

Package ‘ppitables’

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Type Package

Title Lookup Tables to Generate Poverty Likelihoods and Rates using the Poverty Probability Index (PPI)

Version 0.2.0

Description The Poverty Probability Index (PPI) is a poverty measurement tool for organizations and businesses with a mission to serve the poor. The PPI is statistically-sound, yet simple to use: the answers to 10 questions about a household’s characteristics and asset ownership are scored to compute the likelihood that the household is living below the poverty line – or above by only a narrow margin. This package contains country-specific lookup data tables used as reference to determine the poverty likelihood of a household based on their score from the country-specific PPI questionnaire. These lookup tables have been extracted from documentation of the PPI found at <<https://www.povertyindex.org>> and managed by Innovations for Poverty Action <<https://www.poverty-action.org>>.

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports tibble, tidyr

Suggests testthat, covr

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

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URL <https://github.com/validmeasures/ppitables>

BugReports <https://github.com/validmeasures/ppitables/issues>

NeedsCompilation no

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find_table	<i>find_table</i>
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Description

Search for PPI table by specifying region, country and/or calculation type.

Usage

```
find_table(region = levels(steer$region),
           country = as.character(steer$country[steer$region %in% region]),
           type = as.character(steer$type[steer$country %in% country]))
```

Arguments

region	Region of the world to search PPI table from. Default is c("Africa", "Asia", "Eastern Europe and C Allows specification of one region or a vector of regions.
country	Country to search PPI table from. Default is vector of all country names from the specified region/s. Allows specification of one country name or a vector of country names.
type	Type of PPI calculation used. Can be one of two options: "sps" for the Sim- ple Poverty Scorecard calculation or ipa for the International Poverty Alliance calculation. Default is vector of all calculation types available for the specified country/ies.

Value

A data frame in tibble format of corresponding PPI table/s matching the search parameters. The data frame contains information on the region, country, description, survey year, release year, calculation type, and filename of the returned PPI table/s.

Examples

```
#
# View the full data frame of all the PPI tables available through ppitables
#
find_table()
```

get_table	<i>get_table</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

Get PPI table/s based on a specified PPI table/s search output

Usage

```
get_table(region = levels(steer$region),
          country = as.character(steer$country[steer$region %in% region]),
          type = as.character(steer$type[steer$country %in% country]))
```

Arguments

region	Region of the world to search PPI table from. Default is c("Africa", "Asia", "Eastern Europe and C Allows specification of one region or a vector of regions.
country	Country to search PPI table from. Default is vector of all country names from the specified region/s. Allows specification of one country name or a vector of country names.
type	Type of PPI calculation used. Can be one of two options: "sps" for the Sim- ple Poverty Scorecard calculation or ipa for the International Poverty Alliance calculation. Default is vector of all calculation types available for the specified country/ies.

Value

A data frame in tibble format of corresponding PPI table/s matching the search parameters. The data frame is in tidy format and contains the corresponding poverty probability (ppi) for a specific score (score) for various poverty definitions poverty_definition) for the country (country) and PPI calculation type (type).

Examples

```
#  
# Create a tidy format PPI table for Nepal  
#  
get_table(region = "Asia", country = "Nepal")
```

ppiAFG2012

*ppiAFG2012***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Afghanistan

Usage

ppiAFG2012

Format

A data frame with 7 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1 National poverty line

nu150 National poverty line (150%)

nu200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Afghanistan PPI table
ppiAFG2012

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiAFG2012[ppiAFG2012$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiAFG2012, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the USAID
# extreme poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiAFG2012[ppiAFG2012$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiAGO2015

ppiAGO2015

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Angola

Usage

ppiAGO2015

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Angola PPI table
ppiAGO2015

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiAGO2015[ppiAGO2015$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiAGO2015, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
```

```
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiAG02015[ppiAG02015$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiBEN2012

