Package ‘ppitables’

April 12, 2024

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/>.
License  MIT + file LICENSE
Depends  R (>= 2.10)
Imports  tibble, tidyr
Suggests  testthat (>= 3.0.0), covr, spelling, stringr, readxl
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
Config/testthat/edition  3
NeedsCompilation  no
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find_table

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.
get_table

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

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

Description

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

Usage

```r
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 Caribbean", "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
```r
## 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"]

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Angola

Usage

ppiAGO2015

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half100</td>
<td>Poorest half below 100% national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp200</td>
<td>Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extreme</td>
<td>USAID extreme poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ppiBEN2022_11q**

**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"]
```

---

**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

```R
# 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"]
```
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
**Format**

A data frame with 18 columns and 101 rows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>Food poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp200</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp844</td>
<td>Below $8.44 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp190</td>
<td>Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp310</td>
<td>Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>median</td>
<td>Median poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile20</td>
<td>Below 20th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile40</td>
<td>Below 40th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile50</td>
<td>Below 50th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile60</td>
<td>Below 60th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile80</td>
<td>Below 80th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source**

[https://www.povertyindex.org](https://www.povertyindex.org)

---

**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"]
Description

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

Usage

ppiBFA2023

Format

A data frame with 14 columns and 101 rows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp215</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp365</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp685</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp190</td>
<td>Below $1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp320</td>
<td>Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp550</td>
<td>Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile20</td>
<td>Below 20th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile40</td>
<td>Below 40th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile60</td>
<td>Below 60th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile80</td>
<td>Below 80th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Descriptive

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)
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)
ppiBRA2010

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"]
**Format**

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belowHalfWage</td>
<td>Below the half minimum wage line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belowQtrWage</td>
<td>Below the quarter minimum wage line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belowOneWage</td>
<td>Below the one minimum wage line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belowTwoWage</td>
<td>Below the two minimum wage line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extreme</td>
<td>USAID extreme poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi375</td>
<td>Below $3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source**

https://www.povertyindex.org

**Examples**

```r
# 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"]
```
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

```r
# 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](https://www.povertyindex.org)

**Examples**

```r
# 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"]
```
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
Format

A data frame with 12 columns and 101 rows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nlFood</td>
<td>Food poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half100</td>
<td>Poorest half below 100 national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp375</td>
<td>Below $3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp190</td>
<td>Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp310</td>
<td>Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia

Usage

ppiCOL2018

Format

A data frame with 19 columns and 101 rows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extreme</td>
<td>Extreme national poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp190</td>
<td>Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp320</td>
<td>Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia
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)
ppp375  Below $3.75 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
  n150  National poverty line (50%)
  n175  National poverty line (75%)
  n1100 National poverty line (100%)
  n1150 National poverty line (150%)
  extreme USAID extreme poverty
  n1200 National poverty line (200%)
  ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
  ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
  ppp375 Below $3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
  ppp500 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
**Source**

[https://www.povertyindex.org](https://www.povertyindex.org)

**Examples**

```r
# 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  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PPI Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ecuador</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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)
ppiECU2022

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"]
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

```r
# 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"]
```
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

```r
# 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"]
```

---

**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"]
**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**

```r
# 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nlFood</td>
<td>Food poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp375</td>
<td>Below $2.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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"]
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ppi125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi200</td>
<td>Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi375</td>
<td>Below $3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi190</td>
<td>Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi310</td>
<td>Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ppp</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Below $11.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Below $15.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2170</td>
<td>Below $21.70 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentile</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Below 20th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Below 40th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Below 50th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Below 60th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source**

https://www.povertyindex.org

**Examples**

```r
# Access Ghana PPI table
pipiGHA2019

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get the row of poverty
# probabilities from PPI table it corresponds to
ppiScore <- 50
ppipiGHA2019[ppipiGHA2019$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppipiGHA2019, 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
ppipiGHA2019[ppipiGHA2019$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"]
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ppi190</td>
<td>Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi320</td>
<td>Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi550</td>
<td>Below $5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi215</td>
<td>Below $2.15 per day purchasing power parity (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi365</td>
<td>Below $3.65 per day purchasing power parity (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi685</td>
<td>Below $6.85 per day purchasing power parity (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile20</td>
<td>Below 20th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile40</td>
<td>Below 40th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile60</td>
<td>Below 60th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile80</td>
<td>Below 80th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
ppiHND2010[ppiHND2010$score == ppiScore, "ppp190"]

---

### ppiHND2010

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

#### Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Honduras

#### Usage

```r
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](https://www.povertyindex.org)

