Simple Poverty Scorecard® Poverty-Assessment Tool Philippines

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This document and related tools are at `SimplePovertyScorecard.com`

Abstract

The Simple Poverty Scorecard®-brand poverty-assessment tool uses ten low-cost indicators from the Philippines' 2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey/Labor Force Survey to estimate the likelihood that a household has income below a given poverty line. Field workers can collect responses in about ten minutes. The scorecard's accuracy is reported for a range of poverty lines. The scorecard is a practical way for pro-poor programs in the Philippines to measure poverty rates, to track changes in poverty rates over time, and to segment clients for targeted services.

Version note

This paper uses 2009 data and the Philippines' new definition of *poverty*. It replaces Schreiner (2009a), which uses 2004 data and an older definition of *poverty*. The new 2009 scorecard here and its new definition of *poverty* should be used from now on. Existing users can still measure change over time using "legacy" poverty lines with a baseline from the 2004 scorecard and a follow-up from the 2009 scorecard, subject to the caveats noted in the text.

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Simple Poverty Scorecard® Poverty-Assessment Tool

			Name	Identifier
Interview ID:				
Interview date:		Participant:		
Country:	PHL	Field agent:		
Scorecard:	003	Service point:		
Sampling wgt.:		Number of household members:		

Indicator	Response	Points	Score
1. How many members does the household have?	A. Eight or more	0	
	B. Seven	2	
	C. Six	6	
	D. Five	11	
	E. Four	15	
	F. Three	21	
	G. One or two	30	
2. Are all household members ages 6 to 17 currently attending school?	A. No	0	
	B. Yes	1	
	C. No one ages 6 to 17	2	
3. How many household members did any work for at least one hour in the past week?	A. None	0	
	B. One	2	
	C. Two	7	
	D. Three or more	12	
4. In their primary occupation or business in the past week, how many household members were farmers, forestry workers, fishers, laborers, or unskilled workers?	A. Three or more	0	
	B. Two	4	
	C. One	8	
	D. None	12	
5. What is the highest grade completed by the female head/spouse?	A. No grade completed, or elementary undergraduate	0	
	B. No female head/spouse	2	
	C. Elementary graduate, or high-school undergraduate	2	
	D. High-school graduate	4	
	E. College undergraduate, or higher	7	
6. What type of construction materials are the outer walls made of?	A. Salvaged/makeshift materials, mixed but predominantly salvaged materials, light materials (*cogon*, *nipa*, *anahaw*), or mixed but predominantly light materials	0	
	B. Mixed but predominantly strong materials	2	
	C. Strong materials (galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, wood, plywood, asbestos)	3	
7. Does the family own any sala sets?	A. No	0	
	B. Yes	3	
8. Does the family own a refrigerator/freezer or a washing machine?	A. No	0	
	B. One or the other, but not both	6	
	C. Both	12	
9. Does the family own a television set or a VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD player?	A. No	0	
	B. Only television	4	
	C. VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD player (with or without TV)	7	
10. How many telephones/cellphones does the family own?	A. None	0	
	B. One	4	
	C. Two	7	
	D. Three or more	12	

Score:

Back-page Worksheet: Household Members, Age, School Attendance, Work, and Occupation

Record the name and identification number of the client and of yourself as the enumerator, as well as the service point that the client uses. Record the interview date and the date when the client first participated with the organization.

Then read to the respondent: *Please tell me the first name and age of each household member. A* household *is a group of people, with or without kinship ties, who usually sleep in the same residence and who cook and eat together. A* household member *is someone who is now present and who usually resides with the household. Someone who is present but who usually resides elsewhere is counted if the stay will exceed 30 days since arrival. Someone who is absent but who usually resides with the household is counted if the absence will not exceed 30 days since departure. Overseas workers are counted if their absence will not exceed five years since departure.*

Write down the first name and age of each household member, noting the female head/spouse (if any). Then record the total number of members in the scorecard header next to "# HH members:", and circle the response to the first scorecard indicator.

For each household member 6- to 17-years-old, ask: *Is <name> currently attending school?* Count those marked "Not 6–17", those marked "No", and those marked "Yes". Circle the response for the second indicator.

For each household member 5-years-old or older, ask: *Did <name> do any work for at least one hour in the past week?* Keep in mind the definition of *work*, and probe if necessary. Count those marked "Yes", and circle the response for the third indicator.

For each household member who worked, ask: *In <name's> primary occupation or business in the past week, was he/she a farmer, forestry worker, fisher, laborer, or unskilled worker?* Count those marked "Yes", and circle the response for the fourth indicator.

Always keep in mind the full definitions of *household*, *household member*, *school attendance*, *work*, *occupation*, and *business/industry* in the "Guidelines for the Interpretation of Scorecard Indicators".

First name	Age	If <name> is 6- to 17-years-old, is he/she currently attending school?			If <name> is 5-years-old or older, did he/she do any work for at least one hour in the past week?			In <name's> primary occupation or business in the past week, was he/she a farmer, forestry worker, fisher, laborer, or unskilled worker?		
1.		Not 6–17	No	Yes	Not ≥5	No	Yes	Did not work	No	Yes
2.		Not 6–17	No	Yes	Not ≥5	No	Yes	Did not work	No	Yes
3.		Not 6–17	No	Yes	Not ≥5	No	Yes	Did not work	No	Yes
4.		Not 6–17	No	Yes	Not ≥5	No	Yes	Did not work	No	Yes
5.		Not 6–17	No	Yes	Not ≥5	No	Yes	Did not work	No	Yes
6.		Not 6–17	No	Yes	Not ≥5	No	Yes	Did not work	No	Yes
7.		Not 6–17	No	Yes	Not ≥5	No	Yes	Did not work	No	Yes
8.		Not 6–17	No	Yes	Not ≥5	No	Yes	Did not work	No	Yes
9.		Not 6–17	No	Yes	Not ≥5	No	Yes	Did not work	No	Yes
10.		Not 6–17	No	Yes	Not ≥5	No	Yes	Did not work	No	Yes
11.		Not 6–17	No	Yes	Not ≥5	No	Yes	Did not work	No	Yes
12.		Not 6–17	No	Yes	Not ≥5	No	Yes	Did not work	No	Yes
Members:							# "Yes":			# "Yes":

Look-up table to convert scores to poverty likelihoods for legacy-definition poverty lines

	Poverty likelihood (%)				
	National	International			
	Poverty	2005 PPP			1993 PPP
Score	Threshold	$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32
0–4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5–9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10–14	95.0	85.1	98.8	100.0	97.8
15–19	90.1	72.6	98.0	100.0	96.8
20–24	80.1	58.0	93.6	99.6	91.7
25–29	71.8	42.7	90.6	99.3	88.2
30–34	57.2	29.0	82.7	98.6	77.3
35–39	41.6	17.6	71.4	97.7	64.5
40–44	26.7	10.2	56.4	94.6	49.8
45–49	18.5	6.4	41.8	86.7	35.1
50–54	7.7	2.6	26.3	76.0	19.5
55–59	3.4	0.9	12.1	60.9	8.6
60–64	1.0	0.3	6.0	46.4	4.0
65–69	0.7	0.2	2.9	30.8	2.0
70–74	0.2	0.0	1.1	19.7	0.9
75–79	0.1	0.0	0.7	7.6	0.6
80–84	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.2	0.0
85–89	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
90–94	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Look-up table to convert scores to poverty likelihoods for new-definition poverty lines

	Poverty likelihood (%)									
	Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
Score	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
0–4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5–9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10–14	91.8	99.1	99.9	74.8	79.1	97.9	99.2	100.0	71.4	96.6
15–19	88.6	98.7	99.9	62.3	69.6	97.0	98.9	100.0	56.5	94.5
20–24	79.4	97.4	99.4	47.2	53.9	92.3	97.9	100.0	39.0	88.4
25–29	64.2	91.5	98.1	28.1	33.8	82.1	92.8	99.9	23.4	75.8
30–34	49.9	85.2	95.9	18.8	24.5	72.0	87.3	99.7	15.8	62.9
35–39	32.9	75.0	92.6	10.4	13.6	56.2	78.5	99.1	8.2	46.6
40–44	18.9	58.3	81.5	5.3	6.3	38.9	62.8	96.4	3.6	29.1
45–49	9.4	38.7	65.7	2.5	2.9	21.9	42.6	91.4	1.8	16.0
50–54	5.0	24.1	51.2	0.7	1.2	12.1	27.2	83.1	0.6	8.5
55–59	1.5	12.3	31.6	0.1	0.2	5.3	14.3	69.2	0.1	3.3
60–64	0.8	6.0	18.2	0.0	0.1	2.7	6.4	52.2	0.0	1.8
65–69	0.2	2.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.2	37.1	0.0	0.6
70–74	0.0	0.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	21.3	0.0	0.1
75–79	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	13.1	0.0	0.1
80–84	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
85–89	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
90–94	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note on measuring changes in poverty rates over time using legacy lines with the 2004 and 2009 scorecards

This paper uses data from the 2009 FIES-LFS and the Philippines' new definition of *poverty*. It replaces Schreiner (2009a), which uses data from the 2004 APIS and a different definition of *poverty*. The new 2009 scorecard here should be used from now on.

Some organizations in the Philippines already use the old 2004 scorecard or the even older scorecard based on the 2002 APIS (Schreiner, 2006a). Even after switching to the new 2009 scorecard, these legacy users can still measure changes in poverty rates over time with existing baseline estimates from the old 2004 scorecard[1] and follow-up estimates from the new 2009 scorecard.[2] This is possible because the new 2009 scorecard is calibrated not only to poverty status as defined in the 2009 FIES-LFS (with new-definition poverty lines and the measure of income in the FIES-LFS data) but also to poverty status as defined in the 2004 APIS (with "legacy" poverty lines and the measure of income in the APIS data). Given the assumptions discussed below, hybrid estimates of change based on the two scorecards are valid as long as they use a legacy line.

[1] Legacy users of the old 2002 scorecard can replace all references in this document to the "old 2004 scorecard" with "old 2002 scorecard", given the maintained assumptions of "identical items" and "parallel lines", as discussed below.

[2] See the appendix for a step-by-step guide to calculating hybrid estimates of change.

For hybrid estimates of change to be valid, indicators in the new 2009 scorecard must be based on items with the same wording, response options, and interpretations in both the 2009 FIES-LFS and the 2004 APIS. This is the "identical items" assumption.

The hybrid estimates of change based on the legacy lines can be spliced together with non-hybrid estimates based on the new-definition lines if poverty rates change at the same rate under both the legacy and new definitions. This is the "parallel lines" assumption.

In practice, neither the "identical items" nor the "parallel lines" assumption holds perfectly, the extent to which the assumptions are violated is unknown, and the extent to which this biases the estimates of change is unknown. Nevertheless, the hybrid approach is the only way to salvage baseline estimates based on the old 2004 scorecard for estimating change. Users who report hybrid estimates of change should carefully discuss the likely extent of failures in the above assumptions and the possible consequences on the accuracy of the hybrid estimates.

In sum, both first-time and legacy users should use the new 2009 scorecard and the new-definition of poverty status. Looking forward, this establishes a baseline with the best, most-relevant definition of *poverty*. Looking backward, legacy users can still salvage existing estimates when measuring change in poverty rates over time.

Simple Poverty Scorecard® Poverty-Assessment Tool Philippines

1. Introduction

This paper presents the Simple Poverty Scorecard poverty-assessment tool. Pro-poor programs in the Philippines can use it to estimate the likelihood that a household has income below a given poverty line, to measure groups' poverty rates at a point in time, to track changes in groups' poverty rates over time, and to segment clients for targeted services.

The new scorecard here uses data from the 2009 FIES-LFS and the Philippines' new definition of *poverty*; it replaces the old scorecard in Schreiner (2009a) that uses data from the 2004 APIS and a different ("legacy") definition of *poverty*. For now on, only the new 2009 scorecard should be used. The new scorecard can estimate a household's poverty likelihood based on the legacy definition with data from the 2004 APIS as well as based on the new definition with data from the 2009 FIES-LFS. This means that existing users of the old 2004 scorecard do not have to start over from scratch; they can estimate changes in poverty rates over time with a baseline measure from the old 2004 scorecard and a follow-up measure from the new 2009 scorecard.

The direct approach to poverty measurement via income surveys is difficult and costly. As a case in point, the Philippines' 2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey/Labor Force Survey (FIES-LFS) runs more than 70 pages and includes more than 1,200 items. The average enumerator did about 1.5 interviews per day.

In comparison, the indirect approach via the scorecard is simple, quick, and inexpensive. It uses ten verifiable indicators (such as "Are all household members ages 6 to 17 currently attending school?" and "Does the family own any sala sets?") to get a score that is highly correlated with poverty status as measured by the exhaustive FIES-LFS survey.

The scorecard differs from "proxy means tests" (Coady, Grosh, and Hoddinott, 2004) in that it is transparent, it is freely available,[3] and it is tailored to the capabilities and purposes not of national governments but rather of local, pro-poor organizations. The feasible poverty-measurement options for local organizations are typically blunt (such as rules based on land-ownership or housing quality) or subjective and relative (such as participatory wealth ranking facilitated by skilled field workers). Estimates from these approaches may be costly, their accuracy is unknown, and they are not comparable across places, organizations, nor time.

The scorecard can be used to measure the share of a program's participants who are below a given poverty line, for example, the Millennium Development Goals'

[3] The Simple Poverty Scorecard® tool is not, however, in the public domain. Copyright is held by the sponsor and by Microfinance Risk Management, L.L.C.

$1.25/day line at 2005 purchase-power parity (PPP). USAID microenterprise partners in the Philippines can use scoring with the $1.25/day line to report how many of their participants are "very poor".[4] Scoring can also be used to measure net movement across a poverty line over time. In all these applications, the scorecard provides an income-based, objective tool with known accuracy. While income surveys are costly even for governments, some local pro-poor organizations may be able to implement the low-cost scorecard to help with poverty monitoring and (if desired) targeting.

The statistical approach here aims to be understood by non-specialists. After all, if managers are to adopt the scorecard on their own and apply it to inform their decisions, then they must first trust that it works. Transparency and simplicity build trust. Getting "buy-in" matters; proxy-means tests and regressions on the "determinants of poverty" have been around for three decades, but they are rarely used to inform decisions by local, pro-poor organizations. This is not because they do not work, but because they are often presented (when they are presented at all) as tables of regression coefficients incomprehensible to non-specialists (with cryptic indicator names such as "`LGHHSZ_2`" and with points with negative values and many decimal places). Thanks to the predictive-modeling phenomenon known as the "flat maximum", simple scoring

[4] USAID defines a household as *very poor* if its daily per-capita income is less than the highest of the new-definition $1.25/day line (PHP37.02 on average, Figure 1) or the "median" line that divides people below the national line into two equal-size groups (PHP36.75). USAID (2012, p. 7) has approved scorecards that are re-branded as Progress Out of Poverty Indexes for use by their microenterprise partners.

approaches can be about as accurate as complex ones (Schreiner, 2012a; Caire and Schreiner, 2012).

Beyond its simplicity and transparency, the scorecard's technical approach is innovative in how it associates scores with poverty likelihoods, in the extent of its accuracy tests, and in how it derives formulas for standard errors. Although the accuracy tests are simple and commonplace in statistical practice and in the for-profit field of credit-risk scoring, they have rarely been applied to poverty-assessment tools.

The scorecard is based on data from the 2009 FIES-LFS done by the Philippines' National Statistics Office (NSO). Indicators are selected to be:

- Inexpensive to collect, easy to answer quickly, and simple to verify
- Strongly correlated with poverty
- Liable to change over time as poverty status changes
- Applicable in all regions of the Philippines

All points in the scorecard are non-negative integers, and total scores range from 0 (most likely below a poverty line) to 100 (least likely below a poverty line). Non-specialists can collect data and tally scores on paper in the field in about ten minutes.

The scorecard can be used to estimate three basic quantities. First, it can estimate a particular household's *poverty likelihood*, that is, the probability that the household has per-capita income below a given poverty line.

Second, the scorecard can estimate the poverty rate of a group of households at a point in time. This estimate is the average poverty likelihood among the households in the group.

Third, the scorecard can estimate changes in the poverty rate for a group of households (or for two independent samples of households, both of which are representative of the same population) between two points in time. This estimate is the baseline/follow-up change in the average poverty likelihood of the group(s).

The scorecard can also be used to target services to different segments of participants. To help managers choose an appropriate targeting cut-off for their purposes, this paper reports several measures of targeting accuracy for a range of possible cut-offs.

This paper presents a single scorecard whose indicators and points are derived from household income data from the 2009 FIES-LFS and the Philippines' new-definition national poverty line. Scores from this one scorecard are calibrated to poverty likelihoods for eight new-definition poverty lines with data from the 2009 FIES-LFS and to poverty likelihoods for five legacy poverty lines with data from the 2004 APIS.[5]

[5] Section 2 below discusses the legacy and new definitions of *poverty*.

The scorecard is calibrated to data from both the 2009 FIES-LFS and 2004 APIS based on the "identical items" assumption that the scorecard's indicators are derived from items with the same wording, response options, and interpretations in both surveys. In fact, this assumption does not hold perfectly. In particular:

- Overseas contract workers are excluded from the definition of *household member* in the 2004 APIS but included in the 2009 FIES-LFS (Ericta and Luis, 2009, p. 5). In general, *household* is more logically and completely defined for the 2009 FIES-LFS than for the 2004 APIS
- The *Enumerator Manuals* for the 2009 FIES-LFS and the 2004 APIS discuss non-overlapping aspects of the concept of *currently attending school*
- There are 25 year-by-year response options for educational attainment in the 2004 APIS (for example, "Elementary Grade I", "Elementary Grade II", etc.) while the six response options in the 2009 FIES-LFS are broader (for example, "Elementary undergraduate", "Elementary graduate", "High-school undergraduate", "High-school graduate", etc.)
- The 2004 APIS asks separate questions about the ownership of landline telephones and cellular telephones, but the 2009 FIES-LFS combines the two in a single question
- The question about digital-media players covers VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD players in the 2009 FIES-LFS but CD/VCD/DVD players in the 2004 APIS

While there is no way to know with certainty, these mismatches in wording, response options, and interpretation may lead to material inaccuracies in hybrid estimates of changes in poverty rates over time. In particular, the number of household members is the most important indicator in the scorecard, but it is defined better in the 2009 FIES-LFS data. Furthermore, about 8 percent of Filipino households in 2009 had members who were overseas contract workers, but these were not counted as members in the 2004 APIS data. Differences in the interpretation of *asset ownership* and differences in the list of types of digital-media players could also matter.

This means that users of hybrid estimates of changes in poverty rates based on legacy poverty lines and a baseline from the old 2004 scorecard with a follow-up from the new 2009 scorecard should "be careful" and "use caution". Taking these otherwise-hollow caveats seriously means either eschewing hybrid estimates altogether or explicitly speculating about how the mismatches might reduce accuracy. For example, users might require larger-than-usual estimates of change before being willing to modify decisions based on evidence from hybrid estimates. That is, the point at which a hybrid estimate is considered to be too "small" to be counted as non-zero is higher than it would be in the absence of these mismatches. Unfortunately, there is no global, objective benchmark for how small is "small".

The new 2009 scorecard is constructed using half of the data from the 2009 FIES-LFS. That same data is used to calibrate scores to new-definition lines. The other half of the 2009 FIES-LFS data is used to validate the scorecard's accuracy for estimating households' new-definition poverty likelihoods, for estimating groups' new-definition poverty rates at a point in time, and for targeting.

Scores from the new 2009 scorecard are also calibrated to poverty likelihoods for legacy lines using half the data from the 2004 APIS. The other half of the 2004 APIS data is used to validate the new 2009 scorecard's accuracy for estimating households' legacy poverty likelihoods, for estimating groups' legacy poverty rates at a point in time, and for targeting.

All three scoring estimators are *unbiased*. That is, they match the true value on average in repeated samples when constructed from (and applied to) a single, unchanging population. Like all predictive models, the scorecard here is constructed from a single sample and so misses the mark to some unknown extent when applied to a different population or when applied after 2009.[6]

Thus, while the indirect scoring approach is less costly than the direct survey approach, it is also biased when applied in practice. (The survey approach is unbiased by definition.) There is bias because the scorecard necessarily assumes that the future relationships between indicators and poverty in all possible groups of households will be the same as in the construction data. Of course, this assumption—inevitable in predictive modeling—holds only partly.

On average when applied to the 2009 validation sample with 1,000 bootstraps of $n = 16{,}384$, the difference between scorecard estimates of groups' poverty rates and the true rates at a point in time for the new-definition national poverty line is +0.5 percentage points. The average absolute difference across all eight new-definition poverty lines is 0.4 percentage points, and the maximum absolute difference for any new-definition poverty line is 0.7 percentage points. These differences are due to sampling variation, not bias; the average difference would be zero if the whole 2009

[6] Important examples include nationally representative samples at a later point in time or sub-groups that are not nationally representative (Tarozzi and Deaton, 2009).

FIES-LFS were to be repeatedly re-fielded and divided into sub-samples before repeating the entire process of constructing and validating scorecards.

For legacy lines applied to the 2004 validation sample with 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384, the average difference between scorecard estimates of groups' poverty rates and the true rates at a point in time for the legacy national poverty line is +0.3 percentage points. The average absolute difference across all five legacy lines is 0.5 percentage points, and the maximum absolute difference for any legacy line is 0.5 percentage points.

The 90-percent confidence intervals are ±0.5 percentage points or less for both the new-definition lines and for the legacy lines. For n = 1,024, the 90-percent intervals are ±2.0 percentage points or less for the new-definition lines and ±1.9 percentage points or less for the legacy lines.

Section 2 below documents data and poverty lines. Sections 3 and 4 describe scorecard construction and offer guidelines for use in practice. Sections 5 and 6 tell how to estimate households' poverty likelihoods and groups' poverty rates at a point in time. Section 7 discusses estimating changes in poverty rates over time, including hybrid estimates of change with legacy lines that combine a baseline from the old 2004 scorecard and a follow-up from the new 2009 scorecard. Section 8 covers targeting. Section 9 places the scorecard here in the context of related exercises for the Philippines. The last section is a summary.

2. Data and definitions of poverty status

This section discusses the data used to construct and validate the scorecard. It also documents the definitions of poverty status to which scores are calibrated.

2.1 Data

The new 2009 scorecard uses data from the 38,400 households in the 2009 FIES-LFS. This is the Philippines' most recent national income survey. (As of this writing, data from the 2012 FIES-LFS is not available.)

Households in the 2009 FIES-LFS were interviewed four times. The Family Income and Expenditure Survey was fielded in June 2009 (covering the first semester) and in December 2009 (covering the second semester). The Labor Force Survey was administered to the same households as the FIES in July 2009 and in January 2010.

For the purposes of the scorecard, the households in the 2009 FIES-LFS are randomly divided into two sub-samples:

- *Construction and calibration* for selecting indicators and points and for associating scores with poverty likelihoods for the new-definition poverty lines
- *Validation* for measuring accuracy with 2009 FIES-LFS data not used in construction or calibration

In addition, scores from the new 2009 scorecard are calibrated and validated using data from the 42,789 households in the July 2004 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey. This allows existing users of the old 2004 scorecard to find hybrid estimates of

change in poverty rates over time for legacy lines that combine a baseline from the old 2004 scorecard with a follow-up from the new 2009 scorecard.

Households in the 2004 APIS are randomly divided into two sub-samples:

- *Calibration* for associating scores with poverty likelihoods for the legacy lines
- *Validation* for measuring accuracy with data from the 2004 APIS not used in calibration

The first two scorecards for the Philippines were constructed with the 2002 APIS (Schreiner, 2006a) and the 2004 APIS (Schreiner, 2009a); why is the new scorecard here is constructed with the 2009 FIES-LFS? The triennial FIES-LFS provides the official (and best) estimates of poverty in the Philippines. In particular, the FIES-LFS measures expenditure more accurately than the APIS, and the national poverty lines are designed for use with the measure of expenditure in the FIES-LFS.

The first two scorecards for the Philippines kludge the poverty lines designed for the FIES-LFS onto the APIS's inferior measure of expenditure. I do not have a good explanation for the use of the APIS in Schreiner (2009a and 2006a). Maybe I did not know that the FIES was the better and official source of poverty estimates, or perhaps I used the available APIS (2002) because—at the time—it was more recent than the available FIES (2000). The poverty-scoring process was less careful in the past about matching a country's official poverty measures, and using the APIS was a mistake. This paper gets back on-track by using the FIES-LFS for the new 2009 scorecard.

2.2 Poverty rates at the household, person, or participant level

A *poverty rate* is the share of units in households in which total household income (divided by the number of household members) is below a given poverty line. The unit that is considered when determining poverty rates is the household itself or a person in the household. Each household member is defined to have the same poverty status (or estimated poverty likelihood) as does the household as a whole.

To illustrate, suppose a program serves two households. The first household is known to be poor (its per-capita income as measured by a battery of items in a best-practices survey is less than a given poverty line), and it has three members, one of whom is a program participant. The second household is known to be non-poor, and it has four members, two of whom are program participants.

Poverty rates are at the level of either households or people. If the program defines its *participants* as households, then the household level is relevant. The estimated household-level poverty rate is the equal-weighted average of poverty statuses (or estimated poverty likelihoods) across participants' households. In the example here, this is $\frac{1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 = 50$ percent. In the "$1 \cdot 1$" term in the numerator, the first "1" is the first household's weight, and the second "1" is the first household's poverty status (poor). In the "$1 \cdot 0$" term in the numerator, the "1" is the second household's weight, and the "0" is the second household's poverty status (non-poor). The "$1 + 1$" in the denominator is the sum of the household-level weights of the two households. Each household has a weight of one (1) because the unit of analysis is the household.

Alternatively, a person-level rate is relevant if a program defines all people in households that benefit from its services as *participants*. In the example here, the person-level poverty rate is the household-size-weighted average of poverty statuses for households with participants, or $\frac{3 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 0}{3 + 4} = \frac{3}{7} = 0.43 = 43$ percent. In the "$3 \cdot 1$" term in the numerator, the "3" is the first household's weight because it has three members, and the "1" is its poverty status (poor). In the "$4 \cdot 0$" term in the numerator, the "4" is the second household's weight because it has four members, and the zero is its poverty status (non-poor). The "$3 + 4$" in the denominator is the sum of the person-level weights of the two households. A household's weight is its number of members because the unit of analysis is the household member.

As a final example—one that pertains to what is likely the most common situation in practice—a program counts as *participants* only those household members with whom it deals with directly. For the example here, this means that some—but not all—household members are counted. The person-level poverty rate is now the participant-weighted average of the poverty statuses of households with participants, or $\frac{1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0}{1 + 2} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.33 = 33$ percent. The first "1" in the "$1 \cdot 1$" in the numerator is the first household's weight because it has one participant, and the second "1" is its poverty status (poor). In the "$2 \cdot 0$" term in the numerator, the "2" is the second household's weight because it has two participants, and the zero is its poverty status (non-poor). The "$1 + 2$" in the denominator is the sum of the participant-level weights of the two

households. Each household's weight is its number of participants because the unit of analysis is the participant.

To sum up, estimated poverty rates are weighted averages of households' poverty statuses (or estimated poverty likelihoods), where the weights are the number of relevant units in each household. When reporting, programs should explain who is counted as a *participant* and why.

Figure 1 reports poverty rates for households and people for the five legacy poverty lines from the 2004 APIS for the Philippines as a whole and for the calibration and validation samples. Person-level poverty rates are included in Figure 1 because these are the rates reported by the Philippine government and used in most policy discussions. Household-level poverty rates are also reported because—as shown above—household-level poverty likelihoods can be straightforwardly converted into poverty rates for other units of analysis. This is also why the scorecard is constructed, calibrated, and validated with household weights.

Figure 1 also reports poverty rates for households and people for the eight new-definition poverty lines for the Philippines as a whole and for the construction/calibration and validation samples from the 2009 FIES-LFS.

Figures A0 to A87 at the end of this paper show poverty lines and rates for households and people for the five legacy lines (2004 APIS data) and for the eight new-

definition lines (2009 FIES-LFS data) by urban/rural/all for the Philippines as a whole and for each province.

2.3 Definitions of poverty status

Schreiner (2009a) documents the derivation of the five legacy lines (national threshold; $1.25/day, $2.50/day, and $5.00/day 2005 PPP; and $4.32/day 1993 PPP). The legacy lines used here with the 2004 APIS data—and their corresponding poverty rates—are the same as in Schreiner (2009a). In particular, there is no need to update the legacy lines for price changes between 2004 and 2009.

According to NSCB (2011), the new-definition national poverty lines used with the 2009 FIES-LFS data are more comparable across geographic regions and over time than the legacy lines.[7] The new definition of the national threshold starts with a reference food basket that provides 100 percent of the daily requirements for energy (2000 Calories) and protein and that also fulfills 80 percent of the requirements for vitamins and minerals (Virola, 2011a). This basket is then adjusted for each province to use the cheapest locally-available items that meet the nutritional requirements, that are consistent with revealed preferences (Arndt and Simler, 2010), and that fit local practices in that they can be (and actually are) cooked and eaten (NCSB, 2011, p. 2).[8] This improves geographic comparability while also allowing for local relevancy.

[7] In the Philippines, poverty lines are a contentious issue. David and Maligalig (2001) is an excellent, still-relevant discussion of the technical debate.
[8] Bersales (2011) gives an example localization of the national reference "menu".

Urban/rural food-price differences in a given province are reflected in the valuation of its basket.

In an urban or rural area of a given province, the new-definition food-plus-non-food national poverty threshold (that is, the local value of the national line) is then defined as the food line, plus the value of a non-food component. The non-food component is found as the food line, multiplied by the average ratio of total expenditure to food expenditure. For comparability over time and provinces, this ratio is taken as the average of the all-Philippine ratios in the 2000, 2003, 2006, and 2009 FIES (NCSB, 2011, p. 3).

On average in the Philippines in 2009, 100% of the new-definition national (food-plus-non-food) poverty threshold is PHP47.53 per person per day (Figure 1). In the 2009 FIES-LFS data received from the Philippines' NSO for this project, the all-Philippines poverty rates are 21.1 percent for households and 26.5 percent for people.

These poverty rates for 100% of the new-definition national threshold almost match the 20.9 percent (households) and 26.5 percent (people) in Virola (2011b). But both this paper and Virola (2011b) differ from the poverty rates for the new-definition national line in 2009 in NSCB (2013) of 20.5 percent for households and 26.3 percent for people.

In personal communication, the NSCB indicated that the differences are due to the use in NSCB (2013) of updated urban/rural classifications of barangays, updated food-price indexes, and updated sampling weights. The NSCB and the NSO say that

they cannot share with this project the data used in NSCB (2013). While the differences between the poverty rates here and the (revised) official rates are less than a percentage point, it would be best to use the same data and to match the official rates exactly. This paper, however, makes do with the data that it has. This probably will not make a material difference in estimates of changes in poverty rates over time, but it should be kept in mind when comparing estimates at a point in time to official figures.

Combining two estimates of change over time in which one estimate is based on hybrid lines and the other is based only on new-definition lines depends in part on the "parallel lines" assumption that changes in poverty rates by both definitions are the same, even though their estimates of the level of poverty rates at a point in time differ (see appendix). This assumption can be checked; Virola (2011b) reports estimated poverty rates for both the legacy and new-definition national lines with the 2003, 2006, and 2009 FIES. At the household level, the poverty rates for the legacy national line are 24.4, 26.9, and 26.3 percent, for a 2003/9 change of +1.9 percentage points. For the new-definition national line, the rates are 20.0, 21.1 and 20.9 percent, for a 2003/9 change of +0.9 percentage points. Thus, the change for the legacy line is about twice the change for the new-definition line, and the "parallel lines" assumption does not hold well.[9]

[9] This result also holds for at the level of people, where change is +2.6 (legacy) and +1.6 percentage points (new-definition). Virola (2011a, p. 38) concludes that "in

The scorecard is constructed using 100% of the new-definition national line. Because local, pro-poor programs in the Philippines may want to use different or various poverty lines (including legacy lines associated with the scorecard based on the 2004 APIS in Schreiner, 2009a), this paper calibrates scores from its single scorecard to poverty likelihoods for five legacy lines and eight new-definition lines:

- Legacy lines:
  - National
  - $1.25/day 2005 PPP
  - $2.50/day 2005 PPP
  - $5.00/day 2005 PPP
  - $4.32/day 1993 PPP
- New-definition lines:
  - 100% of national
  - 150% of national
  - 200% of national
  - "Median"
  - $1.25/day 2005 PPP
  - $2.00/day 2005 PPP
  - $2.50/day 2005 PPP
  - $5.00/day 2005 PPP

The legacy lines are documented in Schreiner (2009a).

For urban/rural areas in each of the Philippines' provinces, the new-definition "median" line is defined as the median per-capita income of people (not households)

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general, poverty estimates using the old and [new] methods show similar trends/patterns." While poverty rates do increase by both definitions from 2003 to 2009, the rate of change—in contrast to the "parallel lines" assumption—differs by about 1 percentage point. The Philippines' poverty documents do not mention this, even though a 1-percentage-point difference is large and even though the rate of change is probably the key estimate coming out of the Philippines' extensive poverty-measurement efforts.

who are below 100% of the new-definition national line (Schreiner, 2014; United States Congress, 2004).

The new-definition \$1.25/day 2005 PPP poverty line is derived from:

- 2005 PPP exchange rate of PHP24.179 per \$1.00 (World Bank, 2008)
- Consumer Price Index (base 2006) for the Philippines:
  - — Average in 2005: 94.5917[10]
  - — Average in 2009: 115.8500
- Average all-Philippines national line (Figure 1): PHP47.5272
- The value of 100% of the new-definition national threshold in urban and rural areas of each province

Based on Sillers (2006), the all-Philippines new-definition \$1.25/day 2005 PPP line is:

$$(\text{2005 PPP exchange rate}) \cdot \$1.25 \cdot \left(\frac{\text{CPI}_{2009}}{\text{CPI}_{2005}}\right) =$$
$$\left(\frac{\text{PHP24.179}}{\$1.00}\right) \cdot \$1.25 \cdot \left(\frac{115.8500}{94.5917}\right) = \text{PHP37.02}.$$

This line applies to the Philippines on average. In an urban or rural area in a given province, the new-definition \$1.25/day line is the all-Philippines new-definition \$1.25/day line of PHP37.02, multiplied by the new-definition national line in that poverty-line region, and then divided by the Philippine's average new-definition national line of PHP47.5272 (Figure 1).

For the example of urban Abra, the new-definition \$1.25/day line is the all-Philippines new-definition \$1.25/day line (PHP37.02), multiplied by the new-definition

[10] census.gov.ph/sites/default/files/attachments/itsd/pressrelease/CPI%20in%20the%20Philippines%20%282006%3D100%29%20Jan%201994%20-%20Nov%202013.pdf, retrieved 18 February 2014.

national line in urban Abra (PHP51.31, Figure A1), divided by the average new-definition national line (PHP47.5272), that is PHP39.96.

For the Philippines overall, the person-level poverty rate for the new-definition $1.25/day 2005 PPP poverty line is 15.3 percent (Figure 1). This is lower than the 18.4 percent reported for 2009 by the World Bank's PovcalNet.[11] The source of the discrepancy is unknown. PovcalNet probably inflates the 2005 PPP factor from 2005 to 2009 similarly as in this paper,[12] but it does not report whether it adjusts for price differences across poverty-line regions, nor whether it uses expenditure or income. Finally, PovcalNet reports its data source as the 2009 LFS, but the LFS does not collect any expenditure or income data at all.

USAID microenterprise partners in the Philippines who use the scorecard to report poverty rates to USAID should use the new-definition $1.25/day 2005 PPP line. This is because USAID defines the "very poor" as those people in households whose per-capita income is below the highest of two lines (Figure 1):

- New-definition $1.25/day 2005 PPP (PHP37.02)
- New-definition "median" line (PHP36.75)

[11] `iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm`, retrieved 5 May 2014

[12] PovcalNet reports a 2005 CPI of 100.00 and a 2009 CPI of 123.2666, implying an all-Philippines price increase of 23.7 percent, whereas the CPI used here gives 22.5 percent.

3. Scorecard construction

For the Philippines, about 70 candidate indicators are initially prepared in the areas of:

- Household composition (such as the number of members)
- Education (such as school attendance)
- Housing (such as the type of outer walls)
- Ownership of durable assets (such as sala sets or washing machines)
- Employment (such as the number of household members who are farmers, forestry workers, fishers, laborers, or unskilled workers)

Figure 2 lists the candidate indicators, ordered by the entropy-based "uncertainty coefficient" (Goodman and Kruskal, 1979) that measures how well a given indicator predicts poverty status on its own.

One application of the scorecard is to measure *changes* in poverty through time. Thus, when selecting indicators and holding other considerations constant, preference is given to more sensitive indicators. For example, the ownership of a sala set or a washing machine is probably more likely to change in response to changes in poverty than is the age of the male head/spouse.

The scorecard itself is built using 100% of the new-definition national poverty line and Logit regression on the 2009 construction sub-sample. Indicator selection uses both judgment and statistics. The first step is to use Logit to build one scorecard for each candidate indicator. Each scorecard's power to rank households by poverty status is measured as "c" (SAS Institute Inc., 2004).

One of these one-indicator scorecards is then selected based on several factors (Schreiner *et al.*, 2004; Zeller, 2004). These include improvement in accuracy, likelihood of acceptance by users (determined by simplicity, cost of collection, and "face validity" in terms of experience, theory, and common sense), sensitivity to changes in poverty, variety among indicators, applicability across regions, relevance for distinguishing among households at the poorer end of the distribution of income, and verifiability.

A series of two-indicator scorecards are then built, each based on the one-indicator scorecard selected from the first round, with a second candidate indicator added. The best two-indicator scorecard is then selected, again using judgment to balance "c" with the non-statistical criteria. These steps are repeated until the scorecard has 10 indicators that work well together.

The final step is to transform the Logit coefficients into non-negative integers such that total scores range from 0 (most likely below a poverty line) to 100 (least likely below a poverty line).

This algorithm is similar to common R^2-based stepwise least-squares regression. It differs from naïve stepwise in that the selection of indicators considers both statistical[13] and non-statistical criteria. The non-statistical criteria can improve robustness through time and help ensure that indicators are simple, sensible, and acceptable to users.

[13] The statistical criterion for selecting an indicator is not the p value of its coefficients but rather its contribution to the ranking of households by poverty status.

The single scorecard here applies to all of the Philippines. Tests for Indonesia (World Bank, 2012), Bangladesh (Sharif, 2009), India and Mexico (Schreiner, 2006b and 2005a), Sri Lanka (Narayan and Yoshida, 2005), and Jamaica (Grosh and Baker, 1995) suggest that segmenting scorecards by urban/rural does not improve targeting accuracy much. In general, segmentation may improve the accuracy of estimates of poverty rates (Tarozzi and Deaton, 2009), but segmentation may also increase the risk of overfitting (Haslett, 2012).

4. Practical guidelines for scorecard use

The main challenge of scorecard design is not to maximize statistical accuracy but rather to improve the chances that the scorecard is actually used (Schreiner, 2005b). When scoring projects fail, the reason is not usually statistical inaccuracy but rather the failure of an organization to decide to do what is needed to integrate scoring in its processes and to train and convince its employees to use the scorecard properly (Schreiner, 2002). After all, most reasonable scorecards have similar targeting accuracy, thanks to the empirical phenomenon known as the "flat maximum" (Caire and Schreiner, 2012; Hand, 2006; Baesens *et al.*, 2003; Lovie and Lovie, 1986; Kolesar and Showers, 1985; Stillwell, Barron, and Edwards, 1983; Dawes, 1979; Wainer, 1976; Myers and Forgy, 1963). The bottleneck is less technical and more human, not statistics but organizational-change management. Accuracy is easier to achieve than adoption.

The scorecard here is designed to encourage understanding and trust so that users will want to adopt it on their own and use it properly. Of course, accuracy matters, but it must be balanced with simplicity, ease-of-use, and "face validity". Programs are more likely to collect data, compute scores, and pay attention to the results if, in their view, scoring does not imply a lot of additional work and if the whole process generally seems to them to make sense.

To this end, the Philippines' scorecard fits on one page. The construction process, indicators, and points are simple and transparent. Additional work is minimized; non-specialists can compute scores by hand in the field because the scorecard has:

- Only 10 indicators
- Only "multiple-choice" indicators
- Only simple weights (non-negative integers, and no arithmetic beyond addition)

A field worker using the Philippines' paper scorecard would:

- Record the names and identifiers of the participant, of the field worker, and of the relevant organizational service point
- Record the date that the participant first participated with the organization
- Record the date of the scorecard interview
- Complete the back-page worksheet with each household member's:
  - First name
  - Age
  - School-attendance status
  - Work status
  - Occupation
- Record household size in the scorecard header, and record the responses to first four scorecard indicators based on the back-page worksheet
- Read each of the remaining six questions one-by-one from the scorecard, drawing a circle around the relevant responses and their points, and writing each point value in the far right-hand column
- Add up the points to get a total score
- Implement targeting policy (if any)
- Deliver the paper scorecard to a central office for data entry and filing

Of course, field workers must be trained. The quality of outputs depends on the quality of inputs. If organizations or field workers gather their own data and believe that they have an incentive to exaggerate poverty rates (for example, if funders reward them for higher poverty rates), then it is wise to do on-going quality control via data

review and random audits (Matul and Kline, 2003).[14] IRIS Center (2007a) and Toohig (2008) are useful nuts-and-bolts guides for budgeting, training field workers and supervisors, logistics, sampling, interviewing, piloting, recording data, and controlling quality.

In particular, while collecting scorecard indicators is relatively easier than alternative ways of measuring poverty, it is still absolutely difficult. Training and explicit definitions of terms and concepts in the scorecard are essential, and field workers should scrupulously study and follow the "Guidelines for the Interpretation of Scorecard Indicators" found at the end of this paper, as they are an integral part of the Simple Poverty Scorecard tool.[15]

For the example of Nigeria, one study (Onwujekwe, Hanson, and Fox-Rushby, 2006) found distressingly low inter-rater and test-retest correlations for indicators as seemingly simple as whether the household owns an automobile. At the same time, Grosh and Baker (1995) suggest that gross underreporting of assets does not affect targeting. For the first stage of targeting in a conditional cash-transfer program in

[14] If a program does not want field workers to know the points associated with responses, then it can use a version of the scorecard that does not display the points and then apply the points and compute scores later at a central office. Schreiner (2012b) argues that hiding points in Colombia (Camacho and Conover, 2011) did little to deter cheating and that, in any case, cheating by the user's central office was more damaging than cheating by field workers and respondents. Even if points are hidden, field workers and respondents can apply common sense to guess how response options are linked with poverty.

[15] The guidelines here are the only ones that organizations should give to field workers. All other issues of interpretation should be left to the judgment of field workers and respondents, as this seems to be what the Philippines' NSO did in the 2009 FIES-LFS.

Mexico, Martinelli and Parker (2007, pp. 24–25) find that "underreporting [of asset ownership] is widespread but not overwhelming, except for a few goods . . . [and] overreporting is common for a few goods, which implies that self-reporting may lead to the exclusion of deserving households". Still, as is done in Mexico in the second stage of its targeting process, most false self-reports can be corrected (or avoided in the first place) by field workers who make a home visit. This is the recommended procedure for local, pro-poor organizations who use scoring for targeting in the Philippines.

In terms of sampling design, an organization must make choices about:

- Who will do the scoring
- How scores will be recorded
- What participants will be scored
- How many participants will be scored
- How frequently participants will be scored
- Whether scoring will be applied at more than one point in time
- Whether the same participants will be scored at more than one point in time

In general, the sampling design should follow from the organization's goals for the exercise, the questions to be answered, and the budget. The main goal should be to make sure that the sample is representative of a well-defined population and that the scorecard will inform an issue that matters to the organization.

