Simple Poverty Scorecard® Tool
Indonesia: Nusa Tenggara Timur

Mark Schreiner

8 November 2019

Dokumen ini tersedia dalam Bahasa Indonesia di **scorocs.com**
This document is in English at **scorocs.com**

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 Timur 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 Timur is based on data from 2018 and has been field-tested.

Acknowledgements

This paper was commissioned by Palladium International Pty. Ltd. and funded by Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) through the Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Promoting Rural Income through Support for Markets in Agriculture (AIP-PRISMA). Data were collected by Indonesia's *Badan Pusat Statistik*. Thanks go to Yuni Chairani, Liongky Christanto, Khaled Khan, Irma Nababan, and Zulkarnaen Nasution.

Scorocs Simple Poverty Scorecard® Tool: Nusa Tenggara Timur

			Name	Identifier
Interview ID:				
Interview date:		Participant:		
Country:	IDN	Field agent:		
Scorecard:	NTT001	Service point:		
Sampling weight:		Number of household members:		

Indicator	Response	Points
1. In what *kota* or *kabupaten* does the household live?	A. Kupang (*kota*)	0
	B. Kupang (*kabupaten*), or Lembat	4
	C. Belu, or Sabu Raijua	7
	D. Timor Tengah Utara, Ende, Rote Ndao, or Flores Timur	9
	E. Sumba Barat Daya, Alor, Sikka, or Malaka	12
	F. Sumba Timur, Sumba Barat, Ngada, or Nagekeo	13
	G. Timor Tengah Selatan, Manggarai, Manggarai Timur, Manggarai Barat, or Sumba Tengah	18
2. How many members does the household have?	A. Seven or more	0
	B. Six	4
	C. Five	7
	D. Four	12
	E. Three	16
	F. Two	24
	G. One	37
3. How many household members 10-years-old or older worked in the past week or, if they did not work, nevertheless are only temporarily not working and have a regular or permanent job to which they plan to return?	A. None, or one	0
	B. Two	5
	C. Three or more	8
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	3
	C. None	5
5. What is the highest education level and grade that the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head) has completed or is currently taking?	A. None, or any year of any type of grade school	0
	B. Any year of any type of junior-high school	1
	C. Any year of any type of high school, high-school level vocational school, or MAK	2
	D. No female head (nor wife of the male head)	3
	E. Any year of any diploma or higher	5
6. What is the main material of the greatest part of the floor of the residence? (*Response options can be read aloud*)	A. Dirt, bamboo, or other	0
	B. Cement/red brick, or Wood/planks	3
	C. Tiles/terrazzo, parquet/vinyl/carpet, ceramic tile, or marble/granite	8
7. What is the household's main source of lighting?	A. Not electricity	0
	B. Electricity (not from PLN grid, or non-metered connection to PLN grid)	1
	C. Metered connection to government grid (PLN)	3
8. What is the main type of fuel used for cooking?	A. Firewood, coal, charcoal/briquettes, LPG (3 kg bottle), 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	5
9. Does the household have any refrigerators or freezers?	A. No	0
	B. Yes	6
10. Does the household have any motorbikes, motorized boats, or automobiles?	A. No	0
	B. Yes	5

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). Mark the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head, if she exists). Record the number of household members in the scorecard header next to "Number of household members:". Then circle the response to the second scorecard question about the number of household members.

For each household member 10-years-old or older, ask whether he/she worked in the past week. Ask each member who worked whether, in his/her main job, he/she 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, nevertheless is only temporarily not working and has a regular or permanent job to which he/she plans to return?**	**If [NAME] works, then was 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
0–21	66.1	93.0	97.7	49.7	89.5	94.7	99.9	45.7	90.2	99.1	100.0	70.9	89.1	96.7	98.1	99.4	100.0
22–25	46.4	85.1	94.7	25.3	79.4	90.4	99.8	21.7	80.6	97.2	100.0	51.2	77.7	93.2	95.8	98.4	100.0
26–27	35.3	78.3	93.7	18.4	66.2	87.0	99.8	14.6	68.9	95.8	100.0	38.9	63.2	91.8	94.6	97.5	100.0
28–29	28.4	69.3	87.1	15.0	59.1	78.0	99.4	10.6	60.7	94.4	100.0	33.4	55.9	81.4	90.0	95.8	99.9
30–31	22.5	69.3	86.6	7.0	58.6	77.8	99.3	5.3	60.7	92.2	100.0	27.5	54.6	80.9	89.1	94.8	99.8
32–33	14.0	54.9	77.1	4.5	41.9	65.7	98.8	3.7	43.7	87.3	100.0	17.4	38.7	71.7	81.9	90.6	99.6
34–35	12.2	44.0	76.3	3.3	34.2	59.5	98.6	2.7	36.3	86.7	100.0	15.1	31.3	67.0	81.0	89.1	99.1
36–37	8.1	37.8	67.7	2.4	28.9	51.7	96.8	1.7	30.7	82.5	100.0	11.2	26.2	58.7	74.9	86.6	98.5
38–38	5.6	33.0	63.0	2.4	23.2	46.2	96.8	1.7	24.7	79.9	100.0	8.6	21.6	54.2	70.6	85.3	98.4
39–39	5.6	31.5	63.0	2.4	23.2	45.7	95.9	1.7	24.7	79.9	100.0	8.6	21.6	54.2	70.6	85.3	98.2
40–41	3.7	21.1	48.1	0.6	13.8	31.2	91.9	0.4	14.1	68.7	100.0	4.2	12.7	38.9	57.4	74.3	95.2
42–43	1.8	13.3	38.7	0.6	8.4	22.8	88.3	0.4	8.8	57.5	100.0	2.2	7.0	29.8	45.6	65.0	92.9
44–45	1.0	8.5	27.5	0.3	5.6	16.3	84.7	0.1	5.6	48.4	99.8	1.1	4.8	20.7	36.8	56.7	91.4
46–47	0.4	6.7	26.5	0.2	5.0	14.0	76.3	0.1	5.0	43.5	99.7	0.8	4.7	19.9	36.4	48.6	84.6
48–49	0.3	6.7	23.2	0.2	2.9	12.9	70.8	0.1	3.7	37.5	99.7	0.4	2.7	18.1	31.6	44.1	81.0
50–52	0.3	5.4	15.2	0.1	2.9	8.3	67.3	0.1	3.7	30.0	99.6	0.4	2.7	11.4	23.3	35.2	76.6
53–55	0.2	2.2	8.3	0.1	1.3	5.1	50.9	0.1	1.3	21.1	98.8	0.2	1.3	7.0	14.7	24.2	59.5
56–58	0.1	0.8	4.4	0.0	0.4	2.5	47.4	0.0	0.4	12.7	98.2	0.1	0.4	3.2	6.0	18.6	55.8
59–63	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	27.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	4.9	41.5
64–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	84.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	16.4

Interview Guide

The excerpts quoted here are from:

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

Basic interview instructions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Do not directly ask the the fourth scorecard question ("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	3	3
	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 sixth 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. Kupang (*kota*)
    B. Kupang (*kabupaten*), or Lembat
    C. Belu, or Sabu Raijua
    D. Timor Tengah Utara, Ende, Rote Ndao, or Flores Timur
    E. Sumba Barat Daya, Alor, Sikka, or Malaka
    F. Sumba Timur, Sumba Barat, Ngada, or Nagekeo
    G. Timor Tengah Selatan, Manggarai, Manggarai Timur, Manggarai Barat, or Sumba Tengah

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. Seven or more
    B. Six
    C. Five
    D. Four
    E. Three
    F. Two
    G. One

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

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

"Examples of households:

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

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

"Household members include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Babies or toddlers
- Domestic employees
- Friends/guests who have lived with the household for 6 months or more

- Nieces/nephews, boarders, and so on who usually live [and eat] with the household
- Someone who has been away for less than 6 months but who usually lives [and eats] with the household
- Someone who usually lives [and eats] with the household [and who does not have another household to which he/she returns] and who returns periodically to the household but who, for work-related reasons, is usually away for 6 months or more"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. What is the highest education level and grade that the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head) has completed or is currently taking?
    A. None, or any year of any type of grade school
    B. Any year of any type of junior-high school
    C. Any year of any type of high school, high-school level vocational school, or MAK
    D. No female head (nor wife of the male head)
    E. Any year of any diploma or higher

According to p. 3 of the 2018 SUSENAS core questionnaire, "This is the highest level of education currently being taken by a person who is still at school or that has been taken by a person who no longer attends school. It includes both formal and non-formal (A/B/C) programs.

"This is the most-recent or highest level/class that a person has completed in either a formal or non-formal (A/B/C) educational program, whether in public or private schools.

"Completing a level/class means completing a program of studies, marked by passing the final examination a level/class in a formal or non-formal (A/B/C) educational program with a graduation certificate/diploma, whether in a public or private school. A person who did not complete a program of studies but who nevertheless has passed the final examination is considered to have completed the level/class."

According to pp. 26–28 of the *Manual*, this question conerns "the highest level of education completed—whether formal or non-formal (Package A/B/C)—by a person who is still in school or who no longer attends school.

- *Package A* is a non-formal educational equivalent to primary education (SD)
- *SDLB* (*primary special education)* is primary school for children with special needs (ABK)
- *SD* (*primary school*) is elementary/grade school or the equivalent (*pamong*);
- *MI, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah* is a formal primary school with six grades that provides general education with an Islamic perspective;
- *Package B* is a non-formal educational equivalent to junior-high school (SMP);
- *SMP LB* (*junior-high special education)* is junior-high school for children with special needs

- *SMP, junior-high school* is junior-high school or the equivalent, for example Meer Uitgebreid Lager Onderwijs (MULO) that was the junior-high school system in the Dutch-colonial era, and Hogere Burgerschool (HBS) that was the general secondary education system for 3 (three) years in the Dutch East Indies era for Dutch, European, and elite Indonesians (*pribumi*) in which classes were in Dutch
- *MTs, Madrasah Tsanawiyah* is a formal school offering general education with an Islamic perspective for three grades as a continuation of the first six grades of primary school at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah or equivalent
- *Package C* is a non-formal educational equivalent to senior-high school (SMA)
- *SMLB* (*senior-high special education)* is senior-high school for children with special needs
- *SMA, senior-high school* is senior-high school or equivalent (HBS 5 years, Algemene Middelbare School (AMS) was the general secondary education in the Dutch East Indies era consisting of a three-year study period), and an upper-administrative staff course (KPAA)
- *MA, Madrasah Aliyah* is a formal school offering general education with an Islamic perspective for three grades as a continuation from junior high at Madrasah Tsanawiyah or other equivalent;
- *SMK, vocational high schools* are high-school-level vocational schools. Examples include Social Work High Schools (SMPS), Handicraft Industry High Schools, Fine Arts High Schools, Indonesian Karawitan (vocal and instrumental traditional art form) High Schools (SMKI), Music High Schools, Technology Development High Schools, Economics High Schools (SMEA), Technology High Schools, Agricultural Technology High Schools, Shipping Technology High Schools, Mining Technology High Schools, Graphic Technology High Schools, Sports Teacher Schools (SGO), Special Education Teacher Schools (SGPLB), 6 years Religion Teacher Education, Kindergarten Teacher Schools, Teacher Education Courses (KPG), Chemistry Analyst High Schools, Pharmacist Assistant Schools (SAA), Midwife Schools, and X-ray Operator Schools
- *MAK*, Vocational Aliyah Madrasah is a formal school under the auspices of the Ministry of Religion that provides vocational education with an Islamic perspective at the senior-high level as a continuation from junior high school, MTs, or equivalent
- *D1/D2* is a one-year or two-year post-secondary diploma program from a post-secondary institution
- *D3* is a three-year post-secondary diploma program from a post-secondary institution
- *D4* is a four-year post-secondary diploma program from a post-secondary institution
- *S1* is an undergraduate/bachelor's degree from a college or university
- *S2* is a post-graduate/master's degree from a college or university
- *S3* is a post-graduate/doctoral degree from a college or university"

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

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

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

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

Remember that you already know the name of the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head) from compiling the "Back-page Worksheet". Thus, do not mechanically ask, "What is the highest education level and grade that the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head) has completed or is currently taking?". Instead, use the actual first name or nickname of the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head), for example: "What is the highest education level and grade that Puspita has completed or is currently taking?"

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

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

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

6. What is the main material of the greatest part of the floor of the residence? (*Response options can be read aloud*)
    A. Dirt, bamboo, or other
    B. Cement/red brick, or Wood/planks
    C. Tiles/terrazzo, parquet/vinyl/carpet, 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.

