Global Trends in Child Monetary Poverty According to International Poverty Lines

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Abstract

This paper analyzes extreme child poverty ($2.15/day poverty line) trends, as well as child poverty based on the higher international poverty lines of $3.65 and $6.85. The paper provides a trajectory of extreme child poverty (children living in extremely poor households) from 2013 to 2019 (based on the most recent surveys included in the Global Monitoring Database), complemented by nowcasting for 2020 to 2022. Children continue to be disproportionately affected by extreme poverty. Children who are younger than 18 years comprise more than 50 percent of those living in extreme poverty, although their share of the population is 31 percent. The paper estimates that in 2019, 15.8 percent of children in the world (319 million) younger than 18 years lived on less than $2.15 (2017 purchasing power parity) per day, as opposed to 6.6 percent of adults ages 18 and older. More recent "nowcasted" estimates suggest that at least 333 million children were expected to be living in extremely poor households in 2022, implying that 14 million more children were extremely poor in 2022 than in 2019. Following an increase in extreme child poverty at the height of the pandemic in 2020, nowcasted estimates show that the rate of extreme child poverty fell again in 2021 and 2022, but only at the slow rate of progress seen prior to the COVID-19 crisis. If the COVID-19 pandemic had not occurred, an estimated 79.7 million fewer children would have been living in extreme poverty between 2013 and 2022; however, the estimates suggest that the number of children living in extreme poverty decreased by 49.2 million, due to pandemic disruptions.

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Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of ending extreme poverty by 2030 is central to the work of the World Bank Group and UNICEF, recognizing that reducing extreme poverty among children is a crucial element of this goal. This effort requires routine reporting of extreme child poverty to measure progress towards that goal.

In 2016, the World Bank and UNICEF released the first ever global estimates of children living in extreme poverty defined by the international poverty line of $1.90 (2011 PPP) per day (UNICEF and World Bank, 2016). Updated child poverty estimates were published in 2020.

With only seven years remaining until 2030, this paper provides the third round of global, regional and national estimates of child poverty according to the recently updated international poverty lines of $2.15 (extreme poverty), $3.65 and $6.85 PPP.[3] These updated estimates provide critical information for the tracking of progress for SDG indicator 1.1.1, namely the *proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location,* expanding upon the analysis provided in the World Bank´s biennial flagship report on Poverty and Shared Prosperity.

This paper documents these trends using new poverty lines based on the 2017 round of International Comparison Program (ICP) price data collected to generate estimates of purchasing power parity (PPP). All poverty estimates in this paper use the 2017 PPP-based poverty lines. Specifically, this updated approach changes the specification of the extreme-poverty line from US$1.90 (2011 PPP) to US$2.15 (2017 PPP), as well as the specification of other international poverty lines.

The characteristics of children living in monetary poor households and disaggregates by geographic region, income group, and residence in a fragile or conflict-affected country are described. The profile of extreme poor children is also presented by age group, gender, location and household characteristics, providing useful information for governments and all partners working to improve the lives of the poorest children and their families.

Extreme child poverty trends

The number of children living in extreme poverty decreased by an estimated 63.3 million between 2013 and 2019, from 383 million to 319 million.[4] A slow decrease between 2013 and 2016 in the absolute numbers of children in poverty is largely explained by rapid population growth in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Poverty estimates for 2020, 2021 and 2022 are "nowcasted"—that is, gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates have been used to forecast household incomes, assuming all households experience equal growth in percentage terms in per capita consumption or income.[5] Nowcast estimates show an increase in extreme child poverty in 2020 at the height of the pandemic, whereas poverty reduction resumed in

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[3] Although the analysis covers child poverty based on all three international poverty lines, that is extreme poverty ($2.15, 2017 PPP) and the higher poverty lines of $3.65 and $6.85, often referred to as lower middle income and upper middle income international poverty lines - the key focus of the trend analysis and the profiling is on extreme child poverty ($2.15).

[4] Estimated trends from 2013 to 2018 are based on back casted projections. These are obtained by scaling the distribution of per capita income or consumption by the amount of per capita GDP growth, applied to the latest available survey for each country.

[5] Household per capita consumption or income is multiplied by the growth rate of per capita GDP to shift the distribution forwards and backwards, under the assumption that the growth rate in per capita GDP is fully passed through to income or consumption. This follows the methodology used in World Bank (2022) for 2021 and 2022, but not for 2020. Further information can be found in Box 1.3 in World Bank (2022).

2021, but only at the slow rate of progress seen prior to the crisis (figure 1).

In the absence of COVID-19 we would have expected a reduction of 68.3 million children in extreme poverty between 2013 and 2020, but only actually witnessed an estimated reduction of 29.1 million children, due to pandemic disruptions.[6] In short, 39 million more children were in extreme poverty in 2020 compared to the historic trend trajectory prior to the crisis, 39 million additional children in extreme poverty are approximately equivalent to the total population of Canada. The extreme child poverty rate in 2022 (15.8 percent) is on par with the child poverty rate in 2019, indicating approximately three years of lost progress (figure 2).

Figure 1: Children (millions) living in extreme poverty ($2.15), trends.
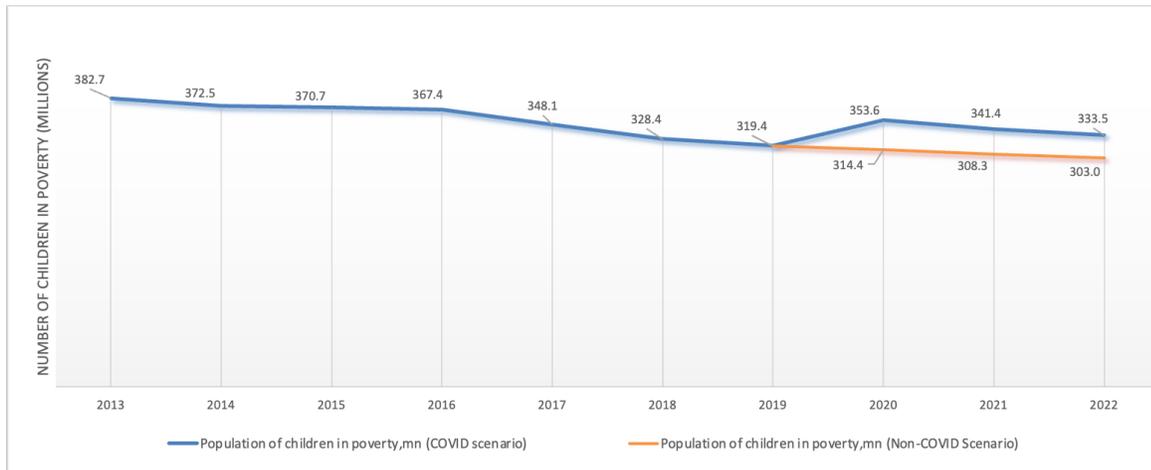
Figure 2: Children (%) living in extreme poverty ($2.15), trends

