Simple Poverty Scorecard® Tool
Indonesia: Papua Barat

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 Papua Barat to prove and improve their social performance by getting to know their participants better. Responses to the scorecard's 10 questions can be collected in about 10 minutes and then used to estimate participants' consumption-based poverty rates, to track changes in poverty rates, or to segment participants for differentiated treatment.

Version note

This new scorecard for Papua Barat 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: Papua Barat

			Name	Identifier
Interview ID:				
Interview date:		Participant:		
Country:	IDN	Field agent:		
Scorecard:	PAB1001	Service point:		
Sampling weight:		Number of household members:		

Indicator	Response	Points
1. In what *kota* or *kabupaten* does the household live?	A. Pegunungan Arfak, or Manokwari	0
	B. Sorong (*kota*), or Manokwari Selatan	2
	C. Tambrauw, or Teluk Bintuni	8
	D. Fakfak, Sorong (*kabupaten*), Kaimana, or Teluk Wondama	10
	E. Raja Ampa, Sorong Selatan, or Maybrat	19
2. How many members does the household have?	A. Eight or more	0
	B. Seven	7
	C. Six	8
	D. Five	11
	E. Four	13
	F. Three	20
	G. Two	29
	H. 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	3
	C. Three or more	6
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	5
	C. None	7
5. In the last three months, has the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head) owned a cellular phone or a fixed wireless-access phone?	A. No	0
	B. No female head (nor wife of the male head)	3
	C. Yes	3
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. Wood/planks	4
	C. Cement/red brick	5
	D. Tiles/terrazzo, or parquet/vinyl/carpet	7
	E. Ceramic tile, or marble/granite	11
7. 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	4
8. Does the household have any refrigerators or freezers?	A. No	0
	B. Yes	4
9. Does the household have any motorbikes, motorized boats, or automobiles?	A. No	0
	B. Yes	6
10. In the past 4 months, has the household purchased/received Poor Rice (*Raskin* Program) or Prosperous Rice (*Rastra* Program)?	A. Yes	0
	B. No	3

Score:

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

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

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

Write down the first name/nickname and age of each member, beginning with the head and the (eldest) spouse of the head (if there is one). 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. Finally, 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
0–27	80.7	97.0	98.3	70.0	92.2	97.4	99.6	67.5	96.6	99.2	100.0	83.2	92.2	98.2	98.5	99.6	99.9
28–32	62.0	88.7	94.1	41.8	82.1	90.2	99.5	39.6	87.2	96.5	100.0	66.6	81.6	93.5	94.8	97.8	99.9
33–36	45.8	81.8	93.1	34.2	78.8	87.8	99.1	31.9	79.6	95.4	100.0	50.1	78.8	89.1	94.0	96.9	99.6
37–39	31.1	69.5	88.3	19.7	60.6	82.1	98.1	16.8	61.7	92.5	100.0	41.5	59.3	86.7	89.5	94.5	98.7
40–41	30.3	60.2	75.3	19.7	53.4	69.0	96.9	16.8	53.5	85.0	100.0	36.2	52.9	71.5	78.5	90.2	98.0
42–43	30.3	56.6	72.1	15.0	47.7	60.8	94.3	14.4	47.7	83.2	100.0	32.4	46.9	64.7	73.5	86.4	95.4
44–45	15.4	46.7	63.3	6.7	38.9	58.3	92.3	4.4	38.9	75.9	100.0	16.7	38.0	60.2	70.5	80.1	93.7
46–47	11.8	35.1	60.4	4.4	30.9	46.2	90.6	4.3	31.3	68.5	100.0	13.2	26.9	51.7	65.9	71.3	92.0
48–49	6.7	21.3	46.6	2.4	17.3	29.5	82.1	2.4	18.1	58.0	99.6	8.7	16.1	34.4	51.4	61.5	85.2
50–51	1.1	15.6	36.0	0.0	13.2	22.8	79.6	0.0	13.6	53.6	99.1	2.6	12.6	29.3	46.2	60.0	82.7
52–53	1.1	13.3	36.0	0.0	9.9	21.8	72.9	0.0	10.0	50.4	99.1	1.8	9.5	29.3	44.2	53.9	77.7
54–54	1.1	9.2	33.8	0.0	7.7	17.7	72.4	0.0	8.6	45.9	99.1	1.7	6.9	22.7	38.2	48.0	77.7
55–56	1.1	8.6	26.3	0.0	6.8	17.7	72.4	0.0	7.5	45.9	99.1	1.7	6.1	21.9	37.2	48.0	77.7
57–58	0.0	1.9	16.5	0.0	0.9	6.9	56.3	0.0	1.6	27.2	99.1	0.4	0.9	11.4	21.5	29.2	62.8
59–60	0.0	1.9	13.0	0.0	0.9	5.5	54.4	0.0	1.3	27.2	99.1	0.4	0.9	10.2	18.0	29.2	62.8
61–62	0.0	1.9	8.7	0.0	0.9	5.5	37.2	0.0	1.1	10.8	99.1	0.4	0.9	6.4	9.6	13.9	44.8
63–64	0.0	1.9	7.3	0.0	0.9	5.5	37.2	0.0	1.1	10.0	96.2	0.4	0.9	6.4	8.3	13.6	42.1
65–68	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	2.8	26.9	0.0	0.1	6.5	95.1	0.0	0.1	2.8	3.4	8.7	39.9
69–73	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	86.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.7	17.6
74–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2

Interview Guide

The excerpts quoted here are from:

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

Basic interview instructions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Likewise, do not directly ask the the third scorecard question ("How many household members 10-years-old or older worked in the past week or, if they did not work, 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:

5. In the last three months, has the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head) owned a cellular phone or a fixed wireless-access phone?	A. No	0	
	B. No female head (nor wife of the male head)	3	3
	C. Yes	3	

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. Pegunungan Arfak, or Manokwari
    B. Sorong (*kota*), or Manokwari Selatan
    C. Tambrauw, or Teluk Bintuni
    D. Fakfak, Sorong (*kabupaten*), Kaimana, or Teluk Wondama
    E. Raja Ampa, Sorong Selatan, or Maybrat

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. Eight or more
    B. Seven
    C. Six
    D. Five
    E. Four
    F. Three
    G. Two
    H. 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. In the last three months, has the female head (or the eldest wife of the male head) owned a cellular phone or a fixed wireless-access phone?
    A. No
    B. No female head (nor wife of the male head)
    C. Yes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Esia or Flexi products work both as cell phones as well as landlines. For the purposes of [the scorecard], these products count as cell phones.

"If there is no signal at the residence of the interviewed household but if the cell phone still works in areas with signal, then count the cell phone as owned by the interviewed household."

