Package 'ppitables'

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Type Package

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

Version 0.5.5

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://poverty-action.org/>.

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Depends R (>= 2.10)

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Encoding UTF-8

Language en-GB

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.3.1

URL https://github.com/katilingban/ppitables, https://katilingban.io/ppitables/

BugReports https://github.com/katilingban/ppitables/issues

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R topics documented:

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

Description

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

Usage

```
find_table(
  region = steer$region,
  country = steer$country[steer$region %in% region],
  type = steer$type[steer$country %in% country]
)
```

Arguments

`region`	Region of the world to search PPI table from. Default is `c("Africa", "Asia", "Eastern Europe and Central Asia","Latin America and the Carribean", "Middle East and North Africa")`. 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 Simple 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 *Get PPI table/s based on a specified PPI table/s search output*

Description

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

Usage

```
get_table(
  region = steer$region,
  country = steer$country[steer$region %in% region],
  type = steer$type[steer$country %in% country]
)
```

Arguments

region	Region of the world to search PPI table from. Default is c("Africa", "Asia", "Eastern Europe and Central Asia","Latin America and the Carribean", "Middle East and North Africa"). 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 Simple 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) 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` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Afghanistan*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Afghanistan

Usage

```
ppiAFG2012
```

Format

A data frame with 7 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl` 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

https://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 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Angola*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Angola

Usage

```
ppiAGO2015
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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
ppiAGO2015[ppiAGO2015$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

---

ppiBEN2012 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Benin*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Benin

Usage

```
ppiBEN2012
```

Format

A data frame with 7 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiBEN2022_11q *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Benin for 2022 for 11 questions score card*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Benin for 2022 for 11 questions score card

Usage

```
ppiBEN2022_11q
```

Format

A data frame with 14 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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)

ppp215 Below $2.15 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

ppp365 Below $3.65 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

ppp685 Below $6.85 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

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

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Benin PPI table
ppiBEN2022_11q

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiBEN2022_11q[ppiBEN2022_11q$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiBEN2022_11q, 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
ppiBEN2022_11q[ppiBEN2022_11q$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiBEN2022_6q *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Benin for 2022 for 6 questions score card*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Benin for 2022 for 6 questions score card

Usage

```
ppiBEN2022_6q
```

Format

A data frame with 14 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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)

`ppp215` Below $2.15 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp365` Below $3.65 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp685` Below $6.85 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`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

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Benin PPI table
ppiBEN2022_6q

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiBEN2022_6q[ppiBEN2022_6q$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiBEN2022_6q, 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
ppiBEN2022_6q[ppiBEN2022_6q$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

`ppiBFA2011` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Burkina Faso*

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

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl50` National poverty line (50%)

`nl75` National poverty line (75%)

`nl150` 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

https://www.povertyindex.org

`ppiBFA2014` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Burkina Faso*

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

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://www.povertyindex.org

---

ppiBFA2017 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Burkina Faso*

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

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

ppiBFA2023 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Burkina Faso for 2023*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Burkina Faso for 2023

Usage

```
ppiBFA2023
```

Format

A data frame with 14 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` National poverty line (200%)

`ppp215` Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp365` Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp685` Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp190` Below $1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

`ppp320` Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

`ppp550` Below $3.20 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

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Burkina Faso PPI table
ppiBFA2023

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiBFA2023[ppiBFA2023$score == ppiScore, ]
```

```
# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiBFA2023, 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
ppiBFA2023[ppiBFA2023$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiBGD2013 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Bangladesh*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Bangladesh

Usage

```
ppiBGD2013
```

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl` 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

https://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 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Bolivia*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Bolivia

Usage

```
ppiBOL2015
```

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiBOL2023 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Bolivia for 2023*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Bolivia for 2023

Usage

```
ppiBOL2023
```

Format

A data frame with 15 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl_extreme` National poverty line (extreme)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` National poverty line (200%)

`ppp190` Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

`ppp320` Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp550 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp215 Below $2.15 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

ppp365 Below $3.65 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

ppp685 Below $6.85 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

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

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Bolivia PPI table
ppiBOL2023

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiBOL2023[ppiBOL2023$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiBOL2023, 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
ppiBOL2023[ppiBOL2023$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiBRA2010 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Brazil*

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

https://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 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ivory Coast*

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

`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)

`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

https://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` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ivory Coast*

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

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://www.povertyindex.org

ppiCMR2013 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cameroon*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cameroon

Usage