7. What is the household's main source of lighting?
    A. Not electricity
    B. Electricity (not from PLN grid, or non-metered connection to PLN grid)
    C. Metered connection to government grid (PLN)

According to pp. 123 of the *Manual*, "If the interviewed household uses more than one source of energy for lighting, then choose the source of energy for lighting that is most often used.

"If there are more than one residence or rented flat connected to a single electric meter, then only the residence or flat that has the meter physically attached to its wall is counted as having the meter. The other residences or flats are counted as not having a meter.

"*Not electricity*: This applies when the main source of evergy for lighting is not electricity but rather, for example, kerosene lamps, oil lamps, electric torches/flashlights, candles, carbide lamps, castor seeds, candlenuts, and so on.

"*Non-metered connection to government grid* (*PLN*): This applies when the main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the government grid (PLN) via a meter mounted on a wall of some residence other than the residence of the interviewed houseold.

"*Electricity, but not from government grid* (*PLN*): This applies when the main source of energy for lighting is electricity from some source other than the government grid (PLN). Examples of other sources include batteries, generators, or non-PLN solar power.

"*Metered connection to government grid* (*PLN*): This applies when the main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the government grid (PLN) via a meter mounted on a wall of the residence of the interviewed houseold."

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

3Kerosene

Charcoal/briquettes

Coal

Firewood

9. 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.

10. 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.

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

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
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
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
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
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
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

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 Timur): 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 Alor	Line	People		10,055	15,083	20,111	8,562	13,700	17,125	34,250	8,281	13,947	23,971	94,577	10,653	13,360	18,421	21,591	25,554	37,994
	Rate	HHs	475	15.6	43.1	63.3	6.9	34.9	51.4	85.5	5.2	36.9	73.1	99.7	19.2	34.0	57.9	67.4	76.2	88.2
	Rate	People		20.7	51.4	72.1	10.6	42.4	60.9	90.0	8.2	44.2	80.3	99.9	25.0	41.4	67.2	75.5	82.7	92.3
Kabupaten Belu	Line	People		10,880	16,321	21,761	9,265	14,824	18,530	37,060	8,960	15,091	25,938	102,336	11,527	14,456	19,932	23,362	27,650	41,110
	Rate	HHs	518	25.0	48.3	61.0	13.7	41.0	56.1	83.0	11.8	43.0	68.7	99.2	26.8	39.0	58.2	65.2	72.1	86.5
	Rate	People		31.0	56.1	67.7	17.4	48.4	63.0	86.3	15.2	50.3	73.9	99.4	33.4	46.2	65.2	71.0	76.8	89.6
Kabupaten Ende	Line	People		11,802	17,703	23,605	10,050	16,080	20,100	40,200	9,720	16,370	28,136	111,007	12,504	15,680	21,621	25,341	29,993	44,594
	Rate	HHs	518	11.2	34.9	54.1	6.3	30.3	44.6	82.1	4.9	30.7	61.3	99.4	12.5	28.5	48.8	56.6	65.9	85.7
	Rate	People		16.0	43.3	63.9	9.0	38.3	53.9	88.6	7.3	38.7	70.3	99.8	17.1	36.2	58.5	65.9	74.4	91.3
Kabupaten Flores Timur	Line	People		9,263	13,895	18,526	7,888	12,621	15,776	31,551	7,629	12,848	22,083	87,126	9,814	12,307	16,970	19,890	23,541	35,000
	Rate	HHs	517	13.3	33.2	50.3	4.4	29.6	41.8	78.8	3.6	30.5	59.5	98.2	16.5	28.5	46.5	54.2	63.1	84.7
	Rate	People		18.5	42.2	59.2	6.2	37.8	51.6	84.2	5.1	38.9	67.7	99.3	22.2	36.4	55.7	62.8	70.6	88.7
Kabupaten Kupang	Line	People		11,079	16,618	22,158	9,434	15,094	18,868	37,736	9,124	15,366	26,411	104,204	11,738	14,719	20,296	23,788	28,155	41,861
	Rate	HHs	555	27.8	50.2	64.2	18.0	44.7	55.0	88.0	15.9	45.9	72.9	99.5	29.3	41.1	59.4	67.9	75.4	90.5
	Rate	People		35.2	58.8	72.8	23.1	52.9	63.8	91.1	20.0	54.0	79.9	99.8	37.2	49.6	68.4	75.7	81.8	93.8
Kota Kupang	Line	People		17,033	25,550	34,067	14,504	23,207	29,008	58,017	14,027	23,625	40,606	160,208	18,046	22,630	31,204	36,573	43,287	64,359
	Rate	HHs	588	7.5	22.3	38.1	3.7	16.5	28.5	67.1	3.7	17.3	47.4	97.8	8.8	16.0	32.6	42.3	51.0	73.4
	Rate	People		11.4	29.6	48.9	5.2	22.9	38.0	77.5	5.2	23.7	58.8	99.0	12.9	22.3	42.8	53.2	62.9	82.5
Kabupaten Lembata	Line	People		11,637	17,455	23,274	9,909	15,855	19,818	39,637	9,583	16,140	27,741	109,452	12,329	15,461	21,318	24,986	29,573	43,969
	Rate	HHs	435	30.3	55.2	70.2	20.4	51.1	60.8	89.0	18.9	51.1	76.7	99.1	34.0	50.4	63.7	71.4	79.9	92.1
	Rate	People		40.1	64.1	77.5	27.9	60.3	68.7	91.3	26.3	60.4	82.0	99.3	44.6	59.7	71.5	78.7	84.9	93.9
Kabupaten Malaka	Line	People		10,879	16,318	21,758	9,264	14,822	18,527	37,054	8,959	15,089	25,934	102,322	11,526	14,454	19,929	23,359	27,646	41,105
	Rate	HHs	394	13.4	38.5	58.9	4.8	29.4	48.0	91.1	4.0	31.2	72.7	99.9	14.5	27.9	51.7	63.3	76.6	92.1
	Rate	People		17.2	46.4	67.4	6.6	36.7	56.8	94.4	5.6	38.8	80.5	99.9	18.3	34.9	61.5	72.0	83.6	94.9
Kabupaten Manggarai	Line	People		10,252	15,378	20,504	8,730	13,968	17,460	34,919	8,443	14,220	24,440	96,427	10,862	13,621	18,781	22,013	26,054	38,736
	Rate	HHs	557	4.1	26.7	48.7	1.4	18.0	37.1	83.5	1.1	19.2	61.3	99.7	6.5	17.2	43.9	55.5	64.4	87.5
	Rate	People		5.0	32.5	57.3	1.7	22.1	45.0	87.8	1.4	23.5	69.6	99.9	8.3	21.2	52.1	63.8	72.5	91.2
Kabupaten Manggarai Barat	Line	People		10,303	15,454	20,606	8,773	14,037	17,546	35,093	8,485	14,290	24,561	96,905	10,916	13,688	18,874	22,122	26,183	38,929
	Rate	HHs	477	2.3	14.5	36.5	0.8	9.2	26.9	76.3	0.4	9.2	47.9	98.2	4.1	9.0	30.3	41.7	53.8	82.4
	Rate	People		3.3	17.6	41.4	1.1	11.6	31.4	80.0	0.5	11.6	52.2	99.0	5.5	11.4	35.3	46.3	57.7	84.9
Kabupaten Manggarai Timur	Line	People		10,310	15,465	20,620	8,779	14,047	17,558	35,117	8,491	14,300	24,578	96,971	10,923	13,698	18,887	22,137	26,201	38,955
	Rate	HHs	479	11.5	44.0	66.9	3.6	34.0	52.8	95.0	2.2	35.8	78.0	99.9	16.0	31.6	60.4	72.4	83.8	96.1
	Rate	People		15.3	51.5	75.0	5.4	40.4	60.3	97.3	3.6	42.5	84.1	100.0	21.2	38.2	68.1	79.6	88.8	97.8
Kabupaten Nagekeo	Line	People		10,630	15,944	21,259	9,051	14,482	18,103	36,205	8,754	14,743	25,340	99,977	11,262	14,122	19,473	22,823	27,013	40,163
	Rate	HHs	480	10.4	32.3	46.7	4.3	26.1	38.1	80.7	3.9	26.1	57.8	99.0	13.1	25.1	41.0	50.9	64.0	86.3
	Rate	People		13.0	38.8	55.3	5.7	31.6	46.1	85.0	5.2	31.6	65.2	99.7	15.9	30.7	49.3	58.9	71.0	90.3
Kabupaten Ngada	Line	People		10,891	16,336	21,782	9,274	14,838	18,548	37,096	8,969	15,106	25,963	102,436	11,539	14,470	19,952	23,385	27,677	41,150
	Rate	HHs	440	6.3	26.2	41.2	3.2	19.6	33.2	78.9	3.0	21.4	53.1	98.7	7.0	19.0	38.0	45.8	60.0	84.9
	Rate	People		7.8	31.9	48.5	4.0	24.7	39.2	84.7	3.8	27.0	59.8	99.0	8.7	24.0	45.1	53.1	66.9	89.5
Kabupaten Rote Ndao	Line	People		9,464	14,196	18,928	8,059	12,894	16,118	32,236	7,794	13,127	22,562	89,016	10,027	12,574	17,338	20,321	24,051	35,759
	Rate	HHs	434	7.5	35.1	54.9	2.3	26.3	44.5	80.9	1.2	28.2	65.6	97.9	10.9	24.5	49.7	61.1	68.1	83.8
	Rate	People		9.9	43.6	65.0	2.7	33.4	54.1	85.6	1.4	35.1	74.1	98.8	14.1	30.7	59.6	71.2	76.1	87.6
Kabupaten Sabu Raijua	Line	People		12,105	18,157	24,210	10,308	16,492	20,615	41,230	9,969	16,789	28,857	113,853	12,825	16,082	22,175	25,991	30,762	45,737
	Rate	HHs	399	23.6	48.0	65.8	15.8	42.0	54.1	92.5	13.9	43.4	76.0	99.6	29.0	39.3	59.5	69.8	82.0	95.0
	Rate	People		33.1	61.3	78.0	22.9	54.2	67.5	95.2	20.8	55.4	85.1	99.8	38.7	51.0	72.2	81.3	89.2	96.7
Kabupaten Sikka	Line	People		9,809	14,713	19,618	8,353	13,364	16,705	33,410	8,078	13,605	23,384	92,259	10,392	13,032	17,969	21,062	24,928	37,062
	Rate	HHs	560	11.4	30.4	47.1	4.0	24.0	38.2	79.7	3.5	24.6	58.0	98.3	13.0	23.0	42.9	51.7	62.0	82.8
	Rate	People		16.3	38.7	56.4	5.9	31.7	46.6	86.1	5.3	32.3	66.9	99.2	18.6	30.3	52.1	60.8	70.7	88.7
Kabupaten Sumba Barat	Line	People		10,729	16,093	21,458	9,136	14,617	18,272	36,543	8,835	14,881	25,576	100,911	11,367	14,254	19,655	23,036	27,265	40,538
	Rate	HHs	436	22.3	47.3	62.5	9.2	42.2	54.3	87.8	7.3	42.7	73.8	98.7	25.0	40.4	58.7	66.5	76.9	89.5
	Rate	People		26.8	55.2	69.4	11.9	49.9	62.4	91.4	8.7	50.5	78.5	99.3	29.7	48.2	66.3	72.1	81.9	92.9
Kabupaten Sumba Barat Daya	Line	People		11,537	17,305	23,073	9,824	15,718	19,647	39,295	9,501	16,001	27,502	108,509	12,223	15,328	21,134	24,771	29,318	43,590
	Rate	HHs	519	36.6	60.3	76.2	25.1	56.2	67.8	94.0	23.8	57.4	84.0	99.2	38.7	54.4	72.0	79.1	86.6	95.0
	Rate	People		43.4	67.4	80.6	31.6	63.2	73.7	95.7	30.4	64.5	87.8	99.9	45.7	61.4	76.7	83.9	90.3	96.5
Kabupaten Sumba Tengah	Line	People		9,219	13,829	18,439	7,851	12,561	15,701	31,402	7,593	12,787	21,978	86,714	9,768	12,249	16,889	19,796	23,429	34,835
	Rate	HHs	399	7.3	36.7	61.4	1.5	31.1	49.6	88.4	0.6	33.4	72.2	98.9	9.8	27.4	56.1	66.3	74.6	90.5
	Rate	People		8.6	42.0	69.0	2.1	35.6	56.4	92.1	1.0	38.7	79.1	99.3	12.7	32.1	62.4	73.6	81.9	93.3
Kabupaten Sumba Timur	Line	People		10,892	16,338	21,784	9,275	14,840	18,549	37,099	8,970	15,107	25,965	102,445	11,540	14,471	19,953	23,387	27,680	41,154
	Rate	HHs	516	12.7	37.8	56.7	7.0	28.9	46.1	83.5	4.9	30.8	68.1	98.8	14.4	27.5	51.7	61.8	72.2	89.7
	Rate	People		15.4	45.4	65.4	8.4	35.1	54.2	87.9	5.9	37.5	75.9	99.4	17.3	33.9	60.4	70.4	78.9	93.5
Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan	Line	People		9,933	14,899	19,866	8,458	13,533	16,916	33,832	8,180	13,777	23,679	93,424	10,523	13,197	18,196	21,327	25,242	37,530
	Rate	HHs	632	5.8	25.3	45.4	2.4	19.3	33.4	82.2	1.7	20.3	58.3	99.1	8.7	17.7	37.5	51.2	63.7	86.8
	Rate	People		7.3	31.0	52.7	3.1	24.0	39.5	87.7	2.1	25.2	64.8	99.3	10.7	22.2	43.2	57.9	70.1	90.9
Kabupaten Timor Tengah Utara	Line	People		11,308	16,963	22,617	9,629	15,407	19,259	38,518	9,313	15,685	26,958	106,363	11,981	15,024	20,716	24,281	28,738	42,728
	Rate	HHs	475	7.2	38.7	60.5	3.9	29.9	46.6	86.3	3.1	31.5	72.0	97.9	8.9	25.6	53.6	65.6	75.2	87.7
	Rate	People		9.1	45.5	67.3	4.9	35.5	53.5	89.9	4.1	37.4	76.3	98.9	11.2	30.9	61.1	70.9	78.8	90.8
All Perkotaan	Line	People		12,808	19,212	25,616	10,906	17,450	21,812	43,625	10,548	17,764	30,533	120,465	13,569	17,016	23,463	27,500	32,548	48,393
	Rate	HHs	1,922	4.4	17.3	33.1	1.6	12.8	23.6	63.4	1.5	13.4	42.0	96.6	5.8	12.4	27.8	37.4	45.4	69.2
	Rate	People		6.6	23.2	42.3	2.2	17.7	31.2	72.4	2.1	18.5	51.2	98.3	8.4	17.2	36.5	46.5	54.9	77.5
All Perdesaan	Line	People		10,593	15,889	21,186	9,020	14,432	18,040	36,080	8,724	14,692	25,252	99,632	11,223	14,074	19,405	22,744	26,920	40,024
	Rate	HHs	8,881	16.2	41.6	60.6	8.7	34.4	50.2	89.2	7.4	35.7	71.5	99.6	18.7	32.4	55.2	65.2	75.7	92.2
	Rate	People		21.2	49.8	68.9	11.9	41.9	58.7	92.8	10.2	43.3	78.4	99.8	24.2	39.8	63.6	73.0	82.0	95.1
All Kota	Line	People		17,033	25,550	34,067	14,504	23,207	29,008	58,017	14,027	23,625	40,606	160,208	18,046	22,630	31,204	36,573	43,287	64,359
	Rate	HHs	588	7.5	22.3	38.1	3.7	16.5	28.5	67.1	3.7	17.3	47.4	97.8	8.8	16.0	32.6	42.3	51.0	73.4
	Rate	People		11.4	29.6	48.9	5.2	22.9	38.0	77.5	5.2	23.7	58.8	99.0	12.9	22.3	42.8	53.2	62.9	82.5
All Kabupaten	Line	People		10,594	15,891	21,188	9,021	14,434	18,042	36,085	8,725	14,694	25,256	99,645	11,224	14,075	19,408	22,747	26,923	40,029
	Rate	HHs	10,215	14.0	37.2	55.7	7.3	30.5	45.4	84.7	6.2	31.7	66.2	99.0	16.4	28.8	50.3	60.2	70.2	88.1
	Rate	People		18.4	44.9	64.0	10.0	37.5	53.7	89.0	8.6	38.8	73.3	99.5	21.2	35.7	58.6	68.1	76.9	91.8
All Nusa Tenggara Timur	Line	People		11,101	16,651	22,202	9,453	15,124	18,905	37,811	9,142	15,397	26,463	104,410	11,761	14,749	20,336	23,835	28,211	41,944
	Rate	HHs	10,803	13.4	35.8	54.1	7.0	29.3	43.9	83.1	6.0	30.4	64.5	98.9	15.7	27.6	48.7	58.6	68.5	86.8
	Rate	People		17.8	43.7	62.8	9.6	36.4	52.4	88.1	8.3	37.7	72.1	99.5	20.6	34.6	57.3	66.9	75.8	91.0

