

Children in Monetary Poor Households

Global, Regional, and Select National Trends in the Progress against Child Poverty

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Abstract

This paper presents the first estimates of extreme child poverty and child poverty using the World Bank's recently revised international poverty lines. Using the international poverty line of \$3.00 per day and the higher \$8.30 per day poverty line (both expressed in 2021 purchasing power parity), the paper provides new results of the global and regional trends over 2014–24. The estimates show that 19.2 percent of children, approximately 412 million children, were living on less than \$3.00 (2021 PPP) per day as of 2024, a reduction from 507 million children in 2014. This long-term decrease was slower than that for the general population. At the higher line of \$8.30, the child poverty rate in 2024 was 65.9 percent, representing around 1.4 billion children, a drop from the 73.1 percent registered in 2014. At the regional level, the East Asia and Pacific

and South Asia regions witnessed significant reductions in child poverty and extreme child poverty between 2014 and 2024, and the Europe and Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean regions showed reductions mostly in child poverty. In the same period, there was an increase in extreme child poverty in the Middle East and North Africa region. Sub-Saharan Africa experienced a “lost decade” of child poverty reduction between 2014 and 2024, increasing its concentration of global poverty. In 2024, Sub-Saharan Africa hosted more than three-quarters of children in extreme poor households (more than 311 million children), although its share of the global child population was around 23 percent. Country-level results show evidence of regional heterogeneity in progress against extreme child poverty.

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Children in Monetary Poor Households: Global, Regional, and Select National Trends in the Progress against Child Poverty

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Introduction

With just five years remaining until 2030, there is mounting evidence that the world is not on track to meet all the Sustainable Development Goal targets (World Bank 2024a) (United Nations 2024), including SDG1 on “Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere”. Global commitments and efforts have been hampered by the COVID-19 pandemic, armed conflicts, economic instability, and climate-related disasters limiting peoples’ economic opportunities and putting families in hardship. As the window for action narrows, addressing poverty among the most vulnerable population groups with renewed urgency is essential. Recent and accurate evidence to inform policies is a key ingredient to achieve this. This note aims to contribute to this dialogue by presenting the most comprehensive and recent global estimates of monetary poverty among children.

This note is the fourth edition of a World Bank and UNICEF series of studies looking at global and regional estimates of child poverty using World Bank established international poverty lines.¹ Children are individuals below the age of 18 (per the UN’s Convention on the Rights of the Child). Their poverty status is defined by whether they reside in households with per capita income or consumption per day below a given poverty line. The analysis focuses on the 2014-2024 period.

To provide a broad view of children’s welfare, this note relies on two definitions of poverty. Extreme poverty is based on the international poverty line (IPL) of US\$3.00 per person per day in 2021 purchasing power parity (PPP). To better reflect the evolution of price levels across the world, the World Bank revised the IPL from \$2.15 to \$3.00 per day following the May 2024 release of the 2021 PPPs by the International Comparison Program. The revision of the IPL, along with other lines for lower- and upper-middle income economies, also incorporates recent improvements in measurement of well-being across countries and provides the most accurate estimate of global poverty. The revised poverty lines were published by the World Bank in June 2025 (Alfani et al. 2025).

Poverty status, in turn, is defined according to a different, higher threshold: \$8.30 (2021 PPP) per person per day. There are several reasons for presenting results based on a higher threshold. This threshold is the median poverty line for upper-middle income countries and has been tracked by the World Bank since 2017.² As Ferreira and Sanchez-Paramo (2017) noted, the higher line could be interpreted as a response to partly address the notion that achieving a set of capabilities (i.e. the ability to stay warm or effectively look for a job) requires different baskets of goods and services (that will have varying costs) in different countries. Thus, this line is a more relevant measure for assessing poverty in middle-income countries where extreme poverty under the international poverty line is no longer prevalent. The higher line is also a vision indicator in the World Bank Group Scorecard (World Bank 2025a).

As in previous studies, (extreme) child poverty in this note refers to children living in households who are considered (extreme) poor. This is an important distinction as the estimates are all based on using a *per capita* welfare measure that allows for comparability across a large set of countries. The welfare measure is based on a household’s total income or total expenditure that is then divided by the number of members

¹ To help monitor the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 1.1.1 - the proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location- the World Bank and UNICEF released their first global estimates of extreme child poverty in 2016 (UNICEF and World Bank 2016). That study was followed by updates in 2020 (Silwal et al. 2020) and 2023 (Salmeron Gomez et al. 2023).

² The World Bank also started publishing the typical line of lower-middle income countries, currently set at \$4.20 (2021 PPP).

in the household (i.e., by household size). A known limitation of this approach is that it does not account for any differences in resource allocation within the household.³ Throughout the paper the main indicator of interest is thus labeled as the child poverty rate but the reader should keep this caveat in mind.

This paper uses the most recent and comprehensive collection of survey microdata to analyze poverty at the global level. Using data for over 152 economies, including 85 surveys collected post-COVID-19, this study provides the first set of global and regional estimates for the period 2014-2024. Estimates show that 19.2 percent of children, or approximately 412 million, were residing in households living on less than \$3.00 (2021 PPP) per person per day as of 2024, a reduction from 507 million children in 2014. This downward long-term trend is slower than for the general population. At the higher international poverty line of \$8.30, the child poverty rate in 2024 was 65.9 percent, representing around 1.4 billion children. Using the groupings in UNICEF (2023), heterogeneous regional trends in child poverty become evident. Sub-Saharan Africa has experienced a “lost decade” of child poverty reduction between 2014 and 2024. Moreover, more than three-quarters of children in extreme poor households (over 311 million children) resided in the region in 2024, despite its share of the global child population standing at around 23 percent. The East Asia and Pacific (EAP) and South Asia (SA) regions witnessed significant reductions in child poverty during the same period, while there is evidence of an increase in child poverty in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. At the higher benchmark of \$8.30, which is considered of more relevance to middle-income contexts, both the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) and Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) regions showed reductions in child poverty. The general positive story around child poverty reduction found in global and regional trends builds from the projected gains countries have made. However, data also suggests heterogeneity across the world, with some countries showing significant progress in reducing child poverty, while others have witnessed stagnated progress or even an increase in extreme child poverty, especially those facing conflict, fragility, and climate shocks.

The note is structured as follows. The next section provides a short overview of related literature, followed by a section describing the methodology and data underlying the poverty rate estimations. Next, the results are presented at the global, regional and national levels in that order. A final section concludes.

Earlier results on child poverty

Literature on global poverty measurement has documented the disproportionate burden borne by children. Newhouse et al. (2016)⁴ conducted one of the first attempts at measuring child poverty globally after the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals and the SDG’s particular emphasis on disaggregating poverty and other measures of welfare by age. Looking at data for 89 countries, the authors produced estimates of global poverty for 2013 and found that 19.5 percent of children were estimated to live on less than \$1.90 per day (2011 PPP), as opposed to 9.2 percent of adults ages 18 and above. Silwal et al. (2020) continue this line of research. Using a more recent vintage of the Global Monitoring Database, the authors produce a global estimate for 2017 and find there had been progress from 2013: 17.5 percent of children were living under the \$1.90 per day (2011 PPP) poverty line.

Salmeron Gomez et al. (2023) expand substantially the understanding around child poverty by providing estimates for the trajectory of extreme child poverty (children living in extremely poor households earning

³ From the early work of Dunbar, Lewbel, and Pendakur (2013) in Malawi, to the study by Aminjonov, Bargain, and Colacce (2025) in 45 low- and middle-income countries, evidence is found about the differences in intrahousehold allocation of resources.

⁴ Their work is not the first one to produce estimates of child poverty rates for a large set of countries. However, earlier work varied considerably in their source data and age cut-offs, thus leading to significant differences in results. Newhouse et al. (2016) rely on the harmonized microdata of the World Bank’s Global Monitoring Database (GMD).

less than \$2.15 in 2017 PPP) from 2013 to 2019 and complementing them by a nowcasting exercise for 2020 to 2022. The authors show a steady global decline in child poverty since 2013, reflecting sustained progress across regions. They also provide suggestive evidence of an increase in extreme child poverty at the height of the pandemic in 2020, followed by a fall in the rate of extreme child poverty in 2021 and 2022. The impacts of the pandemic are also found by Fiala et al. (2021), which, by using national poverty lines across developing countries, reported that the pandemic increased the number of children living in monetary poverty, with uneven impacts across regions. Despite the progress observed, World Bank (2024a) documented that by 2022, the extreme child poverty rate was still more than twice the rate of adults (16.8 versus 6.6 percent).

This paper contributes to this literature by providing an updated picture of global and regional trends in child poverty. It incorporates the largest vintage of data available to date, including over 80 survey data points for the post-COVID-19 period. This work also reflects the World Bank's updated international poverty lines to monitor global poverty based on the International Comparison Program's 2021 PPP adopted in June 2025 (Foster et al. 2025). Finally, the study complements the trends observed at the global and regional levels with an analysis of national trends. This allows a clearer understanding of the heterogeneity of paths in the progress toward child poverty eradication.

The fact that the estimates in this note reflect the most recent collection of household surveys available for poverty monitoring carries an important implication. Namely, the estimates in this note differ from those presented in Salmeron Gomez et al. (2023). The new data vintage used in this paper includes the addition of over 90 new country-years of survey data (Alfani et al. 2025). Crucially, this vintage incorporates new survey-based poverty estimates for India.⁵ The availability of new data provides a clearer picture of global poverty than before, as more recent data give the double benefit of replacing projections but also helping improve the forecasting power of the models used to project poverty rates whenever data is missing. Meanwhile, the adoption of the 2021 PPP factors and the concurrent upward revision of the international poverty lines led to revisions to poverty rates in several countries.⁶ Notwithstanding these changes, the overall global and regional trends in child poverty found in this study largely reflect those in Salmeron Gomez et al. (2023) though the rates of monetary poverty are higher than previous estimates suggested.