The non-specialists who apply the scorecard with participants in the field can be:

- Employees of the organization
- Third parties

Responses, scores, and poverty likelihoods can be recorded on:

- Paper in the field, and then filed at a central office
- Paper in the field, and then keyed into a database or spreadsheet at a central office
- Portable electronic devices in the field, and then uploaded to a database

Given a population of participants relevant for a particular business question, the participants to be scored can be:

- All relevant participants (a census)
- A representative sample of relevant participants
- All relevant participants in a representative sample of relevant field offices
- A representative sample of relevant participants in a representative sample of relevant field offices

If not determined by other factors, the number of participants to be scored can be derived from sample-size formulas (presented later) to achieve a desired confidence level and a desired confidence interval. The focus, however, should not be on having a sample size large enough to achieve some arbitrary level of statistical significance but rather to get a representative sample from a well-defined population so that the analysis of the results can have a chance to meaningfully inform questions that matter to the organization.

The frequency of application can be:

- As a once-off project (precluding measuring change)
- Every two years (or at any other fixed or variable time interval, allowing measuring change)
- Each time a field worker visits a participant at home (allowing measuring change)

When a scorecard is applied more than once in order to measure change in poverty rates, it can be applied:

- With a different set of participants from the same population
- With the same set of participants

An example set of choices is illustrated by BRAC and ASA, two microfinance organizations in Bangladesh who each have about 7 million participants and who apply the Simple Poverty Scorecard tool for Bangladesh (Schreiner, 2013a) with a sample of about 25,000. Their design is that all loan officers in a random sample of branches score all participants each time they visit a homestead (about once a year) as part of their standard due diligence prior to loan disbursement. They record responses on paper in the field before sending the forms to a central office to be entered into a database and converted to poverty likelihoods.

5. Estimates of household poverty likelihoods

The sum of scorecard points for a household is called the *score*. For the Philippines, scores range from 0 (most likely below a poverty line) to 100 (least likely below a poverty line). While higher scores indicate less likelihood of being poor, the scores themselves have only relative units. For example, doubling the score decreases the likelihood of being below a given poverty line, but it does not cut it in half.

To get absolute units, scores must be converted to *poverty likelihoods*, that is, probabilities of being below a poverty line. This is done via simple look-up tables. For the example of 100% of the new-definition national line, scores of 30–34 have a poverty likelihood of 49.9 percent, and scores of 25–29 have a poverty likelihood of 64.2 percent (Figure 3).

The poverty likelihood associated with a score varies by poverty line. For example, scores of 30–34 are associated with a poverty likelihood of 49.9 percent for 100% of the new-definition national line but of 24.5 percent for the new-definition $1.25/day 2005 PPP line.[16]

[16] Starting with Figure 3, many figures have 13 versions, one for each of the five legacy poverty lines and the eight new-definition lines. To keep them straight, they are grouped by poverty line. Single tables pertaining to all 13 lines are placed with the tables for 100% of the new-definition national line.

5.1 Calibrating scores with poverty likelihoods

A given score is associated ("calibrated") with a poverty likelihood by defining the poverty likelihood as the share of households in the calibration sub-sample who have the score and who have per-capita income below a given poverty line.

For the example of 100% of the new-definition national line (Figure 4), there are 7,185 (normalized) households in the 2009 calibration sub-sample with a score of 30–34. Of these, 3,586 (normalized) are below the poverty line. The estimated poverty likelihood associated with a score of 30–34 is then 49.9 percent, because 3,586 ÷ 7,185 = 49.9 percent.

To illustrate with 100% of the new-definition national line and a score of 25–29, there are 5,656 (normalized) households in the 2009 calibration sample, of whom 3,631 (normalized) are below the line (Figure 4). The poverty likelihood for this score range is then 3,631 ÷ 5,656 = 64.2 percent.

The same method is used to calibrate scores with estimated poverty likelihoods for the other 12 poverty lines.[17]

Even though the scorecard is constructed partly based on judgment related to non-statistical criteria, the calibration process produces poverty likelihoods that are objective, that is, derived from quantitative poverty lines and from survey data on

[17] To ensure that poverty likelihoods never increase as scores increase, likelihoods across series of adjacent scores are sometimes iteratively averaged before grouping scores into ranges. This preserves unbiasedness, and it keeps users from balking when sampling variation in score ranges with few households would otherwise lead to higher scores being linked with higher poverty likelihoods.

income. The calibrated poverty likelihoods would be objective even if the process of selecting indicators and points did not use any data at all. In fact, objective scorecards of proven accuracy are often constructed using only expert judgment to select indicators and points (Fuller, 2006; Caire, 2004; Schreiner *et al.*, 2004). Of course, the scorecard here is constructed with both data and judgment. The fact that this paper acknowledges that some choices in scorecard construction—as in any statistical analysis—are informed by judgment in no way impugns the objectivity of the poverty likelihoods, as this objectivity depends on using data in score calibration, not on using data (and nothing else) in scorecard construction.

Although the points in the Philippine scorecard are transformed coefficients from a Logit regression, (untransformed) scores are not converted to poverty likelihoods via the Logit formula of 2.718281828^{score} x $(1 + 2.718281828^{score})^{-1}$. This is because the Logit formula is esoteric and difficult to compute by hand. Non-specialists find it more intuitive to define the poverty likelihood as the share of households with a given score in the calibration sample who are below a poverty line. Going from scores to poverty likelihoods in this way requires no arithmetic at all, just a look-up table. This approach to calibration can also improve accuracy, especially with large samples.

5.2 Accuracy of estimates of households' poverty likelihoods

As long as the relationships between indicators and poverty do not change over time, and as long as the scorecard is applied to households that are representative of

the same population from which the scorecard was originally constructed, then this calibration process produces unbiased estimates of poverty likelihoods. *Unbiased* means that in repeated samples from the same population, the average estimate matches the true value. Given the assumptions above, the scorecard also produces unbiased estimates of poverty rates at a point in time and unbiased estimates of changes in poverty rates between two points in time.[18]

Of course, the relationships between indicators and poverty do change to some unknown extent over time and also across sub-national groups in the Philippines' population. Thus, the scorecard will generally be biased when applied after December 2009 (the last month of fieldwork for the 2009 FIES-LFS) or when applied with sub-groups that are not nationally representative.

How accurate are estimates of households' poverty likelihoods, given the assumption of unchanging relationships between indicators and poverty over time and the assumption of a sample that is representative of the Philippines as a whole? To find out, the scorecard is applied to 1,000 bootstrap samples of size $n = 16{,}384$ from the 2009 validation sample and also separately to 1,000 bootstrap samples of size $n = 16{,}384$ from the 2004 validation sample. Bootstrapping means to:

- Score each household in a given validation sample
- Draw a bootstrap sample *with replacement* from the validation sample
- For each score, compute the true poverty likelihood in the bootstrap sample, that is, the share of households with the score and with income below a poverty line

[18] This follows because these estimates of groups' poverty rates are linear functions of the unbiased estimates of households' poverty likelihoods.

- For each score, record the difference between the estimated poverty likelihood (Figure 3) and the true poverty likelihood in the bootstrap sample
- Repeat the previous three steps 1,000 times
- For each score, report the average difference between estimated and true poverty likelihoods across the 1,000 bootstrap samples
- For each score, report the two-sided intervals containing the central 900, 950, and 990 differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods

For each score range and for $n = 16{,}384$, Figure 6 shows the average difference between estimated and true poverty likelihoods as well as confidence intervals for the differences.

For the example of 100% of the new-definition national line, the average poverty likelihood across bootstrap samples for scores of 30–34 in the 2009 validation sample is too high by 3.5 percentage points. For scores of 25–29, the estimate is too high by 2.2 percentage points.[19]

The 90-percent confidence interval for the differences for scores of 30–34 is ±2.3 percentage points (100% of the new-definition national line, Figure 6). This means that in 900 of 1,000 bootstraps, the difference between the estimate and the true value is between +1.2 and +5.8 percentage points (because +3.5 – 2.3 = +1.2, and +3.5 + 2.3 = +5.8). In 950 of 1,000 bootstraps (95 percent), the difference is +3.5 ± 2.8 percentage points, and in 990 of 1,000 bootstraps (99 percent), the difference is +3.5 ± 3.6 percentage points.

Most differences between estimated poverty likelihoods and true values in Figure 6 are small. There are differences because the validation sample is a single sample that—thanks to sampling variation—differs in distribution from the construction/calibration sub-samples and from the Philippines' population. For

[19] These differences are not zero, despite the estimator's unbiasedness, because the scorecard comes from a single FIES-LFS sample. The average difference by score range would be zero if the FIES-LFS was repeatedly applied to samples of the population of the Philippines and then split into sub-samples before repeating the entire process of scorecard construction/calibration and validation.

targeting, however, what matters is less the difference in all score ranges and more the differences in the score ranges just above and below the targeting cut-off. This mitigates the effects of bias and sampling variation on targeting (Friedman, 1997). Section 8 below looks at targeting accuracy in detail.

In addition, if estimates of groups' poverty rates are to be usefully accurate, then errors for individual households' poverty likelihoods must largely balance out. As discussed in the next section, this is generally the case for nationally representative samples.

Another possible source of differences between estimates and true values is overfitting. The scorecard here is unbiased, but it may still be *overfit* when applied after the end of the FIES-LFS fieldwork in December 2009.[20] That is, it may fit the data from the 2009 FIES-LFS so closely that it captures not only some real patterns but also some random patterns that, due to sampling variation, show up only in the 2009 FIES-LFS but not in the overall population of the Philippines. Or the scorecard may be overfit in the sense that it is not robust when relationships between indicators and poverty change over time or when the scorecard is applied to samples that are not nationally representative.

Overfitting can be mitigated by simplifying the scorecard and by not relying only on data but rather also considering theory, experience, and judgment. Of course, the

[20] For legacy lines, the scorecard may be overfit if the relationships between indicators and poverty have changed since fieldwork for the July 2004 APIS was completed.

scorecard here does this. Combining scorecards can also reduce overfitting, at the cost of greater complexity.

Most errors in individual households' likelihoods do balance out in the estimates of groups' poverty rates (see the next section). Furthermore, at least some of the differences will come from non-scorecard sources such as changes in the relationships between indicators and poverty, sampling variation, changes in poverty lines, inconsistencies in data quality across time, and imperfections in cost-of-living adjustments across time and across geographic regions. These factors can be addressed only by improving the availability, quantity, and quality of data from national income surveys (which is beyond the scope of the scorecard) or by reducing overfitting (which likely has limited returns, given the scorecard's parsimony).

6. Estimates of a group's poverty rate at a point in time

A group's estimated poverty rate at a point in time is the average of the estimated poverty likelihoods of the individual households in the group.

To illustrate, suppose an organization samples three households on 1 January 2014 and that they have scores of 20, 30, and 40, corresponding to poverty likelihoods of 79.4, 49.9, and 18.9 percent (100% of the new-definition national line, Figure 3). The group's estimated poverty rate is the households' average poverty likelihood of (79.4 + 49.9 + 18.9) ÷ 3 = 49.4 percent.

Be careful; the group's poverty rate is *not* the poverty likelihood associated with the average score. Here, the average score is 30, which corresponds to a poverty likelihood of 49.9 percent. This differs from the 49.4 percent found as the average of the three individual poverty likelihoods associated with each of the three scores. Unlike poverty likelihoods, scores are ordinal symbols, like letters in the alphabet or colors in the spectrum. Because scores are not cardinal numbers, they cannot meaningfully be added up or averaged across households. Only three operations are valid for scores: conversion to poverty likelihoods, analysis of distributions (Schreiner, 2012a), or comparison—if desired—with a cut-off for targeting. The safest rule to follow is: Always use poverty likelihoods, never scores.

The new 2009 scorecard is calibrated both to legacy poverty lines linked with the Philippines' old 2004 scorecard based on data from the 2004 APIS (Schreiner, 2009a) and to new-definition lines associated with data from the 2009 FIES-LFS. The process

for estimating poverty rates is exactly the same for all lines, regardless of their definition. The only difference is in the specific look-up table used to convert scores to poverty likelihoods.

Existing users of the old 2004 scorecard who switch to the new 2009 scorecard and who want to salvage existing poverty-rate estimates for measuring change over time can use the legacy lines to estimate poverty rates for use in hybrid estimates of changes over time with a baseline using the old 2004 scorecard and a follow-up using the new 2009 scorecard. All users of the new 2009 scorecard should also estimate poverty rates based on the new-definition lines, as they are better and more relevant than the legacy lines. The appendix describes the process of finding hybrid estimates looking backwards and non-hybrid estimates going forward, as well as the process—and assumptions required—of splicing together hybrid and non-hybrid estimates of change.

6.1 Accuracy of estimated poverty rates at a point in time

For the Philippines' new 2009 scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of $n =$ 16,384 from the 2009 validation sample and the eight new-definition poverty lines, the maximum absolute difference between the estimated poverty rate at a point in time and the true rate is 0.7 percentage points (Figure 8, summarizing Figure 7 across all new-definition poverty lines). The average absolute difference across new-definition poverty lines is about 0.4 percentage points. At least part of these differences is due to sampling variation in the division of the 2009 FIES-LFS into two sub-samples.

For the Philippines' new 2009 scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of $n =$ 16,384 from the 2004 validation sample and the five legacy lines, the maximum absolute difference between the estimated poverty rate at a point in time and the true rate is 0.7 percentage points, and the average absolute difference across legacy lines is about 0.5 percentage points.

When estimating poverty rates at a point in time, the bias reported in Figure 8 should be subtracted from the average poverty likelihood to make the estimate unbiased. For the example of the Philippines' new 2009 scorecard and 100% of the new-definition national line, bias is +0.5 percentage points, so the unbiased estimate in the three-household example above is 49.4 – (+0.5) = 48.9 percent.

In terms of precision, the 90-percent confidence interval for a group's estimated poverty rate at a point in time with $n =$ 16,384 is ±0.5 percentage points or better for both legacy and new-definition lines (Figure 8). This means that in 900 of 1,000 bootstraps of this size, the estimate (after subtracting off bias) is within 0.5 percentage points of the true value.

For example, suppose that the average poverty likelihood in a sample of $n =$ 16,384 with the Philippine scorecard and 100% of the new-definition national line is 49.4 percent. Then estimates in 90 percent of such samples would be expected to fall in the range of 49.4 – (+0.5) – 0.4 = 48.5 percent to 49.4 – (+0.5) + 0.4 = 49.3 percent, with the most likely true value being the unbiased estimate in the middle of this range, that is, 49.4 – (+0.5) = 48.9 percent. This is because the original (biased) estimate is 49.4

percent, bias is +0.5 percentage points, and the 90-percent confidence interval for 100% of the new-definition national line and this sample size is ±0.4 percentage points (Figure 8).

6.2 Formula for standard errors for estimates of poverty rates

How precise are the point-in-time estimates? Because these estimates are averages, they have (in "large" samples) a Normal distribution and can be characterized by their average difference vis-à-vis true values, together with the standard error of the average difference.

To derive a formula for the standard errors of estimated poverty rates at a point in time from indirect measurement via scorecards (Schreiner, 2008a), first note that the textbook formula (Cochran, 1977) that relates confidence intervals with standard errors in the case of direct measurement of ratios is $\pm c = \pm z \cdot \sigma$, where:

$\pm c$ is a confidence interval as a proportion (*e.g.*, 0.02 for ±2 percentage points),

z is from the Normal distribution and is $\begin{cases} 1.04 \text{ for confidence levels of 70 percent} \\ 1.28 \text{ for confidence levels of 80 percent} \\ 1.64 \text{ for confidence levels of 90 percent} \end{cases}$,

σ is the standard error of the estimated poverty rate, that is, $\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p} \cdot (1 - \hat{p})}{n}} \cdot \phi$,

$\hat{p}$ is the estimated proportion of households below the poverty line in the sample,

ϕ is the finite population correction factor $\sqrt{\frac{N - n}{N - 1}}$,

N is the population size, and

n is the sample size.

For example, the Philippines' 2009 FIES-LFS gives a direct-measurement estimate of the household-level poverty rate for 100% of the new-definition national line of $\hat{p} = 21.1$ percent (Figure 1). If this estimate came from a sample of $n = 16{,}384$ households from a population N of 18,451,542 (the number of households in the Philippines in 2009), then the finite population correction ϕ is $\sqrt{\frac{18{,}451{,}542 - 16{,}384}{18{,}451{,}542 - 1}} = 0.9996$, which can be taken as $\phi = 1$. If the desired confidence level is 90-percent ($z = 1.64$), then the confidence interval $\pm c$ is

$$\pm\, z \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p} \cdot (1 - \hat{p})}{n}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{N - n}{N - 1}} = \pm 1.64 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.211 \cdot (1 - 0.211)}{16{,}384}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{18{,}451{,}542 - 16{,}384}{18{,}451{,}542 - 1}} =$$

± 0.523 percentage points. (If ϕ were taken as 1, then the interval is still ± 0.523 percentage points.)

The scorecard, however, does not measure poverty directly, so this formula is not applicable. To derive a formula for the Philippine scorecard, consider Figure 7, which reports empirical confidence intervals $\pm c$ for the differences for the scorecard applied to 1,000 bootstraps of various sizes from the 2004 and 2009 validation samples. For

example, with $n = 16{,}384$ and 100% of the new-definition national line, the 90-percent confidence interval is ±0.360 percentage points.[21]

Thus, the 90-percent confidence interval with $n = 16{,}384$ is ±0.360 percentage points for the Philippine scorecard and ±0.523 percentage points for direct measurement. The ratio of the two intervals is $0.360 \div 0.523 = 0.69$.

Now consider the same exercise, but with $n = 8{,}192$. The confidence interval under direct measurement and 100 percent of the new-definition national line is $\pm 1.64 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.211 \cdot (1 - 0.211)}{8{,}192}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{18{,}451{,}542 - 16{,}384}{18{,}451{,}542 - 1}} = \pm 0.739$ percentage points. The empirical confidence interval with the Philippine scorecard (Figure 7) is ±0.489 percentage points. Thus for $n = 8{,}192$, the ratio of the two intervals is $0.489 \div 0.739 = 0.66$.

This ratio of 0.66 for $n = 8{,}192$ is a not far from the ratio of 0.69 for $n = 16{,}384$. Across all sample sizes of 256 or more in Figure 7, the average ratio turns out to be 0.69, implying that confidence intervals for indirect estimates of poverty rates via the Philippine scorecard and 100% of the new-definition national poverty line are—for a given sample size—about 31-percent narrower than confidence intervals for direct estimates via the 2009 FIES-LFS. This 0.69 appears in Figure 8 as the "α factor" because if $\alpha = 0.69$, then the formula for confidence intervals c for the Philippine

[21] Due to rounding, Figure 7 displays 0.4, not 0.360.

scorecard is $\pm c = \pm z \cdot \alpha \cdot \sigma$. That is, the formula for the standard error σ for point-in-time estimates of poverty rates via scoring is $\alpha \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p} \cdot (1 - \hat{p})}{n}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{N - n}{N - 1}}$.

In general, α can be more or less than 1.00. When α is less than 1.00, it means that the scorecard is more precise than direct measurement. This is the case for all legacy and new-definition poverty lines in Figure 8.

The formula relating confidence intervals with standard errors for the scorecard can be rearranged to give a formula for determining sample size before measurement. If $\tilde{p}$ is the expected poverty rate before measurement, then the formula for sample size n from a population of size N that is based on the desired confidence level that corresponds to z and the desired confidence interval $\pm c$ is

$n = N \cdot \left(\frac{z^2 \cdot \alpha^2 \cdot \tilde{p} \cdot (1 - \tilde{p})}{z^2 \cdot \alpha^2 \cdot \tilde{p} \cdot (1 - \tilde{p}) + c^2 \cdot (N - 1)} \right)$. If the population N is "large" relative to the sample size n, then the finite population correction factor ϕ can be taken as one (1), and the formula becomes $n = \left(\frac{\alpha \cdot z}{c} \right)^2 \cdot \tilde{p} \cdot (1 - \tilde{p})$.

To illustrate how to use this, suppose the population N is 18,451,542 (the number of households in the Philippines in 2009), suppose $c = 0.02860$, $z = 1.64$ (90-percent confidence), and the relevant poverty line is 100% of the new-definition national line so that the most sensible expected poverty rate $\tilde{p}$ is the Philippines' overall poverty rate for that line in 2009 (21.1 percent at the household level, Figure 1). The α factor is 0.69 (Figure 8). Then the sample-size formula gives

$$n = 18{,}451{,}542 \cdot \left(\frac{1.64^2 \cdot 0.69^2 \cdot 0.211 \cdot (1 - 0.211)}{1.64^2 \cdot 0.69^2 \cdot 0.211 \cdot (1 - 0.211) + 0.02860^2 \cdot (18{,}451{,}542 - 1)} \right) = 261,$$

which is close to the sample size of 256 observed for these parameters in Figure 7 for 100% of the new-definition national line. Taking the finite population correction factor ϕ as one (1) gives the same result, as $n = \left(\frac{0.69 \cdot 1.64}{0.02860} \right)^2 \cdot 0.211 \cdot (1 - 0.211) = 261$.[22]

Of course, the α factors in Figure 8 are specific to the Philippines, its poverty lines, its poverty rates, and this scorecard. The derivation of the formulas for standard errors using the α factors, however, is valid for any poverty-assessment tool following the approach in this paper.

In practice after the end of fieldwork for the FIES-LFS in December 2009, a program would select a poverty line (say, 100% of the new-definition national line), note its participants' population size (for example, $N = 10{,}000$ participants), select a desired confidence level (say, 90 percent, or $z = 1.64$), select a desired confidence interval (say, ±2.0 percentage points, or $c = \pm 0.02$), make an assumption about $\tilde{p}$ (perhaps based on a previous measurement such as the household-level poverty rate for 100% of the new-definition national line for the Philippines of 21.1 percent in the 2009 FIES-LFS in

[22] Although USAID has not specified confidence levels nor intervals, IRIS Center (2007a and 2007b) says that a sample size of $n = 300$ is sufficient for USAID reporting. USAID microenterprise partners in the Philippines should report using the new-definition $1.25/day 2005 PPP line. Given the α factor of 0.73 for this line (Figure 8), an expected before-measurement household-level poverty rate of 11.5 percent (the all-Philippines rate for 2009, Figure 1), and a confidence level of 90 percent, then $n = 300$ implies a confidence interval of $\pm 1.64 \cdot 0.73 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.115 \cdot (1 - 0.115)}{300}} = \pm 2.2$ percentage points.

Figure 1), look up α (here, 0.69 in Figure 8), assume that the scorecard will still work in the future and for sub-groups that are not nationally representative,[23] and then compute the required sample size. In this illustration,

$$n = 10{,}000 \cdot \left(\frac{1.64^2 \cdot 0.69^2 \cdot 0.211 \cdot (1 - 0.211)}{1.64^2 \cdot 0.69^2 \cdot 0.211 \cdot (1 - 0.211) + 0.02^2 \cdot (10{,}000 - 1)} \right) = 507.$$

[23] This paper reports accuracy for the scorecard applied to the 2004 and 2009 validation samples, but it cannot test accuracy for later years or for sub-groups. Performance after December 2009 will resemble that in the 2009 FIES-LFS with deterioration over time to the extent that the relationships between indicators and poverty status change.

7. Estimates of changes in poverty rates over time

The change in a group's poverty rate between two points in time is estimated as the change in the average poverty likelihood of the households in the group. With only data from the 2004 APIS and the 2009 FIES-LFS, this paper cannot test estimates of change over time for the Philippines,[24] and it can only suggest approximate formulas for standard errors. Nonetheless, the relevant concepts are presented here because, in practice, local pro-poor organizations in the Philippines can apply the scorecard to collect their own data and measure change through time.

This section discusses non-hybrid estimates of change in which both the baseline and follow-up estimates use either a legacy line or a new-definition line. Because the new 2009 scorecard is calibrated both to legacy lines with data from the 2004 APIS and to new-definition lines with data from the 2009 FIES-LFS, existing users of the old 2004 scorecard who switch to the new 2009 scorecard can still find hybrid estimates of change in poverty rates over time for the legacy lines with a baseline from the old 2004 scorecard and a follow-up from the new 2009 scorecard. The appendix (not this section) explains that calculation step-by-step.

[24] Comparisons based on legacy or new-definition lines are not possible because the 2004 APIS and 2009 FIES-LFS measure income differently (Ericta and Luis, 2009; Schelzig, 2005; Virola, 2002).

7.1 Warning: Change is not impact

Scoring can estimate change. Of course, poverty could get better or worse, and scoring does not indicate what caused change. This point is often forgotten or confused, so it bears repeating: the scorecard simply estimates change, and it does not, in and of itself, indicate the reason for the change. In particular, estimating the impact of participation requires knowing what would have happened to participants if they had not been participants. Knowing this requires either strong assumptions or a control group that resembles participants in all ways except participation. To belabor the point, the scorecard can help estimate the impact of participation only if there is some way to know—or explicit assumptions about—what would have happened in the absence of participation. And that information must come from beyond the scorecard.

7.2 Estimating changes in poverty rates over time

Consider the illustration begun in the previous section. On 1 January 2014, an organization samples three households who score 20, 30, and 40 and so have poverty likelihoods of 79.4, 49.9, and 18.9 percent (100% of the new-definition national line, Figure 3). Adjusting for the known bias of +0.5 percentage points (Figure 8), the group's baseline estimated poverty rate is the households' average poverty likelihood of [(79.4 + 49.9 + 18.9) ÷ 3] – (+0.5) = 48.9 percent.

After baseline, two sampling approaches are possible for the follow-up round:

- Score a new, independent sample, measuring change across samples
- Score the same sample at both baseline and follow-up

By way of illustration, suppose that two years later on 1 January 2016, the organization samples three additional households who are in the same population as the three original households (or suppose that the same three original households are scored a second time) and finds that their scores are 25, 35, and 45 (poverty likelihoods of 64.2, 32.9, and 9.4 percent, 100% of the new-definition national line, Figure 3). Adjusting for known bias, the average poverty likelihood at follow-up is [(64.2 + 32.9 + 9.4) ÷ 3] – (+0.5) = 35.0 percent, an improvement of 48.9 – 35.0 = 13.9 percentage points.[25]

Thus, about one in seven participants in this hypothetical example cross the poverty line in 2014/6.[26] Among those who start below the line, about one in four (13.9 ÷ 48.9 = 28.4 percent) on net end up above the line.[27]

7.3 Accuracy for estimated change in two independent samples

With only the 2004 APIS and the 2009 FIES-LFS, it is not possible to measure the accuracy of scorecard estimates of changes in groups' poverty rates over time. In practice, of course, local pro-poor organizations in the Philippines can still use the

[25] Of course, such a huge reduction in poverty in two years is highly unlikely, but this is just an example to show how the scorecard can be used to estimate change.
[26] This is a net figure; some start above the line and end below it, and vice versa.
[27] The scorecard does not reveal the reasons for this change.

scorecard to estimate change. The rest of this section suggests approximate formulas for standard errors that may be used until there is additional data.

7.4 Precision for estimates of change in two samples

For two equal-sized independent samples, the same logic as in the previous section can be used to derive a formula relating the confidence interval $\pm c$ with the standard error σ of a scorecard's estimate of the change in poverty rates over time:

$$\pm\, c = \pm z \cdot \sigma = \pm z \cdot \alpha \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \hat{p} \cdot (1 - \hat{p})}{n}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{N - n}{N - 1}}\,.$$

Here, z, c, $\hat{p}$ and N are defined as above, n is the sample size at both baseline and follow-up,[28] and α is the average (across a range of bootstrapped sample sizes) of the ratio of the observed confidence interval from a scorecard and the theoretical confidence interval under direct measurement.

As before, the formula for standard errors can be rearranged to give a formula for sample sizes before indirect measurement via a scorecard, where $\tilde{p}$ is based on previous measurements and is assumed equal at both baseline and follow-up:

$n = 2 \cdot N \cdot \left(\frac{z^2 \cdot \alpha^2 \cdot \tilde{p} \cdot (1 - \tilde{p})}{z^2 \cdot \alpha^2 \cdot \tilde{p} \cdot (1 - \tilde{p}) + c^2 \cdot (N - 1)} \right)$. If ϕ can be taken as one, then the formula becomes $n = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha \cdot z}{c} \right)^2 \cdot \tilde{p} \cdot (1 - \tilde{p})$.

[28] This means that—for a given level of precision—estimating the change in a poverty rate between two points in time requires four times as many measurements (not twice as many) as does estimating a poverty rate at a point in time.

This α has been measured for 11 countries (Schreiner, 2013a, 2013b, 2012c, 2010, 2009a, 2009b, 2009c, 2009d; Chen and Schreiner, 2009; and Schreiner and Woller, 2010a and 2010b). The simple average of α across countries—after averaging α across poverty lines and survey years within each country—is 1.15. This is as reasonable a figure as any to use for the Philippines.

To illustrate the use of this formula to determine sample size for estimating changes in poverty rates across two independent samples, suppose the desired confidence level is 90 percent ($z = 1.64$), the desired confidence interval is ± 2 percentage points ($\pm c = \pm 0.02$), the poverty line is 100% of the new-definition national line, $\alpha = 1.15$, $\hat{p} = 0.211$ (the household-level poverty rate in 2009 for 100% of the new-definition national line in Figure 1), and the population N is large enough relative to the expected sample size n that the finite population correction ϕ can be taken as one.

Then the baseline sample size is $n = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1.15 \cdot 1.64}{0.02} \right)^2 \cdot 0.211 \cdot (1 - 0.211) \cdot 1 = 2{,}961$,

and the follow-up sample size is also 2,961.

7.5 Precision for estimated change for one sample, scored twice

Analogous to previous derivations, the general formula relating the confidence interval $\pm c$ to the standard error σ when using a scorecard to estimate change for a single group of households, all of whom are scored at two points in time, is:[29]

$$\pm c = \pm z \cdot \sigma = \pm z \cdot \alpha \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_{12} \cdot (1 - \hat{p}_{12}) + \hat{p}_{21} \cdot (1 - \hat{p}_{21}) + 2 \cdot \hat{p}_{12} \cdot \hat{p}_{21}}{n}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{N - n}{n - 1}},$$

where z, c, α, N, and n are defined as usual, $\hat{p}_{12}$ is the share of all sampled households that move from below the poverty line to above it, and $\hat{p}_{21}$ is the share of all sampled households that move from above the line to below it.

The formula for confidence intervals can be rearranged to give a formula for sample size before measurement. This requires an estimate (based on information available before measurement) of the expected shares of all households who cross the poverty line $\tilde{p}_{12}$ and $\tilde{p}_{21}$. Before measurement, a conservative assumption is that the change in the poverty rate will be zero, which implies $\tilde{p}_{12} = \tilde{p}_{21} = \tilde{p}_{*}$, giving:

$$n = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha \cdot z}{c} \right)^2 \cdot \tilde{p}_{*} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{N - n}{n - 1}}.$$

[29] See McNemar (1947) and Johnson (2007). John Pezzullo helped find this formula.

Because $\widetilde{p}_*$ could be anything between 0 and 0.5, more information is needed to apply this formula. Suppose that the observed relationship between $\widetilde{p}_*$, the number of years y between baseline and follow-up, and $p_{\text{pre-baseline}} \cdot \left(1 - p_{\text{pre-baseline}}\right)$ is—as in Peru (Schreiner, 2009e)—close to:

$$\widetilde{p}_* = -0.02 + 0.016 \cdot y + 0.47 \cdot [p_{\text{pre-baseline}} \cdot (1 - p_{\text{pre-baseline}})].$$

Given this, a sample-size formula for a group of households to whom the Philippine scorecard is applied twice (once after December 2009 and then again later) is

$$n = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha \cdot z}{c}\right)^2 \cdot \left\{[-0.02 + 0.016 \cdot y + 0.47 \cdot [p_{\text{pre-baseline}} \cdot \left(1 - p_{\text{pre-baseline}}\right)]\right\} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{N - n}{n - 1}}.$$

In Peru (the only source of a data-based estimate, Schreiner, 2009e), the average α across years and poverty lines is about 1.30.

To illustrate the use of this formula, suppose the desired confidence level is 90 percent ($z = 1.64$), the desired confidence interval is ±2.0 percentage points ($\pm c$ $=\pm 0.02$), the poverty line is 100% of the new-definition national line, the sample will first be scored in 2014 and then again in 2017 ($y = 3$), and the population N is so large relative to the expected sample size n that the finite population correction ϕ can be taken as one. The pre-baseline poverty rate p_{2009} is taken as 21.1 percent (Figure 1), and α is assumed to be 1.30. Then the baseline sample size is

$n = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1.30 \cdot 1.64}{0.02}\right)^2 \cdot \left\{-0.02 + 0.016 \cdot 3 + 0.47 \cdot [0.211 \cdot (1 - 0.211)]\right\} \cdot 1 = 2{,}415$. The same group of 2,415 households is scored at follow-up as well.

8. Targeting

When an organization uses the scorecard for targeting, households with scores at or below a cut-off are labeled *targeted* and treated—for program purposes—as if they are below a given poverty line. Households with scores above a cut-off are labeled *non-targeted* and treated—for program purposes—as if they are above a given poverty line.

There is a distinction between *targeting status* (scoring at or below a targeting cut-off) and *poverty status* (having income below a poverty line). Poverty status is a fact that is defined by whether income is below a poverty line as directly measured by a survey. In contrast, targeting status is an organization's policy choice that depends on a cut-off and on an indirect estimate from a scorecard.

Targeting is successful when households truly below a poverty line are targeted (*inclusion*) and when households truly above a poverty line are not targeted (*exclusion*). Of course, no scorecard is perfect, and targeting is unsuccessful when households truly below a poverty line are not targeted (*undercoverage*) or when households truly above a poverty line are targeted (*leakage*).

Figure 9 depicts these four possible targeting outcomes. Targeting accuracy varies by the cut-off score; a higher cut-off has better inclusion (but worse leakage), while a lower cut-off has better exclusion (but worse undercoverage).

Programs should weigh these trade-offs when setting a cut-off. A formal way to do this is to assign net benefits—based on a program's values and mission—to each of

the four possible targeting outcomes and then to choose the cut-off that maximizes total net benefits (Adams and Hand, 2000; Hoadley and Oliver, 1998).

Figure 10 shows the distribution of households by targeting outcome for the Philippines.[30] For an example cut-off of 34 or less, outcomes for 100% of the new-definition national line in the 2009 validation sample are:

- Inclusion: 14.5 percent are below the line and correctly targeted
- Undercoverage: 6.5 percent are below the line and mistakenly not targeted
- Leakage: 7.1 percent are above the line and mistakenly targeted
- Exclusion: 71.9 percent are above the line and correctly not targeted

Increasing the cut-off to 39 or less improves inclusion and undercoverage but worsens leakage and exclusion:

- Inclusion: 17.1 percent are below the line and correctly targeted
- Undercoverage: 3.9 percent are below the line and mistakenly not targeted
- Leakage: 12.7 percent are above the line and mistakenly targeted
- Exclusion: 66.3 percent are above the line and correctly not targeted

Which cut-off is preferred depends on total net benefit. If each targeting outcome has a per-household benefit or cost, then total net benefit for a given cut-off is:

Benefit per household correctly included	x	Households correctly included	–
Cost per household mistakenly not covered	x	Households mistakenly not covered	–
Cost per household mistakenly leaked	x	Households mistakenly leaked	+
Benefit per household correctly excluded	x	Households correctly excluded.	

[30] This paper reports targeting accuracy only for new-definition lines. If a user of the new 2009 scorecard wants to use it for targeting, then the new-definition lines should be used. If a user of the old 2004 scorecard wants to use it for targeting, then legacy lines must be used, and their accuracy tables are in Schreiner (2009a).

To set an optimal cut-off, a program would:

- Assign benefits and costs to possible outcomes, based on its values and mission
- Tally total net benefits for each cut-off using Figure 10 for a given poverty line
- Select the cut-off with the highest total net benefit

The most difficult step is assigning benefits and costs to targeting outcomes. A program that uses targeting—with or without scoring—should thoughtfully consider how it values successful inclusion and exclusion versus errors of undercoverage and leakage. It is healthy to go through a process of thinking explicitly and intentionally about how possible targeting outcomes are valued.

A common choice of benefits and costs is the "hit rate", where total net benefit is the number of households correctly included or correctly excluded:

Hit rate =	1	x	Households correctly included	–
	0	x	Households mistakenly undercovered	–
	0	x	Households mistakenly leaked	+
	1	x	Households correctly excluded.	

Figure 10 shows the hit rate for all cut-offs for the Philippine scorecard. For 100% of the new-definition national line in the 2009 validation sample, total net benefit is greatest (86.7) for a cut-off of 29 or less, with more than six in seven households in the Philippines correctly classified.

The hit rate weighs successful inclusion of households below the line the same as successful exclusion of households above the line. If a program values inclusion more (say, twice as much) than exclusion, it can reflect this by setting the benefit for

inclusion to 2 and the benefit for exclusion to 1. Then the chosen cut-off will maximize (2 x Households correctly included) + (1 x Households correctly excluded).[31]

As an alternative to assigning benefits and costs to targeting outcomes and then choosing a cut-off to maximize total net benefits, a program could set a cut-off to achieve a desired poverty rate among targeted households. The third column of Figure 11 ("% targeted HHs who are poor") shows, for the Philippine scorecard applied to a validation sample, the expected poverty rate among households who score at or below a given cut-off. For the example of 100% of the new-definition national line, targeting households in the 2009 validation sample who score 34 or less would target 21.5 percent of all households (second column) and be associated with a poverty rate among those targeted of 67.1 percent (third column).

Figure 11 also reports two other measures of targeting accuracy. The first is a version of coverage ("% poor HHs who are targeted"). For the example of 100% of the new-definition national line with the 2009 validation sample and a cut-off of 34 or less, 68.8 percent of all poor households are covered.

[31] Figure 10 also reports BPAC, the Balanced Poverty Accuracy Criteria adopted by USAID for certifying poverty-assessment tools. IRIS Center (2005) made BPAC to consider accuracy in terms of the bias of estimated poverty rates and in terms of targeting inclusion. BPAC = (Inclusion – |Undercoverage – Leakage|) x [100 ÷ (Inclusion + Undercoverage)]. Schreiner (2014) explains why BPAC is not a useful measure of accuracy.

The final targeting measure in Figure 11 is the number of successfully targeted poor households for each non-poor household mistakenly targeted (right-most column). For 100% of the new-definition national line with the 2009 validation sample and a cut-off of 34 or less, covering 2.0 poor households means leaking to 1 non-poor household.

9. Context for poverty-assessment tools in the Philippines

This section discusses five existing poverty-assessment tools for the Philippines in terms of their goals, methods, definitions of *poverty*, data, indicators, bias, precision, and cost. In general, the advantages of the scorecard are its:

- Targeting accuracy that is similar to that of alternative approaches
- Use of data from the most recent available nationally representative income survey
- Reporting of both bias and precision from out-of-sample tests, including formulas for standard errors
- Fewer and lower-cost indicators
- Use of an income-based definition of *poverty* that is widely understood and that is used by government in the Philippines
- Feasibility for local, pro-poor programs, due to its simplicity and transparency

9.1 Gwatkin *et al.*

Gwatkin *et al.* (2007) construct a poverty-assessment tool for the Philippines with an approach that they use in 56 countries with Demographic and Health Surveys (Rutstein and Johnson, 2004). They use Principal Components Analysis to make an asset index from simple, low-cost indicators available for the 12,586 households in the Philippines' 2003 DHS. The PCA index is like the scorecard here except that, because the DHS does not collect data on income, the index is based on a different conception of *poverty*, its accuracy vis-à-vis income-based poverty is unknown, and it can only be assumed to be a proxy for long-term wealth/economic status.[32] Well-known examples of

[32] Nevertheless, the indicators are similar and the "flat maximum" is important, so carefully built PCA indexes and income-based poverty-assessment tools may pick up

the PCA asset-index approach include Stifel and Christiaensen (2007), Zeller *et al.* (2006), Filmer and Pritchett (2001), and Sahn and Stifel (2000 and 2003).

The 20 indicators in Gwatkin *et al.* are similar to those in the scorecard here in terms of their simplicity, low cost, and verifiability:

- Characteristics of the residence:
  - — Presence of electricity
  - — Type of floor
  - — Type of wall
  - — Source of drinking water
  - — Type of toilet arrangement
- Ownership of consumer durables:
  - — Radios
  - — CD/VCD/DVD players
  - — Component stereos or karaokes
  - — Televisions
  - — Landline telephones
  - — Cellular telephones
  - — Personal computers
  - — Refrigerators
  - — Washing machines
  - — Bicycles
  - — Motorcycles or scooters
  - — Cars or trucks
  - — Tractors
  - — Motorized boats or *bancas*
- Whether members of the household work their own or family's agricultural land

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the same underlying construct (perhaps "permanent income", see Bollen, Glanville, and Stecklov, 2007), and they may rank households much the same. Comparisons of rankings by PCA indexes and income-based poverty-assessment tools include Filmer and Scott (2012), Lindelow (2006), Sahn and Stifel (2003), Wagstaff and Watanabe (2003), and Montgomery *et al.* (2000).

Gwatkin *et al.* suggest three possible uses for their index:

- Segmenting households by their quintile score to see how health varies with socio-economic status
- Monitoring (via exit surveys) how well local health-service posts reach the poor
- Measuring local coverage of health services via small-scale surveys

The first goal is akin to targeting, and the last two goals deal with performance monitoring, so the asset index would be used much like the scorecard here.

Still, the Gwatkin *et al.* index is more difficult and costly than the scorecard. While the scorecard requires adding up 10 integers, some of which are usually zero, Gwatkin *et al.*'s asset index requires adding up 94 numbers, each with five decimal places and half with negative signs.

Unlike the asset index, the scorecard here is linked directly to an income-based poverty line. Thus, while both approaches can rank households, only the scorecard estimates income-based poverty status.

In essence, Gwatkin *et al.*—like all asset indexes—define *poverty* in terms of the indicators and the points in the index itself. Thus, the index is not a proxy standing in for something else (such as income) but rather a direct measure of a non-income-based definition of *poverty*. There is nothing wrong—and a lot right—about defining *poverty* in this way, but it is not as common as an income-based definition.

The asset-index approach defines people as *poor* if their assets (physical, human, financial, and social) fall below a threshold. Arguments for an asset-based view of development include Carter and Barrett (2006), Schreiner and Sherraden (2006), Sahn and Stifel (2003), and Sherraden (1991). The main advantages of the asset-based view are that:

- Asset ownership is easier to measure accurately than income
- Access to resources in the long term—and thus capacity to produce income and to consume—depends on the control of assets
- Assets get at capability more directly, the difference between, say, "Does income permit adequate sanitation?" versus "Does the toilet drain to a septic tank?"

While the asset view and the income/consumption view are distinct, they are also tightly linked. After all, income and consumption are flows of resources received/consumed from the use of stocks of assets. Both views are low-dimensional simplifications—due to practical limits on definitions and measurement—of a higher-dimensional and more complete conception of the production of human well-being.

9.2 Balisacan

Balisacan (2011) observes that while the Philippine economy grew about 4.6 percent per year from 2000 to 2010, income-based poverty changed little as measured in a series of FIES surveys. He also notes that changes in income-based poverty do not necessarily imply parallel changes in non-income-based aspects of well-being. To check whether non-income poverty has followed income poverty in the Philippines, Balisacan constructs a non-data-based "expert" scorecard with indicators and points selected by hand, following the "multidimensional poverty index" approach of Alkire and Santos (2010) with indicators "especially relevant for the Philippine context" (p. 2). Applying an MPI to data from seven FIES from 1988 to 2006, five APIS from 1998 to 2008, and four DHS from 1993 to 2008, Balisacan finds consistent reductions in the multidimensional poverty rate of 2.3 to 3.5 percentage points per year. This is an important result, as it suggests that the well-being of poorer households in the Philippines has improved a lot even as income-based poverty has been flat.[33]

[33] A consequence is that—in contrast to scoring's assumption—the relationships between indicators and poverty have changed over time. Some scorecard indicators (education, quality of residence, and asset ownership) are defined directly as dimensions of multidimensional poverty. If multidimensional poverty is decreasing, then these indicators must be improving, and so if income-based poverty is about constant, then the relationships between these indicators and income-based poverty must be changing.