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.

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:
0–21	66.1
22–25	46.4
26–27	35.3
28–29	28.4
30–31	22.5
32–33	14.0
34–35	12.2
36–37	8.1
38–38	5.6
39–39	5.6
40–41	3.7
42–43	1.8
44–45	1.0
46–47	0.4
48–49	0.3
50–52	0.3
53–55	0.2
56–58	0.1
59–63	0.0
64–100	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 (%)
0–21	3,068	÷	4,639	=	66.1
22–25	3,117	÷	6,724	=	46.4
26–27	1,434	÷	4,065	=	35.3
28–29	1,469	÷	5,164	=	28.4
30–31	1,459	÷	6,489	=	22.5
32–33	915	÷	6,541	=	14.0
34–35	854	÷	7,002	=	12.2
36–37	556	÷	6,886	=	8.1
38–38	177	÷	3,160	=	5.6
39–39	226	÷	4,029	=	5.6
40–41	213	÷	5,739	=	3.7
42–43	101	÷	5,660	=	1.8
44–45	50	÷	4,960	=	1.0
46–47	18	÷	4,032	=	0.4
48–49	11	÷	3,162	=	0.3
50–52	15	÷	4,980	=	0.3
53–55	7	÷	4,228	=	0.2
56–58	2	÷	3,532	=	0.1
59–63	0	÷	4,513	=	0.0
64–100	0	÷	4,495	=	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
0–21	+4.7	3.3	4.1	4.9
22–25	+5.4	2.8	3.3	3.8
26–27	–1.4	3.0	3.5	5.6
28–29	+6.7	3.1	4.0	5.1
30–31	+1.7	2.5	2.9	3.9
32–33	–5.6	3.8	4.0	4.5
34–35	+5.0	1.3	1.5	1.9
36–37	–2.6	2.2	2.4	2.9
38–38	–6.5	4.7	5.0	5.8
39–39	+2.7	1.1	1.3	1.4
40–41	+3.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
42–43	+0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6
44–45	+1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
46–47	+0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
48–49	+0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
50–52	+0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
53–55	+0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
56–58	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
59–63	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
64–100	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	–0.8	52.8	66.2	72.7
4	–0.2	32.8	39.1	47.5
8	+0.1	17.9	23.7	31.2
16	+1.1	12.7	15.9	20.5
32	+0.4	10.1	12.6	15.2
64	+0.1	7.1	8.3	9.9
128	+0.4	5.5	6.3	8.1
256	+0.6	3.1	3.9	5.3
512	+0.6	2.2	2.4	3.9
1,024	+0.7	1.6	1.9	2.3
2,048	+0.8	1.2	1.4	1.9
4,096	+0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4
8,192	+0.8	0.5	0.8	1.0
16,384	+0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6

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

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

	Poverty lines																
	National			Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP				Percentile-based lines					
	100%	150%	200%	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.20	$5.50	$21.70	10th	20th	40th	50th	60th	80th
Error (estimate minus observed value)	+0.8	+0.9	–2.1	–0.2	+1.9	0.0	–2.3	–0.6	+1.6	–0.6	+0.5	+0.7	+2.0	–0.8	–0.7	–1.3	–1.4
Precision of estimate of change	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
Alpha factor for precision	1.27	0.99	0.94	1.53	1.12	0.96	0.86	1.56	1.09	0.97	1.03	1.20	1.12	0.86	0.97	0.96	0.85

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
<=21	3.2	9.7	1.7	85.3	88.5
<=25	5.8	7.1	5.1	81.9	87.7
<=27	7.7	5.3	8.4	78.7	86.4
<=29	8.6	4.4	11.7	75.4	84.0
<=31	9.9	3.1	16.7	70.3	80.2
<=33	11.2	1.7	22.4	64.7	75.9
<=35	11.8	1.1	28.2	58.9	70.7
<=37	12.3	0.6	33.9	53.1	65.4
<=38	12.6	0.3	36.7	50.4	63.0
<=39	12.8	0.2	40.4	46.7	59.5
<=41	12.8	0.1	46.2	40.8	53.7
<=43	12.9	0.0	51.5	35.5	48.4
<=45	12.9	0.0	56.8	30.3	43.2
<=47	12.9	0.0	61.2	25.9	38.8
<=49	12.9	0.0	65.3	21.8	34.7
<=52	12.9	0.0	70.2	16.9	29.8
<=55	12.9	0.0	74.3	12.7	25.7
<=58	12.9	0.0	78.3	8.7	21.7
<=63	12.9	0.0	82.6	4.5	17.4
<=100	12.9	0.0	87.1	0.0	12.9

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
<=21	5.0	64.9	25.0	1.9:1
<=25	10.9	53.1	44.9	1.1:1
<=27	16.0	47.8	59.2	0.9:1
<=29	20.2	42.4	66.4	0.7:1
<=31	26.6	37.1	76.4	0.6:1
<=33	33.6	33.4	86.7	0.5:1
<=35	40.0	29.5	91.2	0.4:1
<=37	46.2	26.6	95.1	0.4:1
<=38	49.3	25.6	97.5	0.3:1
<=39	53.2	24.0	98.8	0.3:1
<=41	59.0	21.7	99.0	0.3:1
<=43	64.4	20.0	99.7	0.3:1
<=45	69.7	18.5	99.7	0.2:1
<=47	74.1	17.4	99.8	0.2:1
<=49	78.2	16.5	99.9	0.2:1
<=52	83.1	15.6	99.9	0.2:1
<=55	87.3	14.8	100.0	0.2:1
<=58	91.3	14.2	100.0	0.2:1
<=63	95.5	13.5	100.0	0.2:1
<=100	100.0	12.9	100.0	0.1:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
150% of the National Poverty Line

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

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–21	93.0
22–25	85.1
26–27	78.3
28–29	69.3
30–31	69.3
32–33	54.9
34–35	44.0
36–37	37.8
38–38	33.0
39–39	31.5
40–41	21.1
42–43	13.3
44–45	8.5
46–47	6.7
48–49	6.7
50–52	5.4
53–55	2.2
56–58	0.8
59–63	0.0
64–100	0.0

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
0–21	+5.8	2.7	3.2	4.0
22–25	+12.3	3.1	3.6	4.0
26–27	+1.4	2.7	3.2	4.0
28–29	+7.1	4.0	4.9	5.5
30–31	+9.8	3.0	3.5	4.5
32–33	+0.2	2.7	3.1	3.4
34–35	+1.8	3.2	3.6	5.4
36–37	–10.1	6.3	6.8	7.3
38–38	+5.0	3.5	4.6	5.8
39–39	–4.0	4.2	5.0	5.6
40–41	+2.8	2.3	2.6	3.2
42–43	–9.0	5.9	6.2	6.6
44–45	–1.8	1.7	2.1	2.8
46–47	–2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5
48–49	+1.5	1.3	1.6	1.9
50–52	–2.2	2.0	2.0	2.5
53–55	+0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0
56–58	+0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7
59–63	–0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
64–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Table 5 (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	–1.2	69.2	85.9	92.6
4	–1.6	44.5	49.1	56.6
8	+0.2	25.6	29.4	36.2
16	+0.9	18.3	22.0	30.3
32	+0.2	11.3	14.8	20.4
64	+0.2	10.2	12.1	14.3
128	+0.5	6.9	7.9	9.8
256	+0.9	4.7	5.6	9.0
512	+0.9	2.7	3.0	4.1
1,024	+1.1	2.2	2.4	3.0
2,048	+1.1	1.6	1.9	2.6
4,096	+0.9	1.0	1.1	2.1
8,192	+0.9	0.7	1.0	1.4
16,384	+0.9	0.5	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
<=21	4.6	30.8	0.4	64.2	68.8
<=25	9.4	26.0	1.6	63.0	72.4
<=27	13.2	22.2	2.8	61.8	75.0
<=29	15.9	19.5	4.4	60.2	76.1
<=31	19.8	15.6	6.8	57.8	77.6
<=33	23.7	11.7	9.9	54.7	78.4
<=35	26.6	8.8	13.4	51.2	77.7
<=37	29.2	6.2	17.0	47.6	76.8
<=38	30.1	5.3	19.2	45.4	75.6
<=39	31.4	4.0	21.7	42.8	74.3
<=41	32.5	2.9	26.5	38.1	70.6
<=43	33.6	1.8	30.8	33.8	67.4
<=45	34.3	1.1	35.4	29.2	63.5
<=47	34.7	0.7	39.4	25.2	59.9
<=49	35.0	0.4	43.3	21.3	56.3
<=52	35.3	0.2	47.8	16.8	52.0
<=55	35.3	0.1	51.9	12.7	48.0
<=58	35.4	0.0	55.9	8.7	44.1
<=63	35.4	0.0	60.1	4.5	39.9
<=100	35.4	0.0	64.6	0.0	35.4