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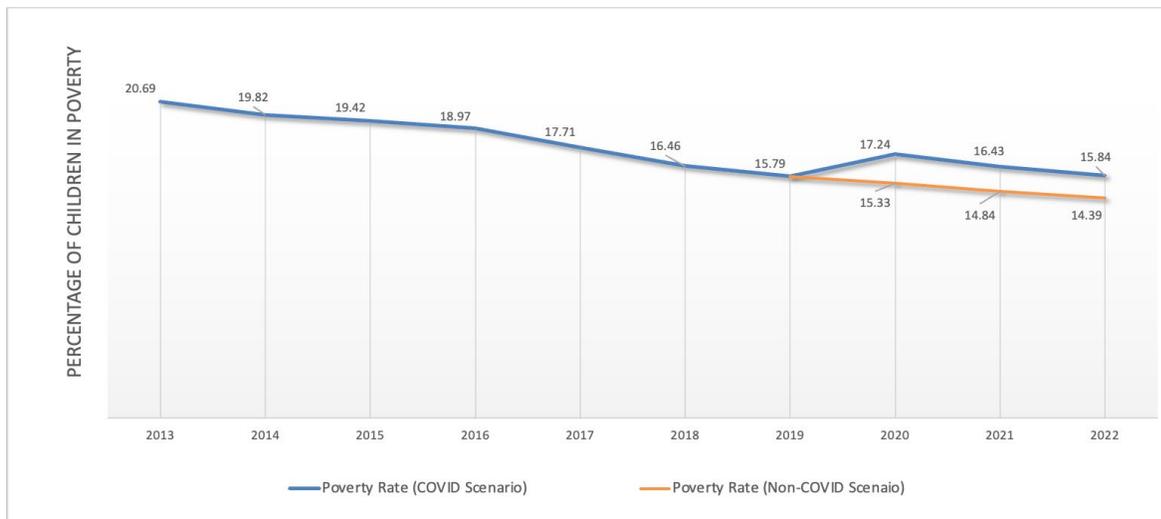
[6] The increase in child poverty in 2020 is consistent with real-time monitoring data from high frequency phone surveys analyzed by the World Bank and UNICEF showing significant impact of the pandemic on households with children. On average across selected countries with data, 76 percent of households with many children reported experiencing total income loss at the onset of the crisis.

Results for 2022

The nowcast estimates for 2022 indicate children remain disproportionately affected by extreme poverty, with 15.8 percent of children living in extremely poor households compared to 6.4 percent of adults (table 1). Furthermore, the share of the extreme poor who are children is continuing to increase. In 2022, children comprised 52.4 percent of the extreme poor, up from 47.2 in 2013.

Table 1: Share of children of those living in extreme poverty (PPP $2.15), versus adults

	2013		2017		2022	
	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)
Children (0-17 years)	20.7	47.2	17.7	50.1	15.8	52.4
Adults (18+ years)	9.9	52.8	7.6	49.9	6.4	47.6

Age groups: As seen in prior analysis, extreme poverty rates are highest for the youngest children. In 2022, 18 percent (99 million) of all children below five years lived in extremely poor households (table 2). In addition, the average poverty gap at the $2.15 PPP line of children younger than 18 years is greater (5.1percent) than that that of adults (1.9 percent). In other words, children live further away from the poverty line than do adults, they are in more severe poverty, and the youngest age group of children are most likely to be living in severe poverty.

Table 2: Extreme poverty (PPP $2.15) in 2022, by age groups

Age group	Extreme poor (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Share of population (%)	Poverty Gap ratio
Children 0-17	333.5	15.8	52.4	30.7	5.1
Children 0-4	99.4	18.2	15.8	8.0	6.0
Children 5-9	105.1	17.1	16.7	9.0	5.6
Children 10-14	88.8	14.8	14.1	8.8	4.7
Children 15-17	40.3	11.9	6.4	5.0	3.6
Adults (18 or more)	302.4	6.4	47.6	69.3	1.9
Adults 18-59	265.1	6.9	42.1	56.6	2.0
Adults 60 or more	31.8	3.7	5.0	12.5	1.1
Total	630.4	9.3	100.0	100.0	2.9

Higher poverty lines: The higher $3.65 and $6.85 poverty lines are considered more relevant to middle-income countries, $6.85 is the average of the national poverty lines of upper-middle income countries and $3.65 the average for lower-middle income countries. The nowcasted child poverty rates in 2022 at these lines are 39 percent (820 million children) for the $3.65 line and 67 percent (1.42 billion children) at the $6.85 line (table 3).

Regional differences: The geographic distribution of children living in extreme poor households shows that Sub-Saharan Africa continues to have both the highest rates of children living in extreme poverty at 40 percent in 2022, and the largest share of the world's extreme poor children (71.1 percent)-appendix table 3 and figures 3-5. South Asia has a rate of 9.7 percent of children living in extreme poverty in 2022 (62 million), and accounts for 18.6 percent of the world's extremely poor children. Nearly 90 percent of extremely poor children in the world reside in either Sub-Saharan Africa or South Asia.