Balisacan constructs three MPIs, one for each of his three data sources, with the specific indicators dictated by availability in the FIES, APIS, or DHS. Indicators are grouped in three areas (health, education, and standard-of-living). An equal-weighting scheme is used; each area gets one-third of available points, and each indicator in a given area gets the same points as the other indicators in that area. Looking across the three MPIs, Balisacan's indicators are:

- Health:
  - Child mortality
  - Source of drinking water
  - Type of toilet arrangement
  - Whether total expenditure is less than the food line
- Education:
  - Whether all adult members have completed "basic education"
  - Whether all members ages 7 to 16 attend school
  - Completed schooling compared with potential schooling
- Standard-of-living:
  - Tenure status in the residence
  - Presence of electricity
  - Type of floor
  - Type of wall
  - Type of roof
  - Access to motor vehicles
  - Access to national roads
  - Urban agglomeration
  - Household assets
  - Transport
  - Presence of non-labor sources of income

Balisacan's MPI is designed for data from existing national surveys, not data custom-collected by local, pro-poor organizations from their participants. Thus, some MPI indicators are difficult-to-collect (for example, expenditure on food and the presence of non-labor sources of income), some do not apply to all households (for example, child mortality in households with no children), and some are not well-documented (for example, access to motor vehicles, access to national roads, urban agglomeration, household assets, transport, and how completed schooling compares with potential schooling). Pro-poor organizations in the Philippines could not apply Balisacan's MPI to their own participants.

The MPI defines *poverty* not in terms of a poverty line and a measure of income but rather in terms of its own indicators and their points. By definition, it is perfectly accurate. Balisacan does not report the MPI cut-off score below which a household is defined as multidimensionally poor, but the convention in Alkire and Santos (2010) is to use a cut-off of 30 percent of the highest possible score.

9.3 Fernández Delgado

Fernández Delgado (2012a) describes the design and implementation of a poverty-assessment tool (called a "proxy-means test", PMT) made for the Philippines' National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction, and in particular for the Department of Welfare and Social Development's *Pantawid Pamilya* conditional cash-

transfer program. The PMT is "a set of uniform and objective criteria to identify the poor" (p. 1) meant to help improve the delivery of social services.

The PMT's formula, indicators, and points are secret. It is derived from two regressions—one for urban households and one for rural—of 34 indicators on the logarithm of per-capita income with data from the 2003 FIES-LFS. A household is targeted if its estimated per-capita income is less than the 2003 legacy national line that is relevant in an urban/rural area of a given province. Indicators are selected to be verifiable, resistent to manipulation, and aligned with indicators in targeting tools previously used by the government. The at-home interview takes about 30 minutes.

Fernández Delgado (p. 10) says that PMT construction sought to minimize undercoverage.[34] As of March 2012, the PMT had been applied to about 11 million of the Philippines' 18.5 million households, of whom 5.2 million were targeted.

9.3.1 Targeting accuracy for the PMT and the scorecard

How do the PMT and the scorecard compare in terms of targeting accuracy? In the ideal comparison, both the PMT and the scorecard would:[35]

- Be tested against the same data with the same underlying poverty rate
- Target the same share of households
- Use the same sampling weights
- Be applied the same in terms out-of-sample/in-sample and out-of-time/in-time[36]

[34] Of course, undercoverage is minimized (to zero) under a non-targeted, universal system, so the PMT-construction process must also have considered other criteria.
[35] Schreiner 2014; Brandenburger and Furth, 2009.
[36] *Out-of-sample* tests use different data for construction and validation. *In-sample* tests use the same data for both construction and validation. *Out-of-time* tests use validation data that was collected after the data used in construction. *In-time* tests use validation

The first condition holds in all the comparisons below. The second condition is made to hold by setting the scorecard's cut-off so as to target the same share of households as the PMT. The third condition does not hold when the PMT reports unweighted targeting results.[37] The fulfillment of the second condition partly—but not completely—compensates for the failure of the third condition. The fourth condition is made to hold in all but one of the comparisons by testing the scorecard in-sample, although out-of-sample results are also reported because they the most relevant indicators of accuracy in the field.[38]

9.3.2 The original 2003 PMT

When the original PMT constructed with the 2003 FIES-LFS is applied out-of-sample/out-of-time to the 2009 FIES-LFS with a household-level poverty rate of 21.1 percent by 100% of the new-definition national line, it targets 31.5 percent of households and has inclusion of 17.3 percent and exclusion of 64.7 (Fernández, 2012b).[39] The corresponding hit rate is 82.0 percent (Figure 12).

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data that was collected at the same time as the construction data. Except as noted in this sub-section, all accuracy measures for the new 2009 scorecard here are in-time/out-of-sample. In practice, targeting tools are always applied after their construction data was collected, so out-of-time/out-of-sample tests of accuracy are the most relevant.

[37] Weighted results are more relevant because they indicate accuracy when a targeting tool is applied to the Philippines as a whole.

[38] The scorecard's cut-off and out-of-sample/in-sample status is adjusted because it is not possible here to make such adjustments to the PMT.

[39] PMT targeting accuracy comes from Mapa and Albis (2013), as Fernández (2012b and 2007) are not available outside of the World Bank and the Philippines' Department of Social Welfare and Development.

When the cut-off for the new 2009 scorecard here is set to target 31.6 percent of households out-of-sample/in-time in the 2009 validation sample (which also has a 21.1 percent household-level poverty rate by 100% of the new-definition national line),[40] inclusion is 17.4 percent, exclusion is 64.9, and the hit rate is 82.3 (Figure 12).[41] Given the PMT's disadvantage due to being tested out-of-time while the scorecard is tested in-time, it seems fair to say that the two tools are about tied or that the original PMT might be a little ahead.

9.3.3 The original 2003 PMT with points based on 2009 data

Fernández (2012b) reports an in-sample/in-time test of a PMT with the same indicators as the original 2003-based PMT but with points derived from the 2009 FIES-LFS.[42] Applied to data with a household-level poverty rate of 22.6 percent by 100% of the new-definition national line and aggregated to the level of the Philippines as a whole, the reconstructed PMT targets 33.1 percent of households and has inclusion of 18.6 percent, exclusion of 62.9, and a hit rate of 81.5 (Figure 12). When the scorecard's

[40] The scorecard documents targeting accuracy for 20 score cut-offs, so targeting the same share of households as the PMT requires interpolating between cut-offs. In this case, the PMT targets 31.5 percent of households. For the scorecard, a cut-off score of 39 or less targets 29.8 percent of households, with inclusion of 17.1 and exclusion of 66.3. The next-higher cut-off of 44 or less targets 39.7 percent of households, with inclusion of 19.1 and exclusion of 58.4. To (almost) match the PMT's targeting of 31.5 percent of households, the scorecard targets all households scoring 39 or less and a random $(31.5 - 29.8) \div (39.7 - 29.8) = 17.2$ percent of households scoring 40–44. This gives inclusion of $17.1 + [(19.1 - 17.1) \times 0.172] = 17.4$ percent and exclusion of $66.3 + [(58.4 - 66.3) \times 0.172] = 64.9$ percent.

[41] In-sample/in-time, the scorecard's hit rate increases by 0.4 percentage points with inclusion of 17.6 percent and exclusion of 65.1.

[42] Mapa and Albis (2013, p. 7) call this the "current model".

cut-off is set to target 33.1 percent of households and when 100% of the new-definition national line is increased in each poverty-line region by a factor of 1.0344 so that the household-level poverty rate is 22.7 percent, in-sample/in-time inclusion is 18.9 percent, exclusion is 63.3, and the hit rate is 82.2.[43] In sum, the scorecard's hit rate is about 0.7 percentage points higher. Given sampling variation, this suggests again that the two tools are about in a dead heat.

9.3.4 The NHTO's "version 112" PMT

Mapa and Albis (2013) also report on tests by Fernández (2012b) with data from the 2009 FIES-LFS by the National Household Targeting Office (NHTO) to improve the existing PMT by:

- Increasing the number of occupational groups from 10 to 37
- Adding an indicator for 17 major industry/sectors
- Replacing the PMT's urban/rural segments with regional segments for Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao, and the National Capital Region (NCR)

Mapa and Albis (2013, p. 5) say that the PMTs that expand the indicators for occupation and sector "still carry relatively high exclusion and inclusion error rates". But they do not offer a benchmark for accuracy, so their labelling of error rates as "relatively high" begs the question, "High relative to what?"

In practice, the benchmark is the accuracy of alternative targeting tools. Mapa and Albis say (p. 6) that the NHTO's alternative "sub-national and cluster models are

[43] Out-of-sample/in-time, the scorecard's accuracy is almost exactly the same.

no better than the national models in terms of the error rates". This assessment is less informative than it appears because it does not:

- Aggregate segment-level results up to the level of the Philippines as a whole
- Control for differences in the share of households targeted
- Control for differences in the underlying poverty rates

For example, exclusion error in Mapa and Albis (p. 7) varies across the NHTO PMT segments from 16.3 to 49.6 percent, and inclusion error varies from 23.7 to 59.7 percent. The cleaner comparisons below, however, show that the hit rate across the three NHTO PMTs differs by less than 1 percentage point.

For example, the NHTO's PMT version "112" includes indicators for occupation and sector. It targets 17.6 percent of households in data with an underlying household-level poverty rate by the 100% of the new-definition national line of 20.8 percent. It has inclusion of 13.1 percent, exclusion of 74.7, and a hit rate of 87.8 percent (Figure 12). When targeting 17.6 percent of households and with 100% of the new-definition national line adjusted in each poverty-line region by a factor of 0.9938 so that the underlying household-level poverty rate is 20.8 percent, the new 2009 scorecard here has in-sample/in-time inclusion of 12.6 percent, exclusion of 74.2, and a hit rate of 86.8.[44] Thus, PMT "112" correctly classifies about one more household per 100 than the scorecard (and about 6.3 per 100 more than the original 2003 PMT with points derived from 2009 data, although this comparison is not useful, given the large differences in the share of households targeted of 31.5 percent versus 17.6 percent).

[44] The corresponding out-of-sample/in-time figures are 12.3, 73.9 and 86.2 percent.

9.3.5 The NHTO's "urbanity" PMT

The NHTO also tests an "urbanity" PMT with urban and rural segments that target—for the Philippines as a whole—19.5 percent of households in 2009 data with a household-level poverty rate for 100% of the national line of 22.8 percent (Fernández, 2012b, as reported by Mapa and Albis, 2013). It has inclusion of 14.7 percent, exclusion of 72.4, and hit rate of 87.1 (Figure 12). When the scorecard matches the share of households targeted and increases the poverty line in each poverty-line region by 1.0394 to match the underlying poverty rate, in-sample/in-time inclusion is 14.2 percent, exclusion is 72.0, and the hit rate is 86.2.[45] Like PMT "112", the "urbanity" PMT correctly classifies about one more household per 100 than the scorecard.

9.3.6 The NHTO's "cluster" PMT

Finally, Fernández (2012b, again via Mapa and Albis, 2013) reports accuracy for a "cluster" PMT segmented by region (Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao, and NCR). At the all-Philippines level, it targets 19.6 percent of households in data with an underlying poverty rate of 22.7 percent, with inclusion of 14.7 percent, exclusion of 72.4, and a hit rate of 87.1 (Figure 12). When the scorecard targets 19.6 percent of households with an underlying poverty rate of 22.6 percent after increasing the poverty line by 1.0368 in all proverty-line regions, in-sample/in-time inclusion is 14.2 percent, exclusion is 72.0, and

[45] Out-of-sample/in-time, inclusion is 14.1 percent, exclusion 71.7, and the hit rate 85.8.

the hit rate is 86.2.[46] Thus, the "cluster" PMT—like the "urbanity" PMT and PMT "112"—correctly classifies about 1 household more per 100 than the scorecard.

9.3.7 Targeting accuracy wrap-up

What does all this mean? The scorecard and the original PMT (whether based on 2003 data or 2009 data) are about tied when applied to 2009 data. The NHTO's three PMTs have similar accuracy, and all three correctly classify about one more household per 100 than the new scorecard here.

It is also noteworthy that the scorecard here is so close to the others, given that it uses about one-third as many indicators. This suggests that the Philippines could simplify its PMT (and speed up data collection) by trimming many of its current indicators. Likewise, the Philippines could replace its segmented PMTs with a single nationwide scorecard at little cost to accuracy.

9.4 Mapa and Albis

The goal of Mapa and Albis (2013, p. 2) is to build a "new and better" PMT to increase inclusion and exclusion in next round of the PMT's nationwide application. And they report success. In particular, when their two-segment PMT (NCR and non-NCR) is applied in-sample/in-time to data from the 2009 FIES-LFS to target 24.3 percent of households with an underlying poverty rate of 22.5 percent for 100% of the new-definition national line, inclusion is 20.9 percent, exclusion is 74.2, and the hit rate

[46] Out-of-sample/in-time inclusion is 14.1 percent, exclusion 71.3, and the hit rate 85.4.

is 95.1 (Figure 12). In contrast, the new 2009 scorecard here—holding constant the share of households targeted and the underlying poverty rate—has in-sample/in-time inclusion of 16.0 percent, exclusion of 69.1, and hit rate of 85.1.[47] Per 100 households targeted, Mapa and Albis' PMT correctly classifies about:

- 7 more than the three NHTO PMTs
- 8 more than the new scorecard here
- 9 more than the original 2003-based PMT

How do Mapa and Albis beat the "flat maximum"? Their approach has several differences vis-à-vis the original 2003-based PMT and the scorecard here:

- Adds barangay-level indicators from the 2007 Census of Population and Housing
- Uses a two-step PMT with not only ordinary least-squares regression of the logarithm of per-capita income on indicators (based only on households in the lowest 2 quintiles of income) but also a Logit regression of poverty status on indicators (based on all households in the 2009 FIES-LFS)
- Targets based on whether the lower bound of the 95-percent confidence interval of the estimate of income—rather than the point estimate of income—is below 100% of the new-definition national line
- Segments in a different way (NCR versus non-NCR)

Mapa and Albis' PMT uses 76 indicators in at least one of its two segments:

- Household demographics:
  - Logarithm of the number of household members
  - Share of household members who are 14-years-old or younger
  - Marital status of the household head
  - Age of the household head
  - Sex of the household head
  - Type of household

[47] Out-sample/in-time inclusion is 16.0 percent, exclusion 69.3, and the hit rate 85.3.

- Education:
  - Share of household members who currently attend school
  - Share of household members whose highest educational attainment is:
    - None
    - Elementary graduate
    - High-school undergraduate
    - High-school graduate
    - College undergraduate
    - College graduate
    - Post-college graduate
- Employment:
  - Share of household members who are employed
  - Number of household members working in the sectors of mining, construction, and related trades
  - Number of working household members whose occupation is:
    - Armed forces
    - Officials of government and special-interest organizations
    - Supervisors
    - Physical, mathematical, and engineering-science professionals
    - Related associate professionals
    - Office clerks
    - Customer-service clerks
    - Sales and services elementary occupations
    - Models, salespersons, and demonstrators
    - Drivers and mobile-plant operators
    - Machine operators and assemblers
    - Other craft and related trades
    - Metal, machinery, and related trades workers
    - Farmers and other plant growers
    - Fishers
    - Forestry and related workers
    - Hunters and trappers
    - Animal producers
    - Personal- and protective-service workers
    - Laborers in mining, construction, manufacturing, and transport
    - Other occupations not classifiable
  - Number of working household members who are classed as:
    - General managers or managing proprietors
    - Employers in own family-operated businesses
    - Short-term/seasonal or casual job/business/unpaid family workers
  - Whether any household members are paid monthly
  - Whether any household members are overseas contract workers

- Characteristics of the residence:
  - Tenure status
  - Type
  - Number of households in the residence
  - Presence of electrical connection
  - Type of outer walls
  - Type of roof
  - Source of drinking water
  - Type of toilet arrangement
- Ownership of durable assets:
  - Radio
  - Number of stereos/CD players
  - Number of sala sets
  - Dining set
  - Number of television sets
  - Number of VTRs/VHSs/VCDs/DVDs
  - Washing machine
  - Number of refrigerators/freezers
  - Number of microwave ovens
  - Number of landline telephones/cellular telephones
  - Motorcycle/tricycle
  - Car/jeep
- Location:
  - Urban/rural
  - Province
- Barangay-level indicators:
  - Whether there is a high school
  - Whether there is cellular-telephone reception
  - Whether there is a landline-telephone system or a calling station
  - Number of auto-repair shops, tire-repair shops, electronic-repair shops, or other repair shops
  - Number of recreational establishments inside barangay
  - Number of recreational establishments outside barangay but within 2 km
  - Number of commercial establishments inside barangay
  - Number of commercial establishments outside barangay but within 2 km
  - Number of motels, lodging places, or dormitories inside barangay
  - Number of establishments offering personal services such as restaurants, cafeterias, etc. inside barangay
  - Number of banking institutions/pawnshops for financing and investing inside barangay
  - Whether farmers, farm laborers, fishers, loggers and forest-product gatherers make up more than half of the population 10-years-old or older

Mapa and Albis' PMT is more difficult to apply than the scorecard because it has 76 indicators instead of 10 and because it includes aspects which can only be applied at a central office (barangay-level indicators, ratios, logarithms, and fine distinctions of occupational type).

How do Mapa and Albis' innovations contribute to better targeting? The use of more indicators—and the use of barangay indicators—must help, although there is little in the literature to suggest how much (other than the "flat maximum", which suggests that they will not help much).

Restricting the construction sample to focus the PMT more directly on households close to the poverty line is sometimes used in credit-risk scoring (where it usually offers little improvement), but it has little precedent among PMTs.

Replacing the least-squares regression-based PMT's point estimate with the lower bound on its 95-percent confidence interval while keeping the same poverty line increases inclusion (and decreases undercoverage) but also decreases exclusion (and increases leakage). Given the household-level poverty rate for 100% of the new-definition national line of 21.1 percent, the net effect is to decrease the hit rate. Mapa and Albis say that the second-step Logit-based PMT more-than-compensates for this by identifying households mistakenly targeted in the first step. Unfortunately, they do not explain how this is done in the second step.

A two-step approach has precendent in credit-risk scoring (it is called "boosting") and in the scorecard. In particular, a two-step approach is tested for all of USAID's

"Poverty Assessment Tools", but it increases the hit rate of no more than 2 percentage points, and IRIS Center (2011) usually concludes that the two-step's benefit is not worth the complication. Also, as this section has shown, the Logit-based scorecard has a hit rate only about 1 percentage point below that of least-squares regression-based approaches. In the end, it is not clear how Mapa and Albis' Logit can compensate for the massive leakage induced by reducing the estimate of income. This is not to assert it is impossible, only that it goes against experience and is not explained.

Segmenting by NCR/Non-NCR does not improve accuracy much. In particular, the NCR segment has 4,160 households, of whom 114 (2.7 percent) are under 100% of the new-definition national line. Given that the NCR PMT has 39 point values, the effective "degrees of freedom" for the Logit regression means that its in-sample/in-time hit rate of 99.3 percent may largely reflect overfitting. In any case, a hit rate of 97.3 percent could be had just by not targeting any households in the NCR.

Do Mapa and Albis beat the "flat maximum"? The answer matters a lot. If they have indeed built a better PMT, then their approach could improve the PMTs now used in some of the world's largest and poorest countries, qualifying additional tens or hundreds of millions of poor households for existing social-assistance programs at no additional budgetary cost.

Or maybe there is a mistake somewhere; after all, the approach is incompletely described, and comparisons between scorecards and a PMT in several countries (including the Philippines here) reflect the "flat maximum" in that they usually show

that a single, simple scorecard targets about as well as a complex, segmented PMT constructed by teams dedicated to maximizing accuracy.[48] So far, Mapa and Albis is the only PMT that crushes the scorecard. The possibility of a mistake is also suggested by some puzzling aspects of Mapa and Albis' paper:

- Incomplete reporting of how the two-step procedure works
- Discussion of irrelevant topics such as Logit marginal effects, reporting of tests of "sign significance" of estimated coefficients based on Bayesian Averaging of Classical Estimates, and reporting of partial sums of squares for all indicators
- Overfitting in the NCR segment that provides little improvement over the simple rule of not targeting anyone in the NCR
- Failure to use concentration curves or other well-known ways to report clean comparisons between PMTs that target different shares of households which have different underlying poverty rates
- Lowering the targeting cut-off by using the lower bound on the 95-percent confidence interval of the point estimate of income, rather than simply (and more transparently) raising the poverty line
- Use of in-sample tests

Of course, the purpose here is not to cast aspersions on Mapa and Albis.[49] If their discovery is confirmed to improve targeting on the order of 10 households per 100, it would be a Nobel-Prize-worthy breakthrough in the global effort to help the poorest. At the same time, their reports should be treated with caution, much like reports of breakthroughs in cold fusion. In particular, if the Philippines adopts their PMT, and if its accuracy is turns out to be less than expected, then the costs would be large. Any claim of a massive improvement on existing approaches must be throughly checked.

[48] For Bangladesh, Schreiner (2013a and 2006c) versus Cortez *et al.* (2005) and Sharif (2009); for Indonesia, Schreiner (2012d) versus Alatas *et al.* (2012) and World Bank (2012 and 2011); for Pakistan, Schreiner (2009b) versus World Bank (2009).
[49] Repeated attempts to contact Mapa and Albis to ask for clarifications were unsuccessful.

Maybe Mapa and Albis have discovered a combination of techniques that has eluded other PMT developers. If so, great. If not, it would be best to find out soon.

9.5 Haslett and Jones

Haslett and Jones (2005) use "poverty mapping" (Elbers, Lanjouw, and Lanjouw, 2003) to estimate poverty rates for the Philippines' 16 regions, 83 provinces, and 1,623 municipalities. The goal is "to aid in the planning of social-intervention programmes" (p. 2). They regress the logarithm of per-capita income against indicators found both in the 2000 FIES and in the 2000 Census of Population and Housing as well as indicators defined as municipality-level averages from the census.[50] Their scorecard is then applied to the census data with the legacy national poverty threshold to estimate poverty rates for smaller areas than would be possible with only the 2000 FIES. Finally, Haslett and Jones make "poverty maps" that quickly show how estimated poverty rates vary across areas in a way that makes sense to lay people.

[50] Haslett and Jones compare accuracy for 31 segmented poverty-assessment tools (urban and rural by region) versus a single all-Philippines tool that includes regional indicators and interaction terms. They prefer the single scorecard because its accuracy is similar to the set of 31 tools and because it reduces the risk of overfitting.

The poverty mapping in Haslett and Jones has much in common with the the scorecard here in that they both:

- Build a poverty-assessment tool with nationally representative survey data that applies to the entire Philippines and then apply it to other data on groups that are not, in general, nationally representative
- Estimate poverty rates for groups
- Reduces overfitting by selecting indicators with statistical and non-statistical criteria
- Use simple, verifiable indicators that are quick and inexpensive to collect
- Provide unbiased estimates when their assumptions hold
- Report standard errors for their estimates (or, equivalently, confidence intervals)
- Test accuracy empirically
- Report bias
- Seek to be useful in practice and so aim to be understood by non-specialists

Strengths of poverty mapping include that it:

- Has formally established theoretical properties
- Can be applied straightforwardly to measures of well-being beyond poverty rates
- Requires data on fewer households for construction and calibration
- Uses only indicators that appear in a census

Strengths of the scorecard include that it:

- Uses simple, verifiable indicators that are quick and inexpensive to collect
- Is simpler in terms of both construction and application
- Surfaces estimates of poverty likelihoods for individual households
- Reports simple formulas for standard errors
- Aims to be transparent to non-specialists

The basic difference between the two approaches is that poverty mapping seeks to help governments to target pro-poor policies, while the scorecard seeks to help local pro-poor organizations to manage their social performance.[51] On a technical level,

[51] Another apparent difference is that the developers of poverty mapping (Elbers, Lanjouw, and Lanjouw, 2003; Demombynes *et al.*, 2004) say that poverty mapping is too inaccurate to be used for targeting at the household level. In contrast, Schreiner

Haslett and Jones estimate income directly, whereas the scorecard estimates poverty likelihoods.[52]

For the Philippines, Haslett and Jones' 22 indicators are:

- Demographics:
  - — Household size (and its mean-adjusted square)
  - — Proportion of household members who are children of the head
  - — Proportion of household members who are 61-years-old or older
  - — Sex of the head combined with whether the head has a spouse
- Proportion of household members 10-years-old or older with only:
  - Elementary education combined with region
  - High-school education combined with region
  - College education combined with urban/rural location
  - Education level for households in ARMM
- Residence:
  - — Type
  - — Type of roof
  - — Type of wall
  - — Floor area combined with urban/rural location
- Presence of domestic help
- Urban/rural location by region

(2008b) supports household-level targeting as a legitimate, potentially useful application of the scorecard. In Elbers *et al.* (2007), the developers of poverty mapping seem to take a small step away from their original position.

[52] Haslett and Jones note (2006, p. 61) that "the benefits of [poverty mapping] accrue when interest is in several non-linear functions of the same target variable [such as the poverty gap] . . . or in distributional properties. If only a single measure were of interest, it might be worthwhile to consider direct modelling of this. For example, small-area estimates of poverty incidence could be derived by estimating a logistic regression model for incidence in the survey data". This is what the scorecard here does.

- Municipality characteristics (percentages):
    - — Dwellings built in 1996–2000
    - — Heads who are Muslim
    - — Residents 5-years-old or older who speak English
    - — Households who use electricity or LPG for cooking
    - — Households who have a refrigerator
    - — Households who have a telephone
    - — Persons who work for a private household
    - — Persons employed in retail trade

While Haslett and Jones report standard errors for estimated poverty rates, they do not report standard-error formula nor the sample sizes that would allow the derivation of a standard-error formula, so the precision of their poverty mapping cannot be compared with that of the the scorecard here.

In terms of the accuracy of estimated poverty rates for the 16 urban regions, the average absolute bias for Haslett and Jones' tool applied to the 2000 census data with the legacy national threshold is 3.1 percentage points, versus 3.5 for the new 2009 scorecard here applied with 100% of the new-definition national line to the 2009 FIES-LFS validation sample. For the 15 rural regions, average absolute bias is 2.7 percentage points for Haslett and Jones versus 4.8 for the new scorecard. Of course, the comparison is not perfect. The tools are applied to different data, and Haslett and Jones' tool uses more indicators, including regional indicators, municipal-level census averages, and combined indicators. The scorecard has very high bias in Caraga; omitting that region, the new scorecard's average absolute bias is 2.8 percentage points in urban regions and 3.7 in rural.

10. Conclusion

The Simple Poverty Scorecard tool for the Philippines can be used to estimate the likelihood that a particular household has income below a given poverty line, to estimate the poverty rate of a group of households at a point in time, and to estimate changes in the poverty rate of a group of households between two points in time. The scorecard can also be used for targeting.

The scorecard is inexpensive to use and can be understood by non-specialists. It is designed to be practical for local, pro-poor organizations in the Philippines that want to improve how they monitor and manage their social performance.

The scorecard is constructed with half of the data from the Philippines' 2009 FIES-LFS. It is then calibrated to eight new-definition poverty lines with data from the 2009 FIES-LFS and to five legacy poverty lines with data from the 2004 APIS. This allows existing users of the old 2004 scorecard (Schreiner, 2009a) to switch to the new 2009 scorecard here and to find hybrid estimates of changes in poverty rates over time for legacy lines with a baseline with the old 2004 scorecard and a follow-up with the new 2009 scorecard.[53] In general, the new 2009 scorecard is more accurate and more relevant and so should be used from now on.

[53] Hybrid estimates assume that indicators in the 2009 scorecard are based on items with the same wording, response options, and interpretations in both the 2009 FIES-LFS and the 2004 APIS. This "identical items" assumption does not hold well. Furthermore, splicing the hybrid estimates based on the legacy lines together with non-hybrid estimates based on the new-definition lines requires the assumption that poverty rates change at the same rate under both definitions. This "parallel lines" assumption

The accuracy of the new 2009 scorecard is tested on data from the 2009 FIES-LFS and on data from the 2004 APIS that is not used in construction or calibration. Bias and precision are reported for estimates of households' poverty likelihoods, groups' poverty rates at a point in time, and changes in groups' poverty rates over time. Of course, the scorecard's estimates of change are not the same as estimates of program impact. Targeting accuracy is also reported.

When the scorecard is applied to new-definition poverty lines with the 2009 validation sample, the maximum average absolute difference between estimates versus true poverty rates for groups of households at a point in time is 0.7 percentage points. The average absolute bias across the eight new-definition poverty lines is about 0.4 percentage points. Unbiased estimates may be had by subtracting the known bias for a given poverty line from the original estimates. For $n = 16{,}384$ and 90-percent confidence, the precision of these differences is ± 0.5 percentage points or better. Accuracy for the legacy lines with the 2004 validation sample is similar.

If an organization wants to use the scorecard for targeting, then the results here provide useful information for selecting a cut-off that fits its values and mission.

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also probably does not hold well. Users who report estimates that are hybrids or that are based on hybrids should carefully discuss the how the weaknesses of the above assumptions may affect accuracy.

Although the statistical technique is innovative, and although technical accuracy is important, the design of the scorecard focuses on transparency and ease-of-use. After all, accuracy is irrelevant if an organization feels so daunted by a scorecard's complexity or its cost that it does not even try to use it.

For this reason, the scorecard is kept simple, using ten indicators that are straightforward, low-cost, and verifiable. Points are all zeros or positive integers, and scores range from 0 (most likely below a poverty line) to 100 (least likely below a poverty line). Scores are converted to poverty likelihoods via simple look-up tables, and targeting cut-offs are likewise straightforward to apply. The design attempts to facilitate voluntary adoption by helping managers to understand and trust scoring and by allowing non-specialists to add up scores quickly in the field.

In summary, the scorecard is a practical, objective way for pro-poor programs in the Philippines to estimate income-based poverty rates, track changes in poverty rates over time, and target services. The same approach can be applied to any country with similar data.

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Calculating a Hybrid Estimate of Change in Poverty Rates over Time

This appendix describes a step-by-step process that allows existing users of the old 2004 scorecard to calculate hybrid estimates of changes in poverty rates over time. The process makes use of past applications of the old 2004 scorecard, and it also allows all users to make on-going estimates of change based on current and future applications of the new 2009 scorecard.

In general, the process involves applying a scorecard at three points in time: the past (only the old 2004 scorecard, considering only legacy lines), "now" (only the new 2009 scorecard, considering both legacy and new-definition lines), and some time in the future (only the new 2009 scorecard, considering only new-definition lines).

The procedure is as follows:

1. Select a legacy poverty line from among those supported in this paper (national threshold; $1.25/day, $2.50/day, or $5.00/day 2005 PPP; or $4.32/day 1993 PPP)

2. Estimate a baseline poverty rate for the given legacy line:

    a. Retrieve (from a paper file, spreadsheet, or database) the poverty likelihoods for the given legacy line for each household in the representative sample of a given population to whom the old 2004 scorecard has already been applied in the past. This likelihood is based on the look-up table for the given legacy line in Schreiner, 2009a (not the look-up tables in this paper)

    b. Average the households' poverty likelihoods to get an estimate of their baseline poverty rate for the given legacy line

3. Estimate a follow-up poverty rate for a given legacy line:

    a. Apply the new 2009 scorecard to a representative sample of the same population to which the old 2004 scorecard was originally applied[54]

    b. Add up the score for each household from the new 2009 scorecard

    c. Convert each household's score to a poverty likelihood using the look-up tables for the given legacy line in this paper (not the look-up tables in Schreiner, 2009a). In this paper, the legacy lines are explicitly labeled as such

    d. Average the households' poverty likelihoods to get an estimate of their follow-up poverty rate for the given legacy line

4. Find hybrid estimates of change for the given legacy line:

    a. The estimated change is the estimated follow-up poverty rate (3d) minus the estimated baseline poverty rate (2b)

    b. The estimated change relative to the share of participants who were under the given legacy line at baseline is the estimated change (4a) divided by the estimated baseline poverty rate (2b)

    c. The estimated net number of participants who crossed from below the given legacy poverty line to above it since baseline is the negative of the change (4a) expressed as a proportion, multiplied by the number of participants at baseline

To be ready to estimate on-going changes in poverty rates over time using the new-definition lines, all users (legacy and new) from now on should:

5. Select a new-definition poverty line from among those supported in this paper (100%, 150%, or 200% of the national threshold; the "median" line; or \$1.25/day, \$2.00/day, \$2.50/day, or \$5.00/day 2005 PPP)

[54] What matters is that the sample be representative of the same population as that to which the old 2004 scorecard was originally applied. In particular, it does not have to be applied to the exact same households.

6. Estimate a baseline poverty rate for the given new-definition line:

    a. In addition to a sample of households to which the new 2009 scorecard was applied in (3a), apply the new 2009 scorecard to samples of households that are representative of any additional populations of interest

    b. Add up (or retrieve from 3b) the score for each household to which the new 2009 scorecard has been applied

    c. Convert each household's score to a poverty likelihood using the look-up tables for the given new-definition line in this paper (not the look-up tables in Schreiner, 2009a, none of which pertain to new-definition lines)

    d. For the sample of households to which the new 2009 scorecard was applied in 3a (and separately for any samples of households that are representative of any additional populations of interest in 6a), average the households' poverty likelihoods to get an estimate of their baseline poverty rate for the given new-definition line

From this point on, all estimates of change are based solely on the new-definition lines:

7. Select a new-definition poverty line for which a baseline poverty rate has been estimated in 6d

8. Estimate a follow-up poverty rate for the given new-definition line:

    a. Apply the new 2009 scorecard to a representative sample of the same population to which the new 2009 scorecard was originally applied (3a, as well as any additional populations represented in 6a)

    b. Add up the score for each household to which the new 2009 scorecard has just been applied

    c. Convert each household's score to a poverty likelihood using the look-up tables for the given new-definition line in this paper (not the look-up tables in Schreiner, 2009a, none of which pertain to new-definition lines)

    d. For the sample representing a given population, average the households' poverty likelihoods to get an estimate of their follow-up poverty rate for the given new-definition line

9. Find the (non-hybrid) estimates of change for the given new-definition line:

    a. The estimated change is the estimated follow-up poverty rate (8d) minus the estimated baseline poverty rate (6d)

    b. The estimated change relative to the share of participants who were under the given new-definition line at baseline is the change (9a) divided by the estimated baseline poverty rate (6d)

    c. The estimated net number of participants who crossed from below the new-definition poverty line to above it since baseline is the negative of the estimated change (9a) expressed as a proportion, multiplied by the number of participants at baseline

10. Assuming that the "parallel lines" assumption holds,[55] find the "grand" estimates of change that combine the hybrid and non-hybrid estimates:

    a. The "grand" estimate of change is the the hybrid estimate of change (4a) for the given legacy line plus the non-hybrid estimate of change for the given new-definition line (9a)

    b. The "grand" estimate of change relative to the share of participants who were below the given legacy line in the past baseline is the "grand" estimate of change (10a) divided by the share of participants who were below the given legacy line in the past baseline (2b). (There is no "grand" estimate of relative change for the given new-definition line because there is no estimate of the poverty rate by the given new-definition line in the past baseline)

    c. The "grand" estimate of the net number of participants who crossed from below the given legacy line to above it (or from below the given new-definition line to above it) since the past baseline is the negative of the "grand" estimate of change 10a expressed as a proportion, multiplied by the number of participants in the past baseline

[55] As discussed in the main text of this paper, there is evidence that the "parallel lines" assumption does not hold well for the Philippines.

The following hypothetical example illustrates the application of above steps:

1. *Select a legacy poverty line from among those supported in this paper*:

   Select the national threshold.

2. *Estimate a baseline poverty rate for the given legacy line*:

   a. *Retrieve (from a paper file, spreadsheet, or database) the scores and the poverty likelihoods for the given legacy line for each household in the representative sample of a given population to whom the old 2004 scorecard has already been applied. This likelihood is based on the look-up table for the given legacy line in Schreiner, 2009a (not the look-up tables in this paper)*

      In this hypothetical example, the scores and likelihoods for the three[56] households in the sample are:

Score	Poverty likelihood (legacy national line)
15	87.8
20	80.9
25	68.5

      The poverty likelihoods for the legacy national line come from p. 87 of Schreiner (2009a).[57]

   b. *Average the households' poverty likelihoods to get an estimate of their baseline poverty rate for the given legacy line*

      $(87.8 + 80.9 + 68.5) \div 3 = 79.1$ percent.

[56] Three households is an unrealistically small sample, but it is used in this hypothetical illustration to keep the arithmetic managable.

[57] The page number here refers to "Figure 4: (National poverty line) Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores)" found as of 8 June 2014 at `microfinance.com/English/Papers/Scoring_Poverty_Philippines_2004_EN.pdf`.

3. *Estimate a follow-up poverty rate for a given legacy line*:

   a. *Apply the new 2009 scorecard to a representative sample of the same population to which the old 2004 scorecard was originally applied*

      Draw a new sample of three households.

   b. *Add up the score for each household from the new 2009 scorecard*

      In this hypothetical example, the scores are 21, 26, and 31.

   c. *Convert each household's score to a poverty likelihood using the look-up tables for the given legacy line in this paper (not the look-up tables in Schreiner, 2009a)*

      Look up the poverty likelihoods for the legacy national line on p. 192 in this paper.

Score	**Poverty likelihood (legacy national line)**
21	80.1
26	71.8
31	57.2

   d. *Average the households' poverty likelihoods to get an estimate of their follow-up poverty rate for the given legacy line*

      $(80.1 + 71.8 + 57.2) \div 3 = 69.7$ percent.

4. Find hybrid estimates of change for the given legacy line:

a. The estimated change is the estimated follow-up poverty rate (3d) minus the estimated baseline poverty rate (2b)

69.7 percent – 79.1 percent = –9.4 percentage points.

b. The estimated change relative to the share of participants who were under the given legacy line at baseline is the estimated change (4a) divided by the estimated baseline poverty rate (2b)

–9.4 percentage points ÷ 79.1 percentage points = –11.9 percent.

c. The estimated net number of participants who crossed from below the given legacy poverty line to above it since baseline is the negative of the change (4a) expressed as a proportion, multiplied by the number of participants at baseline

Assuming for the sake of this hypothetical illustration
that there were 10,000 participants in the baseline population,
–(–0.094) x 10,000 participants = 940 participants.

To be ready to estimate on-going changes in poverty rates over time using the new-definition lines, all users (legacy and new) from now on should:

5. Select a new-definition poverty line from among those supported in this paper

For compatibility with the above, select 100% of the new-definition national line.

6. *Estimate a baseline poverty rate for the given new-definition line*:

   a. *In addition to samples of households that are representative of the same population as that to which the new 2009 scorecard was applied in (3a), apply the new 2009 scorecard to samples of households that are representative of any additional populations of interest*

      In this example, no samples are drawn from additional populations. Thus the three households in 3a are the only three households here.

   b. *Add up (or retrieve from 3b) the score for each household to which the new 2009 scorecard has been applied*

      The scores for the three households in 3b are 21, 26, and 31.

   c. *Convert each household's score to a poverty likelihood using the look-up tables for the given new-definition line in this paper (not the look-up tables in Schreiner, 2009a, none of which pertain to new-definition lines)*

      Look up the poverty likelihoods for the new-definition national line on p. 137 in this paper.

Score	**Poverty likelihood (new-definition national line)**
21	79.4
26	64.2
31	49.9

   d. *Average the households' poverty likelihoods to get an estimate of their baseline poverty rate for the given new-definition line*

      $(79.4 + 64.2 + 49.9) \div 3 = 64.5$ percent.

From this point on, all estimates of change are based solely on the new-definition lines:

7. *Select a new-definition poverty line for which a baseline poverty rate has been estimated in 6d*

   For compatibility with the above, select 100% of the national line.

8. *Estimate a follow-up poverty rate for the given new-definition line*:

   a. *Apply the new 2009 scorecard to a representative sample of the same population to which the new 2009 scorecard was originally applied (3a, as well as any additional populations represented in 6a)*

      Draw a new sample of three households from the same population as 3a. In this illustration, no additional samples are drawn.

   b. *Add up the score for each household to which the new 2009 scorecard has just been applied*

      In this hypothetical example, the scores are 22, 27, and 37.

   c. *Convert each household's score to a poverty likelihood using the look-up tables for the given new-definition line in this paper (not the look-up tables in Schreiner, 2009a, none of which pertain to new-definition lines)*

      Look up the poverty likelihoods for the new-definition national line on p. 137 in this paper.

Score	**Poverty likelihood (new-definition national line)**
22	79.4
27	64.2
37	32.9

   d. *For the sample representing a given population, average the households' poverty likelihoods to get an estimate of their follow-up poverty rate for the given new-definition line*

      $(79.4 + 64.2 + 32.9) \div 3 = 58.8$ percent.

9. *Find non-hybrid estimates of change for the given new-definition line*:

    a. *The estimated change is the estimated follow-up poverty rate (8d) minus the estimated baseline poverty rate (6d)*

        58.8 percent – 64.5 percent = –5.7 percentage points.

    b. *The estimated change relative to the share of participants who were under the given new-definition line at baseline is the estimated change (9a) divided by the estimated baseline poverty rate (6d)*

        –5.7 percentage points ÷ 64.5 percentage points = –8.8 percent.

    c. *The estimated net number of participants who crossed from below the given new-definition poverty line to above it since baseline is the negative of the change (9a) expressed as a proportion, multiplied by the number of participants at baseline*

        Assuming for the sake of this hypothetical illustration
        that there were 10,000 participants in the baseline population,
        –(–0.088) x 10,000 participants = 880 participants.

10. *Assuming that the "parallel lines" assumption holds, find the "grand" estimates of change that combine the hybrid and non-hybrid estimates*:

    a. *The "grand" estimate of change is the hybrid estimate of change for the given legacy line (4a) plus the non-hybrid estimate of change the given new-definition line (9a)*

    –9.4 percentage points + (–5.7 percentage points) = –15.1 percentage points.

    b. *The "grand" estimate of change relative to the share of participants who were below the given legacy line in the past baseline is the "grand" estimate of change 10a divided by the share of participants who were below the given legacy line in the past baseline (2b). (There is no "grand" estimate of relative change for the given new-definition line because there is no estimate of the poverty rate by the given new-definition line in the past baseline)*

        –15.1 ÷ 79.1 = –19.1 percent.

    c. *The "grand" estimate of the net number of participants who crossed from below the given legacy line to above it (or from below the given new-definition line to above it) since the past baseline is the negative of the "grand" estimate of change 10a expressed as a proportion, multiplied by the number of participants in the past baseline*

        Assuming for the sake of this hypothetical illustration
        that there were 10,000 participants in the baseline population,
        –(–0.151) x 10,000 = 1,510.

The following summarizes the process in the hypothetical illustration above. It focuses on estimates of changes in poverty rates.