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
<=21	5.0	92.1	12.9	11.7:1
<=25	10.9	85.7	26.5	6.0:1
<=27	16.0	82.4	37.3	4.7:1
<=29	20.2	78.4	44.8	3.6:1
<=31	26.6	74.4	56.0	2.9:1
<=33	33.6	70.5	66.9	2.4:1
<=35	40.0	66.4	75.1	2.0:1
<=37	46.2	63.2	82.5	1.7:1
<=38	49.3	61.1	85.1	1.6:1
<=39	53.2	59.1	88.7	1.4:1
<=41	59.0	55.1	91.9	1.2:1
<=43	64.4	52.2	95.0	1.1:1
<=45	69.7	49.2	96.9	1.0:1
<=47	74.1	46.8	98.0	0.9:1
<=49	78.2	44.7	98.7	0.8:1
<=52	83.1	42.4	99.6	0.7:1
<=55	87.3	40.5	99.8	0.7:1
<=58	91.3	38.8	99.9	0.6:1
<=63	95.5	37.1	100.0	0.6:1
<=100	100.0	35.4	100.0	0.5:1

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:
0–21	97.7
22–25	94.7
26–27	93.7
28–29	87.1
30–31	86.6
32–33	77.1
34–35	76.3
36–37	67.7
38–38	63.0
39–39	63.0
40–41	48.1
42–43	38.7
44–45	27.5
46–47	26.5
48–49	23.2
50–52	15.2
53–55	8.3
56–58	4.4
59–63	1.0
64–100	0.0

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
0–21	–0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3
22–25	–1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7
26–27	+1.3	1.6	2.1	2.3
28–29	+0.8	2.7	3.0	3.9
30–31	+8.9	2.8	3.3	4.1
32–33	–8.9	5.2	5.3	5.4
34–35	–1.1	2.5	3.2	3.7
36–37	–9.0	5.7	5.9	6.1
38–38	+3.7	4.3	4.8	6.5
39–39	+4.4	3.4	4.6	5.2
40–41	+2.4	2.9	3.2	5.2
42–43	–15.3	9.1	9.2	9.7
44–45	–3.3	3.1	3.5	5.1
46–47	–2.8	3.1	3.5	4.6
48–49	+5.9	2.7	3.0	3.7
50–52	–1.2	2.2	2.7	4.1
53–55	–0.8	1.9	2.3	3.6
56–58	+2.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
59–63	–16.6	10.3	11.0	11.9
64–100	–1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1

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	–3.4	54.7	70.1	88.1
4	–2.9	36.1	39.9	66.7
8	–3.2	27.0	32.8	46.1
16	–2.3	19.3	24.2	38.4
32	–3.4	10.9	14.7	22.1
64	–3.1	9.8	13.2	17.8
128	–2.7	5.9	7.1	8.9
256	–2.3	4.6	5.6	7.0
512	–2.2	3.0	4.0	4.9
1,024	–2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8
2,048	–2.1	1.8	2.1	2.4
4,096	–2.1	1.3	1.4	1.7
8,192	–2.1	0.9	1.0	1.2
16,384	–2.1	0.5	0.7	0.9

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

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

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=21	4.9	49.5	0.1	45.5	50.4
<=25	10.6	43.9	0.4	45.2	55.7
<=27	15.2	39.2	0.8	44.8	60.0
<=29	18.9	35.6	1.4	44.2	63.1
<=31	24.1	30.3	2.5	43.0	67.2
<=33	30.0	24.4	3.6	42.0	72.0
<=35	35.0	19.4	5.0	40.6	75.6
<=37	39.5	14.9	6.7	38.9	78.4
<=38	41.4	13.0	7.9	37.7	79.1
<=39	43.7	10.8	9.5	36.0	79.7
<=41	46.1	8.4	13.0	32.6	78.7
<=43	48.7	5.7	15.7	29.8	78.5
<=45	50.6	3.9	19.1	26.4	77.0
<=47	51.9	2.6	22.2	23.3	75.2
<=49	52.7	1.7	25.5	20.1	72.8
<=52	53.6	0.8	29.5	16.1	69.7
<=55	54.0	0.4	33.3	12.3	66.3
<=58	54.1	0.3	37.2	8.4	62.5
<=63	54.4	0.0	41.1	4.4	58.8
<=100	54.4	0.0	45.6	0.0	54.4

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
<=21	5.0	98.4	9.0	59.9:1
<=25	10.9	96.5	19.4	27.8:1
<=27	16.0	95.0	28.0	19.2:1
<=29	20.2	93.3	34.7	13.9:1
<=31	26.6	90.6	44.3	9.6:1
<=33	33.6	89.4	55.2	8.4:1
<=35	40.0	87.5	64.3	7.0:1
<=37	46.2	85.5	72.6	5.9:1
<=38	49.3	84.0	76.1	5.2:1
<=39	53.2	82.1	80.2	4.6:1
<=41	59.0	78.0	84.6	3.6:1
<=43	64.4	75.6	89.4	3.1:1
<=45	69.7	72.6	92.9	2.6:1
<=47	74.1	70.0	95.3	2.3:1
<=49	78.2	67.4	96.9	2.1:1
<=52	83.1	64.5	98.5	1.8:1
<=55	87.3	61.9	99.2	1.6:1
<=58	91.3	59.3	99.4	1.5:1
<=63	95.5	56.9	99.9	1.3:1
<=100	100.0	54.4	100.0	1.2:1

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:
0–21	49.7
22–25	25.3
26–27	18.4
28–29	15.0
30–31	7.0
32–33	4.5
34–35	3.3
36–37	2.4
38–38	2.4
39–39	2.4
40–41	0.6
42–43	0.6
44–45	0.3
46–47	0.2
48–49	0.2
50–52	0.1
53–55	0.1
56–58	0.0
59–63	0.0
64–100	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
0–21	+0.6	3.4	4.4	5.3
22–25	–0.9	2.4	2.8	3.8
26–27	+0.5	2.1	2.6	4.1
28–29	+7.8	2.0	2.3	3.1
30–31	–4.2	3.2	3.2	3.4
32–33	–4.5	3.2	3.3	3.4
34–35	+1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9
36–37	–2.8	2.3	2.4	3.1
38–38	+0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0
39–39	+1.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
40–41	+0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
42–43	+0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
44–45	+0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
46–47	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
48–49	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–52	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
53–55	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
56–58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
59–63	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
64–100	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	–0.1	37.8	50.0	65.7
4	–1.5	22.1	26.7	39.1
8	–1.3	15.9	18.5	26.4
16	–0.5	10.5	16.1	17.5
32	–0.4	7.2	8.9	11.0
64	–0.5	5.9	7.1	10.0
128	–0.4	4.0	5.1	7.3
256	–0.1	2.7	3.1	4.0
512	–0.1	1.9	2.1	3.0
1,024	–0.1	1.3	1.5	1.9
2,048	–0.1	0.9	1.2	1.4
4,096	–0.2	0.8	0.9	1.0
8,192	–0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7
16,384	–0.2	0.4	0.4	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
<=21	2.5	4.5	2.4	90.5	93.0
<=25	4.0	3.0	6.9	86.0	90.0
<=27	5.0	2.1	11.0	81.9	86.9
<=29	5.3	1.7	14.9	78.0	83.4
<=31	5.9	1.1	20.7	72.2	78.1
<=33	6.5	0.6	27.1	65.8	72.3
<=35	6.7	0.4	33.3	59.6	66.3
<=37	6.9	0.2	39.3	53.6	60.5
<=38	6.9	0.1	42.4	50.6	57.5
<=39	7.0	0.1	46.2	46.8	53.8
<=41	7.0	0.0	52.0	40.9	48.0
<=43	7.1	0.0	57.4	35.6	42.6
<=45	7.1	0.0	62.6	30.3	37.4
<=47	7.1	0.0	67.1	25.9	32.9
<=49	7.1	0.0	71.2	21.8	28.8
<=52	7.1	0.0	76.0	16.9	24.0
<=55	7.1	0.0	80.2	12.7	19.8
<=58	7.1	0.0	84.2	8.7	15.8
<=63	7.1	0.0	88.5	4.5	11.5
<=100	7.1	0.0	92.9	0.0	7.1

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
<=21	5.0	51.1	36.0	1.0:1
<=25	10.9	36.7	56.9	0.6:1
<=27	16.0	31.1	70.8	0.5:1
<=29	20.2	26.3	75.5	0.4:1
<=31	26.6	22.2	83.9	0.3:1
<=33	33.6	19.3	92.0	0.2:1
<=35	40.0	16.7	94.4	0.2:1
<=37	46.2	14.9	97.5	0.2:1
<=38	49.3	14.1	98.5	0.2:1
<=39	53.2	13.2	99.2	0.2:1
<=41	59.0	11.9	99.5	0.1:1
<=43	64.4	11.0	100.0	0.1:1
<=45	69.7	10.1	100.0	0.1:1
<=47	74.1	9.5	100.0	0.1:1
<=49	78.2	9.0	100.0	0.1:1
<=52	83.1	8.5	100.0	0.1:1
<=55	87.3	8.1	100.0	0.1:1
<=58	91.3	7.7	100.0	0.1:1
<=63	95.5	7.4	100.0	0.1:1
<=100	100.0	7.1	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:
0–21	89.5
22–25	79.4
26–27	66.2
28–29	59.1
30–31	58.6
32–33	41.9
34–35	34.2
36–37	28.9
38–38	23.2
39–39	23.2
40–41	13.8
42–43	8.4
44–45	5.6
46–47	5.0
48–49	2.9
50–52	2.9
53–55	1.3
56–58	0.4
59–63	0.0
64–100	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
0–21	+5.1	2.7	2.9	3.8
22–25	+12.4	3.3	3.7	4.6
26–27	+3.8	3.1	3.5	3.8
28–29	+10.5	3.5	4.0	5.6
30–31	+11.1	3.2	3.9	4.8
32–33	+0.1	2.9	3.6	4.3
34–35	+2.1	3.2	3.4	4.4
36–37	–5.7	4.3	4.5	5.1
38–38	–2.0	3.3	4.8	6.0
39–39	–2.7	3.8	4.7	5.9
40–41	+5.0	1.5	1.8	2.8
42–43	–7.3	4.9	5.1	5.6
44–45	0.0	1.1	1.3	1.9
46–47	+0.5	1.3	1.5	1.8
48–49	+1.5	0.7	0.8	1.0
50–52	–0.4	1.1	1.4	1.6
53–55	+0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
56–58	+0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
59–63	–0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
64–100	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	–0.5	66.9	85.5	89.7
4	+0.4	42.2	46.1	50.3
8	+0.4	23.6	27.7	40.1
16	+1.0	17.5	25.1	29.9
32	+0.8	11.1	14.4	18.3
64	+1.3	8.9	11.5	13.0
128	+1.2	7.2	7.7	8.6
256	+1.6	4.8	5.7	8.3
512	+1.8	2.8	3.4	4.0
1,024	+2.0	1.9	2.4	3.5
2,048	+2.0	1.6	1.8	2.2
4,096	+1.9	1.2	1.4	2.0
8,192	+1.9	0.8	0.9	1.2
16,384	+1.9	0.6	0.7	0.8

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

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

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=21	4.4	24.0	0.6	71.0	75.4
<=25	8.8	19.6	2.1	69.5	78.3
<=27	12.0	16.3	4.0	67.6	79.7
<=29	14.2	14.2	6.1	65.6	79.7
<=31	17.3	11.0	9.3	62.3	79.7
<=33	20.3	8.1	13.3	58.3	78.5
<=35	22.4	6.0	17.6	54.0	76.4
<=37	24.3	4.0	21.9	49.7	74.1
<=38	25.1	3.2	24.2	47.5	72.6
<=39	26.0	2.3	27.1	44.5	70.5
<=41	26.7	1.7	32.4	39.3	65.9
<=43	27.4	1.0	37.0	34.6	62.0
<=45	27.8	0.6	41.9	29.8	57.6
<=47	28.0	0.3	46.1	25.5	53.6
<=49	28.1	0.2	50.1	21.5	49.7
<=52	28.3	0.1	54.8	16.8	45.1
<=55	28.3	0.0	58.9	12.7	41.0
<=58	28.3	0.0	62.9	8.7	37.1
<=63	28.4	0.0	67.2	4.5	32.8
<=100	28.4	0.0	71.6	0.0	28.4

