

Package ‘ppitables’

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Type Package

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

Version 0.5.2

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

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports tibble, tidyr

Suggests testthat, covr

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LazyData true

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

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

NeedsCompilation no

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find_table	<i>Search for PPI table by specifying region, country and/or calculation type.</i>
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Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Examples

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

`get_table`*Get PPI table/s based on a specified PPI table/s search output*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

region	Region of the world to search PPI table from. Default is <code>c("Africa", "Asia", "Eastern Europe and Central Asia", "Latin America and the Carribean", "Middle East and North Africa")</code> . 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 (poverty_definition) for the country (country) and PPI calculation type (type).

Examples

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

ppiAFG2012

*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

n1 National poverty line

nu150 National poverty line (150%)

nu200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Afghanistan PPI table
ppiAFG2012

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

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

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

ppiAGO2015

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Angola

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Angola

Usage

ppiAGO2015

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

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

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

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

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

Source

<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
ppiAG02015[ppiAG02015$score == ppiScore, "extreme"]
```

ppiBEN2012

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Benin

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Benin

Usage

```
ppiBEN2012
```

Format

A data frame with 7 columns and 101 rows:

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

Source

<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, "extreme"]
```

ppiBFA2011

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Burkina Faso

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Burkina Faso

Usage

```
ppiBFA2011
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n150 National poverty line (50%)

n175 National poverty line (75%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

ppiBFA2014

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Burkina Faso

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Burkina Faso

Usage

ppiBFA2014

Format

A data frame with 18 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

median Median poverty line

percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line

percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line

percentile50 Below 50th percentile poverty line

percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line

percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

ppiBFA2017

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Burkina Faso

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Burkina Faso

Usage

ppiBFA2017

Format

A data frame with 15 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line

percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line

percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line

percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

<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, "n1100"]

```

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

n1 National lower poverty line

nu100 National upper poverty line (100%)

nu150 National upper poverty line (150%)

nu200 National upper poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Bangladesh PPI table
ppiBGD2013

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

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

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

ppiBOL2015

*Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Bolivia***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Bolivia

Usage

```
ppiBOL2015
```

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Bolivia PPI table
ppiBOL2015

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

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

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

ppiBRA2010

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Brazil

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Brazil

Usage

```
ppiBRA2010
```

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
belowHalfWage Below the half minimum wage line
belowQtrWage Below the quarter minimum wage line
belowOneWage Below the one minimum wage line
belowTwoWage Below the two minimum wage line
extreme USAID extreme poverty
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
```

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Brazil PPI table
ppiBRA2010

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

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

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

ppiCIV2013

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ivory Coast

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ivory Coast

Usage

```
ppiCIV2013
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Ivory Coast PPI table
ppiCIV2013

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

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

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

ppiCIV2018

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ivory Coast

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ivory Coast

Usage

ppiCIV2018

Format

A data frame with 15 columns and 101 rows:

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

Source

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Cameroon PPI table
ppiCMR2013

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

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

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

ppiCOL2012

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia

Usage

```
ppiCOL2012
```

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

ppiCOL2012_a

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia

Usage

ppiCOL2012_a

Format

A data frame with 12 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1Food Food poverty line
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1150 National poverty line (150%)
 n1200 National poverty line (200%)
 half100 Poorest half below 100 national
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

ppiCOL2018

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Colombia

Usage

ppiCOL2018

Format

A data frame with 19 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

extreme Extreme national poverty line

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ppp500 Below 20th percentile poverty line

percentile20 Below 40th percentile poverty line

percentile40 Below 60th percentile poverty line

percentile60 Below 80th percentile poverty line

percentile80 NA

Source

<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>

Examples

```
# Access Dominican Republic PPI table
ppiDOM2010

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

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

```
# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the USAID
# extreme poverty definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiDOM2018[ppiDOM2018$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
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1Food National poverty line (150%)
n1150 National poverty line (200%)
ppp320 Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp550 Below $5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp800 Below $8.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp1100 Below $11.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp1500 Below $15.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp2170 Below $21.70 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line
percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line
percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line
percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line
```

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

ppiECU2015

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ecuador

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ecuador

Usage

ppiECU2015

Format

A data frame with 11 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

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

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

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

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

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

Source

<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, "n1100"]
```

ppiEGY2010

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Egypt

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Egypt

Usage

```
ppiEGY2010
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

nu100 National upper poverty line (100%)

n1100 National lower poverty line (100%)

n1Food Food poverty line

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Egypt PPI table
ppiEGY2010

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

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