Extreme child poverty has decreased in almost all regions of the world between 2013 and 2022 (appendix table 4), with the most significant decrease in the East Asia and Pacific and South Asia regions. Modest decreases are seen in Sub-Saharan Africa, from 45.2 percent in 2013 to 40.2 percent in 2022.The Middle East and North Africa region is the only region with an estimated increase in the percentage of children living in extreme poverty, with an estimated increase from 3.4 percent in 2013 to 10 percent in 2022. This is largely driven by a large increase in extreme child poverty in the Republic of Yemen. As noted in the 2022 Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report, these estimates for the Middle East region are subject to a high degree of uncertainty due to lack of recent data on the Republic of Yemen.

Exploring trends in shares, extreme child poverty is increasingly concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa. In 2013 of those children in extreme poverty, 54.8 percent were in Sub-Saharan Africa and by 2022 the share was up to 71 percent. The share of children in extreme poverty has remained constant in Latin America and the Caribbean at around 3 percent, while the Middle East and North Africa experienced an increase in its share of those children in extreme poverty, from 0.9 percent in 2013 to 3.7 percent in 2022 (appendix table 5).

At the higher international poverty lines of $3.65 and $6.85, there are large numbers of children in poverty residing in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. However, at the $6.85 line, often referred to as the upper middle income poverty line, we see significant absolute numbers of children living in poverty in the Europe and Central Asia region (18.5 million children), the Latin America and Caribbean region (64.5 million children), and 68.2 million children in the Middle East and North Africa region (table 3).

Table 3: Child poverty in 2022 according to $**2.15**, $**3.65** and $**6.85**/day (2017 PPP), by region

Region	2.15		3.65		6.85	
	Children living in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Children living in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Children living in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)
East Asia and Pacific	11.7	2.8	55.1	13.3	174.0	42.0
East Asia and Pacific without China	11.5	5.7	49.7	24.5	117.0	57.7
South Asia	62.0	9.7	300.2	46.7	557.0	86.7
South Asia without India	9.8	5.2	74.3	39.4	157.1	83.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	237.0	40.2	409.2	69.4	537.8	91.1
Sub-Saharan Africa without Nigeria	196.9	40.7	332.2	68.6	436.9	90.3
Latin America and Caribbean	9.7	5.9	24.7	15.1	64.5	39.5
Europe and Central Asia	.8	.5	4.2	2.1	18.5	10.8
Middle East and North Africa	12.3	9.9	26.7	21.6	68.2	55.2
Total	333.5	15.8	820.0	38.9	1420.0	67.4

When examining child poverty trends by region according to the higher poverty line of 2017 PPP $3.65, a significant reduction is seen in East Asia and the Pacific region, largely driven by a reduction in China Appendix table 7). The same applies to South Asia, including significant reduction in India. The reductions are less pronounced in other regions, and the Middle East and North Africa region is the only region with an increase in child poverty based on PPP $3.65 between 2013 and 2022.

At the higher poverty line of 2017 PPP $6.85, the poverty reduction follows a similar pattern as that for $3.65 for all regions, with the Middle East and North Africa experiencing an increase of 2.8 percent between 2013 and 2022(appendix table 9).

When zooming in on select countries, the largest numbers of children in extreme poverty reside in middle income countries.

Figure 3: World map - children living in extreme poverty at PPP **$2.15** poverty line (extreme poverty)
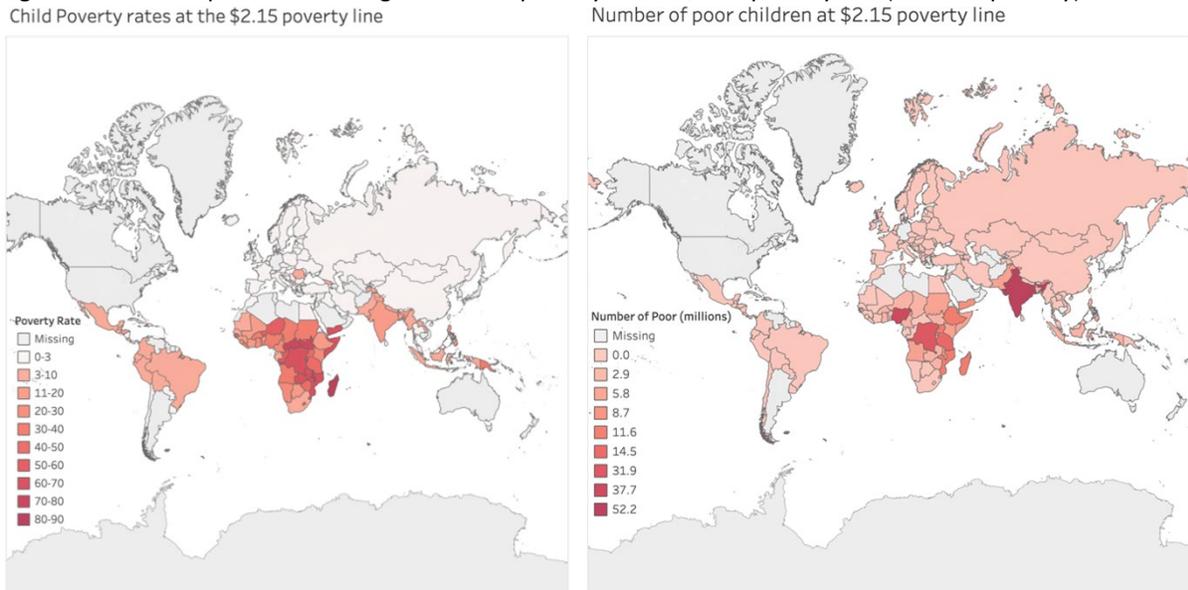
Figure 4: World map - children living in poverty at PPP **$3.65** poverty line
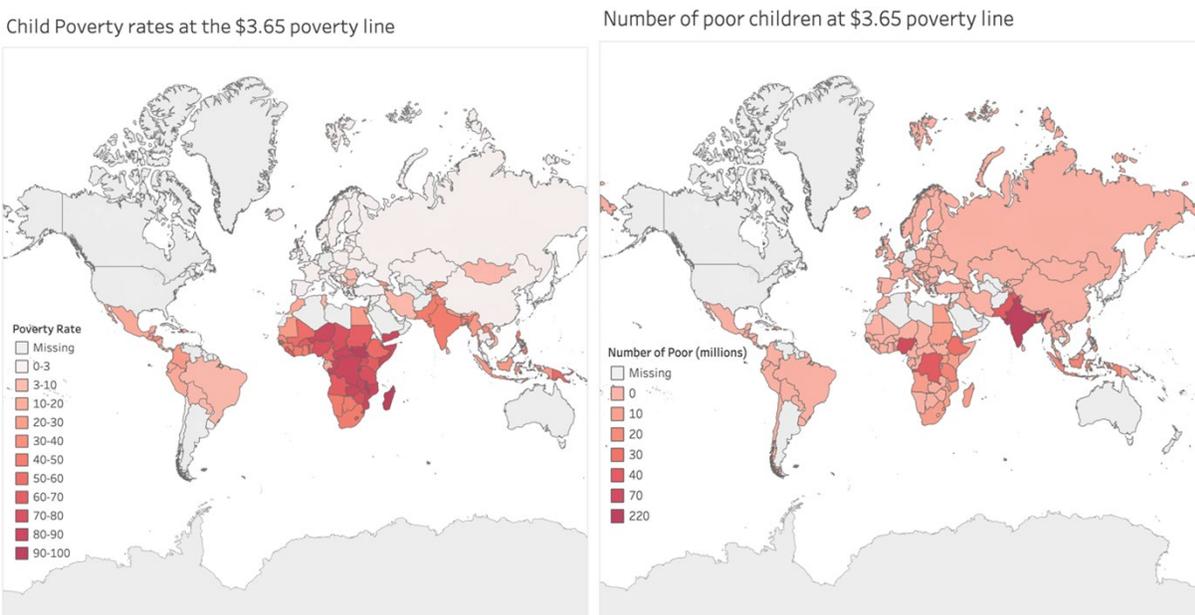
Figure 5: World map – children living in poverty at PPP **$6.85** poverty line