ppiBEN2012

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Benin

Usage

```
ppiBEN2012
```

Format

A data frame with 7 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
extreme USAID extreme poverty
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
```

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Benin PPI table
ppiBEN2012

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiBEN2012[ppiBEN2012$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiBEN2012, score == ppiScore)
```



```
# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the USAID
# extreme poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiBEN2012[ppiBEN2012$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiBFA2011

ppiBFA2011

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Burkina Faso

Usage

ppiBFA2011

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n150 National poverty line (50%)

n175 National poverty line (75%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

ppiBFA2014

ppiBFA2014

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Burkina Faso

Usage

ppiBFA2014

Format

A data frame with 18 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

ppp125 Below \$1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp844 Below \$8.44 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

median Median poverty line

percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line

percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line

percentile50 Below 50th percentile poverty line

percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line

percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

www.povertyindex.org

ppiBFA2017

*ppiBFA2017***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Burkina Faso

Usage

ppiBFA2017

Format

A data frame with 15 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp100 Below \$1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp320 Below \$3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp550 Below \$5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line

percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line

percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line

percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Burkina Faso PPI table
ppiBFA2017
```

```
# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiBFA2017[ppiBFA2017$score == ppiScore, ]
```

```

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiBFA2017, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiBFA2017[ppiBFA2017$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]

```

ppiBGD2013

ppiBGD2013

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Bangladesh

Usage

```
ppiBGD2013
```

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1 National lower poverty line

nu100 National upper poverty line (100%)

nu150 National upper poverty line (150%)

nu200 National upper poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp175 Below \$1.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Bangladesh PPI table
ppiBGD2013

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiBGD2013[ppiBGD2013$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiBGD2013, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the USAID
# extreme poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiBGD2013[ppiBGD2013$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiBOL2015

*ppiBOL2015***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Bolivia

Usage

```
ppiBOL2015
```

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1100 Food poverty line
n1150 National poverty line (100%)
n1200 National poverty line (150%)
half100 National poverty line (200%)
ppp125 Poorest half below 100% national
ppp200 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp844 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
```

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Bolivia PPI table
ppiBOL2015

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiBOL2015[ppiBOL2015$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiBOL2015, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the food
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiBOL2015[ppiBOL2015$score == ppiScore, "nlFood"]
```

ppiBRA2010

ppiBRA2010

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Brazil

Usage

ppiBRA2010

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

belowHalfWage Below the half minimum wage line

belowQtrWage Below the quarter minimum wage line

belowOneWage Below the one minimum wage line

belowTwoWage Below the two minimum wage line

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Brazil PPI table
ppiBRA2010

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiBRA2010[ppiBRA2010$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiBRA2010, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the USAID
# extreme poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiBRA2010[ppiBRA2010$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiCIV2013

ppiCIV2013

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ivory Coast

Usage

```
ppiCIV2013
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)
 extreme USAID extreme poverty
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp800 Below \$8.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Ivory Coast PPI table
ppiCIV2013

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiCIV2013[ppiCIV2013$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiCIV2013, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the USAID
# extreme poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiCIV2013[ppiCIV2013$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiCIV2018

ppiCIV2018

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ivory Coast

Usage

ppiCIV2018

Format

A data frame with 15 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1150 National poverty line (150%)
 n1200 National poverty line (200%)
 ppp125 Below \$1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp250 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp500 Below \$3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp100 Below \$5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp190 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp320 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp550 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line
 percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line
 percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line
 percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

www.povertyindex.org

ppiCMR2013

ppiCMR2013

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cameroon

Usage

ppiCMR2013

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1150 National poverty line (150%)
 n1200 National poverty line (200%)
 extreme USAID extreme poverty
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Cameroon PPI table
ppiCMR2013

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiCMR2013[ppiCMR2013$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiCMR2013, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the USAID
# extreme poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiCMR2013[ppiCMR2013$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiCOL2012

ppiCOL2012

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia

Usage

ppiCOL2012

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1Food Food poverty line
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1150 National poverty line (150%)
 n1200 National poverty line (200%)
 extreme USAID extreme poverty
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

ppiCOL2012_a

ppiCOL2012_a

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia

Usage

ppiCOL2012_a

Format

A data frame with 12 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100 national

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

ppiCOL2018

ppiCOL2018

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia

Usage

ppiCOL2018

Format

A data frame with 19 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

extreme Extreme national poverty line

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp320 Below \$3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp550 Below \$5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp800 Below \$8.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp1100 Below \$15.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp1500 Below \$21.70 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp2170 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp125 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below 20th percentile poverty line

percentile20 Below 40th percentile poverty line

percentile40 Below 60th percentile poverty line

percentile60 Below 80th percentile poverty line

percentile80 NA

Source

www.povertyindex.org

ppiDOM2010

*ppiDOM2010***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Dominican Republic

Usage

ppiDOM2010

Format

A data frame with 11 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n150 National poverty line (50%)

n175 National poverty line (75%)

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Dominican Republic PPI table
ppiDOM2010

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiDOM2010[ppiDOM2010$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiDOM2010, score == ppiScore)
```

```
# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the USAID
# extreme poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiDOM2010[ppiDOM2010$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiECU2015

ppiECU2015

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ecuador

Usage