```

ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiEGY2010, score == ppiScore)

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

```

ppiETH2016

*Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ethiopia***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ethiopia

Usage

```
ppiETH2016
```

Format

A data frame with 21 columns and 101 rows:

```

score PPI score
n1Food Food poverty line
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
ppp100 Below $1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp175 Below $1.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp200 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp190 Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp310 Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp380 Below $3.80 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp400 Below $4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
half100 Poorest half below 100 national
percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line
percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line
percentile50 Below 50th percentile poverty line
percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line
percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

```

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Ethiopia PPI table
ppiETH2016

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

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

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

ppiFJI2014

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Fiji

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Fiji

Usage

```
ppiFJI2014
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Fiji PPI table
ppiFJI2014

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

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

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

ppiGHA2015

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

Description

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

Usage

ppiGHA2015

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
n1Food Food poverty line
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp375 Below \$2.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

<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, "n1100"]
```

ppiGHA2015_a

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

Description

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

Usage

```
ppiGHA2015_a
```

Format

A data frame with 13 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1Food Food poverty line
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
```

half100 Poorest half below 100% national
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

Source

<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, "n1100"]
```

ppiGHA2015_b

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

Description

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

Usage

ppiGHA2015_b

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp200 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp375 Below $3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp190 Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp310 Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
```

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Ghana PPI table
ppiGHA2015_b

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

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

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

ppiGHA2019

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ghana

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Ghana

Usage

ppiGHA2019

Format

A data frame with 20 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

extreme Extreme poverty line

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

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

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

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

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

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>

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

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

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

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

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

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

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

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

percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line

percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line

percentile50 Below 50th percentile poverty line

percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line

percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

<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, "n1100"]

```

ppiHND2010

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

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Honduras

Usage

```
ppiHND2010
```

Format

A data frame with 7 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1Food Food poverty line

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```

# Access Honduras PPI table
ppiHND2010

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

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

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

```

ppiHTI2016

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

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Haiti

Usage

```
ppiHTI2016
```

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

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

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

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

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

Source

<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, "n1100"]
```

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

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

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

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

Source

<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, "n1100"]
```

ppiIDN2012_a

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

Description

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

Usage

```
ppiIDN2012_a
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

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

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

Source

<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, "extreme"]
```

ppiIND2016_r59

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

Description

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

Usage

```
ppiIND2016_r59
```

Format

A data frame with 4 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

saxena National saxena

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access India PPI table
ppiIND2016_r59

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

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

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

ppiIND2016_r62	<i>Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for India using r62 poverty definitions</i>
----------------	---

Description

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

Usage

```
ppiIND2016_r62
```

Format

A data frame with 7 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
saxena National saxena
ppp108 Below $1.08 per day purchasing power parity (1993)
ppp81 Below $0.81 per day purchasing power parity (1993)
ppp135 Below $1.35 per day purchasing power parity (1993)
ppp162 Below $1.62 per day purchasing power parity (1993)
ppp216 Below $2.16 per day purchasing power parity (1993)
```

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access India PPI table
ppiIND2016_r62

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

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

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

ppiIND2016_r66	<i>Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for India using r66 poverty definitions</i>
----------------	---

Description

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

Usage

```
ppiIND2016_r66
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

tendulkar National tendulkar

tendulkar100 National tendulkar (100%)

tendulkar150 National tendulkar (150%)

tendulkar200 National tendulkar (200%)

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

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access India PPI table
ppiIND2016_r66

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

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

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

ppiIND2016_r68	<i>Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for India using r68 poverty definitions</i>
----------------	---

Description

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

Usage

```
ppiIND2016_r68
```

Format

A data frame with 16 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
rangarajan100 National rangarajan (100%)
rangarajan150 National rangarajan (150%)
rangarajan200 National rangarajan (200%)
half100 Poorest half below 100% national
rbiUrban RBI urban
```



```

rbiRural RBI rural
ppp190 Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp310 Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp380 Below $3.80 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp400 Below $4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line
percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line
percentile50 Below 50th percentile poverty line
percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line
percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

```

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```

# Access India PPI table
ppiIND2016_r68

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

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

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

```

ppiJOR2010

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Jordan

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Jordan

Usage

```
ppiJOR2010
```

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

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

Source

<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

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Kenya PPI table
ppiKEN2011

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

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

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

ppiKEN2018

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Kenya

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Kenya

Usage

```
ppiKEN2018
```

Format

A data frame with 17 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1Food Food poverty line