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

Kerosene

Charcoal/briquettes

Coal

Firewood

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Urban/rural, kota/kabupaten, or province	Line or Rate	HHs or People	*n*	Poverty lines and poverty rates															
				National			Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP				Percentile-based lines				
				100%	150%	200%	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.20	$5.50	$21.70	10th	20th	40th	50th	60th	80th
Kabupaten Fakfak	Line	People		16,379	24,568	32,757	13,947	22,315	27,894	55,787	13,488	22,717	39,045	154,051	17,353	21,761	30,005	35,168	41,623	61,885
	Rate	HHs	349	19.1	32.5	47.2	11.3	30.1	40.8	70.2	10.2	30.2	54.9	98.3	21.1	29.1	44.2	50.9	56.8	74.3
	Rate	People		26.3	41.6	56.4	17.1	38.8	49.8	80.4	15.1	39.1	66.9	99.1	28.7	37.8	53.6	62.0	69.4	84.1
Kabupaten Kaimana	Line	People		12,709	19,064	25,419	10,822	17,316	21,645	43,289	10,467	17,628	30,298	119,539	13,465	16,886	23,283	27,289	32,298	48,021
	Rate	HHs	314	22.6	29.9	36.2	17.8	27.4	31.5	55.7	14.4	27.8	41.0	96.9	23.2	27.3	34.3	37.6	43.7	58.0
	Rate	People		29.4	36.3	43.4	22.4	34.1	37.9	64.5	19.0	34.5	49.3	98.1	30.1	33.8	40.3	44.5	52.7	66.1
Kabupaten Manokwari	Line	People		18,908	28,362	37,816	16,100	25,761	32,201	64,402	15,571	26,225	45,075	177,840	20,032	25,121	34,638	40,598	48,051	71,442
	Rate	HHs	410	21.2	34.8	47.0	17.5	32.8	39.9	73.0	17.2	33.0	55.3	98.6	24.2	32.4	42.5	50.6	58.1	77.0
	Rate	People		28.8	45.2	58.2	24.1	43.0	51.0	81.4	23.9	43.5	65.9	99.6	32.5	42.5	53.4	62.1	68.2	84.0
Kabupaten Manokwari Selatan	Line	People		19,027	28,540	38,054	16,202	25,923	32,404	64,807	15,669	26,390	45,358	178,959	20,158	25,279	34,856	40,854	48,353	71,891
	Rate	HHs	216	29.2	44.8	57.6	21.3	39.6	51.2	79.5	19.1	40.5	67.4	99.1	30.4	37.6	55.5	59.8	68.5	82.8
	Rate	People		36.5	58.5	70.4	26.5	51.9	64.6	89.3	24.2	53.1	79.0	99.6	37.9	48.0	68.0	72.0	79.7	91.1
Kabupaten Maybrat	Line	People		11,044	16,566	22,087	9,404	15,046	18,808	37,616	9,095	15,318	26,327	103,872	11,700	14,673	20,231	23,713	28,065	41,728
	Rate	HHs	223	7.9	20.0	28.6	2.5	16.2	22.9	47.7	2.1	16.2	33.1	90.2	8.8	16.2	26.0	30.5	38.7	51.1
	Rate	People		13.6	28.4	39.2	3.5	24.1	31.8	63.1	2.8	24.1	46.6	95.9	15.0	24.1	36.2	41.6	54.2	66.3
Kabupaten Pegunungan Arfak	Line	People		19,370	29,055	38,740	16,494	26,390	32,988	65,976	15,952	26,866	46,176	182,186	20,522	25,735	35,485	41,590	49,225	73,188
	Rate	HHs	214	66.1	77.9	81.8	57.4	77.2	79.6	98.1	53.1	77.6	89.9	100.0	69.2	76.7	80.4	83.5	89.9	98.2
	Rate	People		72.2	83.7	86.1	66.2	83.5	85.5	97.9	62.3	83.6	91.2	100.0	75.5	83.2	85.7	86.6	91.2	97.9
Kabupaten Raja Ampat	Line	People		10,719	16,079	21,439	9,128	14,605	18,256	36,511	8,828	14,868	25,554	100,823	11,357	14,242	19,637	23,016	27,241	40,503
	Rate	HHs	274	2.9	18.3	29.1	1.1	14.6	23.8	54.3	0.8	15.8	37.1	92.6	4.1	13.4	26.2	30.6	41.4	59.6
	Rate	People		4.6	25.9	38.6	2.1	21.6	32.8	63.3	1.7	23.0	47.4	96.7	6.0	20.3	35.4	40.1	52.2	68.9
Kabupaten Sorong	Line	People		11,151	16,727	22,303	9,496	15,193	18,991	37,983	9,183	15,467	26,584	104,885	11,814	14,816	20,429	23,944	28,339	42,134
	Rate	HHs	400	4.0	19.4	28.4	1.8	16.3	21.8	54.6	1.8	17.3	34.9	96.3	5.8	15.3	23.6	31.5	41.0	57.7
	Rate	People		5.2	25.4	36.5	2.5	21.1	28.3	63.5	2.5	22.6	43.2	98.3	7.7	20.0	30.6	39.8	50.0	67.0
Kota Sorong	Line	People		21,979	32,969	43,958	18,716	29,945	37,432	74,863	18,101	30,485	52,396	206,727	23,286	29,201	40,265	47,193	55,856	83,046
	Rate	HHs	456	8.8	27.0	46.8	2.9	21.7	36.3	78.2	2.9	22.7	56.9	98.0	9.7	20.2	41.3	50.6	60.4	81.8
	Rate	People		14.2	35.9	58.5	4.0	29.8	45.8	85.3	4.0	31.5	67.8	99.2	15.4	28.3	51.3	61.8	70.7	87.5
Kabupaten Sorong Selatan	Line	People		10,087	15,130	20,173	8,589	13,742	17,178	34,356	8,307	13,990	24,046	94,871	10,686	13,401	18,478	21,658	25,633	38,112
	Rate	HHs	228	13.4	23.8	29.0	5.2	22.8	25.9	50.8	4.1	23.0	37.6	94.5	15.0	22.6	27.6	31.8	39.8	52.9
	Rate	People		23.1	37.3	42.8	10.7	35.9	39.5	63.7	8.7	36.3	51.6	97.6	25.9	35.7	41.3	45.7	52.8	65.9
Kabupaten Tambrauw	Line	People		10,840	16,260	21,679	9,230	14,768	18,461	36,921	8,927	15,035	25,841	101,954	11,484	14,402	19,858	23,275	27,547	40,957
	Rate	HHs	187	20.8	59.4	73.4	14.2	55.2	65.5	88.3	12.1	55.3	75.6	96.0	23.8	52.9	69.1	74.4	78.5	92.1
	Rate	People		28.8	71.7	83.6	22.0	67.5	77.1	94.7	19.1	67.6	85.2	98.5	34.5	65.9	79.6	84.4	87.3	97.0
Kabupaten Teluk Bintuni	Line	People		19,324	28,986	38,648	16,455	26,328	32,910	65,819	15,914	26,802	46,066	181,753	20,473	25,674	35,400	41,492	49,108	73,014
	Rate	HHs	375	10.5	24.3	41.6	7.2	20.2	30.7	70.5	6.5	21.8	49.8	94.8	11.5	18.7	36.6	44.0	51.7	76.5
	Rate	People		14.4	31.3	53.2	10.4	27.0	39.0	81.2	9.6	28.7	60.8	98.0	15.7	25.9	47.4	55.4	62.9	86.1
Kabupaten Teluk Wondama	Line	People		16,713	25,069	33,425	14,231	22,770	28,463	56,925	13,763	23,181	39,842	157,193	17,707	22,204	30,617	35,885	42,472	63,148
	Rate	HHs	271	16.5	35.1	50.4	8.3	32.6	46.5	74.0	5.9	32.8	56.3	96.6	19.1	30.8	48.7	54.5	56.9	78.7
	Rate	People		25.3	49.0	65.1	11.9	46.2	61.2	83.0	8.2	46.5	70.5	97.7	28.9	44.2	63.6	68.7	71.0	88.0
All Perkotaan	Line	People		20,081	30,122	40,163	17,100	27,360	34,200	68,399	16,538	27,853	47,872	188,878	21,276	26,680	36,788	43,118	51,033	75,876
	Rate	HHs	1,216	7.3	22.3	40.2	2.6	17.9	30.5	71.2	2.5	18.8	50.6	97.4	8.3	16.7	35.2	43.9	53.8	75.4
	Rate	People		11.9	30.6	51.2	3.8	25.3	39.5	79.5	3.7	26.8	61.1	98.8	13.3	23.9	44.8	54.7	64.1	82.4
All Perdesaan	Line	People		14,993	22,490	29,987	12,767	20,427	25,534	51,069	12,347	20,796	35,743	141,021	15,885	19,920	27,467	32,193	38,103	56,651
	Rate	HHs	2,701	20.9	35.7	46.1	15.4	33.0	40.4	68.5	14.1	33.6	52.6	96.7	23.0	32.2	42.9	48.8	55.6	71.7
	Rate	People		27.2	45.0	56.1	20.2	42.1	49.9	77.0	18.6	42.7	62.8	98.6	29.8	41.3	52.6	58.9	66.0	79.9
All Kota	Line	People		21,979	32,969	43,958	18,716	29,945	37,432	74,863	18,101	30,485	52,396	206,727	23,286	29,201	40,265	47,193	55,856	83,046
	Rate	HHs	456	8.8	27.0	46.8	2.9	21.7	36.3	78.2	2.9	22.7	56.9	98.0	9.7	20.2	41.3	50.6	60.4	81.8
	Rate	People		14.2	35.9	58.5	4.0	29.8	45.8	85.3	4.0	31.5	67.8	99.2	15.4	28.3	51.3	61.8	70.7	87.5
All Kabupaten	Line	People		15,309	22,963	30,618	13,036	20,857	26,072	52,143	12,607	21,233	36,495	143,989	16,219	20,339	28,045	32,871	38,904	57,843
	Rate	HHs	3,461	17.8	31.6	42.7	12.9	28.9	36.4	66.5	11.8	29.4	50.0	96.6	19.7	28.1	39.3	45.5	52.9	70.1
	Rate	People		23.3	40.3	52.5	16.9	37.2	45.6	75.4	15.6	37.9	60.1	98.5	25.8	36.4	48.8	55.5	63.2	78.6
All Papua Barat	Line	People		17,064	25,596	34,129	14,531	23,249	29,061	58,123	14,053	23,668	40,680	160,500	18,079	22,672	31,261	36,640	43,366	64,476
	Rate	HHs	3,917	15.4	30.4	43.8	10.3	27.0	36.4	69.6	9.5	27.7	51.8	97.0	17.1	26.0	39.8	46.8	54.9	73.2
	Rate	People		20.9	39.1	54.1	13.5	35.3	45.7	78.0	12.5	36.3	62.1	98.7	23.1	34.2	49.4	57.2	65.2	80.9

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:
0–27	80.7
28–32	62.0
33–36	45.8
37–39	31.1
40–41	30.3
42–43	30.3
44–45	15.4
46–47	11.8
48–49	6.7
50–51	1.1
52–53	1.1
54–54	1.1
55–56	1.1
57–58	0.0
59–60	0.0
61–62	0.0
63–64	0.0
65–68	0.0
69–73	0.0
74–100	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 (%)
0–27	3,188	÷	3,951	=	80.7
28–32	2,896	÷	4,675	=	62.0
33–36	2,685	÷	5,859	=	45.8
37–39	1,934	÷	6,215	=	31.1
40–41	1,390	÷	4,586	=	30.3
42–43	1,408	÷	4,643	=	30.3
44–45	840	÷	5,452	=	15.4
46–47	726	÷	6,154	=	11.8
48–49	320	÷	4,773	=	6.7
50–51	86	÷	7,525	=	1.1
52–53	54	÷	4,750	=	1.1
54–54	43	÷	3,787	=	1.1
55–56	68	÷	5,981	=	1.1
57–58	2	÷	4,999	=	0.0
59–60	2	÷	5,311	=	0.0
61–62	1	÷	3,934	=	0.0
63–64	0	÷	3,272	=	0.0
65–68	0	÷	4,970	=	0.0
69–73	0	÷	5,354	=	0.0
74–100	0	÷	3,809	=	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
0–27	+16.7	3.8	4.5	6.1
28–32	+4.9	3.6	4.5	6.1
33–36	+1.9	3.2	4.0	5.4
37–39	–1.1	2.7	3.2	4.3
40–41	+10.3	3.2	4.1	5.3
42–43	+16.6	2.5	3.0	3.8
44–45	+8.5	1.3	1.6	2.1
46–47	–7.4	5.0	5.3	5.6
48–49	–7.2	4.7	4.9	5.3
50–51	+0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
52–53	–11.7	6.8	7.0	7.4
54–54	+1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–56	+0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4
57–58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
59–60	–0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
61–62	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
63–64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–68	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
69–73	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
74–100	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	+1.2	57.3	73.3	89.8
4	+1.2	28.0	37.0	55.1
8	+0.8	20.8	25.1	34.8
16	+0.8	14.8	17.9	24.1
32	+0.7	10.5	12.4	17.4
64	+0.7	7.3	8.7	11.1
128	+0.6	5.2	6.1	7.7
256	+0.6	3.7	4.4	5.6
512	+0.6	2.6	3.1	3.9
1,024	+0.6	1.8	2.2	2.7
2,048	+0.5	1.3	1.5	2.1
4,096	+0.5	0.9	1.1	1.5
8,192	+0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0
16,384	+0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7

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)	+0.5	+2.2	+3.8	+1.0	+1.7	+2.5	+4.2	+0.8	+2.3	+6.6	–1.2	+1.5	+2.3	+2.3	+6.6	+5.1	+4.4
Precision of estimate of change	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Alpha factor for precision	1.46	0.97	0.96	1.56	1.03	0.96	1.13	1.66	1.02	0.99	0.84	1.32	1.04	0.98	0.97	1.00	1.17

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
<=27	3.7	11.3	1.2	83.7	87.4
<=32	6.1	9.0	3.2	81.8	87.9
<=36	8.2	6.9	6.4	78.6	86.8
<=39	10.4	4.7	10.0	74.9	85.3
<=41	11.2	3.8	13.6	71.4	82.6
<=43	11.8	3.3	17.0	67.9	79.7
<=45	12.4	2.7	21.4	63.6	75.9
<=47	13.5	1.5	26.5	58.5	72.0
<=49	14.2	0.8	32.8	52.2	66.4
<=51	14.3	0.8	38.4	46.5	60.8
<=53	15.0	0.1	43.6	41.4	56.3
<=54	15.0	0.1	47.6	37.3	52.3
<=56	15.0	0.0	53.1	31.8	46.8
<=58	15.0	0.0	57.6	27.4	42.4
<=60	15.1	0.0	61.8	23.1	38.2
<=62	15.1	0.0	65.7	19.2	34.3
<=64	15.1	0.0	70.1	14.9	29.9
<=68	15.1	0.0	75.0	10.0	25.0
<=73	15.1	0.0	80.7	4.3	19.3
<=100	15.1	0.0	84.9	0.0	15.1

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
<=27	4.9	75.4	24.7	3.1:1
<=32	9.3	65.8	40.5	1.9:1
<=36	14.6	56.2	54.5	1.3:1
<=39	20.4	50.8	69.0	1.0:1
<=41	24.8	45.2	74.5	0.8:1
<=43	28.8	40.9	78.1	0.7:1
<=45	33.7	36.6	82.0	0.6:1
<=47	40.0	33.8	89.9	0.5:1
<=49	47.0	30.3	94.4	0.4:1
<=51	52.7	27.1	94.8	0.4:1
<=53	58.5	25.6	99.3	0.3:1
<=54	62.6	23.9	99.3	0.3:1
<=56	68.1	22.0	99.7	0.3:1
<=58	72.6	20.7	99.7	0.3:1
<=60	76.9	19.6	100.0	0.2:1
<=62	80.8	18.6	100.0	0.2:1
<=64	85.1	17.7	100.0	0.2:1
<=68	90.0	16.7	100.0	0.2:1
<=73	95.7	15.7	100.0	0.2:1
<=100	100.0	15.1	100.0	0.2:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
150% of the National Poverty Line