Methodology and data

Following Salmeron Gomez et al. (2023), the methodology to calculate child poverty rates is based on a three-step procedure. The analytical starting point is the collection of survey data that provide microdata for all the countries available in the World Banks' Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP) and that have been

⁵ Over time, India has shifted from using a 30-day recall period (URP) to the Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) for collecting consumption data, which captures more accurate information across different item types. The 2022–23 Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey uses only the MMRP. Moreover, the welfare aggregate to estimate poverty was revised to incorporate good practices for global poverty monitoring. This revision prompted the World Bank to revise India's poverty time series to improve consistency over time: estimates from 2011–12 were updated using MMRP-based welfare aggregates that adjust for cost-of-living differences. Other methodological details are described in World Bank (2025c) and Alfani et al. (2025). India's extreme poverty rate is now estimated to have declined from 27.1 percent in 2011–12 to 5.3 percent in 2022–23. The revised poverty estimates are the basis for the child poverty estimates used in this work.

⁶ See Foster et al. (2025) for a decomposition analysis on how the revision of the poverty line affected the poverty estimates and the relative importance of the changes in prices (i.e. PPPs), changes to the data, and changes of the underlying national poverty lines. Their study documents how the revision of the lines did not change the global poverty trends (using the \$3.00 or \$8.30 lines) but amounted to a revision upwards of earlier estimates.

estimated for the “line up” year 2023.⁷ From this collection of microdata, two more data sources are used to estimate child poverty rates. One is a yearly panel of country-level poverty rates for 2014 to 2024. This panel is a collection of poverty rate estimates and projections produced by the World Bank as part of the June 2025 Global Poverty Update (Alfani et al. 2025). Poverty rate estimates for the international poverty line of \$3.00 (2021 PPP) and the poverty line of \$8.30 (2021 PPP) are data-based whenever a survey is available and has been harmonized in the Global Monitoring Database (GMD) – the World Bank’s repository of household surveys with data on income, consumption, and sociodemographic characteristics. Poverty rate projections are used whenever survey data for the period of interest (2014–2024) is not available. The methodology to forecast and back cast is described in detail in World Bank (2025f). The final sources of information used to estimate the child poverty rates are the population projections from UNDESA.⁸ In particular, the country-level population estimates by age and gender for each year of 2014–2024 are used.

Starting from each set of microdata available in the ‘line up’ year, the extreme child poverty rate is estimated as follows.⁹ First, using the information from UNDESA, the sampling weights of the microdata for each country are adjusted to replicate the population’s age-gender distribution in each year of interest. Second, the (per capita) welfare distribution is used to identify the percentile that would correspond to the national-level extreme poverty rate available in the panel dataset. Households with a welfare per capita below that identified percentile are considered poor in that year. Thus, poor children are identified as those residing in households considered poor and the corresponding child poverty rates are calculated.

While national-level poverty projections are available for over 170 countries, this study includes a total of 152 economies. The difference is because the GMD lacks information on several high-income countries, for whom information is only available as grouped (i.e. not individual-level) data; or the data on individuals’ age was not readily available.¹⁰ The total population of children covered in this analysis is 2.15 billion. Finally, regional analyses are constructed using the regional classification in UNICEF (2023).

There are important limitations in terms of data that should be noted. The gaps between the survey years and the lineup year may impact the uncertainty around the estimations. From the 152 countries in the data, 85 have a survey collected less than three years away from 2023 (i.e. in the post-COVID-19 era), but for 60 economies the survey used in the lineup was pre-COVID-19 while 9 of them had surveys 10 years older than the lineup year. There are region-specific limitations as well. In the MENA region, there are 9 countries included in the analysis: the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon,

⁷ The most recent PIP update uses 2023 as the line up year – a year chosen as it is the most recent year for which survey information is available for at least 50 percent of the global population and 50 percent of the population in low-income and lower-middle-income countries, within a three-year window on either side of the reference year (World Bank 2024a). The main objective of the line up year is to be able to estimate a global poverty rate at minimum acceptable global coverage. If a country has a survey conducted in 2023 the survey data available in the Global Monitoring Database, the microdata is taken as is. If not, the microdata from the survey closest to the line up year is used and projected to 2023 following the methodology in World Bank (2025f).

⁸ If necessary, UNDESA information was complemented with data from: (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2022 Revision; (2) Statistical databases and publications from national statistical offices; (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics; and (4) United Nations Statistics Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years).

⁹ A similar approach is used to estimate the child poverty rates with the higher benchmark of \$8.30 (2021 PPP).

¹⁰ Our analysis does not include data on Australia, Canada, Germany, Israel, the Republic of Korea, Malta, Qatar, the United States, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Guyana, Syria, Turkmenistan, Trinidad and Tobago, the Comoros, Nauru, Djibouti, Ukraine and Taiwan, China.

Morocco, Tunisia, the West Bank and Gaza, and the Republic of Yemen.¹¹ These countries have at least one household consumption survey available for the calculations. However, of the nine countries, four conducted two or more surveys between 2014 and 2024, three conducted only one survey during this period, and two did not conduct any, relying instead on projections derived from pre-2014 surveys. The sample includes 45 countries from Sub-Saharan Africa. However, nearly half of these countries conducted only one survey during the 2014–2024 period. In most cases, these surveys were carried out before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, for many countries, poverty rates during the period of interest will reflect mostly projections, as opposed to estimates based on survey data.¹²

Global child poverty trends

Extreme child poverty (using a \$3.00 2021 PPP per day threshold)

Global poverty monitoring estimates show that 19.2 percent of children 17 years and younger, approximately 412 million children, lived in extreme poverty in 2024 (measured with the \$3.00 per day poverty line in 2021 PPPs; see Figure 1). While lower than the estimate for 2014 (24.3 percent), we find suggestive evidence that only in 2022 did child poverty rates recover to pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels – around two years of lost progress. Still, the latest estimate confirms that extreme child poverty has been on a downward, albeit slow paced, long-term trend.¹³

This real progress is welcome, but other indicators show there are still significant challenges. The extreme child poverty rate in 2024 is much higher than the 11.2 percent extreme poverty rate of the overall population, or the 7.6 percent rate among the adult population.¹⁴ Children continue to be disproportionately represented among the extreme poor: children comprise more than 50 percent of those in extreme poverty although their share of the global population is around 30 percent.

The number of children in extreme poverty decreased from 507 million in 2014 to 422 million in 2019 before spiking during the 2020 pandemic to 443 million (Figure 2). Since then, the number of children living in households with less than \$3.00 per person per day (2021 PPP) has declined slowly, reaching 412 million in 2024.

Unfortunately, progress in extreme child poverty is starkly different in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCS). There are 31 economies considered FCS according to the World Bank classification in 2024 (World Bank 2025d). Looking at the trends in extreme child poverty is worrisome: in 2014 the rate in FCS was 46 percent while in 2024 it had reached 50.2 percent – roughly the same level as in the first year of the pandemic (49.5 percent). In non-FCS countries, extreme child poverty rates followed a downward path from 19.9 to 11.4 percent in the 2014-2024 period, only interrupted by the increase in poverty observed in 2019-2020 (from 13.4 to 14.0 percent), which was eliminated by 2021 (13.3 percent). These results imply that there has been an increasing concentration of children in extreme poverty in FCS. Based on the

¹¹ In 2023, this sample of countries represented a population of 362 million (including 128 million children), of the estimated 496.6 million living in the region (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division 2024).

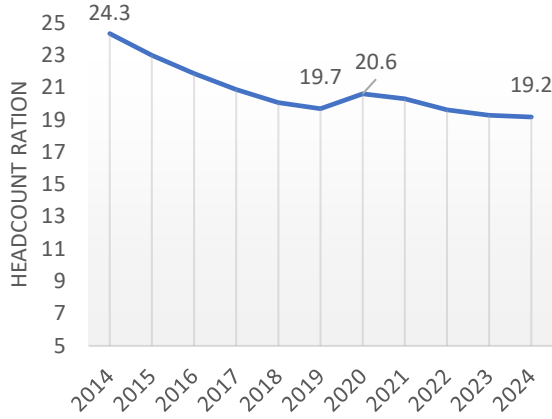
¹² Another potential source of uncertainty comes from the fact that UNDESA's estimates are underpinned by analyses of historical trends, population censuses, vital registration systems and surveys. The uncertainty due to lack of recent data in household budget surveys could be compounded by dated data underpinning UNDESA's projections. In countries like the Republic of Yemen or Haiti where the latest population censuses were conducted in 2004 and 2003, respectively, data unavailability should increase the caution around the projections used in this analysis.

¹³ Additional results are presented in table format in Appendix A.

¹⁴ Estimate based on the set of countries included in the data. In 2014, these rates were 16.2 percent and 12.2 percent, respectively. See also Appendix A.

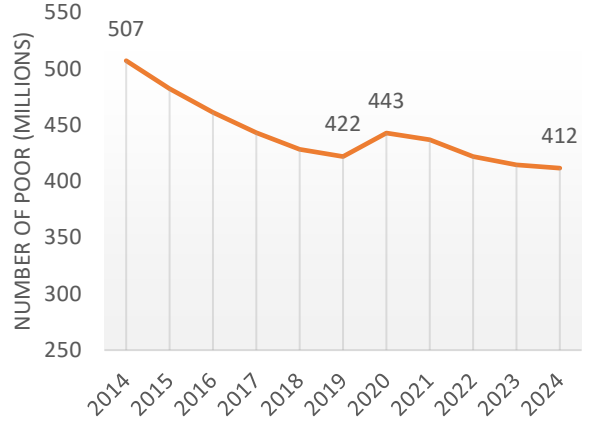
projections of this paper, the share of children in extreme poverty living in FCS increased from 32.1 percent to 52.5 percent in the 2014-2024 period.

Figure 1. Extreme child poverty rate (\$3.00)



Source: own calculations.