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
<=21	5.0	88.0	15.4	7.3:1
<=25	10.9	80.6	31.1	4.2:1
<=27	16.0	75.1	42.4	3.0:1
<=29	20.2	70.0	49.9	2.3:1
<=31	26.6	65.1	61.1	1.9:1
<=33	33.6	60.3	71.4	1.5:1
<=35	40.0	56.0	79.0	1.3:1
<=37	46.2	52.6	85.7	1.1:1
<=38	49.3	51.0	88.6	1.0:1
<=39	53.2	49.0	91.8	1.0:1
<=41	59.0	45.2	94.0	0.8:1
<=43	64.4	42.5	96.6	0.7:1
<=45	69.7	39.9	98.0	0.7:1
<=47	74.1	37.8	98.8	0.6:1
<=49	78.2	36.0	99.1	0.6:1
<=52	83.1	34.0	99.7	0.5:1
<=55	87.3	32.5	99.9	0.5:1
<=58	91.3	31.1	99.9	0.5:1
<=63	95.5	29.7	100.0	0.4:1
<=100	100.0	28.4	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:
0–21	94.7
22–25	90.4
26–27	87.0
28–29	78.0
30–31	77.8
32–33	65.7
34–35	59.5
36–37	51.7
38–38	46.2
39–39	45.7
40–41	31.2
42–43	22.8
44–45	16.3
46–47	14.0
48–49	12.9
50–52	8.3
53–55	5.1
56–58	2.5
59–63	0.1
64–100	0.0

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
0–21	–3.4	2.1	2.2	2.4
22–25	+4.1	2.1	3.0	3.2
26–27	+2.0	2.1	2.8	3.1
28–29	+5.2	3.6	4.1	4.9
30–31	+11.5	3.2	3.7	4.1
32–33	–0.6	2.5	2.9	3.6
34–35	–6.0	4.3	4.8	5.4
36–37	–7.4	5.0	5.2	5.6
38–38	+9.1	4.1	4.8	6.9
39–39	+2.3	4.2	4.6	5.5
40–41	+6.3	2.8	3.1	3.8
42–43	–14.3	8.7	8.9	9.7
44–45	–5.2	3.9	4.1	4.9
46–47	–0.3	2.2	2.7	3.1
48–49	+4.4	1.5	1.8	2.0
50–52	–2.9	2.5	2.6	3.5
53–55	0.0	1.4	1.5	2.2
56–58	+1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
59–63	–0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
64–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Table 5 ($2.50/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	–3.6	71.8	82.1	95.2
4	–1.5	39.8	49.1	55.9
8	0.0	25.8	27.9	43.9
16	+0.1	18.7	24.9	30.0
32	–1.3	11.8	15.4	21.1
64	–0.7	10.8	13.4	15.5
128	–0.4	6.5	8.1	10.6
256	–0.1	5.2	5.7	7.5
512	0.0	3.0	3.4	4.2
1,024	+0.3	2.4	2.7	3.3
2,048	+0.2	1.5	1.7	2.5
4,096	+0.1	1.1	1.4	1.8
8,192	+0.1	0.8	0.9	1.2
16,384	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.8

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
<=21	4.9	38.9	0.1	56.1	61.0
<=25	10.2	33.6	0.8	55.5	65.7
<=27	14.4	29.4	1.7	54.6	69.0
<=29	17.5	26.3	2.8	53.5	71.0
<=31	22.0	21.8	4.7	51.6	73.6
<=33	26.7	17.1	6.9	49.3	76.0
<=35	30.9	12.9	9.1	47.1	78.0
<=37	34.3	9.4	11.9	44.3	78.7
<=38	35.6	8.2	13.7	42.5	78.1
<=39	37.3	6.5	15.9	40.3	77.6
<=41	38.8	5.0	20.2	36.0	74.8
<=43	40.5	3.3	23.9	32.3	72.8
<=45	41.7	2.0	27.9	28.3	70.0
<=47	42.4	1.4	31.8	24.5	66.8
<=49	42.8	0.9	35.4	20.8	63.7
<=52	43.4	0.4	39.7	16.5	59.9
<=55	43.6	0.1	43.7	12.6	56.2
<=58	43.7	0.1	47.5	8.7	52.4
<=63	43.8	0.0	51.8	4.5	48.2
<=100	43.8	0.0	56.2	0.0	43.8

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
<=21	5.0	97.8	11.1	44.5:1
<=25	10.9	93.1	23.3	13.4:1
<=27	16.0	89.7	32.8	8.7:1
<=29	20.2	86.4	40.0	6.4:1
<=31	26.6	82.5	50.2	4.7:1
<=33	33.6	79.4	61.0	3.9:1
<=35	40.0	77.2	70.6	3.4:1
<=37	46.2	74.3	78.5	2.9:1
<=38	49.3	72.2	81.3	2.6:1
<=39	53.2	70.1	85.1	2.3:1
<=41	59.0	65.7	88.6	1.9:1
<=43	64.4	62.9	92.5	1.7:1
<=45	69.7	59.9	95.3	1.5:1
<=47	74.1	57.2	96.8	1.3:1
<=49	78.2	54.8	97.9	1.2:1
<=52	83.1	52.2	99.1	1.1:1
<=55	87.3	50.0	99.7	1.0:1
<=58	91.3	47.9	99.9	0.9:1
<=63	95.5	45.8	100.0	0.8:1
<=100	100.0	43.8	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:
0–21	99.9
22–25	99.8
26–27	99.8
28–29	99.4
30–31	99.3
32–33	98.8
34–35	98.6
36–37	96.8
38–38	96.8
39–39	95.9
40–41	91.9
42–43	88.3
44–45	84.7
46–47	76.3
48–49	70.8
50–52	67.3
53–55	50.9
56–58	47.4
59–63	27.6
64–100	11.2

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
0–21	–0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
22–25	–0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
26–27	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
28–29	+2.2	1.3	1.7	1.9
30–31	+2.3	1.1	1.3	1.9
32–33	–0.1	0.6	0.7	0.9
34–35	–0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
36–37	–2.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
38–38	–2.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
39–39	–0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3
40–41	–1.1	1.6	1.7	2.0
42–43	–2.2	1.9	2.2	2.9
44–45	–2.3	2.7	3.1	3.8
46–47	–3.7	3.1	3.2	3.5
48–49	+5.9	4.0	5.0	6.1
50–52	–2.2	3.1	3.3	4.2
53–55	–3.6	4.4	5.1	6.0
56–58	–14.2	8.7	8.8	9.2
59–63	–23.6	13.9	13.9	14.9
64–100	+5.5	1.4	1.6	1.8

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	–1.1	59.1	68.7	82.2
4	–0.7	33.0	37.9	47.0
8	–1.1	26.7	32.7	35.4
16	–1.3	19.5	22.2	24.7
32	–2.3	10.6	13.5	18.1
64	–2.2	7.4	9.2	11.5
128	–2.0	5.5	6.8	9.9
256	–2.3	4.0	5.3	10.3
512	–2.6	2.9	3.5	5.4
1,024	–2.4	2.0	2.5	3.1
2,048	–2.4	1.4	1.6	2.4
4,096	–2.4	1.0	1.2	1.5
8,192	–2.4	0.7	0.8	1.0
16,384	–2.3	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
<=21	5.0	78.7	0.0	16.3	21.3
<=25	10.9	72.8	0.0	16.3	27.2
<=27	16.0	67.7	0.0	16.3	32.3
<=29	20.1	63.6	0.1	16.2	36.3
<=31	26.4	57.3	0.2	16.1	42.5
<=33	33.3	50.4	0.3	16.0	49.2
<=35	39.6	44.1	0.4	15.9	55.4
<=37	45.7	38.0	0.5	15.8	61.5
<=38	48.8	34.9	0.5	15.7	64.5
<=39	52.5	31.2	0.7	15.6	68.1
<=41	57.9	25.8	1.1	15.2	73.1
<=43	62.8	20.9	1.6	14.7	77.5
<=45	67.4	16.3	2.2	14.1	81.5
<=47	71.0	12.8	3.2	13.1	84.1
<=49	74.0	9.8	4.3	12.0	86.0
<=52	77.2	6.5	5.9	10.4	87.6
<=55	79.6	4.1	7.7	8.6	88.2
<=58	81.8	2.0	9.5	6.8	88.5
<=63	83.4	0.3	12.1	4.1	87.5
<=100	83.7	0.0	16.3	0.0	83.7

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
<=21	5.0	100.0	5.9	Only poor targeted
<=25	10.9	100.0	13.1	Only poor targeted
<=27	16.0	99.8	19.1	613.2:1
<=29	20.2	99.5	24.1	204.7:1
<=31	26.6	99.1	31.5	116.6:1
<=33	33.6	99.1	39.8	104.3:1
<=35	40.0	98.9	47.3	93.3:1
<=37	46.2	98.9	54.6	90.6:1
<=38	49.3	98.9	58.3	92.2:1
<=39	53.2	98.7	62.7	76.2:1
<=41	59.0	98.1	69.2	52.9:1
<=43	64.4	97.5	75.0	39.5:1
<=45	69.7	96.8	80.6	30.3:1
<=47	74.1	95.7	84.8	22.5:1
<=49	78.2	94.6	88.3	17.4:1
<=52	83.1	92.9	92.2	13.1:1
<=55	87.3	91.2	95.1	10.4:1
<=58	91.3	89.6	97.6	8.6:1
<=63	95.5	87.3	99.6	6.9:1
<=100	100.0	83.7	100.0	5.1:1

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:
0–21	45.7
22–25	21.7
26–27	14.6
28–29	10.6
30–31	5.3
32–33	3.7
34–35	2.7
36–37	1.7
38–38	1.7
39–39	1.7
40–41	0.4
42–43	0.4
44–45	0.1
46–47	0.1
48–49	0.1
50–52	0.1
53–55	0.1
56–58	0.0
59–63	0.0
64–100	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
0–21	+0.3	3.5	4.7	5.6
22–25	–0.3	2.3	2.8	3.7
26–27	–2.1	2.2	2.6	3.7
28–29	+3.4	2.0	2.3	3.1
30–31	–5.1	3.5	3.7	3.8
32–33	–3.8	2.7	2.9	2.9
34–35	+0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
36–37	–3.5	2.6	2.8	3.4
38–38	+1.1	0.4	0.5	0.7
39–39	+1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
40–41	+0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
42–43	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
44–45	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
46–47	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
48–49	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–52	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
53–55	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
56–58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
59–63	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
64–100	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	–1.4	38.0	50.0	65.6
4	–1.9	20.3	26.2	39.2
8	–1.5	15.2	18.5	25.8
16	–0.7	9.7	12.0	17.5
32	–0.7	7.0	9.3	12.2
64	–0.9	5.4	7.0	8.6
128	–0.8	4.1	4.8	7.0
256	–0.5	2.5	3.1	3.9
512	–0.5	1.7	1.9	3.3
1,024	–0.5	1.3	1.5	1.8
2,048	–0.5	0.9	1.1	1.2
4,096	–0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0
8,192	–0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
16,384	–0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5

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
<=21	2.3	4.0	2.6	91.1	93.4
<=25	3.6	2.7	7.3	86.4	90.0
<=27	4.5	1.8	11.5	82.2	86.7
<=29	4.8	1.5	15.4	78.3	83.1
<=31	5.4	0.9	21.3	72.4	77.8
<=33	5.9	0.4	27.7	66.0	71.8
<=35	6.0	0.3	34.0	59.7	65.7
<=37	6.2	0.1	40.0	53.7	59.9
<=38	6.3	0.0	43.0	50.6	56.9
<=39	6.3	0.0	46.9	46.8	53.1
<=41	6.3	0.0	52.8	40.9	47.2
<=43	6.3	0.0	58.1	35.6	41.9
<=45	6.3	0.0	63.4	30.3	36.6
<=47	6.3	0.0	67.8	25.9	32.2
<=49	6.3	0.0	71.9	21.8	28.1
<=52	6.3	0.0	76.8	16.9	23.2
<=55	6.3	0.0	81.0	12.7	19.0
<=58	6.3	0.0	84.9	8.7	15.1
<=63	6.3	0.0	89.2	4.5	10.8
<=100	6.3	0.0	93.7	0.0	6.3