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

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

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

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

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

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

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

median Poorest half below 100% national

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

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

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Kyrgyzstan PPI table
ppiKGZ2015

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

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

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

```
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiKGZ2015[ppiKGZ2015$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiKHM2015

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cambodia

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cambodia

Usage

```
ppiKHM2015
```

Format

A data frame with 6 columns and 101 rows:

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Cambodia PPI table
ppiKHM2015

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

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

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

```
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiKHM2015[ppiKHM2015$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiKHM2015_gov

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cambodia

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cambodia

Usage

```
ppiKHM2015_gov
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Cambodia PPI table
ppiKHM2015_gov

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

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

```
subset(ppiKHM2015_gov, score == ppiScore)

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

ppiKHM2015_wb

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

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Cambodia

Usage

```
ppiKHM2015_wb
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

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

Source

<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, "n1100"]

```

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

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

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

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

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

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

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

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

percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line

percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line

percentile50 Below 50th percentile poverty line

percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line

percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

<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, "n1100"]
```

ppiMAR2013

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Morocco

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Morocco

Usage

```
ppiMAR2013
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Morocco PPI table
ppiMAR2013

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

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

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

ppiMDG2015

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Madagascar

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Madagascar

Usage

```
ppiMDG2015
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Madagascar PPI table
ppiMDG2015

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

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

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Mexico PPI table
ppiMEX2017

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

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

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

ppiMEX2017_a	<i>Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mexico using new poverty definitions</i>
--------------	--

Description

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

Usage

```
ppiMEX2017_a
```

Format

A data frame with 17 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1100 National lower poverty line (100%)
nu100 National upper poverty line (100%)
nu150 National upper poverty line (150%)
nu200 National upper poverty line (200%)
half100 Poorest half below 100% national
```

ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp200 Below \$2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp310 Below \$3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line
 percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line
 percentile50 Below 50th percentile poverty line
 percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line
 percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

<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, "n1100"]

```

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

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1Food Food poverty line

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Mali PPI table
ppiMLI2010

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

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

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

 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

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Myanmar PPI table
ppiMMR2012

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

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

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMMR2012[ppiMMR2012$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

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

n1100 National poverty line (100)

extreme National poverty line (150)

n1150 National poverty line (200)

n1200 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

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

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

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

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

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

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

ppp1500 Below 20th percentile poverty line

ppp2170 Below 40th percentile poverty line

ppp125 Below 50th percentile poverty line

ppp250 Below 60th percentile poverty line

ppp500 Below 80th percentile poverty line

percentile20 NA

percentile40 NA

percentile60 NA

percentile80 NA

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

ppiMNG2016

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mongolia

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mongolia

Usage

ppiMNG2016

Format

A data frame with 18 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line

percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line

percentile50 Below 50th percentile poverty line

percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line

percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

<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, "n1100"]

```

ppiMOZ2013

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

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Mozambique

Usage

```
ppiMOZ2013
```

Format

A data frame with 7 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

ppp100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

Source

<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, "n1100"]

```

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

n1100 National poverty line (100)

n1150 National poverty line (150)

n1200 National poverty line (200)

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

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

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

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

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

ppp1500 Below \$15.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

ppp2170 Below \$21.70 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 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>

ppiMWI2015	<i>Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Malawi using legacy poverty definitions</i>
------------	---

Description

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

Usage

ppiMWI2015

Format

A data frame with 3 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Malawi PPI table
ppiMWI2015

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

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

```
subset(ppiMWI2015, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, below $1.25
# purchasing power parity (2005)
ppiScore <- 50
ppiMWI2015[ppiMWI2015$score == ppiScore, "ppp125"]
```

ppiMWI2015_gov	<i>Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Malawi using government poverty definitions</i>
----------------	---

Description

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

Usage

```
ppiMWI2015_gov
```

Format

A data frame with 14 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1Food Food poverty line
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
half100 Poorest half below 100% national
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp200 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp844 Below $8.44 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp190 Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp310 Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp1000 Below $10.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
```

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Malawi PPI table
ppiMWI2015_gov

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

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

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

ppiMWI2015_pbm

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

Description

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

Usage

```
ppiMWI2015_pbm
```

Format

A data frame with 13 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Malawi PPI table
ppiMWI2015_pbm

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

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

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

ppiNAM2013

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Namibia

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Namibia

Usage

```
ppiNAM2013
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National lower poverty line (100%)