Figure 2. Number of children (millions) living with less than \$3.00

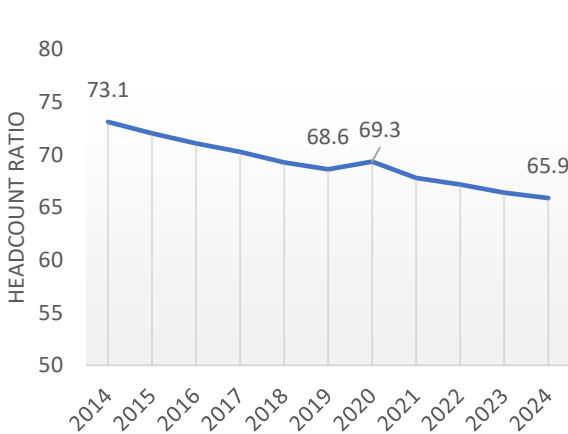


Source: own calculations.

Child poverty (using the \$8.30 per day 2021 PPP threshold)

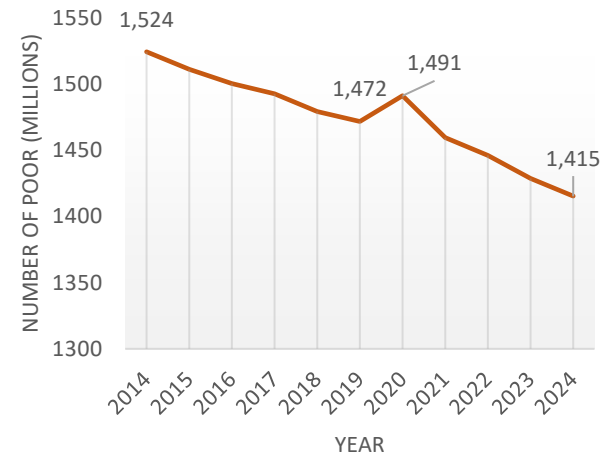
The poverty line of \$8.30 shows a more dire situation. Based on this higher benchmark for child poverty, the rate in 2024 was 65.9 percent, just over 7 percentage points below the estimate of a decade ago (73.1), representing about 1.4 billion children living below this standard. Despite recovering quickly in 2021 from the ground lost during the 2020 pandemic, this achievement is still overshadowed by the large share of children living below this earnings threshold.

Figure 3. Child poverty rate using the \$8.30 (2021 PPP) benchmark



Source: own calculations.

Figure 4. Number of children (millions) living with less than \$8.30

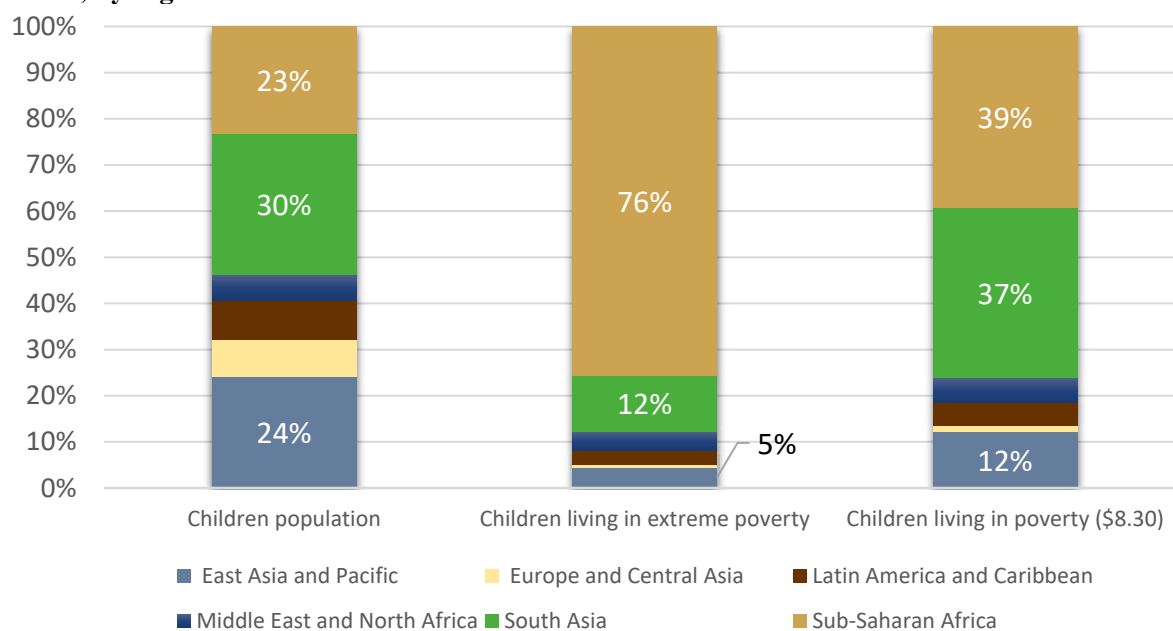


Source: own calculations.

Regional trends

Figure 5, based on the regional classification from UNICEF (2023), shows the substantial variation in child poverty across regions. While Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is home to about 23 percent of the world’s population of children, it has three-quarters (over 311 million) of all children living in extreme poverty. In turn, South Asia (SA) is home to 3 out of 10 children globally, but it is also home to close to 4 out of 10 children living in poverty at the higher poverty line of \$8.30. Keeping these distributions in mind, the next section presents the regional trends.

Figure 5. Distribution of overall child population and children in monetary poor households in 2024, by region



Source: own calculations. Extreme poverty is based on the \$3.00 per day 2021 PPP line. Poverty is based on the \$8.30 per day 2021 PPP threshold.

Extreme child poverty (using the \$3.00 per day 2021 PPP threshold)

SA and EAP are estimated to have experienced important reductions in the child poverty rate over the 2014 – 2024 period (Figure 6). In the case of SA, extreme poverty was cut by more than half in the last decade, with India leading the reduction in the number of extreme poor children in the region. In fact, India also led the rapid rise and fall of poverty in the region around the pandemic years. In EAP, the drop in extreme poverty from 12.6 to 4.0 percent was led by Indonesia (whose rate declined from 31 to 7 percent – a reduction of 19.5 million children in poverty). Notably, the disruption in the region’s poverty reduction trend during the pandemic was largely driven by the Philippines: between 2019 and 2020, approximately 2.1 million more children in the Philippines fell into extreme poverty (contributing to a regional increase of 1.7 million poor children). In contrast, between 2020 and 2021, around 0.5 million Filipino children escaped extreme poverty, while the overall number of poor children in the region declined by 0.96 million.

Other regions have not fared equally well over the last decade. Extreme child poverty in the MENA region is projected to have increased over the period, which is consistent with World Bank (2024a) recent regional analysis for the general (not child-specific) population. Among the sample of countries with data, the

extreme child poverty rate doubled between 2014 and 2024, increasing from 7.2 to 13.3 percent. Notably, the trend seems to be driven by Yemen’s challenging situation. When the country’s rate is not included, the region’s extreme child poverty hovers around 3 percent throughout the period of analysis. The SSA and LAC regions did not experience significant changes over the period. Especially worrying, the SSA region was not able to make significant progress in terms of extreme child poverty. The extreme child poverty rate in the region (52.2 percent) in 2024 was very similar to that of 2014 (52.3). After experiencing a somewhat continuous decreasing trend between 2014 and 2019, extreme child poverty in SSA jumped in 2020 by 1.6 percentage points (representing about 14.5 million children) with Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo experiencing the largest increases in poverty. Since then, progress has been made, but only gradually. As expected, the LAC region, comprised of mostly upper-middle-income economies, showed a relatively low extreme poverty rate of 7.7 percent in 2024 – though this is also evidence of the difficulty to fully eradicate extreme poverty. Finally, in the ECA¹⁵ region, measured by the international poverty line of \$3.00, extreme child poverty was below 2.5 percent throughout the entire period of analysis.

Eradicating extreme child poverty globally must prioritize Sub-Saharan Africa, where it is increasingly concentrated. The region faces continuous rapid population growth and susceptibility to external shocks, which contribute to the challenge of poverty eradication.

Child poverty (using the \$8.30 per day 2021 PPP threshold)

Based on the higher benchmark for child poverty of \$8.30 (2021 PPP), the regional child poverty trends are somewhat mixed, yet the gains in poverty reduction are evident in most regions. In EAP there was a generally downward sloping trend in the child poverty rate – including a fast recovery led by China in the EAP region following the height of the pandemic (Figure 7).¹⁶ In the region, child poverty declined very strongly in the first half of the decade, from 59 percent in 2014 to 44.5 percent in 2019. The 2020 pandemic instead caused child poverty to increase to 45.2 percent, followed by a quick recovery in 2021 and a slowdown in poverty reduction since then, with poverty reaching 37 percent in 2024.

The SA, ECA, and LAC regions showed declines in poverty rates of between 7 and 9 percentage points. The SA and LAC regions showed a continuous decline in poverty, interrupted only by the 2020 pandemic. LAC’s child poverty rate declined from 48.1 to 41.4 percent over 2014-24. The South Asia region shows a slightly faster reduction in child poverty and a relatively fast recovery led by India following the pandemic.¹⁷ Child poverty decreased from 93.4 to 84.8 percent over 2014-24. Finally, ECA showed a strong reduction in child poverty during this period, while also having the lowest overall rate. Between 2014 and 2024, the child poverty rate under the \$8.30 per day poverty line declined by about half, from 18.8 to 10.2 percent. However, poverty reduction has slowed in recent years.