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

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–27	97.0
28–32	88.7
33–36	81.8
37–39	69.5
40–41	60.2
42–43	56.6
44–45	46.7
46–47	35.1
48–49	21.3
50–51	15.6
52–53	13.3
54–54	9.2
55–56	8.6
57–58	1.9
59–60	1.9
61–62	1.9
63–64	1.9
65–68	0.1
69–73	0.0
74–100	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
0–27	+15.0	3.5	4.1	5.2
28–32	+1.8	1.8	2.1	2.8
33–36	+5.7	2.4	3.0	3.9
37–39	+16.3	3.0	3.6	5.3
40–41	–11.8	7.5	7.7	8.4
42–43	+16.4	3.7	4.3	5.7
44–45	+15.3	3.2	3.7	5.4
46–47	–4.5	4.0	4.3	5.5
48–49	–5.0	3.8	4.0	4.5
50–51	+8.4	1.2	1.4	1.8
52–53	–5.8	4.1	4.3	4.6
54–54	+8.6	0.3	0.4	0.5
55–56	+2.7	1.3	1.6	2.0
57–58	–7.3	4.6	4.8	5.3
59–60	+0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8
61–62	+1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
63–64	+1.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
65–68	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
69–73	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
74–100	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	+4.4	62.5	81.7	89.9
4	+3.6	33.2	41.4	57.3
8	+2.4	23.7	29.3	40.1
16	+2.5	16.2	19.1	25.3
32	+2.4	11.4	14.0	18.0
64	+2.4	8.3	10.2	13.5
128	+2.2	5.8	6.7	9.0
256	+2.2	4.1	5.1	6.3
512	+2.2	3.0	3.7	4.6
1,024	+2.2	2.1	2.5	3.2
2,048	+2.2	1.4	1.7	2.2
4,096	+2.2	1.1	1.2	1.5
8,192	+2.2	0.7	0.9	1.2
16,384	+2.2	0.5	0.6	0.8

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
<=27	4.5	24.6	0.5	70.5	74.9
<=32	7.9	21.2	1.4	69.5	77.4
<=36	11.6	17.5	3.0	67.9	79.5
<=39	15.3	13.8	5.2	65.7	81.0
<=41	18.0	11.1	6.8	64.1	82.1
<=43	19.7	9.4	9.1	61.8	81.5
<=45	21.5	7.6	12.2	58.7	80.2
<=47	24.1	5.0	15.9	55.0	79.2
<=49	25.8	3.2	21.1	49.8	75.6
<=51	26.6	2.4	26.1	44.8	71.5
<=53	28.0	1.1	30.5	40.4	68.4
<=54	28.0	1.1	34.5	36.4	64.4
<=56	28.4	0.6	39.7	31.2	59.7
<=58	28.9	0.2	43.7	27.2	56.1
<=60	29.0	0.1	47.9	23.0	52.1
<=62	29.0	0.1	51.8	19.1	48.1
<=64	29.1	0.0	56.1	14.9	43.9
<=68	29.1	0.0	60.9	10.0	39.1
<=73	29.1	0.0	66.6	4.3	33.4
<=100	29.1	0.0	70.9	0.0	29.1

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
<=27	4.9	90.8	15.4	9.9:1
<=32	9.3	84.8	27.0	5.6:1
<=36	14.6	79.5	39.9	3.9:1
<=39	20.4	74.7	52.5	3.0:1
<=41	24.8	72.6	61.9	2.7:1
<=43	28.8	68.4	67.6	2.2:1
<=45	33.7	63.7	73.8	1.8:1
<=47	40.0	60.3	83.0	1.5:1
<=49	47.0	55.0	88.9	1.2:1
<=51	52.7	50.5	91.6	1.0:1
<=53	58.5	47.8	96.2	0.9:1
<=54	62.6	44.8	96.4	0.8:1
<=56	68.1	41.7	97.8	0.7:1
<=58	72.6	39.8	99.3	0.7:1
<=60	76.9	37.7	99.7	0.6:1
<=62	80.8	35.9	99.7	0.6:1
<=64	85.1	34.1	99.9	0.5:1
<=68	90.0	32.3	100.0	0.5:1
<=73	95.7	30.4	100.0	0.4:1
<=100	100.0	29.1	100.0	0.4:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
200% of the National Poverty Line

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

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–27	98.3
28–32	94.1
33–36	93.1
37–39	88.3
40–41	75.3
42–43	72.1
44–45	63.3
46–47	60.4
48–49	46.6
50–51	36.0
52–53	36.0
54–54	33.8
55–56	26.3
57–58	16.5
59–60	13.0
61–62	8.7
63–64	7.3
65–68	2.8
69–73	0.1
74–100	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
0–27	+0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4
28–32	+0.3	1.2	1.4	1.8
33–36	+3.1	1.7	2.1	2.7
37–39	+32.3	3.0	3.7	5.3
40–41	–20.0	10.5	10.5	10.7
42–43	+17.8	3.7	4.4	6.0
44–45	+2.9	3.5	4.1	5.4
46–47	+9.8	3.8	4.4	6.3
48–49	–5.1	4.0	4.3	4.8
50–51	–0.1	3.2	3.7	5.0
52–53	+8.0	2.6	3.2	4.0
54–54	–3.9	3.6	4.4	5.9
55–56	+13.8	1.8	2.1	3.0
57–58	0.0	2.2	2.8	3.8
59–60	+10.4	0.7	0.8	1.2
61–62	+5.3	1.1	1.3	1.6
63–64	+3.1	1.2	1.4	1.7
65–68	+1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8
69–73	–3.8	2.4	2.4	2.7
74–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Table 5 (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	+4.9	68.1	77.3	93.4
4	+4.5	38.8	45.2	56.6
8	+4.0	26.7	31.5	38.4
16	+3.9	19.7	23.5	27.5
32	+3.5	14.1	16.1	20.4
64	+3.8	10.0	11.8	16.3
128	+3.6	7.0	8.4	10.6
256	+3.7	4.8	5.9	7.6
512	+3.8	3.5	4.0	5.2
1,024	+3.8	2.4	2.8	3.7
2,048	+3.8	1.7	2.0	2.5
4,096	+3.8	1.2	1.5	1.8
8,192	+3.8	0.8	1.0	1.4
16,384	+3.8	0.6	0.7	1.0

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

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

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=27	4.8	37.2	0.1	57.8	62.6
<=32	8.7	33.4	0.6	57.4	66.0
<=36	13.3	28.7	1.3	56.7	70.1
<=39	17.4	24.6	3.1	54.9	72.3
<=41	21.2	20.8	3.6	54.4	75.7
<=43	23.6	18.4	5.2	52.8	76.4
<=45	26.6	15.5	7.2	50.8	77.4
<=47	30.4	11.6	9.7	48.3	78.7
<=49	33.8	8.2	13.1	44.9	78.7
<=51	35.9	6.1	16.8	41.1	77.0
<=53	37.9	4.1	20.6	37.4	75.3
<=54	39.0	3.0	23.6	34.4	73.3
<=56	39.9	2.1	28.2	29.8	69.7
<=58	40.9	1.1	31.6	26.3	67.3
<=60	41.2	0.8	35.7	22.3	63.5
<=62	41.4	0.7	39.4	18.5	59.9
<=64	41.6	0.4	43.5	14.5	56.1
<=68	41.8	0.3	48.3	9.7	51.5
<=73	42.0	0.0	53.7	4.3	46.3
<=100	42.0	0.0	58.0	0.0	42.0

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
<=27	4.9	97.1	11.4	33.5:1
<=32	9.3	93.4	20.6	14.1:1
<=36	14.6	91.4	31.7	10.6:1
<=39	20.4	85.0	41.3	5.7:1
<=41	24.8	85.6	50.6	6.0:1
<=43	28.8	82.0	56.2	4.6:1
<=45	33.7	78.8	63.2	3.7:1
<=47	40.0	75.9	72.3	3.1:1
<=49	47.0	72.0	80.6	2.6:1
<=51	52.7	68.0	85.4	2.1:1
<=53	58.5	64.8	90.2	1.8:1
<=54	62.6	62.3	92.7	1.7:1
<=56	68.1	58.6	95.1	1.4:1
<=58	72.6	56.4	97.4	1.3:1
<=60	76.9	53.6	98.0	1.2:1
<=62	80.8	51.2	98.4	1.0:1
<=64	85.1	48.9	99.0	1.0:1
<=68	90.0	46.4	99.4	0.9:1
<=73	95.7	43.9	100.0	0.8:1
<=100	100.0	42.0	100.0	0.7:1

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:
0–27	70.0
28–32	41.8
33–36	34.2
37–39	19.7
40–41	19.7
42–43	15.0
44–45	6.7
46–47	4.4
48–49	2.4
50–51	0.0
52–53	0.0
54–54	0.0
55–56	0.0
57–58	0.0
59–60	0.0
61–62	0.0
63–64	0.0
65–68	0.0
69–73	0.0
74–100	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
0–27	+10.3	3.9	4.6	5.8
28–32	+9.4	3.4	4.0	5.2
33–36	+14.3	2.4	2.9	3.7
37–39	–4.2	3.4	3.7	4.1
40–41	0.0	3.2	4.0	5.3
42–43	+3.0	2.4	2.8	3.5
44–45	+0.5	1.3	1.5	2.0
46–47	+3.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
48–49	+2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
50–51	–0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
52–53	–10.7	6.3	6.4	6.8
54–54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
57–58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
59–60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
61–62	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
63–64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–68	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
69–73	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
74–100	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	0.0	50.0	61.0	85.0
4	+1.0	22.4	29.7	39.8
8	+0.8	16.1	20.0	28.2
16	+1.1	11.0	13.2	18.8
32	+0.9	7.9	9.5	14.1
64	+1.0	5.7	7.1	8.4
128	+1.0	4.0	4.9	6.2
256	+1.0	2.9	3.3	4.5
512	+1.0	2.0	2.4	3.3
1,024	+1.0	1.4	1.7	2.3
2,048	+1.0	1.0	1.2	1.6
4,096	+1.0	0.7	0.9	1.2
8,192	+1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8
16,384	+1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5