```
ppiCMR2013
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score
`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)
`ppp200` Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
`ppp250` Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

https://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 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia

Usage

```
ppiCOL2012
```

Format

A data frame with 10 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)

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

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

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

ppiCOL2012_a *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia*

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

`nlFood` Food poverty line

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://www.povertyindex.org

---

ppiCOL2018 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia

Usage

```
ppiCOL2018
```

Format

A data frame with 19 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`extreme` Extreme national poverty line

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://www.povertyindex.org

---

ppiDOM2010 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Dominican Republic*

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

nl50 National poverty line (50%)

nl75 National poverty line (75%)

nl100 National poverty line (100%)

nl150 National poverty line (150%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

nl200 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

https://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"]
```

---

ppiDOM2018 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Dominican Republic*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Dominican Republic

Usage

```
ppiDOM2018
```

Format

A data frame with 16 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nlFood` National poverty line (150%)

`nl150` National poverty line (200%)

`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)

`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

https://www.povertyindex.org

`ppiECU2015` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ecuador*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ecuador

Usage

```
ppiECU2015
```

Format

A data frame with 11 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%)

`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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiECU2022 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ecuador for 2022*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ecuador for 2022

Usage

```
ppiECU2022
```

Format

A data frame with 20 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl_extreme` National poverty line (extreme)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` National poverty line (200%)

`ppp215` Below $2.15 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp365` Below $3.65 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp685` Below $6.85 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`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)

`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)

`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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

ppiEGY2010 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Egypt*

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%)
`nl100` National lower poverty line (100%)
`nlFood` 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

https://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` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ethiopia*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ethiopia

Usage

```
ppiETH2016
```

Format

A data frame with 21 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%)

`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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiETH2023 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ethiopia for 2023*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ethiopia for 2023

Usage

```
ppiETH2023
```

Format

A data frame with 20 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl_extreme` National poverty line (extreme)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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)

`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

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Ethiopia PPI table
ppiETH2023

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiETH2023[ppiETH2023$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiETH2023, 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
ppiETH2023[ppiETH2023$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiFJI2014 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Fiji*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Fiji

Usage

```
ppiFJI2014
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiGHA2015 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ghana based on legacy definitions*

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

`nlFood` Food poverty line

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

ppiGHA2015_a *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ghana using poverty definitions deflated with Ghana's CPI*

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

`nlFood` Food poverty line

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiGHA2015_b *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ghana using poverty definitions deflated with the change in 100% of national poverty line*

Description

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

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

https://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"]
```

---

ppiGHA2019 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ghana*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ghana

Usage

```
ppiGHA2019
```

Format

A data frame with 20 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`extreme` Extreme poverty line

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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)

`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 50th percentile poverty line

percentile80 Below 60th percentile poverty line

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Ghana PPI table
ppiGHA2019

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiGHA2019[ppiGHA2019$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiGHA2019, 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 is used
ppiScore <- 50
ppiGHA2019[ppiGHA2019$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiGTM2016 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Guatemala*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Guatemala

Usage

```
ppiGTM2016
```

Format

A data frame with 17 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%)

`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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

ppiGTM2023 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Guatemala for 2023*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Guatemala for 2023

Usage

```
ppiGTM2023
```

Format

A data frame with 17 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`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)

`ppp215` Below $2.15 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp365` Below $3.65 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp685` Below $6.85 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`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

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Guatemala PPI table
ppiGTM2023

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiGTM2023[ppiGTM2023$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiGTM2023, 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
ppiGTM2023[ppiGTM2023$score == ppiScore, "ppp190"]
```

`ppiHND2010` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Honduras*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Honduras

Usage

```
ppiHND2010
```

Format

A data frame with 7 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nlFood` 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

https://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"]
```

---

ppiHND2023 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Honduras for 2023*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Honduras for 2023

Usage