Selected poverty line: National threshold (legacy and new-definition)

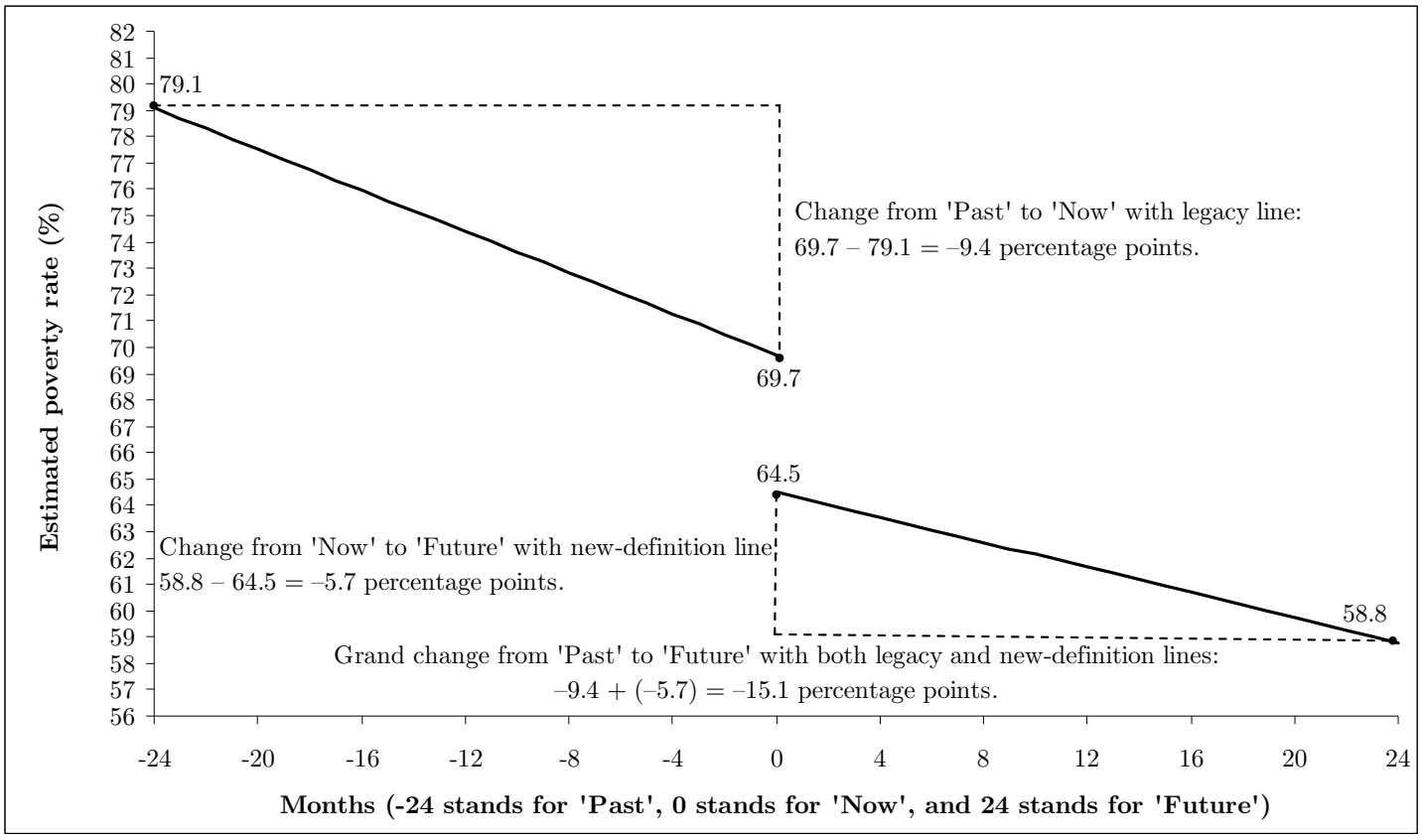
Scores and poverty likelihoods of sampled households for national line

Past		**"Now"**			**Future**	
Score	Pov. like. (legacy) (%)	Score	Pov. like. (legacy) (%)	Pov. like. (new def.) (%)	Score	Pov. like. (new def.) (%)
15	87.8	21	80.1	79.4	22	79.4
20	80.9	26	71.8	64.2	27	64.2
25	68.5	31	57.2	49.9	37	32.9
Est. pov. rate (%)	79.1	—	69.7	64.5	—	58.8

Estimated change between:

Past and now (hybrid): 69.7 – 79.1 = –9.4 percentage points

Now and future (non-hybrid): 58.8 – 64.5 = –5.7 percentage points



Past and future ("grand"): –9.4 + (–5.7) = –15.1 percentage points

Guidelines for the Interpretation of Scorecard Indicators

The following comes from:

National Statistics Office. (2006) "Enumerator Manual: 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey", census.gov.ph/nsoda/index.php/catalog/83/download/715, retrieved 29 January 2014. [the *FIES Manual*],

National Statistics Office. (2008) "Enumerator's Manual: July 2008 Labor Force Survey", unsiap.or.jp/ematerial/ematerial_other/SM_10_003_Questionnaire_Design/link_LFSMAN_Jul08.pdf, retrieved 29 January 2014. [the *LFS Manual*],

National Statistics Office. (2004) "Interviewer's Manual: 2004 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey", Manila. [the *APIS Manual*],

National Statistics Office. (2009) "Family Income and Expenditure Survey (First Visit—July 2009", Manila, social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=13061, retrieved 29 January 2014. [the *FIES Questionnaire*], and

National Statistics Office (2008) "Labor Force Survey: Integrated Survey of Households Form 2", Manila, census.gov.ph/nsoda/index.php/catalog/6/download/10, retrieved 29 January 2014. [the *LFS Questionnaire*]

General Guidelines:

Whom to interview

According to p. 9 of the *LFS Manual*, the *respondent* may be "any responsible adult member of the household who can provide reliable answers to questions asked by the survey enumerator about the household and household members."

The following is from the *FIES Manual*, pp. 7–8:

How to conduct an interview

"*Be presentable*. Make a good impression by dressing appropriately and neatly. Some people judge others by what they wear and may not open the door for someone who appears untidy.

"*Be polite*. People will react to you differently [but] you must always remain cordial and polite. Never argue with the respondent. Maintain your composure even if the respondent is irritated.

"*Introduce yourself and the survey*. As an introduction, you may say the following: 'Good morning/afternoon. I am [your name] (show your [organizational identification]), an employee of [your organization]. We are currently conducting [a survey to help us know our participants better]. I would appreciate very much your cooperation in answering the questions. Please be assured that all your answers will be treated as confidential'.

"*Explain the objectives*. It is necessary to explain the objectives of the survey to gain cooperation from a person.

"*Ask all the questions*. Never assume answers. Ask all the questions [even if] you already have an idea of the answers . . . . What you think may not be the right answers.

"*Probe, if the respondent's answer is not satisfactory*. Do not settle for an unsatisfactory answer. You can:

- Repeat the question
- Ask for an estimate, if appropriate
- Pause to give the respondent time to think

"*Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation*. Always try to leave the respondent with a good feeling toward the survey. Express your appreciation for the respondent's cooperation.

"*After each interview, review . . . for possible omissions*. . . .

How to ask questions

"Ask the questions as they are worded in the questionnaire. If the interview is conducted in a dialect, be sure to translate the question in such a way that you do not change its meaning. A test of a good translation is that you should have the same wording as in the questionnaire when you translate back to English.

"Ask the questions in the order that they are presented in the questionnaire. Do not skip any portion, section, or item.

"Never ask a leading question that suggests the answer. By asking a leading question, the respondent's mind is set into believing that the answer suggested by the question is the right one.

"Do not interrupt the respondent unless necessary.

"Finish recording an answer before asking the next question."

Guidelines for specific indicators in the scorecard

1. How many members does the household have?
    A. Eight or more
    B. Seven
    C. Six
    D. Five
    E. Four
    F. Three
    G. One or two

According to p. 9 of the *LFS Manual*, a *household* is "an aggregate of persons, generally (but not necessarily) bound by ties of kinship, who sleep in the same dwelling unit and who have common arrangements for the preparation and consumption of food.

"According to this definition, a person who lives alone is considered a separate household. Likewise, a person who rents bed space but makes arrangements for his/her own food is considered a separate household. However, a group of persons who share and take their meals together but live in separate-but-adjacent living quarters for convenience is considered one household."

According to pp. 10–11 of the *LFS Manual*, *household members* are:

- "Persons who are present at the time of the visit whose usual place of residence is the sample household, regardless of their length of stay in the household
- Persons who are present at the time of the visit whose usual place of residence is outside the sample household but who have stayed temporarily with the sample household for at least 30 days
- Persons who are present at the time of the visit whose usual place of residence is outside the sample household but who have stayed with the sample household for less than 30 days, provided that they have been away from their usual place of residence for 30 days or more
- Persons who are not present at the time of the visit but who are expected to return within 30 days from their date of departure to their usual place of residence, which is with the sample household

- The following family members who are away at the time of the visit are also considered to be *members of the household*:
    - — Overseas contract workers
    - — Overseas workers other than overseas contract workers who have been away for not more than five years from the date of departure and who are expected to be back within five years from the date of last departure
    - — Employees of Philippine embassies, consulates, and other missions
    - — Students abroad/tourists who have been away for one year or less and who are expected to be back within a year from the date of departure. This category also includes those who are abroad for training, medical treatment, or as missionaries

The following are not considered to be *household members*:

- Persons or family members who are inmates of institutions (such as penal colonies/farms, detention camps, homes for the aged, orphanages, mental institutions, tuberculosis sanitaria, leprosaria, etc.) and who are not expected to return within 30 days
- Members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines if they have been away from their usual place of residence for more than 30 days
- Filipinos whose usual place of residence is in a foreign country and who are and will be in the Philippines for less than one year from arrival
- Citizens of foreign countries and members of their families who are in the Philippines as tourists, students, on business, or for employment, provided they expect to stay in the country for one year or less from arrival
- Foreign ambassadors, ministers, consuls, or other diplomatic representatives (and members of their families), regardless of the length of their stay
- Citizens of foreign countries who are chiefs and officials of international organizations like the UN, ILO or USAID (and members of their families), regardless of the length of their stay

2. Are all household members ages 6 to 17 currently attending school?
    A. No
    B. Yes
    C. No one ages 6 to 17

Please refer to the definitions of *household* and *household members* above.

According to p. 35 of the *LFS Manual*, "The age of a person should be reported in terms of the number of years completed, that is, his/her age as of his/her last birthday."

According to p. 37 of the *LFS Manual*, "*current school attendance* means attending a regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education. The term *currently* refers to [the current school year] for elementary and secondary education and to the [current semester] of the current school year for post-secondary, college, or higher.

"A student who was enrolled in the current school year but who has dropped out of school is considered not to be *currently attending school*.

"Please also note that schooling at home and attendance at other non-regular educational institutions such as music and sport schools are not considered as *school attendance* in the present context. Pre-primary schooling—if part of the regular educational system—is considered as *schooling*.

"During school vacation, a person is considered to be *currently attending school* if he/she attended and completed school in the previous school year. College students on semestral/term break are considered to be *currently attending school* if they attended and completed the previous semester."

3. How many household members did any work for at least one hour in the past week?
    A. None
    B. One
    C. Two
    D. Three or more

Please refer to the definitions of *household* and *household members* above.

According to pp. 15–17 of the *LFS Manual*, *work* is "any economic activity that a person does for pay (in-cash or in-kind), in any establishment, office, farm, private home, or for-profit [business], or without pay on a family farm or enterprise. It includes:

- Work for pay. A person works for an employer, whether in an establishment, office, farm, or private residence (other than his own) and receives salary/wages, commissions, tips, in cash or in kind or other forms of compensation such as free meals, free living quarters, support in school, etc.
- Work for profit. A self-employed person works for profit in his/her own business such as *sari-sari* store, farm, dress shop, or for fees in the practice of his/her profession or trade. Making a single article for sale is considered as *work for profit*. The following activities are considered as *work for profit*:
    - — Gardening in at least 100 square meters of solid patches (the plants not scattered all around) whether the produce is mainly for sale or for family consumption
    - — Gardening in less than 100 square meters if the produce is mainly for sale
    - — Fishing or occasional gathering of forest or marine products mainly for sale
    - — Cultivation of at least 300 square meters of land for temporary, annual, or biennial crops or shrubs, or the maintenance of an orchard of at least the same area even though the time spent is minimal
    - — Growing of ornamental plants and flowers, seedlings, black pepper (*pimienta*) or betel leaf for sale even if the area is less than 100 square meters

- Raising the following number of fowls or animals in the past week (this may not be done as a regular business):[58]
  - Fowls of at least 1-month-old:
    - 30 or more chickens or ducks
    - 10 or more turkeys or geese
    - 50 or more pigeons
    - 100 or more quail (*pugo*)
    - A proportional combination of the above as in the case of raising 40 pigeons and 6 chickens or ducks; or 80 quails and 10 pigeons
  - Animals:
    - 3 or more pigs at least 3-months-old
    - 3 or more goats
    - 10 or more rabbits
    - 1 cattle, *carabao*, or horse
    - A proportional combination of the above, for example, 7 rabbits and 1 pig or goat; or 4 rabbits, 1 pig, and 1 goat

- Work without pay on a family farm or enterprise. If a person works without pay on a farm or enterprise that is being operated by another member in the same household. Examples include:
  - A daughter who works without pay as salesgirl in a store operated by her mother
  - A wife typing at home without pay for her husband who is an independent practicing lawyer
  - A nephew who works without pay in the clinic of his uncle with whom he lives
- Work by farm operator/household member on another's farm on exchange labor. If a farm operator or a member of the household works on a farm being operated by another household in an exchange-labor arrangement. This is usually practiced by agricultural workers during the height of rice planting and harvesting seasons. . . . In such a case, he/she will be considered as *working* on his/her own farm as an operator. The same rule will apply to a member of his household who works in an exchange-labor arrangement on the farm of another. This class of worker will be that of unpaid family worker.

[58] "If the produce from raising fowls or animals is intended for home consumption, then the activity can only be considered as *work* if there was harvest of crops or disposal of fowls or animals (either through own consumption, barter, gifts, or sale) in the past week. If the household member is engaged in fishing mainly for home consumption, then the activity is not considered *work*."

"The following are examples of activities which are not considered as *work*:

- Housekeeping in one's own home
- Building, repairing, or painting one's own house
- Volunteer work (for example, packing of relief goods)
- Begging or gambling

According to p. 38 of the *LFS Manual*, this question intends "to determine the employment status of a household member. It is therefore important to ask probing questions to ascertain the existence of a job, business, or unpaid work on a family farm or enterprise in the past week.

"Explain to the respondent the meaning of *work* [based on the definition from pp. 15–17 of the *LFS Manual* transcribed above.]

"One hour is the minimum time a person should be engaged in an economic activity to be considered as [*working*].

"This item refers not only to the work done in the primary job but refers also to the work done in other jobs (secondary jobs). Hence, if a person did not work in his/her primary job in the past week but rather worked in his/her secondary job, he/she should be marked as having *worked*."

4. In their primary occupation or business in the past week, how many household members were farmers, forestry workers, fishers, laborers, or unskilled workers?
    A. Three or more
    B. Two
    C. One
    D. None

Please refer to the definitions of *household* and *household members* above.

According to p. 17 of the *LFS Manual*, an *occupation* is "the specific kind of work a person does."

According to p. 22 of the *FIES Manual*, "*occupation* refers to the type of work, trade, or profession performed by the individual such as *palay* farmer, typist, physician, beautician, etc. . . . A person operating his/her own farm is a farmer-owner, while the person hired to manage or oversee a farm is a farm manager or farm overseer. Paid laborers or unpaid family workers assisting in the farm operation are considered to be *farm workers*."

According to p. 39 of the *LFS Manual*, "the following are considered when identifying the primary job:

- If a person has only one occupation, regardless of permanency, full-time or part-time, consider this as his/her *primary occupation*
- If a person has two or more jobs, consider as *primary* the one that is permanent, whether full-time or part-time:
    - — If a person has two permanent jobs, consider the one where he/she works more hours as his/her primary job. If, however, these two permanent jobs have equal hours of work, consider as primary the one where he/she derives more income
    - — If a person has three or more permanent jobs, use the same rule as above"

According to p. 40 of the *LFS Manual*, students, housekeepers, retired people, or other people occupied in non-gainful activities are not counted as *having an occupation*.

According to the codebook for the 2009 LFS, the occupations of *farmer, forestry worker, fisher, laborer, or unskilled worker* are those that fall under the following rubrics:

- Farmer:
  - Rice farmer
  - Corn farmer
  - Sugarcane farmer
  - Vegetable farmer, except field legumes
  - Cotton and other fiber-crop farmer
  - Root-crop farmer
  - Field-legumes farmer
  - Other field-crop farmer
  - Coconut farmer
  - Fruit-tree farmer
  - Tree-nut farmer
  - Coffee and cacao farmer
  - Other orchard farmer
  - Ornamental plant grower
  - Other plant grower
  - Cattle and dairy farmer
  - Hog-raising farmer
  - Other livestock farmer
  - Chicken farmer
  - Duck raiser
  - Other poultry farmer
  - Other animal raiser
- Forestry worker:
  - Forest-tree planter
  - Concessionaire or logger
  - Charcoal maker or related worker
  - Minor forest-products gatherer
- Fisher:
  - Fish-farm cultivator (excluding prawns)
  - Prawn-farm cultivator
  - Oyster- and mussels-farm cultivator
  - Seaweed cultivator
  - Other aqua-products cultivator
  - Inland and coastal-waters fisher
  - Deep-sea fisher
  - Fisher, not elsewhere classified
  - Hunter and trapper
  - Hunter and trapper, not elsewhere classified

- Laborer or unskilled worker:
  - Market- and sidewalk-stall vendor
  - Street-ambulant vendor
  - Door-to-door or telephone salesperson
  - Shoe cleaning and other street-service elementary occupations
  - Domestic helper and cleaner
  - Helper and cleaner in offices, hotels, and other establishments
  - Hand launderer and presser
  - Building caretaker
  - Vehicle, window, and related cleaner
  - Messenger, package and luggage porter, and deliverer
  - Doorkeeper, watchperson, or related worker
  - Garbage collector
  - Sweeper and related laborer
  - Farmhand and laborer
  - Forestry laborer
  - Fishery laborer and helper
  - Hunting and trapping laborer
  - Mining and quarrying laborer
  - Construction and maintenance laborer: roads, dams, and similar construction
  - Building-construction laborer
  - Assembling laborer
  - Hand-packer and other manufacturing laborer
  - Hand- or pedal-vehicle driver
  - Driver of animal-drawn vehicles and machinery
  - Freight handler

5. What is the highest grade completed by the female head/spouse?
    A. No grade completed, or elementary undergraduate
    B. No female head/spouse
    C. Elementary graduate, or high-school undergraduate
    D. High-school graduate
    E. College undergraduate, or higher

According to p. 36 of the *LFS Manual*, "Do not consider any vocational or technical courses which a household member may have taken. What is asked here is the person's highest attainment in the formal educational system.

"For persons who still go to school, be sure to record the highest educational level that he/she has attained and not the level that he/she is currently enrolled in. For example, a person who is currently a freshman high-school student should be reported as *Elementary graduate*.

"Note that Elementary Teacher's Certificate (ETC) and Associate in Arts (AA) are not Bachelor's degrees. Persons with these as their highest attainment should be marked as *College undergraduate*."

According to p. 37 of the *APIS Manual*, "If the answer given is in terms of the level of the school only and not the specific grade or year completed, determine the specific grade or year by asking the respondent additional questions. For example, the answer "Elementary" or "High School" is insufficient. It is necessary to know the highest grade or year of elementary school or of high school that has been attended and passed."

"If the respondent mentions 'first year', 'second year' or 'third year' of college as the highest grade completed, then probe further whether this is a post-secondary or a college course. Include under post-secondary education those vocational/technical courses offered in school, college, and university requiring completion of a high-school education. However, courses taken in Technical Education and Skills Authority (TESDA) and other schools that are not within the regular system of education are not considered post-secondary education."

According to p. 9 of the *LFS Manual*, the *household head* is "the adult member of the household who is responsible for the care and organization of the household or the one who is regarded as the head by the members of the household. The following may be considered as the *household head*:

- The household member who is responsible for the care and organization of the household, or
- The household member who makes the final decisions even if he/she does not contribute to the finances of the household, or
- The oldest member of the household (if he/she is regarded as the head)"

According to p. 10 of the *LFS Manual*, a household member who is working abroad (OCW/OFW) is not to be regarded as the household head.

For the purposes of the scorecard, the *female head/spouse* is defined as:

- The household head, if the head is female
- The spouse/partner/companion of the household head, if the head is male
- Non-existent, if the head is male and if he does not have a spouse/partner/companion who is also a member of the household

According to p. 35 of the *APIS Manual*, the education levels are:

- "*Elementary* is the first level of formal education, consisting of the primary (Grades I to IV) and the intermediate (Grades V to VI or VII) levels
- *Secondary [high-school]* is the stage of formal education following elementary, concerned generally with four years of continuing basic education, including the learning of enjoyable/learning skills
- *Post-secondary* is the stage of formal education following secondary, covering non-degree programs that may last for at least three months to three years. It is concerned primarily with developing strong and appropriately trained middle-level skilled manpower possessing capabilities supportive of national development
- *College* is the stage of formal education following secondary, covering the programs on all courses of study leading to a bachelor's degree

6. What type of construction materials are the outer walls made of?
    A. Salvaged/makeshift materials, mixed but predominantly salvaged materials, light materials (*cogon*, *nipa*, *anahaw*), or mixed but predominantly light materials
    B. Mixed but predominantly strong materials
    C. Strong materials (galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, wood, plywood, asbestos)

According to p. 67 of the *FIES Manual*, "You need not ask this question if you can classify the construction materials used in the outer walls of the house by observation.

"Strong materials include galvanized iron/aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, and asbestos. *Cogon*/*nipa* and *anahaw* are considered as light materials. Examples of salvaged/makeshift materials for building use are scrap GI sheets and planks of wood or pieces of *lawanit*, dilapidated boxes, etc. which are usually salvaged from a burnt or condemned structure.

"If, for example, the outer walls are made of a combination of the three types of materials stated above, encircle the code for the most predominant materials used."

7. Does the family own any sala sets?
    A. No
    B. Yes

According to p. 72 of the *FIES Manual*, "Do not rely on what you see because there may be a sala set [somewhere in the residence out of your sight]. If the family has a second home or a vacation house, be sure to include any sala sets that the family has there. Rented sala sets are to be excluded. *Do not count sala sets that are out-of-order and beyond repair.*"

A table and two long benches (*papag*) do not count as a sala set.

8. Does the family own a refrigerator/freezer or a washing machine?
    A. No
    B. One or the other, but not both
    C. Both

According to p. 72 of the *FIES Manual*, "Do not rely on what you see because there may be a refrigerator/freezer or a washing machine [somewhere in the residence out of your sight]. If the family has a second home or a vacation house, be sure to include any refrigerators/freezers or washing machines that the family has there. Rented refrigerators/freezers and washing machines are to be excluded. *Do not count refrigerators/freezers or washing machines that are out-of-order and beyond repair.*

"The concept of *refrigerator* includes a refrigerator-freezer combination unit, which may have two exterior doors with separate refrigeration and freezing compartments (side-by-side or one-above-the-other). A freezer may be upright or chest-type. A freezer as a separate unit counts as a refrigerator/freezer. An icebox is neither a refrigerator nor a freezer and therefore should not be counted."

According to p. 54 of the *APIS Manual*, "*Washing machine* includes all brands of washing machines, with or without clothes spin dryer."

9. Does the family own a television set or a VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD player?
    A. No
    B. Only television
    C. VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD player (with or without TV)

According to p. 72 of the *FIES Manual*, "Do not rely on what you see because there may be television sets or VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD players [somewhere in the residence out of your sight]. If the family has a second home or a vacation house, be sure to include television sets or VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD players that the family has there. Rented television sets or VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD players are to be excluded. *Do not count television sets or VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD players that are out-of-order and beyond repair.*

"*Television set* includes both black-and-white and color TV sets. *Videotape recorder/players* are commonly known as Betamax, Betacord, VHS, VCD, DVD, etc."

10. How many telephones/cellphones does the family own?
    A. None
    B. One
    C. Two
    D. Three or more

According to p. 72 of the *FIES Manual*, "Do not rely on what you see because there may be telephones/cellphones [somewhere in the residence out of your sight]. If the family has a second home or a vacation house, be sure to include telephones/cellphones that the family has there. Rented telephones/cellphones are to be excluded. *Do not count* telephones/cellphones *that are out-of-order and beyond repair*."

Figure 1: Legacy-definition poverty lines and poverty rates for the Philippines overall and for the construction/validation samples, by households and people

				Poverty rates (% with income less than a poverty line) and poverty lines (PHP per day per person)				
				National Poverty	International			
					2005 PPP			1993 PPP
Sample	**Line or rate**	**Level**	***n***	**Threshold**	**$1.25**	**$2.50**	**$5.00**	**$4.32**
All Philippines	Line	People	42,789	39.52	28.36	56.72	113.45	51.87
	Rate	Households		31.4	18.2	47.5	75.5	43.5
		People		37.5	22.8	54.0	80.4	49.9
Calibration								
Associating scores	Rate	Households	21,486	31.3	18.1	47.5	75.4	43.5
with likelihoods	Rate	People		36.9	22.6	53.6	80.2	49.5
Validation								
Measuring accuracy	Rate	Households	21,303	31.6	18.2	47.4	75.5	43.4
	Rate	People		38.1	23.1	54.3	80.7	50.3

Source: 2004 APIS. Legacy-definition poverty lines in average prices for all of the Philippines for calendar-year 2004.

Figure 1: New-definition poverty lines and poverty rates for the Philippines overall and for the construction/validation samples, by households and people

				Poverty rates (% with income less than a poverty line) and poverty lines (PHP per day per person)									
				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
Sample	**Line or rate**	**Level**	***n***	**100%**	**150%**	**200%**	**< 100% Natl.**	**$1.25**	**$2.00**	**$2.50**	**$5.00**	**$1.90**	**$3.10**
All Philippines	Line	People	38,400	47.53	71.29	95.05	36.75	37.02	59.23	74.04	148.08	32.99	53.83
	Rate	HHs		21.1	40.6	55.2	9.8	11.5	31.3	42.7	74.1	8.1	26.8
		People		26.5	47.2	61.5	13.2	15.3	37.5	49.2	79.1	11.0	32.9
Construction and calibration: (Selecting indicators and points, and associating scores with likelihoods)													
	Rate	HHs	19,228	21.2	40.7	55.2	9.7	11.5	31.3	42.7	74.1	8.2	26.9
	Rate	People		26.6	47.3	61.6	13.2	15.3	37.5	49.3	79.1	11.1	33.0
Validation: (Measuring accuracy)													
	Rate	HHs	19,172	21.0	40.6	55.2	9.8	11.5	31.3	42.7	74.1	8.0	26.6
	Rate	People		26.4	47.1	61.4	13.2	15.2	37.6	49.1	79.1	10.8	32.7

Source: 2009 FIES-LFS. New-definition poverty lines in average prices for all of the Philippines for calendar-year 2009.

Figure 2: Poverty indicators by uncertainty coefficient

Uncertainty coefficient	Indicator (Responses ordered starting with those linked with higher poverty likelihoods)
159	Does the family own a television set or a VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD player? (No; Only television; VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD player (with or without television))
158	How many members of the household are 17-years-old or younger? (Five or more; Four; Three; Two; One; None)
155	How many members of the household are 16-years-old or younger? (Four or more; Three; Two; One; None)
153	How many members of the household are 18-years-old or younger? (Five or more; Four; Three; Two; One; None)
153	How many members of the household are 15-years-old or younger? (Four or more; Three; Two; One; None)
152	Does the family own any television sets? (No; Yes)
149	How many members of the household are 14-years-old or younger? (Four or more; Three; Two; One; None)
141	How many members of the household are 13-years-old or younger? (Three or more; Two; One; None)
135	How many telephones/cellphones does the family own? (None; One; Two; Three or more)
135	How many members of the household are 12-years-old or younger? (Three or more; Two; One; None)
129	Does the family own a sala set and a dining set? (None; Only dining set; Only sala set; Both)
121	In their primary occupation or business in the past week, how many household members worked in a business/industry in agriculture, fishing, hunting, forestry, mining, or quarrying? (Three or more; Two; One; None)
119	How many members of the household are 11-years-old or younger? (Three or more; Two; One; None)
118	Does the family own any washing machines? (No; Yes)
114	Does the family own any sala sets? (No; Yes)
114	In their primary occupation or business in the past week, how many household members were farmers, forestry workers, fishers, laborers, or unskilled workers? (Three or more; Two; One; None)
112	Does the family own any VTR/VHSVCD/DVD players? (No; Yes)

Figure 2 (cont.): Poverty indicators by uncertainty coefficient

Uncertainty coefficient	Indicator (Responses ordered starting with those linked with higher poverty likelihoods)
110	What is the family's main source of water supply? (Spring, river, stream, etc., or rain; Dug well; Own or shared use, tubed/piped well; Shared, faucet, community-water system; Peddler; Own use, faucet, community-water system)
109	What is the highest grade completed by the female head/spouse? (No grade completed, or elementary undergraduate; No female head/spouse; Elementary graduate, or high-school undergraduate; High-school graduate; College undergraduate, or higher)
106	Does the family own any dining sets? (No; Yes)
103	What is the highest grade completed by the male head/spouse? (No grade completed, or elementary undergraduate; Elementary graduate; High-school undergraduate; High-school graduate; No male head/spouse; College undergraduate, or higher)
103	What type of construction materials are the outer walls made of? (Salvaged/makeshift materials, mixed but predominantly salvaged materials, light materials (*cogon*, *nipa*, *anahaw*), or mixed but predominantly light materials; Mixed but predominantly strong materials; Strong materials (galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, wood, plywood, asbestos))
100	Is there any electricity in the building/house? (No; Yes)
93	What kind of toilet facilities does the family have in the house? (None; Others (pail system, etc.); Open pit; Closed pit; Water-sealed)
91	How many members does the household have? (Eight or more; Seven; Six; Five; Four; Three; One or two)
91	Are all household members ages 6 to 16 currently attending school? (No; Yes; No one ages 6 to 16)
90	What was the primary occupation or business of the female head/spouse in the past week? (Laborer, unskilled worker, or special occupation; Farmer, forestry worker, or fisherwoman; Trades and related worker; Plant and machine operator or assembler; No female head/spouse; Does not work; Official of government or special-interest organizations, corporate executive, manager, managing proprietor, or supervisor; Service worker, or shop and market sales worker; Professional, technician and associate professional, or clerk)

Figure 2 (cont.): Poverty indicators by uncertainty coefficient

Uncertainty coefficient	Indicator (Responses ordered starting with those linked with higher poverty likelihoods)
89	Are all household members ages 6 to 15 currently attending school? (No; Yes; No one ages 6 to 15)
89	Are all household members ages 6 to 14 currently attending school? (No; Yes; No one ages 6 to 14)
87	In their primary occupation or business in the past week, how many household members worked for a private household, private establishment, government/government corporation, or were employers in their own family-operated farm or business? (None; One; Two or more)
86	What was the kind of business/industry in which the female head/spouse worked in her primary occupation in the past week? (Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, mining, or quarrying; Manufacturing, or construction; Other; No female head/spouse; Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; Does not work)
85	Are all household members ages 6 to 12 currently attending school? (No; Yes; No one ages 6 to 12)
85	Are all household members ages 6 to 13 currently attending school? (No; Yes; No one ages 6 to 13)
84	Are all household members ages 6 to 11 currently attending school? (No; Yes; No one ages 6 to 11)
82	Are all household members ages 6 to 17 currently attending school? (No; Yes; No one ages 6 to 17)
75	In their primary occupation or business in the past week, how many household members were professionals, technicians and associate professionals, clerks, or officials of government or special-interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, or supervisors? (None; One; Two or more)
75	Are all household members ages 6 to 18 currently attending school? (No; Yes; No one ages 6 to 18)
74	What type of construction materials are the roofs made of? (Salvaged/makeshift materials, mixed but predominantly salvaged materials, light materials (*cogon*, *nipa*, *anahaw*), or mixed but predominantly light materials; Mixed but predominantly strong materials; Strong materials (galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, wood, plywood, asbestos))
69	What was the primary occupation or business of the male head/spouse in the past week? (Laborer, unskilled worker, or special occupation; Farmer, forestry worker, or fisherman; Does not work; Service worker, shop and market sales worker, trades and related worker, or plant and machine operator or assembler; No male head/spouse; Official of government or special-interest organization, corporate executive, manager, managing proprietor, supervisor, professional, technician and associate professional, or clerk)

Figure 2 (cont.): Poverty indicators by uncertainty coefficient

Uncertainty coefficient	Indicator (Responses ordered starting with those linked with higher poverty likelihoods)
68	How many members of the household are 6-years-old or younger? (Two or more; One; None)
68	In their primary occupation or business in the past week, how many household members were laborers or unskilled workers? (Two or more; One; None)
65	What was the kind of business/industry in which the male head/spouse worked in his primary occupation in the past week? (Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, mining, or quarrying; Does not work; Manufacturing, or construction; Other; Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; No male head/spouse)
52	In their primary occupation or business in the past week, how many household members were farmers, forestry workers, or fishers? (One or more; None)
51	Does the family own any cars or jeeps/speedboats? (No; Yes)
48	Does the family own any stereos/CDs? (No; Yes)
46	Does the family own any personal computers? (No; Yes)
39	What class of worker was the female head/spouse in her primary occupation in the past week? (Self-employed without any paid employees; Worker for a private establishment; Employer in her own family-operated farm or business; No female head/spouse; Does not work; Worker for a private household, worker for government or a government corporation, worker with or without pay on own family-operated farm or business)
36	What class of worker was the male head/spouse in his primary occupation in the past week? (Worker without pay on own family-operated farm or business; Worker for a private household; Does not work; Worker for a private establishment; Self-employed without any paid employees; No male head/spouse; Worker for government or a government corporation, employer in his own family-operated farm or business, or worked with pay on own family-operated farm or business)

Figure 2 (cont.): Poverty indicators by uncertainty coefficient

Uncertainty coefficient	Indicator (Responses ordered starting with those linked with higher poverty likelihoods)
33	Does the family own any air conditioners (not referring to electric fan)? (No; Yes)
33	Does the family own any motorcycles/tricycles? (No; Yes)
30	Does the family own any ovens? (No; Yes)
28	What is the tenure status of the housing unit and lot occupied by your family? (Own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner; Own house, rent lot, or rent-free lot without consent of owner; Rent-free house and lot, with or without consent of owner; Own house and lot, or owner-like possession of house and lot; Rent room/house including lot)
28	What is the floor area of the housing unit in square meters? (1 to 15; 16 to 20; 21 to 25; 26 to 30; 31 to 40; 41 to 50; 51 to 65; 66 to 100; 101 or more)
25	In their primary occupation or business in the past week, how many household members were self-employed without any paid employees or workers (with or without pay) on their own family-operated farm or business? (Three or more; Two; One; None)
24	In their primary occupation or business in the past week, how many household members were self-employed without any paid employees, workers (with or without pay) on their own family-operated farm or business, or workers for a private household? (Three or more; Two; One; None)
22	In their primary occupation or business in the past week, how many household members were something other than laborers or unskilled workers? (None; One; Two; Three or more)
21	Did the female head/spouse do any work for at least one hour in the past week? (Yes; No female head/spouse; No)
16	Does the family own any radios? (No; Yes)
15	In their primary occupation or business in the past week, were any household members Overseas Contract Workers? (No; Yes)
14	In what type of building/house does the family reside? (Single house, or other housing unit (e.g., cave, boat); Duplex; Apartment/accessoria/condominium/townhouse, or commercial/industrial/agricultural building/house)

Figure 2 (cont.): Poverty indicators by uncertainty coefficient

Uncertainty coefficient	Indicator (Responses ordered starting with those linked with higher poverty likelihoods)
13	What is the marital (civil) status of the male head/spouse? (Married; Widowed; No male head/spouse; Single, or divorced/separated)
13	How many household members did any work for at least one hour in the past week? (None; One; Two; Three or more)
13	In their primary occupation or business in the past week, how many household members worked in a business/industry other than agriculture, fishing, hunting, forestry, mining, or quarrying? (None; One; Two; Three; Four; Five; Six; Seven or more)
13	What is the marital (civil) status of the female head/spouse? (Married; Widowed, or divorced/separated; No female head/spouse; Single)
13	In their primary occupation or business in the past week, how many household members were service workers, shop/market sales workers, trades and related workers, or plant and machine operators/assemblers? (None; One; Two or more)
13	In their primary occupation or business in the past week, how many household members were something other than farmers, forestry workers, fishermen, laborers or unskilled workers? (None; One; Two; Three; Four; Five; Six; Seven or more)
12	What is the structure of household headship? (Both male and female heads/spouses; Male head/spouse only; Female head/spouse only)
5	Did the male head/spouse do any work for at least one hour in the past week? (Yes; No; No male head/spouse)
1	In their primary occupation or business in the past week, were any household members workers for a private household? (Yes; No)

Source: 2009 FIES-LFS and 100% of the new-definition national poverty line

Tables for
100% of the New-Definition National Poverty Line

(and Tables Pertaining
to All Eight New-Definition Lines
and All Five Legacy-Definition Lines)

Figure 3 (100% of the new-definition national line): Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–4	100.0
5–9	100.0
10–14	91.8
15–19	88.6
20–24	79.4
25–29	64.2
30–34	49.9
35–39	32.9
40–44	18.9
45–49	9.4
50–54	5.0
55–59	1.5
60–64	0.8
65–69	0.2
70–74	0.0
75–79	0.0
80–84	0.0
85–89	0.0
90–94	0.0
95–100	0.0

Figure 4 (100% of the new-definition national line): Derivation of estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

Score	Households at score and < poverty line		All households at score		Poverty likelihood (%)
0–4	5	÷	5	=	100.0
5–9	14	÷	14	=	100.0
10–14	1,165	÷	1,269	=	91.8
15–19	2,703	÷	3,049	=	88.6
20–24	3,459	÷	4,357	=	79.4
25–29	3,631	÷	5,656	=	64.2
30–34	3,586	÷	7,185	=	49.9
35–39	2,727	÷	8,286	=	32.9
40–44	1,871	÷	9,889	=	18.9
45–49	1,022	÷	10,838	=	9.4
50–54	495	÷	9,848	=	5.0
55–59	144	÷	9,744	=	1.5
60–64	78	÷	9,541	=	0.8
65–69	18	÷	8,095	=	0.2
70–74	0	÷	6,035	=	0.0
75–79	0	÷	3,686	=	0.0
80–84	0	÷	1,677	=	0.0
85–89	0	÷	559	=	0.0
90–94	0	÷	220	=	0.0
95–100	0	÷	46	=	0.0

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

Figure 6 (100% of the new-definition national line): Average differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods for households, with confidence intervals, from 1,000 bootstraps of $n = 16{,}384$ by score range, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–4	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	–4.3	3.2	3.3	3.6
15–19	–1.6	2.3	2.8	3.5
20–24	–0.1	2.6	3.1	4.1
25–29	+2.2	2.9	3.3	4.6
30–34	+3.5	2.3	2.8	3.6
35–39	+2.1	2.1	2.5	3.3
40–44	–0.0	1.6	1.9	2.5
45–49	+0.3	1.1	1.3	1.8
50–54	+1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2
55–59	–0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9
60–64	+0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
65–69	+0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
70–74	–0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
75–79	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85–89	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90–94	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 7 (100% of the new-definition national line): Average differences between estimated poverty rates and true values for a group at a point in time, with confidence intervals, for 1,000 bootstraps of various sample sizes, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	+0.7	58.5	72.6	86.1
4	+0.9	23.1	29.0	42.0
8	+1.0	16.1	19.8	28.0
16	+0.6	11.7	14.3	18.4
32	+0.7	8.3	9.8	13.9
64	+0.7	5.9	6.9	9.2
128	+0.5	4.3	5.0	6.2
256	+0.5	2.9	3.5	4.8
512	+0.5	2.1	2.5	3.2
1,024	+0.5	1.4	1.7	2.2
2,048	+0.6	1.0	1.2	1.6
4,096	+0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1
8,192	+0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
16,384	+0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5

Figure 8 (Legacy-definition poverty lines): Average differences between estimates and true values for poverty rates of a group of households at a point in time, precision, and the α factor for precision, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2004 validation sample

	Poverty line				
	National	International			
	Poverty	2005 PPP			1993 PPP
	Threshold	$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32
Estimate minus true value	+0.3	+0.7	+0.5	–0.6	+0.6
Precision of difference	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
α factor for precision	0.76	0.76	0.74	0.82	0.75

Precision is measured as 90-percent confidence intervals in units of ± percentage points.
Differences and precision estimated from 1,000 bootstraps with n = 16,384.
α is estimated from 1,000 bootstrap samples of n = 256, 512, 1,024, 2,048, 4,096, 8,192, and 16,384.

Figure 8 (New-definition poverty lines): Average differences between estimates and true values for poverty rates of a group of households at a point in time, precision, and the α factor for precision, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

	Poverty line									
	Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Estimate minus true value	+0.5	+0.7	+0.4	−0.1	+0.3	+0.6	+0.7	+0.1	+0.3	+0.7
Precision of difference	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
α factor for precision	0.69	0.73	0.77	0.76	0.73	0.70	0.74	0.79	0.76	0.69

Precision is measured as 90-percent confidence intervals in units of ± percentage points.

Differences and precision estimated from 1,000 bootstraps with n = 16,384.

α is estimated from 1,000 bootstrap samples of n = 256, 512, 1,024, 2,048, 4,096, 8,192, and 16,384.

Figure 9 (All poverty lines): Possible targeting outcomes

True poverty status	Targeting segment: Targeted	Targeting segment: Non-targeted
Below poverty line	**Inclusion** Below poverty line Correctly Targeted	**Undercoverage** Below poverty line Mistakenly Non-targeted
Above poverty line	**Leakage** Above poverty line Mistakenly Targeted	**Exclusion** Above poverty line Correctly Non-targeted

Figure 10 (100% of the new-definition national line): Shares of households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate and BPAC, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Score	Inclusion: < poverty line correctly targeted	Undercoverage: < poverty line mistakenly non-targeted	Leakage: ≥ poverty line mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: ≥ poverty line correctly non-targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion	BPAC See text
≤4	0.0	21.0	0.0	79.0	79.0	–100.0
≤9	0.0	21.0	0.0	79.0	79.0	–99.8
≤14	1.2	19.8	0.1	79.0	80.2	–88.0
≤19	4.0	17.0	0.3	78.7	82.7	–60.3
≤24	7.5	13.5	1.2	77.8	85.2	–23.1
≤29	11.0	10.0	3.3	75.7	86.7	+20.9
≤34	14.5	6.5	7.1	71.9	86.4	+66.3
≤39	17.1	3.9	12.7	66.3	83.4	+39.5
≤44	19.1	1.9	20.6	58.4	77.5	+1.9
≤49	20.3	0.7	30.3	48.7	69.0	–44.3
≤54	20.7	0.3	39.7	39.3	60.0	–89.1
≤59	20.9	0.1	49.2	29.8	50.7	–134.5
≤64	21.0	0.0	58.7	20.3	41.3	–179.6
≤69	21.0	0.0	66.8	12.2	33.2	–218.1
≤74	21.0	0.0	72.8	6.2	27.2	–246.8
≤79	21.0	0.0	76.5	2.5	23.5	–264.4
≤84	21.0	0.0	78.2	0.8	21.8	–272.3
≤89	21.0	0.0	78.7	0.3	21.3	–275.0
≤94	21.0	0.0	79.0	0.0	21.0	–276.1
≤100	21.0	0.0	79.0	0.0	21.0	–276.3

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100.