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

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

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=27	3.2	6.9	1.7	88.1	91.4
<=32	4.8	5.4	4.5	85.3	90.1
<=36	6.0	4.2	8.6	81.2	87.2
<=39	7.6	2.5	12.8	77.0	84.7
<=41	8.4	1.8	16.4	73.4	81.8
<=43	8.9	1.3	19.9	69.9	78.8
<=45	9.3	0.8	24.4	65.5	74.8
<=47	9.5	0.7	30.5	59.3	68.9
<=49	9.6	0.6	37.4	52.4	62.0
<=51	9.6	0.5	43.1	46.7	56.4
<=53	10.2	0.0	48.3	41.5	51.7
<=54	10.2	0.0	52.4	37.4	47.6
<=56	10.2	0.0	58.0	31.9	42.0
<=58	10.2	0.0	62.4	27.4	37.6
<=60	10.2	0.0	66.7	23.1	33.3
<=62	10.2	0.0	70.6	19.2	29.4
<=64	10.2	0.0	74.9	14.9	25.1
<=68	10.2	0.0	79.8	10.0	20.2
<=73	10.2	0.0	85.5	4.3	14.5
<=100	10.2	0.0	89.8	0.0	10.2

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
<=27	4.9	65.8	31.8	1.9:1
<=32	9.3	51.6	47.0	1.1:1
<=36	14.6	41.1	58.9	0.7:1
<=39	20.4	37.4	75.0	0.6:1
<=41	24.8	33.9	82.6	0.5:1
<=43	28.8	30.8	87.0	0.4:1
<=45	33.7	27.7	91.8	0.4:1
<=47	40.0	23.8	93.6	0.3:1
<=49	47.0	20.4	93.9	0.3:1
<=51	52.7	18.3	94.7	0.2:1
<=53	58.5	17.4	100.0	0.2:1
<=54	62.6	16.3	100.0	0.2:1
<=56	68.1	14.9	100.0	0.2:1
<=58	72.6	14.0	100.0	0.2:1
<=60	76.9	13.2	100.0	0.2:1
<=62	80.8	12.6	100.0	0.1:1
<=64	85.1	12.0	100.0	0.1:1
<=68	90.0	11.3	100.0	0.1:1
<=73	95.7	10.6	100.0	0.1:1
<=100	100.0	10.2	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:
0–27	92.2
28–32	82.1
33–36	78.8
37–39	60.6
40–41	53.4
42–43	47.7
44–45	38.9
46–47	30.9
48–49	17.3
50–51	13.2
52–53	9.9
54–54	7.7
55–56	6.8
57–58	0.9
59–60	0.9
61–62	0.9
63–64	0.9
65–68	0.1
69–73	0.0
74–100	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
0–27	+10.1	3.5	4.1	5.2
28–32	–4.6	3.2	3.3	3.7
33–36	+7.3	2.7	3.2	4.0
37–39	+8.0	3.1	3.6	5.2
40–41	–0.8	3.9	4.9	6.1
42–43	+13.2	3.5	4.2	5.5
44–45	+22.1	2.1	2.4	3.6
46–47	–1.4	3.1	3.7	4.9
48–49	–8.7	5.6	5.8	6.3
50–51	+7.2	1.0	1.3	1.6
52–53	–4.7	3.3	3.5	3.9
54–54	+7.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
55–56	+1.5	1.3	1.6	2.0
57–58	–8.3	5.1	5.3	5.8
59–60	+0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
61–62	+0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
63–64	+0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
65–68	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
69–73	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
74–100	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	+4.5	64.9	80.7	88.6
4	+2.8	31.1	38.3	56.1
8	+1.9	22.5	28.4	39.1
16	+2.2	15.9	19.3	25.6
32	+2.0	11.3	13.4	18.1
64	+2.0	7.9	9.7	13.1
128	+1.8	5.6	6.4	8.7
256	+1.8	4.1	4.9	6.2
512	+1.8	2.9	3.4	4.5
1,024	+1.7	1.9	2.3	3.0
2,048	+1.7	1.4	1.7	2.2
4,096	+1.7	1.0	1.2	1.6
8,192	+1.7	0.7	0.9	1.1
16,384	+1.7	0.5	0.6	0.8

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

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

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=27	4.5	21.5	0.5	73.6	78.0
<=32	7.8	18.2	1.5	72.6	80.4
<=36	11.2	14.8	3.4	70.6	81.8
<=39	14.7	11.2	5.7	68.3	83.1
<=41	16.9	9.1	7.9	66.1	83.0
<=43	18.2	7.8	10.6	63.5	81.7
<=45	19.5	6.5	14.2	59.8	79.3
<=47	21.7	4.2	18.3	55.7	77.5
<=49	23.4	2.6	23.6	50.4	73.8
<=51	24.0	1.9	28.7	45.3	69.4
<=53	25.0	0.9	33.5	40.5	65.6
<=54	25.1	0.9	37.5	36.5	61.6
<=56	25.4	0.6	42.7	31.3	56.7
<=58	25.9	0.1	46.7	27.3	53.2
<=60	25.9	0.1	51.0	23.1	49.0
<=62	25.9	0.1	54.9	19.1	45.0
<=64	25.9	0.0	59.2	14.9	40.8
<=68	26.0	0.0	64.1	10.0	35.9
<=73	26.0	0.0	69.8	4.3	30.2
<=100	26.0	0.0	74.0	0.0	26.0

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
<=27	4.9	90.5	17.2	9.6:1
<=32	9.3	84.1	30.0	5.3:1
<=36	14.6	76.6	43.0	3.3:1
<=39	20.4	72.1	56.8	2.6:1
<=41	24.8	68.0	65.0	2.1:1
<=43	28.8	63.3	70.1	1.7:1
<=45	33.7	57.7	75.0	1.4:1
<=47	40.0	54.3	83.7	1.2:1
<=49	47.0	49.8	90.1	1.0:1
<=51	52.7	45.6	92.5	0.8:1
<=53	58.5	42.8	96.3	0.7:1
<=54	62.6	40.1	96.6	0.7:1
<=56	68.1	37.3	97.9	0.6:1
<=58	72.6	35.6	99.6	0.6:1
<=60	76.9	33.7	99.7	0.5:1
<=62	80.8	32.1	99.7	0.5:1
<=64	85.1	30.5	99.9	0.4:1
<=68	90.0	28.8	100.0	0.4:1
<=73	95.7	27.1	100.0	0.4:1
<=100	100.0	26.0	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:
0–27	97.4
28–32	90.2
33–36	87.8
37–39	82.1
40–41	69.0
42–43	60.8
44–45	58.3
46–47	46.2
48–49	29.5
50–51	22.8
52–53	21.8
54–54	17.7
55–56	17.7
57–58	6.9
59–60	5.5
61–62	5.5
63–64	5.5
65–68	2.8
69–73	0.1
74–100	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
0–27	+0.1	0.9	1.1	1.5
28–32	–2.9	2.1	2.1	2.4
33–36	+3.1	2.1	2.6	3.3
37–39	+26.8	3.0	3.7	5.3
40–41	–6.1	4.6	4.8	5.5
42–43	+8.5	3.7	4.5	6.2
44–45	+15.1	3.6	4.2	5.4
46–47	+2.1	3.5	4.2	5.8
48–49	–8.0	5.4	5.6	6.1
50–51	–4.9	4.0	4.2	4.9
52–53	+2.4	2.3	2.7	3.3
54–54	+3.8	2.8	3.4	4.4
55–56	+11.3	1.4	1.6	2.2
57–58	–6.4	4.3	4.5	5.0
59–60	+3.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
61–62	+3.5	0.9	1.0	1.2
63–64	+3.8	0.6	0.7	1.0
65–68	+2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
69–73	–1.8	1.2	1.3	1.4
74–100	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	+4.5	65.6	80.2	92.4
4	+3.6	37.0	44.4	57.2
8	+2.7	25.5	29.8	41.0
16	+2.5	18.6	20.8	27.8
32	+2.4	12.7	15.0	19.9
64	+2.7	9.0	10.9	14.5
128	+2.4	6.4	7.7	10.0
256	+2.4	4.6	5.5	7.0
512	+2.5	3.2	3.8	4.8
1,024	+2.4	2.2	2.6	3.7
2,048	+2.4	1.6	1.9	2.4
4,096	+2.4	1.1	1.3	1.7
8,192	+2.5	0.8	1.0	1.2
16,384	+2.5	0.6	0.7	0.9

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

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

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=27	4.8	30.2	0.2	64.9	69.6
<=32	8.5	26.4	0.7	64.3	72.9
<=36	12.9	22.0	1.7	63.4	76.3
<=39	16.8	18.1	3.6	61.4	78.3
<=41	19.8	15.1	5.0	60.1	79.9
<=43	22.0	12.9	6.8	58.3	80.3
<=45	24.1	10.8	9.6	55.5	79.6
<=47	27.3	7.6	12.7	52.3	79.7
<=49	29.8	5.2	17.2	47.9	77.6
<=51	31.3	3.6	21.4	43.6	74.9
<=53	32.7	2.3	25.8	39.2	71.9
<=54	33.1	1.9	29.5	35.6	68.6
<=56	33.6	1.4	34.6	30.5	64.1
<=58	34.3	0.6	38.2	26.8	61.2
<=60	34.5	0.4	42.3	22.7	57.3
<=62	34.6	0.3	46.2	18.9	53.6
<=64	34.8	0.2	50.3	14.7	49.5
<=68	34.8	0.1	55.2	9.8	44.7
<=73	34.9	0.0	60.8	4.3	39.2
<=100	34.9	0.0	65.1	0.0	34.9

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
<=27	4.9	96.4	13.6	26.8:1
<=32	9.3	92.1	24.5	11.7:1
<=36	14.6	88.3	36.9	7.6:1
<=39	20.4	82.3	48.1	4.6:1
<=41	24.8	80.0	56.8	4.0:1
<=43	28.8	76.5	63.0	3.3:1
<=45	33.7	71.6	69.1	2.5:1
<=47	40.0	68.2	78.2	2.1:1
<=49	47.0	63.4	85.2	1.7:1
<=51	52.7	59.4	89.6	1.5:1
<=53	58.5	55.8	93.5	1.3:1
<=54	62.6	52.9	94.7	1.1:1
<=56	68.1	49.3	96.1	1.0:1
<=58	72.6	47.3	98.3	0.9:1
<=60	76.9	44.9	98.9	0.8:1
<=62	80.8	42.9	99.2	0.8:1
<=64	85.1	40.9	99.6	0.7:1
<=68	90.0	38.7	99.6	0.6:1
<=73	95.7	36.5	100.0	0.6:1
<=100	100.0	34.9	100.0	0.5:1

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:
0–27	99.6
28–32	99.5
33–36	99.1
37–39	98.1
40–41	96.9
42–43	94.3
44–45	92.3
46–47	90.6
48–49	82.1
50–51	79.6
52–53	72.9
54–54	72.4
55–56	72.4
57–58	56.3
59–60	54.4
61–62	37.2
63–64	37.2
65–68	26.9
69–73	13.4
74–100	0.4

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
0–27	–0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
28–32	+0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
33–36	–0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
37–39	–1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9
40–41	–3.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
42–43	–0.9	1.3	1.5	2.0
44–45	+9.7	3.0	3.5	4.5
46–47	+25.1	4.1	4.9	6.6
48–49	–7.0	4.3	4.5	4.8
50–51	+5.7	2.5	3.0	4.0
52–53	+4.5	3.2	3.8	5.1
54–54	–0.5	2.9	3.5	4.7
55–56	+11.9	3.3	3.8	5.3
57–58	–12.0	7.6	7.9	8.9
59–60	+18.4	3.6	4.4	5.9
61–62	+10.7	3.2	3.9	5.0
63–64	–5.2	4.5	4.8	5.8
65–68	+11.7	2.3	2.8	3.6
69–73	+7.4	1.1	1.3	1.8
74–100	–0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4

