

Poverty Scoring:

Quiz on  
“Guidelines to Interpretation”

## Before and after the interview:

1. The interpretation of scorecard indicators and responses should follow what was done in the IHLCA as closely as possible.
  - a. True
  - b. False

ANSWER: True. Whenever possible, the poverty scorecard should be applied just like the IHLCA was.

2. The respondent must be the household head.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False. It can be any adult capable of responding, not just the household head.

3. If you think you know the answer to a question before you ask it, it is OK to prompt the respondent, for example, by saying, "You have a TV, right?"

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False. Do not ask leading questions or suggest in any way to the respondent what you think the answer should be.

4. If the respondent asks what the survey is about, you should say, "We are trying to find out if you are poor and whether you qualify to be a beneficiary of grants from UNDP".

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False. Say the UNDP wants to learn more about how households live so that it can improve how it does its job.

5. If the respondent asks who will see the answers, you should explain that UNDP is interviewing many households in this village and also in other villages, and only UNDP will look at the answers in summary form without knowing who gave which answers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True. Assure the respondent that the answers will not be shared, without scaring them by using words like “secret” or “confidential”

6. If the respondent is not fluent in the Myanmar language, then you should conduct the interview using pictures and hand signs.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False. Translate the interview into the respondent's language.

7. If you know some of the header information with certainty, then it is OK to fill it out before you arrive at the respondent's household.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True. Header information that does not depend on the respondent can be filled out ahead of time.



8. Because it takes too much time, you should not bother to ask the respondent for permission to start the survey.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False. Be polite and start only after the respondent has given permission.

9. If the respondent asks for a copy of the questionnaire, you give it to him/her.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False. Say that you do not have any extra copies.

10. If the respondent asks what UNDP will give him/her for completing the survey, you should say that there is no incentive, but that his/her responses will help UNDP to do its job better.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True. Do not create an expectation among respondents that UNDP will reward them for responding to surveys.

11. You can read the survey questions in any order that you find convenient.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False. Read them word-for-word in the order given.

12. A neighbor keeps answering before the respondent can say anything. What should you do?

- a. Be thankful because it speeds things up
- b. Tell the neighbor to let the respondent speak
- c. Record the neighbor's answers

ANSWER: (b). Try to avoid interviewing with neighbors present. If they are present, insist that they allow the respondent to speak for him/herself.

13. If respondent does not understand a question, then you should read it a second time. If the respondent still does not understand it, then you should explain in your own words.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

14. If you do not know how to interpret a respondent's answer, then you should look for help in the "Guidelines for the Interpretation of Indicators". If that does not resolve the issue conclusively, then you (together with the respondent) should use your best judgment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True.

How many members does the household have?

15. You should start the interview by reading to the respondent the definition of 'household member' at the top of the back-page worksheet.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True. In this way, the respondent knows the basic rules for who to report as household members.



16. What are the three main criteria to be a 'household member'?

- a. Usually sleeps in the dwelling
- b. Is a blood relative of the household head
- c. Usually eats with other household members
- d. Shares expenses with other household members

ANSWER: (a), (c), and (d)

17. Does a student who lives apart from the household but who depends on the household to cover his/her expenses count as a household member?

- a. Yes
- b. No

ANSWER: Yes

18. What are the two criteria for deciding whether a migrant worker who lives someplace else qualifies as a household member?

- a. Considers him/herself to be a household member
- b. Is the household head
- c. Contributes to the household
- d. Is working in Thailand

ANSWER: (a) and (c)

19. Until after harvest, a hired agricultural laborer is sleeping in the household. As part of his pay, he eats meals with the household. The laborer sends most of his cash pay to his family, who lives somewhere else. Is the laborer a household member?

- a. Yes
- b. No

ANSWER: No. He does not plan to stay with the household permanently. Also, he does not share expenses with the household. He sells his labor in return for food and cash.

20. A son of the household head lives in a monastery and plans to return in a month. He supports himself solely with donations. Is he counted as a household member?

- a. Yes
- b. No

ANSWER: Yes. He has a planned date of return.

21. A son of the household head has joined the military and lives on a base. He sends part of his pay home every month. Is he counted as a household member?

