.7	98.5	16.0	27.6	48.2	56.4	64.4	82.3
	Rate	People		15.3	39.0	56.4	10.0	32.0	47.1	81.0	8.7	33.1	65.2	98.8	18.1	30.2	51.7	59.9	67.8	84.7

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:
0–24	57.7
25–29	38.7
30–32	33.7
33–35	32.7
36–37	15.8
38–39	15.8
40–41	15.8
42–43	14.0
44–45	11.4
46–47	8.8
48–49	8.5
50–51	4.7
52–53	4.7
54–55	3.1
56–57	1.9
58–59	1.9
60–62	0.4
63–66	0.2
67–70	0.1
71–100	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 (%)
0–24	2,635	÷	4,564	=	57.7
25–29	1,712	÷	4,425	=	38.7
30–32	1,379	÷	4,089	=	33.7
33–35	1,572	÷	4,811	=	32.7
36–37	873	÷	5,525	=	15.8
38–39	734	÷	4,648	=	15.8
40–41	983	÷	6,226	=	15.8
42–43	764	÷	5,471	=	14.0
44–45	683	÷	5,986	=	11.4
46–47	495	÷	5,620	=	8.8
48–49	484	÷	5,678	=	8.5
50–51	259	÷	5,558	=	4.7
52–53	194	÷	4,158	=	4.7
54–55	164	÷	5,371	=	3.1
56–57	68	÷	3,633	=	1.9
58–59	92	÷	4,949	=	1.9
60–62	25	÷	5,760	=	0.4
63–66	10	÷	4,995	=	0.2
67–70	5	÷	3,698	=	0.1
71–100	0	÷	4,835	=	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
0–24	–8.7	5.9	6.2	6.7
25–29	+1.9	2.8	3.4	4.5
30–32	–1.9	3.4	4.1	5.6
33–35	+9.1	3.0	3.5	4.8
36–37	–1.9	2.1	2.5	3.2
38–39	–11.3	7.0	7.4	7.8
40–41	+6.5	1.4	1.7	2.0
42–43	–3.0	2.8	3.0	4.0
44–45	+0.2	1.7	2.0	2.6
46–47	–0.5	1.9	2.2	3.0
48–49	–3.8	3.0	3.3	3.8
50–51	–5.2	3.4	3.6	3.9
52–53	+2.2	1.0	1.2	1.5
54–55	+0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5
56–57	–2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2
58–59	+1.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
60–62	+0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
63–66	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
67–70	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
71–100	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	–0.4	59.0	61.5	75.6
4	–1.3	29.6	35.4	46.3
8	–0.5	20.8	25.0	31.1
16	–0.7	15.6	18.4	23.6
32	–0.9	10.6	13.1	15.7
64	–1.2	7.7	9.4	12.4
128	–0.9	5.7	6.9	8.8
256	–0.9	4.0	4.7	6.2
512	–0.9	2.8	3.3	4.2
1,024	–0.9	1.9	2.2	2.9
2,048	–0.9	1.4	1.7	2.1
4,096	–0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6
8,192	–0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1
16,384	–0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8

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)	–0.9	–1.3	+1.2	–0.7	–2.2	+1.3	–0.8	0.0	–2.6	+2.0	0.0	–1.3	–1.5	+2.2	+1.4	+1.1	–1.7
Precision of estimate of change	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
Alpha factor for precision	1.54	1.14	0.99	1.89	1.18	1.05	0.84	1.91	1.18	0.96	0.56	1.49	1.22	1.02	0.98	0.98	0.78

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
<=24	3.0	11.0	1.8	84.2	87.2
<=29	5.1	8.9	5.0	80.9	86.0
<=32	6.5	7.5	7.8	78.2	84.7
<=35	7.5	6.5	11.2	74.8	82.3
<=37	8.6	5.4	15.5	70.5	79.1
<=39	9.9	4.1	19.3	66.6	76.5
<=41	10.7	3.3	24.5	61.5	72.2
<=43	11.4	2.7	28.3	57.6	69.0
<=45	12.1	1.9	33.6	52.4	64.5
<=47	12.5	1.5	37.8	48.1	60.6
<=49	13.1	1.0	43.3	42.6	55.7
<=51	13.7	0.4	49.0	37.0	50.6
<=53	13.8	0.3	53.3	32.6	46.4
<=55	13.9	0.2	58.9	27.1	40.9
<=57	14.0	0.1	62.7	23.3	37.3
<=59	14.0	0.0	67.0	18.9	32.9
<=62	14.0	0.0	71.6	14.3	28.4
<=66	14.0	0.0	77.7	8.2	22.3
<=70	14.0	0.0	81.9	4.0	18.1
<=100	14.0	0.0	86.0	0.0	14.0

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
<=24	4.8	63.4	21.6	1.7:1
<=29	10.1	50.3	36.3	1.0:1
<=32	14.3	45.5	46.4	0.8:1
<=35	18.7	40.2	53.4	0.7:1
<=37	24.1	35.8	61.4	0.6:1
<=39	29.2	33.8	70.5	0.5:1
<=41	35.2	30.5	76.3	0.4:1
<=43	39.7	28.6	80.9	0.4:1
<=45	45.7	26.5	86.2	0.4:1
<=47	50.4	24.9	89.2	0.3:1
<=49	56.4	23.2	93.1	0.3:1
<=51	62.7	21.8	97.3	0.3:1
<=53	67.1	20.5	98.1	0.3:1
<=55	72.8	19.1	98.7	0.2:1
<=57	76.7	18.3	99.6	0.2:1
<=59	81.1	17.3	99.8	0.2:1
<=62	85.7	16.4	100.0	0.2:1
<=66	91.8	15.3	100.0	0.2:1
<=70	96.0	14.6	100.0	0.2:1
<=100	100.0	14.0	100.0	0.2:1

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:
0–24	84.0
25–29	75.7
30–32	74.1
33–35	66.6
36–37	52.7
38–39	49.8
40–41	49.8
42–43	43.5
44–45	38.6
46–47	35.7
48–49	33.3
50–51	27.5
52–53	21.0
54–55	15.8
56–57	12.8
58–59	12.5
60–62	7.5
63–66	4.3
67–70	1.9
71–100	0.1

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
0–24	–2.1	2.2	2.6	3.9
25–29	+8.4	2.9	3.3	4.7
30–32	+8.8	3.3	3.9	5.4
33–35	–14.7	8.6	8.8	9.2
36–37	–8.9	5.9	6.2	6.9
38–39	–12.2	7.6	7.9	8.4
40–41	+8.7	2.9	3.4	4.4
42–43	+4.5	3.3	3.9	5.1
44–45	–2.8	2.8	3.4	4.3
46–47	–13.7	8.5	8.7	9.4
48–49	–0.1	2.8	3.3	4.4
50–51	–8.9	5.8	6.2	6.6
52–53	+4.1	2.4	2.9	3.7
54–55	–0.2	2.2	2.8	3.4
56–57	–0.8	2.7	3.2	4.2
58–59	+2.2	2.0	2.5	3.3
60–62	+2.9	1.0	1.2	1.5
63–66	+1.3	0.8	1.0	1.4
67–70	–0.3	0.9	1.1	1.4
71–100	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

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	–0.3	62.6	79.9	88.2
4	–2.3	37.5	43.1	55.9
8	–1.4	27.8	32.7	40.2
16	–1.0	19.8	23.0	29.9
32	–1.2	13.8	16.1	22.4
64	–1.4	9.5	11.7	14.8
128	–1.4	6.9	8.1	11.0
256	–1.4	4.9	5.7	7.8
512	–1.3	3.5	4.1	5.5
1,024	–1.3	2.4	2.9	3.7
2,048	–1.4	1.7	1.9	2.7
4,096	–1.3	1.2	1.4	2.0
8,192	–1.3	0.9	1.0	1.4
16,384	–1.3	0.6	0.8	1.0

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
<=24	4.1	32.6	0.7	62.6	66.7
<=29	7.8	28.9	2.4	60.9	68.7
<=32	10.6	26.1	3.7	59.6	70.1
<=35	13.9	22.8	4.7	58.6	72.5
<=37	17.4	19.3	6.7	56.6	73.9
<=39	20.4	16.3	8.8	54.5	74.9
<=41	23.0	13.7	12.2	51.1	74.1
<=43	24.7	12.0	15.0	48.3	73.0
<=45	27.2	9.5	18.5	44.8	72.0
<=47	29.3	7.4	21.1	42.2	71.5
<=49	31.2	5.5	25.2	38.1	69.2
<=51	33.4	3.3	29.3	34.0	67.3
<=53	34.2	2.5	32.9	30.4	64.6
<=55	35.1	1.6	37.7	25.6	60.7
<=57	35.6	1.1	41.1	22.2	57.8
<=59	36.0	0.7	45.0	18.3	54.3
<=62	36.4	0.3	49.3	14.0	50.4
<=66	36.6	0.1	55.2	8.1	44.7
<=70	36.7	0.0	59.3	4.0	40.7
<=100	36.7	0.0	63.3	0.0	36.7