```
ppiHND2023
```

Format

A data frame with 18 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl_extreme` National poverty line (extreme)

`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)

`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

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Honduras PPI table
ppiHND2023

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiHND2023[ppiHND2023$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiHND2023, 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
ppiHND2023[ppiHND2023$score == ppiScore, "nl_extreme"]
```

---

ppiHTI2016 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Haiti*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Haiti

Usage

```
ppiHTI2016
```

Format

A data frame with 10 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%)

`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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiIDN2012 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Indonesia using legacy poverty definitions*

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

nl100 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiIDN2012_a *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Indonesia using new poverty definitions*

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

`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)

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

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

Source

https://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
ppiIDN2012_a[ppiIDN2012_a$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiIDN2020 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Indonesia*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Indonesia

Usage

```
ppiIDN2020
```

Format

A data frame with 20 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

nl100 National poverty line (100%)

extreme Extreme poverty line

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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)

`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 50th percentile poverty line

`percentile80` Below 60th percentile poverty line

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Indonesia PPI table
ppiIDN2020

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiIDN2020[ppiIDN2020$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiIDN2020, 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
ppiIDN2020[ppiIDN2020$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

ppiIDN2023 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Indonesia for 2023*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Indonesia for 2023

Usage

```
ppiIDN2023
```

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`ppp365` Below $3.65 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp685` Below $6.85 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`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 50th percentile poverty line

`percentile80` Below 60th percentile poverty line

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Indonesia PPI table
ppiIDN2023

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiIDN2023[ppiIDN2023$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiIDN2023, 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
ppiIDN2023[ppiIDN2023$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiIND2016_r59 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for India using r59 poverty definitions*

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

https://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` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for India using r62 poverty definitions*

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

https://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` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for India using r66 poverty definitions*

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

https://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` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for India using r68 poverty definitions*

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

https://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 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Jordan*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Jordan

Usage

```
ppiJOR2010
```

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` National poverty line (200%)

`nl250` 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

https://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 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Kenya*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Kenya

Usage

```
ppiKEN2011
```

Format

A data frame with 11 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

nlFood Food poverty line

nl100 National poverty line (100%)

nl150 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

https://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"]
```

---

ppiKEN2018 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Kenya*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Kenya

Usage

```
ppiKEN2018
```

Format

A data frame with 17 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nlFood` Food poverty line

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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)

`ppp800` Below $8.00 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 50th percentile poverty line

`percentile80` Below 60th percentile poverty line

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

---

ppiKGZ2015 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Kyrgyzstan*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Kyrgyzstan

Usage

```
ppiKGZ2015
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiKHM2015 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cambodia*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cambodia

Usage

```
ppiKHM2015
```

Format

A data frame with 6 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiKHM2015_gov *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cambodia*

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

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

ppiKHM2015_wb *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cambodia*

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

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

`ppiKHM2023` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cambodia for 2023*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cambodia for 2023

Usage

```
ppiKHM2023
```

Format

A data frame with 14 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` National poverty line (200%)

`ppp550` Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

`ppp800` Below $3.20 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)

`ppp685` Below $6.85 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`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

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Cambodia PPI table
ppiKHM2023

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiKHM2023[ppiKHM2023$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiKHM2023, 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
ppiKHM2023[ppiKHM2023$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiLKA2016 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Sri Lanka*

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

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiMAR2013 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Morocco*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Morocco

Usage

```
ppiMAR2013
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`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)

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

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

Source

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiMDG2015 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Madagascar*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Madagascar

Usage

```
ppiMDG2015
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` Food poverty line

`nl150` National poverty line (100%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

ppiMEX2017 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mexico using legacy definitions*

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

`nlFood` Food poverty line

`nlCapability` Capabilities

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl125` National poverty line (125%)

`nl150` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

`ppiMEX2017_a` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mexico using new poverty definitions*

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

`nl100` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiMLI2010 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mali*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mali

Usage

```
ppiMLI2010
```

Format

A data frame with 6 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nlFood` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiMMR2012 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Myanmar*