- a. Yes
- b. No

ANSWER: No. By definition, members of the military are not household members.

22. Infants, if they are very young, are not counted as household members.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False. Infants count, regardless of age.

23. Last week, a son of the household brought home his new bride. Does she count as a household member?

- a. Yes
- b. No

ANSWER: Yes. She is expected to be a permanent member and to eat, sleep, and share expenses with the household.



24. Last week, a daughter of the household got married, and she now lives somewhere else with her husband. Does she count as a household member?

- a. Yes
- b. No

ANSWER: No. She is not present in the household now, and she is not expected to return except as a temporary visitor.

What is the highest standard/diploma/degree that the female head/spouse has passed?

25. What two criteria determine who is the head of the household?

- a. Whoever earns the most income
- b. The oldest male
- c. Whoever the household itself considers to be the head

ANSWER: (a) and (c). If these conflict, (c) overrules (a)

26. What are the rules for determining who is the 'female head/spouse'?

- a. The head, if the head is female
- b. The spouse/partner/companion of the head, if the head is male
- c. No one, if neither of the other criteria are met
- d. No one, the head cannot be female

ANSWER: (a), (b), and (c)

27. The household has only one member, who is male. Therefore, no response options for Q2 are relevant and none should be marked.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False. Mark "A. No female head/spouse"

28. The household head's wife has passed away. His eldest daughter is an unmarried adult and lives in the house. Is she the "female head/spouse"?

- a. No
- b. Yes

ANSWER: No. She is not the spouse/partner/companion of the male head

29. When the female head/spouse was young, there was no school in the village, so she could not go to school. The relevant response option is "B. None, KG, or first standard"

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True. The reason for having a given level of education is not relevant.

30. A man has two wives, and they all live together in one household. How should you determine which is the "female head/spouse"?

- a. Always assume it is the oldest wife
- b. Count each wife as half
- c. Use your judgment (which may include asking household members for their opinion)

ANSWER: (c) Use your judgment, as the "Guidelines" do not conclusively cover this case.

How many rooms does the household occupy, including bedrooms, living rooms, and rooms used for household businesses (do not count toilets, kitchens, balconies, nor corridors)?

31. You can ask the respondent for the number of rooms, or you can just observe it yourself.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True



32. If two households share a dwelling, then each room is counted only for the household that uses that room the most.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True. One room cannot be counted for two households.

33. Two areas separated by a curtain count as two rooms if each area has a distinct purpose.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True. The type of divider does not matter. What matters is being divided and having a distinct purpose.

34. A room used to store sacks of paddy is not counted as a room, especially if it is part of a building separate from the main dwelling.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False. It is counted as a room, even if it is separate from the main dwelling.

What is the major construction material of the floor (observe, do not ask)?

35. A household's floor is 30% bamboo, 35% earth (dirt), and 45% wood planks. What is its major construction material?

- a. Bamboo
- b. Earth
- c. Wood planks

ANSWER: (c) 45% is more than 35% or 30%.

36. It seems to you that exactly half the floor is bamboo, and exactly half is wood planks. What should you do?

- a. Go back to the office, get a tape measure, then return and measure the exact square footage of each type
- b. Make your best guess (which may be to ask the respondent)

ANSWER: (b), because the "Guidelines" do not conclusively cover this case.

What is the major construction material of the external (outer) walls (observe, do not ask)?

37. The exterior walls are made mainly of plastic sheeting. Which response option should you mark?

ANSWER: (c), because 'plastic sheeting' is not listed, and (c) includes 'other'.

What type of stove is used most often for cooking food in the household?

38. The household has both an improved stove and an "open stove" (three-brick stove in the kitchen). What should you do?

- a. Discontinue the survey, and leave
- b. Mark "improved stove", because it is higher-quality than "open stove"
- c. Ask the respondent which stove is used most often

ANSWER: (c)

39. The respondent says that the household uses the improved stove on most days. You can see that today they are using only the "open stove". What should you do?

- a. Confirm with the respondent that today is unusual
- b. Mark "improved stove"

ANSWER: (a) When you can verify a response easily, you should.