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
<=24	4.8	86.0	11.2	6.1:1
<=29	10.1	76.8	21.2	3.3:1
<=32	14.3	74.0	28.8	2.8:1
<=35	18.7	74.6	37.9	2.9:1
<=37	24.1	72.1	47.3	2.6:1
<=39	29.2	69.8	55.6	2.3:1
<=41	35.2	65.3	62.6	1.9:1
<=43	39.7	62.2	67.3	1.6:1
<=45	45.7	59.6	74.2	1.5:1
<=47	50.4	58.1	79.8	1.4:1
<=49	56.4	55.3	85.0	1.2:1
<=51	62.7	53.2	90.9	1.1:1
<=53	67.1	50.9	93.1	1.0:1
<=55	72.8	48.2	95.6	0.9:1
<=57	76.7	46.4	97.0	0.9:1
<=59	81.1	44.5	98.2	0.8:1
<=62	85.7	42.5	99.2	0.7:1
<=66	91.8	39.9	99.7	0.7:1
<=70	96.0	38.3	100.0	0.6:1
<=100	100.0	36.7	100.0	0.6:1

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:
0–24	94.9
25–29	90.5
30–32	85.1
33–35	81.7
36–37	73.4
38–39	71.0
40–41	71.0
42–43	68.0
44–45	63.0
46–47	59.8
48–49	59.8
50–51	48.6
52–53	41.6
54–55	34.4
56–57	31.8
58–59	27.1
60–62	20.1
63–66	16.0
67–70	8.8
71–100	0.6

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
0–24	–1.2	1.1	1.2	1.7
25–29	+7.3	2.4	2.9	3.7
30–32	+12.6	3.2	4.0	5.0
33–35	–5.4	3.8	3.9	4.3
36–37	–3.0	2.8	3.0	4.3
38–39	–3.0	2.9	3.3	4.1
40–41	+11.8	2.9	3.3	4.6
42–43	–7.4	5.0	5.3	5.9
44–45	+0.4	2.7	3.3	4.4
46–47	–9.8	6.5	6.8	7.2
48–49	+6.5	2.8	3.3	4.4
50–51	–5.0	4.0	4.2	4.6
52–53	+3.5	3.2	3.9	5.1
54–55	+2.1	2.8	3.1	4.6
56–57	–4.1	3.9	4.8	6.4
58–59	+8.5	2.5	2.9	4.1
60–62	+0.2	2.8	3.2	4.5
63–66	+4.2	1.7	2.0	2.8
67–70	+0.8	1.8	2.1	3.0
71–100	–0.2	0.6	0.7	0.9

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	+1.5	68.3	77.3	87.2
4	+0.6	38.0	45.0	57.5
8	+1.2	27.6	34.2	41.8
16	+1.7	19.7	23.8	31.0
32	+1.6	14.4	17.1	22.5
64	+1.3	9.7	11.7	15.3
128	+1.1	7.0	7.9	11.0
256	+1.1	4.9	5.8	8.4
512	+1.2	3.6	4.3	5.7
1,024	+1.1	2.5	2.9	3.8
2,048	+1.1	1.8	2.1	2.7
4,096	+1.2	1.2	1.4	1.9
8,192	+1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3
16,384	+1.2	0.6	0.7	1.0

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
<=24	4.5	48.1	0.3	47.1	51.6
<=29	9.1	43.5	1.1	46.3	55.4
<=32	12.2	40.4	2.1	45.3	57.5
<=35	15.9	36.7	2.8	44.6	60.5
<=37	20.3	32.4	3.8	43.5	63.8
<=39	24.1	28.5	5.2	42.2	66.3
<=41	27.8	24.8	7.4	40.0	67.8
<=43	31.0	21.6	8.7	38.7	69.7
<=45	34.9	17.8	10.9	36.5	71.4
<=47	37.9	14.7	12.5	34.9	72.8
<=49	41.2	11.5	15.3	32.1	73.3
<=51	44.5	8.2	18.2	29.2	73.6
<=53	46.4	6.2	20.7	26.7	73.1
<=55	48.3	4.3	24.4	23.0	71.3
<=57	49.6	3.0	27.1	20.3	69.9
<=59	50.4	2.2	30.6	16.7	67.2
<=62	51.4	1.3	34.3	13.1	64.4
<=66	52.2	0.4	39.6	7.8	60.1
<=70	52.6	0.1	43.4	4.0	56.6
<=100	52.6	0.0	47.4	0.0	52.6

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
<=24	4.8	94.6	8.6	17.4:1
<=29	10.1	89.6	17.3	8.6:1
<=32	14.3	85.2	23.2	5.8:1
<=35	18.7	85.2	30.2	5.8:1
<=37	24.1	84.1	38.5	5.3:1
<=39	29.2	82.3	45.8	4.7:1
<=41	35.2	79.0	52.8	3.8:1
<=43	39.7	78.1	58.9	3.6:1
<=45	45.7	76.3	66.2	3.2:1
<=47	50.4	75.2	72.0	3.0:1
<=49	56.4	72.9	78.2	2.7:1
<=51	62.7	71.0	84.5	2.4:1
<=53	67.1	69.1	88.2	2.2:1
<=55	72.8	66.4	91.9	2.0:1
<=57	76.7	64.7	94.2	1.8:1
<=59	81.1	62.2	95.8	1.6:1
<=62	85.7	60.0	97.6	1.5:1
<=66	91.8	56.9	99.3	1.3:1
<=70	96.0	54.8	99.9	1.2:1
<=100	100.0	52.6	100.0	1.1:1

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:
0–24	48.2
25–29	26.7
30–32	22.9
33–35	22.0
36–37	11.6
38–39	11.4
40–41	9.8
42–43	8.5
44–45	5.8
46–47	3.7
48–49	3.4
50–51	2.2
52–53	1.4
54–55	1.4
56–57	1.3
58–59	1.1
60–62	0.4
63–66	0.1
67–70	0.1
71–100	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
0–24	–8.1	5.6	5.9	6.5
25–29	+0.3	2.8	3.3	4.0
30–32	+5.3	2.7	3.3	4.7
33–35	+3.4	2.8	3.3	4.6
36–37	+0.7	1.8	2.2	2.8
38–39	–6.6	4.5	4.8	5.2
40–41	+5.0	1.1	1.3	1.8
42–43	–8.2	5.5	5.7	6.2
44–45	+0.1	1.1	1.3	1.7
46–47	–1.5	1.5	1.7	2.3
48–49	–3.2	2.3	2.5	2.9
50–51	–2.8	2.0	2.1	2.4
52–53	+1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
54–55	–0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5
56–57	+1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
58–59	+0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3
60–62	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
63–66	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
67–70	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
71–100	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	–0.4	51.9	57.6	72.4
4	–1.2	25.9	32.3	43.3
8	–0.4	18.1	21.6	28.5
16	–0.4	13.0	15.9	21.4
32	–0.9	9.3	10.7	14.2
64	–1.0	7.0	8.1	10.2
128	–0.7	4.8	5.7	7.1
256	–0.7	3.4	4.2	5.3
512	–0.7	2.5	2.9	3.8
1,024	–0.7	1.7	2.0	2.7
2,048	–0.7	1.2	1.4	1.9
4,096	–0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3
8,192	–0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
16,384	–0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6

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
<=24	2.6	6.7	2.2	88.5	91.0
<=29	4.0	5.4	6.2	84.5	88.4
<=32	4.7	4.6	9.6	81.0	85.7
<=35	5.4	3.9	13.3	77.4	82.8
<=37	6.0	3.3	18.0	72.6	78.7
<=39	6.9	2.5	22.4	68.3	75.1
<=41	7.2	2.1	27.9	62.7	69.9
<=43	7.8	1.5	31.9	58.8	66.6
<=45	8.3	1.1	37.4	53.2	61.5
<=47	8.5	0.8	41.9	48.8	57.3
<=49	8.9	0.5	47.6	43.1	52.0
<=51	9.1	0.2	53.5	37.2	46.3
<=53	9.2	0.1	57.9	32.7	41.9
<=55	9.3	0.1	63.5	27.2	36.4
<=57	9.3	0.1	67.4	23.3	32.6
<=59	9.3	0.0	71.8	18.9	28.2
<=62	9.3	0.0	76.3	14.3	23.7
<=66	9.3	0.0	82.5	8.2	17.5
<=70	9.3	0.0	86.6	4.0	13.4
<=100	9.3	0.0	90.7	0.0	9.3

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
<=24	4.8	53.9	27.7	1.2:1
<=29	10.1	39.0	42.4	0.6:1
<=32	14.3	32.7	50.2	0.5:1
<=35	18.7	28.9	57.7	0.4:1
<=37	24.1	25.1	64.7	0.3:1
<=39	29.2	23.5	73.5	0.3:1
<=41	35.2	20.5	77.4	0.3:1
<=43	39.7	19.7	83.9	0.2:1
<=45	45.7	18.1	88.7	0.2:1
<=47	50.4	16.9	91.1	0.2:1
<=49	56.4	15.7	95.0	0.2:1
<=51	62.7	14.6	98.0	0.2:1
<=53	67.1	13.7	98.4	0.2:1
<=55	72.8	12.7	99.4	0.1:1
<=57	76.7	12.1	99.4	0.1:1
<=59	81.1	11.5	99.7	0.1:1
<=62	85.7	10.9	100.0	0.1:1
<=66	91.8	10.2	100.0	0.1:1
<=70	96.0	9.7	100.0	0.1:1
<=100	100.0	9.3	100.0	0.1:1