Figure 11 (100% of the new-definition national line): Share of all households who are targeted (that is, score at or below a cut-off), the share of targeted households who are poor (that is, have income below the poverty line), the share of poor households who are targeted, and the number of poor households who are successfully targeted (inclusion) per non-poor household mistakenly targeted (leakage), 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

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
≤4	0.0	100.0	0.0	Only poor targeted
≤9	0.0	100.0	0.1	Only poor targeted
≤14	1.3	96.1	5.9	24.3:1
≤19	4.3	92.0	19.0	11.6:1
≤24	8.7	85.8	35.5	6.0:1
≤29	14.3	76.9	52.6	3.3:1
≤34	21.5	67.1	68.8	2.0:1
≤39	29.8	57.4	81.5	1.3:1
≤44	39.7	48.1	91.0	0.9:1
≤49	50.5	40.1	96.5	0.7:1
≤54	60.4	34.3	98.6	0.5:1
≤59	70.1	29.8	99.6	0.4:1
≤64	79.7	26.3	99.9	0.4:1
≤69	87.8	23.9	100.0	0.3:1
≤74	93.8	22.4	100.0	0.3:1
≤79	97.5	21.5	100.0	0.3:1
≤84	99.2	21.2	100.0	0.3:1
≤89	99.7	21.1	100.0	0.3:1
≤94	100.0	21.0	100.0	0.3:1
≤100	100.0	21.0	100.0	0.3:1

Figure 12: Targeting accuracy for the scorecard and various PMTs in terms of inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, exclusion, and the hit rate, as well as whether the test is out-of-sample/in-sample or out-of-time/in-time, and the share of households targeted along with the underlying poverty rates

	Type of test				Targeting accuracy				
PMT version/scorecard	Out-of-sample?	Out-of-time?	% HHs targeted	% HHs poor in data	Inclusion	Under-coverage	Leakage	Exclusion	Hit rate
2003 PMT (2003 data)	Yes	Yes	31.5	21.1	17.3	3.8	14.2	64.7	82.0
Scorecard (out-of-sample)	Yes	No	31.6	21.1	17.4	3.7	14.0	64.9	82.3
Scorecard (in-sample)	No	No	31.4	21.1	17.6	3.5	13.8	65.1	82.7
2003 PMT (2009 data)	No	No	33.1	22.6	18.6	4.0	14.5	62.9	81.5
Scorecard (out-of-sample)	Yes	No	33.2	22.5	19.1	3.6	14.1	63.2	82.3
Scorecard (in-sample)	No	No	33.1	22.7	18.9	3.6	14.2	63.3	82.2
NHTO MPT "112"	No	No	17.6	20.8	13.1	7.7	4.5	74.7	87.8
Scorecard (out-of-sample)	Yes	No	17.6	20.8	12.3	8.5	5.3	73.9	86.2
Scorecard (in-sample)	No	No	17.6	20.8	12.6	8.2	5.0	74.2	86.8
NHTO "Urbanity" PMT	No	No	19.5	22.8	14.7	8.1	4.8	72.4	87.1
Scorecard (out-of-sample)	Yes	No	19.5	22.9	14.1	8.8	5.4	71.7	85.8
Scorecard (in-sample)	No	No	19.5	22.7	14.2	8.5	5.3	72.0	86.2
NHTO "cluster" PMT	No	No	19.6	22.7	14.7	8.0	4.9	72.4	87.1
Scorecard (out-of-sample)	Yes	No	19.6	22.8	14.1	8.7	5.5	71.3	85.4
Scorecard (in-sample)	No	No	19.6	22.6	14.2	8.4	5.4	72.0	86.2
Mapa and Albis PMT	No	No	24.3	22.5	20.9	1.6	3.4	74.2	95.1
Scorecard (out-of-sample)	Yes	No	24.3	22.4	16.0	6.4	8.3	69.3	85.3
Scorecard (in-sample)	No	No	24.3	22.6	16.0	6.6	8.3	69.1	85.1

Tables for

150% of the New-Definition National Poverty Line

Figure 3 (150% of the new-definition national line): Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–4	100.0
5–9	100.0
10–14	99.1
15–19	98.7
20–24	97.4
25–29	91.5
30–34	85.2
35–39	75.0
40–44	58.3
45–49	38.7
50–54	24.1
55–59	12.3
60–64	6.0
65–69	2.5
70–74	0.8
75–79	0.6
80–84	0.0
85–89	0.0
90–94	0.0
95–100	0.0

Figure 6 (150% of the new-definition national line): Average differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods for households, with confidence intervals, from 1,000 bootstraps of $n = 16{,}384$ by score range, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–4	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	–0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
15–19	+0.1	0.9	1.1	1.5
20–24	–0.2	1.0	1.2	1.5
25–29	–0.2	1.6	1.8	2.3
30–34	+0.4	1.8	2.1	2.7
35–39	+0.9	2.1	2.5	3.3
40–44	+4.6	2.2	2.6	3.3
45–49	+0.5	2.1	2.4	3.0
50–54	+0.6	1.7	2.2	2.9
55–59	–1.3	1.4	1.7	2.4
60–64	+0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4
65–69	+1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8
70–74	+0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
75–79	+0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
80–84	–0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6
85–89	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90–94	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 7 (150% of the new-definition national line): Average differences between estimated poverty rates and true values for a group at a point in time, with confidence intervals, for 1,000 bootstraps of various sample sizes, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–1.2	67.1	78.4	91.2
4	+0.5	28.8	35.0	44.2
8	+0.9	20.7	24.2	31.8
16	+0.6	14.5	18.0	22.2
32	+0.6	10.1	12.0	16.2
64	+0.9	7.4	8.7	10.7
128	+0.7	5.1	6.2	8.4
256	+0.8	3.5	4.2	6.0
512	+0.8	2.7	3.1	4.3
1,024	+0.7	1.9	2.2	2.7
2,048	+0.7	1.3	1.5	2.1
4,096	+0.7	1.0	1.1	1.4
8,192	+0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0
16,384	+0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7

Figure 10 (150% of the new-definition national line): Shares of households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate and BPAC, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Score	Inclusion: < poverty line correctly targeted	Undercoverage: < poverty line mistakenly non-targeted	Leakage: ≥ poverty line mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: ≥ poverty line correctly non-targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion	BPAC See text
≤4	0.0	40.6	0.0	59.4	59.4	–100.0
≤9	0.0	40.6	0.0	59.4	59.4	–99.9
≤14	1.3	39.3	0.0	59.4	60.7	–93.7
≤19	4.3	36.3	0.0	59.4	63.7	–78.7
≤24	8.5	32.0	0.2	59.3	67.8	–57.5
≤29	13.7	26.8	0.6	58.8	72.5	–30.8
≤34	19.8	20.7	1.7	57.7	77.6	+1.9
≤39	26.1	14.5	3.8	55.7	81.7	+37.7
≤44	31.6	9.0	8.1	51.3	82.9	+75.7
≤49	35.9	4.7	14.6	44.8	80.7	+63.9
≤54	38.4	2.2	22.0	37.4	75.9	+45.9
≤59	39.8	0.8	30.3	29.1	68.9	+25.3
≤64	40.4	0.2	39.3	20.1	60.5	+3.2
≤69	40.5	0.1	47.2	12.2	52.7	–16.4
≤74	40.6	0.0	53.2	6.2	46.7	–31.2
≤79	40.6	0.0	56.9	2.5	43.1	–40.2
≤84	40.6	0.0	58.6	0.8	41.4	–44.3
≤89	40.6	0.0	59.1	0.3	40.9	–45.7
≤94	40.6	0.0	59.4	0.0	40.6	–46.3
≤100	40.6	0.0	59.4	0.0	40.6	–46.4

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100.

Figure 11 (150% of the new-definition national line): Share of all households who are targeted (that is, score at or below the cut-off), the share of targeted households who are poor (that is, have income below the poverty line), the share of poor households who are targeted, and the number of poor households who are successfully targeted (inclusion) per non-poor household mistakenly targeted (leakage), 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

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
≤4	0.0	100.0	0.0	Only poor targeted
≤9	0.0	100.0	0.0	Only poor targeted
≤14	1.3	99.7	3.2	349.4:1
≤19	4.3	99.0	10.6	101.2:1
≤24	8.7	98.3	21.0	56.8:1
≤29	14.3	95.8	33.9	22.7:1
≤34	21.5	92.1	48.9	11.7:1
≤39	29.8	87.4	64.2	6.9:1
≤44	39.7	79.6	77.9	3.9:1
≤49	50.5	71.0	88.5	2.5:1
≤54	60.4	63.6	94.7	1.7:1
≤59	70.1	56.8	98.1	1.3:1
≤64	79.7	50.7	99.5	1.0:1
≤69	87.8	46.2	99.9	0.9:1
≤74	93.8	43.2	100.0	0.8:1
≤79	97.5	41.6	100.0	0.7:1
≤84	99.2	40.9	100.0	0.7:1
≤89	99.7	40.7	100.0	0.7:1
≤94	100.0	40.6	100.0	0.7:1
≤100	100.0	40.6	100.0	0.7:1

Tables for

200% of the New-Definition National Poverty Line

Figure 3 (200% of the new-definition national line): Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–4	100.0
5–9	100.0
10–14	99.9
15–19	99.9
20–24	99.4
25–29	98.1
30–34	95.9
35–39	92.6
40–44	81.5
45–49	65.7
50–54	51.2
55–59	31.6
60–64	18.2
65–69	10.1
70–74	3.8
75–79	1.7
80–84	0.0
85–89	0.0
90–94	0.0
95–100	0.0

Figure 6 (200% of the new-definition national line): Average differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods for households, with confidence intervals, from 1,000 bootstraps of $n = 16{,}384$ by score range, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–4	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	–0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	+0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
20–24	–0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7
25–29	+0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4
30–34	–1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2
35–39	+2.8	1.4	1.6	2.4
40–44	+2.3	1.8	2.1	2.7
45–49	–1.3	2.0	2.4	3.2
50–54	+0.9	2.3	2.7	3.4
55–59	–0.8	2.0	2.4	3.1
60–64	+1.1	1.5	1.9	2.5
65–69	+1.0	1.3	1.6	2.2
70–74	–0.3	1.0	1.2	1.6
75–79	–0.2	1.0	1.1	1.5
80–84	–1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0
85–89	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90–94	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 7 (200% of the new-definition national line): Average differences between estimated poverty rates and true values for a group at a point in time, with confidence intervals, for 1,000 bootstraps of various sample sizes, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	+0.5	67.1	81.7	92.8
4	+0.3	29.9	37.5	47.9
8	+0.4	20.9	24.0	31.4
16	+0.2	15.4	18.4	25.6
32	+0.2	11.1	13.1	16.1
64	+0.4	7.6	9.3	11.7
128	+0.3	5.2	6.4	8.3
256	+0.4	3.8	4.5	6.1
512	+0.4	2.7	3.2	4.4
1,024	+0.4	2.0	2.4	3.1
2,048	+0.4	1.4	1.7	2.1
4,096	+0.4	1.0	1.2	1.5
8,192	+0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0
16,384	+0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8

Figure 10 (200% of the new-definition national line): Shares of households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate and BPAC, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Score	Inclusion: < poverty line correctly targeted	Undercoverage: < poverty line mistakenly non-targeted	Leakage: ≥ poverty line mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: ≥ poverty line correctly non-targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion	BPAC See text
≤4	0.0	55.2	0.0	44.8	44.8	–100.0
≤9	0.0	55.2	0.0	44.8	44.8	–99.9
≤14	1.3	53.9	0.0	44.8	46.1	–95.3
≤19	4.3	50.9	0.0	44.8	49.1	–84.3
≤24	8.7	46.6	0.0	44.7	53.4	–68.6
≤29	14.2	41.0	0.2	44.6	58.8	–48.3
≤34	21.2	34.1	0.4	44.4	65.6	–22.7
≤39	28.6	26.6	1.2	43.6	72.2	+5.8
≤44	36.6	18.6	3.1	41.7	78.3	+38.2
≤49	43.9	11.3	6.6	38.1	82.1	+71.0
≤54	49.0	6.2	11.4	33.4	82.4	+79.4
≤59	52.3	2.9	17.8	26.9	79.2	+67.7
≤64	54.0	1.2	25.6	19.1	73.2	+53.6
≤69	54.9	0.4	32.9	11.8	66.7	+40.4
≤74	55.1	0.1	38.7	6.1	61.2	+30.0
≤79	55.2	0.0	42.3	2.5	57.7	+23.4
≤84	55.2	0.0	43.9	0.8	56.1	+20.4
≤89	55.2	0.0	44.5	0.3	55.5	+19.4
≤94	55.2	0.0	44.7	0.0	55.3	+19.0
≤100	55.2	0.0	44.8	0.0	55.2	+19.0

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100.

Figure 11 (200% of the new-definition national line): Share of all households who are targeted (that is, score at or below the cut-off), the share of targeted households who are poor (that is, have income below the poverty line), the share of poor households who are targeted, and the number of poor households who are successfully targeted (inclusion) per non-poor household mistakenly targeted (leakage), 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

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
≤4	0.0	100.0	0.0	Only poor targeted
≤9	0.0	100.0	0.0	Only poor targeted
≤14	1.3	100.0	2.3	Only poor targeted
≤19	4.3	99.8	7.8	478.5:1
≤24	8.7	99.7	15.7	381.6:1
≤29	14.3	98.9	25.7	93.3:1
≤34	21.5	98.3	38.3	56.8:1
≤39	29.8	96.0	51.8	24.0:1
≤44	39.7	92.2	66.3	11.8:1
≤49	50.5	86.9	79.5	6.6:1
≤54	60.4	81.2	88.8	4.3:1
≤59	70.1	74.6	94.7	2.9:1
≤64	79.7	67.8	97.9	2.1:1
≤69	87.8	62.5	99.3	1.7:1
≤74	93.8	58.8	99.8	1.4:1
≤79	97.5	56.6	99.9	1.3:1
≤84	99.2	55.7	100.0	1.3:1
≤89	99.7	55.4	100.0	1.2:1
≤94	100.0	55.3	100.0	1.2:1
≤100	100.0	55.2	100.0	1.2:1

Tables for

the New-Definition "Median" Poverty Line

Figure 3 (New-definition "median" line): Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–4	100.0
5–9	100.0
10–14	74.8
15–19	62.3
20–24	47.2
25–29	28.1
30–34	18.8
35–39	10.4
40–44	5.3
45–49	2.5
50–54	0.7
55–59	0.1
60–64	0.0
65–69	0.0
70–74	0.0
75–79	0.0
80–84	0.0
85–89	0.0
90–94	0.0
95–100	0.0

Figure 6 (New-definition "median" line): Average differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods for households, with confidence intervals, from 1,000 bootstraps of $n = 16{,}384$ by score range, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–4	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	–2.5	4.9	5.7	7.7
15–19	+1.6	3.6	4.3	5.8
20–24	+1.2	3.1	3.8	5.2
25–29	–2.3	2.6	3.0	4.1
30–34	–0.3	1.9	2.3	2.9
35–39	+0.1	1.3	1.6	2.1
40–44	–0.4	0.9	1.1	1.6
45–49	+0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9
50–54	+0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
55–59	–0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
60–64	–0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
65–69	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85–89	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90–94	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 7 (New-definition "median" line): Average differences between estimated poverty rates and true values for a group at a point in time, with confidence intervals, for 1,000 bootstraps of various sample sizes, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	+0.4	40.5	64.2	78.5
4	–0.1	19.8	24.2	40.1
8	+0.1	13.1	17.3	24.6
16	+0.0	9.5	11.3	15.5
32	–0.0	6.6	7.7	10.0
64	–0.1	4.6	5.6	7.5
128	–0.1	3.3	3.9	5.0
256	–0.0	2.3	2.8	3.7
512	–0.1	1.6	2.0	2.5
1,024	–0.1	1.1	1.4	1.7
2,048	–0.1	0.8	1.0	1.3
4,096	–0.1	0.6	0.7	0.9
8,192	–0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
16,384	–0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5

Figure 10 (New-definition "median" line): Shares of households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate and BPAC, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Score	Inclusion: < poverty line correctly targeted	Undercoverage: < poverty line mistakenly non-targeted	Leakage: ≥ poverty line mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: ≥ poverty line correctly non-targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion	BPAC See text
≤4	0.0	9.6	0.0	90.0	90.0	–100.0
≤9	0.0	9.6	0.0	90.0	90.0	–99.7
≤14	1.0	8.7	0.3	89.7	90.7	–76.6
≤19	2.8	6.8	1.5	88.6	91.4	–26.7
≤24	4.8	4.9	3.8	86.2	91.0	+38.6
≤29	6.4	3.2	7.7	82.3	88.8	+20.2
≤34	7.8	1.8	13.4	76.6	84.4	–39.5
≤39	8.7	1.0	20.8	69.2	77.9	–116.2
≤44	9.3	0.4	30.1	59.9	69.2	–212.5
≤49	9.5	0.1	40.7	49.3	58.8	–322.3
≤54	9.6	0.1	50.5	39.5	49.1	–423.9
≤59	9.6	0.0	60.2	29.9	39.5	–524.3
≤64	9.6	0.0	69.7	20.3	30.0	–623.3
≤69	9.6	0.0	77.8	12.2	21.9	–707.3
≤74	9.6	0.0	83.8	6.2	15.8	–769.9
≤79	9.6	0.0	87.5	2.5	12.1	–808.1
≤84	9.6	0.0	89.2	0.8	10.5	–825.6
≤89	9.6	0.0	89.8	0.3	9.9	–831.4
≤94	9.6	0.0	90.0	0.0	9.7	–833.6
≤100	9.6	0.0	90.0	0.0	9.6	–834.1

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100.

Figure 11 (New-definition "median" line): Share of all households who are targeted (that is, score at or below the cut-off), the share of targeted households who are poor (that is, have income below the poverty line), the share of poor households who are targeted, and the number of poor households who are successfully targeted (inclusion) per non-poor household mistakenly targeted (leakage), 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

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
≤4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0:1
≤9	0.0	75.3	0.1	3.0:1
≤14	1.3	76.3	10.2	3.2:1
≤19	4.3	64.7	29.1	1.8:1
≤24	8.7	54.9	49.6	1.2:1
≤29	14.3	44.8	66.7	0.8:1
≤34	21.5	36.3	81.0	0.6:1
≤39	29.8	29.1	90.1	0.4:1
≤44	39.7	23.3	96.1	0.3:1
≤49	50.5	18.8	98.7	0.2:1
≤54	60.4	15.9	99.4	0.2:1
≤59	70.1	13.7	99.9	0.2:1
≤64	79.7	12.1	100.0	0.1:1
≤69	87.8	11.0	100.0	0.1:1
≤74	93.8	10.3	100.0	0.1:1
≤79	97.5	9.9	100.0	0.1:1
≤84	99.2	9.7	100.0	0.1:1
≤89	99.7	9.7	100.0	0.1:1
≤94	100.0	9.6	100.0	0.1:1
≤100	100.0	9.6	100.0	0.1:1

Tables for

the New-Definition $1.25/Day 2005 PPP Poverty Line

Figure 3 (New-definition $1.25/day line): Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–4	100.0
5–9	100.0
10–14	79.1
15–19	69.6
20–24	53.9
25–29	33.8
30–34	24.5
35–39	13.6
40–44	6.3
45–49	2.9
50–54	1.2
55–59	0.2
60–64	0.1
65–69	0.0
70–74	0.0
75–79	0.0
80–84	0.0
85–89	0.0
90–94	0.0
95–100	0.0

Figure 6 (New-definition $1.25/day line): Average differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods for households, with confidence intervals, from 1,000 bootstraps of $n = 16{,}384$ by score range, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–4	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	–5.1	4.8	5.3	7.0
15–19	+3.3	3.5	4.3	5.4
20–24	+2.2	3.2	3.9	5.0
25–29	–1.3	2.8	3.2	4.0
30–34	+1.7	2.0	2.3	3.1
35–39	+1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1
40–44	–0.4	1.0	1.2	1.5
45–49	+0.2	0.6	0.7	0.9
50–54	+0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
55–59	–0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
60–64	–0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
65–69	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85–89	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90–94	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 7 (New-definition $1.25/day line): Average differences between estimated poverty rates and true values for a group at a point in time, with confidence intervals, for 1,000 bootstraps of various sample sizes, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–0.1	50.0	64.7	81.7
4	+0.3	19.8	25.5	42.9
8	+0.4	14.4	17.5	24.7
16	+0.3	9.8	11.8	16.5
32	+0.3	6.7	8.2	10.7
64	+0.3	4.8	5.7	7.8
128	+0.3	3.4	4.1	5.3
256	+0.3	2.4	2.8	3.9
512	+0.3	1.7	2.0	2.8
1,024	+0.3	1.2	1.4	1.8
2,048	+0.3	0.9	1.0	1.4
4,096	+0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0
8,192	+0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7
16,384	+0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5

Figure 10 (New-definition $1.25/day line): Shares of households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate and BPAC, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Score	Inclusion: < poverty line correctly targeted	Undercoverage: < poverty line mistakenly non-targeted	Leakage: ≥ poverty line mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: ≥ poverty line correctly non-targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion	BPAC See text
≤4	0.0	11.5	0.0	88.5	88.5	–100.0
≤9	0.0	11.4	0.0	88.5	88.5	–99.7
≤14	1.1	10.4	0.2	88.3	89.4	–79.3
≤19	3.1	8.3	1.2	87.3	90.5	–34.8
≤24	5.4	6.1	3.3	85.3	90.7	+23.1
≤29	7.4	4.0	6.9	81.6	89.1	+39.7
≤34	9.2	2.3	12.4	76.2	85.4	–7.8
≤39	10.2	1.2	19.6	69.0	79.2	–70.8
≤44	11.0	0.5	28.7	59.8	70.8	–150.7
≤49	11.3	0.1	39.2	49.3	60.6	–242.3
≤54	11.4	0.1	49.0	39.5	50.9	–327.7
≤59	11.5	0.0	58.7	29.8	41.3	–412.1
≤64	11.5	0.0	68.2	20.3	31.8	–495.2
≤69	11.5	0.0	76.3	12.2	23.7	–565.9
≤74	11.5	0.0	82.4	6.2	17.6	–618.5
≤79	11.5	0.0	86.0	2.5	14.0	–650.7
≤84	11.5	0.0	87.7	0.8	12.3	–665.3
≤89	11.5	0.0	88.3	0.3	11.7	–670.2
≤94	11.5	0.0	88.5	0.0	11.5	–672.1
≤100	11.5	0.0	88.5	0.0	11.5	–672.5

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100.

Figure 11 (New-definition $1.25/day line): Share of all households who are targeted (that is, score at or below the cut-off), the share of targeted households who are poor (that is, have income below the poverty line), the share of poor households who are targeted, and the number of poor households who are successfully targeted (inclusion) per non-poor household mistakenly targeted (leakage), 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

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
≤4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0:1
≤9	0.0	75.3	0.1	3.0:1
≤14	1.3	84.1	9.5	5.3:1
≤19	4.3	72.4	27.4	2.6:1
≤24	8.7	62.2	47.2	1.6:1
≤29	14.3	51.9	64.9	1.1:1
≤34	21.5	42.6	80.1	0.7:1
≤39	29.8	34.4	89.4	0.5:1
≤44	39.7	27.6	95.8	0.4:1
≤49	50.5	22.4	98.7	0.3:1
≤54	60.4	18.8	99.3	0.2:1
≤59	70.1	16.3	99.9	0.2:1
≤64	79.7	14.4	100.0	0.2:1
≤69	87.8	13.1	100.0	0.2:1
≤74	93.8	12.2	100.0	0.1:1
≤79	97.5	11.8	100.0	0.1:1
≤84	99.2	11.6	100.0	0.1:1
≤89	99.7	11.5	100.0	0.1:1
≤94	100.0	11.5	100.0	0.1:1
≤100	100.0	11.5	100.0	0.1:1

Tables for

the New-Definition $2.00/Day 2005 PPP Poverty Line

Figure 3 (New-definition $2.00/day line): Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–4	100.0
5–9	100.0
10–14	97.9
15–19	97.0
20–24	92.3
25–29	82.1
30–34	72.0
35–39	56.2
40–44	38.9
45–49	21.9
50–54	12.1
55–59	5.3
60–64	2.7
65–69	0.7
70–74	0.2
75–79	0.1
80–84	0.0
85–89	0.0
90–94	0.0
95–100	0.0

Figure 6 (New-definition $2.00/day line): Average differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods for households, with confidence intervals, from 1,000 bootstraps of $n = 16{,}384$ by score range, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–4	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	–0.6	1.2	1.5	2.0
15–19	+0.6	1.5	1.7	2.4
20–24	+1.4	1.8	2.2	3.3
25–29	+1.1	2.4	2.9	3.6
30–34	–0.1	2.2	2.6	3.3
35–39	+2.0	2.3	2.7	3.5
40–44	+2.6	2.0	2.3	3.3
45–49	+1.0	1.6	2.0	2.6
50–54	–0.6	1.3	1.6	2.2
55–59	–0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5
60–64	+0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
65–69	–0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6
70–74	+0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
75–79	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	–0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6
85–89	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90–94	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 7 (New-definition $2.00/day line): Average differences between estimated poverty rates and true values for a group at a point in time, with confidence intervals, for 1,000 bootstraps of various sample sizes, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–0.4	58.7	67.2	88.4
4	+0.7	26.6	32.0	42.2
8	+1.0	19.1	22.6	30.1
16	+0.9	13.2	15.6	20.9
32	+0.6	9.5	11.2	14.0
64	+0.7	6.9	8.0	11.0
128	+0.6	4.6	5.4	7.5
256	+0.6	3.1	3.9	5.1
512	+0.6	2.3	2.7	3.5
1,024	+0.6	1.7	2.1	2.6
2,048	+0.6	1.2	1.3	1.9
4,096	+0.6	0.9	1.0	1.3
8,192	+0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
16,384	+0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6

Figure 10 (New-definition $2.00/day line): Shares of households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate and BPAC, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Score	Inclusion: < poverty line correctly targeted	Undercoverage: < poverty line mistakenly non-targeted	Leakage: ≥ poverty line mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: ≥ poverty line correctly non-targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion	BPAC See text
≤4	0.0	31.3	0.0	68.7	68.7	–100.0
≤9	0.0	31.2	0.0	68.7	68.8	–99.9
≤14	1.3	30.0	0.0	68.7	70.0	–91.8
≤19	4.2	27.1	0.1	68.6	72.8	–72.7
≤24	8.2	23.1	0.5	68.2	76.4	–46.0
≤29	12.8	18.5	1.5	67.2	80.0	–13.1
≤34	18.0	13.2	3.5	65.2	83.3	+26.6
≤39	22.7	8.6	7.2	61.6	84.2	+67.9
≤44	26.5	4.8	13.2	55.5	82.0	+57.6
≤49	28.9	2.3	21.6	47.1	76.1	+30.9
≤54	30.3	1.0	30.1	38.6	69.0	+3.7
≤59	31.0	0.3	39.2	29.6	60.5	–25.3
≤64	31.2	0.1	48.5	20.2	51.4	–55.2
≤69	31.3	0.0	56.5	12.2	43.5	–80.8
≤74	31.3	0.0	62.6	6.2	37.4	–100.1
≤79	31.3	0.0	66.2	2.5	33.8	–111.9
≤84	31.3	0.0	67.9	0.8	32.1	–117.3
≤89	31.3	0.0	68.5	0.3	31.5	–119.1
≤94	31.3	0.0	68.7	0.0	31.3	–119.8
≤100	31.3	0.0	68.7	0.0	31.3	–119.9

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100.

Figure 11 (New-definition $2.00/day line): Share of all households who are targeted (that is, score at or below the cut-off), the share of targeted households who are poor (that is, have income below the poverty line), the share of poor households who are targeted, and the number of poor households who are successfully targeted (inclusion) per non-poor household mistakenly targeted (leakage), 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

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
≤4	0.0	100.0	0.0	Only poor targeted
≤9	0.0	100.0	0.1	Only poor targeted
≤14	1.3	98.4	4.1	60.6:1
≤19	4.3	97.0	13.5	32.7:1
≤24	8.7	94.1	26.2	16.0:1
≤29	14.3	89.3	41.0	8.3:1
≤34	21.5	83.8	57.7	5.2:1
≤39	29.8	76.0	72.5	3.2:1
≤44	39.7	66.7	84.7	2.0:1
≤49	50.5	57.3	92.6	1.3:1
≤54	60.4	50.2	96.9	1.0:1
≤59	70.1	44.1	99.0	0.8:1
≤64	79.7	39.1	99.7	0.6:1
≤69	87.8	35.6	100.0	0.6:1
≤74	93.8	33.3	100.0	0.5:1
≤79	97.5	32.1	100.0	0.5:1
≤84	99.2	31.5	100.0	0.5:1
≤89	99.7	31.3	100.0	0.5:1
≤94	100.0	31.3	100.0	0.5:1
≤100	100.0	31.3	100.0	0.5:1

Tables for

the New-Definition $2.50/Day 2005 PPP Poverty Line

Figure 3 (New-definition $2.50/day line): Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–4	100.0
5–9	100.0
10–14	99.2
15–19	98.9
20–24	97.9
25–29	92.8
30–34	87.3
35–39	78.5
40–44	62.8
45–49	42.6
50–54	27.2
55–59	14.3
60–64	6.4
65–69	3.2
70–74	1.0
75–79	0.7
80–84	0.0
85–89	0.0
90–94	0.0
95–100	0.0

Figure 6 (New-definition $2.50/day line): Average differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods for households, with confidence intervals, from 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 by score range, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–4	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	–0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6
15–19	–0.1	0.8	0.9	1.3
20–24	–0.4	0.8	0.9	1.3
25–29	–0.3	1.4	1.7	2.1
30–34	+0.0	1.6	1.9	2.4
35–39	+1.4	2.0	2.4	3.1
40–44	+4.7	2.2	2.6	3.4
45–49	+1.4	2.1	2.4	3.2
50–54	+0.2	1.8	2.3	3.1
55–59	–2.0	1.7	1.9	2.5
60–64	+0.1	1.0	1.1	1.5
65–69	+1.4	0.6	0.7	0.9
70–74	+0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
75–79	+0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
80–84	–0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
85–89	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90–94	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 7 (New-definition $2.50/day line): Average differences between estimated poverty rates and true values for a group at a point in time, with confidence intervals, for 1,000 bootstraps of various sample sizes, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–1.6	67.8	74.3	91.8
4	+0.7	29.0	35.5	45.5
8	+1.1	20.9	24.7	33.1
16	+0.7	14.5	17.6	23.6
32	+0.5	10.5	12.3	15.6
64	+0.8	7.5	8.9	11.5
128	+0.6	5.3	6.2	8.6
256	+0.7	3.7	4.4	5.9
512	+0.7	2.7	3.2	4.2
1,024	+0.6	1.9	2.2	2.8
2,048	+0.7	1.3	1.6	2.0
4,096	+0.7	1.0	1.1	1.5
8,192	+0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0
16,384	+0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7

Figure 10 (New-definition $2.50/day line): Shares of households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate and BPAC, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Score	Inclusion: < poverty line correctly targeted	Undercoverage: < poverty line mistakenly non-targeted	Leakage: ≥ poverty line mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: ≥ poverty line correctly non-targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion	BPAC See text
≤4	0.0	42.7	0.0	57.3	57.3	–100.0
≤9	0.0	42.6	0.0	57.3	57.4	–99.9
≤14	1.3	41.4	0.0	57.3	58.6	–94.0
≤19	4.3	38.3	0.0	57.3	61.6	–79.7
≤24	8.6	34.1	0.1	57.2	65.8	–59.5
≤29	13.9	28.8	0.5	56.9	70.7	–33.9
≤34	20.1	22.5	1.4	56.0	76.1	–2.3
≤39	26.6	16.1	3.2	54.1	80.7	+32.3
≤44	32.5	10.1	7.2	50.2	82.7	+69.4
≤49	37.2	5.4	13.3	44.0	81.2	+68.7
≤54	40.1	2.6	20.3	37.0	77.1	+52.3
≤59	41.7	0.9	28.4	28.9	70.7	+33.4
≤64	42.4	0.3	37.3	20.1	62.5	+12.6
≤69	42.6	0.1	45.2	12.1	54.7	–6.0
≤74	42.6	0.0	51.2	6.2	48.8	–20.0
≤79	42.6	0.0	54.9	2.5	45.1	–28.6
≤84	42.7	0.0	56.5	0.8	43.5	–32.5
≤89	42.7	0.0	57.1	0.3	42.9	–33.8
≤94	42.7	0.0	57.3	0.0	42.7	–34.3
≤100	42.7	0.0	57.3	0.0	42.7	–34.4

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100.

Figure 11 (New-definition $2.50/day line): Share of all households who are targeted (that is, score at or below the cut-off), the share of targeted households who are poor (that is, have income below the poverty line), the share of poor households who are targeted, and the number of poor households who are successfully targeted (inclusion) per non-poor household mistakenly targeted (leakage), 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

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
≤4	0.0	100.0	0.0	Only poor targeted
≤9	0.0	100.0	0.0	Only poor targeted
≤14	1.3	99.7	3.0	349.4:1
≤19	4.3	99.3	10.1	145.3:1
≤24	8.7	98.8	20.1	85.4:1
≤29	14.3	96.6	32.5	28.8:1
≤34	21.5	93.5	47.2	14.5:1
≤39	29.8	89.2	62.3	8.2:1
≤44	39.7	81.9	76.3	4.5:1
≤49	50.5	73.6	87.2	2.8:1
≤54	60.4	66.3	93.9	2.0:1
≤59	70.1	59.5	97.8	1.5:1
≤64	79.7	53.2	99.4	1.1:1
≤69	87.8	48.5	99.8	0.9:1
≤74	93.8	45.4	99.9	0.8:1
≤79	97.5	43.7	100.0	0.8:1
≤84	99.2	43.0	100.0	0.8:1
≤89	99.7	42.8	100.0	0.7:1
≤94	100.0	42.7	100.0	0.7:1
≤100	100.0	42.7	100.0	0.7:1

Tables for

the New-Definition $5.00/Day 2005 PPP Poverty Line

Figure 3 (New-definition $5.00/day line): Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–4	100.0
5–9	100.0
10–14	100.0
15–19	100.0
20–24	100.0
25–29	99.9
30–34	99.7
35–39	99.1
40–44	96.4
45–49	91.4
50–54	83.1
55–59	69.2
60–64	52.2
65–69	37.1
70–74	21.3
75–79	13.1
80–84	5.0
85–89	1.3
90–94	0.0
95–100	0.0

Figure 6 (New-definition $5.00/day line): Average differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods for households, with confidence intervals, from 1,000 bootstraps of $n = 16{,}384$ by score range, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–4	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	–0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	+0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
30–34	–0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4
35–39	+0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0
40–44	–0.3	0.7	0.9	1.2
45–49	+0.6	1.3	1.5	2.0
50–54	–0.7	1.6	1.9	2.4
55–59	+1.6	2.0	2.4	3.4
60–64	–1.0	2.2	2.5	3.2
65–69	+0.2	2.2	2.6	3.5
70–74	–0.8	2.3	2.7	3.6
75–79	+2.6	2.0	2.4	3.0
80–84	–2.5	2.6	3.1	3.9
85–89	–1.0	2.4	2.8	3.5
90–94	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 7 (New-definition $5.00/day line): Average differences between estimated poverty rates and true values for a group at a point in time, with confidence intervals, for 1,000 bootstraps of various sample sizes, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–0.8	66.0	80.9	91.6
4	–0.1	29.3	35.0	44.1
8	–0.3	19.6	24.3	31.9
16	–0.2	13.7	16.5	23.5
32	–0.1	10.1	11.7	15.4
64	–0.1	6.8	8.2	11.1
128	–0.1	4.9	5.8	7.0
256	+0.0	3.4	4.2	5.7
512	+0.1	2.6	3.1	4.0
1,024	+0.1	1.8	2.2	2.8
2,048	+0.1	1.3	1.5	2.1
4,096	+0.1	0.9	1.1	1.5
8,192	+0.1	0.6	0.7	1.1
16,384	+0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7

Figure 10 (New-definition $5.00/day line): Shares of households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate and BPAC, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Score	Inclusion: < poverty line correctly targeted	Undercoverage: < poverty line mistakenly non-targeted	Leakage: ≥ poverty line mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: ≥ poverty line correctly non-targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion	BPAC See text
≤4	0.0	74.1	0.0	25.9	25.9	–100.0
≤9	0.0	74.1	0.0	25.9	25.9	–99.9
≤14	1.3	72.8	0.0	25.9	27.2	–96.5
≤19	4.3	69.8	0.0	25.9	30.2	–88.3
≤24	8.7	65.4	0.0	25.9	34.6	–76.5
≤29	14.3	59.8	0.0	25.9	40.2	–61.3
≤34	21.5	52.6	0.0	25.9	47.4	–41.9
≤39	29.6	44.5	0.2	25.7	55.4	–19.7
≤44	39.2	34.9	0.5	25.4	64.6	+6.5
≤49	49.1	25.0	1.4	24.5	73.6	+34.5
≤54	57.3	16.8	3.1	22.8	80.1	+58.9
≤59	63.9	10.2	6.2	19.7	83.6	+80.9
≤64	69.1	5.0	10.6	15.3	84.4	+85.7
≤69	72.2	1.9	15.6	10.3	82.4	+78.9
≤74	73.5	0.6	20.3	5.6	79.2	+72.6
≤79	73.9	0.2	23.5	2.3	76.3	+68.2
≤84	74.1	0.0	25.1	0.8	74.9	+66.1
≤89	74.1	0.0	25.6	0.3	74.4	+65.4
≤94	74.1	0.0	25.9	0.0	74.1	+65.1
≤100	74.1	0.0	25.9	0.0	74.1	+65.1

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100.

Figure 11 (New-definition $5.00/day line): Share of all households who are targeted (that is, score at or below the cut-off), the share of targeted households who are poor (that is, have income below the poverty line), the share of poor households who are targeted, and the number of poor households who are successfully targeted (inclusion) per non-poor household mistakenly targeted (leakage), 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

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
≤4	0.0	100.0	0.0	Only poor targeted
≤9	0.0	100.0	0.0	Only poor targeted
≤14	1.3	100.0	1.7	Only poor targeted
≤19	4.3	100.0	5.9	Only poor targeted
≤24	8.7	100.0	11.7	Only poor targeted
≤29	14.3	99.9	19.3	993.7:1
≤34	21.5	99.8	29.0	610.0:1
≤39	29.8	99.4	40.0	172.8:1
≤44	39.7	98.8	52.9	79.5:1
≤49	50.5	97.1	66.3	34.1:1
≤54	60.4	94.9	77.3	18.6:1
≤59	70.1	91.1	86.2	10.3:1
≤64	79.7	86.7	93.2	6.5:1
≤69	87.8	82.2	97.4	4.6:1
≤74	93.8	78.4	99.2	3.6:1
≤79	97.5	75.8	99.8	3.1:1
≤84	99.2	74.7	100.0	3.0:1
≤89	99.7	74.3	100.0	2.9:1
≤94	100.0	74.1	100.0	2.9:1
≤100	100.0	74.1	100.0	2.9:1

Tables for

the New-Definition $1.90/Day 2011 PPP Poverty Line

Figure 3 (New-definition $1.90/day 2011 PPP line): Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–4	100.0
5–9	100.0
10–14	71.4
15–19	56.5
20–24	39.0
25–29	23.4
30–34	15.8
35–39	8.2
40–44	3.6
45–49	1.8
50–54	0.6
55–59	0.1
60–64	0.0
65–69	0.0
70–74	0.0
75–79	0.0
80–84	0.0
85–89	0.0
90–94	0.0
95–100	0.0

Figure 6 (New-definition $1.90/day 2011 PPP line): Average differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods for households, with confidence intervals, from 1,000 bootstraps of $n = 16{,}384$ by score range, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–4	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	+44.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
10–14	–0.6	5.4	6.3	8.5
15–19	+5.1	3.6	4.5	6.1
20–24	+2.0	3.0	3.6	4.8
25–29	–1.2	2.3	2.7	3.8
30–34	+1.4	1.7	2.0	2.4
35–39	+0.8	1.1	1.3	1.7
40–44	–0.4	0.8	1.0	1.2
45–49	+0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
50–54	+0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
55–59	–0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
60–64	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85–89	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90–94	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 7 (New-definition $1.90/day 2011 PPP line): Average differences between estimated poverty rates and true values for a group at a point in time, with confidence intervals, for 1,000 bootstraps of various sample sizes, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	+0.7	37.8	57.8	74.2
4	+0.4	18.2	23.3	33.3
8	+0.5	12.1	15.0	21.9
16	+0.6	8.4	10.5	14.0
32	+0.5	5.9	7.1	9.9
64	+0.4	4.2	5.0	6.2
128	+0.4	3.0	3.5	4.4
256	+0.4	2.2	2.6	3.1
512	+0.4	1.5	1.8	2.3
1,024	+0.3	1.1	1.2	1.7
2,048	+0.3	0.8	0.9	1.2
4,096	+0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8
8,192	+0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
16,384	+0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4

Figure 10 (New-definition $1.90/day 2011 PPP line): Shares of households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate and BPAC, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Score	Inclusion: < poverty line correctly targeted	Undercoverage: < poverty line mistakenly non-targeted	Leakage: ≥ poverty line mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: ≥ poverty line correctly non-targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion	BPAC See text
≤4	0.0	8.0	0.0	92.0	92.0	–99.9
≤9	0.0	8.0	0.0	92.0	92.0	–99.7
≤14	0.9	7.1	0.4	91.6	92.5	–72.4
≤19	2.5	5.5	1.8	90.2	92.7	–14.4
≤24	4.2	3.8	4.5	87.5	91.6	+43.6
≤29	5.6	2.4	8.7	83.2	88.8	–9.1
≤34	6.7	1.3	14.8	77.1	83.8	–85.2
≤39	7.3	0.7	22.5	69.5	76.8	–180.4
≤44	7.8	0.2	31.9	60.1	67.8	–298.3
≤49	8.0	0.0	42.6	49.4	57.4	–431.2
≤54	8.0	0.0	52.4	39.6	47.6	–553.7
≤59	8.0	0.0	62.1	29.9	37.9	–675.0
≤64	8.0	0.0	71.7	20.3	28.3	–794.0
≤69	8.0	0.0	79.8	12.2	20.2	–895.0
≤74	8.0	0.0	85.8	6.2	14.2	–970.3
≤79	8.0	0.0	89.5	2.5	10.5	–1,016.3
≤84	8.0	0.0	91.2	0.8	8.8	–1,037.2
≤89	8.0	0.0	91.7	0.3	8.3	–1,044.2
≤94	8.0	0.0	91.9	0.0	8.1	–1,046.9
≤100	8.0	0.0	92.0	0.0	8.0	–1,047.5

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100.