#### Examples

```r
# 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
```
```r
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl_extreme</td>
<td>National poverty line (extreme)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp100</td>
<td>Below $1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp190</td>
<td>Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp320</td>
<td>Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp550</td>
<td>Below $5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp800</td>
<td>Below $8.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp1100</td>
<td>Below $11.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp1500</td>
<td>Below $15.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp2170</td>
<td>Below $21.70 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile20</td>
<td>Below 20th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile40</td>
<td>Below 40th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile60</td>
<td>Below 60th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile80</td>
<td>Below 80th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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"]

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)
ppi200  Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppi250  Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppi500  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%)
  ppi125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
  ppi250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppiIDN2012_a

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extreme</td>
<td>USAID extreme poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
n150  National poverty line (150%)
n200  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, "n1100"]
Description

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

Usage

ppiIDN2023

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp365</td>
<td>Below $3.65 per day purchasing power parity (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp685</td>
<td>Below $6.85 per day purchasing power parity (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp320</td>
<td>Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp550</td>
<td>Below $5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile20</td>
<td>Below 20th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile40</td>
<td>Below 40th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile60</td>
<td>Below 50th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile80</td>
<td>Below 60th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
p*piScore <- 50
ppiIDN2023[ppiIDN2023$score == p*piScore, "nl100"]

---

**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
p*piScore <- 50
ppiIND2016_r59[ppiIND2016_r59$score == p*piScore, ]

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

# 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
**Description**

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

**Usage**

```r
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**

```r
# 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_r59$score == ppiScore, "saxena"]

# 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
df <- ppiIND2016_r62[df$score == ppiScore, “saxena”]

## 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](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
df <- ppiIND2016_r66[df$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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rangarajan100</td>
<td>National rangarajan (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rangarajan150</td>
<td>National rangarajan (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rangarajan200</td>
<td>National rangarajan (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half100</td>
<td>Poorest half below 100% national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rbiUrban</td>
<td>RBI urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rbiRural</td>
<td>RBI rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp190</td>
<td>Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp310</td>
<td>Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp380</td>
<td>Below $3.80 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp400</td>
<td>Below $4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile20</td>
<td>Below 20th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile40</td>
<td>Below 40th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile50</td>
<td>Below 50th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile60</td>
<td>Below 60th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile80</td>
<td>Below 80th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ppiJOR2010

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"]

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ppiJOR2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Jordan</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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%)
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

```r
# 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"]
```

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

```r
# 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>median</td>
<td>Median poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp200</td>
<td>Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

#### Examples

```r
# 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"]
```
Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cambodia

Usage

ppiKHM2015_wb

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>column</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>median</td>
<td>Median poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp200</td>
<td>Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp550</td>
<td>Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp800</td>
<td>Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp1100</td>
<td>Below $11.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp1500</td>
<td>Below $15.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp2170</td>
<td>Below $21.70 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp685</td>
<td>Below $6.85 per day purchasing power parity (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile20</td>
<td>Below 20th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile40</td>
<td>Below 40th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile60</td>
<td>Below 60th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile80</td>
<td>Below 80th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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)
ppiMAR2013

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Morocco

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Morocco

Usage

ppiMAR2013

pp310  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"]
**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**

```r
# 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"]
```

**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

```r
# 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](https://www.povertyindex.org)

**Examples**

```r
# 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
```
ppiMEX2017_a

ppiScore <- 50
ppiMEX2017[ppiMEX2017$score == ppiScore, "nl100"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ppiMEX2017_a</th>
<th>Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mexico using new poverty definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**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
ppiMMR2012

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)
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)
ppiMMR2019

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"]
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half100</td>
<td>Poorest half below 100% national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp200</td>
<td>Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp190</td>
<td>Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp310</td>
<td>Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp380</td>
<td>Below $3.80 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp400</td>
<td>Below $4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile20</td>
<td>Below 20th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile40</td>
<td>Below 40th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile50</td>
<td>Below 50th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile60</td>
<td>Below 60th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile80</td>
<td>Below 80th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>column</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extreme</td>
<td>USAID extreme poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)
**ppiMWI2015**  

**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"]
```

---

**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ppi125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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"]
### Format

A data frame with 14 columns and 101 rows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nlFood</td>
<td>Food poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half100</td>
<td>Poorest half below 100% national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp200</td>
<td>Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp844</td>
<td>Below $8.44 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp190</td>
<td>Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp310</td>
<td>Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp1000</td>
<td>Below $10.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Source

https://www.povertyindex.org

### Examples

```r
# 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"]
```
# 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

```r
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](https://www.povertyindex.org)

## Examples

```r
# 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"]

---

**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)
ppiNAM2013

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Namibia

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Namibia

Usage

ppiNAM2013

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"]
**Format**

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National lower poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu100</td>
<td>National upper poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu150</td>
<td>National upper poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu200</td>
<td>National upper poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extreme</td>
<td>USAID extreme poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp200</td>
<td>Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source**

https://www.povertyindex.org

**Examples**

```r
# 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"]
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
# 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

```r
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiNGA2015, score == ppiScore)
```

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nicaragua

Usage