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:
0–24	80.6
25–29	68.4
30–32	63.0
33–35	61.0
36–37	41.3
38–39	40.5
40–41	40.5
42–43	32.7
44–45	27.9
46–47	26.1
48–49	24.7
50–51	14.8
52–53	14.5
54–55	10.7
56–57	8.3
58–59	8.3
60–62	5.5
63–66	1.4
67–70	0.7
71–100	0.0

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
0–24	–4.6	3.4	3.6	4.0
25–29	+5.5	2.9	3.5	4.8
30–32	+1.0	3.4	4.0	5.3
33–35	–12.2	7.5	7.7	8.5
36–37	–5.6	4.3	4.6	5.1
38–39	–15.8	9.4	9.8	10.2
40–41	+8.8	2.8	3.3	4.1
42–43	–4.0	3.7	3.9	4.7
44–45	–2.1	2.7	3.2	4.2
46–47	–9.9	6.6	6.9	7.4
48–49	–2.0	2.7	3.2	4.0
50–51	–10.5	6.5	6.8	7.2
52–53	+6.0	1.7	2.1	2.7
54–55	–0.5	2.1	2.4	3.4
56–57	+2.0	1.7	2.0	2.5
58–59	+1.3	1.7	2.0	2.5
60–62	+3.6	0.6	0.8	1.0
63–66	–1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5
67–70	+0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
71–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Table 5 ($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	–2.0	68.1	76.8	87.6
4	–3.3	36.6	43.1	54.9
8	–2.4	28.4	32.5	40.0
16	–1.9	19.2	22.7	30.2
32	–2.2	13.3	15.9	20.5
64	–2.4	9.8	11.2	14.0
128	–2.3	6.7	8.0	10.1
256	–2.3	4.7	5.7	7.9
512	–2.2	3.3	4.0	5.2
1,024	–2.2	2.3	2.8	3.6
2,048	–2.3	1.6	1.9	2.6
4,096	–2.2	1.1	1.4	1.8
8,192	–2.2	0.8	1.0	1.3
16,384	–2.2	0.6	0.7	0.9

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
<=24	4.0	26.3	0.7	68.9	72.9
<=29	7.5	22.8	2.6	67.0	74.5
<=32	10.1	20.3	4.2	65.4	75.5
<=35	13.0	17.4	5.7	63.9	76.9
<=37	15.7	14.7	8.4	61.2	76.9
<=39	18.4	12.0	10.9	58.8	77.1
<=41	20.4	9.9	14.7	54.9	75.4
<=43	22.0	8.3	17.7	52.0	74.0
<=45	23.8	6.6	21.9	47.7	71.5
<=47	25.2	5.1	25.2	44.5	69.7
<=49	26.7	3.6	29.7	39.9	66.7
<=51	28.3	2.1	34.4	35.3	63.6
<=53	28.8	1.6	38.3	31.3	60.1
<=55	29.4	1.0	43.4	26.3	55.6
<=57	29.7	0.7	47.0	22.6	52.3
<=59	30.0	0.4	51.1	18.5	48.5
<=62	30.1	0.3	55.6	14.1	44.2
<=66	30.3	0.0	61.5	8.2	38.5
<=70	30.4	0.0	65.6	4.0	34.4
<=100	30.4	0.0	69.6	0.0	30.4

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
<=24	4.8	84.5	13.3	5.4:1
<=29	10.1	74.1	24.8	2.9:1
<=32	14.3	70.4	33.2	2.4:1
<=35	18.7	69.5	42.7	2.3:1
<=37	24.1	65.0	51.6	1.9:1
<=39	29.2	62.8	60.5	1.7:1
<=41	35.2	58.1	67.3	1.4:1
<=43	39.7	55.5	72.5	1.2:1
<=45	45.7	52.0	78.3	1.1:1
<=47	50.4	50.0	83.0	1.0:1
<=49	56.4	47.4	88.0	0.9:1
<=51	62.7	45.2	93.2	0.8:1
<=53	67.1	42.9	94.9	0.8:1
<=55	72.8	40.4	96.8	0.7:1
<=57	76.7	38.7	97.7	0.6:1
<=59	81.1	37.0	98.7	0.6:1
<=62	85.7	35.1	99.2	0.5:1
<=66	91.8	33.0	99.8	0.5:1
<=70	96.0	31.6	100.0	0.5:1
<=100	100.0	30.4	100.0	0.4:1

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:
0–24	89.8
25–29	86.9
30–32	81.2
33–35	75.9
36–37	65.0
38–39	63.8
40–41	63.8
42–43	54.4
44–45	48.7
46–47	47.1
48–49	45.4
50–51	38.0
52–53	28.5
54–55	23.6
56–57	21.3
58–59	18.5
60–62	13.2
63–66	6.6
67–70	3.8
71–100	0.3

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
0–24	–2.5	2.0	2.1	2.3
25–29	+12.2	2.7	3.4	4.3
30–32	+12.6	3.3	4.1	5.5
33–35	–8.5	5.4	5.6	6.0
36–37	–2.6	2.9	3.5	5.0
38–39	–3.0	2.9	3.4	4.5
40–41	+18.0	3.0	3.5	4.6
42–43	0.0	3.5	4.2	5.7
44–45	–5.5	4.1	4.5	4.9
46–47	–12.1	7.7	8.1	8.5
48–49	+1.6	2.9	3.3	4.5
50–51	–5.7	4.2	4.6	5.5
52–53	+5.9	2.7	3.2	4.2
54–55	+4.0	2.3	2.8	4.0
56–57	–6.2	4.8	5.2	5.8
58–59	+7.1	2.0	2.5	3.3
60–62	+5.2	1.5	1.8	2.3
63–66	+0.7	1.1	1.4	1.9
67–70	–0.2	1.3	1.6	2.1
71–100	–0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8

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	+3.1	63.5	80.2	88.3
4	+0.9	38.5	45.1	57.2
8	+1.3	28.3	34.0	43.1
16	+1.7	20.2	23.7	29.9
32	+1.5	14.4	17.0	21.4
64	+1.4	9.6	11.5	14.9
128	+1.3	6.9	8.2	10.8
256	+1.2	4.9	5.7	7.6
512	+1.3	3.5	4.1	5.9
1,024	+1.3	2.6	3.0	3.8
2,048	+1.2	1.7	2.0	2.5
4,096	+1.3	1.2	1.5	2.0
8,192	+1.3	0.9	1.1	1.4
16,384	+1.3	0.6	0.7	1.0

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
<=24	4.3	39.0	0.5	56.2	60.5
<=29	8.5	34.9	1.7	55.0	63.4
<=32	11.4	31.9	2.9	53.8	65.2
<=35	15.0	28.4	3.7	52.9	67.9
<=37	18.8	24.6	5.3	51.4	70.2
<=39	22.2	21.2	7.1	49.6	71.7
<=41	25.1	18.3	10.1	46.6	71.7
<=43	27.5	15.9	12.3	44.4	71.8
<=45	30.7	12.6	15.0	41.7	72.4
<=47	33.3	10.1	17.1	39.5	72.8
<=49	35.8	7.5	20.6	36.1	71.9
<=51	38.4	4.9	24.3	32.4	70.8
<=53	39.6	3.8	27.6	29.1	68.6
<=55	40.7	2.6	32.0	24.6	65.4
<=57	41.7	1.7	35.0	21.6	63.3
<=59	42.2	1.2	38.9	17.8	59.9
<=62	42.7	0.6	43.0	13.7	56.4
<=66	43.1	0.2	48.6	8.0	51.1
<=70	43.3	0.0	52.6	4.0	47.3
<=100	43.4	0.0	56.6	0.0	43.4

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
<=24	4.8	90.1	9.9	9.1:1
<=29	10.1	83.4	19.5	5.0:1
<=32	14.3	79.8	26.4	4.0:1
<=35	18.7	80.2	34.5	4.0:1
<=37	24.1	78.0	43.4	3.6:1
<=39	29.2	75.8	51.1	3.1:1
<=41	35.2	71.3	57.9	2.5:1
<=43	39.7	69.1	63.3	2.2:1
<=45	45.7	67.3	70.9	2.1:1
<=47	50.4	66.0	76.7	1.9:1
<=49	56.4	63.5	82.7	1.7:1
<=51	62.7	61.3	88.6	1.6:1
<=53	67.1	58.9	91.2	1.4:1
<=55	72.8	56.0	94.0	1.3:1
<=57	76.7	54.3	96.1	1.2:1
<=59	81.1	52.0	97.3	1.1:1
<=62	85.7	49.9	98.5	1.0:1
<=66	91.8	47.0	99.5	0.9:1
<=70	96.0	45.1	99.9	0.8:1
<=100	100.0	43.4	100.0	0.8:1

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:
0–24	99.5
25–29	98.8
30–32	97.4
33–35	97.4
36–37	94.8
38–39	94.4
40–41	94.4
42–43	94.4
44–45	90.3
46–47	86.6
48–49	85.9
50–51	82.5
52–53	75.6
54–55	70.5
56–57	67.1
58–59	64.1
60–62	56.8
63–66	46.3
67–70	32.4
71–100	13.3