Child Poverty rates at the $6.85 poverty line

Number of poor children at $6.85 poverty line
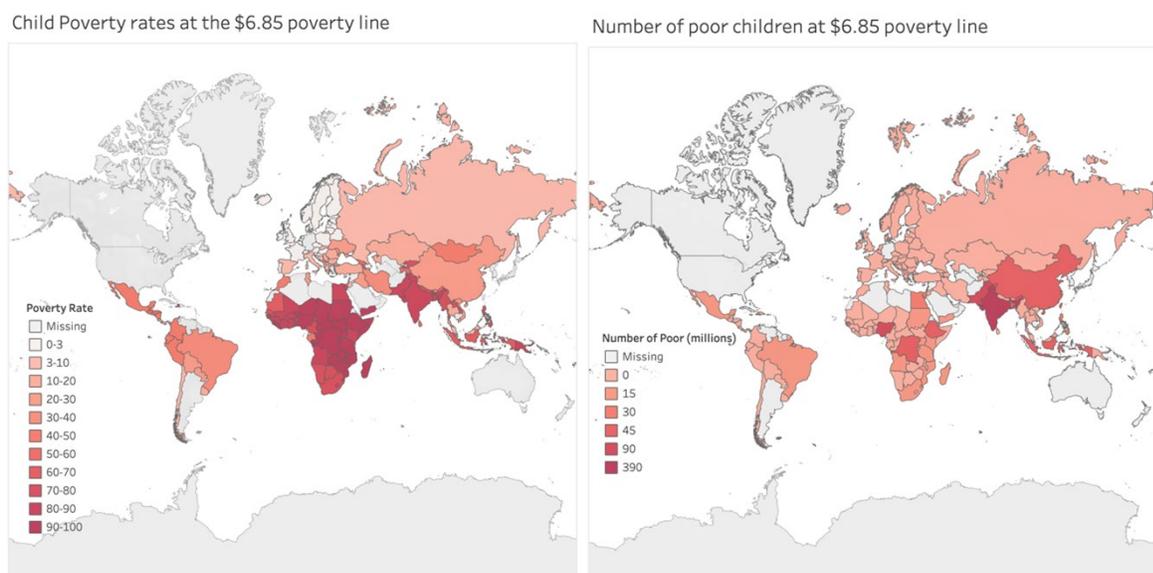
Conflict and fragility: Extreme child poverty is more prevalent in fragile and conflict prone settings.[7] Around 38.6 percent of children (164.7 million) who live in countries affected by conflict and fragility live in extremely poor households, compared to 10 percent of children in non-fragile states (168.9 million) (see appendix table 13).

Economies by income: In absolute numbers, most children living in extreme poverty live in middle income countries, 179.3 million children (15.3percent in lower middle income and 2.2 percent in upper middle income in extreme poverty) – including 52.2 million children in India (11.5 percent) and 40 million children in Nigeria (37.9 percent) living in extremely poor households (table 4).

Table 4: Children in extreme poverty (PPP $2.15) by income group

Income group	Extreme poor (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Low income	153.7	47.1	46.1	15.5
Lower middle income	166.3	15.3	49.9	51.5
Lower middle income without India	114.1	18.1	40.6	43.8
Lower middle income without Nigeria	126.2	12.9	43.0	48.9
Upper middle income	13.0	2.2	3.9	28.8
Upper middle income without China	12.8	3.3	4.6	27.3
High-income	.5	.6	.2	4.2
Total	333.5	15.8	100.0	100.0

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[7] For the latest list of countries: https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations.

Further results on the extent of child poverty disaggregated by location, household size, and characteristics of the household head such as gender, education, and industry of work, show the following for 2022 (see appendix tables 16 to 30):

- 25.7 percent of children (243.6 million) living in households with 6 or more members live in extreme poverty, versus 6.1 percent of children (2.2 million) living in households with one or two members. Similarly, the extreme poverty rate for members in households with no children is 6.4 percent versus the 15.8 percent in households with children.

- 22.4 percent of children (276.4 million) living in rural settings live in extreme poverty, versus 6.5 percent of children (54.1 million) in urban settings. It is well documented that deep inequities exist within urban settings with pockets of extreme poverty, in informal settlements. This warrants further analysis of the data, to explore intra-urban child poverty disparities.

- There are significant differences in extreme child poverty rates based on education of the head of household, 32.6 percent of children (94.7 million) living in households where the head of household has no education, live in extreme poverty, versus 3.9 percent of children (6.3 million) in households where the head has tertiary education.