```

nu100 National upper poverty line (100%)
nu150 National upper poverty line (150%)
nu200 National upper poverty line (200%)
extreme USAID extreme poverty
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp200 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

```

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```

# Access Namibia PPI table
ppiNAM2013

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

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

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

```

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

Source

<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, "n1100"]
```

 ppiNGA2015

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nigeria

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nigeria

Usage

```
ppiNGA2015
```

Format

A data frame with 13 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
nlFood Food poverty line
nl100 National poverty line (100%)
nl150 National poverty line (150%)
nl200 National poverty line (200%)
half100 Poorest half below 100% national
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp200 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp400 Below $4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp190 Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp310 Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
```

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Nigeria PPI table
ppiNGA2015

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

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

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiNGA2015[ppiNGA2015$score == ppiScore, "nl100"]
```

ppiNIC2013

*Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nicaragua***Description**

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nicaragua

Usage

ppiNIC2013

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

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

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

Source

<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, "n1100"]
```

ppiNPL2013	<i>Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nepal using legacy poverty definitions</i>
------------	--

Description

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

Usage

```
ppiNPL2013
```

Format

A data frame with 4 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

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

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

Source

<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, "n1100"]
```

ppiNPL2013_a	<i>Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Nepal using new poverty definitions</i>
--------------	---

Description

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

Usage

```
ppiNPL2013_a
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Nepal PPI table
ppiNPL2013_a

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

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

```
subset(ppiNPL2013_a, score == ppiScore)

# Given a specific PPI score (from 0 - 100), get a poverty probability
# based on a specific poverty definition. In this example, the national
# poverty line definition
ppiScore <- 50
ppiNPL2013_a[ppiNPL2013_a$score == ppiScore, "n1100"]
```

ppiPAK2009

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Pakistan

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Pakistan

Usage

ppiPAK2009

Format

A data frame with 10 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n150 National poverty line (50%)

n175 National poverty line (75%)

n1125 National poverty line (125%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

ppp125 Poorest half below 100 national

ppp250 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

ppp375 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

<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, "n1100"]
```

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

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

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

Source

<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, "n1100"]
```

ppiPER2018

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Peru

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Peru

Usage

```
ppiPER2018
```

Format

A data frame with 19 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
extreme Extreme national poverty line
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
ppp190 Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp320 Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
```

ppp550 Below \$5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp800 Below \$8.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp1100 Below \$11.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp1500 Below \$15.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp2170 Below \$21.70 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line
 percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line
 percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line
 percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

ppiPHL2014

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

Description

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

Usage

ppiPHL2014

Format

A data frame with 6 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp432 Below \$4.32 per day purchasing power parity (1993)

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```

# Access Philippines PPI table
ppiPHL2014

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

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

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

```

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

```

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Philippines PPI table
ppiPHL2014_a

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

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

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

ppiPHL2018

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Philippines

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Philippines

Usage

```
ppiPHL2018
```

Format

A data frame with 18 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

food Food poverty line

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

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

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

 ppiPRY2012

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Paraguay

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Paraguay

Usage

ppiPRY2012

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```

# Access Paraguay PPI table
ppiPRY2012

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

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

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

```

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

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

median Poorest half below 100% national

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

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

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

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

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

Source

<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, "n1100"]
```

ppiROU2009

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Romania

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Romania

Usage

```
ppiROU2009
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Romania PPI table
ppiROU2009

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

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

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

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

n1100 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, "n1100"]
```

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

n1Food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

half100 Poorest half below 100% national

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

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

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

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Rwanda PPI table
ppiRWA2016

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

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

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

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

n1100 National poverty line (100)

extreme National poverty line (150)

n1150 National poverty line (200)

n1200 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)

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

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

ppp320 Below \$8.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp550 Below \$11.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp800 Below \$15.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp1100 Below \$21.70 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp1500 Below 20th percentile poverty line
 ppp2170 Below 40th percentile poverty line
 ppp125 Below 50th percentile poverty line
 ppp250 Below 60th percentile poverty line
 ppp500 Below 80th percentile poverty line
 percentile20 NA
 percentile40 NA
 percentile60 NA
 percentile80 NA

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

 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
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1Food Food poverty line
 extreme USAID extreme poverty
 n175 National poverty line (75%)
 n1125 National poverty line (125%)
 n1150 National poverty line (150%)
 n1200 National poverty line (200%)
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Senegal PPI table
ppiSEN2009

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

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

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

ppiSEN2018

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Senegal

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Senegal

Usage