Does any member of your household own or have access to a cupboard or a food-storage cabinet (including one rented to others or pawned)?

40. The household owns a cupboard, and it keeps left-over food under a plastic dome screen. What response should you mark?

- a. No, none of these
- b. One, but not both
- c. Both

ANSWER: (b). It has a cupboard, but not a food-storage cabinet.

41. The household owns a cupboard, and it says that it does not have a food-storage cabinet because it does not need one. What should you mark?

- a. No, none of these
- b. One, but not both
- c. Both

ANSWER: (b) It does not matter why they do not have a food-storage cabinet.

42. The household owns a cupboard, and it puts left-over food in the cupboard and closes the door, keeping cats, rats, and insects away from the food. What should you mark?

- a. No, none of these
- b. One, but not both
- c. Both

ANSWER: (c) It owns a cupboard, and that cupboard also serves as a food-storage cabinet

43. The household does not own a cupboard, but it does have an old, hand-made, wooden food-storage cabinet. What should you mark?

- a. No, none of these
- b. One, but not both
- c. Both

ANSWER: (b) The age and condition of the food-storage cabinet does not matter.

44. The household bought a cupboard on credit, and they are still making payments. They do not have a food-storage cabinet, and they do not store left-over food in the cupboard. What should you mark?

- a. No, none of these
- b. One, but not both
- c. Both

ANSWER: (b) They possess the cupboard, even though they still owe money for it.

Does any member of your household own or have access to a black-and-white or colour TV, (including one rented to others or pawned)?

45. The household does not own or possess a TV, but it watches TV whenever it wants at a neighbor's house. What should you mark?

- a. No
- b. Yes

ANSWER: (a) They do not own or possess a TV.

46. The household owns a broken TV. What should you mark?

- a. No
- b. Yes

ANSWER: (a) Broken TVs do not count.

47. The household owns two TVs, one that is broken and one that works. What response should you mark?

- a. No
- b. Yes
- c. Both "No" and "Yes"

ANSWER: (b) The household owns a working TV.  
Each question has one (and only one) response.



48. The household has a working TV that it uses in its house, but it is borrowed from a neighbor. What should you mark?

- a. No
- b. Yes

ANSWER: (b) The household possesses a TV, even though it does not own it.

49. The household owns a working TV, but it has pawned it. What should you mark?

- a. No
- b. Yes

ANSWER: (b) The household owns the TV, even though it does not possess it.

Does any household member own or have access to a bicycle or non-motorized boat, a motorcycle, power tiller, trishaw, motorboat, trawlarjee, three-wheeled motor vehicle, motorcar (4 wheels or more), or tractor (including one rented to others or pawned)?

50. The household owns an ox-drawn cart. What should you mark?

- a. No, none of these
- b. Only bicycle or non-motorized boat
- c. Motorcycle, power tiller, etc.

ANSWER: (a) 'Cart' is not in any response option.

51. The household owns both a bicycle and a motorcycle. What should you mark?

- a. No, none of these
- b. Only bicycle or non-motorized boat
- c. Motorcycle, power tiller, etc.

ANSWER: (c) Mark according to the best transport asset owned or possessed.

52. The household only has a motorcycle that it bought with a loan that is not yet paid-off. What should you mark?

- a. No, none of these
- b. Only bicycle or non-motorized boat
- c. Motorcycle, power tiller, etc.

ANSWER: (c) The motorcycle is possessed, even though it is not paid-off.

53. The household owns a motorcycle and a trawlarjee. What response should you mark?

- a. No, none of these
- b. Only bicycle or non-motorized boat
- c. Motorcycle, power tiller, etc.

ANSWER: (c) Both these assets are in (c).

54. The household owns only a non-motorized boat, but it also owns a large shop, and it obviously has a high income. What response should you mark?

- a. No, none of these
- b. Only bicycle or non-motorized boat
- c. Motorcycle, power tiller, etc.

ANSWER: (b) Your judgment of the household's overall poverty does not matter when marking responses.

If any household member's main job is connected with agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishery, mining, or quarrying, and if any household member owns or has the right to use land for agriculture, forestry, pasture, livestock breeding, or water surfaces, then does the household own any non-draught oxen, non-draught buffalo, cattle, mythun, horses, or donkeys/mules (including ones rented to others or pawned to others)?