```
ppiECU2015
```

Format

A data frame with 11 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp844 Below \$8.44 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```

# Access Ecuador PPI table
ppiECU2015

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiECU2015[ppiECU2015$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiECU2015, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiECU2015[ppiECU2015$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]

```

ppiEGY2010

*ppiEGY2010***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Egypt

Usage

```
ppiEGY2010
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

nu100 National upper poverty line (100%)

n1100 National lower poverty line (100%)

n1Food Food poverty line

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Egypt PPI table
ppiEGY2010

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiEGY2010[ppiEGY2010$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiEGY2010, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the USAID
# extreme poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiEGY2010[ppiEGY2010$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiETH2016

ppiETH2016

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ethiopia

Usage

ppiETH2016

Format

A data frame with 21 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
n1Food Food poverty line
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
ppp100 Below \$1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp175 Below \$1.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp380 Below \$3.80 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp400 Below \$4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 half100 Poorest half below 100 national
 percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line
 percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line
 percentile50 Below 50th percentile poverty line
 percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line
 percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```

# Access Ethiopia PPI table
ppiETH2016

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiETH2016[ppiETH2016$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiETH2016, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiETH2016[ppiETH2016$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]

```

ppiFJI2014

*ppiFJI2014***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Fiji

Usage

```
ppiFJI2014
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
median Poorest half below 100% national
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp200 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
```

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Fiji PPI table
ppiFJI2014

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiFJI2014[ppiFJI2014$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiFJI2014, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiFJI2014[ppiFJI2014$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiGHA2015

*ppiGHA2015***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ghana based on legacy definitions

Usage

```
ppiGHA2015
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp375 Below \$2.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Ghana PPI table
ppiGHA2015

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiGHA2015[ppiGHA2015$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiGHA2015, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiGHA2015[ppiGHA2015$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiGHA2015_a

*ppiGHA2015_a***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ghana using poverty definitions deflated with Ghana's CPI

Usage

ppiGHA2015_a

Format

A data frame with 13 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Ghana PPI table
ppiGHA2015_a

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiGHA2015_a[ppiGHA2015_a$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
```

```
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiGHA2015_a, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiGHA2015_a[ppiGHA2015_a$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiGHA2015_b

ppiGHA2015_b

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ghana using poverty definitions deflated with the change in 100

Usage

```
ppiGHA2015_b
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```

# Access Ghana PPI table
ppiGHA2015_b

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiGHA2015_b[ppiGHA2015_b$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiGHA2015_b, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the below $1.25
# per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppiScore <- 50
ppiGHA2015_b[ppiGHA2015_b$score == ppiScore, "ppp125"]

```

ppiGTM2016

ppiGTM2016

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Guatemala

Usage

```
ppiGTM2016
```

Format

A data frame with 17 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line
 percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line
 percentile50 Below 50th percentile poverty line
 percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line
 percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```

# Access Guatemala PPI table
ppiGTM2016

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiGTM2016[ppiGTM2016$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiGTM2016, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiGTM2016[ppiGTM2016$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]

```

ppiHND2010

ppiHND2010

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Honduras

Usage

ppiHND2010

Format

A data frame with 7 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1Food Food poverty line
 extreme USAID extreme poverty
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Honduras PPI table
ppiHND2010

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiHND2010[ppiHND2010$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiHND2010, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the USAID
# extreme poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiHND2010[ppiHND2010$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiHTI2016

ppiHTI2016

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Haiti

Usage

ppiHTI2016

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1Food Food poverty line
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1150 National poverty line (150%)
 n1200 National poverty line (200%)
 half100 Poorest half below 100% national
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Haiti PPI table
ppiHTI2016

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiHTI2016[ppiHTI2016$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiHTI2016, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiHTI2016[ppiHTI2016$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiIDN2012

ppiIDN2012

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Indonesia using legacy poverty definitions

Usage

ppiIDN2012

Format

A data frame with 4 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Indonesia PPI table
ppiIDN2012

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiIDN2012[ppiIDN2012$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiIDN2012, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiIDN2012[ppiIDN2012$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiIDN2012_a

ppiIDN2012_a

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Indonesia using new poverty definitions