Figure 11 (New-definition $1.90/day 2011 PPP line): Share of all households who are targeted (that is, score at or below the cut-off), the share of targeted households who are poor (that is, have income below the poverty line), the share of poor households who are targeted, and the number of poor households who are successfully targeted (inclusion) per non-poor household mistakenly targeted (leakage), 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

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
≤4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0:1
≤9	0.0	45.7	0.1	0.8:1
≤14	1.3	71.9	11.6	2.6:1
≤19	4.3	58.3	31.5	1.4:1
≤24	8.7	48.0	52.0	0.9:1
≤29	14.3	39.0	69.9	0.6:1
≤34	21.5	31.1	83.5	0.5:1
≤39	29.8	24.6	91.6	0.3:1
≤44	39.7	19.6	97.1	0.2:1
≤49	50.5	15.8	99.4	0.2:1
≤54	60.4	13.2	99.7	0.2:1
≤59	70.1	11.4	100.0	0.1:1
≤64	79.7	10.1	100.0	0.1:1
≤69	87.8	9.1	100.0	0.1:1
≤74	93.8	8.5	100.0	0.1:1
≤79	97.5	8.2	100.0	0.1:1
≤84	99.2	8.1	100.0	0.1:1
≤89	99.7	8.0	100.0	0.1:1
≤94	100.0	8.0	100.0	0.1:1
≤100	100.0	8.0	100.0	0.1:1

Tables for

the New-Definition $3.10/Day 2011 PPP Poverty Line

Figure 3 (New-definition $3.10/day 2011 PPP line): Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–4	100.0
5–9	100.0
10–14	96.6
15–19	94.5
20–24	88.4
25–29	75.8
30–34	62.9
35–39	46.6
40–44	29.1
45–49	16.0
50–54	8.5
55–59	3.3
60–64	1.8
65–69	0.6
70–74	0.1
75–79	0.1
80–84	0.0
85–89	0.0
90–94	0.0
95–100	0.0

Figure 6 (New-definition $3.10/day 2011 PPP line): Average differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods for households, with confidence intervals, from 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 by score range, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–4	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	–0.6	2.0	2.4	3.1
15–19	–0.3	1.8	2.2	2.8
20–24	+0.5	2.1	2.5	3.4
25–29	+3.5	2.6	3.1	4.0
30–34	+0.4	2.4	2.8	3.6
35–39	+3.6	2.3	2.7	3.7
40–44	+1.0	1.8	2.2	2.9
45–49	+1.0	1.4	1.7	2.1
50–54	+0.4	1.1	1.4	1.8
55–59	–0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2
60–64	+0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8
65–69	+0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
70–74	+0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
75–79	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85–89	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90–94	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 7 (New-definition $3.10/day 2011 PPP line): Average differences between estimated poverty rates and true values for a group at a point in time, with confidence intervals, for 1,000 bootstraps of various sample sizes, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–0.0	58.8	76.7	89.9
4	+1.1	24.9	31.6	42.8
8	+1.4	17.8	21.8	29.3
16	+1.0	12.9	15.6	21.3
32	+0.9	8.9	10.6	13.1
64	+0.9	6.5	7.8	10.1
128	+0.8	4.4	5.1	6.8
256	+0.8	3.2	3.7	4.9
512	+0.8	2.1	2.6	3.6
1,024	+0.8	1.5	1.9	2.6
2,048	+0.8	1.1	1.4	1.8
4,096	+0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3
8,192	+0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0
16,384	+0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7

Figure 10 (New-definition $3.10/day 2011 PPP line): Shares of households by cut-off score and targeting classification, along with the hit rate and BPAC, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

Score	Inclusion: < poverty line correctly targeted	Undercoverage: < poverty line mistakenly non-targeted	Leakage: ≥ poverty line mistakenly targeted	Exclusion: ≥ poverty line correctly non-targeted	Hit rate Inclusion + Exclusion	BPAC See text
≤4	0.0	26.6	0.0	73.4	73.4	–100.0
≤9	0.0	26.6	0.0	73.4	73.4	–99.9
≤14	1.3	25.4	0.0	73.3	74.6	–90.5
≤19	4.2	22.5	0.2	73.2	77.3	–68.1
≤24	8.0	18.7	0.7	72.7	80.6	–37.4
≤29	12.2	14.5	2.2	71.2	83.3	–0.5
≤34	16.7	9.9	4.8	68.5	85.2	+43.5
≤39	20.4	6.2	9.4	63.9	84.4	+64.7
≤44	23.4	3.3	16.3	57.0	80.4	+38.7
≤49	25.2	1.5	25.4	48.0	73.2	+4.8
≤54	26.0	0.6	34.3	39.0	65.1	–28.9
≤59	26.5	0.2	43.7	29.7	56.1	–63.9
≤64	26.6	0.0	53.1	20.3	46.9	–99.2
≤69	26.6	0.0	61.1	12.2	38.9	–129.4
≤74	26.6	0.0	67.2	6.2	32.8	–152.1
≤79	26.6	0.0	70.9	2.5	29.1	–165.9
≤84	26.6	0.0	72.5	0.8	27.5	–172.2
≤89	26.6	0.0	73.1	0.3	26.9	–174.3
≤94	26.6	0.0	73.3	0.0	26.7	–175.1
≤100	26.6	0.0	73.4	0.0	26.6	–175.3

Inclusion, undercoverage, leakage, and exclusion normalized to sum to 100.

Figure 11 (New-definition $3.10/day 2011 PPP line): Share of all households who are targeted (that is, score at or below the cut-off), the share of targeted households who are poor (that is, have income below the poverty line), the share of poor households who are targeted, and the number of poor households who are successfully targeted (inclusion) per non-poor household mistakenly targeted (leakage), 2009 scorecard applied to the 2009 validation sample

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
≤4	0.0	100.0	0.0	Only poor targeted
≤9	0.0	100.0	0.1	Only poor targeted
≤14	1.3	97.3	4.7	36.6:1
≤19	4.3	95.7	15.6	22.3:1
≤24	8.7	91.9	30.0	11.3:1
≤29	14.3	84.7	45.6	5.6:1
≤34	21.5	77.5	62.7	3.4:1
≤39	29.8	68.4	76.6	2.2:1
≤44	39.7	58.9	87.8	1.4:1
≤49	50.5	49.8	94.5	1.0:1
≤54	60.4	43.1	97.8	0.8:1
≤59	70.1	37.7	99.3	0.6:1
≤64	79.7	33.4	99.9	0.5:1
≤69	87.8	30.4	100.0	0.4:1
≤74	93.8	28.4	100.0	0.4:1
≤79	97.5	27.3	100.0	0.4:1
≤84	99.2	26.9	100.0	0.4:1
≤89	99.7	26.7	100.0	0.4:1
≤94	100.0	26.7	100.0	0.4:1
≤100	100.0	26.6	100.0	0.4:1

Tables for

The Legacy-Definition National Poverty Line

Figure 3 (Legacy-definition national line): Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–4	100.0
5–9	100.0
10–14	95.0
15–19	90.1
20–24	80.1
25–29	71.8
30–34	57.2
35–39	41.6
40–44	26.7
45–49	18.5
50–54	7.7
55–59	3.4
60–64	1.0
65–69	0.7
70–74	0.2
75–79	0.1
80–84	0.0
85–89	0.0
90–94	0.0
95–100	0.0

Figure 6 (Legacy-definition national line): Average differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods for households, with confidence intervals, from 1,000 bootstraps of n = 16,384 by score range, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2004 validation sample

	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–4	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	–1.2	2.1	2.4	2.9
15–19	+0.1	1.9	2.3	3.2
20–24	–1.6	2.2	2.6	3.4
25–29	+0.3	2.1	2.5	3.4
30–34	+0.5	2.3	2.7	3.4
35–39	+1.7	2.3	2.7	3.5
40–44	–0.2	1.8	2.2	2.8
45–49	+1.8	1.6	1.9	2.4
50–54	+0.6	1.0	1.2	1.7
55–59	–0.1	0.8	1.0	1.3
60–64	–0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0
65–69	+0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
70–74	–0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7
75–79	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	–0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
85–89	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90–94	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 7 (Legacy-definition national line): Average differences between estimated poverty rates and true values for a group at a point in time, with confidence intervals, for 1,000 bootstraps of various sample sizes, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2004 validation sample

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–0.3	65.2	76.6	86.2
4	+0.2	26.8	33.4	48.6
8	–0.2	20.6	24.8	33.4
16	+0.4	14.2	16.6	22.6
32	+0.2	10.4	12.5	16.3
64	+0.3	7.3	9.0	11.0
128	+0.3	5.4	6.3	8.3
256	+0.3	3.7	4.3	5.8
512	+0.3	2.5	3.0	3.8
1,024	+0.3	1.8	2.2	2.8
2,048	+0.3	1.2	1.5	1.9
4,096	+0.3	0.9	1.0	1.4
8,192	+0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0
16,384	+0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7

Tables for

The Legacy-Definition $1.25/Day 2005 PPP Poverty Line

Figure 3 (Legacy-definition $1.25/day 2005 PPP line): Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–4	100.0
5–9	100.0
10–14	85.1
15–19	72.6
20–24	58.0
25–29	42.7
30–34	29.0
35–39	17.6
40–44	10.2
45–49	6.4
50–54	2.6
55–59	0.9
60–64	0.3
65–69	0.2
70–74	0.0
75–79	0.0
80–84	0.0
85–89	0.0
90–94	0.0
95–100	0.0

Figure 6 (Legacy-definition $1.25/day 2005 PPP line): Average differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods for households, with confidence intervals, from 1,000 bootstraps of $n = 16{,}384$ by score range, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2004 validation sample

	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–4	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	+1.6	3.6	4.3	5.3
15–19	+2.8	2.7	3.2	4.2
20–24	+3.2	2.8	3.4	4.1
25–29	–1.5	2.3	2.7	3.5
30–34	+0.6	2.0	2.4	3.3
35–39	+2.0	1.5	1.8	2.4
40–44	+1.1	1.2	1.4	1.9
45–49	+1.4	0.8	0.9	1.3
50–54	+0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0
55–59	–0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
60–64	–0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
65–69	+0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
70–74	–0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
75–79	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	–0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
85–89	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90–94	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 7 (Legacy-definition $1.25/day 2005 PPP line): Average differences between estimated poverty rates and true values for a group at a point in time, with confidence intervals, for 1,000 bootstraps of various sample sizes, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2004 validation sample

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	+0.4	56.9	70.2	83.1
4	+1.2	25.0	30.6	39.2
8	+0.8	17.3	20.8	31.2
16	+0.8	11.8	14.1	19.7
32	+0.6	8.4	9.9	13.2
64	+0.6	6.1	7.6	9.5
128	+0.7	4.4	5.4	7.0
256	+0.7	2.9	3.6	4.6
512	+0.7	2.1	2.5	3.3
1,024	+0.7	1.5	1.7	2.3
2,048	+0.6	1.1	1.3	1.7
4,096	+0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2
8,192	+0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8
16,384	+0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6

Tables for

The Legacy-Definition $2.50/Day 2005 PPP Poverty Line

Figure 3 (Legacy-definition $2.50/day 2005 PPP line): Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–4	100.0
5–9	100.0
10–14	98.8
15–19	98.0
20–24	93.6
25–29	90.6
30–34	82.7
35–39	71.4
40–44	56.4
45–49	41.8
50–54	26.3
55–59	12.1
60–64	6.0
65–69	2.9
70–74	1.1
75–79	0.7
80–84	0.3
85–89	0.0
90–94	0.0
95–100	0.0

Figure 6 (Legacy-definition $2.50/day 2005 PPP line): Average differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods for households, with confidence intervals, from 1,000 bootstraps of $n = 16{,}384$ by score range, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2004 validation sample

	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–4	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	–0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0
15–19	+1.9	1.2	1.5	1.9
20–24	–0.8	1.3	1.5	1.9
25–29	–0.4	1.4	1.6	2.0
30–34	–0.2	1.8	2.2	2.6
35–39	+1.3	2.1	2.6	3.5
40–44	+1.5	2.0	2.5	3.1
45–49	+0.7	2.1	2.5	3.3
50–54	+3.3	1.8	2.1	2.7
55–59	–1.1	1.5	1.9	2.5
60–64	–0.7	1.3	1.5	2.0
65–69	+0.1	0.8	1.0	1.2
70–74	–0.1	0.6	0.7	1.0
75–79	+0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
80–84	–0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9
85–89	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90–94	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 7 (Legacy-definition $2.50/day 2005 PPP line): Average differences between estimated poverty rates and true values for a group at a point in time, with confidence intervals, for 1,000 bootstraps of various sample sizes, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2004 validation sample

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	+0.3	64.8	78.2	93.8
4	+0.6	28.7	34.8	47.5
8	+0.4	21.1	25.8	33.5
16	+0.8	14.5	17.1	22.7
32	+0.4	10.4	12.3	16.7
64	+0.5	7.6	9.2	12.1
128	+0.4	5.5	6.4	8.9
256	+0.4	3.8	4.6	6.2
512	+0.4	2.7	3.2	4.0
1,024	+0.5	1.9	2.2	2.9
2,048	+0.5	1.4	1.6	1.9
4,096	+0.5	0.9	1.0	1.5
8,192	+0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
16,384	+0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7

Tables for

The Legacy-Definition $5.00/Day 2005 PPP Poverty Line

Figure 3 (Legacy-definition $5.00/day 2005 PPP line): Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–4	100.0
5–9	100.0
10–14	100.0
15–19	100.0
20–24	99.6
25–29	99.3
30–34	98.6
35–39	97.7
40–44	94.6
45–49	86.7
50–54	76.0
55–59	60.9
60–64	46.4
65–69	30.8
70–74	19.7
75–79	7.6
80–84	3.2
85–89	1.1
90–94	0.0
95–100	0.0

Figure 6 (Legacy-definition $5.00/day 2005 PPP line): Average differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods for households, with confidence intervals, from 1,000 bootstraps of $n = 16{,}384$ by score range, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2004 validation sample

	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–4	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	+0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
20–24	–0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
25–29	–0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
30–34	+0.1	0.6	0.7	0.9
35–39	+0.1	0.7	0.8	1.1
40–44	+0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6
45–49	–0.9	1.4	1.6	2.0
50–54	–1.0	1.9	2.3	3.0
55–59	–0.7	2.3	2.8	3.5
60–64	–3.9	3.2	3.5	4.1
65–69	+0.1	2.4	2.9	3.8
70–74	–1.7	3.0	3.5	4.4
75–79	–0.3	2.0	2.3	3.1
80–84	–0.5	1.9	2.4	3.0
85–89	–2.1	2.7	3.6	4.0
90–94	–3.5	5.0	6.0	7.5
95–100	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 7 (Legacy-definition $5.00/day 2005 PPP line): Average differences between estimated poverty rates and true values for a group at a point in time, with confidence intervals, for 1,000 bootstraps of various sample sizes, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2004 validation sample

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	–1.5	57.3	72.6	89.0
4	–0.5	25.9	32.2	46.6
8	–0.9	19.3	24.5	32.0
16	–0.6	15.1	17.6	25.0
32	–0.4	10.1	12.5	17.3
64	–0.4	7.1	8.4	11.4
128	–0.5	5.1	6.2	7.7
256	–0.6	3.6	4.4	5.6
512	–0.6	2.7	3.1	4.3
1,024	–0.6	1.9	2.2	3.1
2,048	–0.6	1.3	1.5	2.0
4,096	–0.6	0.9	1.0	1.4
8,192	–0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0
16,384	–0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7

Tables for

The Legacy-Definition $4.32/Day 1993 PPP Poverty Line

Figure 3 (Legacy-definition $4.32/day 1993 PPP line): Estimated poverty likelihoods associated with scores

If a household's score is . . .	. . . then the likelihood (%) of being below the poverty line is:
0–4	100.0
5–9	100.0
10–14	97.8
15–19	96.8
20–24	91.7
25–29	88.2
30–34	77.3
35–39	64.5
40–44	49.8
45–49	35.1
50–54	19.5
55–59	8.6
60–64	4.0
65–69	2.0
70–74	0.9
75–79	0.6
80–84	0.0
85–89	0.0
90–94	0.0
95–100	0.0

Figure 6 (Legacy-definition $4.32/day 1993 PPP line): Average differences between estimated and true poverty likelihoods for households, with confidence intervals, from 1,000 bootstraps of $n = 16{,}384$ by score range, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2004 validation sample

	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
Score	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
0–4	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	–1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
15–19	+1.5	1.3	1.6	2.1
20–24	–0.4	1.5	1.8	2.4
25–29	+0.1	1.5	1.8	2.2
30–34	–0.6	2.0	2.4	3.0
35–39	+1.5	2.3	2.6	3.7
40–44	+2.9	2.1	2.5	3.1
45–49	+1.1	2.0	2.3	2.9
50–54	+1.3	1.6	1.9	2.5
55–59	–0.7	1.3	1.6	2.1
60–64	–0.7	1.0	1.2	1.8
65–69	+0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0
70–74	–0.1	0.6	0.7	0.9
75–79	+0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	–0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
85–89	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90–94	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95–100	+0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 7 (Legacy-definition $4.32/day 1993 PPP line): Average differences between estimated poverty rates and true values for a group at a point in time, with confidence intervals, for 1,000 bootstraps of various sample sizes, 2009 scorecard applied to the 2004 validation sample

Sample Size	Difference between estimate and true value			
		Confidence interval (±percentage points)		
n	Diff.	90-percent	95-percent	99-percent
1	+0.0	64.7	78.9	92.7
4	+0.5	29.4	35.6	50.6
8	+0.2	22.1	26.8	34.9
16	+0.6	14.6	17.0	22.3
32	+0.4	10.3	12.2	15.6
64	+0.5	7.6	9.1	11.5
128	+0.5	5.5	6.5	8.9
256	+0.5	3.8	4.5	6.1
512	+0.5	2.7	3.2	3.9
1,024	+0.5	1.9	2.2	2.9
2,048	+0.5	1.4	1.6	2.0
4,096	+0.6	0.9	1.1	1.5
8,192	+0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1
16,384	+0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7

Figure A0: All-Philippines, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International 2005 PPP $1.25	International 2005 PPP $2.50	International 2005 PPP $5.00	International 1993 PPP $4.32	Natl. poverty threshold 100%	Natl. poverty threshold 150%	Natl. poverty threshold 200%	Poorest 1/2 < 100% Natl.	Intl. 2005 PPP $1.25	Intl. 2005 PPP $2.00	Intl. 2005 PPP $2.50	Intl. 2005 PPP $5.00	Intl. 2011 PPP $1.90	Intl. 2011 PPP $3.10
Urban	2004	Line	39.61	28.43	56.86	113.72	52.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	13.4	5.9	27.4	61.7	23.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	17.5	8.0	33.5	68.5	29.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.59	74.38	99.18	40.41	38.62	61.80	77.24	154.49	34.42	56.16
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	24.6	38.8	4.7	4.6	16.9	26.4	61.9	2.9	13.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	30.3	45.7	6.5	6.3	21.4	32.3	68.5	4.1	17.7
Rural	2004	Line	39.43	28.30	56.59	113.19	51.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	49.7	30.6	67.8	89.4	63.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	57.0	37.3	73.9	92.1	70.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.51	68.27	91.03	33.18	35.45	56.72	70.90	141.79	31.59	51.55
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	32.2	56.6	71.5	14.7	18.3	45.5	58.9	86.2	13.2	39.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	39.5	63.6	77.0	19.8	24.0	53.3	65.8	89.4	17.7	47.6
Overall	2004	Line	39.52	28.36	56.72	113.45	51.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	31.4	18.2	47.5	75.5	43.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	37.5	22.8	54.0	80.4	49.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.53	71.29	95.05	36.75	37.02	59.23	74.03	148.06	32.99	53.83
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	21.1	40.6	55.2	9.8	11.5	31.3	42.7	74.1	8.1	26.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	26.5	47.2	61.5	13.2	15.3	37.5	49.2	79.1	11.0	32.9

Figure A1: Abra, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	42.64	30.60	61.20	122.41	55.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	0.0	0.0	6.3	50.0	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	0.0	0.0	5.8	56.5	5.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	51.31	76.96	102.62	41.38	39.96	63.94	79.92	159.85	35.62	58.11
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	28.0	43.8	59.1	14.0	9.5	34.1	49.8	72.0	6.3	31.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	36.3	56.2	69.6	19.1	15.1	46.3	63.0	77.8	8.9	41.7
Rural	2004	Line	42.64	30.60	61.20	122.41	55.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	42.5	25.1	62.5	83.4	56.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	50.6	33.7	69.0	86.8	63.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.88	73.32	97.75	31.63	38.07	60.91	76.14	152.27	33.93	55.36
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	43.7	66.5	76.0	19.4	30.0	56.3	69.5	87.7	23.1	51.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	53.4	74.1	81.6	27.0	40.4	65.0	77.2	91.8	31.9	60.8
Overall	2004	Line	42.64	30.60	61.20	122.41	55.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	39.6	23.4	58.6	81.1	52.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	47.6	31.7	65.2	85.0	60.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.20	73.80	98.40	32.91	38.32	61.31	76.63	153.27	34.15	55.72
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	41.6	63.5	73.7	18.7	27.3	53.3	66.8	85.6	20.9	48.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	51.1	71.7	80.0	26.0	37.0	62.5	75.4	90.0	28.9	58.3

Figure A2: Agusan del Norte, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	32.82	23.56	47.12	94.23	43.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	15.5	6.2	32.0	66.7	26.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	18.9	7.5	37.6	74.5	31.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	53.29	79.94	106.59	38.04	41.51	66.41	83.01	166.03	36.99	60.36
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	24.6	48.7	67.3	11.9	14.5	37.8	52.5	81.6	10.2	32.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	29.5	55.0	71.7	14.6	17.4	43.4	58.3	84.1	12.8	38.0
Rural	2004	Line	38.30	27.49	54.97	109.95	50.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	58.3	37.4	72.2	91.1	68.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	66.3	46.6	77.6	93.7	75.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	51.04	76.57	102.09	32.97	39.76	63.61	79.51	159.02	35.43	57.81
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	42.3	62.5	72.3	18.5	28.6	53.7	64.5	84.5	21.2	49.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	50.7	70.2	78.0	25.4	36.7	62.1	71.7	88.8	29.3	57.9
Overall	2004	Line	36.13	25.93	51.85	103.71	47.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	41.0	24.8	56.0	81.3	51.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	47.5	31.1	61.7	86.1	57.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	51.67	77.50	103.34	34.37	40.24	64.39	80.48	160.96	35.87	58.52
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	37.1	58.5	70.8	16.6	24.5	49.1	61.0	83.7	18.0	44.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	44.8	66.0	76.3	22.4	31.4	56.9	68.0	87.5	24.7	52.4

Figure A3: Agusan del Sur, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	34.37	24.67	49.33	98.66	45.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	32.2	18.7	57.4	76.5	50.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	38.8	24.2	60.9	79.4	54.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	54.08	81.12	108.16	34.92	42.12	67.39	84.24	168.48	37.54	61.25
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	44.0	62.9	78.5	20.5	30.0	54.3	65.8	89.8	23.8	48.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	49.2	66.9	81.5	24.4	35.7	60.9	68.6	90.9	28.4	53.8
Rural	2004	Line	43.25	31.04	62.09	124.18	56.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	64.0	46.5	79.3	93.5	75.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	72.4	56.7	85.1	95.9	82.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	51.76	77.65	103.53	28.96	40.32	64.51	80.63	161.27	35.93	58.63
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	58.1	80.3	88.4	27.3	43.2	70.7	83.2	94.7	39.0	63.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	65.0	83.9	90.5	32.5	49.8	75.4	85.5	95.9	45.0	69.6
Overall	2004	Line	41.13	29.52	59.04	118.09	53.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	56.3	39.7	74.0	89.4	69.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	64.4	48.9	79.3	91.9	75.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	52.68	79.02	105.36	31.31	41.03	65.65	82.06	164.12	36.57	59.66
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	52.8	73.9	84.8	24.8	38.3	64.6	76.7	92.9	33.4	57.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	58.8	77.2	86.9	29.3	44.2	69.6	78.8	94.0	38.4	63.4

Figure A4: Aklan, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	33.92	24.34	48.68	97.36	44.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	15.6	3.1	37.5	68.8	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	21.5	8.7	40.9	73.8	34.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.43	72.64	96.86	41.51	37.72	60.35	75.44	150.87	33.62	54.85
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	23.7	44.7	57.9	11.8	10.5	31.6	47.4	65.8	5.3	23.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	27.7	51.6	62.7	15.1	12.8	36.2	52.7	73.2	7.7	27.7
Rural	2004	Line	42.86	30.76	61.52	123.04	56.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	64.4	40.2	75.9	94.2	73.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	73.3	49.1	83.3	96.6	81.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.91	68.87	91.82	31.98	35.76	57.21	71.52	143.03	31.87	52.00
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	43.5	69.3	83.6	19.6	25.9	57.4	70.6	90.8	19.3	54.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	53.0	76.3	88.2	26.3	35.2	66.9	77.5	93.3	25.9	63.5
Overall	2004	Line	41.47	29.76	59.52	119.05	54.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	56.8	34.4	69.9	90.3	66.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	65.3	42.9	76.7	93.0	74.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.43	69.64	92.85	33.93	36.16	57.85	72.32	144.63	32.23	52.58
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	39.6	64.5	78.6	18.1	22.9	52.4	66.1	85.9	16.6	48.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	47.9	71.2	83.0	24.0	30.6	60.6	72.4	89.2	22.2	56.2

Figure A5: Albay, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	35.77	25.67	51.34	102.68	46.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	18.5	7.1	35.0	72.3	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	23.9	10.6	41.4	78.3	37.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.69	71.53	95.37	39.69	37.14	59.42	74.28	148.56	33.10	54.01
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	18.2	38.9	56.9	8.3	8.0	28.6	41.6	74.1	6.4	24.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	24.0	47.0	64.5	11.8	11.6	36.0	49.5	79.0	9.1	31.5
Rural	2004	Line	44.85	32.19	64.38	128.76	58.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	61.7	42.0	77.5	92.6	74.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	69.6	51.7	82.5	94.6	80.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.61	69.92	93.22	32.82	36.30	58.08	72.60	145.21	32.35	52.79
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	37.2	62.3	75.3	16.8	21.0	51.0	64.7	87.3	15.3	46.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	44.5	67.7	80.3	22.1	26.9	57.3	70.1	90.2	20.4	53.8
Overall	2004	Line	42.72	30.66	61.32	122.65	56.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	51.3	33.6	67.3	87.7	64.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	58.9	42.0	72.9	90.8	70.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.03	70.55	94.06	35.51	36.63	58.61	73.26	146.52	32.65	53.27
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	30.0	53.5	68.3	13.6	16.1	42.5	55.9	82.3	12.0	38.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	36.4	59.6	74.1	18.1	20.9	49.0	62.1	85.8	16.0	45.1

Figure A6: Antique, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	32.32	23.20	46.40	92.79	42.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	29.4	8.8	41.2	70.6	41.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	29.6	11.8	43.8	72.2	43.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.60	72.90	97.20	32.49	37.85	60.56	75.70	151.40	33.74	55.04
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	17.4	17.4	26.1	6.5	13.0	17.4	17.4	56.5	8.7	17.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	23.7	23.7	36.1	12.6	21.1	23.7	23.7	61.3	16.0	23.7
Rural	2004	Line	33.52	24.06	48.12	96.24	44.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	49.6	32.2	68.9	87.5	65.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	60.9	40.8	77.5	90.1	75.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.68	70.02	93.36	34.51	36.36	58.17	72.71	145.42	32.40	52.87
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	38.2	63.0	73.2	16.5	18.6	53.9	64.3	84.7	14.5	45.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	48.2	72.0	79.2	24.0	26.6	64.8	73.3	87.9	21.0	56.3
Overall	2004	Line	33.31	23.91	47.82	95.63	43.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	46.2	28.3	64.3	84.6	61.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	55.4	35.6	71.5	86.9	70.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.90	70.35	93.81	34.27	36.53	58.45	73.06	146.12	32.56	53.12
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	35.8	57.8	67.8	15.4	18.0	49.7	58.9	81.5	13.8	42.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	45.3	66.4	74.1	22.7	26.0	60.0	67.5	84.8	20.4	52.5

Figure A7: Basilan, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	30.23	21.70	43.39	86.79	39.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	32.5	13.6	65.1	92.3	57.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	39.0	17.0	74.0	93.2	65.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.21	69.31	92.42	45.18	35.99	57.58	71.98	143.95	32.08	52.33
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	15.5	48.3	59.5	9.0	0.0	33.6	48.3	75.0	0.0	33.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	19.0	56.9	65.6	10.3	0.0	41.6	56.9	77.3	0.0	41.6
Rural	2004	Line	36.20	25.98	51.96	103.92	47.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	44.7	23.5	85.1	97.9	85.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	54.1	32.1	90.7	99.5	90.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.47	66.71	88.94	36.56	34.64	55.42	69.27	138.55	30.87	50.37
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	39.2	77.5	89.7	19.3	11.2	60.9	79.8	95.1	3.2	52.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	46.8	85.0	93.1	23.9	14.2	69.2	86.8	97.8	5.2	62.0
Overall	2004	Line	32.37	23.23	46.46	92.93	42.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	36.8	17.1	72.2	94.3	67.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	44.4	22.4	79.9	95.5	74.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.80	67.20	89.60	38.19	34.89	55.83	69.79	139.57	31.10	50.74
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	34.7	71.9	83.9	17.4	9.0	55.7	73.7	91.2	2.6	49.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	41.5	79.7	87.9	21.3	11.5	64.0	81.1	93.9	4.2	58.2

Figure A8: Bataan, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	36.32	26.06	52.13	104.25	47.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	13.5	4.8	28.9	67.4	24.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	15.7	5.1	33.1	73.5	28.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	50.02	75.03	100.04	43.37	38.96	62.33	77.92	155.83	34.72	56.65
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	23.6	35.5	3.8	2.7	12.4	24.7	56.5	0.0	8.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	9.9	31.0	43.0	5.0	3.7	17.9	31.7	62.4	0.0	11.9
Rural	2004	Line	41.16	29.54	59.08	118.16	54.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	24.6	7.6	42.9	72.0	37.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	29.7	9.2	48.6	76.9	42.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.50	71.26	95.01	39.24	37.00	59.20	74.00	148.00	32.98	53.80
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	9.4	47.5	2.0	0.0	5.6	15.8	73.9	0.0	5.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	8.7	52.9	1.9	0.0	5.0	15.4	77.5	0.0	5.0
Overall	2004	Line	38.16	27.39	54.78	109.56	50.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	17.8	5.9	34.3	69.2	29.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	21.0	6.6	39.0	74.8	33.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.11	73.66	98.21	41.87	38.25	61.19	76.49	152.98	34.09	55.62
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	18.5	39.8	3.2	1.7	10.0	21.5	62.7	0.0	7.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	8.1	22.9	46.6	3.9	2.3	13.2	25.8	67.9	0.0	9.4

Figure A9: Batanes, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	2004	Line	41.75	29.97	59.93	119.87	54.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	27.8	11.1	50.0	66.7	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	29.8	15.5	52.4	69.0	52.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	59.66	89.49	119.32	53.22	46.46	74.34	92.93	185.86	41.41	67.57
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	16.7	25.0	33.3	4.2	0.0	16.7	25.0	75.0	0.0	16.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	14.4	24.0	31.2	5.6	0.0	14.4	24.0	82.4	0.0	14.4
Overall	2004	Line	41.75	29.97	59.93	119.87	54.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	27.8	11.1	50.0	66.7	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	29.8	15.5	52.4	69.0	52.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	59.66	89.49	119.32	53.22	46.46	74.34	92.93	185.86	41.41	67.57
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	16.7	25.0	33.3	4.2	0.0	16.7	25.0	75.0	0.0	16.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	14.4	24.0	31.2	5.6	0.0	14.4	24.0	82.4	0.0	14.4

Figure A10: Batangas, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	45.52	32.67	65.34	130.68	59.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	21.5	10.9	32.5	66.6	28.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	27.0	14.2	38.8	72.7	35.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.85	74.78	99.70	40.23	38.83	62.12	77.65	155.30	34.60	56.46
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	21.9	34.7	2.3	1.8	12.4	23.5	59.4	0.7	8.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	7.8	27.9	41.7	3.7	3.0	16.7	29.4	66.5	0.9	11.1
Rural	2004	Line	47.57	34.14	68.28	136.56	62.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	34.4	19.0	50.7	80.9	48.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	41.2	24.1	57.1	84.8	54.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.37	71.05	94.73	37.11	36.89	59.02	73.78	147.56	32.88	53.64
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	17.8	41.4	57.9	8.6	8.5	27.8	43.5	78.3	6.5	23.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	23.3	50.0	66.4	11.6	11.5	35.2	52.1	83.9	9.3	31.0
Overall	2004	Line	46.83	33.61	67.23	134.45	61.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	29.8	16.1	44.2	75.8	41.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	36.1	20.5	50.6	80.5	48.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.30	72.45	96.60	38.28	37.62	60.19	75.24	150.47	33.53	54.70
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	13.2	34.0	49.1	6.2	5.9	22.0	36.0	71.1	4.3	17.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	41.7	57.1	8.7	8.3	28.2	43.5	77.3	6.1	23.5

Figure A11: Benguet, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	41.65	29.89	59.78	119.56	54.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	8.5	4.4	17.7	48.9	15.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	11.5	6.3	23.6	57.0	20.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.55	68.32	91.09	38.80	35.47	56.76	70.95	141.89	31.62	51.58
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	5.8	13.0	0.3	0.2	2.6	6.5	35.4	0.0	1.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	7.7	15.9	0.4	0.3	3.4	8.7	42.2	0.0	1.8
Rural	2004	Line	44.17	31.70	63.40	126.80	57.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	38.1	23.5	55.4	82.7	50.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	46.7	29.6	64.7	87.8	59.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	43.89	65.84	87.78	34.54	34.18	54.69	68.37	136.74	30.47	49.71
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	26.9	42.4	5.4	5.2	18.8	30.0	72.3	4.1	15.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	16.2	31.8	48.0	8.0	7.8	24.4	35.3	77.0	6.3	20.3
Overall	2004	Line	42.64	30.60	61.20	122.41	55.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	19.5	11.5	31.7	61.4	28.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	25.3	15.4	39.8	69.1	35.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.97	67.45	89.93	37.31	35.02	56.04	70.05	140.09	31.21	50.93
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	12.7	22.6	2.0	1.8	7.9	14.2	47.5	1.3	5.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	16.1	27.1	3.1	2.9	10.7	18.0	54.4	2.2	8.3

Figure A12: Bohol, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	30.11	21.61	43.22	86.43	39.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	21.3	9.6	45.2	66.4	37.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	24.1	12.8	52.2	72.0	43.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.58	71.37	95.16	33.36	37.06	59.29	74.11	148.23	33.03	53.89
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	18.8	38.9	53.3	8.6	11.5	30.9	38.9	70.0	8.2	27.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	24.3	46.6	57.7	11.3	16.1	37.5	46.6	72.5	10.5	33.5
Rural	2004	Line	33.47	24.02	48.04	96.08	43.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	61.6	45.1	76.6	93.0	72.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	67.3	51.6	81.4	93.8	77.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.45	68.18	90.91	30.80	35.40	56.64	70.80	141.61	31.55	51.48
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	40.3	66.7	80.1	18.1	25.4	55.0	67.8	92.2	19.3	48.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	47.5	72.4	83.3	23.9	31.8	62.6	73.4	93.4	25.4	56.0
Overall	2004	Line	32.56	23.37	46.73	93.47	42.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	51.0	35.8	68.4	86.1	63.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	55.6	41.1	73.5	87.9	68.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.00	69.00	92.00	31.46	35.83	57.32	71.65	143.31	31.93	52.10
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	34.8	59.6	73.2	15.7	21.8	48.8	60.4	86.5	16.5	42.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	41.6	65.8	76.7	20.7	27.7	56.1	66.5	88.0	21.6	50.2

Figure A13: Bukidnon, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	31.13	22.34	44.69	89.37	40.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	21.4	9.7	40.9	62.0	35.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	25.6	13.6	48.4	68.1	40.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.07	73.60	98.14	37.46	38.22	61.15	76.43	152.86	34.06	55.57
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	22.7	35.1	53.6	10.9	11.5	27.2	38.1	69.5	8.1	25.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	27.1	40.3	58.9	13.6	14.2	31.0	42.2	75.1	9.8	29.9
Rural	2004	Line	35.15	25.23	50.45	100.90	46.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	54.7	30.7	72.7	91.8	69.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	64.5	39.8	78.8	93.9	76.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.88	70.32	93.75	31.86	36.51	58.42	73.02	146.04	32.54	53.09
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	40.2	62.2	73.7	18.1	24.5	54.7	64.9	87.9	19.3	47.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	49.7	70.5	79.8	25.1	33.0	64.4	72.3	90.4	26.7	58.1
Overall	2004	Line	34.03	24.42	48.84	97.68	44.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	45.0	24.6	63.4	83.1	59.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	53.6	32.5	70.3	86.7	66.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.25	70.87	94.50	32.81	36.80	58.88	73.60	147.19	32.80	53.51
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	37.0	57.4	70.1	16.8	22.2	49.8	60.1	84.6	17.3	43.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	45.9	65.4	76.3	23.2	29.8	58.7	67.2	87.8	23.8	53.3

Figure A14: Bulacan, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International 2005 PPP			1993 PPP	Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	41.20	29.57	59.14	118.27	54.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	11.6	4.2	29.2	68.9	23.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	15.3	5.6	34.3	74.5	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	51.84	77.75	103.67	44.53	40.37	64.60	80.74	161.49	35.98	58.71
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	18.4	33.8	2.8	1.6	10.4	20.5	65.0	0.6	8.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	8.1	22.9	39.0	4.1	2.2	13.5	25.2	70.7	0.9	11.3
Rural	2004	Line	44.53	31.96	63.91	127.83	58.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	9.4	1.6	33.6	78.4	20.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	11.9	2.0	41.2	85.5	26.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.99	73.49	97.99	45.15	38.16	61.05	76.32	152.64	34.01	55.49
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	24.1	41.7	4.0	1.8	14.4	27.1	66.2	1.3	12.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	11.1	30.8	49.9	6.2	2.8	20.2	33.8	72.3	1.9	17.5
Overall	2004	Line	41.60	29.86	59.71	119.42	54.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	11.3	3.9	29.7	70.0	22.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	14.9	5.1	35.2	75.8	27.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	51.30	76.96	102.61	44.65	39.96	63.93	79.92	159.83	35.61	58.11
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	19.4	35.2	3.0	1.6	11.1	21.7	65.2	0.7	9.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	8.7	24.4	41.0	4.5	2.3	14.8	26.8	71.0	1.1	12.5

Figure A15: Cagayan, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	28.81	20.68	41.35	82.70	37.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	17.2	10.3	25.2	61.1	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	21.3	13.6	28.7	66.1	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	50.75	76.13	101.50	40.48	39.53	63.24	79.05	158.11	35.23	57.48
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	14.9	31.5	43.3	7.8	6.9	24.6	34.5	61.1	4.4	20.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	20.2	37.5	49.1	10.1	8.9	29.7	41.0	65.6	6.1	26.1
Rural	2004	Line	37.24	26.72	53.45	106.90	48.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	31.8	13.4	50.4	81.2	47.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	38.2	16.9	57.2	84.8	54.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.91	73.37	97.83	37.44	38.10	60.96	76.19	152.39	33.95	55.40
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	26.2	53.6	69.8	11.7	12.6	39.7	55.7	86.1	8.4	33.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	32.0	60.2	75.1	16.0	17.2	47.2	62.2	88.1	11.7	40.2
Overall	2004	Line	35.76	25.67	51.33	102.66	46.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	29.3	12.9	46.2	77.8	43.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	35.2	16.3	52.2	81.5	49.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.36	74.04	98.72	38.17	38.44	61.51	76.89	153.77	34.26	55.90
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	23.6	48.4	63.5	10.8	11.3	36.2	50.7	80.3	7.5	30.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	29.2	54.7	68.8	14.6	15.2	43.0	57.1	82.7	10.4	36.8

Figure A16: Camarines Norte, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	34.23	24.57	49.13	98.26	44.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	32.4	21.0	48.5	69.6	48.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	38.4	29.7	56.1	76.5	56.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.36	71.04	94.72	32.20	36.89	59.02	73.77	147.55	32.88	53.64
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	25.1	46.1	63.5	10.7	13.7	36.6	48.1	75.5	11.7	30.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	32.9	54.9	72.7	15.3	19.1	46.2	57.0	82.3	16.7	39.1
Rural	2004	Line	44.48	31.93	63.85	127.70	58.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	71.1	49.7	83.2	92.5	78.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	79.9	62.8	88.8	95.6	85.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.46	68.19	90.92	35.04	35.40	56.65	70.81	141.62	31.55	51.48
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	34.5	59.8	74.1	15.1	17.1	47.3	62.5	87.0	6.2	41.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	43.3	69.4	82.1	21.6	23.8	58.3	72.3	91.3	10.0	51.5
Overall	2004	Line	41.72	29.94	59.88	119.77	54.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	60.7	42.0	73.9	86.4	70.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	68.7	53.9	80.0	90.4	77.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.86	68.79	91.72	34.44	35.72	57.15	71.44	142.87	31.83	51.94
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	32.3	56.7	71.7	14.1	16.3	44.9	59.2	84.4	7.4	38.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	41.1	66.3	80.1	20.2	22.8	55.8	69.1	89.4	11.4	48.9

Figure A17: Camarines Sur, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	33.40	23.97	47.94	95.88	43.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	17.5	7.6	32.6	69.8	27.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	22.1	9.8	40.4	74.1	34.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.03	73.55	98.06	37.18	38.19	61.10	76.38	152.75	34.04	55.53
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	21.2	39.7	54.7	11.5	12.1	33.1	40.7	73.5	6.9	30.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	27.1	47.1	61.3	13.9	14.7	41.4	47.9	77.1	8.5	38.5
Rural	2004	Line	43.50	31.22	62.43	124.87	57.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	58.2	35.5	75.1	93.0	71.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	67.0	43.8	81.8	95.5	79.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.09	70.63	94.18	34.44	36.67	58.68	73.35	146.70	32.69	53.33
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	41.3	63.3	75.8	18.5	22.8	50.9	65.3	89.4	16.0	46.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	49.6	69.7	81.9	24.8	29.6	59.4	71.6	92.6	21.9	54.8
Overall	2004	Line	41.26	29.61	59.23	118.45	54.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	49.3	29.4	65.9	87.9	62.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	57.0	36.3	72.6	90.8	69.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.47	71.21	94.94	34.98	36.97	59.16	73.94	147.89	32.95	53.76
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	37.1	58.4	71.4	17.1	20.6	47.2	60.2	86.1	14.1	43.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	45.2	65.3	77.9	22.6	26.7	55.9	66.9	89.5	19.3	51.6

Figure A18: Camiguin, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	37.56	26.96	53.92	107.83	49.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	50.0	30.6	66.7	80.6	63.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	56.0	42.5	68.4	83.9	67.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.19	67.79	90.39	35.93	35.20	56.32	70.40	140.79	31.37	51.18
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	17.6	41.2	47.1	8.8	5.9	29.4	41.2	70.6	0.0	23.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	29.3	52.4	57.3	16.5	12.2	43.3	52.4	75.6	0.0	40.9
Rural	2004	Line	34.05	24.44	48.88	97.77	44.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	40.0	28.6	57.1	94.3	57.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	42.9	30.6	60.0	95.9	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	43.24	64.86	86.48	34.88	33.68	53.88	67.36	134.71	30.02	48.97
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	26.4	62.6	72.9	11.8	10.4	44.5	62.6	83.9	5.3	36.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	28.4	64.8	74.4	13.8	11.1	48.9	64.8	82.4	5.7	41.7
Overall	2004	Line	35.92	25.78	51.56	103.12	47.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	45.1	29.6	62.0	87.3	60.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	49.9	36.9	64.5	89.5	63.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	43.83	65.75	87.67	35.20	34.14	54.62	68.28	136.56	30.43	49.65
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	23.7	56.1	65.1	10.9	9.1	39.9	56.1	79.8	3.7	32.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	28.7	61.0	69.2	14.6	11.4	47.2	61.0	80.3	4.0	41.5

Figure A19: Capiz, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	32.90	23.62	47.23	94.46	43.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	5.7	0.0	22.6	60.6	18.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	5.7	0.0	27.6	62.8	22.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.71	73.06	97.41	48.39	37.93	60.70	75.87	151.74	33.81	55.16
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	9.9	32.0	48.5	7.3	4.8	23.3	35.2	71.1	1.6	16.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	12.4	35.7	53.7	7.5	3.9	26.0	41.2	76.9	1.6	21.0
Rural	2004	Line	35.45	25.44	50.89	101.78	46.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	31.6	16.7	57.8	86.2	54.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	41.3	24.0	67.9	89.5	64.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.10	70.65	94.20	34.12	36.68	58.70	73.37	146.74	32.70	53.35
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	24.6	48.2	66.2	12.2	14.8	35.8	53.8	84.7	11.6	31.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	31.5	56.3	73.3	16.0	19.8	44.2	61.2	88.2	14.9	40.1
Overall	2004	Line	34.95	25.08	50.17	100.33	45.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	26.2	13.3	50.5	80.9	46.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	34.3	19.2	59.9	84.2	56.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.44	71.16	94.88	37.15	36.95	59.12	73.90	147.80	32.93	53.73
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	21.6	44.9	62.6	11.2	12.8	33.3	50.1	82.0	9.6	28.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	27.5	51.9	69.2	14.2	16.4	40.4	57.0	85.8	12.1	36.0

Figure A20: Catanduanes, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	33.86	24.30	48.61	97.21	44.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	9.1	3.1	12.2	33.2	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	14.6	6.5	18.7	41.8	14.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	2004	Line	51.40	36.89	73.78	147.57	67.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	67.3	51.9	83.7	95.9	79.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	74.5	59.5	88.6	98.3	84.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overall	2004	Line	48.12	34.54	69.08	138.16	63.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	52.9	39.8	65.9	80.3	62.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	63.3	49.6	75.6	87.7	71.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Figure A21: Cavite, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	47.77	34.29	68.57	137.15	62.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	11.3	3.4	25.5	61.2	20.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	16.1	5.1	33.2	69.5	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.57	69.86	93.15	42.42	36.27	58.04	72.55	145.09	32.33	52.75
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	11.4	23.8	1.0	0.7	5.2	13.1	51.5	0.1	3.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	15.5	31.0	1.6	1.0	7.7	18.0	59.8	0.2	5.1
Rural	2004	Line	44.26	31.77	63.54	127.07	58.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	21.9	11.4	37.2	67.1	33.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	26.9	14.9	44.5	77.1	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.39	66.58	88.77	31.35	34.57	55.31	69.14	138.28	30.81	50.27
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	17.7	31.5	1.9	2.6	9.3	17.7	57.4	1.3	6.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	6.1	21.3	37.7	2.5	3.4	8.8	21.3	62.2	1.6	7.2
Overall	2004	Line	47.08	33.79	67.58	135.17	61.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	13.4	5.0	27.8	62.4	23.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	18.2	7.0	35.4	71.0	29.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.41	69.61	92.81	41.57	36.14	57.83	72.29	144.57	32.21	52.56
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	11.9	24.4	1.1	0.8	5.5	13.4	52.0	0.2	3.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	15.9	31.5	1.6	1.1	7.8	18.3	60.0	0.3	5.3