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

https://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"]
```

---

ppiMMR2019 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Myanmar*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Myanmar

Usage

```
ppiMMR2019
```

Format

A data frame with 20 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100)

`extreme` National poverty line (150)

`nl150` National poverty line (200)

`nl200` Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

`ppp100` Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

`ppp190` Below $5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp320 Below $8.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp550 Below $11.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp800 Below $15.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp1100 Below $21.70 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp1500 Below 20th percentile poverty line

ppp2170 Below 40th percentile poverty line

ppp125 Below 50th percentile poverty line

ppp250 Below 60th percentile poverty line

ppp500 Below 80th percentile poverty line

percentile20 NA

percentile40 NA

percentile60 NA

percentile80 NA

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Myanmar PPI table
ppiMMR2019

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMMR2019[ppiMMR2019$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiMMR2019, 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
ppiMMR2019[ppiMMR2019$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiMNG2016 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mongolia*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mongolia

Usage

```
ppiMNG2016
```

Format

A data frame with 18 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiMOZ2013 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mozambique*

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%)

`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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiMOZ2019 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mozambique*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mozambique

Usage

```
ppiMOZ2019
```

Format

A data frame with 15 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100)

`nl150` National poverty line (150)

`nl200` 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)

percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line

percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line

percentile60 Below 50th percentile poverty line

percentile80 Below 60th percentile poverty line

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Mozambique PPI table
ppiMOZ2019

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMOZ2019[ppiMOZ2019$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiMOZ2019, 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 is used
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMOZ2019[ppiMOZ2019$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiMWI2015 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Malawi using legacy poverty definitions*

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

https://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 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Malawi using government poverty definitions*

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

`nlFood` Food poverty line

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

`ppiMWI2015_pbm` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Malawi using PBM poverty definitions*

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

`nlFood` Food poverty line

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

`ppiMWI2020` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Malawi*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Malawi

Usage

```
ppiMWI2020
```

Format

A data frame with 16 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`extreme` Extreme poverty line

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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 50th percentile poverty line

`percentile80` Below 60th percentile poverty line

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Malawi PPI table
ppiMWI2020

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMWI2020[ppiMWI2020$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiMWI2020, 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
ppiMWI2020[ppiMWI2020$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiMWI2023 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Malawi for 2023*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Malawi for 2023

Usage

```
ppiMWI2023
```

Format

A data frame with 13 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`food` Food poverty line

`ppp215` Below $2.15 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp365` Below $3.65 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp685` Below $6.85 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`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 50th percentile poverty line

`percentile80` Below 60th percentile poverty line

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Malawi PPI table
ppiMWI2023

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMWI2023[ppiMWI2023$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiMWI2023, 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
ppiMWI2023[ppiMWI2023$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiNAM2013 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Namibia*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Namibia

Usage

```
ppiNAM2013
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

`ppiNER2013` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Niger*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Niger

Usage

```
ppiNER2013
```

Format

A data frame with 9 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)

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

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

Source

https://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, "nl100"]
```

ppiNGA2015 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nigeria*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nigeria

Usage

```
ppiNGA2015
```

Format

A data frame with 13 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%)

`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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

`ppiNIC2013` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nicaragua*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nicaragua

Usage

```
ppiNIC2013
```

Format

A data frame with 10 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)

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

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

Source

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiNPL2013 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nepal using legacy poverty definitions*

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

`nl100` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiNPL2013_a *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nepal using new poverty definitions*

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

`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)

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

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

Source

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiPAK2009 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Pakistan*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Pakistan

Usage

```
ppiPAK2009
```

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl50` National poverty line (50%)

`nl75` National poverty line (75%)

`nl125` National poverty line (125%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiPER2012 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Peru*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Peru

Usage

```
ppiPER2012
```

Format

A data frame with 9 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)

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

Source

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiPER2018 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Peru*

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

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://www.povertyindex.org

---

ppiPHL2014 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Philippines using legacy poverty definitions*

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

`nl100` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiPHL2014_a *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Philippines using new poverty definitions*

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

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

`ppiPHL2018` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Philippines*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Philippines

Usage