Usage

ppiIDN2012_a

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Indonesia PPI table
ppiIDN2012_a

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiIDN2012_a[ppiIDN2012_a$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiIDN2012_a, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the USAID
```

```
# extreme poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiIND2012_a[ppiIND2012_a$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiIND2016_r59

ppiIND2016_r59

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for India using r59 poverty definitions

Usage

```
ppiIND2016_r59
```

Format

A data frame with 4 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

saxena National saxena

ppp108 Below \$1.08 per day purchasing power parity (1993)

ppp216 Below \$2.16 per day purchasing power parity (1993)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access India PPI table
ppiIND2016_r59

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiIND2016_r59[ppiIND2016_r59$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiIND2016_r59, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the saxena
# poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiIND2016_r59[ppiIND2016_r59$score == ppiScore, "saxena"]
```

ppiIND2016_r62

ppiIND2016_r62

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for India using r62 poverty definitions

Usage

ppiIND2016_r62

Format

A data frame with 7 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

saxena National saxena

ppp108 Below \$1.08 per day purchasing power parity (1993)

ppp81 Below \$0.81 per day purchasing power parity (1993)

ppp135 Below \$1.35 per day purchasing power parity (1993)

ppp162 Below \$1.62 per day purchasing power parity (1993)

ppp216 Below \$2.16 per day purchasing power parity (1993)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access India PPI table
ppiIND2016_r62

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiIND2016_r62[ppiIND2016_r62$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiIND2016_r62, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# saxena poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiIND2016_r62[ppiIND2016_r62$score == ppiScore, "saxena"]
```

ppiIND2016_r66

*ppiIND2016_r66***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for India using r66 poverty definitions

Usage

```
ppiIND2016_r66
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

tendulkar National tendulkar

tendulkar100 National tendulkar (100%)

tendulkar150 National tendulkar (150%)

tendulkar200 National tendulkar (200%)

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp188 Below \$1.88 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access India PPI table
ppiIND2016_r66

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiIND2016_r66[ppiIND2016_r66$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiIND2016_r66, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# tendulkar poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiIND2016_r66[ppiIND2016_r66$score == ppiScore, "tendulkar"]
```

ppiIND2016_r68

ppiIND2016_r68

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for India using r68 poverty definitions

Usage

ppiIND2016_r68

Format

A data frame with 16 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

rangarajan100 National rangarajan (100%)

rangarajan150 National rangarajan (150%)

rangarajan200 National rangarajan (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

rbiUrban RBI urban

rbiRural RBI rural

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp380 Below \$3.80 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp400 Below \$4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line

percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line

percentile50 Below 50th percentile poverty line

percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line

percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```

# Access India PPI table
ppiIND2016_r68

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiIND2016_r68[ppiIND2016_r68$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiIND2016_r68, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# rangarajan poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiIND2016_r68[ppiIND2016_r68$score == ppiScore, "rangarajan100"]

```

ppiJOR2010

ppiJOR2010

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Jordan

Usage

```
ppiJOR2010
```

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

```

score PPI score
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
n1250 National poverty line (250%)
extreme USAID extreme poverty
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp375 Below $3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

```


Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Jordan PPI table
ppiJOR2010

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiJOR2010[ppiJOR2010$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiJOR2010, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the USAID
# extreme poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiJOR2010[ppiJOR2010$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiKEN2011

ppiKEN2011

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Kenya

Usage

```
ppiKEN2011
```

Format

A data frame with 11 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1Food Food poverty line
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
extreme USAID extreme poverty
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
```

ppp400 Below \$4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp844 Below \$8.44 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Kenya PPI table
ppiKEN2011

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiKEN2011[ppiKEN2011$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiKEN2011, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the USAID
# extreme poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiKEN2011[ppiKEN2011$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiKGZ2015

ppiKGZ2015

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Kyrgyzstan

Usage

ppiKGZ2015

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)
 n1200 National poverty line (200%)
 median Poorest half below 100% national
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Kyrgyzstan PPI table
ppiKGZ2015

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiKGZ2015[ppiKGZ2015$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiKGZ2015, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiKGZ2015[ppiKGZ2015$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiKHM2015

ppiKHM2015

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cambodia

Usage

ppiKHM2015

Format

A data frame with 6 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1150 National poverty line (150%)
 n1200 National poverty line (200%)
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power poverty (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power poverty (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Cambodia PPI table
ppiKHM2015