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	+3.5	59.2	72.4	86.6
4	+4.1	37.0	44.6	59.7
8	+4.4	27.7	32.1	42.9
16	+4.6	19.9	24.1	30.2
32	+4.2	14.1	16.7	21.9
64	+4.2	10.2	11.8	15.5
128	+4.2	7.2	8.5	10.5
256	+4.2	5.2	6.1	7.9
512	+4.3	3.7	4.4	5.8
1,024	+4.3	2.6	3.1	4.5
2,048	+4.2	1.8	2.1	2.7
4,096	+4.2	1.3	1.6	2.0
8,192	+4.2	1.0	1.1	1.5
16,384	+4.2	0.7	0.8	1.0

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
<=27	4.9	62.8	0.0	32.3	37.2
<=32	9.2	58.5	0.1	32.2	41.4
<=36	14.5	53.2	0.1	32.2	46.7
<=39	20.3	47.4	0.2	32.1	52.4
<=41	24.6	43.1	0.2	32.1	56.8
<=43	28.3	39.3	0.4	31.9	60.2
<=45	32.7	35.0	1.1	31.3	63.9
<=47	38.2	29.5	1.8	30.5	68.7
<=49	44.3	23.4	2.7	29.6	73.9
<=51	48.6	19.1	4.2	28.1	76.7
<=53	52.8	14.9	5.7	26.6	79.4
<=54	55.5	12.2	7.0	25.3	80.8
<=56	59.0	8.7	9.1	23.2	82.2
<=58	62.0	5.7	10.6	21.7	83.7
<=60	63.6	4.1	13.3	19.0	82.6
<=62	64.7	3.0	16.1	16.2	80.9
<=64	66.2	1.4	18.9	13.4	79.7
<=68	67.2	0.5	22.9	9.5	76.6
<=73	67.6	0.1	28.1	4.2	71.8
<=100	67.7	0.0	32.3	0.0	67.7

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
<=27	4.9	100.0	7.3	Only poor targeted
<=32	9.3	99.2	13.6	125.7:1
<=36	14.6	99.4	21.4	165.5:1
<=39	20.4	99.2	29.9	122.0:1
<=41	24.8	99.3	36.4	143.1:1
<=43	28.8	98.5	41.9	67.3:1
<=45	33.7	96.9	48.3	31.1:1
<=47	40.0	95.5	56.5	21.2:1
<=49	47.0	94.3	65.4	16.5:1
<=51	52.7	92.1	71.7	11.7:1
<=53	58.5	90.2	78.0	9.2:1
<=54	62.6	88.7	82.0	7.9:1
<=56	68.1	86.6	87.2	6.4:1
<=58	72.6	85.4	91.6	5.9:1
<=60	76.9	82.7	94.0	4.8:1
<=62	80.8	80.1	95.6	4.0:1
<=64	85.1	77.8	97.9	3.5:1
<=68	90.0	74.6	99.2	2.9:1
<=73	95.7	70.6	99.9	2.4:1
<=100	100.0	67.7	100.0	2.1:1

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:
0–27	67.5
28–32	39.6
33–36	31.9
37–39	16.8
40–41	16.8
42–43	14.4
44–45	4.4
46–47	4.3
48–49	2.4
50–51	0.0
52–53	0.0
54–54	0.0
55–56	0.0
57–58	0.0
59–60	0.0
61–62	0.0
63–64	0.0
65–68	0.0
69–73	0.0
74–100	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
0–27	+7.9	3.9	4.6	5.8
28–32	+10.9	3.4	4.1	5.2
33–36	+13.0	2.4	2.8	3.8
37–39	–2.7	2.5	2.8	3.7
40–41	–2.9	3.2	4.0	5.3
42–43	+2.8	2.4	2.8	3.5
44–45	–1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0
46–47	+3.0	0.4	0.5	0.6
48–49	+2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
50–51	–0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
52–53	–10.1	6.0	6.1	6.5
54–54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
57–58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
59–60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
61–62	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
63–64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–68	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
69–73	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
74–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	+0.2	50.0	61.4	83.8
4	+0.9	21.7	29.1	39.8
8	+0.7	15.9	19.6	28.6
16	+0.9	10.7	13.1	18.6
32	+0.7	7.7	9.2	13.7
64	+0.8	5.5	6.8	8.7
128	+0.8	3.9	4.8	6.1
256	+0.8	2.7	3.3	4.2
512	+0.8	1.9	2.3	3.1
1,024	+0.8	1.4	1.7	2.3
2,048	+0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5
4,096	+0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1
8,192	+0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8
16,384	+0.8	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
<=27	3.2	6.2	1.7	88.9	92.2
<=32	4.5	4.8	4.7	85.9	90.4
<=36	5.6	3.8	9.0	81.7	87.3
<=39	7.0	2.4	13.5	77.1	84.1
<=41	7.7	1.7	17.1	73.5	81.3
<=43	8.1	1.3	20.6	70.0	78.1
<=45	8.6	0.8	25.1	65.5	74.1
<=47	8.8	0.6	31.2	59.4	68.2
<=49	8.8	0.6	38.1	52.5	61.3
<=51	8.9	0.5	43.8	46.8	55.7
<=53	9.4	0.0	49.1	41.5	50.9
<=54	9.4	0.0	53.2	37.4	46.8
<=56	9.4	0.0	58.7	31.9	41.3
<=58	9.4	0.0	63.2	27.4	36.8
<=60	9.4	0.0	67.5	23.1	32.5
<=62	9.4	0.0	71.4	19.2	28.6
<=64	9.4	0.0	75.7	14.9	24.3
<=68	9.4	0.0	80.6	10.0	19.4
<=73	9.4	0.0	86.3	4.3	13.7
<=100	9.4	0.0	90.6	0.0	9.4

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
<=27	4.9	65.8	34.5	1.9:1
<=32	9.3	49.0	48.4	1.0:1
<=36	14.6	38.6	60.0	0.6:1
<=39	20.4	34.0	74.1	0.5:1
<=41	24.8	31.2	82.3	0.5:1
<=43	28.8	28.3	86.6	0.4:1
<=45	33.7	25.6	91.8	0.3:1
<=47	40.0	22.0	93.7	0.3:1
<=49	47.0	18.8	94.1	0.2:1
<=51	52.7	16.9	94.9	0.2:1
<=53	58.5	16.1	100.0	0.2:1
<=54	62.6	15.0	100.0	0.2:1
<=56	68.1	13.8	100.0	0.2:1
<=58	72.6	12.9	100.0	0.1:1
<=60	76.9	12.2	100.0	0.1:1
<=62	80.8	11.6	100.0	0.1:1
<=64	85.1	11.0	100.0	0.1:1
<=68	90.0	10.4	100.0	0.1:1
<=73	95.7	9.8	100.0	0.1:1
<=100	100.0	9.4	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:
0–27	96.6
28–32	87.2
33–36	79.6
37–39	61.7
40–41	53.5
42–43	47.7
44–45	38.9
46–47	31.3
48–49	18.1
50–51	13.6
52–53	10.0
54–54	8.6
55–56	7.5
57–58	1.6
59–60	1.3
61–62	1.1
63–64	1.1
65–68	0.1
69–73	0.0
74–100	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
0–27	+14.5	3.5	4.1	5.2
28–32	+0.6	1.8	2.1	2.8
33–36	+6.7	2.6	3.1	3.8
37–39	+8.9	3.0	3.6	5.2
40–41	–1.4	3.9	4.8	6.0
42–43	+12.7	3.5	4.3	5.4
44–45	+21.1	2.1	2.4	3.6
46–47	–1.0	3.1	3.7	4.9
48–49	–7.9	5.2	5.4	5.9
50–51	+6.8	1.1	1.3	1.7
52–53	–4.6	3.3	3.5	3.9
54–54	+8.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
55–56	+2.2	1.3	1.6	2.0
57–58	–7.7	4.8	5.0	5.5
59–60	+0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4
61–62	+1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
63–64	+0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3
65–68	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
69–73	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
74–100	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	+5.0	65.2	80.7	91.0
4	+3.4	31.1	38.7	56.3
8	+2.4	22.4	28.3	39.4
16	+2.7	15.8	19.0	25.5
32	+2.5	11.3	13.2	18.1
64	+2.5	7.9	9.5	12.8
128	+2.3	5.5	6.4	8.7
256	+2.3	4.1	4.9	6.2
512	+2.3	2.9	3.4	4.5
1,024	+2.3	2.0	2.3	3.0
2,048	+2.2	1.4	1.7	2.2
4,096	+2.2	1.0	1.2	1.6
8,192	+2.2	0.8	0.9	1.1
16,384	+2.3	0.5	0.6	0.8

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

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

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=27	4.5	22.0	0.5	73.1	77.5
<=32	7.8	18.7	1.5	72.1	79.9
<=36	11.3	15.2	3.3	70.3	81.6
<=39	14.9	11.6	5.5	68.0	82.9
<=41	17.1	9.4	7.7	65.8	82.9
<=43	18.5	8.0	10.3	63.2	81.7
<=45	19.8	6.6	13.9	59.7	79.5
<=47	22.1	4.4	17.9	55.6	77.7
<=49	23.7	2.7	23.2	50.3	74.1
<=51	24.5	2.0	28.2	45.3	69.8
<=53	25.5	0.9	33.0	40.5	66.0
<=54	25.6	0.9	37.0	36.5	62.1
<=56	25.9	0.6	42.2	31.3	57.2
<=58	26.3	0.1	46.2	27.3	53.7
<=60	26.4	0.1	50.5	23.1	49.4
<=62	26.4	0.1	54.4	19.1	45.5
<=64	26.4	0.0	58.7	14.9	41.3
<=68	26.5	0.0	63.6	10.0	36.4
<=73	26.5	0.0	69.3	4.3	30.7
<=100	26.5	0.0	73.5	0.0	26.5

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
<=27	4.9	90.5	16.9	9.6:1
<=32	9.3	84.1	29.5	5.3:1
<=36	14.6	77.5	42.7	3.4:1
<=39	20.4	72.9	56.3	2.7:1
<=41	24.8	68.9	64.6	2.2:1
<=43	28.8	64.2	69.8	1.8:1
<=45	33.7	58.8	74.9	1.4:1
<=47	40.0	55.2	83.5	1.2:1
<=49	47.0	50.6	89.8	1.0:1
<=51	52.7	46.4	92.6	0.9:1
<=53	58.5	43.6	96.4	0.8:1
<=54	62.6	40.9	96.6	0.7:1
<=56	68.1	38.0	97.9	0.6:1
<=58	72.6	36.3	99.6	0.6:1
<=60	76.9	34.3	99.7	0.5:1
<=62	80.8	32.7	99.7	0.5:1
<=64	85.1	31.0	99.9	0.5:1
<=68	90.0	29.4	100.0	0.4:1
<=73	95.7	27.6	100.0	0.4:1
<=100	100.0	26.5	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:
0–27	99.2
28–32	96.5
33–36	95.4
37–39	92.5
40–41	85.0
42–43	83.2
44–45	75.9
46–47	68.5
48–49	58.0
50–51	53.6
52–53	50.4
54–54	45.9
55–56	45.9
57–58	27.2
59–60	27.2
61–62	10.8
63–64	10.0
65–68	6.5
69–73	2.5
74–100	0.0