- Likewise, there are significant differences based on the industry of work of the head of household, 30.8 percent of children (80.8 million) living in households where the head of household works in agriculture live in extreme poverty – and they comprise 71 percent of all children living in extreme poverty.

- Contrary to the results of 2017, where children living in female headed households were more likely to be living in extreme poverty, the 2022 nowcasting shows the opposite, 20.7 percent of children living in male headed households are living in extreme poverty, versus17.4 percent of children in female headed households. There are four key explanations for this shift, namely 1. New surveys included from several countries in the Africa region which included different consumption measurement questionnaires; 2. The updated extreme poverty line ($2.15), resulted in significantly different results in child poverty rates based on sex of head of household in a number of countries; 3. The 2022 nowcasted analysis does not include information on sex of head of household for India (the 2018 survey dataset from India did not include this information), whereas the analysis in 2017 did include this information (based on a 2011 survey dataset for India); and 4. For the 2017 dataset for Nigeria all households were coded as being female headed, significantly skewing the results. This highlights the challenge of relying on self-reported headship to understand gender differences in poverty, as it can hide important differences in the types of households in which individuals live.

There are further household characteristics that provide critical information for influencing policies and programs, not least child poverty based on disability status, as well as more nuanced analysis to tease out gender differences – but unfortunately this is not possible at this time using data from the global harmonized database.

Conclusion

This paper is the result of a collaboration between the World Bank and UNICEF to estimate the global and regional magnitude of child poverty between 2013 and 2019 and specifically includes nowcasts of extreme child poverty for 2020 – 2022, to help monitor progress towards SDG 1.1.1.

The trend analysis shows that in the absence of COVID-19, we would have expected a reduction of 79.7 million children in extreme poverty between 2013 and 2022; but our estimates suggest a reduction of only 49.2 million children, due to pandemic disruptions. The extreme child poverty nowcasted estimate in 2022 (15.8 percent) is on par with the child poverty rate in 2019, indicating approximately three years of lost progress.

With a staggering 333.5 million children living in extreme poverty in 2022, addressing the structural root causes that affect children living in extreme poverty is imperative. A key step towards that is to monitor and understand which children and their families are being left behind, what are their characteristics and where do they live, and why existing policy interventions are not effective in curbing child poverty for countries to develop the appropriate policy portfolios to address and end extreme child poverty for good.

The analysis shows that these policy portfolios need to consider both the common and distinct vulnerabilities and deprivations of children living in fragile and conflict prone settings, children in large households, younger children, children in rural settings, children in households where the head has no or little education - as these are more likely than other children to be living in extreme poor households. In addition, the focus needs to be on the large concentration of children living in extreme poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa, where a staggering 40 percent of children live in extreme poverty. And while about 45 percent of extremely poor children live in low-income countries; half of all extremely poor children live in lower middle-Income countries. As a result, the design of effective policy portfolios needs to take into consideration too that context matters. For example, technical capacity, financial resources, political consensus, and perceptions, attitudes, and social norms might greatly differ across countries where child poverty reduction policies and programs are applied.

Ultimately, further research and analysis are warranted to understand the diverse policy portfolios countries need to adopt to address child poverty, including further analyzing the trends in child poverty reduction and the policies and programs that are making the biggest impact – and how these can be brought to scale to reach the SDGs of ending extreme child poverty.

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Appendix Tables

Appendix Table 1: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $2.15 (extreme poverty) line in 2017 PPP by age group

Age group	Extreme poor (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Share of population (%)	Poverty Gap ratio
Children 0-17	333.5	15.8	52.4	30.7	5.1
Children 0-4	99.4	18.2	15.8	8.0	6.0
Children 5-9	105.1	17.1	16.7	9.0	5.6
Children 10-14	88.8	14.8	14.1	8.8	4.7
Children 15-17	40.3	11.9	6.4	5.0	3.6
Adults (18 or more)	302.4	6.4	47.6	69.3	1.9
Adults 18-59	265.1	6.9	42.1	56.6	2.0
Adults 60 or more	31.8	3.7	5.0	12.5	1.1
Total	630.4	9.3	100.0	100.0	2.9

Appendix Table 2: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at $3.65 PPP (LMIC) and $6.85 PPP (UMIC) lines in 2017 PPP

	Children in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
$3.65 PPP (LMIC) line				
Children 0-17	819.55	38.92	46.71	30.74
Children 0-4	228.95	41.98	13.12	8.02
Children 5-9	253.21	41.25	14.51	9.03
Children 10-14	227.45	37.85	13.03	8.84
Children 15-17	109.71	32.48	6.29	4.97
Adults (18 or more)	935.15	19.71	53.29	69.26
Adults 18-59	818.91	21.28	46.93	56.61
Adults 60 or more	106.78	12.53	6.12	12.53
Total	1745.02	25.67	100.00	100.00
$6.85 PPP (UMIC) line				
Children 0-17	1419.98	67.44	40.10	30.74
Children 0-4	382.72	70.17	10.87	8.02
Children 5-9	426.09	69.41	12.10	9.03
Children 10-14	399.88	66.54	11.36	8.84
Children 15-17	208.80	61.82	5.93	4.97
Adults (18 or more)	2121.45	44.71	59.90	69.26
Adults 18-59	1814.01	47.13	51.52	56.61
Adults 60 or more	289.23	33.94	8.22	12.53
Total	3520.74	51.78	100.00	100.00

Appendix Table 3: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $2.15 (extreme poverty) line in 2017 PPP by region

Region	Extreme poor (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Share of population (%)
East Asia and Pacific	11.72	2.83	3.51	19.67
East Asia and Pacific without China	11.52	5.68	4.78	15.20
South Asia	62.03	9.66	18.60	30.50
South Asia without India	9.80	5.19	4.07	14.13
Sub-Saharan Africa	237.03	40.18	71.06	28.02
Sub-Saharan Africa without Nigeria	196.89	40.68	81.70	36.27
Latin America and Caribbean	9.66	5.91	2.90	7.76
Europe and Central Asia	.82	.47	.24	8.17
Middle East and North Africa	12.30	9.95	3.69	5.87
Total	333.54	15.84	100.00	100.00