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiKHM2015[ppiKHM2015$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiKHM2015, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiKHM2015[ppiKHM2015$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiKHM2015_gov

ppiKHM2015_gov

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cambodia

Usage

ppiKHM2015_gov

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1150 National poverty line (150%)
 n1200 National poverty line (200%)
 median Median poverty line
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Cambodia PPI table
ppiKHM2015_gov

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiKHM2015_gov[ppiKHM2015_gov$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiKHM2015_gov, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiKHM2015_gov[ppiKHM2015_gov$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiKHM2015_wb

ppiKHM2015_wb

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cambodia

Usage

```
ppiKHM2015_wb
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

median Median poverty line

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Cambodia PPI table
ppiKHM2015_wb

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiKHM2015_wb[ppiKHM2015_wb$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiKHM2015_wb, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiKHM2015_wb[ppiKHM2015_wb$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiLKA2016

ppiLKA2016

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Sri Lanka

Usage

ppiLKA2016

Format

A data frame with 16 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line

percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line

percentile50 Below 50th percentile poverty line

percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line

percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Sri Lanka PPI table
ppiLKA2016

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiLKA2016[ppiLKA2016$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiLKA2016, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiLKA2016[ppiLKA2016$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiMAR2013

ppiMAR2013

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Morocco

Usage

```
ppiMAR2013
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Morocco PPI table
ppiMAR2013

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMAR2013[ppiMAR2013$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiMAR2013, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMAR2013[ppiMAR2013$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiMDG2015

ppiMDG2015

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Madagascar

Usage

```
ppiMDG2015
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1100 Food poverty line
n1150 National poverty line (100%)
n1200 National poverty line (150%)
median National poverty line (200%)
ppp125 Poorest half below 100% national
ppp200 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
```

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Madagascar PPI table
ppiMDG2015

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMDG2015[ppiMDG2015$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiMDG2015, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMDG2015[ppiMDG2015$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiMEX2017

ppiMEX2017

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mexico using legacy definitions

Usage

ppiMEX2017

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
n1Food Food poverty line
n1Capability Capabilities
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1125 National poverty line (125%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Mexico PPI table
ppiMEX2017

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMEX2017[ppiMEX2017$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiMEX2017, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMEX2017[ppiMEX2017$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiMEX2017_a

ppiMEX2017_a

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mexico using new poverty definitions

Usage

ppiMEX2017_a

Format

A data frame with 17 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National lower poverty line (100%)

nu100 National upper poverty line (100%)

nu150 National upper poverty line (150%)

nu200 National upper poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line
 percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line
 percentile50 Below 50th percentile poverty line
 percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line
 percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```

# Access Mexico PPI table
ppiMEX2017_a

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMEX2017_a[ppiMEX2017_a$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiMEX2017_a, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMEX2017_a[ppiMEX2017_a$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]

```

ppiMLI2010

ppiMLI2010

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mali

Usage

ppiMLI2010

Format

A data frame with 6 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1Food Food poverty line
 extreme USAID extreme poverty
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Mali PPI table
ppiMLI2010

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMLI2010[ppiMLI2010$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiMLI2010, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMLI2010[ppiMLI2010$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

 ppiMMR2012

 ppiMMR2012

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Myanmar

Usage

ppiMMR2012

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
nlFood Food poverty line
nl100 National poverty line (100%)
nl150 National poverty line (150%)
nl200 National poverty line (200%)
extreme USAID extreme poverty
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
```

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Myanmar PPI table
ppiMMR2012

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMMR2012[ppiMMR2012$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiMMR2012, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMMR2012[ppiMMR2012$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

ppiMNG2016

ppiMNG2016

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mongolia

Usage

```
ppiMNG2016
```

Format

A data frame with 18 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
half100 Poorest half below 100% national
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp200 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp190 Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp310 Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp380 Below $3.80 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp400 Below $4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line
percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line
percentile50 Below 50th percentile poverty line
percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line
percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line
```

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Mongolia PPI table
ppiMNG2016

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMNG2016[ppiMNG2016$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiMNG2016, score == ppiScore)
```

```
# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMNG2016[ppiMNG2016$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiMOZ2013

ppiMOZ2013

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mozambique

Usage

```
ppiMOZ2013
```

Format

A data frame with 7 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

ppp100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Mozambique PPI table
ppiMOZ2013

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMOZ2013[ppiMOZ2013$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
```



```
subset(ppiMOZ2013, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMOZ2013[ppiMOZ2013$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiMWI2015

ppiMWI2015

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Malawi using legacy poverty definitions

Usage