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
<=21	5.0	47.0	37.1	0.9:1
<=25	10.9	33.1	57.4	0.5:1
<=27	16.0	28.2	71.5	0.4:1
<=29	20.2	23.9	76.7	0.3:1
<=31	26.6	20.2	85.3	0.3:1
<=33	33.6	17.5	93.1	0.2:1
<=35	40.0	15.1	95.4	0.2:1
<=37	46.2	13.5	98.8	0.2:1
<=38	49.3	12.7	99.3	0.1:1
<=39	53.2	11.8	99.5	0.1:1
<=41	59.0	10.6	99.5	0.1:1
<=43	64.4	9.8	100.0	0.1:1
<=45	69.7	9.1	100.0	0.1:1
<=47	74.1	8.5	100.0	0.1:1
<=49	78.2	8.1	100.0	0.1:1
<=52	83.1	7.6	100.0	0.1:1
<=55	87.3	7.2	100.0	0.1:1
<=58	91.3	6.9	100.0	0.1:1
<=63	95.5	6.6	100.0	0.1:1
<=100	100.0	6.3	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:
0–21	90.2
22–25	80.6
26–27	68.9
28–29	60.7
30–31	60.7
32–33	43.7
34–35	36.3
36–37	30.7
38–38	24.7
39–39	24.7
40–41	14.1
42–43	8.8
44–45	5.6
46–47	5.0
48–49	3.7
50–52	3.7
53–55	1.3
56–58	0.4
59–63	0.0
64–100	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
0–21	+4.7	2.8	3.1	4.1
22–25	+13.0	3.3	3.6	4.6
26–27	+0.5	3.0	3.5	4.4
28–29	+9.2	3.7	4.6	5.6
30–31	+11.4	3.3	3.8	4.4
32–33	–0.1	2.8	3.2	4.1
34–35	+2.7	3.1	3.6	4.2
36–37	–6.4	4.8	5.0	5.9
38–38	–2.2	3.5	4.5	6.0
39–39	–3.0	3.8	5.0	5.3
40–41	+4.5	1.7	2.0	3.0
42–43	–9.5	5.9	6.2	6.2
44–45	–0.2	1.1	1.3	2.0
46–47	+0.4	1.3	1.5	1.8
48–49	+2.2	0.7	0.8	1.0
50–52	+0.3	1.1	1.4	1.6
53–55	+0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
56–58	+0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
59–63	–0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
64–100	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	–1.4	68.5	85.9	90.3
4	–0.9	43.0	46.8	57.6
8	–0.2	24.4	31.8	36.7
16	+0.8	17.5	24.9	29.8
32	+0.4	11.2	13.7	20.3
64	+0.8	9.3	11.6	13.7
128	+0.9	6.7	7.6	9.4
256	+1.4	4.6	5.2	8.5
512	+1.5	2.7	3.2	3.8
1,024	+1.7	1.9	2.2	3.5
2,048	+1.7	1.6	1.9	2.2
4,096	+1.6	1.2	1.5	1.9
8,192	+1.6	0.8	1.0	1.2
16,384	+1.6	0.6	0.7	0.7

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
<=21	4.4	25.2	0.5	69.8	74.3
<=25	8.9	20.7	2.0	68.4	77.3
<=27	12.3	17.3	3.7	66.7	79.0
<=29	14.6	15.1	5.7	64.7	79.3
<=31	17.9	11.8	8.8	61.6	79.5
<=33	20.9	8.7	12.7	57.7	78.6
<=35	23.2	6.4	16.8	53.6	76.7
<=37	25.3	4.3	20.9	49.4	74.7
<=38	26.2	3.5	23.2	47.2	73.4
<=39	27.1	2.5	26.0	44.3	71.4
<=41	27.8	1.9	31.3	39.1	66.9
<=43	28.6	1.0	35.8	34.6	63.2
<=45	29.1	0.6	40.6	29.8	58.8
<=47	29.3	0.3	44.8	25.5	54.8
<=49	29.4	0.2	48.8	21.5	50.9
<=52	29.5	0.1	53.5	16.8	46.4
<=55	29.6	0.0	57.7	12.7	42.3
<=58	29.6	0.0	61.6	8.7	38.3
<=63	29.6	0.0	65.9	4.5	34.1
<=100	29.6	0.0	70.4	0.0	29.6

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
<=21	5.0	89.4	15.0	8.5:1
<=25	10.9	81.7	30.2	4.5:1
<=27	16.0	76.9	41.6	3.3:1
<=29	20.2	72.0	49.2	2.6:1
<=31	26.6	67.1	60.3	2.0:1
<=33	33.6	62.3	70.6	1.6:1
<=35	40.0	58.0	78.3	1.4:1
<=37	46.2	54.7	85.3	1.2:1
<=38	49.3	53.0	88.3	1.1:1
<=39	53.2	51.0	91.5	1.0:1
<=41	59.0	47.1	93.8	0.9:1
<=43	64.4	44.5	96.6	0.8:1
<=45	69.7	41.7	98.1	0.7:1
<=47	74.1	39.5	98.8	0.7:1
<=49	78.2	37.6	99.2	0.6:1
<=52	83.1	35.6	99.7	0.6:1
<=55	87.3	33.9	99.9	0.5:1
<=58	91.3	32.4	99.9	0.5:1
<=63	95.5	31.0	100.0	0.4:1
<=100	100.0	29.6	100.0	0.4:1

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:
0–21	99.1
22–25	97.2
26–27	95.8
28–29	94.4
30–31	92.2
32–33	87.3
34–35	86.7
36–37	82.5
38–38	79.9
39–39	79.9
40–41	68.7
42–43	57.5
44–45	48.4
46–47	43.5
48–49	37.5
50–52	30.0
53–55	21.1
56–58	12.7
59–63	3.5
64–100	0.7

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

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–21	–0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
22–25	–0.3	0.9	1.0	1.4
26–27	–1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3
28–29	+1.4	2.0	2.1	2.6
30–31	+4.0	2.5	3.0	3.3
32–33	–5.6	3.5	3.5	3.8
34–35	–2.0	1.9	2.1	2.8
36–37	–1.1	2.4	2.7	3.2
38–38	+4.9	3.9	4.6	5.1
39–39	+11.0	4.2	4.7	6.0
40–41	+1.8	2.4	2.8	3.5
42–43	–14.0	8.4	8.6	8.9
44–45	+5.7	3.2	3.7	4.9
46–47	+3.2	3.2	4.0	5.3
48–49	+6.8	3.4	4.2	5.4
50–52	+2.7	3.4	4.0	4.6
53–55	+5.9	2.5	2.8	3.8
56–58	–5.0	4.0	4.1	4.9
59–63	–16.0	10.2	11.0	11.3
64–100	–0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0

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	–0.3	61.4	65.6	91.6
4	+1.2	32.7	41.0	51.8
8	–0.3	27.3	32.4	48.0
16	+0.8	16.5	24.5	38.2
32	–1.0	13.2	15.2	22.3
64	–1.2	10.8	13.2	16.8
128	–1.0	6.8	8.7	10.3
256	–0.8	4.9	6.3	9.3
512	–0.6	3.4	4.0	5.0
1,024	–0.5	2.4	2.6	3.2
2,048	–0.5	1.7	2.0	2.8
4,096	–0.6	1.3	1.5	2.0
8,192	–0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3
16,384	–0.6	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
<=21	5.0	59.3	0.0	35.7	40.7
<=25	10.8	53.5	0.1	35.6	46.4
<=27	15.7	48.5	0.3	35.4	51.2
<=29	19.7	44.6	0.6	35.2	54.8
<=31	25.5	38.8	1.1	34.6	60.1
<=33	31.9	32.4	1.7	34.0	65.9
<=35	37.5	26.7	2.5	33.3	70.8
<=37	42.8	21.5	3.5	32.3	75.0
<=38	45.0	19.2	4.3	31.5	76.5
<=39	47.8	16.5	5.4	30.4	78.2
<=41	51.5	12.8	7.5	28.2	79.7
<=43	55.1	9.1	9.3	26.4	81.6
<=45	57.8	6.5	11.9	23.9	81.7
<=47	59.6	4.7	14.5	21.2	80.8
<=49	61.1	3.2	17.2	18.6	79.6
<=52	62.5	1.8	20.6	15.1	77.6
<=55	63.2	1.1	24.1	11.6	74.8
<=58	63.8	0.5	27.5	8.2	72.0
<=63	64.2	0.1	31.3	4.4	68.6
<=100	64.3	0.0	35.7	0.0	64.3

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
<=21	5.0	100.0	7.7	Only poor targeted
<=25	10.9	98.8	16.8	80.8:1
<=27	16.0	98.1	24.5	52.0:1
<=29	20.2	97.2	30.6	34.3:1
<=31	26.6	95.7	39.7	22.3:1
<=33	33.6	94.9	49.6	18.7:1
<=35	40.0	93.9	58.4	15.3:1
<=37	46.2	92.5	66.5	12.3:1
<=38	49.3	91.3	70.1	10.5:1
<=39	53.2	89.9	74.4	8.9:1
<=41	59.0	87.2	80.1	6.8:1
<=43	64.4	85.6	85.8	5.9:1
<=45	69.7	83.0	89.9	4.9:1
<=47	74.1	80.4	92.8	4.1:1
<=49	78.2	78.0	95.0	3.6:1
<=52	83.1	75.2	97.2	3.0:1
<=55	87.3	72.4	98.3	2.6:1
<=58	91.3	69.9	99.2	2.3:1
<=63	95.5	67.2	99.9	2.1:1
<=100	100.0	64.3	100.0	1.8:1

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:
0–21	100.0
22–25	100.0
26–27	100.0
28–29	100.0
30–31	100.0
32–33	100.0
34–35	100.0
36–37	100.0
38–38	100.0
39–39	100.0
40–41	100.0
42–43	100.0
44–45	99.8
46–47	99.7
48–49	99.7
50–52	99.6
53–55	98.8
56–58	98.2
59–63	95.8
64–100	84.5

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

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22–25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26–27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28–29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32–33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34–35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36–37	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
38–38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39–39	+0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
40–41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42–43	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
44–45	–0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
46–47	–0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
48–49	–0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
50–52	–0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
53–55	+0.4	1.0	1.2	1.6
56–58	+1.8	1.1	1.3	1.5
59–63	–3.5	1.9	1.9	2.0
64–100	+12.4	3.7	4.2	5.8

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	–0.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
4	–0.3	2.1	7.1	23.8
8	+0.6	6.8	17.0	20.8
16	+0.8	7.1	11.2	20.7
32	+0.8	5.2	5.6	11.1
64	+0.6	3.1	3.5	4.9
128	+0.4	2.0	2.4	3.8
256	+0.6	1.8	2.1	2.4
512	+0.5	1.2	1.4	1.8
1,024	+0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3
2,048	+0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
4,096	+0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
8,192	+0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
16,384	+0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3

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

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

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=21	5.0	93.8	0.0	1.2	6.2
<=25	10.9	87.9	0.0	1.2	12.1
<=27	16.0	82.8	0.0	1.2	17.2
<=29	20.2	78.6	0.0	1.2	21.4
<=31	26.6	72.2	0.0	1.2	27.8
<=33	33.6	65.2	0.0	1.2	34.8
<=35	40.0	58.8	0.0	1.2	41.2
<=37	46.2	52.6	0.0	1.2	47.4
<=38	49.3	49.5	0.0	1.2	50.5
<=39	53.1	45.7	0.0	1.1	54.3
<=41	59.0	39.8	0.0	1.1	60.1
<=43	64.4	34.4	0.0	1.1	65.5
<=45	69.6	29.2	0.0	1.1	70.8
<=47	74.1	24.7	0.0	1.1	75.2
<=49	78.2	20.6	0.0	1.1	79.3
<=52	83.0	15.8	0.0	1.1	84.2
<=55	87.2	11.6	0.1	1.1	88.3
<=58	91.0	7.8	0.2	1.0	92.0
<=63	95.2	3.6	0.3	0.9	96.1
<=100	98.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	98.8

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
<=21	5.0	100.0	5.0	Only poor targeted
<=25	10.9	100.0	11.1	Only poor targeted
<=27	16.0	100.0	16.2	Only poor targeted
<=29	20.2	100.0	20.5	Only poor targeted
<=31	26.6	100.0	27.0	Only poor targeted
<=33	33.6	100.0	34.0	Only poor targeted
<=35	40.0	100.0	40.5	Only poor targeted
<=37	46.2	100.0	46.8	Only poor targeted
<=38	49.3	100.0	49.9	Only poor targeted
<=39	53.2	99.9	53.8	1,528.2:1
<=41	59.0	99.9	59.7	1,697.1:1
<=43	64.4	99.9	65.2	1,852.0:1
<=45	69.7	100.0	70.5	2,002.9:1
<=47	74.1	100.0	75.0	2,130.9:1
<=49	78.2	100.0	79.1	2,249.1:1
<=52	83.1	99.9	84.0	1,693.4:1
<=55	87.3	99.9	88.2	938.6:1
<=58	91.3	99.8	92.1	402.4:1
<=63	95.5	99.7	96.4	323.9:1
<=100	100.0	98.8	100.0	83.9:1