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
0–24	+1.2	0.7	0.9	1.2
25–29	–0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
30–32	+2.0	1.5	1.8	2.4
33–35	–2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
36–37	+5.2	2.3	2.7	3.6
38–39	–1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5
40–41	–1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5
42–43	+1.3	1.6	2.0	2.5
44–45	+1.6	1.8	2.2	2.7
46–47	–7.0	4.1	4.3	4.6
48–49	+2.1	2.0	2.3	2.9
50–51	+1.3	2.3	2.7	3.6
52–53	+1.0	3.3	3.9	4.9
54–55	+3.5	2.8	3.4	4.4
56–57	–17.1	9.7	9.9	10.4
58–59	+10.3	3.4	4.1	5.1
60–62	–3.9	3.5	3.9	5.3
63–66	+2.3	2.9	3.5	4.5
67–70	–20.4	12.1	12.5	13.4
71–100	–6.6	4.8	5.2	5.9

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	–0.5	68.1	72.0	81.0
4	–0.7	30.2	36.6	51.4
8	–0.9	21.8	26.8	36.4
16	–0.7	15.7	18.6	26.2
32	–0.6	11.4	13.6	17.8
64	–0.7	8.1	9.4	12.5
128	–0.7	5.7	6.8	8.5
256	–0.7	4.1	4.7	6.1
512	–0.7	2.8	3.2	4.7
1,024	–0.8	1.9	2.3	3.1
2,048	–0.8	1.4	1.7	2.1
4,096	–0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5
8,192	–0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0
16,384	–0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7

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
<=24	4.7	74.1	0.1	21.1	25.8
<=29	10.0	68.8	0.1	21.1	31.1
<=32	14.0	64.8	0.3	20.9	34.9
<=35	18.4	60.4	0.3	20.9	39.3
<=37	23.5	55.3	0.6	20.6	44.1
<=39	28.3	50.5	0.9	20.3	48.6
<=41	33.9	44.9	1.2	20.0	53.9
<=43	38.1	40.7	1.6	19.6	57.7
<=45	43.5	35.3	2.3	19.0	62.4
<=47	47.7	31.1	2.7	18.5	66.2
<=49	52.7	26.1	3.7	17.5	70.2
<=51	57.8	21.0	4.9	16.3	74.1
<=53	61.3	17.5	5.8	15.4	76.6
<=55	65.2	13.6	7.6	13.6	78.8
<=57	68.1	10.7	8.6	12.7	80.8
<=59	70.7	8.1	10.4	10.8	81.5
<=62	73.4	5.4	12.3	8.9	82.2
<=66	76.2	2.6	15.6	5.6	81.8
<=70	78.0	0.8	17.9	3.3	81.3
<=100	78.8	0.0	21.2	0.0	78.8

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
<=24	4.8	98.0	6.0	49.3:1
<=29	10.1	98.6	12.7	71.8:1
<=32	14.3	97.9	17.8	47.7:1
<=35	18.7	98.4	23.3	62.5:1
<=37	24.1	97.5	29.8	38.8:1
<=39	29.2	96.9	35.9	30.8:1
<=41	35.2	96.4	43.1	27.2:1
<=43	39.7	96.0	48.4	24.0:1
<=45	45.7	95.1	55.2	19.3:1
<=47	50.4	94.6	60.5	17.7:1
<=49	56.4	93.4	66.9	14.1:1
<=51	62.7	92.2	73.3	11.8:1
<=53	67.1	91.3	77.8	10.5:1
<=55	72.8	89.6	82.7	8.6:1
<=57	76.7	88.8	86.4	8.0:1
<=59	81.1	87.2	89.7	6.8:1
<=62	85.7	85.6	93.1	6.0:1
<=66	91.8	83.0	96.7	4.9:1
<=70	96.0	81.3	99.0	4.3:1
<=100	100.0	78.8	100.0	3.7:1

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:
0–24	45.7
25–29	23.7
30–32	20.6
33–35	19.3
36–37	10.2
38–39	9.9
40–41	9.3
42–43	6.9
44–45	3.8
46–47	3.6
48–49	3.4
50–51	2.2
52–53	1.2
54–55	1.2
56–57	1.2
58–59	1.1
60–62	0.4
63–66	0.0
67–70	0.0
71–100	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
0–24	–5.3	4.3	4.5	5.3
25–29	+1.2	2.6	2.9	3.9
30–32	+5.8	2.6	3.2	4.8
33–35	+3.8	2.6	3.1	4.3
36–37	+0.6	1.7	2.1	2.8
38–39	–6.5	4.5	4.7	5.0
40–41	+4.5	1.1	1.3	1.8
42–43	–0.8	1.6	2.0	2.6
44–45	+0.2	0.8	1.0	1.3
46–47	+0.7	1.1	1.3	1.8
48–49	–3.3	2.3	2.5	2.9
50–51	–1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7
52–53	+0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
54–55	–1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5
56–57	+1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
58–59	+0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3
60–62	+0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
63–66	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
67–70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71–100	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	50.0	62.3	71.2
4	–0.5	24.4	29.9	41.5
8	+0.3	16.5	19.7	25.3
16	+0.2	12.7	14.3	18.6
32	–0.1	8.5	10.1	13.4
64	–0.2	6.4	7.6	9.6
128	+0.1	4.5	5.4	7.4
256	0.0	3.3	3.8	4.9
512	0.0	2.3	2.7	3.7
1,024	0.0	1.6	1.9	2.4
2,048	0.0	1.1	1.3	1.8
4,096	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.2
8,192	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.8
16,384	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6

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
<=24	2.3	5.6	2.4	89.7	92.0
<=29	3.6	4.3	6.6	85.6	89.1
<=32	4.2	3.7	10.1	82.0	86.1
<=35	4.7	3.1	13.9	78.2	82.9
<=37	5.3	2.6	18.8	73.3	78.6
<=39	6.0	1.9	23.2	68.9	74.9
<=41	6.4	1.5	28.8	63.3	69.7
<=43	6.7	1.1	33.0	59.1	65.9
<=45	7.0	0.9	38.7	53.4	60.5
<=47	7.2	0.7	43.2	48.9	56.0
<=49	7.5	0.4	48.9	43.2	50.7
<=51	7.7	0.2	54.9	37.2	44.9
<=53	7.8	0.1	59.3	32.8	40.5
<=55	7.9	0.0	64.9	27.2	35.1
<=57	7.9	0.0	68.8	23.3	31.2
<=59	7.9	0.0	73.2	18.9	26.8
<=62	7.9	0.0	77.8	14.3	22.2
<=66	7.9	0.0	83.9	8.2	16.1
<=70	7.9	0.0	88.1	4.0	11.9
<=100	7.9	0.0	92.1	0.0	7.9

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
<=24	4.8	48.8	29.6	1.0:1
<=29	10.1	35.3	45.4	0.5:1
<=32	14.3	29.1	52.9	0.4:1
<=35	18.7	25.4	60.1	0.3:1
<=37	24.1	21.9	67.0	0.3:1
<=39	29.2	20.6	76.4	0.3:1
<=41	35.2	18.2	81.0	0.2:1
<=43	39.7	17.0	85.4	0.2:1
<=45	45.7	15.4	89.2	0.2:1
<=47	50.4	14.2	90.7	0.2:1
<=49	56.4	13.3	95.3	0.2:1
<=51	62.7	12.3	98.0	0.1:1
<=53	67.1	11.6	98.5	0.1:1
<=55	72.8	10.8	99.6	0.1:1
<=57	76.7	10.3	99.7	0.1:1
<=59	81.1	9.7	100.0	0.1:1
<=62	85.7	9.2	100.0	0.1:1
<=66	91.8	8.6	100.0	0.1:1
<=70	96.0	8.2	100.0	0.1:1
<=100	100.0	7.9	100.0	0.1:1

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:
0–24	80.6
25–29	70.3
30–32	63.7
33–35	61.8
36–37	41.9
38–39	41.3
40–41	41.3
42–43	34.0
44–45	30.6
46–47	29.2
48–49	27.1
50–51	16.9
52–53	14.9
54–55	11.1
56–57	8.8
58–59	8.8
60–62	5.5
63–66	1.5
67–70	0.7
71–100	0.0

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
0–24	–4.6	3.4	3.6	4.0
25–29	+7.5	2.9	3.5	4.8
30–32	+1.8	3.4	4.0	5.3
33–35	–15.9	9.2	9.4	10.0
36–37	–6.8	4.9	5.2	5.7
38–39	–16.1	9.5	9.9	10.3
40–41	+5.7	2.9	3.4	4.2
42–43	–2.8	3.3	3.8	4.7
44–45	–2.3	2.8	3.3	4.1
46–47	–13.2	8.2	8.6	9.2
48–49	0.0	2.8	3.3	4.0
50–51	–8.6	5.5	5.8	6.3
52–53	+1.1	2.3	2.7	3.4
54–55	–0.1	2.1	2.4	3.4
56–57	+1.7	1.8	2.1	2.7
58–59	+1.7	1.7	2.0	2.5
60–62	+2.7	0.8	0.9	1.3
63–66	–1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5
67–70	–1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5
71–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Table 5 ($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	–2.2	67.3	76.7	87.6
4	–3.9	36.7	42.8	54.8
8	–2.9	29.0	33.7	41.2
16	–2.5	19.4	23.0	30.7
32	–2.6	13.5	16.3	20.7
64	–2.9	9.7	11.3	14.2
128	–2.7	6.9	8.0	10.0
256	–2.7	4.8	5.9	7.8
512	–2.7	3.4	4.0	5.2
1,024	–2.7	2.4	2.8	3.7
2,048	–2.7	1.7	1.9	2.7
4,096	–2.7	1.2	1.4	1.8
8,192	–2.6	0.8	1.0	1.4
16,384	–2.6	0.6	0.7	1.0