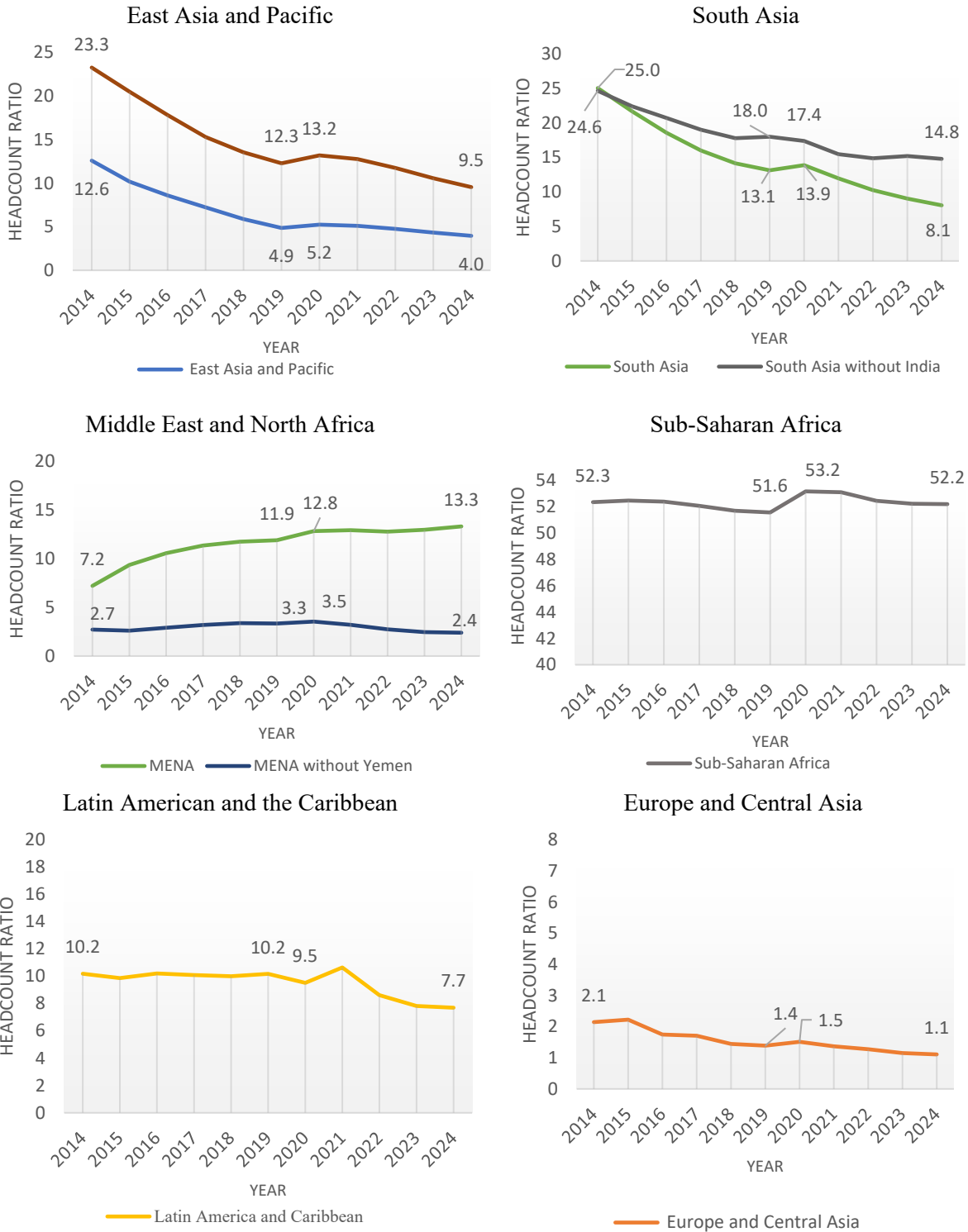
Both the Sub-Saharan Africa and MENA regions show almost no change in child poverty rates from 2014 to 2024. However, the trends throughout the decade are vastly different. Figure 7 shows negligible change in child poverty in SSA throughout the decade, while maintaining a very high poverty rate of around 93 percent under the \$8.30 poverty line. In MENA, over half of the children (60 percent) were living in poor households in 2014 as well as in 2024 (60.2 percent). Notably, poverty increased almost continuously to 63.8 percent in the years up to 2020, before declining again.

¹⁵ According to UNICEF’s classification (UNICEF 2023), the following countries are included in the Europe and Central Asia aggregate: Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Cyprus, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and Sweden. Djibouti is included in the Sub-Saharan Africa region.

¹⁶ About 29 million children are estimated to have escaped poverty in China between 2020 and 2021.

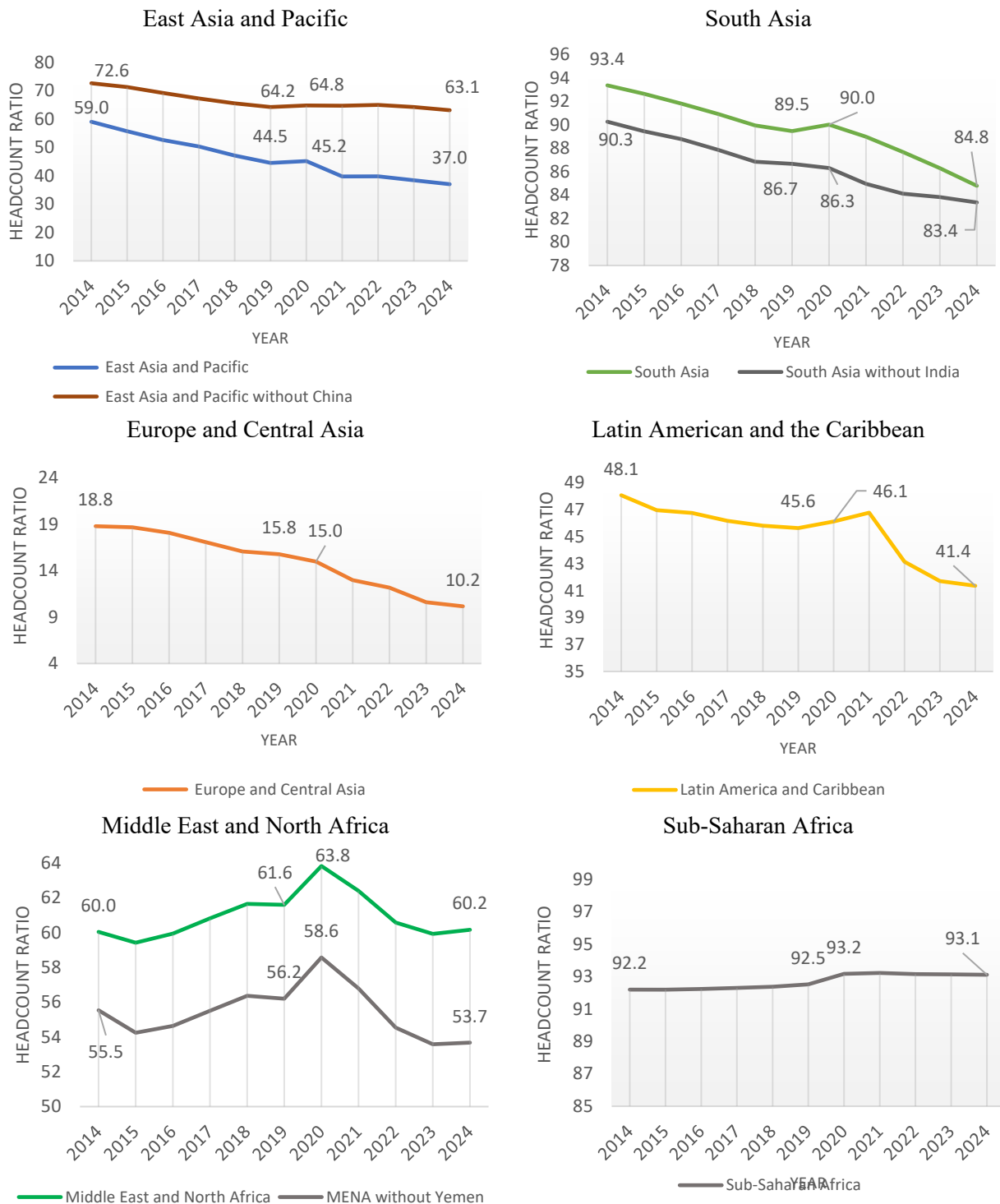
¹⁷ Around 7.2 million children are estimated to have escaped poverty in India between 2020 and 2021.

Figure 6. Regional extreme child poverty trends (\$3.00 2021 PPP per person per day)



Note: Regions follow UNICEF country classification. Source: own calculations.

Figure 7. Regional poverty trends using the benchmark of \$8.30 2021 PPP per person per day.



Notes: Regions follow UNICEF’s country classification. Source: own calculations.

Tables 1 and 2 present a summarized view of child poverty across different regions. In 2024, extreme child poverty affected approximately 13 percent of children in the MENA region and 8.1 percent in South Asia, while the rate in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) was significantly higher at 52.2 percent—more than four times greater. SSA alone was home to over 311 million children living in extreme poverty in 2024. The higher poverty line of \$8.30 per day reveals an even more concerning picture: nearly two-thirds of children lived in households earning below this threshold. Even in regions such as EAP and LAC—where most countries are classified as middle-income—more than one-third of children were considered poor under the upper middle-income poverty line. Overall, of the 2 billion children in the countries analyzed, 1.4 billion lived in poverty according to the higher poverty line, and 412 million were in extreme poverty as of 2024.

Sub-Saharan Africa includes the countries with the highest extreme child poverty rates in the world in 2014 and 2024 (Figure 8). On the other hand, countries with high child poverty rates under the \$8.30 poverty line can be found throughout different regions of the world (Figure 9).

Table 1. Extreme child poverty (\$3.00) rates and child poverty based on the \$8.30 (2021 PPP) threshold by region, 2014 and 2024

	\$3.00		\$8.30	
	2014	2024	2014	2024
East Asia and Pacific	12.6	4.0	59.0	37.0
Europe and Central Asia	2.1	1.1	18.8	10.2
Latin America and Caribbean	10.2	7.7	48.1	41.4
Middle East and North Africa	7.2	13.3	60.0	60.2
South Asia	25.0	8.1	93.4	84.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.3	52.2	92.2	93.1
Global	23.3	19.2	73.1	65.9

Source: own calculations. Notes: all numbers rounded to one decimal point.