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:
0–21	70.9
22–25	51.2
26–27	38.9
28–29	33.4
30–31	27.5
32–33	17.4
34–35	15.1
36–37	11.2
38–38	8.6
39–39	8.6
40–41	4.2
42–43	2.2
44–45	1.1
46–47	0.8
48–49	0.4
50–52	0.4
53–55	0.2
56–58	0.1
59–63	0.0
64–100	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
0–21	+3.5	3.0	4.1	5.6
22–25	+5.1	3.2	3.8	4.5
26–27	+0.1	2.8	3.2	5.5
28–29	+8.3	2.9	4.2	5.1
30–31	–0.3	2.7	3.1	5.1
32–33	–7.3	5.0	5.2	5.6
34–35	+5.0	1.6	1.7	2.2
36–37	–1.5	1.9	2.2	3.1
38–38	–5.9	4.6	4.7	5.9
39–39	+4.1	1.2	1.5	1.9
40–41	+2.9	0.4	0.5	0.7
42–43	–0.3	0.7	0.9	1.0
44–45	+0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
46–47	+0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
48–49	+0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
50–52	+0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
53–55	+0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
56–58	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
59–63	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
64–100	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	–0.6	61.3	70.0	75.1
4	–0.2	32.7	39.2	48.3
8	–0.6	18.7	25.3	31.9
16	+0.7	13.1	17.1	20.7
32	+0.2	10.4	13.2	15.0
64	–0.1	7.0	8.4	11.2
128	+0.2	5.7	6.4	7.4
256	+0.5	3.2	4.0	5.8
512	+0.5	2.2	2.5	3.3
1,024	+0.6	1.6	1.8	2.3
2,048	+0.7	1.2	1.4	1.8
4,096	+0.7	1.0	1.1	1.5
8,192	+0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0
16,384	+0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7

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

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

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=21	3.5	11.8	1.4	83.2	86.8
<=25	6.4	8.9	4.5	80.2	86.6
<=27	8.4	6.9	7.6	77.1	85.6
<=29	9.5	5.8	10.7	74.0	83.5
<=31	11.2	4.1	15.4	69.3	80.5
<=33	12.9	2.4	20.7	64.0	76.8
<=35	13.6	1.7	26.4	58.3	72.0
<=37	14.3	1.0	31.9	52.8	67.1
<=38	14.7	0.6	34.6	50.1	64.7
<=39	14.9	0.4	38.3	46.4	61.3
<=41	15.1	0.3	44.0	40.7	55.8
<=43	15.2	0.1	49.2	35.5	50.7
<=45	15.3	0.0	54.4	30.3	45.6
<=47	15.3	0.0	58.8	25.9	41.1
<=49	15.3	0.0	62.9	21.8	37.1
<=52	15.3	0.0	67.8	16.9	32.2
<=55	15.3	0.0	72.0	12.7	28.0
<=58	15.3	0.0	75.9	8.7	24.1
<=63	15.3	0.0	80.2	4.5	19.8
<=100	15.3	0.0	84.7	0.0	15.3

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
<=21	5.0	70.9	23.0	2.4:1
<=25	10.9	58.5	41.8	1.4:1
<=27	16.0	52.7	55.2	1.1:1
<=29	20.2	47.2	62.3	0.9:1
<=31	26.6	42.2	73.5	0.7:1
<=33	33.6	38.3	84.0	0.6:1
<=35	40.0	34.1	89.0	0.5:1
<=37	46.2	30.9	93.4	0.4:1
<=38	49.3	29.8	95.9	0.4:1
<=39	53.2	28.0	97.4	0.4:1
<=41	59.0	25.5	98.3	0.3:1
<=43	64.4	23.6	99.4	0.3:1
<=45	69.7	21.9	99.8	0.3:1
<=47	74.1	20.6	99.8	0.3:1
<=49	78.2	19.6	99.9	0.2:1
<=52	83.1	18.4	99.9	0.2:1
<=55	87.3	17.5	100.0	0.2:1
<=58	91.3	16.8	100.0	0.2:1
<=63	95.5	16.0	100.0	0.2:1
<=100	100.0	15.3	100.0	0.2:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

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

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

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–21	89.1
22–25	77.7
26–27	63.2
28–29	55.9
30–31	54.6
32–33	38.7
34–35	31.3
36–37	26.2
38–38	21.6
39–39	21.6
40–41	12.7
42–43	7.0
44–45	4.8
46–47	4.7
48–49	2.7
50–52	2.7
53–55	1.3
56–58	0.4
59–63	0.0
64–100	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
0–21	+7.4	2.8	3.4	4.1
22–25	+15.2	3.5	4.0	4.5
26–27	+4.1	3.1	3.6	4.9
28–29	+8.8	3.5	3.9	5.2
30–31	+8.8	3.6	3.8	5.0
32–33	–2.0	3.3	3.6	4.3
34–35	+1.5	3.1	3.5	4.5
36–37	–6.6	4.8	5.1	5.6
38–38	–1.0	3.4	4.7	4.9
39–39	+4.4	3.0	3.4	4.4
40–41	+3.9	1.5	1.8	2.8
42–43	–7.2	4.8	4.8	5.6
44–45	+0.5	1.1	1.3	1.5
46–47	+0.1	1.3	1.5	1.8
48–49	+1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0
50–52	–0.4	1.1	1.3	1.6
53–55	+0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6
56–58	+0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
59–63	–0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
64–100	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	–0.1	72.1	85.3	88.8
4	+0.2	42.1	46.1	50.1
8	+0.3	24.9	27.0	33.9
16	+0.8	17.7	23.2	28.9
32	+0.8	10.8	13.3	18.4
64	+1.4	7.9	10.6	13.2
128	+1.3	7.1	7.4	8.3
256	+1.6	4.7	6.2	7.1
512	+1.9	2.9	3.1	4.2
1,024	+2.0	1.9	2.4	3.3
2,048	+2.1	1.6	1.7	2.2
4,096	+2.0	1.2	1.4	1.9
8,192	+2.0	0.7	0.9	1.0
16,384	+2.0	0.5	0.7	0.7

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
<=21	4.2	22.5	0.8	72.6	76.8
<=25	8.4	18.3	2.6	70.7	79.1
<=27	11.4	15.3	4.6	68.7	80.1
<=29	13.5	13.2	6.8	66.5	80.0
<=31	16.5	10.2	10.1	63.2	79.7
<=33	19.3	7.4	14.3	59.0	78.4
<=35	21.3	5.4	18.7	54.6	75.9
<=37	23.1	3.6	23.1	50.2	73.3
<=38	23.8	2.9	25.5	47.8	71.7
<=39	24.6	2.1	28.6	44.7	69.3
<=41	25.2	1.5	33.8	39.5	64.7
<=43	25.8	0.9	38.6	34.7	60.6
<=45	26.2	0.5	43.5	29.8	56.0
<=47	26.4	0.3	47.7	25.6	52.0
<=49	26.5	0.2	51.7	21.6	48.0
<=52	26.6	0.1	56.5	16.8	43.5
<=55	26.7	0.0	60.6	12.7	39.4
<=58	26.7	0.0	64.6	8.7	35.4
<=63	26.7	0.0	68.8	4.5	31.2
<=100	26.7	0.0	73.3	0.0	26.7

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
<=21	5.0	84.9	15.8	5.6:1
<=25	10.9	76.6	31.4	3.3:1
<=27	16.0	71.1	42.7	2.5:1
<=29	20.2	66.6	50.5	2.0:1
<=31	26.6	62.1	61.9	1.6:1
<=33	33.6	57.5	72.4	1.4:1
<=35	40.0	53.3	79.8	1.1:1
<=37	46.2	50.0	86.5	1.0:1
<=38	49.3	48.3	89.3	0.9:1
<=39	53.2	46.2	92.1	0.9:1
<=41	59.0	42.7	94.4	0.7:1
<=43	64.4	40.1	96.8	0.7:1
<=45	69.7	37.6	98.0	0.6:1
<=47	74.1	35.6	98.9	0.6:1
<=49	78.2	33.9	99.2	0.5:1
<=52	83.1	32.0	99.8	0.5:1
<=55	87.3	30.6	99.9	0.4:1
<=58	91.3	29.2	99.9	0.4:1
<=63	95.5	27.9	100.0	0.4:1
<=100	100.0	26.7	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:
0–21	96.7
22–25	93.2
26–27	91.8
28–29	81.4
30–31	80.9
32–33	71.7
34–35	67.0
36–37	58.7
38–38	54.2
39–39	54.2
40–41	38.9
42–43	29.8
44–45	20.7
46–47	19.9
48–49	18.1
50–52	11.4
53–55	7.0
56–58	3.2
59–63	0.1
64–100	0.0

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
0–21	–1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4
22–25	–1.8	1.4	1.6	1.8
26–27	+4.1	2.0	2.3	3.1
28–29	–0.5	2.7	3.3	4.1
30–31	+10.6	3.4	3.8	4.3
32–33	–0.5	2.6	3.0	3.4
34–35	–2.3	2.6	3.8	4.6
36–37	–8.7	5.9	6.1	6.2
38–38	+9.5	4.1	5.0	7.9
39–39	–0.1	3.4	4.3	5.3
40–41	+2.9	2.6	3.5	4.1
42–43	–16.6	10.2	10.2	10.8
44–45	–5.4	4.0	4.4	5.6
46–47	–4.7	3.7	4.1	5.2
48–49	+3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5
50–52	–1.7	2.2	2.5	4.1
53–55	+0.9	1.6	1.8	2.4
56–58	+1.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
59–63	–0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
64–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Table 5 (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	–5.2	64.4	75.5	90.7
4	–4.6	34.2	39.6	57.7
8	–2.6	26.8	29.6	36.5
16	–1.0	17.8	26.2	31.2
32	–1.8	11.5	13.4	21.9
64	–1.7	9.2	11.9	18.1
128	–1.4	5.1	6.5	9.3
256	–1.1	4.2	4.7	5.7
512	–0.9	3.0	3.4	4.1
1,024	–0.7	2.2	2.4	2.8
2,048	–0.8	1.5	1.7	2.0
4,096	–0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2
8,192	–0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1
16,384	–0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8

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
<=21	4.9	44.0	0.1	51.1	55.9
<=25	10.5	38.4	0.5	50.7	61.1
<=27	14.9	34.0	1.2	50.0	64.9
<=29	18.3	30.5	1.9	49.2	67.5
<=31	23.1	25.7	3.5	47.7	70.8
<=33	28.3	20.5	5.3	45.9	74.2
<=35	32.8	16.0	7.2	44.0	76.8
<=37	36.8	12.0	9.4	41.7	78.5
<=38	38.3	10.6	11.0	40.1	78.4
<=39	40.3	8.6	12.9	38.3	78.6
<=41	42.2	6.6	16.8	34.4	76.6
<=43	44.4	4.4	20.0	31.2	75.6
<=45	45.9	2.9	23.7	27.4	73.4
<=47	47.0	1.9	27.1	24.0	71.0
<=49	47.7	1.1	30.5	20.6	68.3
<=52	48.4	0.5	34.7	16.4	64.8
<=55	48.7	0.2	38.6	12.6	61.2
<=58	48.8	0.1	42.5	8.7	57.4
<=63	48.8	0.0	46.7	4.5	53.3
<=100	48.8	0.0	51.2	0.0	48.8

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
<=21	5.0	98.1	10.0	50.5:1
<=25	10.9	95.6	21.4	21.8:1
<=27	16.0	92.7	30.4	12.7:1
<=29	20.2	90.4	37.5	9.5:1
<=31	26.6	86.9	47.4	6.6:1
<=33	33.6	84.3	58.0	5.4:1
<=35	40.0	82.0	67.2	4.6:1
<=37	46.2	79.6	75.3	3.9:1
<=38	49.3	77.6	78.4	3.5:1
<=39	53.2	75.8	82.5	3.1:1
<=41	59.0	71.6	86.5	2.5:1
<=43	64.4	69.0	91.0	2.2:1
<=45	69.7	65.9	94.1	1.9:1
<=47	74.1	63.4	96.2	1.7:1
<=49	78.2	61.0	97.7	1.6:1
<=52	83.1	58.2	99.1	1.4:1
<=55	87.3	55.8	99.7	1.3:1
<=58	91.3	53.4	99.8	1.1:1
<=63	95.5	51.1	100.0	1.0:1
<=100	100.0	48.8	100.0	1.0:1