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
<=24	4.0	27.6	0.7	67.6	71.7
<=29	7.5	24.1	2.6	65.8	73.3
<=32	10.1	21.6	4.2	64.1	74.2
<=35	13.1	18.5	5.5	62.9	76.0
<=37	16.0	15.7	8.1	60.3	76.2
<=39	18.7	12.9	10.5	57.9	76.6
<=41	20.9	10.7	14.2	54.1	75.1
<=43	22.5	9.1	17.2	51.2	73.7
<=45	24.5	7.1	21.2	47.1	71.6
<=47	26.1	5.5	24.3	44.1	70.2
<=49	27.7	4.0	28.8	39.6	67.3
<=51	29.3	2.4	33.4	35.0	64.2
<=53	29.9	1.7	37.2	31.2	61.1
<=55	30.5	1.1	42.3	26.1	56.6
<=57	30.8	0.8	45.9	22.5	53.3
<=59	31.1	0.5	49.9	18.4	49.6
<=62	31.3	0.3	54.4	14.0	45.3
<=66	31.5	0.1	60.3	8.1	39.6
<=70	31.6	0.0	64.3	4.0	35.7
<=100	31.6	0.0	68.4	0.0	31.6

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
<=24	4.8	84.5	12.8	5.4:1
<=29	10.1	74.1	23.8	2.9:1
<=32	14.3	70.4	31.8	2.4:1
<=35	18.7	70.5	41.6	2.4:1
<=37	24.1	66.3	50.5	2.0:1
<=39	29.2	64.0	59.2	1.8:1
<=41	35.2	59.5	66.2	1.5:1
<=43	39.7	56.7	71.2	1.3:1
<=45	45.7	53.5	77.4	1.2:1
<=47	50.4	51.8	82.6	1.1:1
<=49	56.4	49.0	87.5	1.0:1
<=51	62.7	46.7	92.5	0.9:1
<=53	67.1	44.6	94.6	0.8:1
<=55	72.8	41.9	96.4	0.7:1
<=57	76.7	40.2	97.4	0.7:1
<=59	81.1	38.4	98.4	0.6:1
<=62	85.7	36.6	99.0	0.6:1
<=66	91.8	34.3	99.7	0.5:1
<=70	96.0	33.0	100.0	0.5:1
<=100	100.0	31.6	100.0	0.5:1

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:
0–24	98.0
25–29	94.2
30–32	89.7
33–35	86.0
36–37	82.3
38–39	79.7
40–41	79.7
42–43	78.2
44–45	73.8
46–47	69.1
48–49	69.1
50–51	60.1
52–53	52.1
54–55	47.4
56–57	44.8
58–59	42.5
60–62	32.8
63–66	25.4
67–70	15.5
71–100	3.3

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
0–24	+1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4
25–29	+8.0	2.2	2.7	3.5
30–32	+13.6	3.1	3.9	5.0
33–35	–8.3	4.8	5.0	5.2
36–37	+0.3	2.5	2.9	4.3
38–39	–3.4	2.8	2.9	3.5
40–41	+5.0	2.6	3.0	3.9
42–43	–4.1	3.2	3.5	4.1
44–45	+0.4	2.6	3.2	4.2
46–47	–8.2	5.5	5.8	6.2
48–49	+3.5	2.8	3.2	3.8
50–51	–1.5	2.9	3.4	4.3
52–53	+8.1	3.4	4.1	5.3
54–55	+3.5	3.0	3.5	4.5
56–57	+3.3	3.9	4.6	6.4
58–59	+12.1	3.1	3.7	4.9
60–62	+2.7	3.1	3.6	4.8
63–66	+2.8	2.2	2.6	3.5
67–70	+3.8	2.2	2.6	3.6
71–100	–1.4	1.6	1.9	2.6

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	+0.8	67.9	73.5	89.4
4	+0.9	37.8	42.7	56.4
8	+1.5	27.2	30.9	43.9
16	+2.3	19.9	23.7	31.3
32	+2.1	13.8	16.4	21.2
64	+1.9	9.6	11.7	15.3
128	+1.9	6.8	8.1	11.0
256	+1.9	4.8	5.6	7.8
512	+2.0	3.5	4.2	5.6
1,024	+2.0	2.4	2.9	3.9
2,048	+2.0	1.8	2.0	2.5
4,096	+2.0	1.3	1.5	1.8
8,192	+2.0	0.8	1.0	1.3
16,384	+2.0	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
<=24	4.6	56.9	0.2	38.4	42.9
<=29	9.3	52.1	0.8	37.8	47.1
<=32	12.6	48.8	1.7	36.9	49.5
<=35	16.7	44.7	2.0	36.6	53.3
<=37	21.4	40.0	2.7	35.9	57.3
<=39	25.6	35.8	3.6	35.0	60.6
<=41	30.1	31.3	5.0	33.5	63.7
<=43	33.8	27.6	5.9	32.7	66.4
<=45	38.3	23.1	7.4	31.2	69.5
<=47	41.8	19.6	8.6	30.0	71.8
<=49	45.8	15.6	10.6	28.0	73.8
<=51	49.7	11.7	12.9	25.6	75.4
<=53	52.0	9.5	15.1	23.4	75.4
<=55	54.7	6.8	18.1	20.5	75.2
<=57	56.3	5.2	20.4	18.2	74.4
<=59	57.7	3.7	23.4	15.2	72.9
<=62	59.1	2.3	26.6	12.0	71.1
<=66	60.7	0.7	31.1	7.5	68.2
<=70	61.3	0.2	34.7	3.9	65.1
<=100	61.4	0.0	38.6	0.0	61.4

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
<=24	4.8	95.7	7.5	22.4:1
<=29	10.1	92.0	15.2	11.5:1
<=32	14.3	88.4	20.6	7.6:1
<=35	18.7	89.5	27.2	8.6:1
<=37	24.1	88.8	34.8	7.9:1
<=39	29.2	87.7	41.7	7.1:1
<=41	35.2	85.7	49.1	6.0:1
<=43	39.7	85.1	55.0	5.7:1
<=45	45.7	83.9	62.4	5.2:1
<=47	50.4	83.0	68.1	4.9:1
<=49	56.4	81.2	74.6	4.3:1
<=51	62.7	79.4	80.9	3.8:1
<=53	67.1	77.4	84.6	3.4:1
<=55	72.8	75.1	89.0	3.0:1
<=57	76.7	73.4	91.6	2.8:1
<=59	81.1	71.2	93.9	2.5:1
<=62	85.7	69.0	96.2	2.2:1
<=66	91.8	66.1	98.8	2.0:1
<=70	96.0	63.8	99.7	1.8:1
<=100	100.0	61.4	100.0	1.6:1

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:
0–24	100.0
25–29	100.0
30–32	100.0
33–35	100.0
36–37	100.0
38–39	100.0
40–41	100.0
42–43	100.0
44–45	99.9
46–47	99.8
48–49	99.8
50–51	99.8
52–53	99.2
54–55	99.2
56–57	99.2
58–59	98.4
60–62	98.1
63–66	97.0
67–70	93.6
71–100	84.0

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
0–24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–32	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33–35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36–37	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
38–39	+0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
40–41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42–43	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
44–45	–0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
46–47	+0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
48–49	–0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
50–51	+1.8	0.8	1.0	1.3
52–53	–0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
54–55	–0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
56–57	–0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
58–59	–0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0
60–62	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.3
63–66	–0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1
67–70	–4.3	2.5	2.6	2.7
71–100	+5.1	2.8	3.4	4.6

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	0.0	3.2	8.0	55.6
4	–0.1	6.4	10.0	17.8
8	–0.1	4.5	6.2	9.5
16	–0.1	3.1	4.1	6.8
32	–0.1	2.3	2.8	4.0
64	–0.1	1.6	1.9	2.7
128	0.0	1.2	1.5	2.1
256	–0.1	0.9	1.1	1.4
512	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.0
1,024	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7
2,048	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
4,096	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
8,192	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
16,384	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2

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
<=24	4.8	93.6	0.0	1.6	6.4
<=29	10.1	88.3	0.0	1.6	11.7
<=32	14.3	84.1	0.0	1.6	15.9
<=35	18.7	79.8	0.0	1.6	20.2
<=37	24.1	74.3	0.0	1.6	25.7
<=39	29.2	69.2	0.0	1.6	30.8
<=41	35.2	63.3	0.0	1.6	36.7
<=43	39.7	58.7	0.0	1.6	41.3
<=45	45.7	52.7	0.0	1.6	47.3
<=47	50.3	48.1	0.1	1.5	51.9
<=49	56.4	42.0	0.1	1.5	57.9
<=51	62.5	35.9	0.1	1.4	64.0
<=53	66.9	31.5	0.2	1.4	68.3
<=55	72.6	25.8	0.2	1.4	74.0
<=57	76.4	22.0	0.2	1.4	77.8
<=59	80.8	17.6	0.3	1.3	82.1
<=62	85.3	13.1	0.4	1.2	86.5
<=66	91.2	7.2	0.6	1.0	92.2
<=70	95.2	3.2	0.7	0.8	96.1
<=100	98.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	98.4