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
0–27	–0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
28–32	–1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
33–36	+5.4	1.7	2.1	2.7
37–39	+19.1	2.9	3.6	4.5
40–41	–11.6	6.2	6.2	6.4
42–43	+16.1	3.7	4.4	5.7
44–45	+3.5	3.3	3.9	5.0
46–47	+12.6	3.8	4.5	6.5
48–49	–6.1	4.4	4.6	5.1
50–51	+8.3	3.1	3.7	5.0
52–53	+10.0	3.0	3.6	4.6
54–54	+5.0	3.7	4.4	5.4
55–56	+33.1	1.8	2.1	3.1
57–58	+2.3	2.8	3.3	4.1
59–60	+21.8	1.1	1.4	1.8
61–62	+5.9	1.2	1.4	1.8
63–64	+3.4	1.4	1.7	2.2
65–68	+0.2	1.7	1.9	2.4
69–73	–1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6
74–100	–0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4

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	+5.2	60.2	78.0	93.7
4	+6.7	37.5	43.6	56.3
8	+6.6	27.4	32.2	40.1
16	+6.6	19.3	22.8	30.3
32	+6.2	14.5	16.8	22.0
64	+6.4	10.2	12.4	16.2
128	+6.4	7.0	8.4	11.3
256	+6.5	5.3	6.1	8.2
512	+6.6	3.5	4.2	5.6
1,024	+6.6	2.4	3.0	3.8
2,048	+6.6	1.8	2.1	2.7
4,096	+6.6	1.3	1.5	1.9
8,192	+6.6	0.9	1.0	1.4
16,384	+6.6	0.6	0.8	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
<=27	4.9	44.3	0.0	50.8	55.7
<=32	9.1	40.1	0.2	50.6	59.8
<=36	13.8	35.4	0.8	50.0	63.9
<=39	18.7	30.5	1.8	49.0	67.7
<=41	22.7	26.5	2.1	48.7	71.4
<=43	25.6	23.6	3.2	47.6	73.2
<=45	29.2	20.0	4.5	46.3	75.5
<=47	33.7	15.5	6.3	44.5	78.1
<=49	38.1	11.1	8.9	41.9	80.0
<=51	40.8	8.4	11.9	38.9	79.7
<=53	43.5	5.7	15.0	35.8	79.3
<=54	44.8	4.3	17.7	33.1	77.9
<=56	45.9	3.3	22.2	28.6	74.5
<=58	47.4	1.8	25.2	25.6	73.0
<=60	47.8	1.4	29.1	21.7	69.5
<=62	48.1	1.0	32.6	18.2	66.3
<=64	48.6	0.6	36.5	14.3	62.9
<=68	48.9	0.3	41.1	9.7	58.6
<=73	49.1	0.0	46.6	4.2	53.4
<=100	49.2	0.0	50.8	0.0	49.2

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
<=27	4.9	100.0	10.0	Only poor targeted
<=32	9.3	98.2	18.5	54.3:1
<=36	14.6	94.7	28.1	17.8:1
<=39	20.4	91.3	37.9	10.5:1
<=41	24.8	91.5	46.1	10.7:1
<=43	28.8	88.9	52.0	8.0:1
<=45	33.7	86.6	59.4	6.5:1
<=47	40.0	84.1	68.5	5.3:1
<=49	47.0	81.1	77.4	4.3:1
<=51	52.7	77.4	82.9	3.4:1
<=53	58.5	74.3	88.4	2.9:1
<=54	62.6	71.7	91.2	2.5:1
<=56	68.1	67.4	93.3	2.1:1
<=58	72.6	65.3	96.3	1.9:1
<=60	76.9	62.2	97.2	1.6:1
<=62	80.8	59.6	97.9	1.5:1
<=64	85.1	57.1	98.8	1.3:1
<=68	90.0	54.3	99.4	1.2:1
<=73	95.7	51.3	99.9	1.1:1
<=100	100.0	49.2	100.0	1.0:1

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:
0–27	100.0
28–32	100.0
33–36	100.0
37–39	100.0
40–41	100.0
42–43	100.0
44–45	100.0
46–47	100.0
48–49	99.6
50–51	99.1
52–53	99.1
54–54	99.1
55–56	99.1
57–58	99.1
59–60	99.1
61–62	99.1
63–64	96.2
65–68	95.1
69–73	86.8
74–100	55.2

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
0–27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28–32	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33–36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37–39	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42–43	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
44–45	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
46–47	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
48–49	–0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
50–51	–0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
52–53	–0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
54–54	–0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
55–56	–0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
57–58	–0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
59–60	–0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
61–62	+1.4	0.9	1.1	1.4
63–64	–2.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
65–68	–3.7	2.1	2.1	2.2
69–73	–6.1	3.6	3.7	3.9
74–100	–6.4	4.9	5.1	5.9

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	–1.1	6.6	22.4	65.8
4	–1.0	13.3	19.2	27.9
8	–0.9	8.8	11.3	16.2
16	–1.2	5.8	7.3	11.3
32	–1.2	4.1	4.9	6.8
64	–1.2	2.9	3.5	4.5
128	–1.2	2.1	2.4	3.2
256	–1.2	1.4	1.7	2.4
512	–1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5
1,024	–1.2	0.7	0.9	1.1
2,048	–1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8
4,096	–1.2	0.3	0.4	0.6
8,192	–1.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
16,384	–1.2	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
<=27	4.9	92.2	0.0	2.8	7.8
<=32	9.3	87.9	0.0	2.8	12.1
<=36	14.6	82.6	0.0	2.8	17.4
<=39	20.4	76.7	0.0	2.8	23.3
<=41	24.8	72.4	0.0	2.8	27.6
<=43	28.8	68.4	0.0	2.8	31.6
<=45	33.7	63.5	0.0	2.8	36.5
<=47	40.0	57.2	0.0	2.8	42.8
<=49	47.0	50.2	0.0	2.8	49.8
<=51	52.7	44.5	0.0	2.8	55.5
<=53	58.5	38.7	0.0	2.8	61.3
<=54	62.6	34.6	0.0	2.8	65.4
<=56	68.1	29.0	0.0	2.8	71.0
<=58	72.5	24.6	0.0	2.8	75.3
<=60	76.8	20.4	0.1	2.8	79.6
<=62	80.6	16.6	0.2	2.7	83.3
<=64	84.8	12.4	0.3	2.5	87.3
<=68	89.6	7.6	0.4	2.4	92.0
<=73	94.6	2.6	1.2	1.7	96.2
<=100	97.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	97.2

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
<=27	4.9	100.0	5.1	Only poor targeted
<=32	9.3	100.0	9.5	Only poor targeted
<=36	14.6	100.0	15.0	Only poor targeted
<=39	20.4	100.0	21.0	Only poor targeted
<=41	24.8	100.0	25.5	Only poor targeted
<=43	28.8	100.0	29.6	Only poor targeted
<=45	33.7	100.0	34.7	Only poor targeted
<=47	40.0	100.0	41.2	Only poor targeted
<=49	47.0	100.0	48.3	Only poor targeted
<=51	52.7	100.0	54.2	Only poor targeted
<=53	58.5	100.0	60.2	Only poor targeted
<=54	62.6	100.0	64.4	Only poor targeted
<=56	68.1	100.0	70.1	Only poor targeted
<=58	72.6	100.0	74.7	2,278.9:1
<=60	76.9	99.9	79.1	1,380.1:1
<=62	80.8	99.8	83.0	464.9:1
<=64	85.1	99.6	87.3	273.2:1
<=68	90.0	99.5	92.2	200.6:1
<=73	95.7	98.8	97.3	81.4:1
<=100	100.0	97.2	100.0	34.4:1

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:
0–27	83.2
28–32	66.6
33–36	50.1
37–39	41.5
40–41	36.2
42–43	32.4
44–45	16.7
46–47	13.2
48–49	8.7
50–51	2.6
52–53	1.8
54–54	1.7
55–56	1.7
57–58	0.4
59–60	0.4
61–62	0.4
63–64	0.4
65–68	0.0
69–73	0.0
74–100	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
0–27	+18.7	3.8	4.5	6.1
28–32	+6.7	3.7	4.3	6.1
33–36	+4.5	3.2	4.1	5.2
37–39	+7.3	2.8	3.3	4.5
40–41	+15.3	3.2	4.1	5.2
42–43	+15.7	2.6	3.2	3.9
44–45	+9.7	1.3	1.6	2.1
46–47	–11.7	7.4	7.6	8.1
48–49	–5.2	3.7	3.9	4.3
50–51	+1.9	0.3	0.4	0.5
52–53	–11.0	6.5	6.7	7.1
54–54	+1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–56	+1.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
57–58	+0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
59–60	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
61–62	+0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
63–64	+0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–68	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
69–73	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
74–100	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	+2.6	54.3	75.0	90.7
4	+2.2	28.9	38.4	53.9
8	+1.8	21.8	25.6	35.1
16	+1.9	15.2	17.8	24.2
32	+1.7	10.8	12.9	16.9
64	+1.7	7.5	8.7	11.2
128	+1.6	5.4	6.4	8.1
256	+1.6	3.7	4.5	5.9
512	+1.6	2.7	3.2	4.3
1,024	+1.6	1.8	2.2	2.8
2,048	+1.6	1.3	1.6	2.1
4,096	+1.5	0.9	1.1	1.5
8,192	+1.5	0.6	0.8	1.1
16,384	+1.5	0.5	0.6	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
<=27	3.8	12.3	1.1	82.7	86.5
<=32	6.3	9.8	2.9	80.9	87.3
<=36	8.6	7.5	6.0	77.9	86.5
<=39	10.9	5.2	9.5	74.4	85.3
<=41	11.8	4.3	13.0	70.9	82.7
<=43	12.5	3.6	16.2	67.7	80.2
<=45	13.2	3.0	20.5	63.3	76.5
<=47	14.6	1.5	25.4	58.4	73.0
<=49	15.3	0.9	31.7	52.2	67.4
<=51	15.3	0.8	37.4	46.5	61.8
<=53	16.0	0.1	42.5	41.4	57.4
<=54	16.0	0.1	46.5	37.3	53.4
<=56	16.1	0.0	52.1	31.8	47.9
<=58	16.1	0.0	56.5	27.4	43.5
<=60	16.1	0.0	60.7	23.1	39.3
<=62	16.1	0.0	64.7	19.2	35.3
<=64	16.1	0.0	69.0	14.9	31.0
<=68	16.1	0.0	73.9	10.0	26.1
<=73	16.1	0.0	79.6	4.3	20.4
<=100	16.1	0.0	83.9	0.0	16.1