```
ppiSEN2018
```

Format

A data frame with 16 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1Food Food poverty line

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

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

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

ppp320 Below \$3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp550 Below \$5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line
 percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line
 percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line
 percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

 ppiSLE2011

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Sierra Leone

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Sierra Leone

Usage

ppiSLE2011

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1Food Food poverty line
 n175 National poverty line (75%)
 n1150 National poverty line (150%)
 extreme USAID extreme poverty
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

<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, "n1100"]

```

ppiSLV2010

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for El Salvador

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for El Salvador

Usage

```
ppiSLV2010
```

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1Food Food poverty line

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access El Salvador PPI table
ppiSLV2010

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

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

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

ppiSYR2010

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Syria

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Syria

Usage

ppiSYR2010

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 nu100 National upper poverty line (100%)
 n1100 National lower poverty line (100%)
 nu150 National upper poverty line (150%)
 nu200 National upper poverty line (200%)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp375 Below \$3.75 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Syria PPI table
ppiSYR2010

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

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

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

ppiTGO2018

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Togo

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Togo

Usage

```
ppiTGO2018
```

Format

A data frame with 15 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
ppp100 Below $1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp190 Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp320 Below $3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
```


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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

ppiTJK2015

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Tajikistan

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Tajikistan

Usage

ppiTJK2015

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```

# Access Tajikistan PPI table
ppiTJK2015

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

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

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

```

ppiTLS2013

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Timor Leste

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Timor Leste

Usage

```
ppiTLS2013
```

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National lower poverty line (100%)

nu100 National upper poverty line (100%)

nu150 National upper poverty line (150%)

nu200 National upper poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Timor Leste PPI table
ppiTLS2013

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

# Use subset() function to get the row of poverty probabilities corresponding
# to specific PPI score
ppiScore <- 50
subset(ppiTLS2013, score == ppiScore)

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

 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
n1Food Food poverty line
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp200 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
```

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```

# Access Tanzania PPI table
ppiTZA2016

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

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

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

```

ppiUGA2015

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Uganda

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Uganda

Usage

```
ppiUGA2015
```

Format

A data frame with 13 columns and 101 rows:

```
score PPI score
n1100 National poverty line (100%)
n1150 National poverty line (150%)
n1200 National poverty line (200%)
half100 Poorest half below 100% national
ppp125 Below $1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp200 Below $2.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp250 Below $2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp400 Below $4.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp500 Below $5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp844 Below $8.44 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
ppp190 Below $1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
ppp310 Below $3.10 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
```

Source

<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, "n1100"]
```

ppiVNM2009

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

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Vietnam

Usage

ppiVNM2009

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1Food Food poverty line

extreme USAID extreme poverty line

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

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

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

molisa MOLISA poverty line

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Vietnam PPI table
ppiVNM2009

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

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

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

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

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1Food Food poverty line

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

Examples

```
# Access Yemen PPI table
ppiYEM2009

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

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

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

ppiZAF2009

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

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for South Africa

Usage

ppiZAF2009

Format

A data frame with 8 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1Food Food poverty line

extreme USAID extreme poverty

nu100 National upper poverty line (100%)

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

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

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

Source<https://www.povertyindex.org>**Examples**

```

# Access South Africa PPI table
ppiZAF2009

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

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

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

```

`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%)

`n1150` National poverty line (150%)

`n1200` National poverty line (200%)

`extreme` USAID extreme poverty

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

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

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

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia

Usage`ppiZMB2013_got`

Format

A data frame with 9 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

extreme USAID extreme poverty

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

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

ppiZMB2017

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia

Usage

ppiZMB2017

Format

A data frame with 17 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score

food Food poverty line

n1100 National poverty line (100%)

n1150 National poverty line (150%)

n1200 National poverty line (200%)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

ppiZMB2017_a

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia

Description

Poverty Probability Index (PPI) lookup table for Zambia

Usage

ppiZMB2017_a

Format

A data frame with 16 columns and 101 rows:

score PPI score
 n1Food Food poverty line
 n1100 National poverty line (100%)
 n1150 National poverty line (150%)
 n1200 National poverty line (200%)
 ppp125 Below \$1.25 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp250 Below \$2.50 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp500 Below \$5.00 per day purchasing power parity (2005)
 ppp100 Below \$1.00 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp190 Below \$1.90 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp320 Below \$3.20 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 ppp550 Below \$5.50 per day purchasing power parity (2011)
 percentile20 Below 20th percentile poverty line
 percentile40 Below 40th percentile poverty line
 percentile60 Below 60th percentile poverty line
 percentile80 Below 80th percentile poverty line

Source

<https://www.povertyindex.org>

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