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
<=24	4.8	100.0	4.9	Only poor targeted
<=29	10.1	100.0	10.3	Only poor targeted
<=32	14.3	100.0	14.5	Only poor targeted
<=35	18.7	100.0	19.0	Only poor targeted
<=37	24.1	100.0	24.5	Only poor targeted
<=39	29.2	99.9	29.7	1,944.8:1
<=41	35.2	100.0	35.7	2,339.2:1
<=43	39.7	100.0	40.3	2,641.1:1
<=45	45.7	100.0	46.4	3,040.3:1
<=47	50.4	99.9	51.1	931.2:1
<=49	56.4	99.9	57.3	1,043.1:1
<=51	62.7	99.8	63.5	462.1:1
<=53	67.1	99.7	68.0	342.9:1
<=55	72.8	99.7	73.7	371.9:1
<=57	76.7	99.7	77.7	349.2:1
<=59	81.1	99.6	82.1	284.0:1
<=62	85.7	99.6	86.7	223.2:1
<=66	91.8	99.3	92.7	152.7:1
<=70	96.0	99.2	96.8	128.2:1
<=100	100.0	98.4	100.0	62.1:1

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:
0–24	63.3
25–29	42.7
30–32	37.4
33–35	37.0
36–37	19.7
38–39	19.2
40–41	19.2
42–43	16.8
44–45	14.8
46–47	12.8
48–49	12.8
50–51	5.7
52–53	5.7
54–55	3.6
56–57	2.0
58–59	2.0
60–62	1.3
63–66	0.4
67–70	0.1
71–100	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
0–24	–9.3	6.0	6.3	6.8
25–29	–1.0	3.0	3.5	4.5
30–32	–4.0	3.7	4.1	5.5
33–35	+7.8	3.2	3.8	5.1
36–37	–2.0	2.3	2.8	3.7
38–39	–13.7	8.4	8.7	9.1
40–41	+7.9	1.6	1.9	2.3
42–43	–4.9	3.8	4.0	4.8
44–45	+1.2	1.9	2.2	2.8
46–47	+2.5	2.0	2.4	3.1
48–49	–0.2	2.2	2.5	3.5
50–51	–5.1	3.4	3.5	3.8
52–53	+0.2	1.6	1.9	2.4
54–55	–3.5	2.7	2.9	3.2
56–57	–2.2	1.9	2.1	2.3
58–59	+1.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
60–62	+0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
63–66	+0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
67–70	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
71–100	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	–1.5	59.1	63.9	79.9
4	–1.9	31.0	37.9	47.4
8	–1.1	21.9	25.6	33.6
16	–1.2	16.6	19.5	25.2
32	–1.4	11.2	13.2	17.8
64	–1.7	8.2	9.7	12.9
128	–1.3	5.9	7.0	9.1
256	–1.4	4.2	4.9	6.4
512	–1.4	3.0	3.6	4.5
1,024	–1.4	2.1	2.4	3.1
2,048	–1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2
4,096	–1.3	1.0	1.2	1.6
8,192	–1.3	0.7	0.8	1.1
16,384	–1.3	0.5	0.6	0.9

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
<=24	3.3	13.5	1.5	81.7	84.9
<=29	5.6	11.2	4.5	78.7	84.3
<=32	7.3	9.5	7.0	76.2	83.5
<=35	8.5	8.3	10.1	73.1	81.6
<=37	9.9	6.9	14.1	69.1	79.0
<=39	11.5	5.3	17.8	65.4	76.9
<=41	12.4	4.4	22.7	60.5	72.9
<=43	13.3	3.5	26.4	56.8	70.1
<=45	14.2	2.6	31.5	51.7	66.0
<=47	14.7	2.1	35.7	47.5	62.2
<=49	15.3	1.5	41.1	42.1	57.4
<=51	16.0	0.8	46.6	36.6	52.6
<=53	16.3	0.5	50.9	32.3	48.6
<=55	16.5	0.3	56.3	26.9	43.4
<=57	16.7	0.1	60.0	23.2	39.9
<=59	16.7	0.1	64.4	18.8	35.5
<=62	16.8	0.0	68.9	14.3	31.1
<=66	16.8	0.0	75.0	8.2	25.0
<=70	16.8	0.0	79.2	4.0	20.8
<=100	16.8	0.0	83.2	0.0	16.8

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
<=24	4.8	68.1	19.4	2.1:1
<=29	10.1	55.7	33.6	1.3:1
<=32	14.3	51.0	43.4	1.0:1
<=35	18.7	45.7	50.8	0.8:1
<=37	24.1	41.3	59.2	0.7:1
<=39	29.2	39.3	68.4	0.6:1
<=41	35.2	35.4	74.1	0.5:1
<=43	39.7	33.5	79.3	0.5:1
<=45	45.7	31.1	84.7	0.5:1
<=47	50.4	29.2	87.6	0.4:1
<=49	56.4	27.2	91.3	0.4:1
<=51	62.7	25.6	95.4	0.3:1
<=53	67.1	24.2	96.8	0.3:1
<=55	72.8	22.7	98.3	0.3:1
<=57	76.7	21.7	99.2	0.3:1
<=59	81.1	20.6	99.4	0.3:1
<=62	85.7	19.6	99.8	0.2:1
<=66	91.8	18.3	100.0	0.2:1
<=70	96.0	17.5	100.0	0.2:1
<=100	100.0	16.8	100.0	0.2:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the First-Quintile (20th-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:
0–24	76.4
25–29	66.6
30–32	61.3
33–35	60.4
36–37	40.7
38–39	39.3
40–41	38.9
42–43	31.2
44–45	26.4
46–47	24.0
48–49	22.6
50–51	13.4
52–53	12.9
54–55	8.7
56–57	6.2
58–59	6.2
60–62	5.0
63–66	1.4
67–70	0.7
71–100	0.0

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
0–24	–6.0	4.2	4.4	4.8
25–29	+5.8	3.0	3.5	4.8
30–32	–0.7	3.4	4.0	5.3
33–35	–2.3	3.5	4.3	5.2
36–37	–1.8	3.1	3.7	4.6
38–39	–14.5	8.7	9.0	9.7
40–41	+9.8	2.6	3.2	4.1
42–43	–3.1	3.2	3.7	4.8
44–45	+0.2	2.7	3.1	4.2
46–47	–9.1	6.1	6.4	6.9
48–49	–4.0	3.4	3.7	4.0
50–51	–10.4	6.4	6.6	7.2
52–53	+4.5	1.7	2.1	2.7
54–55	–2.3	2.2	2.4	3.4
56–57	+0.4	1.7	2.0	2.5
58–59	+0.9	1.5	1.7	2.2
60–62	+3.6	0.5	0.6	0.8
63–66	–0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2
67–70	+0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
71–100	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-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	–2.4	68.9	76.6	85.4
4	–2.5	36.9	42.3	53.5
8	–1.8	27.5	31.1	38.9
16	–1.4	18.8	22.0	29.5
32	–1.7	13.1	15.7	20.2
64	–1.8	9.8	11.2	14.0
128	–1.7	6.5	8.1	10.3
256	–1.6	4.9	5.8	7.5
512	–1.6	3.3	4.0	5.2
1,024	–1.6	2.3	2.7	3.6
2,048	–1.6	1.6	1.9	2.5
4,096	–1.6	1.1	1.4	1.8
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 (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
<=24	3.9	24.7	0.9	70.6	74.5
<=29	7.3	21.3	2.9	68.6	75.9
<=32	9.8	18.7	4.5	67.0	76.8
<=35	12.5	16.1	6.2	65.3	77.8
<=37	15.0	13.6	9.1	62.3	77.3
<=39	17.5	11.0	11.7	59.7	77.3
<=41	19.5	9.1	15.7	55.8	75.3
<=43	21.0	7.6	18.7	52.7	73.7
<=45	22.5	6.1	23.2	48.2	70.7
<=47	23.8	4.8	26.6	44.8	68.6
<=49	25.3	3.3	31.1	40.3	65.6
<=51	26.8	1.8	35.9	35.5	62.3
<=53	27.2	1.3	39.9	31.6	58.8
<=55	27.8	0.8	45.0	26.4	54.2
<=57	28.0	0.6	48.7	22.8	50.8
<=59	28.3	0.3	52.8	18.6	46.9
<=62	28.4	0.2	57.3	14.1	42.5
<=66	28.5	0.0	63.3	8.2	36.7
<=70	28.6	0.0	67.4	4.0	32.6
<=100	28.6	0.0	71.4	0.0	28.6