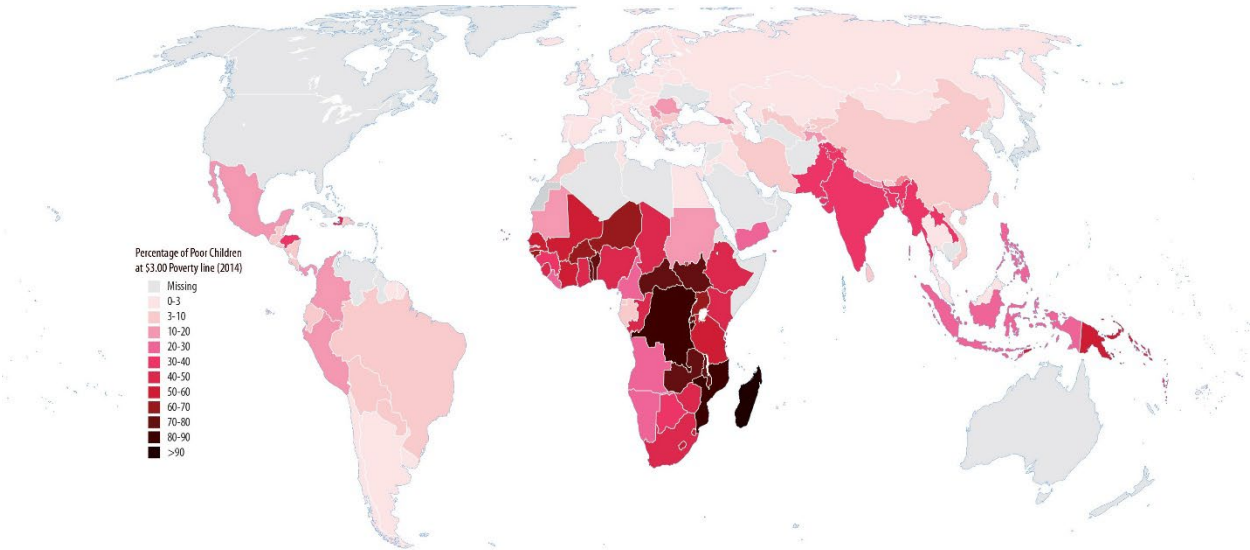
Table 2. Number of children (in millions) living in extreme poverty (\$3.00) and in poverty (\$8.30) by region, 2014 and 2024

	\$3.00		\$8.30	
	2014	2024	2014	2024
East Asia and Pacific	63.3	18.6	296.8	173.9
Europe and Central Asia	3.6	1.9	31.4	17.2
Latin America and Caribbean	18.2	13.0	86.0	69.9
Middle East and North Africa	8.2	17.1	68.2	77.0
South Asia	159.0	49.5	593.2	521.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	254.7	311.6	448.8	556.0
Global	507.1	411.7	1524.4	1415.4

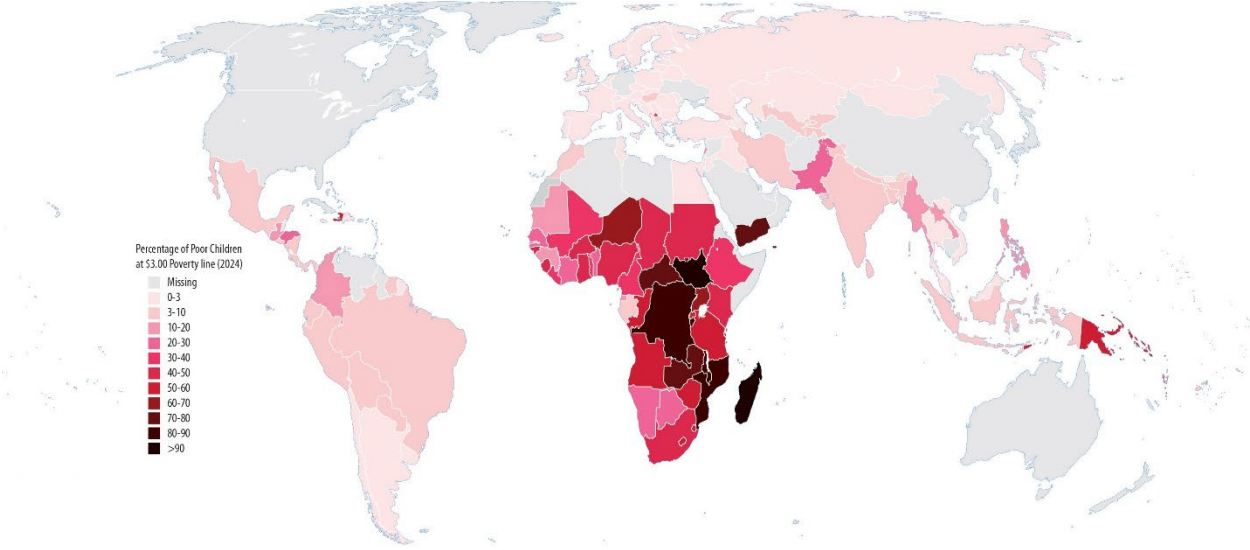
Source: own calculations. Notes: all numbers rounded to one decimal point.

Figure 8. World map – extreme child poverty rates (based on \$3.00 per day 2021 PPP)

2014



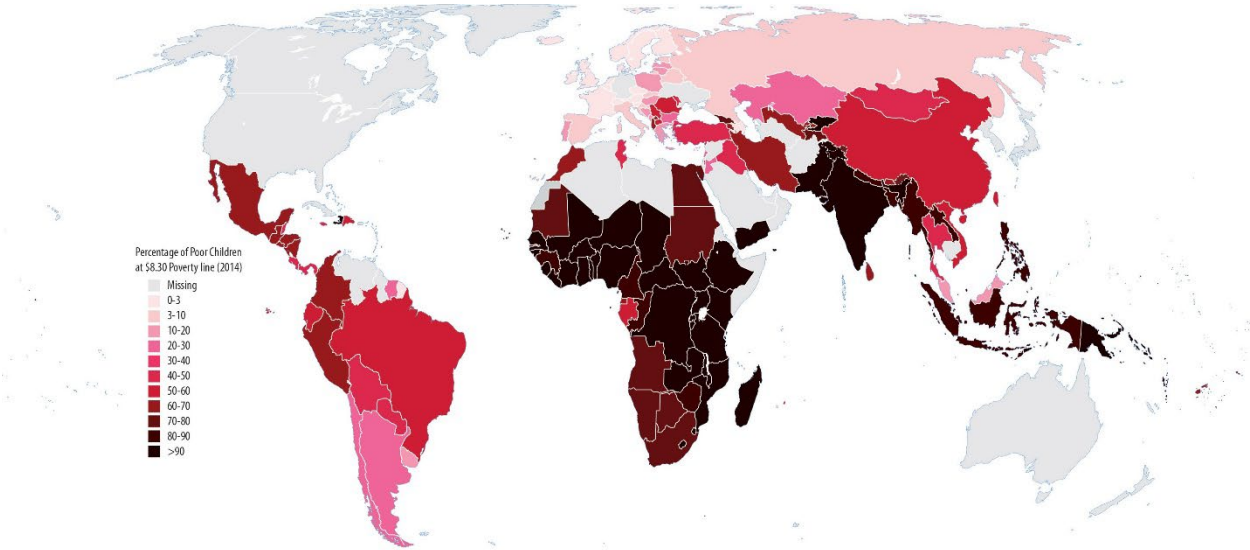
2024



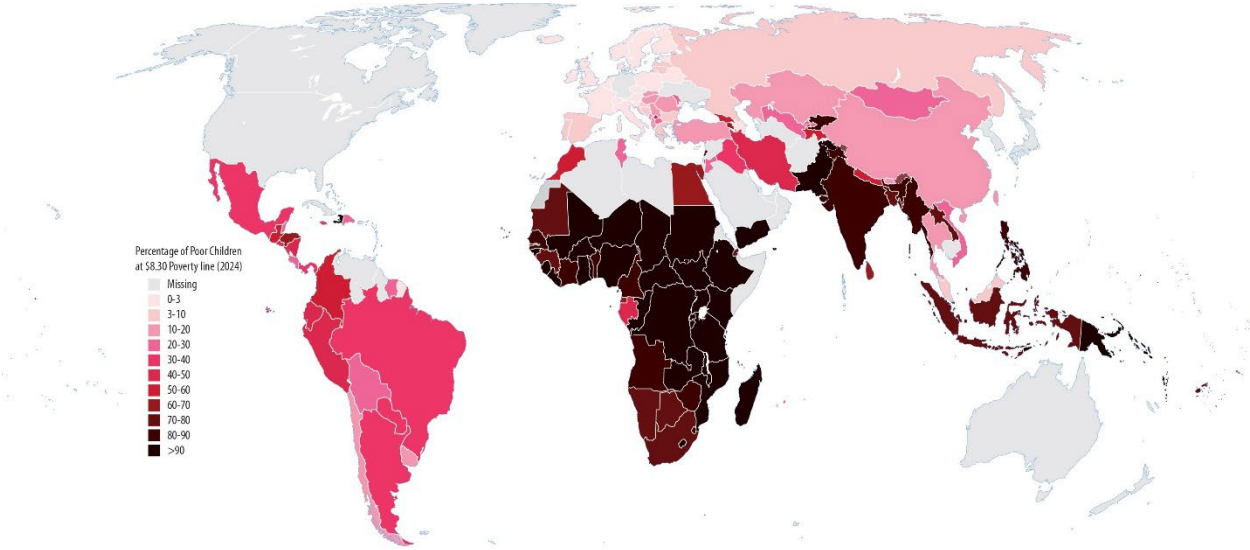
Notes: These maps were produced by the Cartography Unit of the World Bank Group. The boundaries, colors, denominations and any other information shown on these maps do not imply, on the part of the World Bank Group, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.
Source: own calculations.