55. According to your notes on the back-page worksheet, no household members work mainly in agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishery, mining, or quarrying. What should you mark?

- a. Landless agricultural household
- b. Non-agricultural household
- c. Agricultural household with land, but no non-draught large animals
- d. Agricultural household with land and with non-draught large animals

ANSWER: (b) If no one's main job is in agriculture etc., then it is a non-agricultural household

56. The household has one member, and she works most of the time as a schoolteacher. During harvest and planting, she also helps in her parents in their fields. She does not own any land nor any large, non-draught animals, but her parents own two cows. What should you mark?

- a. Landless agricultural household
- b. Non-agricultural household
- c. Agricultural household with land, but no non-draught large animals
- d. Agricultural household with land and with non-draught large animals

ANSWER: (b) No household member's main job is in agriculture etc.

57. The main job of all household members is to raise fish in ponds that they own. A few of the fish are huge. They do not own other animals. What response should you mark?
- a. Landless agricultural household
  - b. Non-agricultural household
  - c. Agricultural household with land, but no non-draught large animals
  - d. Agricultural household with land and with non-draught large animals

ANSWER: (c) Someone works mainly in agriculture (fishery), and they own agricultural land (ponds). But they have no large farm animals.

58. A household member works mainly in forestry, illegally cutting trees from state-owned land and making charcoal. The household does not have any other land. Two other household members mainly run a small shop selling charcoal. The household owns a cart to haul the charcoal, and a buffalo to pull it. What should you mark?

- a. Landless agricultural household
- b. Non-agricultural household
- c. Agricultural household with land, but no non-draught large animals
- d. Agricultural household with land and with non-draught large animals

ANSWER: (a) Someone works in agriculture (forestry), but there is no exclusive access to agricultural land. The buffalo is a draught animal.

59. One household member works in a quarry, cutting stone for roads. He also owns one acre of *le* land, which is sharecropped by a neighbor who pays one-third of the harvest. All other household members are children. They own one cow, one sheep, one pig, one goat, and 10 chickens. What should you mark?

- a. Landless agricultural household
- b. Non-agricultural household
- c. Agricultural household with land, but no non-draught large animals
- d. Agricultural household with land and with non-draught large animals

ANSWER: (d) Someone works in agriculture (quarrying), the household owns agricultural land and also a large, non-draught animal (cow).

60. After marking question 10, you should:
- a. Check that each question has one (and only one) response marked
  - b. Check that all the header information is complete
  - c. Thank the respondent and say good-bye
  - d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d), All of the above

## 61. How should each response be marked?

5. What is the major construction material of the external (outer) walls (observe, do not ask)?	A. Thatch/large leaves/palm/dhani, or tarpaulin	0	
	B. Bamboo, or rudimentary wood	2	<b>X</b>
	C. Unbaked brick and mud, finished wood, or other	3	
	D. Baked brick and cement, or pucca cement	9	
5. What is the major construction material of the external (outer) walls (observe, do not ask)?	A. Thatch/large leaves/palm/dhani, or tarpaulin	0	
	B. Bamboo, or rudimentary wood	2	
	C. Unbaked brick and mud, finished wood, or other	3	
	D. Baked brick and cement, or pucca cement	9	
5. What is the major construction material of the external (outer) walls (observe, do not ask)?	A. Thatch/large leaves/palm/dhani, or tarpaulin	0	
	B. Bamboo, or rudimentary wood	2	<b>2</b>
	C. Unbaked brick and mud, finished wood, or other	3	
	D. Baked brick and cement, or pucca cement	9	
5. What is the major construction material of the external (outer) walls (observe, do not ask)?	A. Thatch/large leaves/palm/dhani, or tarpaulin	0	
	B. Bamboo, or rudimentary wood	2	<b>2</b>
	C. Unbaked brick and mud, finished wood, or other	3	
	D. Baked brick and cement, or pucca cement	9	

ANSWER: Last option. It greatly reduces the chance of mistakes by you or when the results are keyed into a database by someone else.