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
<=24	4.8	81.7	13.7	4.5:1
<=29	10.1	71.9	25.5	2.6:1
<=32	14.3	68.8	34.5	2.2:1
<=35	18.7	67.0	43.7	2.0:1
<=37	24.1	62.2	52.4	1.6:1
<=39	29.2	60.0	61.4	1.5:1
<=41	35.2	55.4	68.3	1.2:1
<=43	39.7	52.8	73.4	1.1:1
<=45	45.7	49.2	78.8	1.0:1
<=47	50.4	47.2	83.3	0.9:1
<=49	56.4	44.8	88.5	0.8:1
<=51	62.7	42.7	93.6	0.7:1
<=53	67.1	40.6	95.3	0.7:1
<=55	72.8	38.2	97.2	0.6:1
<=57	76.7	36.5	98.0	0.6:1
<=59	81.1	34.9	98.9	0.5:1
<=62	85.7	33.1	99.3	0.5:1
<=66	91.8	31.1	99.8	0.5:1
<=70	96.0	29.8	100.0	0.4:1
<=100	100.0	28.6	100.0	0.4:1

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:
0–24	91.8
25–29	88.7
30–32	84.1
33–35	80.8
36–37	68.3
38–39	67.4
40–41	67.4
42–43	63.4
44–45	59.3
46–47	52.3
48–49	52.3
50–51	44.0
52–53	34.8
54–55	29.1
56–57	25.7
58–59	22.8
60–62	16.1
63–66	11.2
67–70	6.6
71–100	0.5

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
0–24	–3.0	2.1	2.2	2.4
25–29	+12.0	2.7	3.3	4.2
30–32	+13.4	3.2	4.0	5.3
33–35	–5.6	3.8	4.1	4.4
36–37	+0.1	2.9	3.5	5.0
38–39	–1.4	2.9	3.4	4.2
40–41	+18.5	2.9	3.5	4.7
42–43	–1.7	3.2	3.8	5.0
44–45	+2.2	2.8	3.3	4.4
46–47	–10.9	7.1	7.4	7.9
48–49	+2.6	2.8	3.3	4.1
50–51	–4.5	3.7	4.0	4.8
52–53	+4.8	3.0	3.7	4.8
54–55	+0.1	2.6	3.3	4.5
56–57	–2.4	3.6	4.3	5.5
58–59	+9.2	2.3	2.7	3.4
60–62	–1.8	2.7	3.3	4.3
63–66	+2.2	1.5	1.9	2.4
67–70	+2.5	1.3	1.6	2.1
71–100	–0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8

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	+4.2	66.3	79.2	87.1
4	+2.1	39.1	46.7	57.4
8	+2.5	28.7	34.4	45.4
16	+2.8	20.8	24.6	31.0
32	+2.5	14.3	16.4	21.3
64	+2.3	9.9	11.9	15.2
128	+2.1	6.9	7.9	10.9
256	+2.1	5.0	6.0	8.2
512	+2.2	3.6	4.3	5.5
1,024	+2.2	2.5	2.9	3.9
2,048	+2.1	1.7	2.1	2.6
4,096	+2.2	1.2	1.5	1.8
8,192	+2.2	0.9	1.1	1.4
16,384	+2.2	0.6	0.7	1.0

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
<=24	4.4	42.9	0.4	52.3	56.8
<=29	8.7	38.6	1.4	51.3	60.0
<=32	11.8	35.5	2.6	50.1	61.9
<=35	15.4	31.9	3.3	49.4	64.8
<=37	19.3	28.0	4.8	47.9	67.2
<=39	22.8	24.5	6.4	46.3	69.1
<=41	25.9	21.4	9.2	43.5	69.4
<=43	28.7	18.6	11.0	41.7	70.4
<=45	32.2	15.1	13.5	39.2	71.5
<=47	35.0	12.3	15.4	37.3	72.2
<=49	37.9	9.4	18.5	34.2	72.1
<=51	40.8	6.5	21.9	30.8	71.6
<=53	42.4	4.9	24.8	27.9	70.3
<=55	44.1	3.2	28.7	24.0	68.0
<=57	45.0	2.3	31.7	21.0	66.0
<=59	45.6	1.7	35.4	17.3	62.9
<=62	46.4	0.9	39.2	13.5	59.9
<=66	47.1	0.2	44.7	8.0	55.1
<=70	47.3	0.0	48.7	4.0	51.3
<=100	47.3	0.0	52.7	0.0	47.3

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
<=24	4.8	92.7	9.4	12.6:1
<=29	10.1	85.9	18.4	6.1:1
<=32	14.3	82.1	24.8	4.6:1
<=35	18.7	82.5	32.5	4.7:1
<=37	24.1	80.1	40.8	4.0:1
<=39	29.2	78.0	48.2	3.5:1
<=41	35.2	73.7	54.8	2.8:1
<=43	39.7	72.3	60.7	2.6:1
<=45	45.7	70.6	68.2	2.4:1
<=47	50.4	69.4	73.9	2.3:1
<=49	56.4	67.2	80.1	2.0:1
<=51	62.7	65.1	86.2	1.9:1
<=53	67.1	63.1	89.5	1.7:1
<=55	72.8	60.5	93.1	1.5:1
<=57	76.7	58.7	95.1	1.4:1
<=59	81.1	56.3	96.5	1.3:1
<=62	85.7	54.2	98.2	1.2:1
<=66	91.8	51.3	99.5	1.1:1
<=70	96.0	49.2	99.9	1.0:1
<=100	100.0	47.3	100.0	0.9:1

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:
0–24	95.2
25–29	92.9
30–32	87.7
33–35	83.7
36–37	75.6
38–39	73.9
40–41	73.9
42–43	70.9
44–45	67.5
46–47	64.0
48–49	64.0
50–51	52.7
52–53	46.0
54–55	38.8
56–57	37.0
58–59	35.0
60–62	26.0
63–66	18.5
67–70	11.0
71–100	1.5

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
0–24	–0.9	1.0	1.2	1.7
25–29	+7.9	2.3	2.7	3.5
30–32	+13.6	3.2	3.9	5.0
33–35	–7.7	4.6	4.8	5.1
36–37	–2.8	2.6	3.0	4.4
38–39	–0.5	2.8	3.3	4.1
40–41	+10.4	2.8	3.4	4.4
42–43	–7.2	4.9	5.2	5.6
44–45	–2.5	2.7	3.2	4.3
46–47	–7.8	5.5	5.8	6.1
48–49	+7.8	2.8	3.3	4.3
50–51	–5.8	4.4	4.6	5.0
52–53	+7.6	3.2	3.9	5.2
54–55	+3.0	2.8	3.4	4.5
56–57	–2.6	3.8	4.7	6.4
58–59	+14.9	2.5	3.1	4.2
60–62	+1.5	2.9	3.6	4.7
63–66	–0.2	2.1	2.5	3.1
67–70	–0.3	2.2	2.6	3.7
71–100	–2.8	2.2	2.4	2.7

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	–0.5	68.5	74.8	90.9
4	–0.2	37.3	43.6	58.1
8	+0.8	27.9	32.7	41.6
16	+1.5	19.8	23.3	30.5
32	+1.6	14.0	17.0	21.3
64	+1.3	9.7	12.0	15.6
128	+1.3	7.0	8.4	11.0
256	+1.3	5.1	6.0	7.9
512	+1.4	3.6	4.4	5.7
1,024	+1.4	2.4	2.9	3.8
2,048	+1.4	1.8	2.1	2.6
4,096	+1.4	1.2	1.5	1.8
8,192	+1.4	0.9	1.0	1.3
16,384	+1.4	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
<=24	4.5	51.9	0.3	43.3	47.9
<=29	9.2	47.2	0.9	42.7	51.9
<=32	12.4	44.0	1.9	41.7	54.1
<=35	16.3	40.1	2.4	41.2	57.5
<=37	20.8	35.6	3.3	40.3	61.1
<=39	24.6	31.8	4.6	39.0	63.6
<=41	28.7	27.7	6.5	37.1	65.8
<=43	32.1	24.3	7.6	36.0	68.1
<=45	36.4	20.0	9.3	34.3	70.7
<=47	39.6	16.8	10.8	32.8	72.4
<=49	43.1	13.3	13.3	30.3	73.4
<=51	46.7	9.7	15.9	27.7	74.4
<=53	48.7	7.7	18.4	25.2	73.9
<=55	50.9	5.5	21.9	21.7	72.6
<=57	52.3	4.1	24.3	19.3	71.6
<=59	53.3	3.1	27.8	15.8	69.1
<=62	54.4	2.0	31.2	12.4	66.8
<=66	55.7	0.7	36.1	7.5	63.2
<=70	56.2	0.1	39.7	3.9	60.1
<=100	56.4	0.0	43.6	0.0	56.4

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
<=24	4.8	94.6	8.0	17.4:1
<=29	10.1	90.8	16.3	9.8:1
<=32	14.3	86.6	22.0	6.5:1
<=35	18.7	87.3	28.9	6.9:1
<=37	24.1	86.2	36.8	6.3:1
<=39	29.2	84.2	43.7	5.3:1
<=41	35.2	81.5	50.8	4.4:1
<=43	39.7	80.9	56.9	4.2:1
<=45	45.7	79.6	64.6	3.9:1
<=47	50.4	78.6	70.2	3.7:1
<=49	56.4	76.4	76.4	3.2:1
<=51	62.7	74.6	82.9	2.9:1
<=53	67.1	72.6	86.4	2.6:1
<=55	72.8	69.9	90.2	2.3:1
<=57	76.7	68.3	92.8	2.2:1
<=59	81.1	65.8	94.5	1.9:1
<=62	85.7	63.5	96.5	1.7:1
<=66	91.8	60.7	98.8	1.5:1
<=70	96.0	58.6	99.7	1.4:1
<=100	100.0	56.4	100.0	1.3:1