Appendix Table 4: Children in monetary poor households at the $2.15 (extreme poverty) line in 2017 PPP in 2013, 2017 and 2022 by region (%)

Region	2013	2017	2020	2022
East Asia and Pacific	7.2	3.6	3.2	2.83
East Asia and Pacific without China	11.4	6.6	6.4	5.68
South Asia	22.3	15.0	13.8	9.66
South Asia without India	12.9	7.7	6.7	5.19
Sub-Saharan Africa	45.2	42.5	41.0	40.18
Sub-Saharan Africa without Nigeria	46.5	43.4	41.5	40.68
Latin America and Caribbean	7.7	7.6	6.7	5.91
Europe and Central Asia	0.6	0.7	0.6	.47
Middle East and North Africa	3.4	8.8	9.9	9.95
Total	20.7	17.7	17.2	15.84

Appendix Table 5: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $2.15 (extreme poverty) line in 2017 PPP – trends in shares by regions between 2013 and 2022 (%)

Region	2013	2017	2020	2022
East Asia and Pacific	7.2	4.1	3.7	3.5
East Asia and Pacific without China	8.9	5.5	5.3	4.8
South Asia	33.8	26.2	24.7	18.6
South Asia without India	9.2	5.8	5.1	4.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.8	63.1	65.0	71.1
Sub-Saharan Africa without Nigeria	75.1	78.9	79.7	81.7
Latin America and Caribbean	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.9
Europe and Central Asia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Middle East and North Africa	0.9	2.9	3.3	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 6: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $3.65 line in 2017 PPP by region

Region	Children in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
East Asia and Pacific	55.1	13.3	6.7	19.4
East Asia and Pacific without China	49.7	24.5	9.7	14.9
South Asia	300.2	46.7	36.6	30.1
South Asia without India	74.3	39.4	14.5	13.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	409.2	69.4	49.9	27.6
Sub-Saharan Africa without Nigeria	332.2	68.6	64.9	35.5
Latin America and Caribbean	24.7	15.1	3.0	7.7
Europe and Central Asia	4.2	2.1	.5	9.4
Middle East and North Africa	26.7	21.6	3.3	5.8
Total	820.0	38.4	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 7: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at $3.65 PPP (LMIC) in in 2017 PPP in 2013, 2017 and 2022 by region (%)

Region	2013	2017	2020	2022
East Asia and Pacific	28.2	17.5	14.6	13.3
East Asia and Pacific without China	38.6	27.8	25.7	24.5
South Asia	65.8	58.6	53.2	46.7
South Asia without India	54.7	45.2	43.5	39.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	73.8	71.0	70.3	69.4
Sub-Saharan Africa without Nigeria	74.2	70.9	69.6	68.6
Latin America and Caribbean	19.9	18.5	16.9	15.1
Europe and Central Asia	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.2
Middle East and North Africa	15.9	22.0	22.9	21.6
Total	47.8	43.3	41.3	38.9

Appendix Table 8: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $6.85 line in 2017 PPP by region

Region	Children in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
East Asia and Pacific	174.0	42.0	12.3	19.7
East Asia and Pacific without China	117.0	57.7	13.6	15.2
South Asia	557.0	86.7	39.2	30.5
South Asia without India	157.1	83.3	18.2	14.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	537.8	91.1	37.9	28.0
Sub-Saharan Africa without Nigeria	436.9	90.3	50.7	36.3
Latin America and Caribbean	64.5	39.5	4.5	7.8
Europe and Central Asia	18.5	10.8	1.3	8.2
Middle East and North Africa	68.2	55.2	4.8	5.9
Total	1420.0	67.4	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 9: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at $6.85 (UMIC) lines in 2017 PPP in 2013, 2017 and 2022 by region (%)

Region	2013	2017	2020	2022
East Asia and Pacific	60.9	49.3	45.0	42.0
East Asia and Pacific without China	69.4	61.3	58.3	57.7
South Asia	92.2	89.3	88.7	86.7
South Asia without India	89.6	85.8	85.0	83.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	92.5	91.7	91.6	91.1
Sub-Saharan Africa without Nigeria	92.1	91.2	90.7	90.3
Latin America and Caribbean	47.5	44.7	42.9	39.5
Europe and Central Asia	12.6	11.4	10.6	10.8
Middle East and North Africa	52.4	53.9	57.0	55.2
Total	72.7	69.5	68.8	67.4

Appendix Table 10: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $2.15 line in 2017 PPP by income group

Income group	Extreme poor (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Low income	153.7	47.1	46.1	15.5
Lower middle income	166.3	15.3	49.9	51.5
Lower middle income without India	114.1	18.1	40.6	43.8
Lower middle income without Nigeria	126.2	12.9	43.0	48.9
Upper middle income	13.0	2.2	3.9	28.8
Upper middle income without China	12.8	3.3	4.6	27.3
High-income	.5	.6	.2	4.2
Total	333.5	15.8	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 11: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $3.65 line in 2017 PPP by income group

Income group	Children in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Low income	241.9	74.2	29.5	15.5
Lower middle income	517.4	47.7	63.1	51.5
Lower middle income without India	291.5	46.2	49.6	43.8
Lower middle income without Nigeria	440.5	45.0	59.3	48.9
Upper middle income	59.2	9.8	7.2	28.8
Upper middle income without China	53.9	13.7	9.2	27.3
High-income	1.0	1.1	0.1	4.2
Total	819.5	38.9	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 12: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $6.85 line in 2017 PPP by income group

Income group	Children in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Low income	304.2	93.3	21.4	15.5
Lower middle income	903.6	83.4	63.6	51.5
Lower middle income without India	503.7	79.9	52.3	43.8
Lower middle income without Nigeria	802.8	82.1	60.9	48.9
Upper middle income	209.2	34.6	14.7	28.8
Upper middle income without China	152.2	38.6	15.8	27.3
High-income	2.8	3.2	.2	4.2
Total	1420.0	67.4	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 13: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $2.15 line in 2017 PPP in fragile countries