Figure A22: Cebu, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	28.04	20.12	40.24	80.49	36.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	6.1	3.3	16.3	47.4	12.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	7.7	4.4	20.5	55.1	15.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	50.34	75.50	100.67	38.47	39.20	62.73	78.41	156.82	34.94	57.01
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	13.2	32.5	46.5	6.4	6.7	23.3	35.1	67.5	4.7	18.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	17.0	39.5	53.7	8.5	8.9	29.6	42.4	73.4	5.9	24.2
Rural	2004	Line	34.11	24.48	48.97	97.93	44.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	47.1	27.4	65.8	88.8	60.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	54.4	33.7	72.7	93.0	68.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.96	71.94	95.92	31.76	37.35	59.76	74.71	149.41	33.29	54.32
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	41.0	64.2	79.5	18.6	26.7	52.5	67.1	91.1	21.2	47.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	47.9	71.6	84.0	24.0	33.8	60.8	73.4	93.7	27.3	55.3
Overall	2004	Line	30.31	21.75	43.51	87.02	39.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	21.6	12.4	35.0	63.0	30.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	25.2	15.4	40.0	69.3	35.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.54	74.31	99.08	36.22	38.58	61.73	77.17	154.33	34.39	56.11
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	22.6	43.2	57.7	10.5	13.4	33.1	45.9	75.5	10.2	28.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	27.4	50.3	63.8	13.7	17.2	40.1	52.8	80.2	13.1	34.7

Figure A23: Davao del Norte, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	35.89	25.76	51.51	103.03	47.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	16.7	4.8	31.8	62.7	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	22.0	6.1	39.6	67.4	35.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.12	70.68	94.24	42.25	36.70	58.72	73.40	146.79	32.71	53.37
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	28.4	43.9	5.1	2.0	17.5	29.0	65.5	0.6	14.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	35.3	49.6	7.0	2.4	23.3	35.8	72.3	0.7	18.6
Rural	2004	Line	42.19	30.28	60.56	121.13	55.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	53.1	35.7	75.4	94.9	69.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	60.3	43.3	80.0	96.3	74.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.36	68.05	90.73	28.71	35.33	56.53	70.66	141.33	31.49	51.38
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	36.3	58.2	73.4	16.9	24.0	48.8	58.9	88.9	20.5	43.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	40.7	63.6	77.9	20.5	28.3	53.6	64.4	90.7	24.1	48.2
Overall	2004	Line	39.87	28.61	57.23	114.46	52.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	39.6	24.2	59.1	82.9	54.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	46.2	29.6	65.1	85.6	60.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.97	68.95	91.94	33.37	35.80	57.28	71.60	143.21	31.91	52.06
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	27.2	47.8	63.1	12.8	16.3	37.9	48.5	80.7	13.5	33.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	31.9	53.9	68.2	15.8	19.3	43.2	54.6	84.3	16.0	38.0

Figure A24: Davao del Sur, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

			Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl.	International													
			Poverty	2005 PPP			1993 PPP	Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
Region	Round	Line/rate	Threshold	$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	30.94	22.21	44.41	88.82	40.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	9.9	5.1	20.7	57.8	17.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	13.2	6.7	25.8	63.2	21.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.84	71.76	95.68	34.75	37.26	59.62	74.52	149.04	33.21	54.18
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	10.8	28.4	43.5	4.7	5.9	21.2	30.3	66.1	4.4	16.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	15.7	35.7	52.1	7.9	9.7	27.3	38.5	74.3	7.4	22.6
Rural	2004	Line	41.69	29.92	59.85	119.69	54.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	48.6	32.4	64.1	88.1	59.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	54.9	37.8	69.5	91.4	65.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.89	68.83	91.78	30.76	35.74	57.18	71.48	142.96	31.85	51.97
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	26.9	47.8	61.1	12.2	18.3	37.1	49.8	81.2	13.6	33.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	32.4	54.6	68.0	16.1	23.2	43.7	56.9	85.8	17.5	39.9
Overall	2004	Line	36.82	26.43	52.85	105.71	48.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	30.5	19.6	43.8	73.9	39.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	36.0	23.7	49.7	78.6	45.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.87	70.30	93.73	32.76	36.50	58.40	73.00	146.00	32.53	53.08
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	18.8	38.0	52.2	8.4	12.1	29.1	39.9	73.6	9.0	24.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	24.0	45.2	60.0	12.0	16.5	35.5	47.7	80.1	12.4	31.2

Figure A25: Davao Oriental, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	29.79	21.38	42.76	85.53	39.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	8.0	8.0	24.3	48.1	20.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	8.7	8.7	27.1	49.0	23.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.98	71.98	95.97	36.32	37.37	59.80	74.75	149.49	33.31	54.35
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	30.2	58.5	71.8	13.8	15.9	48.9	58.5	87.6	11.8	36.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	37.1	66.9	77.4	18.5	22.1	56.4	66.9	90.8	15.2	45.1
Rural	2004	Line	35.88	25.75	51.51	103.01	47.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	62.0	36.4	80.6	95.8	74.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	71.0	46.9	86.2	96.7	81.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.94	68.91	91.88	33.64	35.78	57.25	71.56	143.12	31.89	52.03
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	52.6	77.9	88.7	23.4	29.6	67.8	81.1	92.3	19.7	61.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	62.4	84.5	92.0	31.6	39.2	75.8	87.3	94.8	26.6	70.7
Overall	2004	Line	35.24	25.29	50.58	101.16	46.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	56.4	33.5	74.8	90.8	68.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	64.4	42.9	79.9	91.7	75.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.50	69.75	93.00	34.37	36.21	57.94	72.43	144.86	32.28	52.66
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	46.4	72.5	84.0	20.8	25.8	62.6	74.8	91.0	17.5	54.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	55.5	79.7	88.0	28.0	34.5	70.5	81.8	93.7	23.5	63.7

Figure A26: Eastern Samar, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	31.88	22.88	45.77	91.54	41.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	31.1	13.3	48.5	75.1	46.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	37.1	16.4	56.3	81.0	53.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.72	73.07	97.43	31.19	37.94	60.71	75.88	151.77	33.82	55.17
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	38.5	55.2	65.3	16.1	25.2	50.1	58.6	77.0	20.2	43.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	50.8	68.6	74.8	25.4	36.9	63.4	70.8	82.5	31.8	55.8
Rural	2004	Line	28.61	20.53	41.07	82.14	37.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	37.0	12.8	58.6	87.8	51.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	47.5	17.7	66.7	91.3	60.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.82	70.24	93.65	28.28	36.47	58.35	72.94	145.88	32.50	53.03
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	52.8	70.5	80.7	23.9	41.7	65.8	72.4	88.7	30.7	58.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	59.1	75.4	84.1	29.9	48.1	70.2	77.4	91.2	35.9	64.4
Overall	2004	Line	29.86	21.43	42.87	85.74	39.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	34.7	13.0	54.6	82.8	49.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	43.5	17.2	62.7	87.4	58.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.37	71.05	94.74	29.11	36.89	59.03	73.79	147.57	32.88	53.65
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	48.7	66.1	76.3	21.7	37.0	61.3	68.4	85.3	27.7	54.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	56.7	73.4	81.4	28.6	44.9	68.2	75.5	88.7	34.7	61.9

Figure A27: Ifugao, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	38.37	27.54	55.08	110.16	50.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	18.0	0.0	35.9	59.3	32.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	16.9	0.0	37.7	67.3	33.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.95	73.43	97.90	37.23	38.13	61.00	76.25	152.50	33.98	55.44
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	14.3	28.6	3.6	7.1	7.1	14.3	57.1	0.0	7.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	8.3	16.6	41.4	4.1	8.3	8.3	16.6	62.1	0.0	8.3
Rural	2004	Line	63.92	45.87	91.74	183.49	83.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	79.1	62.4	87.8	97.6	85.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	80.3	66.7	88.3	98.3	85.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.42	71.14	94.85	33.88	36.94	59.10	73.87	147.75	32.92	53.71
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	24.7	52.8	69.3	10.9	14.9	36.9	55.8	87.7	9.5	33.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	33.6	61.7	76.0	17.1	21.4	47.2	64.4	92.0	15.2	44.0
Overall	2004	Line	59.13	42.44	84.87	169.75	77.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	68.4	51.5	78.7	90.9	76.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	68.4	54.2	78.8	92.4	76.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.55	71.32	95.09	34.15	37.03	59.25	74.06	148.12	33.00	53.85
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	23.5	50.0	66.4	10.4	14.3	34.8	52.8	85.5	8.9	31.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	31.6	58.1	73.3	16.0	20.3	44.2	60.7	89.6	14.0	41.2

Figure A28: Ilocos Norte, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	36.55	26.23	52.47	104.93	47.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	17.0	5.1	30.9	63.7	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	21.2	7.6	34.0	69.0	30.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	50.90	76.34	101.79	31.56	39.64	63.42	79.28	158.56	35.33	57.64
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	11.1	23.8	38.1	3.4	5.5	14.0	23.8	60.7	4.1	12.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	13.9	24.7	41.8	6.5	9.3	16.0	24.7	64.1	7.7	15.2
Rural	2004	Line	41.92	30.09	60.17	120.35	55.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	38.0	22.2	60.7	90.1	54.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	47.4	30.0	70.2	94.5	64.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.23	73.84	98.45	40.35	38.34	61.34	76.68	153.36	34.17	55.75
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	13.9	34.5	56.2	6.7	4.3	25.0	37.9	78.7	2.2	20.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	17.8	39.6	61.1	9.2	6.2	30.6	43.5	81.6	3.2	24.9
Overall	2004	Line	40.35	28.96	57.92	115.85	52.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	31.8	17.2	51.9	82.3	46.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	39.8	23.5	59.6	87.1	54.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.61	74.42	99.22	38.32	38.64	61.82	77.28	154.56	34.44	56.19
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	13.2	32.0	52.0	5.9	4.6	22.5	34.6	74.5	2.6	18.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	16.9	36.2	56.6	8.6	6.9	27.2	39.2	77.5	4.2	22.6

Figure A29: Ilocos Sur, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	37.47	26.89	53.79	107.57	49.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	16.1	12.3	36.6	70.2	35.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	18.9	13.8	41.6	77.5	40.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	51.67	77.50	103.34	39.09	40.24	64.39	80.48	160.97	35.87	58.52
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	9.1	26.0	41.7	4.6	5.2	19.5	28.7	69.7	1.4	14.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	14.1	30.8	46.5	7.3	8.3	23.9	33.1	76.8	1.7	18.6
Rural	2004	Line	37.61	26.99	53.99	107.97	49.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	28.8	14.0	52.5	83.8	45.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	35.5	17.1	58.0	85.1	51.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	50.32	75.49	100.65	40.48	39.19	62.71	78.39	156.78	34.93	56.99
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	16.7	44.5	62.8	7.9	5.7	31.9	46.1	82.4	3.3	27.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	21.7	54.2	69.6	11.0	7.9	40.1	55.7	85.9	4.9	35.7
Overall	2004	Line	37.58	26.97	53.94	107.88	49.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	25.8	13.6	48.7	80.5	42.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	31.5	16.4	54.1	83.3	48.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	50.63	75.94	101.26	40.16	39.43	63.09	78.86	157.73	35.14	57.34
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	14.9	40.2	57.9	7.2	5.6	29.0	42.0	79.5	2.8	24.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	20.0	48.9	64.4	10.1	8.0	36.4	50.6	83.8	4.2	31.8

Figure A30: Iloilo, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	38.08	27.33	54.66	109.32	49.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	12.4	5.5	32.9	68.0	29.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	15.0	6.9	36.3	70.4	32.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.41	71.11	94.81	37.91	36.92	59.07	73.84	147.69	32.91	53.69
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	10.8	23.8	36.9	5.8	5.2	15.6	25.8	59.1	3.5	13.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	15.3	31.0	44.7	7.9	6.9	21.6	33.0	66.2	4.6	18.7
Rural	2004	Line	38.45	27.59	55.19	110.37	50.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	51.1	30.8	69.9	89.1	65.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	58.7	38.6	75.0	91.2	71.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.92	67.38	89.84	33.92	34.99	55.98	69.97	139.95	31.18	50.88
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	23.2	47.2	65.0	11.1	12.2	36.4	50.1	82.3	8.5	30.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	31.1	55.7	72.4	15.4	17.1	44.7	58.6	86.7	12.1	39.1
Overall	2004	Line	38.34	27.52	55.03	110.06	50.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	39.6	23.3	58.9	82.8	54.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	45.9	29.3	63.7	85.1	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.70	68.55	91.40	35.17	35.59	56.95	71.19	142.37	31.72	51.76
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	19.3	39.9	56.3	9.4	10.0	29.9	42.6	75.1	6.9	25.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	26.1	48.0	63.7	13.1	13.9	37.4	50.6	80.3	9.7	32.7

Figure A31: Isabela, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	32.71	23.47	46.95	93.90	42.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	13.7	6.0	27.4	60.3	24.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	17.7	7.3	32.9	65.4	29.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.88	73.32	97.76	41.36	38.07	60.91	76.14	152.28	33.93	55.36
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	16.2	41.7	52.8	7.7	6.1	30.8	43.2	69.9	4.6	23.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	21.0	48.3	57.7	10.4	8.0	36.9	49.6	74.2	6.1	28.6
Rural	2004	Line	37.01	26.56	53.12	106.24	48.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	34.0	17.3	56.7	82.3	50.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	40.3	22.4	63.2	86.5	57.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.66	69.99	93.32	34.96	36.34	58.15	72.68	145.37	32.39	52.85
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	27.9	55.9	71.5	13.0	14.2	43.3	57.9	85.3	10.2	35.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	35.3	61.7	76.2	17.6	19.0	50.4	63.5	89.0	13.6	42.8
Overall	2004	Line	35.94	25.80	51.59	103.19	47.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	29.0	14.5	49.4	76.9	44.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	34.7	18.7	55.7	81.3	50.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.36	71.04	94.72	36.98	36.89	59.02	73.78	147.55	32.88	53.64
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	24.2	51.4	65.6	11.3	11.6	39.3	53.2	80.4	8.4	31.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	30.8	57.5	70.3	15.3	15.5	46.2	59.1	84.3	11.2	38.3

Figure A32: Kalinga, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	39.87	28.62	57.23	114.46	52.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	30.7	23.1	44.6	76.9	44.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	41.7	30.2	53.2	80.1	53.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.57	68.35	91.13	37.51	35.49	56.78	70.98	141.95	31.63	51.61
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	8.4	19.6	1.4	0.0	8.4	11.2	33.6	0.0	8.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	10.6	21.5	1.9	0.0	10.6	14.4	34.8	0.0	10.6
Rural	2004	Line	41.37	29.69	59.38	118.77	54.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	63.6	49.5	81.8	96.9	78.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	69.7	57.2	84.9	97.8	80.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	43.47	65.20	86.93	29.59	33.85	54.16	67.71	135.41	30.17	49.23
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	28.3	59.4	75.0	12.9	17.0	47.9	62.4	89.7	14.4	40.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	35.3	68.2	79.9	17.6	23.4	57.6	70.9	91.0	20.0	48.2
Overall	2004	Line	41.09	29.49	58.98	117.96	53.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	57.2	44.3	74.5	93.0	71.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	64.5	52.1	79.0	94.5	75.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	43.84	65.77	87.69	31.02	34.15	54.64	68.30	136.59	30.43	49.66
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	24.2	50.3	65.1	10.9	13.9	40.8	53.3	79.6	11.8	34.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	30.2	57.8	69.4	14.8	19.2	49.1	60.7	80.8	16.4	41.4

Figure A33: La Union, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	39.79	28.56	57.11	114.23	52.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	22.0	8.4	35.7	71.3	34.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	27.3	11.3	43.2	77.3	41.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	51.18	76.78	102.37	43.10	39.86	63.78	79.73	159.46	35.53	57.97
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	12.1	20.8	31.3	6.5	5.6	15.6	22.6	60.9	1.8	13.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	18.2	26.8	33.9	8.8	7.0	21.1	27.2	65.0	2.5	18.9
Rural	2004	Line	41.00	29.42	58.85	117.70	53.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	36.4	17.8	54.7	84.5	51.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	45.1	22.8	61.9	87.8	58.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.56	72.84	97.12	35.04	37.82	60.51	75.64	151.28	33.71	55.00
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	28.4	53.7	68.7	12.4	15.5	41.9	55.8	83.8	10.8	36.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	35.4	60.2	74.2	17.8	22.2	49.0	62.3	88.2	15.6	43.3
Overall	2004	Line	40.50	29.07	58.13	116.26	53.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	30.6	14.0	47.0	79.2	44.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	37.7	18.0	54.2	83.4	51.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.00	73.50	98.00	36.39	38.16	61.06	76.32	152.65	34.01	55.49
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	25.6	48.0	62.2	11.3	13.8	37.4	50.0	79.8	9.2	32.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	32.5	54.6	67.5	16.3	19.6	44.3	56.4	84.3	13.4	39.2

Figure A34: Laguna, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	37.84	27.16	54.31	108.63	49.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	8.0	2.8	19.6	53.3	15.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	10.9	4.3	24.0	59.0	19.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.22	72.34	96.45	42.14	37.56	60.09	75.12	150.24	33.48	54.62
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	17.2	32.8	2.8	1.8	12.2	19.1	59.3	0.9	8.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	8.3	21.3	38.9	4.1	2.5	15.4	23.6	66.7	1.2	11.4
Rural	2004	Line	41.95	30.11	60.22	120.43	55.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	19.3	7.1	38.8	78.7	35.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	22.1	7.9	44.2	83.4	40.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.82	68.74	91.65	36.56	35.69	57.10	71.38	142.76	31.81	51.90
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	7.9	23.6	48.8	4.2	3.2	15.8	28.0	73.1	0.6	12.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	9.9	30.5	53.8	4.8	3.8	18.4	34.4	77.9	0.8	14.8
Overall	2004	Line	38.73	27.80	55.60	111.19	50.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	10.5	3.7	23.8	58.9	19.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	13.3	5.1	28.4	64.3	23.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.75	71.62	95.50	41.04	37.19	59.50	74.38	148.76	33.15	54.08
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	18.5	36.0	3.1	2.1	12.9	20.8	62.0	0.8	9.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	8.6	23.1	41.9	4.2	2.8	16.0	25.7	68.9	1.1	12.0

Figure A35: Lanao del Norte, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	34.01	24.41	48.82	97.64	44.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	31.1	22.1	49.0	69.0	47.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	35.3	25.4	52.4	70.3	50.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.33	69.50	92.67	34.16	36.09	57.74	72.18	144.35	32.16	52.48
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	28.5	47.0	59.2	12.9	15.2	40.6	50.2	74.6	10.0	34.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	32.7	50.6	61.0	16.4	19.6	44.9	53.0	75.3	12.5	38.9
Rural	2004	Line	40.25	28.89	57.78	115.56	52.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	62.3	48.2	74.0	89.5	71.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	68.5	55.5	79.3	92.3	76.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.64	66.96	89.29	30.01	34.77	55.63	69.54	139.08	30.99	50.56
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	49.8	64.9	75.2	22.9	32.8	56.5	66.2	84.9	24.8	53.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	57.0	70.7	80.5	28.5	39.1	63.8	71.5	87.8	30.7	60.6
Overall	2004	Line	38.58	27.69	55.37	110.74	50.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	54.2	41.4	67.5	84.2	64.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	59.6	47.4	72.1	86.4	69.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.28	67.92	90.57	31.58	35.27	56.43	70.54	141.07	31.43	51.29
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	41.3	57.8	68.8	18.9	25.8	50.2	59.8	80.8	18.9	45.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	47.8	63.1	73.1	23.9	31.7	56.6	64.5	83.1	23.8	52.4

Figure A36: Lanao del Sur, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	37.87	27.18	54.35	108.71	49.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	40.6	25.4	54.0	85.1	50.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	42.3	29.2	57.2	87.3	53.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.99	71.98	95.98	35.16	37.38	59.80	74.75	149.50	33.31	54.35
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	38.2	66.4	69.5	18.3	22.1	51.8	68.0	86.4	14.5	47.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	41.6	71.5	74.5	22.4	27.3	56.4	73.7	89.3	17.1	53.5
Rural	2004	Line	41.38	29.70	59.39	118.79	54.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	47.2	24.5	65.8	89.2	64.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	55.1	30.4	72.9	92.6	69.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.58	69.88	93.17	32.88	36.28	58.05	72.56	145.12	32.34	52.76
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	49.0	69.7	81.8	22.3	30.1	64.1	71.9	90.7	20.8	58.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	57.2	75.6	85.8	28.7	37.8	71.2	77.9	93.1	26.9	67.3
Overall	2004	Line	39.97	28.69	57.38	114.76	52.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	44.6	24.9	61.1	87.6	58.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	50.0	29.9	66.6	90.5	63.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.80	70.20	93.60	33.23	36.45	58.32	72.90	145.79	32.49	53.00
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	47.4	69.2	80.0	21.7	28.9	62.3	71.3	90.1	19.9	57.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	54.8	75.0	84.1	27.7	36.2	68.9	77.2	92.5	25.4	65.2

Figure A37: Leyte, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	30.99	22.24	44.49	88.97	40.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	19.2	9.1	35.0	63.5	31.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	24.7	12.1	43.2	69.0	39.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.90	70.35	93.80	36.14	36.53	58.45	73.06	146.12	32.56	53.12
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	18.2	33.5	48.2	9.5	9.7	26.3	35.2	66.1	5.9	22.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	23.3	40.7	54.0	11.9	12.2	33.3	42.6	71.7	7.9	28.1
Rural	2004	Line	33.66	24.16	48.31	96.63	44.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	48.5	28.9	68.9	90.6	63.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	57.8	36.8	76.2	93.4	72.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.37	66.56	88.75	32.59	34.56	55.30	69.12	138.24	30.80	50.26
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	35.0	61.1	74.4	16.5	20.1	49.2	63.4	87.5	14.5	43.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	42.8	67.9	79.2	21.3	26.2	57.5	69.9	89.7	18.7	51.7
Overall	2004	Line	32.71	23.48	46.96	93.91	42.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	38.1	21.9	56.8	80.9	52.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	46.1	28.0	64.5	84.7	60.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.07	67.60	90.14	33.57	35.10	56.16	70.20	140.41	31.29	51.04
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	30.6	53.8	67.5	14.7	17.4	43.2	56.0	81.9	12.2	37.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	37.4	60.4	72.2	18.7	22.3	50.8	62.4	84.8	15.8	45.2

Figure A38: Maguindanao, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	35.57	25.53	51.05	102.11	46.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	62.2	31.7	82.7	97.1	79.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	68.3	34.8	85.9	96.8	84.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.79	71.68	95.58	32.85	37.22	59.55	74.44	148.88	33.17	54.12
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	38.9	79.5	87.0	17.3	28.0	59.6	79.5	97.8	18.3	55.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	47.6	79.7	89.6	25.3	38.6	64.1	79.7	98.1	27.0	60.6
Rural	2004	Line	37.88	27.18	54.37	108.74	49.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	71.5	46.5	87.2	96.6	83.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	77.7	53.4	90.9	97.6	88.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.53	68.29	91.05	34.34	35.46	56.73	70.92	141.83	31.60	51.56
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	44.9	81.3	89.6	19.8	22.2	66.7	82.1	97.5	12.8	57.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	53.7	86.3	91.8	27.0	30.1	74.1	86.9	98.3	17.4	65.2
Overall	2004	Line	37.41	26.85	53.70	107.39	49.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	69.8	43.8	86.4	96.7	82.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	75.8	49.6	89.9	97.4	87.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.81	68.72	91.62	34.15	35.68	57.09	71.36	142.72	31.80	51.88
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	44.1	81.0	89.2	19.4	23.0	65.7	81.7	97.5	13.5	57.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	52.9	85.4	91.5	26.8	31.2	72.9	86.0	98.3	18.6	64.6

Figure A39: 1st District (Manila), poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	49.54	35.56	71.11	142.22	65.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	3.6	1.1	10.9	46.0	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	6.0	2.2	16.0	55.0	12.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	52.68	79.02	105.36	44.04	41.03	65.64	82.05	164.11	36.57	59.66
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	11.7	22.2	1.9	0.9	6.5	12.7	47.4	0.3	5.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	16.8	29.0	2.7	1.5	9.7	18.0	55.3	0.5	7.3
Rural	2004	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overall	2004	Line	49.54	35.56	71.11	142.22	65.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	3.6	1.1	10.9	46.0	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	6.0	2.2	16.0	55.0	12.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	52.68	79.02	105.36	44.04	41.03	65.64	82.05	164.11	36.57	59.66
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	11.7	22.2	1.9	0.9	6.5	12.7	47.4	0.3	5.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	16.8	29.0	2.7	1.5	9.7	18.0	55.3	0.5	7.3

Figure A40: Marinduque, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	35.48	25.46	50.92	101.85	46.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	6.3	0.0	6.3	50.0	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	10.3	0.0	10.3	57.4	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	2004	Line	35.48	25.46	50.92	101.85	46.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	53.6	30.1	77.7	90.0	72.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	60.5	37.6	83.7	92.5	79.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	42.95	64.43	85.91	31.25	33.45	53.53	66.91	133.82	29.82	48.65
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	26.8	46.9	65.6	12.1	13.6	36.9	51.3	81.4	11.1	32.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	32.3	54.3	73.5	16.6	19.3	44.3	59.1	86.1	15.2	39.1
Overall	2004	Line	35.48	25.46	50.92	101.85	46.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	49.5	27.5	71.5	86.5	67.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	56.5	34.6	77.8	89.7	73.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	42.95	64.43	85.91	31.25	33.45	53.53	66.91	133.82	29.82	48.65
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	26.8	46.9	65.6	12.1	13.6	36.9	51.3	81.4	11.1	32.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	32.3	54.3	73.5	16.6	19.3	44.3	59.1	86.1	15.2	39.1

Figure A41: Masbate, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	36.42	26.14	52.27	104.55	47.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	17.9	7.8	39.3	80.8	34.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	26.1	12.7	47.3	81.7	43.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	2004	Line	41.15	29.53	59.06	118.12	54.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	66.8	49.9	80.9	93.6	79.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	76.7	60.8	87.4	95.6	86.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overall	2004	Line	40.09	28.77	57.55	115.10	52.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	54.8	39.6	70.7	90.5	68.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	65.4	50.1	78.5	92.5	76.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Figure A42: Misamis Occidental, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	32.32	23.19	46.39	92.78	42.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	33.7	11.3	48.0	71.4	42.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	40.5	15.3	55.3	77.2	50.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.43	68.15	90.87	30.01	35.39	56.62	70.77	141.54	31.54	51.46
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	30.5	52.3	70.9	13.8	17.4	38.6	54.4	82.9	16.0	34.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	37.0	57.3	75.3	17.9	23.5	43.7	59.4	85.3	21.2	39.9
Rural	2004	Line	39.60	28.42	56.84	113.68	51.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	66.7	47.4	82.3	94.2	79.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	75.3	57.1	88.0	96.8	84.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	43.49	65.24	86.99	27.71	33.88	54.20	67.75	135.50	30.19	49.26
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	48.8	74.9	81.5	21.1	29.4	67.0	74.9	90.9	23.9	60.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	58.3	82.3	86.9	29.6	39.8	74.8	82.3	94.3	33.5	69.4
Overall	2004	Line	37.53	26.93	53.87	107.74	49.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	57.0	36.8	72.3	87.6	68.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	65.4	45.3	78.7	91.2	74.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.41	66.62	88.82	28.80	34.59	55.34	69.18	138.36	30.83	50.30
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	39.8	63.8	76.3	17.5	23.5	53.1	64.8	87.0	20.0	47.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	48.2	70.5	81.4	24.1	32.1	60.1	71.5	90.1	27.7	55.4

Figure A43: Misamis Oriental, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	31.75	22.79	45.57	91.14	41.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	21.7	10.5	34.4	63.2	31.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	25.3	12.8	39.0	68.8	36.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.70	74.55	99.40	39.71	38.71	61.94	77.42	154.84	34.50	56.29
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	29.7	44.7	6.3	5.9	21.4	32.5	66.1	4.7	17.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	32.4	48.0	7.6	7.1	24.3	35.6	69.5	6.1	19.9
Rural	2004	Line	36.87	26.46	52.92	105.84	48.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	63.0	42.1	79.3	92.7	75.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	70.7	50.3	85.9	94.7	82.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	43.49	65.24	86.99	26.71	33.88	54.20	67.75	135.50	30.19	49.26
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	39.6	62.3	75.2	18.7	27.8	53.4	62.7	89.4	23.9	46.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	46.7	68.5	79.7	23.3	35.0	60.3	68.8	90.8	30.6	53.5
Overall	2004	Line	33.61	24.12	48.25	96.50	44.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	36.6	21.9	50.7	73.8	47.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	41.9	26.5	56.1	78.3	53.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.30	70.95	94.60	34.68	36.84	58.94	73.68	147.36	32.83	53.57
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	23.6	42.6	56.8	11.2	14.5	34.1	44.4	75.3	12.3	28.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	27.2	46.4	60.3	13.7	17.9	38.2	48.4	77.7	15.6	32.9

Figure A44: Mountain Province, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International 2005 PPP $1.25	International 2005 PPP $2.50	International 2005 PPP $5.00	International 1993 PPP $4.32	Natl. poverty threshold 100%	Natl. poverty threshold 150%	Natl. poverty threshold 200%	Poorest 1/2 < 100% Natl.	Intl. 2005 PPP $1.25	Intl. 2005 PPP $2.00	Intl. 2005 PPP $2.50	Intl. 2005 PPP $5.00	Intl. 2011 PPP $1.90	Intl. 2011 PPP $3.10
Urban	2004	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	51.78	77.67	103.56	37.75	40.33	64.52	80.65	161.31	35.94	58.64
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	38.5	61.5	61.5	19.2	23.1	38.5	61.5	69.2	15.4	38.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	52.8	76.8	76.8	28.8	32.0	52.8	76.8	80.0	25.6	52.8
Rural	2004	Line	37.81	27.14	54.27	108.55	49.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	55.0	41.8	69.2	83.8	66.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	64.1	52.0	75.6	88.5	72.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.42	74.14	98.85	34.89	38.49	61.59	76.99	153.97	34.31	55.98
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	39.0	65.2	74.1	18.7	23.1	54.7	65.9	86.8	17.7	49.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	51.8	76.4	82.1	26.0	32.2	66.7	77.6	92.6	24.1	62.2
Overall	2004	Line	37.81	27.14	54.27	108.55	49.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	55.0	41.8	69.2	83.8	66.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	64.1	52.0	75.6	88.5	72.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.67	74.50	99.33	35.18	38.68	61.89	77.36	154.73	34.48	56.25
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	38.9	64.8	72.9	18.8	23.1	53.1	65.5	85.2	17.5	48.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	51.9	76.4	81.6	26.3	32.2	65.2	77.5	91.3	24.3	61.2

Figure A45: Negros Occidental, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	35.92	25.78	51.56	103.13	47.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	19.9	10.6	36.0	69.7	32.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	26.3	15.2	44.1	75.0	40.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	41.60	62.39	83.19	34.78	32.40	51.83	64.79	129.58	28.87	47.11
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	11.8	30.7	48.3	5.7	3.9	21.0	33.3	70.8	2.7	16.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	15.5	37.5	56.0	7.5	5.2	26.4	40.2	76.7	3.8	21.9
Rural	2004	Line	33.46	24.02	48.03	96.07	43.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	37.6	17.9	61.7	88.0	56.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	46.2	23.0	69.0	90.8	64.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	39.72	59.58	79.44	31.05	30.94	49.50	61.87	123.75	27.57	44.99
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	28.6	56.4	72.7	13.3	13.2	42.7	58.6	88.3	7.9	37.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	37.2	65.5	79.3	18.6	18.5	53.3	67.3	91.5	11.1	46.9
Overall	2004	Line	34.72	24.92	49.84	99.68	45.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	28.3	14.1	48.2	78.5	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	36.1	19.0	56.3	82.7	52.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	40.46	60.69	80.92	32.53	31.51	50.42	63.03	126.05	28.09	45.83
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	21.9	46.1	63.0	10.3	9.5	34.0	48.4	81.2	5.8	28.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	28.6	54.5	70.1	14.2	13.2	42.7	56.6	85.7	8.2	37.0

Figure A46: Negros Oriental, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	28.10	20.17	40.33	80.67	36.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	12.5	4.6	26.4	59.9	23.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	13.0	5.3	28.9	63.9	24.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	38.98	58.48	77.97	33.96	30.36	48.58	60.72	121.45	27.06	44.15
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	14.5	24.3	37.3	7.1	4.8	19.4	25.2	61.3	3.8	17.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	27.1	41.1	8.4	5.4	24.0	28.2	63.8	3.7	21.1
Rural	2004	Line	30.13	21.62	43.25	86.49	39.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	59.7	41.6	74.9	92.5	71.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	65.3	47.1	79.0	94.2	76.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	36.80	55.20	73.60	27.40	28.66	45.86	57.32	114.65	25.55	41.68
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	32.0	57.2	70.7	14.2	17.4	48.1	59.7	84.9	11.1	40.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	38.2	62.5	74.4	18.9	22.6	54.1	65.2	86.8	15.2	46.2
Overall	2004	Line	29.48	21.16	42.31	84.62	38.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	44.0	29.3	58.7	81.7	55.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	48.5	33.7	62.9	84.5	59.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	37.31	55.96	74.62	28.93	29.06	46.49	58.11	116.23	25.90	42.25
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	28.0	49.8	63.1	12.6	14.6	41.6	51.9	79.6	9.4	35.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	33.4	54.3	66.7	16.5	18.6	47.1	56.6	81.4	12.5	40.3

Figure A47: North Cotabato, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

			Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl.	International													
			Poverty	2005 PPP			1993 PPP	Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
Region	Round	Line/rate	Threshold	$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	31.88	22.88	45.77	91.54	41.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	27.5	20.3	34.9	64.7	32.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	36.0	27.2	42.2	73.9	40.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	42.24	63.36	84.48	36.87	32.90	52.64	65.80	131.60	29.32	47.84
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	10.2	22.3	46.6	4.8	1.8	19.7	24.1	70.9	1.8	15.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	13.5	28.7	53.2	7.0	2.4	25.3	31.0	77.2	2.4	19.5
Rural	2004	Line	38.25	27.45	54.90	109.80	50.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	54.9	39.4	74.1	90.7	71.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	60.5	46.8	78.3	93.7	75.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	40.51	60.76	81.02	27.83	31.55	50.48	63.10	126.20	28.12	45.88
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	27.3	53.2	70.6	12.7	18.3	40.9	56.5	86.7	13.0	35.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	35.2	60.5	76.7	17.6	23.8	49.0	63.5	89.8	18.2	43.6
Overall	2004	Line	37.39	26.83	53.67	107.34	49.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	51.0	36.7	68.5	87.0	66.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	57.2	44.2	73.5	91.0	71.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	40.84	61.27	81.69	29.58	31.81	50.90	63.62	127.24	28.35	46.26
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	23.8	46.9	65.7	11.1	15.0	36.6	49.9	83.5	10.7	31.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	31.0	54.3	72.2	15.6	19.6	44.4	57.2	87.4	15.1	38.9

Figure A48: Northern Samar, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	30.11	21.61	43.22	86.44	39.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	15.7	3.7	26.7	62.7	23.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	22.1	5.3	33.3	71.4	30.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.19	72.28	96.37	46.46	37.53	60.05	75.06	150.12	33.45	54.57
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	49.4	69.1	16.9	7.9	38.1	53.4	76.8	4.0	30.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	28.6	54.2	77.3	12.6	4.3	41.9	60.8	85.2	2.3	33.0
Rural	2004	Line	31.47	22.59	45.18	90.36	41.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	38.9	15.4	64.8	91.2	62.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	48.9	21.6	73.4	93.1	71.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.08	69.13	92.17	29.48	35.89	57.43	71.78	143.57	31.99	52.19
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	45.3	70.0	80.0	18.9	29.0	59.6	70.5	90.3	22.3	53.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	54.5	76.4	84.4	27.3	38.2	67.8	76.8	92.7	30.6	62.1
Overall	2004	Line	31.04	22.28	44.56	89.12	40.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	31.6	11.7	52.8	82.2	49.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	40.4	16.5	60.8	86.3	58.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.36	69.54	92.71	31.69	36.10	57.77	72.21	144.42	32.18	52.50
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	43.2	67.7	78.7	18.7	26.6	57.2	68.5	88.7	20.2	51.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	51.1	73.6	83.4	25.4	33.8	64.4	74.7	91.7	26.9	58.4

Figure A49: Nueva Ecija, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	38.64	27.73	55.47	110.94	50.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	12.5	4.6	29.4	72.3	24.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	16.8	6.8	36.0	75.5	30.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	53.89	80.83	107.78	41.12	41.97	67.15	83.94	167.88	37.41	61.03
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	23.7	43.4	62.4	11.2	11.4	33.4	44.2	81.6	6.4	29.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	26.7	48.6	67.5	13.4	13.6	37.2	49.5	86.8	7.8	33.5
Rural	2004	Line	41.25	29.60	59.21	118.42	54.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	35.1	13.8	58.8	86.8	52.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	39.5	17.1	64.1	89.2	59.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	50.85	76.27	101.69	36.28	39.60	63.36	79.20	158.41	35.30	57.59
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	27.3	50.5	66.9	13.0	15.7	39.7	52.3	87.2	12.4	33.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	33.7	56.1	70.1	16.8	20.5	45.8	57.6	88.2	16.1	39.6
Overall	2004	Line	40.65	29.17	58.34	116.69	53.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	29.7	11.6	51.8	83.3	45.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	34.2	14.7	57.6	86.0	52.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	52.18	78.28	104.37	38.41	40.64	65.03	81.29	162.57	36.22	59.10
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	25.8	47.4	65.0	12.2	13.8	37.0	48.7	84.8	9.8	31.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	30.6	52.8	69.0	15.3	17.5	42.0	54.0	87.6	12.4	36.9

Figure A50: Nueva Vizcaya, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International 2005 PPP $1.25	International 2005 PPP $2.50	International 2005 PPP $5.00	International 1993 PPP $4.32	Natl. poverty threshold 100%	Natl. poverty threshold 150%	Natl. poverty threshold 200%	Poorest 1/2 < 100% Natl.	Intl. 2005 PPP $1.25	Intl. 2005 PPP $2.00	Intl. 2005 PPP $2.50	Intl. 2005 PPP $5.00	Intl. 2011 PPP $1.90	Intl. 2011 PPP $3.10
Urban	2004	Line	32.91	23.62	47.23	94.47	43.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	6.6	0.0	22.1	55.6	20.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	6.8	0.0	23.1	62.7	21.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.99	70.49	93.98	43.97	36.60	58.56	73.20	146.40	32.62	53.22
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	21.6	37.1	4.9	1.9	15.9	23.5	59.5	0.0	12.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	10.8	26.9	41.7	5.9	2.7	21.7	28.7	61.6	0.0	16.4
Rural	2004	Line	40.32	28.94	57.88	115.76	52.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	12.7	4.1	35.8	84.0	30.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	14.8	5.0	40.4	88.0	35.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.67	68.50	91.33	37.79	35.57	56.91	71.13	142.27	31.70	51.72
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	12.9	35.1	59.1	6.1	3.5	22.3	38.6	78.9	2.9	16.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	16.3	39.9	63.1	7.7	4.9	26.5	42.9	81.4	4.2	19.9
Overall	2004	Line	38.66	27.74	55.49	110.98	50.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	11.3	3.1	32.6	77.5	28.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	13.0	3.9	36.5	82.3	32.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.95	68.92	91.90	39.11	35.79	57.26	71.57	143.15	31.90	52.04
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	11.8	32.0	54.0	5.8	3.1	20.8	35.1	74.4	2.2	15.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	15.1	37.1	58.5	7.3	4.4	25.5	39.9	77.2	3.3	19.1

Figure A51: Occidental Mindoro, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	34.42	24.70	49.41	98.82	45.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	24.1	7.6	39.4	65.6	35.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	32.0	10.4	51.0	73.9	45.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.29	67.94	90.59	30.15	35.28	56.44	70.55	141.11	31.44	51.30
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	21.6	39.2	51.2	9.9	14.6	30.9	39.2	71.0	10.8	25.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	32.1	50.9	60.6	16.1	22.9	44.0	50.9	77.4	17.5	37.9
Rural	2004	Line	38.10	27.34	54.69	109.37	50.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	46.9	30.0	69.8	90.7	65.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	55.9	38.1	73.7	92.6	70.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	43.04	64.56	86.08	31.02	33.52	53.63	67.04	134.08	29.88	48.75
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	27.4	56.7	68.4	12.5	17.0	42.5	58.4	85.9	11.0	39.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	37.8	67.5	77.3	19.2	25.6	54.3	69.7	88.8	16.7	52.5
Overall	2004	Line	36.45	26.16	52.32	104.65	47.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	36.3	19.5	55.6	79.0	51.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	45.2	25.7	63.5	84.2	59.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.38	66.58	88.77	30.50	34.57	55.31	69.14	138.27	30.81	50.27
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	24.0	46.4	58.3	10.9	15.5	35.7	47.1	77.2	10.9	31.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	34.4	57.6	67.3	17.3	24.0	48.2	58.5	82.0	17.2	43.8

Figure A52: Oriental Mindoro, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	39.26	28.18	56.35	112.71	51.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	32.9	14.3	49.4	71.4	47.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	37.8	16.3	56.1	78.5	54.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.84	71.76	95.68	34.18	37.26	59.62	74.52	149.04	33.21	54.18
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	24.7	50.8	66.5	9.6	16.1	37.4	53.2	82.0	9.3	31.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	31.4	59.6	74.0	15.3	22.3	45.1	61.7	86.9	14.8	38.4
Rural	2004	Line	42.34	30.39	60.77	121.54	55.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	54.0	35.6	68.0	91.0	64.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	61.8	42.9	75.6	94.1	72.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.53	68.29	91.06	34.55	35.46	56.74	70.92	141.84	31.60	51.56
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	29.9	54.8	70.5	14.0	15.3	42.9	56.2	85.5	9.9	39.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	37.4	61.5	77.0	18.7	20.3	51.2	63.1	89.3	13.7	47.5
Overall	2004	Line	41.81	30.01	60.02	120.04	54.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	50.4	32.0	64.9	87.8	61.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	57.7	38.4	72.3	91.5	69.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.11	69.17	92.22	34.46	35.91	57.46	71.83	143.66	32.01	52.23
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	28.6	53.8	69.5	12.9	15.5	41.5	55.5	84.6	9.8	37.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	35.9	61.0	76.2	17.9	20.8	49.7	62.7	88.7	14.0	45.2