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:
0–24	99.5
25–29	96.2
30–32	91.5
33–35	87.6
36–37	84.4
38–39	84.2
40–41	83.3
42–43	80.2
44–45	76.4
46–47	71.3
48–49	71.3
50–51	62.0
52–53	56.1
54–55	50.3
56–57	47.9
58–59	45.2
60–62	35.0
63–66	28.3
67–70	18.4
71–100	5.2

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
0–24	+1.7	0.8	0.9	1.2
25–29	+6.5	2.1	2.5	3.2
30–32	+15.4	3.1	3.9	5.0
33–35	–6.8	4.1	4.3	4.5
36–37	+1.5	2.4	2.9	4.0
38–39	–2.4	2.1	2.4	3.1
40–41	+6.9	2.5	3.0	3.9
42–43	–2.1	2.4	2.9	3.9
44–45	+1.1	2.6	3.0	3.9
46–47	–12.9	7.5	7.7	8.1
48–49	+1.6	2.7	3.2	4.0
50–51	–4.7	3.7	3.9	4.4
52–53	+6.9	3.6	4.2	5.7
54–55	+4.3	2.9	3.5	4.6
56–57	+1.7	4.0	4.6	6.1
58–59	+12.4	3.1	3.8	4.9
60–62	–2.7	3.2	3.8	5.7
63–66	+2.5	2.3	2.8	3.7
67–70	–14.0	9.1	9.5	10.1
71–100	–0.8	1.7	1.9	2.6

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	+0.6	67.5	78.0	87.7
4	+0.9	36.3	43.0	54.4
8	+1.1	26.6	30.9	42.5
16	+1.6	19.5	23.5	30.2
32	+1.4	13.4	16.5	21.0
64	+1.2	10.0	11.6	16.3
128	+1.1	7.2	8.2	11.7
256	+1.1	5.1	6.1	8.0
512	+1.1	3.6	4.3	5.7
1,024	+1.1	2.5	3.0	3.8
2,048	+1.1	1.8	2.1	2.6
4,096	+1.1	1.2	1.4	1.9
8,192	+1.1	0.9	1.0	1.4
16,384	+1.1	0.6	0.7	1.0

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
<=24	4.6	59.9	0.2	35.3	39.9
<=29	9.6	55.0	0.6	34.9	44.5
<=32	12.9	51.7	1.4	34.0	46.9
<=35	17.0	47.6	1.7	33.8	50.7
<=37	21.7	42.8	2.4	33.1	54.8
<=39	26.1	38.4	3.1	32.3	58.4
<=41	30.7	33.8	4.4	31.0	61.7
<=43	34.4	30.2	5.3	30.1	64.5
<=45	39.0	25.5	6.7	28.7	67.7
<=47	42.7	21.8	7.7	27.8	70.5
<=49	46.9	17.6	9.5	26.0	72.9
<=51	51.1	13.4	11.5	23.9	75.1
<=53	53.6	10.9	13.5	22.0	75.6
<=55	56.5	8.1	16.3	19.2	75.6
<=57	58.3	6.3	18.4	17.1	75.4
<=59	59.9	4.7	21.2	14.3	74.1
<=62	61.6	3.0	24.1	11.4	72.9
<=66	63.4	1.2	28.4	7.0	70.4
<=70	64.3	0.3	31.7	3.8	68.0
<=100	64.5	0.0	35.5	0.0	64.5

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
<=24	4.8	96.8	7.2	30.4:1
<=29	10.1	94.3	14.8	16.5:1
<=32	14.3	90.0	20.0	9.0:1
<=35	18.7	90.9	26.3	10.0:1
<=37	24.1	90.1	33.6	9.1:1
<=39	29.2	89.3	40.5	8.3:1
<=41	35.2	87.4	47.6	6.9:1
<=43	39.7	86.5	53.3	6.4:1
<=45	45.7	85.3	60.4	5.8:1
<=47	50.4	84.8	66.2	5.6:1
<=49	56.4	83.2	72.7	4.9:1
<=51	62.7	81.6	79.2	4.4:1
<=53	67.1	79.9	83.1	4.0:1
<=55	72.8	77.6	87.5	3.5:1
<=57	76.7	76.0	90.3	3.2:1
<=59	81.1	73.8	92.8	2.8:1
<=62	85.7	71.9	95.4	2.6:1
<=66	91.8	69.0	98.2	2.2:1
<=70	96.0	67.0	99.6	2.0:1
<=100	100.0	64.5	100.0	1.8:1

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:
0–24	99.6
25–29	99.1
30–32	98.0
33–35	98.0
36–37	96.9
38–39	96.9
40–41	96.7
42–43	96.4
44–45	93.5
46–47	90.6
48–49	90.3
50–51	85.7
52–53	82.8
54–55	78.6
56–57	73.5
58–59	68.1
60–62	63.7
63–66	54.4
67–70	37.9
71–100	18.2

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
0–24	+1.2	0.7	0.9	1.2
25–29	–0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
30–32	+2.6	1.5	1.8	2.4
33–35	–2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
36–37	–0.5	1.0	1.3	1.5
38–39	–0.5	0.8	0.9	1.2
40–41	–1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2
42–43	+2.8	1.5	1.9	2.6
44–45	–0.5	1.3	1.5	2.0
46–47	–4.5	2.8	2.9	3.1
48–49	–0.3	1.6	1.9	2.2
50–51	–1.1	2.0	2.3	3.2
52–53	+0.1	2.9	3.4	4.5
54–55	+2.9	2.5	3.0	4.1
56–57	–14.7	8.4	8.5	8.9
58–59	+0.3	3.5	4.1	5.1
60–62	–4.9	4.0	4.2	4.9
63–66	+0.3	2.8	3.5	4.7
67–70	–15.1	9.4	9.8	10.7
71–100	–12.1	7.8	8.2	9.0

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	–1.2	60.8	76.2	89.1
4	–2.0	26.8	32.7	48.7
8	–2.1	18.9	23.6	32.6
16	–2.0	12.8	15.7	20.4
32	–1.9	9.8	11.6	15.4
64	–1.9	6.6	7.9	10.2
128	–1.9	4.6	5.5	7.3
256	–1.7	3.4	4.1	5.2
512	–1.7	2.5	3.0	3.8
1,024	–1.7	1.7	2.1	2.8
2,048	–1.7	1.2	1.5	1.9
4,096	–1.7	0.9	1.1	1.4
8,192	–1.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
16,384	–1.7	0.4	0.5	0.7

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
<=24	4.7	78.4	0.1	16.8	21.5
<=29	10.1	73.1	0.1	16.8	26.8
<=32	14.1	69.1	0.2	16.6	30.7
<=35	18.4	64.7	0.2	16.6	35.0
<=37	23.8	59.4	0.3	16.5	40.3
<=39	28.7	54.4	0.5	16.3	45.0
<=41	34.5	48.7	0.7	16.1	50.6
<=43	38.7	44.5	1.0	15.8	54.5
<=45	44.3	38.9	1.4	15.4	59.7
<=47	48.6	34.5	1.7	15.1	63.7
<=49	54.1	29.1	2.4	14.5	68.6
<=51	59.5	23.7	3.2	13.6	73.1
<=53	63.2	19.9	3.9	13.0	76.2
<=55	67.6	15.6	5.2	11.7	79.3
<=57	70.8	12.4	5.9	11.0	81.7
<=59	73.8	9.3	7.2	9.6	83.4
<=62	76.9	6.2	8.7	8.1	85.0
<=66	80.2	2.9	11.5	5.3	85.5
<=70	82.1	1.1	13.9	3.0	85.1
<=100	83.2	0.0	16.8	0.0	83.2

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 wcho 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
<=24	4.8	98.5	5.7	65.2:1
<=29	10.1	99.3	12.1	139.4:1
<=32	14.3	98.4	16.9	62.2:1
<=35	18.7	98.8	22.2	81.3:1
<=37	24.1	98.6	28.6	72.8:1
<=39	29.2	98.2	34.5	55.1:1
<=41	35.2	98.0	41.4	48.0:1
<=43	39.7	97.4	46.5	37.9:1
<=45	45.7	96.9	53.3	31.6:1
<=47	50.4	96.6	58.5	28.0:1
<=49	56.4	95.8	65.0	22.9:1
<=51	62.7	94.9	71.5	18.6:1
<=53	67.1	94.2	76.1	16.4:1
<=55	72.8	92.9	81.3	13.1:1
<=57	76.7	92.3	85.1	12.0:1
<=59	81.1	91.1	88.8	10.2:1
<=62	85.7	89.8	92.5	8.8:1
<=66	91.8	87.4	96.5	7.0:1
<=70	96.0	85.5	98.7	5.9:1
<=100	100.0	83.2	100.0	4.9:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.