```r
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](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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n1Food</td>
<td>Food poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n1l100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n1l150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n1l200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extreme</td>
<td>USAID extreme poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp200</td>
<td>Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Source**

https://www.povertyindex.org

**Examples**

```r
# 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"]
```

**Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Pakistan

**Usage**

ppiPAK2009

**Format**

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl50</td>
<td>National poverty line (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl75</td>
<td>National poverty line (75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl125</td>
<td>National poverty line (125%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extreme</td>
<td>USAID extreme poverty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ppiPAK2009  Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Pakistan
ppiPER2012

pp125  Poorest half below 100 national
pp250  Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
pp375  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"]
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

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](https://www.povertyindex.org)

**Examples**

```r
# 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

```r
# 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"]
```
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
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>Food poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp215</td>
<td>Below $2.15 per day purchasing power parity (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp365</td>
<td>Below $3.65 per day purchasing power parity (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp685</td>
<td>Below $6.85 per day purchasing power parity (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp190</td>
<td>Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp320</td>
<td>Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp550</td>
<td>Below $5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile20</td>
<td>Below 20th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile40</td>
<td>Below 40th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile60</td>
<td>Below 60th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile80</td>
<td>Below 80th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org
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"]

### 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](https://www.povertyindex.org)

### Examples

```r
# 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
ppiPSE2014[ppiPSE2014$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](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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extreme</td>
<td>USAID extreme poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp375</td>
<td>Below $3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laeken</td>
<td>Laeken poverty line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

```r
# 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)
ppiRWA2019

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**

```r
# 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)
```
ppiSEN2018

# 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nlFood</td>
<td>Food poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp100</td>
<td>Below $1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp190</td>
<td>Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp320</td>
<td>Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp550</td>
<td>Below $5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile20</td>
<td>Below 20th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile40</td>
<td>Below 40th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile60</td>
<td>Below 60th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile80</td>
<td>Below 80th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org
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  

**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**

```r
# 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

```r
ppiScore <- 50
ppiSLV2010[ppiSLV2010$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```
Examples

```r
# 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu100</td>
<td>National upper poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National lower poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu150</td>
<td>National upper poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu200</td>
<td>National upper poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp375</td>
<td>Below $3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp100</td>
<td>Below $1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp190</td>
<td>Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp320</td>
<td>Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ppiTGO2023

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
Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Tajikistan

Usage

ppiTJK2015

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nlFood</td>
<td>Food poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>median</td>
<td>Poorest half below 100% national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp200</td>
<td>Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 &lt;- 50
table[ppiTLS2013$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]

## 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

```r
# 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 &lt;- 50
ppiTLS2013[ppiTLS2013$score == ppiScore, ]

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore &lt;- 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
ppiTZA2016[ppiTZA2016$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
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"]

---------

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Tanzania 2022

Usage

ppiTZA2022

Format

A data frame with 21 columns and 100 rows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nl_upper</td>
<td>National upper poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl_lower</td>
<td>National lower poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extreme</td>
<td>Extreme poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp100</td>
<td>Below $1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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"]
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>column</th>
<th>description</th>
<th>notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nlFood</td>
<td>Food poverty line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extreme</td>
<td>USAID extreme poverty line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp175</td>
<td>Below $1.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>molisa</td>
<td>MOLISA poverty line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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
- **percentile100**: Below 100th percentile poverty line
- **nl200**: National poverty line definition
- **nl100**: National poverty line definition

### 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)
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nlFood</td>
<td>Food poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extreme</td>
<td>USAID extreme poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu100</td>
<td>National upper poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp400</td>
<td>Below $4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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

**Examples**

- # Access South Africa PPI table
  ```r
  ppiZAF2009
  ```

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

- # Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding to specific PPI score
  ```r
  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
  ```r
  ppiScore <- 50
  ppiZAF2009[[ppiZAF2009$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]]
  ```
Example

# 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
- n1100: National poverty line (100%)
- n150: National poverty line (150%)
- n200: 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>Food poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extreme</td>
<td>USAID extreme poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp200</td>
<td>Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>score</th>
<th>PPI score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>Food poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp200</td>
<td>Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp190</td>
<td>Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp310</td>
<td>Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>median</td>
<td>Median poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile20</td>
<td>Below 20th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile40</td>
<td>Below 50th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile50</td>
<td>Below 40th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile60</td>
<td>Below 60th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile80</td>
<td>Below 80th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source

https://www.povertyindex.org
### Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia

### Usage

ppiZMB2017_a

### Format

A data frame with 16 columns and 101 rows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>score</td>
<td>PPI score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nlFood</td>
<td>Food poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl100</td>
<td>National poverty line (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl150</td>
<td>National poverty line (150%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nl200</td>
<td>National poverty line (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp125</td>
<td>Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp250</td>
<td>Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp500</td>
<td>Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp100</td>
<td>Below $1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp190</td>
<td>Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp320</td>
<td>Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp550</td>
<td>Below $5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile20</td>
<td>Below 20th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile40</td>
<td>Below 40th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile60</td>
<td>Below 60th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentile80</td>
<td>Below 80th percentile poverty line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Source

[https://www.povertyindex.org](https://www.povertyindex.org)
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