```
ppiMWI2015
```

Format

A data frame with 3 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Malawi PPI table
ppiMWI2015

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMWI2015[ppiMWI2015$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiMWI2015, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, below $1.25
```

```
# purchasing power parity (2005)
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMWI2015[ppiMWI2015$score == ppiScore, "ppp125"]
```

ppiMWI2015_gov

ppiMWI2015_gov

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Malawi using government poverty definitions

Usage

```
ppiMWI2015_gov
```

Format

A data frame with 14 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp844 Below \$8.44 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp1000 Below \$10.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```

# Access Malawi PPI table
ppiMWI2015_gov

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMWI2015_gov[ppiMWI2015_gov$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiMWI2015_gov, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMWI2015_gov[ppiMWI2015_gov$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]

```

ppiMWI2015_pbm

*ppiMWI2015_pbm***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Malawi using PBM poverty definitions

Usage

```
ppiMWI2015_pbm
```

Format

A data frame with 13 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp844 Below \$8.44 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Malawi PPI table
ppiMWI2015_pbm

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMWI2015_pbm[ppiMWI2015_pbm$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiMWI2015_pbm, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMWI2015_pbm[ppiMWI2015_pbm$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiNAM2013

ppiNAM2013

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Namibia

Usage

```
ppiNAM2013
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1100 National lower poverty line (100%)
 nu100 National upper poverty line (100%)

nu150 National upper poverty line (150%)
 nu200 National upper poverty line (200%)
 extreme USAID extreme poverty
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```

# Access Namibia PPI table
ppiNAM2013

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiNAM2013[ppiNAM2013$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiNAM2013, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiNAM2013[ppiNAM2013$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]

```

ppiNER2013

ppiNER2013

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Niger

Usage

ppiNER2013

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1Food Food poverty line
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1150 National poverty line (150%)
 n1200 National poverty line (200%)
 extreme USAID extreme poverty
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Niger PPI table
ppiNER2013

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiNER2013[ppiNER2013$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiNER2013, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiNER2013[ppiNER2013$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiNGA2015

ppiNGA2015

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nigeria

Usage

```
ppiNGA2015
```

Format

A data frame with 13 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1Food Food poverty line
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
half100 Poorest half below 100% national
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp200 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp400 Below $4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp190 Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp310 Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
```

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Nigeria PPI table
ppiNGA2015

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiNGA2015[ppiNGA2015$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiNGA2015, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiNGA2015[ppiNGA2015$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiNIC2013

*ppiNIC2013***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nicaragua

Usage

ppiNIC2013

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp800 Below \$8.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Nicaragua PPI table
ppiNIC2013

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiNIC2013[ppiNIC2013$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiNIC2013, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
```



```
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiNIC2013[ppiNIC2013$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiNPL2013

ppiNPL2013

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nepal using legacy poverty definitions

Usage

```
ppiNPL2013
```

Format

A data frame with 4 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
```

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Nepal PPI table
ppiNPL2013

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiNPL2013[ppiNPL2013$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiNPL2013, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiNPL2013[ppiNPL2013$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiNPL2013_a

ppiNPL2013_a

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nepal using new poverty definitions

Usage

ppiNPL2013_a

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Nepal PPI table
ppiNPL2013_a

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiNPL2013_a[ppiNPL2013_a$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiNPL2013_a, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
```

```
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiNPL2013_a[ppiNPL2013_a$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiPAK2009

ppiPAK2009

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Pakistan

Usage

```
ppiPAK2009
```

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n150 National poverty line (50%)
n175 National poverty line (75%)
n1125 National poverty line (125%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
extreme USAID extreme poverty
ppp125 Poorest half below 100 national
ppp250 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp375 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
```

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Pakistan PPI table
ppiPAK2009

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiPAK2009[ppiPAK2009$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
```

```
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiPAK2009, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiPAK2009[ppiPAK2009$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiPER2012

ppiPER2012

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Peru

Usage

ppiPER2012

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Peru PPI table
ppiPER2012

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiPER2012[ppiPER2012$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiPER2012, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiPER2012[ppiPER2012$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiPER2018

*ppiPER2018***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Peru

Usage

```
ppiPER2018
```

Format

A data frame with 19 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

extreme Extreme national poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp320 Below \$3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp550 Below \$5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp800 Below \$8.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp1100 Below \$11.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp1500 Below \$15.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp2170 Below \$21.70 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line
 percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line
 percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line
 percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

www.povertyindex.org

 ppiPHL2014

ppiPHL2014

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Philippines using legacy poverty definitions