GMD sample	Extreme poor (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Non-fragile states	168.9	10.1	50.6	79.8
Fragile states	164.7	38.6	49.4	20.2
Total	333.5	15.8	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 14: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $3.65 line in 2017 PPP in fragile countries

GMD sample	Children in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Non-fragile states	538.2	32.0	65.7	79.8
Fragile states	281.4	66.0	34.3	20.2
Total	819.5	38.9	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 15: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $6.85 line in 2017 PPP in fragile countries

GMD sample	Children in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Non-fragile states	1045.2	62.2	73.6	79.8
Fragile states	374.8	87.9	26.4	20.2
Total	1420.0	67.4	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 16: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $2.15 line in 2017 PPP by gender

Gender	Extreme poor (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Female children	162.9	16.2	25.6	14.9
Male children	170.6	15.7	26.8	16.0
Female adults	158.5	6.6	24.9	35.2
Male adults	143.4	6.2	22.6	33.9
Total	635.4	9.4	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 17: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $3.65 line in 2017 PPP by gender

Gender	Children in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Female children	397.6	39.5	22.7	14.9
Male children	421.6	38.9	24.0	16.0
Female adults	481.4	20.2	27.5	35.2
Male adults	452.6	19.7	25.8	33.9
Total	1753.3	25.9	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 18: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $6.85 line in 2017 PPP by gender

Gender	Children in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Female children	684.6	68.0	19.4	14.9
Male children	732.4	67.6	20.7	16.0
Female adults	1076.9	45.1	30.5	35.2
Male adults	1037.3	45.1	29.4	33.9
Total	3531.2	52.1	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 19: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $2.15 line in 2017 PPP by rural/urban location

Location	Extreme poor (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Urban	54.1	6.5	16.4	40.3
Rural	276.4	22.4	83.6	59.7
Total	330.5	16.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 20: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $3.65 line in 2017 PPP by rural/urban location

Location	Children in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Urban	167.3	20.0	20.5	40.3
Rural	647.8	52.4	79.5	59.7
Total	815.1	39.4	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 21: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $6.85 line in 2017 PPP by rural/urban location

Location	Children in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Urban	391.5	46.9	27.7	40.3
Rural	1019.7	82.5	72.3	59.7
Total	1411.1	68.1	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 22: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $2.15 line in 2017 PPP by household size

Household size	Extreme poor (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Two or less	2.2	6.1	0.7	1.7
Three	10.6	4.2	3.2	11.9
Four	29.4	6.5	8.8	21.5
Five	47.8	11.5	14.3	19.8
Six or more	243.6	25.7	73.0	45.1
Total	333.5	15.8	100.0	100.0
Household size	**Extreme poor (millions)**	**Headcount poverty rate (%)**	**Share of extreme poor (%)**	**Share of population (%)**
No children	302.4	6.4	47.6	69.3
Children	333.5	15.8	52.4	30.7
Total	635.9	9.3	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 23: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $3.65 line in 2017 PPP by household size

Household size	Children in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Two or less	6.2	17.0	0.8	1.7
Three	32.8	13.1	4.0	11.9
Four	97.9	21.6	11.9	21.5
Five	141.8	34.1	17.3	19.8
Six or more	540.9	57.0	66.0	45.1
Total	819.5	38.9	100.0	100.0
Household size	**Children and adults in poverty (millions)**	**Headcount poverty rate (%)**	**Share of poor (%)**	**Share of population (%)**
No children	935.2	19.7	53.3	69.3
Children	819.5	38.9	46.7	30.7
Total	1754.7	25.6	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 24: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $6.85 line in 2017 PPP by household size

Household size	Children living in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Two or less	14.3	39.6	1.0	1.7
Three	86.0	34.3	6.1	11.9
Four	235.0	51.9	16.5	21.5
Five	281.3	67.6	19.8	19.8
Six or more	803.3	84.6	56.6	45.1
Total	1419.9	67.4	100.0	100.0
Household size	**Children and adults in poverty (millions)**	**Headcount poverty rate (%)**	**Share of poor (%)**	**Share of population (%)**
No children	2121.5	44.7	59.9	69.3
Children	1419.9	67.4	40.1	30.7
Total	3541.4	51.7	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 25: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $2.15 line in 2017 PPP by education of household head

Education of head	Extreme poor (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Share of population (%)
No education	94.7	32.6	38.0	22.6
Primary	99.9	24.3	40.1	31.9
Secondary	48.5	11.4	19.5	33.2
Tertiary	6.3	3.9	2.5	12.3
Total	249.5	19.4	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 26: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $3.65 line in 2017 PPP by education of household head

Education of head	Children living in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
No education	189.1	65.0	35.4	22.6
Primary	200.9	48.9	37.6	31.9
Secondary	125.1	29.3	23.4	33.2
Tertiary	19.4	12.2	3.6	12.3
Total	534.5	41.5	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 27: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $6.85 line in 2017 PPP by education of household head

Education of head	Children living in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
No education	266.0	91.4	29.8	22.6
Primary	317.7	77.3	35.6	31.9
Secondary	255.9	59.9	28.7	33.2
Tertiary	52.6	33.1	5.9	12.3
Total	892.1	69.2	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 28: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $2.15 line in 2017 PPP by industry of work of household head

Industry of head	Extreme poor (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Agriculture	80.8	30.8	71.0	38.3
Industry	10.1	7.4	8.8	19.7
Services	17.2	7.7	15.1	32.7
Other	5.8	9.1	5.1	9.3
Total	113.8	16.6	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 29: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $3.65 line in 2017 PPP by industry of work of household head

Industry of head	Children living in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Agriculture	153.4	58.4	58.8	38.3
Industry	37.0	27.4	14.2	19.7
Services	53.0	23.6	20.3	32.7
Other	17.6	27.7	6.7	9.3
Total	260.9	38.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 30: Children in monetary poor households in 2022 at the $6.85 line in 2017 PPP by industry of work of household head

Industry of head	Children living in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
Agriculture	225.4	85.8	48.6	38.3
Industry	79.9	59.1	17.2	19.7
Services	119.1	53.0	25.7	32.7
Other	39.3	61.9	8.5	9.3
Total	463.7	67.6	100.0	100.0

Note the national child poverty rates according to the different international poverty lines are for international comparison only. National monetary child poverty rates should be based on national poverty lines, not international.