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
<=27	4.9	77.0	23.5	3.4:1
<=32	9.3	68.4	39.3	2.2:1
<=36	14.6	58.9	53.3	1.4:1
<=39	20.4	53.5	67.7	1.2:1
<=41	24.8	47.7	73.4	0.9:1
<=43	28.8	43.6	77.8	0.8:1
<=45	33.7	39.1	81.6	0.6:1
<=47	40.0	36.5	90.5	0.6:1
<=49	47.0	32.5	94.6	0.5:1
<=51	52.7	29.1	95.1	0.4:1
<=53	58.5	27.4	99.3	0.4:1
<=54	62.6	25.6	99.3	0.3:1
<=56	68.1	23.6	99.7	0.3:1
<=58	72.6	22.2	99.7	0.3:1
<=60	76.9	21.0	100.0	0.3:1
<=62	80.8	20.0	100.0	0.2:1
<=64	85.1	19.0	100.0	0.2:1
<=68	90.0	17.9	100.0	0.2:1
<=73	95.7	16.9	100.0	0.2:1
<=100	100.0	16.1	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:
0–27	92.2
28–32	81.6
33–36	78.8
37–39	59.3
40–41	52.9
42–43	46.9
44–45	38.0
46–47	26.9
48–49	16.1
50–51	12.6
52–53	9.5
54–54	6.9
55–56	6.1
57–58	0.9
59–60	0.9
61–62	0.9
63–64	0.9
65–68	0.1
69–73	0.0
74–100	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
0–27	+10.1	3.5	4.1	5.2
28–32	–4.3	3.1	3.2	3.6
33–36	+9.6	2.8	3.3	4.1
37–39	+6.8	3.0	3.6	5.3
40–41	–0.9	3.9	4.9	6.3
42–43	+20.6	3.1	3.7	4.6
44–45	+22.4	2.0	2.3	3.3
46–47	–4.3	3.7	4.0	4.8
48–49	–2.3	2.4	2.7	3.3
50–51	+8.0	0.9	1.1	1.4
52–53	–5.0	3.5	3.7	4.1
54–54	+6.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
55–56	+0.9	1.3	1.6	2.0
57–58	–8.3	5.2	5.3	5.8
59–60	+0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
61–62	+0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
63–64	+0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
65–68	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
69–73	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
74–100	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	+5.1	60.7	78.6	88.7
4	+3.3	31.1	39.0	56.4
8	+2.5	22.3	27.9	37.5
16	+2.9	15.4	18.8	24.5
32	+2.5	11.3	13.3	17.9
64	+2.5	7.9	9.7	12.3
128	+2.3	5.5	6.4	8.4
256	+2.3	4.0	4.7	6.1
512	+2.3	2.8	3.4	4.5
1,024	+2.3	1.9	2.2	2.9
2,048	+2.2	1.4	1.6	2.0
4,096	+2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5
8,192	+2.3	0.7	0.8	1.1
16,384	+2.3	0.5	0.6	0.8

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

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

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=27	4.5	20.0	0.5	75.0	79.5
<=32	7.7	16.8	1.5	74.0	81.7
<=36	10.9	13.6	3.7	71.8	82.8
<=39	14.5	10.0	6.0	69.5	84.0
<=41	16.5	8.0	8.3	67.2	83.7
<=43	17.6	6.9	11.1	64.4	82.0
<=45	18.8	5.7	14.9	60.6	79.3
<=47	20.9	3.6	19.1	56.4	77.3
<=49	22.1	2.4	24.9	50.6	72.7
<=51	22.6	1.9	30.1	45.4	67.9
<=53	23.6	0.9	35.0	40.5	64.1
<=54	23.6	0.9	39.0	36.5	60.1
<=56	23.9	0.6	44.2	31.3	55.2
<=58	24.4	0.1	48.2	27.3	51.7
<=60	24.4	0.1	52.4	23.1	47.5
<=62	24.4	0.1	56.4	19.1	43.6
<=64	24.5	0.0	60.6	14.9	39.3
<=68	24.5	0.0	65.5	10.0	34.5
<=73	24.5	0.0	71.2	4.3	28.8
<=100	24.5	0.0	75.5	0.0	24.5

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
<=27	4.9	90.5	18.2	9.6:1
<=32	9.3	83.4	31.6	5.0:1
<=36	14.6	74.9	44.6	3.0:1
<=39	20.4	70.8	59.0	2.4:1
<=41	24.8	66.6	67.4	2.0:1
<=43	28.8	61.3	71.9	1.6:1
<=45	33.7	55.7	76.6	1.3:1
<=47	40.0	52.3	85.4	1.1:1
<=49	47.0	47.1	90.2	0.9:1
<=51	52.7	42.8	92.1	0.7:1
<=53	58.5	40.3	96.1	0.7:1
<=54	62.6	37.7	96.4	0.6:1
<=56	68.1	35.1	97.7	0.5:1
<=58	72.6	33.6	99.5	0.5:1
<=60	76.9	31.8	99.7	0.5:1
<=62	80.8	30.2	99.7	0.4:1
<=64	85.1	28.8	99.9	0.4:1
<=68	90.0	27.2	100.0	0.4:1
<=73	95.7	25.6	100.0	0.3:1
<=100	100.0	24.5	100.0	0.3:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.

Tables for
the Second-Quintile (20^{th}-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:
0–27	98.2
28–32	93.5
33–36	89.1
37–39	86.7
40–41	71.5
42–43	64.7
44–45	60.2
46–47	51.7
48–49	34.4
50–51	29.3
52–53	29.3
54–54	22.7
55–56	21.9
57–58	11.4
59–60	10.2
61–62	6.4
63–64	6.4
65–68	2.8
69–73	0.1
74–100	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
0–27	+0.6	0.9	1.1	1.4
28–32	–0.3	1.2	1.4	1.8
33–36	+0.4	1.8	2.2	2.8
37–39	+31.4	3.0	3.7	5.3
40–41	–12.4	7.4	7.6	8.1
42–43	+10.7	3.7	4.4	6.0
44–45	+16.3	3.5	4.1	5.3
46–47	+3.5	3.7	4.2	6.0
48–49	–5.8	4.3	4.5	5.2
50–51	–5.7	4.4	4.8	5.3
52–53	+3.1	2.6	3.1	3.8
54–54	–14.0	8.7	9.2	9.8
55–56	+12.8	1.5	1.9	2.5
57–58	–4.9	3.6	3.9	4.3
59–60	+7.5	0.7	0.8	1.2
61–62	+4.4	0.9	1.0	1.2
63–64	+4.7	0.6	0.7	1.0
65–68	+2.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
69–73	–3.8	2.4	2.4	2.7
74–100	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	+4.7	67.7	82.0	93.5
4	+3.5	39.0	45.2	57.1
8	+2.7	26.9	31.2	41.7
16	+2.5	19.3	23.1	29.7
32	+2.3	13.6	15.8	21.0
64	+2.5	9.9	11.9	15.4
128	+2.2	6.9	8.4	10.7
256	+2.3	5.0	5.8	7.4
512	+2.3	3.4	4.0	5.1
1,024	+2.3	2.3	2.8	3.6
2,048	+2.3	1.7	2.0	2.6
4,096	+2.3	1.2	1.4	1.8
8,192	+2.3	0.9	1.1	1.3
16,384	+2.3	0.6	0.7	0.9

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

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

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=27	4.8	33.6	0.1	61.4	66.2
<=32	8.7	29.8	0.6	61.0	69.6
<=36	13.2	25.2	1.4	60.2	73.4
<=39	17.1	21.3	3.3	58.3	75.4
<=41	20.5	17.9	4.3	57.3	77.8
<=43	22.8	15.6	5.9	55.6	78.5
<=45	25.0	13.4	8.7	52.9	77.9
<=47	28.5	9.9	11.5	50.1	78.6
<=49	31.2	7.2	15.8	45.8	77.0
<=51	33.1	5.3	19.6	42.0	75.1
<=53	34.9	3.5	23.6	38.0	73.0
<=54	35.9	2.5	26.6	34.9	70.9
<=56	36.6	1.8	31.5	30.1	66.7
<=58	37.6	0.8	35.0	26.6	64.2
<=60	37.9	0.6	39.0	22.6	60.4
<=62	38.0	0.5	42.8	18.7	56.7
<=64	38.1	0.3	47.0	14.6	52.7
<=68	38.2	0.3	51.9	9.7	47.9
<=73	38.4	0.0	57.3	4.3	42.7
<=100	38.4	0.0	61.6	0.0	38.4

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
<=27	4.9	97.1	12.5	33.5:1
<=32	9.3	93.3	22.5	13.9:1
<=36	14.6	90.5	34.4	9.5:1
<=39	20.4	83.9	44.6	5.2:1
<=41	24.8	82.8	53.4	4.8:1
<=43	28.8	79.4	59.4	3.8:1
<=45	33.7	74.3	65.2	2.9:1
<=47	40.0	71.3	74.2	2.5:1
<=49	47.0	66.4	81.2	2.0:1
<=51	52.7	62.8	86.2	1.7:1
<=53	58.5	59.7	90.9	1.5:1
<=54	62.6	57.4	93.5	1.3:1
<=56	68.1	53.8	95.4	1.2:1
<=58	72.6	51.8	97.9	1.1:1
<=60	76.9	49.3	98.6	1.0:1
<=62	80.8	47.0	98.8	0.9:1
<=64	85.1	44.8	99.2	0.8:1
<=68	90.0	42.4	99.3	0.7:1
<=73	95.7	40.1	100.0	0.7:1
<=100	100.0	38.4	100.0	0.6:1

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:
0–27	98.5
28–32	94.8
33–36	94.0
37–39	89.5
40–41	78.5
42–43	73.5
44–45	70.5
46–47	65.9
48–49	51.4
50–51	46.2
52–53	44.2
54–54	38.2
55–56	37.2
57–58	21.5
59–60	18.0
61–62	9.6
63–64	8.3
65–68	3.4
69–73	0.1
74–100	0.0

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
0–27	–1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
28–32	–2.1	1.4	1.5	1.7
33–36	+4.0	1.7	2.1	2.7
37–39	+32.2	3.0	3.7	5.3
40–41	–17.8	9.3	9.4	9.5
42–43	+19.0	3.7	4.4	6.0
44–45	+6.0	3.4	4.1	5.2
46–47	+13.9	3.8	4.4	6.3
48–49	–6.0	4.4	4.7	5.5
50–51	+9.1	3.2	3.7	5.1
52–53	+15.9	2.6	3.2	3.9
54–54	+0.4	3.6	4.4	5.9
55–56	+24.8	1.8	2.1	3.0
57–58	+3.9	2.3	2.9	3.9
59–60	+15.1	0.7	0.9	1.1
61–62	+5.9	1.1	1.3	1.6
63–64	+4.1	1.2	1.4	1.7
65–68	+1.9	0.6	0.7	0.8
69–73	–3.8	2.4	2.4	2.7
74–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Table 5 (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	+6.6	63.2	70.1	92.8
4	+6.9	37.3	43.4	56.8
8	+6.7	27.0	31.9	38.8
16	+6.6	19.7	24.0	28.8
32	+6.2	14.4	17.1	20.6
64	+6.5	10.2	12.5	16.1
128	+6.3	7.1	8.4	10.8
256	+6.5	5.0	5.9	7.5
512	+6.6	3.5	4.2	5.4
1,024	+6.6	2.4	2.9	3.8
2,048	+6.6	1.7	2.0	2.6
4,096	+6.6	1.2	1.5	1.8
8,192	+6.6	0.9	1.1	1.3
16,384	+6.6	0.7	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
<=27	4.9	39.0	0.0	56.1	61.0
<=32	9.0	34.9	0.3	55.9	64.8
<=36	13.7	30.2	0.9	55.2	68.9
<=39	17.8	26.0	2.6	53.5	71.3
<=41	21.8	22.1	3.0	53.1	74.9
<=43	24.2	19.7	4.6	51.5	75.7
<=45	27.3	16.5	6.4	49.8	77.1
<=47	31.3	12.5	8.7	47.4	78.7
<=49	35.3	8.6	11.7	44.5	79.7
<=51	37.4	6.4	15.3	40.8	78.3
<=53	39.5	4.3	19.0	37.2	76.7
<=54	40.6	3.2	21.9	34.2	74.8
<=56	41.6	2.3	26.5	29.6	71.2
<=58	42.7	1.2	29.9	26.3	69.0
<=60	43.0	0.9	33.9	22.3	65.3
<=62	43.2	0.7	37.6	18.5	61.8
<=64	43.5	0.4	41.7	14.5	57.9
<=68	43.6	0.3	46.4	9.7	53.3
<=73	43.9	0.0	51.9	4.3	48.1
<=100	43.9	0.0	56.1	0.0	43.9