Usage

ppiPHL2014

Format

A data frame with 6 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp432 Below \$4.32 per day purchasing power parity (1993)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Philippines PPI table
ppiPHL2014

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiPHL2014[ppiPHL2014$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiPHL2014, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiPHL2014[ppiPHL2014$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiPHL2014_a

*ppiPHL2014_a***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Philippines using new poverty definitions

Usage

```
ppiPHL2014_a
```

Format

A data frame with 11 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
median Poorest half below 100% national
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp200 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp190 Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp310 Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
```

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Philippines PPI table
ppiPHL2014_a

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiPHL2014_a[ppiPHL2014_a$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiPHL2014_a, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiPHL2014_a[ppiPHL2014_a$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiPHL2018

ppiPHL2018

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Philippines

Usage

ppiPHL2018

Format

A data frame with 18 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

food Food poverty line

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp320 Below \$3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp550 Below \$5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp800 Below \$8.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp1100 Below \$11.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp1500 Below \$15.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line
 percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line
 percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line
 percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

www.povertyindex.org

ppiPRY2012

ppiPRY2012

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Paraguay

Usage

ppiPRY2012

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```

# Access Paraguay PPI table
ppiPRY2012

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiPRY2012[ppiPRY2012$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiPRY2012, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiPRY2012[ppiPRY2012$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]

```

ppiPSE2014

ppiPSE2014

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Palestine

Usage

```
ppiPSE2014
```

Format

A data frame with 11 columns and 101 rows:

```

score PPI score
deep Deep poverty
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
median Poorest half below 100% national
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp200 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp375 Below $3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

```

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Palestine PPI table
ppiPSE2014

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiPSE2014[ppiPSE2014$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiPSE2014, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiPSE2014[ppiPSE2014$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiROU2009

ppiROU2009

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Romania

Usage

```
ppiROU2009
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
extreme USAID extreme poverty
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp375 Below $3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
laeken Laeken poverty line
```

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Romania PPI table
ppiROU2009

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiROU2009[ppiROU2009$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiROU2009, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiROU2009[ppiROU2009$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiRUS2010

ppiRUS2010

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Russia

Usage

ppiRUS2010

Format

A data frame with 4 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp625 Below \$6.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Russia PPI table
ppiRUS2010

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiRUS2010[ppiRUS2010$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiRUS2010, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiRUS2010[ppiRUS2010$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiRWA2016

*ppiRWA2016***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Rwanda

Usage

```
ppiRWA2016
```

Format

A data frame with 11 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1Food Food poverty line
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
half100 Poorest half below 100% national
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp200 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp844 Below $8.44 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
```

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Rwanda PPI table
ppiRWA2016

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiRWA2016[ppiRWA2016$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiRWA2016, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiRWA2016[ppiRWA2016$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiSEN2009

ppiSEN2009

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Senegal

Usage

ppiSEN2009

Format

A data frame with 11 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1Food Food poverty line
extreme USAID extreme poverty
n175 National poverty line (75%)
n1125 National poverty line (125%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Senegal PPI table
ppiSEN2009

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiSEN2009[ppiSEN2009$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiSEN2009, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiSEN2009[ppiSEN2009$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiSLE2011

ppiSLE2011

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Sierra Leone

Usage

ppiSLE2011

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1Food Food poverty line
 n175 National poverty line (75%)
 n1150 National poverty line (150%)
 extreme USAID extreme poverty
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Sierra Leone PPI table
ppiSLE2011

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiSLE2011[ppiSLE2011$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiSLE2011, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiSLE2011[ppiSLE2011$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiSLV2010

ppiSLV2010

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for El Salvador

Usage

ppiSLV2010

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1Food Food poverty line
 n1150 National poverty line (150%)
 n1200 National poverty line (200%)
 extreme USAID extreme poverty
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access El Salvador PPI table
ppiSLV2010

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiSLV2010[ppiSLV2010$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiSLV2010, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the USAID
# extreme poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiSLV2010[ppiSLV2010$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiSYR2010

ppiSYR2010

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Syria

Usage

```
ppiSYR2010
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

nu100 National upper poverty line (100%)

n1100 National lower poverty line (100%)

nu150 National upper poverty line (150%)

nu200 National upper poverty line (200%)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Syria PPI table
ppiSYR2010