Figure 9. World map – child poverty rates based on the threshold of \$8.30 per day 2021 PPP

2014



2024



Notes: These maps were produced by the Cartography Unit of the World Bank Group. The boundaries, colors, denominations and any other information shown on these maps do not imply, on the part of the World Bank Group, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.
Source: own calculations.

National trends

The general positive story around child poverty reduction found in global and regional trends builds from the projected gains countries have made. However, data also suggests some degree of heterogeneity across the world, with some countries showing stagnated progress, while many others witnessed an increase in child poverty.

This section examines specific groups of countries categorized by their estimated trends in child poverty. These groupings are based on expected changes over time: a) countries that showed marked progress against extreme child poverty – that is, using the international poverty line of \$3.00 2021 PPP; b) countries that showed significant progress against child poverty – based on the \$8.30 2021 PPP threshold; and c) countries with little progress or increases in poverty.¹⁸ As noted above, our estimates are based on a combination of survey-based data and projections. Thus, the estimated trends are benchmarked against trends based only on survey data to provide a more reliable picture of child poverty trends in these countries.

The big movers based on the \$3.00 per day line (2021 PPP)

Several countries are projected to have significantly reduced extreme child poverty, including a broad range of economies such as Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Mexico, Philippines, Senegal, and Togo. This evolution matched the strong growth of their economies, including in Sub-Saharan African countries. For instance, in the period 2014-2024, GDP per capita (in 2015 USD) increased by 37 percent in Côte d'Ivoire, 31 percent in Benin, 29 percent in Senegal, 26 percent in Togo and Guinea-Bissau, and 11 percent in Mali. Survey-based estimates generally confirm important gains in the eradication of child poverty (see Table 3). For instance, extreme child poverty in Benin fell by 30.9 percent between 2018 and 2021 (reaching 34.1 percent in 2021 from 49.4 in 2018), while Côte d'Ivoire's rate fell by 16.6 percent during that same period (reaching 26.9 percent, from 32.2).

Table 3. Countries with a significant extreme child poverty reduction (\$3.00 per day 2021 PPP)

<i>Country</i>	Time period of available survey data*	Survey-based percentage change in child poverty rate (%)	Most recent survey-based child poverty rate (%)
<i>Indonesia</i>	2015–2024	-73.1	7.1
<i>Philippines</i>	2014-2023	-39.2	18.3
<i>Kyrgyz Republic</i>	2014-2022	-41.0	5.9
<i>Georgia</i>	2014-2023	-50.3	8.8
<i>Mexico</i>	2016-2022	-43.9	4.0
<i>Senegal</i>	2018-2021	-11.8	22.5
<i>Benin</i>	2018-2021	-30.9	34.1
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	2018-2021	-16.6	26.9
<i>Togo</i>	2018-2021	-10.7	43.1
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	2018-2021	-4.4	45.2
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	2018-2021	-11.6	48.1
<i>Mali</i>	2018-2021	9.0	39.2

Notes: * Column shows the longest comparable spell for which there is a household consumption survey in the GMD. Philippines, Kyrgyz Republic, and Georgia also have surveys older than 2014 (the initial year of the period of interest). The following countries had a significant (projected) decrease in child poverty between 2014 and 2024, but none have relatively recent household surveys, especially no surveys are available for the post-COVID-19 period: Mauritania (-21.4), Rwanda (-18.4), Namibia (-18.2) and Ghana (-14.3). Lower- or Upper-middle income countries that have significant (projected) decreases in extreme child poverty are not shown as the \$3.00 line is less relevant for this group. Mali's GDP per capita (2015 USD) fell -2.3 percent between 2018-2021.

¹⁸ In Appendix B we present results using the World Bank's line of \$4.20 (2021 PPP).

Strong progress in reducing extreme child poverty is found in other regions too.¹⁹ This may have been a result of the combination of pro-poor growth and other social policies that helped combat overall poverty. For instance, Indonesia's extreme poverty rate in 2024 was estimated at 7.1 percent – a decrease of about 73.1 percent from 2015 (26.3). Its GDP per capita (2015 USD) grew 33 percent in the same period. Moreover, the government's transfers played an important role in protecting the poor during the COVID-19 pandemic (UNICEF 2024) and the consumption of the bottom 40 percent grew faster than the population as a whole in the 2019-2024 period (World Bank 2025e). In Georgia, the extreme child poverty rate fell by half over 2014-2023 – a period when the GDP per capita (2015 USD) grew by 56 percent, while Mexico's rate fell by 43.9 percent over 2016-2022. World Bank (2024b) recently looked into the evolution of poverty in Mexico and found that labor income growth and improved employment conditions²⁰ accounted for more than half of the poverty decline from 2010 to 2020. Meanwhile, social public expenditures, particularly cash transfer programs and investments in health and education, also played an important redistributive role that supported vulnerable populations.

The big movers based on the \$8.30 per day line (2021 PPP)

A number of upper-middle-income and high-income countries were able to significantly reduce child poverty based on the international poverty line of \$8.30 per day (Table 4). For most of these countries, the availability of multiple years' worth of survey data – typically a trait among high-income countries - allows one to be confident in the expected direction of poverty reduction.

Countries with a projected increase in extreme child poverty (\$3.00 per day 2021 PPP)

While it is important to highlight and celebrate the positive reductions in child poverty in many countries, in all regions of the world, it is important to recognize there are many countries with an increase in extreme child poverty. A worrying trend in extreme child poverty is found in many countries as their poverty rates are projected to have worsened between 2014 and 2024: Angola (an increase of 60.1 percent), the Republic of Congo (27.7 percent), Haiti (15.8 percent), South Sudan (24.8 percent), Sudan (274 percent), and Yemen (102.2 percent). Survey data is limited in these countries, but the negative growth of their economies (measured by GDP per capita in 2015 USD) suggests that child poverty is worse than a decade ago.

There are certain commonalities across these countries, namely countries plagued by conflict, fragility, low mobility, instability, and/or recurrent natural disasters. It is worth noting that data collection and data quality represent an additional challenge in these contexts: only one survey was available and provided enough information to pin down the projections on child poverty.²¹

Two more countries are projected to have experienced a deterioration in child poverty during the period of analysis: Zimbabwe and Lebanon. The survey data available for these countries is still rather limited (each has two surveys available). However, there is evidence that aligns with the projected increase in poverty.²²

¹⁹ Data for India in 2011 and 2022 has recently been incorporated in the Global Monitoring Database. While not included in Table 3 as the surveys lie outside the period of interest, it is worth noting that extreme child poverty is projected to have fallen 79.3 percent between 2014 and 2024 (going from 25.2 to 5.2 percent). In the 2022 survey year, the extreme child poverty rate was 8.4 percent.

²⁰ Key contributors include increased formal employment, greater minimum wages, and higher female labor force participation.

²¹ Haiti (2012) and the Republic of Congo (2011) had surveys outside the period of analysis. Suriname is also projected to have experienced increases in extreme child poverty and the only survey available is from 2022 – however, the estimated extreme child poverty rate is less than 5 percent.

²² Zimbabwe's extreme child poverty rate is projected to have increased between 2014 and 2024 by 24.7 percent (reaching 54.4 percent in 2024). Survey-based estimates from 2017-2019 confirm a deterioration of extreme child poverty (from 50.6 percent to

Table 4. Selected countries with significant child poverty reduction (\$8.30 per day 2021 PPP)

<i>Country</i>	Time period of survey data*	Survey-based change in child poverty rate* (%)	Most recent survey-based child poverty rate (%)
<i>Malaysia</i>	2014–2022	-61.8	4.4
<i>China</i>	2014–2021	-53.9	23.1
<i>Thailand</i>	2014–2023	-47.5	17.1
<i>Viet Nam</i>	2014–2022	-39.6	27.8
<i>Indonesia</i>	2015–2024	-13.4	74.7
<i>Romania</i>	2014–2023	-70.8	13.2
<i>Serbia</i>	2014–2023	-68.6	13.7
<i>Latvia</i>	2014–2023	-68.4	3.5
<i>Croatia</i>	2014–2023	-66.7	3.3
<i>Lithuania</i>	2014–2023	-67.1	4.2
<i>Bulgaria</i>	2016–2023	-53.9	10.2
<i>Türkiye</i>	2017–2022	-33.4	20.1
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	2014–2021	-21.2	21.7
<i>Moldova</i>	2019–2022	20.7	28.7
<i>Georgia</i>	2014–2023	-19.7	61.4
<i>Kyrgyz Republic</i>	2014–2022	-7.4	84.9
<i>Chile</i>	2014–2022	-53.7	10.2
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	2017–2023	-24.5	28.4
<i>Mexico</i>	2016–2022	-23.0	39.2
<i>El Salvador</i>	2014–2023	-34.3	41.4
<i>Bolivia</i>	2014–2023	-23.6	23.7
<i>Costa Rica</i>	2014–2024	-23.7	24.6
<i>Senegal</i>	2018–2021	-0.3	85.8

Notes: * Column shows, for the period of interest, the longest comparable spell for which there is a household consumption survey in the GMD. The following countries also have surveys older than 2014 (the initial year of the period of interest): Malaysia, China, Vietnam, Romania, Serbia, Latvia, Croatia, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Chile, El Salvador, Bolivia, and Costa Rica.