```
ppiPHL2018
```

Format

A data frame with 18 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`food` Food poverty line

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://www.povertyindex.org

`ppiPHL2023` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Philippines for 2023*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Philippines for 2023

Usage

```
ppiPHL2023
```

Format

A data frame with 13 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`food` Food poverty line

`ppp215` Below $2.15 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp365` Below $3.65 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp685` Below $6.85 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`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

https://www.povertyindex.org

ppiPNG2023 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Papua New Guinea 2023*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Papua New Guinea 2023

Usage

```
ppiPNG2023
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`percentile20_wi` Below 20th percentile wealth index

`percentile40_wi` Below 40th percentile wealth index

`percentile60_wi` Below 60th percentile wealth index

`percentile80_wi` Below 80th percentile wealth index

`percentile20_wi_ur` Below 20th percentile wealth index urban/rural

`percentile40_wi_ur` Below 40th percentile wealth index urban/rural

`percentile60_wi_ur` Below 60th percentile wealth index urban/rural

`percentile80_wi_ur` Below 80th percentile wealth index urban/rural

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Papua New Guinea PPI table
ppiPNG2023

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiPNG2023[ppiPNG2023$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiPNG2023, 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
ppiPNG2023[ppiPNG2023$score == ppiScore, "percentile20_wi"]
```

---

ppiPRY2012 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Paraguay*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Paraguay

Usage

```
ppiPRY2012
```

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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiPSE2014 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Palestine*

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

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiROU2009 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Romania*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Romania

Usage

```
ppiROU2009
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiRUS2010 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Russia*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Russia

Usage

```
ppiRUS2010
```

Format

A data frame with 4 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`extreme` USAID extreme poverty

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

Source

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiRWA2016 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Rwanda*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Rwanda

Usage

```
ppiRWA2016
```

Format

A data frame with 11 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%)

`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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiRWA2019 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Rwanda*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Rwanda

Usage

```
ppiRWA2019
```

Format

A data frame with 20 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100)

`extreme` National poverty line (150)

`nl150` National poverty line (200)

`nl200` Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

`ppp100` Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

`ppp190` Below $5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

`ppp320` Below $8.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

`ppp550` Below $11.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

`ppp800` Below $15.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

`ppp1100` Below $21.70 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

`ppp1500` Below 20th percentile poverty line

`ppp2170` Below 40th percentile poverty line

`ppp125` Below 50th percentile poverty line

`ppp250` Below 60th percentile poverty line

`ppp500` Below 80th percentile poverty line

`percentile20` NA

`percentile40` NA

`percentile60` NA

`percentile80` NA

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Rwanda PPI table
ppiRWA2019

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiRWA2019[ppiRWA2019$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiRWA2019, 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 is used
ppiScore <- 50
ppiRWA2019[ppiRWA2019$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

ppiSEN2009 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Senegal*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Senegal

Usage

```
ppiSEN2009
```

Format

A data frame with 11 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nlFood` Food poverty line

`extreme` USAID extreme poverty

`nl75` National poverty line (75%)

`nl125` National poverty line (125%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

`ppiSEN2018` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Senegal*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Senegal

Usage

```
ppiSEN2018
```

Format

A data frame with 16 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nlFood` Food poverty line

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://www.povertyindex.org

ppiSLE2011 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Sierra Leone*

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
`nl100` National poverty line (100%)
`nlFood` Food poverty line
`nl75` National poverty line (75%)
`nl150` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

ppiSLV2010 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for El Salvador*

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

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nlFood` Food poverty line

`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)

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

Source

https://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"]
```

`ppiSLV2021` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for El Salvador for 2021*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for El Salvador for 2021

Usage

```
ppiSLV2021
```

Format

A data frame with 21 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl_extreme` National poverty line (extreme)

`ppp215` Below $2.15 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp365` Below $3.65 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`ppp685` Below $6.85 per day purchasing power parity (2017)

`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)

`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

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access El Salvador PPI table
ppiSLV2021

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiSLV2021[ppiSLV2021$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiSLV2021, 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
ppiSLV2021[ppiSLV2021$score == ppiScore, "nl_extreme"]
```