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiSYR2010[ppiSYR2010$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiSYR2010, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiSYR2010[ppiSYR2010$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppitables

*ppitables***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) Lookup Tables

Details

The Poverty Probability Index (PPI) is a poverty measurement tool for organizations and businesses with a mission to serve the poor. The PPI is statistically-sound, yet simple to use: the answers to 10 questions about a household's characteristics and asset ownership are scored to compute the likelihood that the household is living below the poverty line – or above by only a narrow margin.

ppiTGO2018

*ppiTGO2018***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Togo

Usage

ppiTGO2018

Format

A data frame with 15 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

ppp100 Below \$1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp320 Below \$3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp550 Below \$5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line

percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line

percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line

percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

www.povertyindex.org

ppiTJK2015

ppiTJK2015

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Tajikistan

Usage

ppiTJK2015

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

median Poorest half below 100% national

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Tajikistan PPI table
ppiTJK2015

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiTJK2015[ppiTJK2015$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiTJK2015, score == ppiScore)
```

```
# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiTJK2015[ppiTJK2015$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiTLS2013

ppiTLS2013

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Timor Leste

Usage

```
ppiTLS2013
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National lower poverty line (100%)

nu100 National upper poverty line (100%)

nu150 National upper poverty line (150%)

nu200 National upper poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Timor Leste PPI table
ppiTLS2013

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiTLS2013[ppiTLS2013$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
```

```

# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiTLS2013, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiTLS2013[ppiTLS2013$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]

```

ppiTZA2016

ppiTZA2016

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Tanzania

Usage

```
ppiTZA2016
```

Format

A data frame with 19 columns and 101 rows:

```

score PPI score
n1Food Food poverty line
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp200 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp190 Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp310 Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp380 Below $3.80 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp400 Below $4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
half100 Poorest half below 100 national
percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line
percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line
percentile50 Below 50th percentile poverty line
percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line
percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

```

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Tanzania PPI table
ppiTZA2016

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiTZA2016[ppiTZA2016$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiTZA2016, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiTZA2016[ppiTZA2016$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiUGA2015

ppiUGA2015

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Uganda

Usage

```
ppiUGA2015
```

Format

A data frame with 13 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp400 Below \$4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp844 Below \$8.44 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Uganda PPI table
ppiUGA2015

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiUGA2015[ppiUGA2015$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiUGA2015, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiUGA2015[ppiUGA2015$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiVNM2009

ppiVNM2009

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Vietnam

Usage

ppiVNM2009

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1Food Food poverty line
 extreme USAID extreme poverty line
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp175 Below \$1.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 molisa MOLISA poverty line

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Vietnam PPI table
ppiVNM2009

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiVNM2009[ppiVNM2009$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiVNM2009, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiVNM2009[ppiVNM2009$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiYEM2009

ppiYEM2009

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Yemen

Usage

ppiYEM2009

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1Food Food poverty line

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp300 Below \$3.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp400 Below \$4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Yemen PPI table
ppiYEM2009

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiYEM2009[ppiYEM2009$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiYEM2009, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiYEM2009[ppiYEM2009$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiZAF2009

ppiZAF2009

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for South Africa

Usage

ppiZAF2009

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1Food Food poverty line

extreme USAID extreme poverty

nu100 National upper poverty line (100%)

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp400 Below \$4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access South Africa PPI table
ppiZAF2009

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiZAF2009[ppiZAF2009$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiZAF2009, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiZAF2009[ppiZAF2009$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiZMB2013_cso	<i>ppiZMB2013_cso</i>
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Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia

Usage

ppiZMB2013_cso

ppiZMB2013_cso

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

www.povertyindex.org

ppiZMB2013_got

ppiZMB2013_got

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia

Usage

ppiZMB2013_got

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100)

n1150 National poverty line (150)

n1200 National poverty line (200)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

www.povertyindex.org

ppiZMB2017

ppiZMB2017

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia

Usage

ppiZMB2017

Format

A data frame with 17 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

median Median poverty line

percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line

percentile40 Below 50th percentile poverty line

percentile50 Below 40th percentile poverty line

percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line

percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

www.povertyindex.org

ppiZMB2017_a

ppiZMB2017_a

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia

Usage

ppiZMB2017_a

Format

A data frame with 16 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp100 Below \$1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp320 Below \$3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp550 Below \$5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line

percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line

percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line

percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

www.povertyindex.org

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