Conclusions

Over the past decade, the world has witnessed both encouraging progress and persistent challenges in tackling child poverty. As of 2024, 412 million children – or 19.2 percent of the global child population – live in extreme poverty, surviving on less than \$3.00 per day, down from 24.3 percent in 2014. Children still account for over 50 percent of those living in extreme poverty, despite comprising only 30 percent of the global population. Child poverty is declining more slowly than poverty among adults, revealing that

55.4 percent). More worryingly, this long-term increase occurred against a background of economic growth: GDP per capita growth was 2.9 percent between 2014–2024. Sharma et al., (2022) found that the evolution of maize production, which was only 36 percent of its 2017 level, was the culprit behind the increase in poverty. Moreover, World Bank (2025b) suggests that growth in recent years has led to marginal gains in overall poverty. Projections for Lebanon in 2014 (based on a 2011 survey and extrapolations) suggested an extreme child poverty rate of less than 1 percent. However, the onset of the 2019 financial and economic crisis significantly affected households' purchasing power (World Bank 2024c). Thus, survey data from 2022 suggest an extreme child poverty rate of 10.3 percent – thus making the projected percentage change very large. GDP per capita growth (2015 USD) between 2014 and 2022 is estimated at -24.5 percent.

governments and the international community need to focus on households with children in their poverty reduction efforts.

Regional trends underscore the divergent paths in reducing child poverty. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the epicenter of extreme child poverty, with over 50 percent of children living below \$3.00 per day in 2024—largely unchanged from a decade ago. This region grapples with compounding challenges, including rapid population growth, the impacts of the climate crisis, and fragility and conflict, making it a critical focal point for global poverty eradication efforts. However, countries within regions show different trends and in SSA there are several countries which have made significant progress in reducing extreme child poverty. Conversely, South Asia and East Asia and the Pacific have demonstrated significant progress in reducing child poverty, with countries like India and Indonesia leading the way. However, even in regions with positive trends, the COVID-19 pandemic created temporary setbacks, highlighting the fragility of these gains.

At the higher poverty threshold of \$8.30 per day, a staggering 66 percent of children globally, approximately 1.4 billion, live in poverty. While EAP achieved notable reductions and ECA's rate hovers around 10 percent, progress could be stronger in Latin America, a region comprised of middle-income countries, and South Asia. The Middle East and North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa regions remain largely at the same poverty levels as in 2014, at the higher poverty threshold of \$8.30.

Nationally, many countries, in all regions of the world, including a few in Sub-Saharan Africa, have made significant strides against child poverty. While inclusive economic growth and strategies that prioritize social sector investments, including social protection, have enabled countries like Indonesia, Georgia, and Mexico to tackle overall poverty – research studying how policies in these countries impacted child poverty should be pursued. Conversely, countries facing conflict, instability, and climate crises, particularly in SSA and MENA, have seen little to no progress—or even increases—in child poverty.

While this note focuses on monetary child poverty, equally important is analyzing the direct deprivations children experience of their basic rights and needs in areas such as health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation, and shelter (multidimensional child poverty). The World Bank and UNICEF continue to push on this research agenda to explore in greater detail the overlap between children living in monetary poverty and children living in multidimensional poverty.

The global reduction in child poverty is encouraging. However, the slower pace of improvement for children compared to adults, coupled with regional disparities and the enduring concentration of extreme poverty in specific areas, underscores the need for renewed as well as sustained efforts. Addressing structural inequalities, strengthening social protection, and prioritizing vulnerable regions like Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as certain countries within all regions, are essential to tackling child poverty and ensuring every child has the opportunity to thrive. Ending child poverty is a policy choice that requires a collective, sustained commitment from global and national stakeholders.

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Appendix A. Additional tables and figures

Table A1: Global child poverty trends based on \$3.00 per day 2021 PPP (% and absolute numbers)

	2014	2019	2020	2024
<i>Percent</i>	24.3	19.7	20.6	19.2
<i>Number (millions)</i>	507.1	422.0	442.8	411.7

Source: authors' calculations. Notes: all numbers rounded to one decimal point.

Table A2: Global child poverty trends based on \$8.30 per day 2021 PPP (% and absolute numbers)

	2014	2019	2020	2024
<i>Percent</i>	73.1	68.6	69.3	65.9
<i>Number (millions)</i>	1524.4	1471.7	1491.2	1415.4

Source: authors' calculations. Notes: all numbers rounded to one decimal point.

Table A3: Regional extreme child poverty rate trends based on \$3.00 per day 2021 PPP (%)

	2014	2019	2020	2024
East Asia and Pacific	12.6	4.9	5.2	4.0
Europe and Central Asia	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.1
Latin America and Caribbean	10.2	10.2	9.5	7.7
Middle East and North Africa	7.2	11.9	12.8	13.3
South Asia	25.0	13.1	13.9	8.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.3	51.6	53.2	52.2

Source: authors' calculations. Notes: all numbers rounded to one decimal point.

Table A4: Regional extreme child poverty trends based on \$3.00 per day 2021 PPP (millions)

	2014	2019	2020	2024
East Asia and Pacific	63.3	24.5	26.2	18.6
Europe and Central Asia	3.6	2.4	2.6	1.9
Latin America and Caribbean	18.2	17.8	16.6	13.0
Middle East and North Africa	8.2	14.6	15.9	17.1
South Asia	159.0	82.4	86.8	49.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	254.7	280.3	294.7	311.6

Source: authors' calculations. Notes: all numbers rounded to one decimal point.

Table A5: Regional child poverty rate trends based on \$8.30 per day 2021 PPP (%)

	2014	2019	2020	2024
East Asia and Pacific	59.0	44.5	45.2	37.0
Europe and Central Asia	18.8	15.8	15.0	10.2
Latin America and Caribbean	48.1	45.6	46.1	41.4
Middle East and North Africa	60.0	61.6	63.8	60.1
South Asia	93.4	89.5	90.0	84.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	92.2	92.5	93.2	93.1

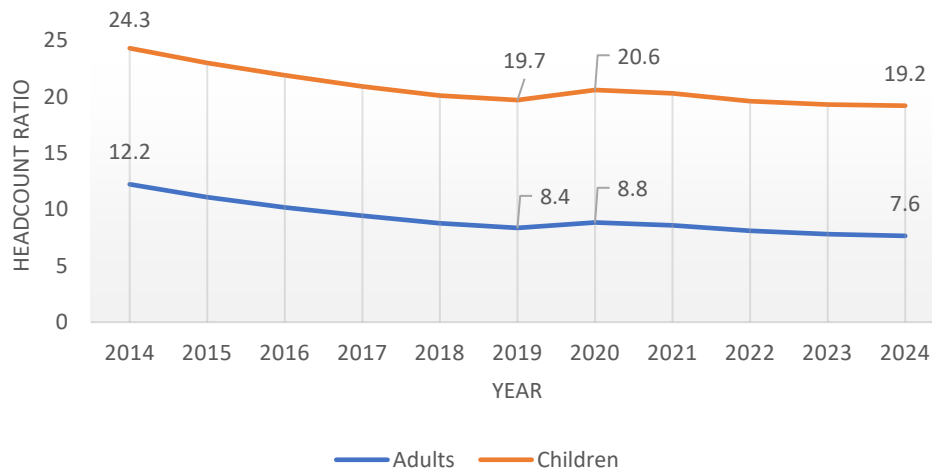
Source: authors' calculations. Notes: all numbers rounded to one decimal point.

Table A6: Regional child poverty trends based on \$8.30 per day 2021 PPP (millions)

	2014	2019	2020	2024
East Asia and Pacific	296.8	224.7	226.3	173.9
Europe and Central Asia	31.4	27.0	25.6	17.2
Latin America and Caribbean	86.0	79.9	80.3	69.9
Middle East and North Africa	68.2	75.5	79.0	77.0
South Asia	593.2	561.7	563.3	521.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	448.8	503.0	516.6	556.0

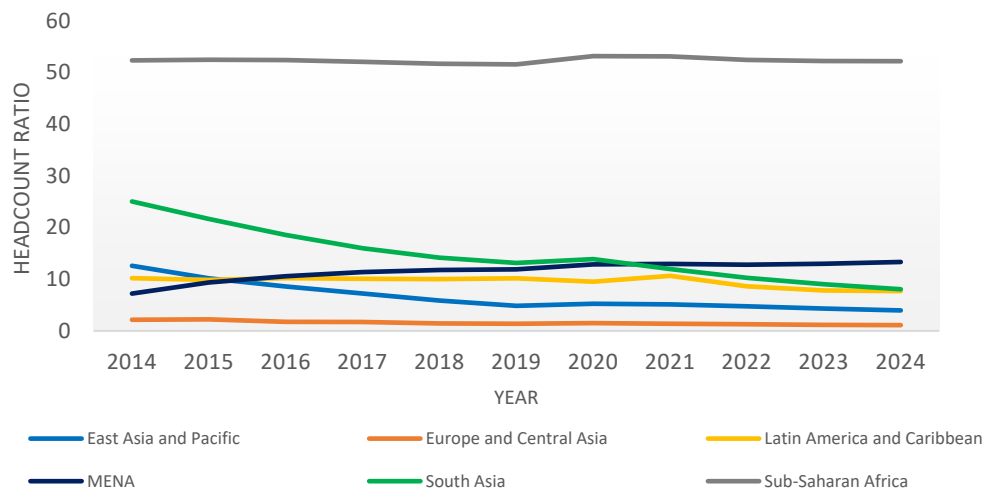
Source: authors' calculations. Notes: all numbers rounded to one decimal point.