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
<=27	4.9	99.2	11.1	123.6:1
<=32	9.3	97.0	20.5	31.8:1
<=36	14.6	93.8	31.2	15.2:1
<=39	20.4	87.2	40.6	6.8:1
<=41	24.8	87.9	49.7	7.2:1
<=43	28.8	84.0	55.1	5.3:1
<=45	33.7	81.1	62.3	4.3:1
<=47	40.0	78.2	71.4	3.6:1
<=49	47.0	75.1	80.5	3.0:1
<=51	52.7	71.0	85.3	2.4:1
<=53	58.5	67.6	90.1	2.1:1
<=54	62.6	64.9	92.6	1.9:1
<=56	68.1	61.0	94.8	1.6:1
<=58	72.6	58.8	97.4	1.4:1
<=60	76.9	55.9	98.0	1.3:1
<=62	80.8	53.5	98.5	1.1:1
<=64	85.1	51.1	99.1	1.0:1
<=68	90.0	48.4	99.4	0.9:1
<=73	95.7	45.8	100.0	0.8:1
<=100	100.0	43.9	100.0	0.8:1

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:
0–27	99.6
28–32	97.8
33–36	96.9
37–39	94.5
40–41	90.2
42–43	86.4
44–45	80.1
46–47	71.3
48–49	61.5
50–51	60.0
52–53	53.9
54–54	48.0
55–56	48.0
57–58	29.2
59–60	29.2
61–62	13.9
63–64	13.6
65–68	8.7
69–73	3.7
74–100	0.3

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
0–27	–0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
28–32	–1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
33–36	+6.8	1.7	2.1	2.7
37–39	+10.7	2.3	2.7	3.8
40–41	–6.6	3.7	3.7	3.9
42–43	+11.3	3.5	4.1	5.7
44–45	+5.5	3.2	3.8	4.9
46–47	+13.6	3.8	4.6	6.5
48–49	–8.5	5.5	5.8	6.1
50–51	+14.1	3.0	3.7	5.0
52–53	+2.1	3.1	3.9	5.0
54–54	–3.8	3.6	4.1	5.2
55–56	+29.4	2.2	2.6	3.5
57–58	+3.6	2.8	3.4	4.2
59–60	+22.5	1.3	1.5	1.9
61–62	+3.6	2.1	2.4	3.2
63–64	–10.2	6.8	7.2	7.7
65–68	+2.4	1.7	1.9	2.4
69–73	–0.2	0.9	1.1	1.6
74–100	–0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4

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

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

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	+4.2	61.6	75.4	93.5
4	+5.5	38.3	45.5	57.8
8	+5.7	28.1	34.1	41.9
16	+5.3	20.0	23.4	30.3
32	+5.0	14.0	17.1	22.9
64	+5.1	10.4	12.0	16.3
128	+5.0	7.2	8.6	11.7
256	+5.1	5.2	6.4	8.0
512	+5.2	3.7	4.6	5.6
1,024	+5.2	2.6	3.1	3.9
2,048	+5.1	1.8	2.1	2.6
4,096	+5.1	1.3	1.4	2.0
8,192	+5.1	0.9	1.0	1.4
16,384	+5.1	0.6	0.8	1.0

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

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

Targeting cut-off	Inclusion: Poor correctly targeted	Undercoverage: Poor mistakenly not targeted	Leakage: Non-poor mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: Non-poor correctly not targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion
<=27	4.9	47.9	0.0	47.2	52.1
<=32	9.2	43.6	0.1	47.1	56.3
<=36	13.9	38.9	0.7	46.5	60.4
<=39	19.0	33.8	1.4	45.8	64.8
<=41	23.1	29.7	1.7	45.5	68.6
<=43	26.2	26.6	2.6	44.6	70.8
<=45	30.0	22.9	3.7	43.4	73.4
<=47	34.6	18.2	5.4	41.8	76.4
<=49	39.4	13.4	7.6	39.6	79.0
<=51	42.2	10.6	10.5	36.7	78.9
<=53	45.5	7.3	13.0	34.1	79.6
<=54	47.3	5.5	15.3	31.9	79.2
<=56	48.8	4.0	19.4	27.8	76.6
<=58	50.3	2.5	22.2	24.9	75.3
<=60	50.9	1.9	26.0	21.2	72.1
<=62	51.4	1.4	29.4	17.8	69.2
<=64	52.2	0.6	32.9	14.3	66.5
<=68	52.5	0.3	37.5	9.7	62.2
<=73	52.8	0.0	42.9	4.2	57.0
<=100	52.8	0.0	47.2	0.0	52.8

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
<=27	4.9	100.0	9.3	Only poor targeted
<=32	9.3	99.2	17.4	118.1:1
<=36	14.6	95.4	26.3	20.7:1
<=39	20.4	93.2	36.0	13.7:1
<=41	24.8	93.2	43.8	13.7:1
<=43	28.8	91.1	49.6	10.2:1
<=45	33.7	88.9	56.7	8.0:1
<=47	40.0	86.5	65.5	6.4:1
<=49	47.0	83.9	74.6	5.2:1
<=51	52.7	80.1	79.9	4.0:1
<=53	58.5	77.7	86.1	3.5:1
<=54	62.6	75.6	89.5	3.1:1
<=56	68.1	71.6	92.4	2.5:1
<=58	72.6	69.4	95.3	2.3:1
<=60	76.9	66.2	96.3	2.0:1
<=62	80.8	63.6	97.3	1.7:1
<=64	85.1	61.3	98.9	1.6:1
<=68	90.0	58.3	99.4	1.4:1
<=73	95.7	55.1	99.9	1.2:1
<=100	100.0	52.8	100.0	1.1:1

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:
0–27	99.9
28–32	99.9
33–36	99.6
37–39	98.7
40–41	98.0
42–43	95.4
44–45	93.7
46–47	92.0
48–49	85.2
50–51	82.7
52–53	77.7
54–54	77.7
55–56	77.7
57–58	62.8
59–60	62.8
61–62	44.8
63–64	42.1
65–68	39.9
69–73	17.6
74–100	1.2

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

	Difference between estimate and observed value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Error	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–27	–0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
28–32	+1.0	0.5	0.6	0.9
33–36	–0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
37–39	–1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
40–41	–2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
42–43	+0.2	1.3	1.5	2.0
44–45	+11.0	3.0	3.5	4.5
46–47	+26.6	4.1	4.9	6.6
48–49	–11.0	5.8	5.9	6.1
50–51	+6.3	2.5	3.0	3.8
52–53	+8.5	3.2	3.8	5.1
54–54	+2.7	2.8	3.3	4.5
55–56	+8.3	3.2	3.8	4.9
57–58	–6.5	4.9	5.2	6.0
59–60	+7.5	3.8	4.5	5.9
61–62	+8.3	3.6	4.3	5.5
63–64	–11.2	7.6	7.8	8.3
65–68	+24.3	2.3	2.8	3.6
69–73	+8.6	1.4	1.7	2.2
74–100	–0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9

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	+3.9	66.4	71.6	88.1
4	+4.2	36.8	44.0	57.9
8	+4.5	26.8	32.0	42.0
16	+4.7	19.9	24.5	31.1
32	+4.5	14.3	16.7	20.6
64	+4.3	10.1	11.9	15.7
128	+4.2	7.1	8.6	10.8
256	+4.2	5.2	6.1	7.8
512	+4.4	3.7	4.4	6.0
1,024	+4.5	2.7	3.2	4.4
2,048	+4.4	1.7	2.0	2.7
4,096	+4.4	1.3	1.5	1.9
8,192	+4.4	0.9	1.1	1.4
16,384	+4.4	0.6	0.7	0.9

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
<=27	4.9	66.4	0.0	28.7	33.6
<=32	9.2	62.1	0.1	28.6	37.8
<=36	14.5	56.8	0.1	28.6	43.1
<=39	20.4	51.0	0.1	28.6	48.9
<=41	24.7	46.6	0.1	28.6	53.3
<=43	28.4	42.9	0.3	28.3	56.8
<=45	32.8	38.6	0.9	27.7	60.5
<=47	38.3	33.0	1.7	27.0	65.3
<=49	44.8	26.6	2.2	26.5	71.2
<=51	49.2	22.1	3.5	25.2	74.4
<=53	53.6	17.8	4.9	23.7	77.3
<=54	56.5	14.9	6.1	22.6	79.0
<=56	60.6	10.7	7.5	21.1	81.7
<=58	63.7	7.6	8.9	19.8	83.5
<=60	65.8	5.5	11.1	17.6	83.4
<=62	67.5	3.9	13.3	15.3	82.8
<=64	69.5	1.8	15.6	13.1	82.6
<=68	70.5	0.8	19.5	9.1	79.6
<=73	71.2	0.1	24.5	4.1	75.3
<=100	71.3	0.0	28.7	0.0	71.3

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
<=27	4.9	100.0	6.9	Only poor targeted
<=32	9.3	99.2	12.9	125.7:1
<=36	14.6	99.5	20.3	198.4:1
<=39	20.4	99.6	28.5	278.2:1
<=41	24.8	99.7	34.7	311.9:1
<=43	28.8	98.9	39.9	86.6:1
<=45	33.7	97.2	45.9	34.9:1
<=47	40.0	95.8	53.7	22.9:1
<=49	47.0	95.3	62.8	20.4:1
<=51	52.7	93.4	69.0	14.2:1
<=53	58.5	91.6	75.1	10.9:1
<=54	62.6	90.2	79.2	9.2:1
<=56	68.1	88.9	84.9	8.0:1
<=58	72.6	87.8	89.3	7.2:1
<=60	76.9	85.6	92.3	6.0:1
<=62	80.8	83.5	94.6	5.1:1
<=64	85.1	81.7	97.5	4.5:1
<=68	90.0	78.3	98.8	3.6:1
<=73	95.7	74.4	99.8	2.9:1
<=100	100.0	71.3	100.0	2.5:1

Scorecard applied to the validation sample.