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:
0–21	98.1
22–25	95.8
26–27	94.6
28–29	90.0
30–31	89.1
32–33	81.9
34–35	81.0
36–37	74.9
38–38	70.6
39–39	70.6
40–41	57.4
42–43	45.6
44–45	36.8
46–47	36.4
48–49	31.6
50–52	23.3
53–55	14.7
56–58	6.0
59–63	1.7
64–100	0.2

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
0–21	–0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9
22–25	–1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4
26–27	+1.3	1.6	1.9	2.3
28–29	+1.9	2.7	2.9	3.6
30–31	+7.5	2.9	3.4	4.0
32–33	–6.0	3.9	4.0	4.1
34–35	+0.7	2.4	3.1	3.2
36–37	–4.5	3.4	3.7	3.8
38–38	+5.3	4.5	5.5	5.9
39–39	+9.2	3.6	4.7	6.0
40–41	–1.4	2.8	3.2	4.8
42–43	–14.5	8.8	8.9	9.0
44–45	–0.6	2.8	3.1	4.4
46–47	0.0	3.2	4.4	5.1
48–49	+10.4	3.2	3.5	4.2
50–52	+3.7	2.7	2.9	3.4
53–55	+4.3	2.0	2.4	3.5
56–58	+1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9
59–63	–16.8	10.5	11.2	11.9
64–100	–0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0

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	–0.8	55.9	60.3	90.1
4	–0.6	34.1	39.6	66.6
8	–1.6	28.3	35.8	47.1
16	–0.2	19.8	28.4	36.6
32	–1.6	12.0	15.3	23.9
64	–1.3	9.7	12.3	18.7
128	–1.1	5.9	7.5	8.8
256	–0.9	4.7	5.3	7.2
512	–0.7	3.5	4.0	5.2
1,024	–0.6	2.3	2.8	3.6
2,048	–0.7	1.7	2.0	2.5
4,096	–0.7	1.3	1.6	1.8
8,192	–0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3
16,384	–0.7	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
<=21	4.9	53.5	0.0	41.6	46.5
<=25	10.7	47.7	0.3	41.3	52.0
<=27	15.4	43.0	0.6	41.0	56.5
<=29	19.2	39.2	1.0	40.6	59.8
<=31	24.7	33.7	1.9	39.7	64.5
<=33	30.8	27.6	2.8	38.8	69.7
<=35	36.0	22.4	4.0	37.6	73.6
<=37	40.8	17.6	5.4	36.2	77.0
<=38	42.8	15.6	6.5	35.1	77.9
<=39	45.2	13.2	7.9	33.7	78.9
<=41	48.4	10.0	10.7	30.9	79.3
<=43	51.4	7.0	13.0	28.6	80.0
<=45	53.6	4.8	16.0	25.6	79.2
<=47	55.2	3.2	18.9	22.7	77.9
<=49	56.2	2.2	22.0	19.6	75.8
<=52	57.3	1.1	25.8	15.8	73.1
<=55	57.8	0.6	29.5	12.1	69.9
<=58	58.0	0.4	33.3	8.3	66.3
<=63	58.4	0.0	37.2	4.4	62.8
<=100	58.4	0.0	41.6	0.0	58.4

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
<=21	5.0	99.1	8.4	105.2:1
<=25	10.9	97.6	18.3	41.5:1
<=27	16.0	96.3	26.4	26.1:1
<=29	20.2	94.8	32.9	18.3:1
<=31	26.6	92.9	42.4	13.1:1
<=33	33.6	91.8	52.8	11.2:1
<=35	40.0	90.0	61.7	9.0:1
<=37	46.2	88.3	69.9	7.5:1
<=38	49.3	86.8	73.3	6.6:1
<=39	53.2	85.1	77.4	5.7:1
<=41	59.0	81.9	82.8	4.5:1
<=43	64.4	79.8	88.0	3.9:1
<=45	69.7	77.0	91.8	3.3:1
<=47	74.1	74.5	94.5	2.9:1
<=49	78.2	71.8	96.2	2.6:1
<=52	83.1	69.0	98.1	2.2:1
<=55	87.3	66.2	98.9	2.0:1
<=58	91.3	63.5	99.3	1.7:1
<=63	95.5	61.1	99.9	1.6:1
<=100	100.0	58.4	100.0	1.4:1

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:
0–21	99.4
22–25	98.4
26–27	97.5
28–29	95.8
30–31	94.8
32–33	90.6
34–35	89.1
36–37	86.6
38–38	85.3
39–39	85.3
40–41	74.3
42–43	65.0
44–45	56.7
46–47	48.6
48–49	44.1
50–52	35.2
53–55	24.2
56–58	18.6
59–63	4.9
64–100	1.9

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
0–21	–0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
22–25	–1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8
26–27	+0.4	1.0	1.2	1.3
28–29	+2.0	1.8	2.2	2.4
30–31	+4.0	2.3	2.9	3.6
32–33	–4.7	2.9	3.1	3.1
34–35	–2.9	2.1	2.4	2.4
36–37	+1.2	2.3	2.6	3.3
38–38	+3.4	2.9	3.8	6.0
39–39	+9.4	3.8	4.5	5.2
40–41	–1.2	2.4	3.2	3.6
42–43	–13.0	7.7	7.9	8.0
44–45	+2.0	3.8	4.2	5.1
46–47	–3.6	3.5	3.9	4.6
48–49	+9.1	3.2	4.1	5.7
50–52	+1.6	3.4	3.7	4.2
53–55	+3.0	2.4	3.2	4.1
56–58	–9.7	6.6	6.8	7.3
59–63	–15.5	10.0	10.7	11.0
64–100	+0.2	0.8	1.0	1.3

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

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

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	+1.3	64.0	77.9	92.1
4	+0.9	31.2	41.0	59.3
8	–0.2	28.3	32.6	48.9
16	+0.6	19.5	23.6	33.7
32	–1.5	13.8	16.9	22.3
64	–1.3	10.2	12.2	14.2
128	–1.5	7.5	8.6	10.8
256	–1.4	5.3	6.2	9.5
512	–1.4	3.6	3.9	5.5
1,024	–1.3	2.3	2.5	3.4
2,048	–1.2	1.6	1.9	3.0
4,096	–1.3	1.3	1.5	2.0
8,192	–1.3	0.9	1.0	1.3
16,384	–1.3	0.6	0.7	0.9

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

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

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=21	5.0	63.7	0.0	31.3	36.3
<=25	10.9	57.8	0.1	31.3	42.2
<=27	15.8	52.8	0.2	31.1	46.9
<=29	19.8	48.9	0.4	30.9	50.7
<=31	25.8	42.9	0.9	30.5	56.2
<=33	32.4	36.3	1.2	30.1	62.5
<=35	38.2	30.5	1.8	29.5	67.7
<=37	43.6	25.1	2.7	28.7	72.2
<=38	46.1	22.6	3.2	28.1	74.2
<=39	49.1	19.6	4.1	27.2	76.3
<=41	53.3	15.3	5.7	25.6	78.9
<=43	57.3	11.3	7.1	24.2	81.6
<=45	60.5	8.2	9.2	22.2	82.6
<=47	62.8	5.9	11.3	20.0	82.8
<=49	64.4	4.3	13.8	17.5	81.9
<=52	66.1	2.5	16.9	14.4	80.5
<=55	67.1	1.5	20.2	11.2	78.3
<=58	68.0	0.6	23.2	8.1	76.1
<=63	68.6	0.1	27.0	4.4	72.9
<=100	68.7	0.0	31.3	0.0	68.7

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
<=21	5.0	100.0	7.2	Only poor targeted
<=25	10.9	99.5	15.9	205.7:1
<=27	16.0	98.7	23.0	74.1:1
<=29	20.2	97.8	28.8	44.9:1
<=31	26.6	96.7	37.5	29.7:1
<=33	33.6	96.3	47.1	26.1:1
<=35	40.0	95.4	55.6	21.0:1
<=37	46.2	94.2	63.4	16.4:1
<=38	49.3	93.4	67.1	14.2:1
<=39	53.2	92.3	71.5	12.0:1
<=41	59.0	90.3	77.7	9.3:1
<=43	64.4	89.0	83.5	8.1:1
<=45	69.7	86.8	88.1	6.6:1
<=47	74.1	84.7	91.4	5.5:1
<=49	78.2	82.3	93.8	4.7:1
<=52	83.1	79.6	96.3	3.9:1
<=55	87.3	76.9	97.8	3.3:1
<=58	91.3	74.5	99.1	2.9:1
<=63	95.5	71.8	99.9	2.5:1
<=100	100.0	68.7	100.0	2.2:1

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:
0–21	100.0
22–25	100.0
26–27	100.0
28–29	99.9
30–31	99.8
32–33	99.6
34–35	99.1
36–37	98.5
38–38	98.4
39–39	98.2
40–41	95.2
42–43	92.9
44–45	91.4
46–47	84.6
48–49	81.0
50–52	76.6
53–55	59.5
56–58	55.8
59–63	41.5
64–100	16.4

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
0–21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22–25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26–27	+0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
28–29	–0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
30–31	+1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8
32–33	–0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
34–35	–0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
36–37	–1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
38–38	–1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8
39–39	+1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5
40–41	+0.5	1.3	1.6	2.0
42–43	–0.1	1.6	1.9	2.1
44–45	+0.9	2.3	2.7	2.9
46–47	–3.1	2.5	2.6	3.6
48–49	+12.6	3.8	4.4	6.3
50–52	–3.6	2.9	3.0	3.6
53–55	–8.0	5.8	6.4	7.1
56–58	–13.2	8.3	8.3	8.7
59–63	–16.4	10.2	10.7	11.3
64–100	+4.8	1.8	2.2	2.3

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	0.0	56.1	67.8	76.9
4	–0.3	27.5	33.1	43.1
8	–1.2	21.1	28.3	34.2
16	–1.0	16.6	20.7	24.2
32	–1.4	9.9	13.5	15.2
64	–1.5	6.4	8.5	9.5
128	–1.2	4.1	5.4	9.2
256	–1.4	3.6	4.6	7.6
512	–1.6	2.5	3.1	4.1
1,024	–1.5	1.9	2.0	2.7
2,048	–1.5	1.4	1.6	1.9
4,096	–1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3
8,192	–1.4	0.7	0.7	1.1
16,384	–1.4	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
<=21	5.0	82.2	0.0	12.8	17.8
<=25	10.9	76.2	0.0	12.8	23.8
<=27	16.0	71.2	0.0	12.8	28.8
<=29	20.2	66.9	0.0	12.8	33.0
<=31	26.5	60.6	0.1	12.7	39.3
<=33	33.5	53.7	0.1	12.7	46.2
<=35	39.9	47.3	0.1	12.7	52.6
<=37	46.0	41.1	0.2	12.7	58.7
<=38	49.1	38.0	0.2	12.6	61.8
<=39	52.8	34.3	0.3	12.5	65.3
<=41	58.5	28.7	0.6	12.3	70.7
<=43	63.5	23.7	1.0	11.9	75.3
<=45	68.3	18.9	1.4	11.5	79.7
<=47	72.2	15.0	2.0	10.9	83.0
<=49	75.4	11.8	2.9	10.0	85.3
<=52	79.1	8.1	4.0	8.8	87.9
<=55	82.0	5.2	5.3	7.6	89.5
<=58	84.5	2.6	6.7	6.1	90.7
<=63	86.5	0.6	9.0	3.8	90.3
<=100	87.2	0.0	12.8	0.0	87.2

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
<=21	5.0	100.0	5.7	Only poor targeted
<=25	10.9	100.0	12.6	Only poor targeted
<=27	16.0	99.8	18.4	613.2:1
<=29	20.2	99.9	23.2	774.5:1
<=31	26.6	99.6	30.5	279.4:1
<=33	33.6	99.6	38.4	262.3:1
<=35	40.0	99.7	45.7	294.1:1
<=37	46.2	99.6	52.8	247.9:1
<=38	49.3	99.6	56.3	242.5:1
<=39	53.2	99.4	60.6	156.1:1
<=41	59.0	99.0	67.1	99.7:1
<=43	64.4	98.5	72.8	66.2:1
<=45	69.7	98.0	78.3	49.5:1
<=47	74.1	97.3	82.8	36.7:1
<=49	78.2	96.3	86.5	26.2:1
<=52	83.1	95.2	90.7	19.6:1
<=55	87.3	93.9	94.1	15.5:1
<=58	91.3	92.6	97.0	12.6:1
<=63	95.5	90.6	99.3	9.6:1
<=100	100.0	87.2	100.0	6.8:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.