Figure A1. Global extreme poverty rates (\$3.00 2021 PPP)



Source: own calculations

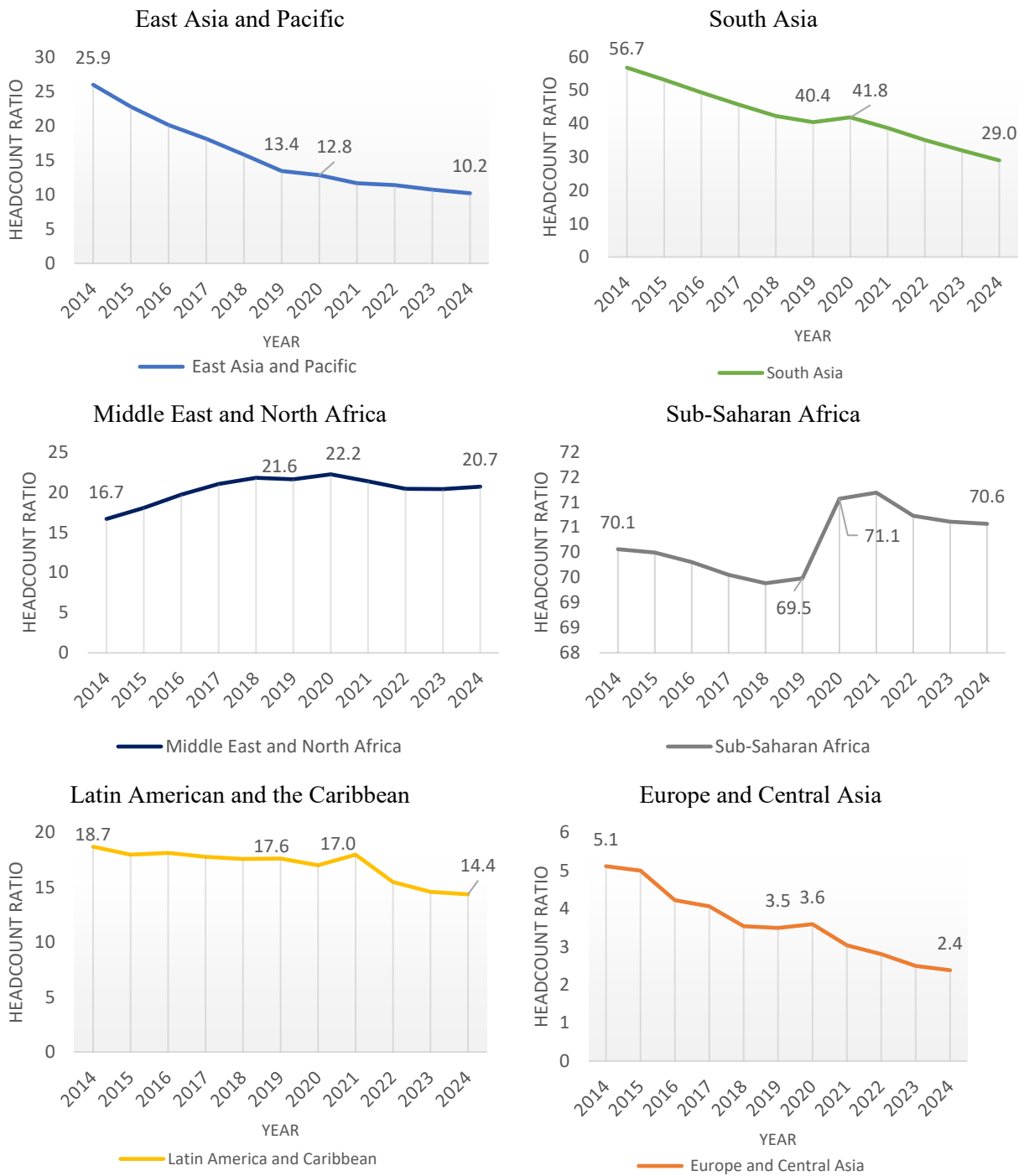
Figure A2 Regional trends in extreme child poverty (\$3.00 2021 PPP)



Source: own calculations. Notes: Regions based on UNICEF (2023) classification.

Appendix B. Results using the \$4.20 (2021 PPP) poverty line

Figure B1. Regional extreme child poverty trends (\$4.20 2021 PPP per person per day)



Note: Regions follow UNICEF country classification.
 Source: own calculations.

Which countries show significant declines in child poverty using the \$4.20 per day line (2021 PPP) threshold?

At the lower-middle-income class poverty line of \$4.20, several countries also have significant reductions in child poverty (see Table B1). Countries such as Indonesia, the Philippines, Mexico, Senegal, Benin, and Mali, among others, managed significant reductions in both extreme child poverty and child poverty at the \$4.20 line.²³ These reductions are worth highlighting for many reasons, including the fact that the observed survey data period includes information from both before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. These countries were able to safeguard progress in reducing child poverty during the economic downturn.

Table B1. Countries with significant reduction in child poverty reduction (\$4.20 per day 2021 PPP)

<i>Country</i>	Projected change in child poverty rate between 2014-2024 (%)	Survey-based change in child poverty rate* (%)	Time period of survey data	Most recent survey-based child poverty rate (%)
<i>China</i>	-100.0	-97.8	2014–2021	0.3
<i>Indonesia</i>	-55.2	-51.3	2015–2024	24.5
<i>Philippines</i>	-25.0	-20.3	2014–2023	41.9
<i>Romania</i>	-84.7	-84.7	2014–2023	3.4
<i>Serbia</i>	-80.0	-79.4	2014–2023	3.6
<i>Georgia</i>	-46.9	-40.1	2014–2023	20.3
<i>Kyrgyz Republic</i>	-41.3	-27.1	2014–2022	26.8
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	-66.5	-27.6	2017–2023	5.5
<i>Mexico</i>	-62.7	-42.9	2016–2022	9.3
<i>Bolivia</i>	-41.6	-40.7	2014–2023	8.1
<i>Panama</i>	-29.1	-25.8	2014–2023	13.1
<i>Peru</i>	-19.0	-16.0	2014–2023	17.0
<i>Senegal</i>	-43.1	-5.8	2018–2021	45.0
<i>Benin</i>	-40.4	-16.6	2018–2021	58.5
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	-38.7	-6.6	2018–2021	51.0
<i>Togo</i>	-27.8	-2.7	2018–2021	65.8
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	-17.5	-2.0	2018–2021	68.0
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	-15.8	-4.0	2018–2021	70.5
<i>Gambia, The</i>	-15.4	4.5	2015–2020	46.6
<i>Mali</i>	-13.5	7.9	2018–2021	63.2

Notes: * Column shows, within the period of interest, the longest comparable spell for which there is a household consumption survey in the GMD. Philippines, Romania, Serbia, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Bolivia, Panama, and Peru also have comparable surveys from before 2014. Lao PDR also has a significant (projected) decrease in child poverty of -18.4 percent between 2014 and 2024 – but the available surveys are from 2018 or before. Bhutan is also projected to have experienced an important decrease in child poverty (from 13.6 to 0.4 percent), but there are no comparable surveys during the period of analysis.

²³ India is not included in the table. The projected decrease in child poverty between 2014-2024 is 58.1 percent. Child poverty estimate based on the 2022 survey was 32.9 percent.

Appendix C. Consistency between projections and survey-based estimates

This appendix reproduces the list of countries from **Table 3** and **Table 4** of the main text, but showing a comparison of the projected rates (that include a combination of survey-based and projected estimates) to trends estimated using only comparable surveys for each of the countries. Notably, the improvements (or lack thereof) found in the projections are confirmed by the survey-based estimates.

Table C1. Countries with a significant extreme child poverty reduction (\$3.00 per day 2021 PPP)

<i>Country</i>	Projected change in extreme child poverty rate between 2014-2024 (%)	Survey-based percentage change in child poverty rate (%)	Time period of available survey data*
<i>Indonesia</i>	-77.2	-73.1	2015–2024
<i>Philippines</i>	-44.9	-39.2	2014–2023
<i>Kyrgyz Republic</i>	-59.2	-41.0	2014–2022
<i>Georgia</i>	-57.5	-50.3	2014–2023
<i>Mexico</i>	-67.3	-43.9	2016–2022
<i>Senegal</i>	-61.9	-11.8	2018–2021
<i>Benin</i>	-60.9	-30.9	2018–2021
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	-60.8	-16.6	2018–2021
<i>Togo</i>	-46.1	-10.7	2018–2021
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	-35.4	-4.4	2018–2021
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	-28.9	-11.6	2018–2021
<i>Mali</i>	-27.7	9.0	2018–2021

Notes: * Column shows the longest comparable spell for which there is a household consumption survey in the GMD.

Table C2. Selected countries with significant child poverty reduction (\$8.30 per day 2021 PPP)

<i>Country</i>	Projected change in child poverty rate between 2014-2024 (%)	Survey-based change in child poverty rate* (%)	Time period of available survey data*
<i>Malaysia</i>	-70.6	-61.8	2014–2022
<i>China</i>	-63.0	-53.9	2014–2021
<i>Thailand</i>	-50.8	-47.5	2014–2023
<i>Viet Nam</i>	-47.0	-39.6	2014–2022
<i>Indonesia</i>	-13.4	-13.4	2015–2024
<i>Romania</i>	-72.4	-70.8	2014–2023
<i>Serbia</i>	-70.9	-68.6	2014–2023
<i>Latvia</i>	-69.6	-68.4	2014–2023
<i>Croatia</i>	-69.0	-66.7	2014–2023
<i>Lithuania</i>	-67.2	-67.1	2014–2023
<i>Bulgaria</i>	-62.4	-53.9	2016–2023
<i>Türkiye</i>	-59.5	-33.4	2017–2022
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	-35.4	-21.2	2014–2021
<i>Moldova</i>	-25.1	20.7	2019–2022
<i>Georgia</i>	-24.7	-19.7	2014–2023
<i>Kyrgyz Republic</i>	-11.7	-7.4	2014–2022
<i>Chile</i>	-47.5	-53.7	2014–2022
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	-47.1	-24.5	2017–2023
<i>Mexico</i>	-39.0	-23.0	2016–2022
<i>El Salvador</i>	-36.5	-34.3	2014–2023
<i>Bolivia</i>	-24.3	-23.6	2014–2023
<i>Costa Rica</i>	-23.7	-23.7	2014–2024
<i>Senegal</i>	-10.7	-0.3	2018–2021

Notes: * Column shows, for the period of interest, the longest comparable spell for which there is a household consumption survey in the GMD.