Figure A53: Palawan, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	32.64	23.42	46.85	93.69	42.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	15.8	6.9	35.9	65.5	31.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	21.7	10.6	44.9	73.4	41.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	40.83	61.24	81.65	31.15	31.80	50.88	63.60	127.19	28.34	46.24
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	17.9	37.4	49.7	10.1	10.8	26.8	38.4	69.5	7.4	21.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	19.0	42.9	57.5	9.7	11.1	30.2	44.0	75.0	6.8	24.7
Rural	2004	Line	35.69	25.62	51.23	102.47	46.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	58.3	38.1	75.7	95.1	71.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	66.5	45.2	80.8	97.1	77.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	39.03	58.55	78.07	27.20	30.40	48.64	60.80	121.61	27.10	44.21
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	30.1	57.9	71.8	13.3	16.6	46.7	59.5	86.9	13.2	39.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	37.1	66.4	78.6	18.5	22.0	55.0	67.9	91.4	18.4	47.2
Overall	2004	Line	34.84	25.00	50.00	100.01	45.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	45.7	28.8	63.9	86.3	59.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	53.9	35.5	70.8	90.5	67.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	39.66	59.48	79.31	28.57	30.89	49.42	61.77	123.54	27.53	44.91
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	25.7	50.6	63.9	12.2	14.6	39.6	52.0	80.7	11.1	33.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	30.8	58.2	71.2	15.5	18.2	46.4	59.6	85.7	14.3	39.4

Figure A54: Pampanga, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International 2005 PPP $1.25	International 2005 PPP $2.50	International 2005 PPP $5.00	International 1993 PPP $4.32	Natl. poverty threshold 100%	Natl. poverty threshold 150%	Natl. poverty threshold 200%	Poorest 1/2 < 100% Natl.	Intl. 2005 PPP $1.25	Intl. 2005 PPP $2.00	Intl. 2005 PPP $2.50	Intl. 2005 PPP $5.00	Intl. 2011 PPP $1.90	Intl. 2011 PPP $3.10
Urban	2004	Line	39.02	28.00	56.01	112.02	51.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	7.7	1.5	23.9	63.8	19.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	10.4	1.8	30.4	72.2	25.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.48	74.21	98.95	44.04	38.53	61.65	77.07	154.13	34.34	56.03
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	14.6	36.8	1.4	0.2	8.0	16.7	63.8	0.2	5.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	18.7	45.8	2.0	0.4	10.2	21.0	72.1	0.4	7.3
Rural	2004	Line	43.49	31.21	62.42	124.85	57.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	24.4	9.8	45.9	87.3	39.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	29.1	11.4	52.4	89.3	44.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.71	70.06	93.42	36.87	36.38	58.21	72.76	145.51	32.42	52.90
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	10.1	27.3	52.7	4.4	4.1	16.5	31.5	80.7	2.0	12.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	13.7	32.5	59.0	6.6	6.1	21.4	36.0	85.7	3.6	17.5
Overall	2004	Line	40.16	28.82	57.64	115.29	52.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	11.6	3.4	29.1	69.4	24.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	15.2	4.3	36.0	76.5	30.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.61	72.92	97.22	41.80	37.86	60.58	75.72	151.44	33.74	55.06
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	18.3	41.4	2.3	1.3	10.5	21.0	68.7	0.7	7.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	23.0	49.9	3.5	2.2	13.7	25.6	76.3	1.4	10.5

Figure A55: Pangasinan, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	38.38	27.55	55.09	110.18	50.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	18.4	6.4	31.6	68.5	27.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	23.0	8.3	37.0	74.7	33.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.17	73.76	98.35	39.13	38.30	61.28	76.60	153.20	34.13	55.69
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	15.3	38.2	53.9	7.4	6.3	27.9	40.2	78.4	4.5	22.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	19.5	45.5	60.8	9.7	8.3	34.3	47.6	83.3	6.2	28.7
Rural	2004	Line	40.18	28.84	57.68	115.36	52.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	46.1	25.7	64.2	88.7	60.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	52.4	31.0	70.9	91.7	66.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.69	70.04	93.38	36.10	36.37	58.18	72.73	145.46	32.41	52.88
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	21.3	47.2	66.0	10.0	10.4	34.2	49.8	83.1	6.7	28.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	27.4	54.4	72.0	13.8	14.3	41.1	56.8	86.7	9.7	35.1
Overall	2004	Line	39.58	28.41	56.82	113.64	51.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	36.4	19.0	52.8	81.7	48.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	42.6	23.5	59.6	86.1	55.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.85	71.77	95.70	37.51	37.27	59.63	74.53	149.06	33.21	54.19
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	18.5	43.0	60.3	8.8	8.5	31.3	45.3	80.9	5.6	25.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	23.7	50.2	66.8	11.9	11.5	38.0	52.5	85.1	8.1	32.1

Figure A56: Quezon, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	37.66	27.03	54.06	108.12	49.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	16.4	6.3	32.7	72.8	27.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	20.5	8.1	38.6	81.2	32.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.87	68.80	91.73	41.11	35.72	57.16	71.45	142.89	31.84	51.95
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	12.3	29.9	47.8	4.9	3.3	20.1	29.9	67.9	0.0	18.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	18.0	37.7	56.1	8.7	7.4	28.0	37.7	73.2	0.0	24.7
Rural	2004	Line	43.25	31.04	62.09	124.18	56.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	61.7	36.4	79.1	94.9	75.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	69.8	43.6	85.0	97.4	82.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	43.86	65.79	87.72	34.80	34.16	54.65	68.32	136.64	30.44	49.67
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	23.6	51.9	72.5	10.8	9.6	39.7	54.6	87.1	5.7	33.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	31.1	60.5	79.3	15.6	14.1	48.8	63.0	91.0	8.8	41.4
Overall	2004	Line	41.88	30.06	60.12	120.24	54.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	50.7	29.1	67.9	89.6	64.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	57.7	34.9	73.6	93.4	70.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.15	66.23	88.31	35.73	34.39	55.02	68.78	137.56	30.65	50.01
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	48.7	69.0	9.9	8.7	36.9	51.0	84.3	4.9	30.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	29.1	57.1	75.8	14.6	13.1	45.8	59.3	88.4	7.5	39.0

Figure A57: Quirino, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	35.17	25.24	50.48	100.96	46.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	15.1	2.9	24.3	54.2	21.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	17.5	3.9	27.0	60.2	25.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.87	70.31	93.74	—	36.51	58.41	73.01	146.02	32.54	53.09
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	22.6	38.7	1.6	0.0	9.7	25.8	61.3	0.0	6.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	19.3	46.4	1.8	0.0	10.7	23.6	64.6	0.0	7.1
Rural	2004	Line	43.46	31.19	62.38	124.76	57.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	44.5	27.0	62.2	85.6	57.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	49.6	32.0	66.8	88.3	62.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.92	67.38	89.84	34.90	34.99	55.98	69.97	139.94	31.18	50.88
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	13.9	36.8	61.5	7.9	8.6	23.0	40.9	83.0	7.3	17.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	18.2	43.7	68.3	9.9	10.7	29.0	47.3	87.6	9.1	23.1
Overall	2004	Line	41.34	29.67	59.34	118.69	54.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	36.6	20.6	52.1	77.3	48.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	41.4	24.8	56.7	81.2	52.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.40	68.10	90.80	34.90	35.36	56.57	70.72	141.44	31.51	51.42
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	10.2	33.0	55.4	6.2	6.3	19.5	36.9	77.2	5.3	14.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	13.7	37.7	62.9	7.9	8.0	24.5	41.5	81.9	6.8	19.2

Figure A58: Rizal, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	40.64	29.16	58.33	116.66	53.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	7.0	2.8	20.0	57.9	16.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	10.0	4.4	24.4	64.6	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	51.07	76.61	102.15	41.63	39.78	63.64	79.56	159.11	35.45	57.84
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	6.1	20.2	34.4	2.9	2.6	11.2	21.1	57.6	1.2	9.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	25.4	40.9	4.5	4.0	15.0	26.5	64.7	2.1	12.6
Rural	2004	Line	40.61	29.15	58.30	116.59	53.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	26.6	5.6	48.0	85.5	41.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	32.1	8.3	54.6	86.5	48.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.96	71.94	95.92	36.47	37.35	59.76	74.70	149.41	33.29	54.32
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	10.5	32.0	51.3	4.5	5.1	21.3	33.4	80.5	2.5	14.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	13.7	37.8	56.8	6.8	7.6	26.1	38.9	83.0	4.6	19.5
Overall	2004	Line	40.63	29.16	58.33	116.65	53.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	9.2	3.1	23.2	61.0	18.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	12.7	4.9	28.1	67.2	23.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	50.75	76.12	101.49	41.09	39.52	63.24	79.05	158.09	35.23	57.47
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	21.3	36.1	3.1	2.8	12.2	22.3	59.8	1.4	9.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	9.3	26.7	42.6	4.7	4.4	16.2	27.8	66.6	2.4	13.3

Figure A59: Romblon, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	32.76	23.51	47.02	94.04	43.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	42.9	24.5	61.3	77.6	61.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	50.1	33.1	68.0	80.3	68.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.85	67.28	89.71	39.88	34.93	55.90	69.87	139.74	31.14	50.80
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	28.5	57.5	72.7	14.2	7.3	52.5	62.5	80.5	0.0	47.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	32.4	64.8	74.5	16.7	8.4	60.8	68.3	81.8	0.0	54.2
Rural	2004	Line	35.50	25.48	50.96	101.92	46.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	56.9	34.0	76.6	91.8	73.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	65.5	42.9	82.2	93.6	79.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	42.59	63.89	85.19	30.07	33.17	53.08	66.35	132.69	29.57	48.24
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	35.4	57.7	74.8	16.2	21.7	50.2	59.9	87.6	12.6	43.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	46.2	68.9	81.0	23.1	30.1	61.4	70.1	90.6	18.6	54.8
Overall	2004	Line	34.99	25.12	50.23	100.46	45.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	54.2	32.1	73.6	89.1	71.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	62.7	41.0	79.6	91.1	77.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	43.06	64.59	86.12	32.10	33.54	53.66	67.08	134.15	29.89	48.77
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	34.1	57.7	74.4	15.8	18.9	50.7	60.4	86.2	10.1	44.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	43.3	68.1	79.6	21.8	25.6	61.2	69.7	88.8	14.7	54.7

Figure A60: Western Samar, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	32.13	23.06	46.13	92.25	42.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	18.6	5.6	26.0	55.6	26.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	22.2	5.8	29.9	57.4	29.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	42.69	64.04	85.38	31.27	33.25	53.20	66.50	133.00	29.63	48.35
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	29.6	49.1	62.1	15.7	16.7	42.6	51.1	71.2	14.7	36.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	35.5	52.9	61.6	18.7	20.3	46.7	53.3	73.1	17.1	40.7
Rural	2004	Line	45.08	32.35	64.71	129.42	59.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	63.0	46.9	76.1	89.4	73.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	70.2	54.3	80.7	92.6	78.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	41.17	61.76	82.35	28.15	32.07	51.31	64.14	128.27	28.58	46.63
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	36.4	62.0	73.8	18.1	24.3	50.2	65.1	85.8	18.2	43.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	43.9	68.8	78.2	21.8	30.0	57.1	71.0	88.2	22.0	51.6
Overall	2004	Line	43.42	31.16	62.33	124.65	57.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	57.0	41.3	69.2	84.8	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	64.1	48.1	74.2	88.1	72.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	41.39	62.08	82.77	28.58	32.23	51.57	64.47	128.94	28.73	46.87
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	35.5	60.3	72.2	17.7	23.3	49.2	63.2	83.9	17.8	42.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	42.7	66.6	75.9	21.4	28.7	55.6	68.6	86.1	21.3	50.1

Figure A61: Siquijor, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International 2005 PPP $1.25	International 2005 PPP $2.50	International 2005 PPP $5.00	International 1993 PPP $4.32	Natl. poverty threshold 100%	Natl. poverty threshold 150%	Natl. poverty threshold 200%	Poorest 1/2 < 100% Natl.	Intl. 2005 PPP $1.25	Intl. 2005 PPP $2.00	Intl. 2005 PPP $2.50	Intl. 2005 PPP $5.00	Intl. 2011 PPP $1.90	Intl. 2011 PPP $3.10
Urban	2004	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	2004	Line	29.08	20.87	41.75	83.50	38.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	56.3	31.3	62.5	75.0	62.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	63.3	38.3	67.2	79.7	67.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.12	67.68	90.24	32.77	35.14	56.23	70.28	140.57	31.32	51.10
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	23.8	59.4	83.2	11.9	15.3	46.5	61.8	93.4	6.3	36.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	60.0	81.6	12.8	16.6	54.1	60.6	92.2	6.6	42.3
Overall	2004	Line	29.08	20.87	41.75	83.50	38.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	56.3	31.3	62.5	75.0	62.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	63.3	38.3	67.2	79.7	67.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.12	67.68	90.24	32.77	35.14	56.23	70.28	140.57	31.32	51.10
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	23.8	59.4	83.2	11.9	15.3	46.5	61.8	93.4	6.3	36.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	60.0	81.6	12.8	16.6	54.1	60.6	92.2	6.6	42.3

Figure A62: Sorsogon, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	34.42	24.70	49.41	98.82	45.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	22.2	11.1	40.5	77.1	37.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	29.2	13.5	51.7	81.9	48.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.52	71.28	95.04	37.74	37.01	59.22	74.02	148.05	32.99	53.82
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	19.2	40.4	55.3	8.9	8.5	29.7	41.0	73.5	4.8	25.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	25.0	47.5	62.3	12.4	11.6	36.3	48.0	79.5	7.5	32.1
Rural	2004	Line	46.55	33.41	66.82	133.63	61.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	57.4	29.9	77.2	93.6	72.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	67.6	40.1	83.9	95.5	80.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.05	67.58	90.11	32.98	35.09	56.14	70.18	140.36	31.27	51.03
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	41.8	65.7	79.7	19.4	24.0	55.7	69.1	91.5	17.2	49.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	52.6	75.2	86.1	26.3	32.2	66.7	78.2	94.9	23.3	60.4
Overall	2004	Line	42.16	30.26	60.51	121.03	55.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	44.5	23.0	63.7	87.5	60.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	53.7	30.5	72.2	90.5	69.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.79	68.69	91.59	34.41	35.67	57.07	71.33	142.67	31.79	51.87
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	34.8	57.9	72.2	16.2	19.2	47.6	60.4	85.9	13.4	42.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	44.3	66.9	79.0	22.1	26.0	57.6	69.1	90.3	18.6	51.9

Figure A63: South Cotabato, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	31.41	22.54	45.08	90.16	41.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	16.5	6.2	27.6	62.5	24.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	21.0	9.0	33.6	69.6	30.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.57	71.35	95.14	33.53	37.05	59.28	74.10	148.20	33.02	53.88
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	14.4	31.0	47.8	6.3	7.9	22.1	32.8	70.2	5.3	18.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	19.3	37.5	54.7	9.6	11.6	27.8	39.8	76.2	8.0	23.1
Rural	2004	Line	38.25	27.46	54.91	109.82	50.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	52.9	33.0	70.6	89.7	66.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	58.5	39.3	75.6	92.1	71.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.31	69.46	92.61	31.25	36.06	57.70	72.13	144.26	32.14	52.44
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	35.7	56.9	68.3	16.7	22.6	48.2	59.4	83.3	17.0	44.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	41.7	62.8	73.2	20.8	27.0	54.6	65.4	86.2	21.1	50.3
Overall	2004	Line	34.82	24.99	49.98	99.96	45.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	34.2	19.2	48.5	75.8	44.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	39.7	24.1	54.5	80.8	50.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.89	70.33	93.78	32.31	36.52	58.43	73.04	146.08	32.55	53.10
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	25.5	44.5	58.4	11.7	15.5	35.6	46.6	77.0	11.4	31.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	31.4	51.1	64.7	15.6	19.9	42.2	53.6	81.6	15.0	37.7

Figure A64: Southern Leyte, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	2004	Line	31.90	22.90	45.79	91.58	41.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	31.7	14.1	50.6	81.5	45.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	41.6	20.2	59.0	84.1	53.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.72	68.58	91.44	36.41	35.61	56.97	71.22	142.44	31.74	51.78
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	28.7	52.1	67.0	14.5	13.7	42.7	54.2	81.5	9.6	38.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	41.4	63.2	74.7	20.5	19.5	55.5	64.9	84.8	14.5	51.4
Overall	2004	Line	31.90	22.90	45.79	91.58	41.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	31.7	14.1	50.6	81.5	45.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	41.6	20.2	59.0	84.1	53.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.72	68.58	91.44	36.41	35.61	56.97	71.22	142.44	31.74	51.78
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	28.7	52.1	67.0	14.5	13.7	42.7	54.2	81.5	9.6	38.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	41.4	63.2	74.7	20.5	19.5	55.5	64.9	84.8	14.5	51.4

Figure A65: Sultan Kudarat, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	32.20	23.11	46.22	92.44	42.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	25.0	9.8	44.7	79.9	39.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	30.0	13.8	51.4	84.0	44.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.95	71.93	95.90	34.52	37.35	59.75	74.69	149.38	33.29	54.31
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	36.9	55.1	70.4	16.3	25.6	45.3	56.5	83.0	12.9	42.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	43.7	66.3	78.4	21.7	32.1	52.9	66.9	88.7	18.2	50.0
Rural	2004	Line	37.11	26.64	53.27	106.54	48.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	65.6	39.1	81.8	94.1	79.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	71.0	47.2	84.8	94.8	82.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.10	69.14	92.19	35.02	35.90	57.44	71.80	143.60	32.00	52.21
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	42.1	66.2	79.6	19.2	21.4	57.8	68.5	90.8	13.3	50.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	51.4	72.5	83.4	25.8	28.1	66.1	74.6	92.9	18.1	60.3
Overall	2004	Line	35.85	25.73	51.46	102.91	47.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	55.5	31.9	72.6	90.6	69.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	60.4	38.6	76.2	92.0	72.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.44	69.66	92.89	34.93	36.17	57.87	72.34	144.69	32.24	52.60
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	41.0	64.0	77.7	18.6	22.2	55.3	66.0	89.2	13.2	49.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	49.9	71.3	82.5	25.0	28.8	63.6	73.1	92.1	18.2	58.4

Figure A66: Sulu, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	32.40	23.25	46.51	93.01	42.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	43.5	27.2	71.3	97.7	60.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	54.4	37.0	77.3	98.5	68.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.88	73.32	97.75	41.21	38.07	60.91	76.14	152.27	33.93	55.36
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	22.9	60.2	84.8	10.7	6.4	41.5	62.7	95.3	1.2	33.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	26.2	61.2	86.8	12.6	7.6	44.0	62.8	97.3	1.3	38.6
Rural	2004	Line	42.41	30.43	60.87	121.74	55.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	66.4	29.7	86.9	98.0	81.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	72.0	36.3	89.2	98.0	85.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.11	70.67	94.22	39.53	36.69	58.71	73.39	146.77	32.70	53.36
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	38.5	88.0	96.5	17.8	11.0	68.5	89.6	99.8	3.7	56.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	45.3	90.6	96.9	22.6	14.5	74.7	91.7	99.8	5.0	64.3
Overall	2004	Line	39.85	28.60	57.20	114.40	52.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	60.8	29.1	83.1	97.9	76.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	67.5	36.5	86.2	98.2	80.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.42	71.13	94.84	39.82	36.93	59.09	73.86	147.73	32.92	53.71
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	35.9	83.4	94.6	16.6	10.2	64.1	85.2	99.0	3.3	53.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	42.0	85.5	95.1	20.9	13.3	69.3	86.7	99.4	4.4	59.8

Figure A67: Surigao del Norte, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	36.92	26.50	53.00	106.00	48.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	34.8	21.1	43.6	70.6	39.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	41.0	29.1	48.1	74.2	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	50.27	75.40	100.54	35.55	39.15	62.64	78.30	156.61	34.89	56.93
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	40.0	55.3	71.3	18.8	24.0	47.7	57.9	82.7	18.3	44.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	49.2	62.8	76.8	24.5	30.8	56.8	65.7	84.6	24.1	54.3
Rural	2004	Line	44.85	32.19	64.38	128.76	58.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	69.9	50.6	79.1	90.9	78.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	74.5	58.1	81.4	92.6	80.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.97	71.95	95.93	33.26	37.36	59.77	74.72	149.43	33.30	54.33
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	52.2	70.5	79.2	24.5	33.0	66.1	72.7	87.2	24.7	61.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	60.4	76.4	83.0	30.2	40.4	72.7	78.0	90.0	30.4	68.8
Overall	2004	Line	42.86	30.76	61.52	123.03	56.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	60.7	42.9	69.8	85.6	68.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	66.1	50.8	73.0	88.0	71.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.62	72.93	97.24	33.91	37.87	60.59	75.74	151.47	33.75	55.07
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	48.7	66.1	76.9	22.8	30.4	60.8	68.4	85.9	22.8	56.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	57.2	72.5	81.3	28.6	37.7	68.2	74.5	88.5	28.6	64.7

Figure A68: Surigao del Sur, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	33.56	24.09	48.17	96.34	44.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	33.5	14.5	51.9	81.5	50.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	40.5	18.7	58.3	84.7	57.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.00	73.51	98.01	34.67	38.17	61.07	76.33	152.67	34.02	55.50
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	40.6	58.7	72.8	17.4	24.3	51.3	59.6	81.6	15.2	47.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	50.1	66.6	79.1	25.1	33.3	60.1	68.0	86.9	22.6	56.9
Rural	2004	Line	40.47	29.04	58.09	116.17	53.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	58.1	36.2	76.6	95.7	71.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	66.9	45.3	82.3	96.8	78.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.09	70.63	94.17	31.01	36.67	58.68	73.35	146.69	32.69	53.33
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	48.4	73.4	83.9	22.1	33.0	63.8	74.7	95.3	26.7	58.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	56.6	78.7	88.2	28.1	40.5	70.1	79.5	97.2	33.0	66.1
Overall	2004	Line	37.61	26.99	53.98	107.96	49.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	47.8	27.1	66.2	89.8	62.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	56.0	34.3	72.3	91.8	69.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.82	71.73	95.64	32.42	37.25	59.59	74.49	148.98	33.20	54.16
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	45.4	67.8	79.6	20.4	29.7	59.0	68.9	90.1	22.3	54.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	54.1	74.1	84.7	27.0	37.8	66.3	75.1	93.2	29.1	62.6

Figure A69: Tarlac, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	37.16	26.67	53.33	106.67	48.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	9.0	2.3	22.5	52.9	18.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	12.8	2.8	27.9	54.6	23.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	50.14	75.21	100.28	42.33	39.05	62.48	78.10	156.20	34.81	56.79
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	20.3	40.1	53.9	10.3	8.1	30.4	42.8	73.1	6.2	27.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	26.4	48.3	59.3	13.5	10.9	36.8	50.5	76.3	8.8	34.4
Rural	2004	Line	45.37	32.56	65.12	130.25	59.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	40.0	20.8	65.2	89.1	59.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	46.8	23.9	72.4	92.0	66.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.49	71.24	94.98	37.60	36.99	59.18	73.98	147.96	32.97	53.79
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	37.7	58.2	5.1	4.8	26.7	40.2	81.4	2.8	21.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	15.9	42.9	63.1	7.6	7.2	30.4	44.9	83.5	3.7	24.5
Overall	2004	Line	43.71	31.37	62.74	125.48	57.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	33.8	17.1	56.6	81.8	50.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	39.9	19.7	63.4	84.5	57.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.55	72.82	97.09	39.48	37.81	60.50	75.62	151.24	33.70	54.98
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	38.6	56.5	7.0	6.0	28.1	41.2	78.2	4.1	23.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	20.1	45.1	61.6	10.0	8.6	32.9	47.1	80.6	5.8	28.4

Figure A70: Tawi-tawi, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	33.50	24.04	48.08	96.17	43.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	69.0	40.7	89.7	100.0	84.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	72.5	42.6	90.6	100.0	86.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	42.07	63.10	84.14	32.63	32.76	52.42	65.53	131.06	29.20	47.65
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	25.2	64.9	71.2	10.4	14.4	53.2	64.9	82.0	0.0	44.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	31.7	66.9	76.2	15.0	19.5	53.5	66.9	83.3	0.0	45.5
Rural	2004	Line	40.99	29.42	58.83	117.66	53.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	74.2	55.3	88.7	97.5	84.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	78.2	61.4	89.2	98.5	86.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	40.16	60.24	80.33	34.22	31.28	50.05	62.56	125.12	27.88	45.49
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	32.1	67.2	94.7	14.4	10.0	54.1	71.9	98.0	7.6	41.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	40.1	72.4	96.1	19.1	13.6	60.0	77.6	99.0	10.5	48.6
Overall	2004	Line	39.32	28.22	56.43	112.87	51.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	73.2	52.4	88.9	98.0	84.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	77.0	57.2	89.5	98.8	86.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	40.64	60.96	81.28	33.83	31.65	50.64	63.30	126.60	28.21	46.02
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	30.5	66.6	89.1	13.4	11.0	53.9	70.3	94.2	5.8	42.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	38.0	71.0	91.2	18.0	15.1	58.4	74.9	95.1	7.9	47.8

Figure A71: Zambales, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	34.30	24.62	49.23	98.47	45.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	16.7	10.6	27.4	67.1	25.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	21.2	14.4	34.4	73.4	32.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	52.27	78.41	104.55	37.87	40.71	65.14	81.43	162.85	36.29	59.20
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	24.9	44.4	2.5	3.1	14.9	27.9	73.8	0.0	12.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	10.6	32.4	50.8	4.5	6.0	21.3	35.1	81.2	0.0	17.3
Rural	2004	Line	39.09	28.05	56.11	112.21	51.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	28.2	11.6	49.9	87.2	43.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	32.3	15.2	54.8	90.2	46.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.51	74.27	99.03	37.64	38.56	61.70	77.13	154.26	34.37	56.08
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	44.7	63.7	10.3	10.8	36.0	49.0	73.5	7.7	27.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	27.7	51.9	69.1	14.4	15.3	43.8	56.1	77.6	11.2	35.3
Overall	2004	Line	36.42	26.14	52.28	104.57	47.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	21.8	11.0	37.2	75.9	33.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	26.1	14.8	43.5	80.8	38.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	50.97	76.46	101.95	37.76	39.70	63.52	79.40	158.80	35.38	57.73
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	13.8	33.9	53.1	6.0	6.6	24.4	37.4	73.7	3.5	19.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	18.6	41.6	59.4	9.2	10.4	31.9	45.0	79.5	5.3	25.7

Figure A72: Zamboanga del Norte, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	31.29	22.46	44.91	89.82	41.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	27.4	17.1	45.4	65.0	42.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	33.0	24.3	50.0	69.3	46.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.99	73.48	97.98	34.77	38.15	61.05	76.31	152.61	34.01	55.48
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	26.9	45.2	52.5	13.2	18.7	37.4	45.2	70.2	11.5	30.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	33.6	50.5	57.1	16.5	23.7	42.8	50.5	75.1	14.6	36.8
Rural	2004	Line	34.54	24.79	49.58	99.16	45.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	76.2	63.8	87.3	95.3	84.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	80.5	70.5	89.4	96.2	87.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.02	70.54	94.05	26.69	36.62	58.60	73.25	146.50	32.64	53.26
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	67.4	83.8	88.9	30.5	50.7	78.3	84.5	96.0	42.9	74.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	75.4	88.7	92.0	37.7	59.2	83.9	89.3	96.9	50.8	81.4
Overall	2004	Line	33.92	24.34	48.68	97.37	44.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	66.6	54.6	79.1	89.4	76.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	71.4	61.7	81.8	91.0	79.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	47.31	70.97	94.63	27.88	36.85	58.96	73.70	147.40	32.84	53.59
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	60.8	77.5	83.0	27.7	45.5	71.7	78.1	91.9	37.8	67.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	69.3	83.1	86.8	34.6	54.0	77.9	83.6	93.7	45.5	74.8

Figure A73: Zamboanga del Sur, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	30.02	21.54	43.09	86.17	39.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	18.5	10.4	32.4	66.7	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	24.0	14.0	38.3	72.8	35.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	42.54	63.80	85.07	32.80	33.13	53.01	66.26	132.51	29.53	48.17
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	24.1	39.3	5.3	5.4	17.7	27.0	61.3	4.8	15.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	12.7	29.8	46.5	6.5	6.7	22.3	33.3	68.4	6.0	19.9
Rural	2004	Line	36.80	26.41	52.83	105.65	48.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	62.4	44.8	76.1	92.1	73.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	67.6	50.2	79.9	93.5	77.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	39.65	59.47	79.30	27.75	30.88	49.41	61.76	123.52	27.52	44.90
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	32.7	54.4	68.1	15.8	21.0	42.7	56.2	83.5	14.5	37.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	38.4	60.2	72.3	19.2	25.6	48.4	62.1	86.4	18.1	43.0
Overall	2004	Line	33.89	24.32	48.64	97.28	44.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	43.0	29.7	56.9	80.9	53.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	48.9	34.7	62.1	84.6	59.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	40.57	60.85	81.13	29.36	31.59	50.55	63.19	126.38	28.16	45.94
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	25.5	44.7	58.9	12.4	16.1	34.7	46.9	76.4	11.4	30.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	30.2	50.6	64.1	15.2	19.6	40.1	52.9	80.7	14.3	35.7

Figure A74: 2nd District, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	48.42	34.75	69.51	139.02	63.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	7.5	2.6	19.0	54.6	15.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	10.1	3.7	24.3	60.8	20.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	52.68	79.02	105.36	43.42	41.03	65.64	82.05	164.11	36.57	59.66
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	12.2	23.8	1.0	0.9	6.0	14.1	48.4	0.2	4.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	16.4	30.6	1.7	1.3	8.3	18.7	56.3	0.4	5.8
Rural	2004	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overall	2004	Line	48.42	34.75	69.51	139.02	63.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	7.5	2.6	19.0	54.6	15.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	10.1	3.7	24.3	60.8	20.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	52.68	79.02	105.36	43.42	41.03	65.64	82.05	164.11	36.57	59.66
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	12.2	23.8	1.0	0.9	6.0	14.1	48.4	0.2	4.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	16.4	30.6	1.7	1.3	8.3	18.7	56.3	0.4	5.8

Figure A75: 3rd District, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	47.12	33.82	67.63	135.27	61.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	10.1	3.1	27.6	67.4	23.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	14.3	4.2	35.0	75.5	29.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	52.68	79.02	105.36	45.39	41.03	65.64	82.05	164.11	36.57	59.66
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	17.4	33.3	1.9	1.2	10.2	18.9	58.9	0.7	7.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	5.1	23.4	41.7	2.6	1.7	14.2	25.3	66.8	1.2	10.6
Rural	2004	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overall	2004	Line	47.12	33.82	67.63	135.27	61.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	10.1	3.1	27.6	67.4	23.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	14.3	4.2	35.0	75.5	29.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	52.68	79.02	105.36	45.39	41.03	65.64	82.05	164.11	36.57	59.66
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	17.4	33.3	1.9	1.2	10.2	18.9	58.9	0.7	7.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	5.1	23.4	41.7	2.6	1.7	14.2	25.3	66.8	1.2	10.6

Figure A76: 4th District, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	49.65	35.63	71.26	142.53	65.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	9.2	3.2	20.8	54.4	17.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	12.8	4.6	27.1	63.7	22.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	52.68	79.02	105.36	43.10	41.03	65.64	82.05	164.11	36.57	59.66
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	9.9	20.9	0.8	0.6	5.0	11.2	45.4	0.3	3.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	14.4	27.7	1.4	1.0	7.5	16.0	53.9	0.5	4.7
Rural	2004	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overall	2004	Line	49.65	35.63	71.26	142.53	65.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	9.2	3.2	20.8	54.4	17.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	12.8	4.6	27.1	63.7	22.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	52.68	79.02	105.36	43.10	41.03	65.64	82.05	164.11	36.57	59.66
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	9.9	20.9	0.8	0.6	5.0	11.2	45.4	0.3	3.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	14.4	27.7	1.4	1.0	7.5	16.0	53.9	0.5	4.7

Figure A77: Aurora, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	38.16	27.39	54.78	109.56	50.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	39.4	15.2	60.6	78.8	60.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	47.6	22.6	69.0	83.9	69.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	43.11	64.66	86.21	39.41	33.57	53.72	67.15	134.29	29.92	48.82
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	8.3	8.3	8.3	4.2	0.0	8.3	8.3	41.7	0.0	8.3
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	18.9	18.9	18.9	9.5	0.0	18.9	18.9	53.7	0.0	18.9
Rural	2004	Line	38.24	27.45	54.89	109.78	50.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	42.9	28.6	60.7	89.3	60.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	47.2	34.7	68.1	90.3	68.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	41.04	61.56	82.07	34.35	31.96	51.14	63.92	127.85	28.49	46.48
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	40.0	53.7	3.8	0.0	21.1	45.6	64.3	0.0	18.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	15.7	44.9	61.0	5.8	0.0	27.2	51.4	72.4	0.0	24.2
Overall	2004	Line	38.20	27.42	54.83	109.67	50.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	41.1	21.7	60.7	83.9	60.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	47.4	28.5	68.6	87.0	68.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	41.56	62.34	83.12	35.62	32.37	51.79	64.73	129.47	28.85	47.07
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	11.8	31.6	41.7	3.9	0.0	17.7	35.7	58.3	0.0	15.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	16.5	38.4	50.4	6.7	0.0	25.1	43.3	67.7	0.0	22.9

Figure A78: Biliran, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	29.32	21.04	42.08	84.16	38.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	38.3	15.8	52.8	72.5	44.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	46.5	22.6	64.2	80.8	54.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	43.96	65.94	87.92	35.91	34.24	54.78	68.48	136.95	30.52	49.79
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	20.6	30.5	39.8	10.6	6.0	30.5	32.3	60.1	6.0	28.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	26.8	38.5	51.6	13.8	8.3	38.5	40.8	67.7	8.3	36.7
Rural	2004	Line	33.15	23.79	47.58	95.17	43.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	47.9	20.8	62.5	87.5	56.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	64.7	28.2	77.0	93.3	70.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	42.06	63.08	84.11	33.94	32.75	52.41	65.51	131.02	29.19	47.63
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	41.0	66.8	80.1	20.2	19.1	58.0	66.8	91.5	12.5	58.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	48.1	69.8	82.6	23.9	22.8	59.7	69.8	94.2	15.9	59.7
Overall	2004	Line	30.84	22.14	44.27	88.55	40.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	42.0	17.7	56.6	78.4	49.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	53.7	24.8	69.3	85.8	60.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	43.05	64.58	86.10	34.97	33.53	53.65	67.06	134.12	29.88	48.76
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	30.0	47.2	58.4	15.0	12.1	43.2	48.2	74.6	9.0	42.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	37.0	53.4	66.4	18.6	15.3	48.6	54.7	80.3	11.9	47.7

Figure A79: Guimaras, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	35.45	25.44	50.88	101.76	46.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	13.3	6.7	40.0	66.7	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	16.7	9.3	55.6	81.5	55.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.69	70.03	93.37	—	36.36	58.18	72.72	145.45	32.41	52.88
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	6.7	33.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	66.7	0.0	0.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	16.2	55.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	16.2	85.9	0.0	0.0
Rural	2004	Line	34.58	24.82	49.64	99.28	45.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	64.7	33.4	78.8	93.0	75.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	77.3	45.4	85.7	95.3	83.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.39	66.59	88.79	34.38	34.58	55.32	69.15	138.30	30.82	50.28
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	17.2	52.1	68.7	7.1	8.0	31.3	52.1	83.5	6.1	20.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	25.9	64.4	78.7	12.0	13.5	44.1	64.4	89.9	10.6	31.7
Overall	2004	Line	34.73	24.92	49.85	99.70	45.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	53.7	27.7	70.5	87.3	67.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	66.9	39.2	80.5	92.9	79.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.87	67.30	89.74	34.38	34.94	55.91	69.89	139.78	31.15	50.82
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	13.3	41.7	60.6	6.2	6.2	24.2	41.7	79.6	4.7	16.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	54.5	73.9	11.2	10.7	35.0	54.5	89.1	8.4	25.2

Figure A80: Saranggani, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	30.44	21.85	43.69	87.38	39.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	54.3	47.3	73.3	87.7	68.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	66.9	61.3	84.4	92.6	79.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	45.14	67.70	90.27	36.23	35.15	56.25	70.31	140.62	31.33	51.12
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	21.1	55.4	79.1	9.2	7.9	39.5	60.8	84.3	5.3	29.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	23.9	55.8	80.5	12.4	11.0	39.4	59.5	86.5	5.0	30.9
Rural	2004	Line	39.18	28.12	56.24	112.49	51.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	70.1	54.4	83.8	96.4	82.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	76.4	63.2	87.8	97.1	86.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	43.31	64.97	86.62	30.92	33.73	53.97	67.47	134.93	30.07	49.05
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	50.5	73.2	81.7	22.7	29.6	64.7	74.8	91.2	22.0	61.7
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	60.7	80.6	87.7	30.4	37.8	73.5	82.2	94.4	29.0	70.9
Overall	2004	Line	37.73	27.08	54.16	108.32	49.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	67.5	53.2	82.1	95.0	80.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	74.8	62.9	87.2	96.3	85.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	43.56	65.35	87.13	31.65	33.93	54.29	67.86	135.72	30.24	49.34
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	45.8	70.3	81.2	20.5	26.1	60.7	72.5	90.1	19.3	56.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	55.6	77.1	86.7	27.9	34.1	68.8	79.1	93.3	25.7	65.4

Figure A81: Apayao, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.80	73.20	97.60	32.13	38.01	60.81	76.01	152.02	33.87	55.27
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	17.3	41.3	58.5	8.6	10.3	24.1	44.7	79.3	10.3	24.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	21.4	46.6	62.2	11.7	13.4	27.9	47.7	81.5	13.4	27.9
Rural	2004	Line	44.39	31.86	63.72	127.45	58.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	63.4	45.6	80.5	95.1	77.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	66.1	51.3	82.5	94.2	78.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.36	69.55	92.73	30.17	36.11	57.78	72.22	144.44	32.18	52.51
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	50.2	64.4	73.0	22.0	32.5	53.5	64.4	90.3	25.9	53.5
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	55.7	67.4	75.1	28.1	39.2	59.2	67.4	87.8	32.3	59.2
Overall	2004	Line	44.39	31.86	63.72	127.45	58.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	63.4	45.6	80.5	95.1	77.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	66.1	51.3	82.5	94.2	78.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.95	70.43	93.90	30.64	36.57	58.51	73.13	146.27	32.59	53.17
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	42.2	58.8	69.5	18.7	27.1	46.4	59.6	87.7	22.1	46.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	47.5	62.4	72.0	24.1	33.0	51.7	62.7	86.3	27.7	51.7

Figure A82: Compostela Valley, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	34.70	24.91	49.81	99.62	45.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	23.2	17.2	50.2	80.4	41.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	27.9	20.7	54.8	82.7	47.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.68	74.53	99.37	38.08	38.70	61.91	77.39	154.78	34.49	56.27
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	30.1	56.8	72.4	12.8	13.4	45.9	56.8	91.9	11.0	37.2
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	36.4	63.0	75.9	17.1	18.2	53.3	63.0	90.8	12.9	44.8
Rural	2004	Line	37.13	26.65	53.30	106.61	48.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	45.8	30.9	60.6	91.0	56.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	53.7	37.2	67.4	93.7	64.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.01	72.02	96.02	37.10	37.39	59.83	74.79	149.57	33.33	54.38
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	34.8	61.0	73.5	16.0	16.2	50.9	63.8	90.7	11.4	42.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	40.7	66.4	78.5	20.1	20.4	57.1	68.4	93.3	14.7	47.6
Overall	2004	Line	36.41	26.13	52.26	104.53	47.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	38.9	26.7	57.4	87.7	52.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	46.1	32.3	63.7	90.4	59.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.45	72.68	96.90	37.36	37.74	60.38	75.47	150.94	33.63	54.87
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	33.6	59.9	73.2	15.2	15.5	49.6	62.0	91.0	11.3	40.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	39.5	65.5	77.8	19.3	19.8	56.1	67.0	92.7	14.2	46.9

Figure A83: Zamboanga Sibugay, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	28.04	20.12	40.25	80.49	36.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	26.9	6.3	38.0	73.1	34.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	32.2	8.7	43.4	76.8	40.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	48.66	72.98	97.31	33.70	37.90	60.63	75.79	151.58	33.77	55.11
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	35.6	51.7	60.6	15.1	17.7	42.9	53.5	69.8	16.0	41.1
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	43.1	56.5	63.6	21.5	24.5	49.9	57.9	71.9	22.7	47.9
Rural	2004	Line	32.72	23.48	46.96	93.93	42.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	62.9	47.1	76.4	90.1	73.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	70.6	54.5	80.9	91.5	78.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.34	69.51	92.69	29.66	36.09	57.75	72.19	144.38	32.17	52.49
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	50.3	74.3	87.7	21.7	31.1	63.4	77.5	95.2	26.2	57.9
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	57.6	79.7	90.3	29.0	39.6	69.2	82.7	96.8	34.4	65.1
Overall	2004	Line	31.58	22.67	45.33	90.67	41.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	53.2	36.1	66.1	85.5	63.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	61.3	43.3	71.8	87.9	69.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.90	70.34	93.79	30.62	36.52	58.44	73.05	146.10	32.55	53.11
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	47.0	69.1	81.5	20.2	28.0	58.7	71.9	89.3	23.9	54.0
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	54.1	74.1	83.9	27.2	36.0	64.6	76.7	90.9	31.6	61.0

Figure A86: Isabela City, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	28.11	20.17	40.34	80.69	36.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	0.0	0.0	33.3	55.6	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	0.0	0.0	36.5	62.4	23.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	46.21	69.31	92.42	39.41	35.99	57.58	71.98	143.95	32.08	52.33
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	31.3	31.3	3.1	0.0	25.0	31.3	62.5	0.0	18.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	13.5	37.4	37.4	6.7	0.0	31.3	37.4	64.4	0.0	25.8
Rural	2004	Line	37.24	26.73	53.46	106.91	48.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	40.4	25.5	70.2	85.1	63.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	46.6	29.4	75.0	87.7	69.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.47	66.71	88.94	32.42	34.64	55.42	69.27	138.55	30.87	50.37
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	22.8	63.6	82.0	9.8	11.2	44.4	65.6	88.0	2.8	32.4
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	28.9	67.9	84.6	12.6	15.2	51.8	69.5	90.0	3.2	40.1
Overall	2004	Line	34.55	24.80	49.60	99.20	45.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	29.2	18.5	60.0	76.9	50.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	32.9	20.8	63.7	80.3	56.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	44.95	67.42	89.89	34.33	35.01	56.01	70.01	140.03	31.20	50.91
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	18.4	55.0	68.6	8.0	8.2	39.3	56.5	81.2	2.1	28.8
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	24.7	59.6	71.7	11.0	11.1	46.2	60.8	83.0	2.3	36.2

Figure A87: Cotabato City, poverty lines and poverty rates, by round and by urban/rural/overall

Region	Round	Line/rate	Legacy-definition poverty lines					New-definition poverty lines									
			Natl. Poverty Threshold	International				Natl. poverty threshold			Poorest 1/2	Intl. 2005 PPP				Intl. 2011 PPP	
				2005 PPP			1993 PPP										
				$1.25	$2.50	$5.00	$4.32	100%	150%	200%	< 100% Natl.	$1.25	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.90	$3.10
Urban	2004	Line	41.14	29.53	59.05	118.11	54.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	43.8	35.7	60.3	85.4	58.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	54.7	46.3	69.2	90.2	67.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.79	74.68	99.57	37.68	38.78	62.04	77.55	155.10	34.56	56.39
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	34.8	70.8	79.6	16.7	20.0	59.3	70.8	91.5	10.1	52.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	42.0	70.0	78.9	18.7	23.8	60.8	70.0	88.0	10.4	55.6
Rural	2004	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overall	2004	Line	41.14	29.53	59.05	118.11	54.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (HHs)	43.8	35.7	60.3	85.4	58.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rate (people)	54.7	46.3	69.2	90.2	67.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	Line	—	—	—	—	—	49.79	74.68	99.57	37.68	38.78	62.04	77.55	155.10	34.56	56.39
		Rate (HHs)	—	—	—	—	—	34.8	70.8	79.6	16.7	20.0	59.3	70.8	91.5	10.1	52.6
		Rate (people)	—	—	—	—	—	42.0	70.0	78.9	18.7	23.8	60.8	70.0	88.0	10.4	55.6