---

ppiSYR2010 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Syria*

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%)

`nl100` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiTGO2018 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Togo*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Togo

Usage

```
ppiTGO2018
```

Format

A data frame with 15 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://www.povertyindex.org

`ppiTGO2023` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Togo for 2023*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Togo for 2023

Usage

```
ppiTGO2023
```

Format

A data frame with 14 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score
`nl100` National poverty line (100%)
`nl150` National poverty line (150%)
`nl200` National poverty line (200%)
`ppp215` Below $2.15 per day purchasing power parity (2017)
`ppp365` Below $3.65 per day purchasing power parity (2017)
`ppp685` Below $6.85 per day purchasing power parity (2017)
`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

https://www.povertyindex.org

ppiTJK2015 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Tajikistan*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Tajikistan

Usage

```
ppiTJK2015
```

Format

A data frame with 9 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%)

`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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiTLS2013 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Timor Leste*

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

`nl100` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiTZA2016 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Tanzania*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Tanzania

Usage

```
ppiTZA2016
```

Format

A data frame with 19 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%)

`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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiTZA2022 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Tanzania 2022*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Tanzania 2022

Usage

```
ppiTZA2022
```

Format

A data frame with 21 columns and 100 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl_upper` National upper poverty line

`nl_lower` National lower poverty line

`extreme` Extreme poverty line

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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)

`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 50th percentile poverty line

`percentile80` Below 60th percentile poverty line

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Tanzania PPI table
ppiTZA2022

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiTZA2022[ppiTZA2022$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiTZA2022, 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
ppiTZA2022[ppiTZA2022$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiUGA2015 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Uganda*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Uganda

Usage

```
ppiUGA2015
```

Format

A data frame with 13 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

`ppiUGA2022` *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Uganda 2022*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Uganda 2022

Usage

```
ppiUGA2022
```

Format

A data frame with 21 columns and 100 rows:

`score` PPI score

`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)

`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)

`percentile20` Below 20th percentile poverty line

`percentile40` Below 40th percentile poverty line

`percentile60` Below 50th percentile poverty line

`percentile80` Below 60th percentile poverty line

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Uganda PPI table
ppiUGA2022

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiUGA2022[ppiUGA2022$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiUGA2022, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the purchasing
# power parity at $1.00
ppiScore <- 50
ppiUGA2022[ppiUGA2022$score == ppiScore, "ppp100"]
```

---

ppiVNM2009 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Vietnam*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Vietnam

Usage

```
ppiVNM2009
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nlFood` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiVNM2023 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Vietnam for 2023*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Vietnam for 2023

Usage

```
ppiVNM2023
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`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

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access Vietnam PPI table
ppiVNM2023

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiVNM2023[ppiVNM2023$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiVNM2023, 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
ppiVNM2023[ppiVNM2023$score == ppiScore, "percentile20"]
```

---

ppiYEM2009 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Yemen*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Yemen

Usage

```
ppiYEM2009
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nlFood` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiZAF2009 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for South Africa*

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

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nlFood` 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

https://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, "nl100"]
```

---

ppiZAF2023 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for South Africa for 2023*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for South Africa for 2023

Usage

```
ppiZAF2023
```

Format

A data frame with 6 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`wealth_index` Wealth index poverty line

`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

https://www.povertyindex.org

Examples

```
# Access South Africa PPI table
ppiZAF2023

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppiZAF2023[ppiZAF2023$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiZAF2023, 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
ppiZAF2023[ppiZAF2023$score == ppiScore, "wealth_index"]
```

---

ppiZMB2013_cso *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia*

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia

Usage

```
ppiZMB2013_cso
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

`score` PPI score

`food` 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)

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

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

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

---

ppiZMB2013_got *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia*

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

`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)

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

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

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

ppiZMB2017 *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia*

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

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://www.povertyindex.org

ppiZMB2017_a *Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia*

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

`nlFood` Food poverty line

`nl100` National poverty line (100%)

`nl150` National poverty line (150%)

`nl200` 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

https://www.povertyindex.org

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