Appendix Table 31: Low-income economy - Percent of children living in monetary poor households in 2022

Country Name	$2.15	$3.65	$6.85
Burkina Faso	32.9	63.3	83.8
Burundi	79.1	93.6	98.9
Central African Republic	72.2	86.9	95.5
Chad	38.2	72.8	93.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	66.9	87.1	97.4
Ethiopia	20.9	56.4	90.3
Gambia, The	11.2	42.2	81.1
Guinea	16.2	50.6	88.6
Guinea-Bissau	22.9	59.1	89.0
Haiti	33.2	63.2	89.6
Liberia	35.6	70.1	93.8
Madagascar	86.8	96.0	99.3
Malawi	75.3	92.4	98.5
Mali	19.2	53.0	84.0
Niger	51.7	82.5	95.9
Rwanda	47.5	77.2	93.0
Sierra Leone	28.5	68.0	92.7
Somalia	70.4	89.5	98.6
South Sudan	77.7	92.3	98.8
Sudan	31.0	69.3	94.4
Tajikistan	3.3	16.7	54.4
Togo	30.9	62.4	88.9
Uganda	44.4	75.3	93.4
Yemen, Rep.	69.8	89.9	98.0

Appendix Table 32: Lower middle-income economy - Percent of children living in monetary poor households in 2022

Country Name	$2.15	$3.65	$6.85
Angola	39.6	62.7	85.6
Bangladesh	5.3	35.2	80.0
Benin	19.9	53.5	85.0
Bhutan	0.3	5.1	30.3
Bolivia	4.7	9.4	21.7
Cabo Verde	4.9	18.5	52.1
Cameroon	28.4	51.9	80.0
Comoros	23.3	47.0	74.8
Congo, Rep.	60.5	81.1	94.3
Côte d'Ivoire	11.8	42.6	80.3
Djibouti	18.8	42.9	78.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.9	24.5	80.4
El Salvador	1.9	8.9	37.8
Eswatini	40.6	65.3	84.9
Ghana	25.6	49.7	81.6
Honduras	17.1	33.8	59.6
India	11.5	49.8	88.2
Kenya	29.1	62.3	89.6
Kiribati	2.6	23.4	74.3
Kyrgyz Republic	2.0	24.5	76.7
Lao PDR	8.4	37.0	75.4
Lesotho	42.1	66.2	89.1
Mauritania	6.5	26.9	68.4
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	19.9	48.0	81.3
Moldova	0.1	0.9	20.5
Mongolia	1.1	9.0	45.0
Morocco	1.5	10.2	43.6
Myanmar	3.6	27.4	77.2
Nepal	3.7	28.5	73.6
Nicaragua	3.0	13.8	45.5
Nigeria	37.9	72.6	95.2
Pakistan	5.6	45.0	88.5
Papua New Guinea	33.4	60.9	87.4
Philippines	12.4	43.0	77.7
São Tomé and Principe	17.5	48.8	84.8
Senegal	8.3	38.2	77.2
Solomon Islands	34.0	70.6	93.0
Sri Lanka	1.5	15.7	57.1
Tanzania	48.6	78.9	94.8
Timor-Leste	11.7	55.5	92.4

Country Name			
Tunisia	0.3	3.9	25.6
Ukraine	0.2	3.0	33.1
Vanuatu	15.1	44.9	84.6
Vietnam	1.2	6.0	22.9
West Bank and Gaza	1.1	5.0	27.7
Zambia	66.7	82.5	93.6
Zimbabwe	48.0	73.8	90.5

Appendix Table 33: Upper middle-income economy - Percent of children living in monetary poor households in 2022

Country Name	$2.15	$3.65	$6.85
Albania	0.0	0.8	13.7
Armenia	0.2	8.6	60.4
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	0.1
Belarus	0.0	0.2	3.0
Botswana	16.8	44.3	72.5
Brazil	3.1	9.0	30.2
Bulgaria	2.2	5.1	17.2
China	0.1	2.5	27.0
Colombia	10.4	22.2	49.0
Costa Rica	3.1	9.0	27.6
Dominican Republic	1.0	5.8	28.1
Ecuador	10.4	19.7	46.4
Fiji	2.0	18.0	65.7
Gabon	3.7	12.2	41.4
Georgia	5.8	22.1	59.5
Guatemala	7.8	24.8	55.7
Indonesia	4.2	25.3	65.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5	3.7	34.9
Iraq	0.0	1.9	24.0
Jordan	0.1	0.3	5.8
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.7	18.0
Kosovo	0.3	4.1	33.4
Lebanon	0.0	0.9	11.1
Malaysia	0.0	0.1	4.5
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.9
Mexico	4.5	13.6	42.2
Montenegro	4.1	9.5	27.2
Namibia	24.1	45.3	71.1
North Macedonia	5.3	12.1	29.3
Paraguay	1.1	7.3	29.5
Peru	6.4	19.8	47.7

Russian Federation	0.0	0.7	7.7
Samoa	1.8	12.1	46.7
Serbia	0.0	2.0	12.7
South Africa	7.1	46.6	73.7
Thailand	0.1	1.1	18.7
Tonga	1.7	13.7	48.9
Turkey	0.2	2.8	18.1
Tuvalu	0.1	10.0	39.1

Appendix Table 34: High-income economy - Percent of children living in monetary poor households in 2022

Country Name	$2.15	$3.65	$6.85
Austria	0.7	0.7	1.5
Belgium	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chile	0.7	2.0	9.2
Croatia	0.5	0.7	2.9
Cyprus	0.1	0.5	1.0
Czech Republic	0.0	0.1	0.5
Denmark	0.5	0.5	0.5
Estonia	0.2	0.4	1.0
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.1
France	0.1	0.1	0.1
Greece	0.4	1.6	5.4
Hungary	0.0	0.1	3.0
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	0.2	0.6	1.1
Italy	1.7	2.4	4.0
Latvia	0.0	0.3	1.7
Lithuania	0.6	1.1	2.8
Luxembourg	0.1	0.1	0.1
Malta	0.2	0.2	0.9
Mauritius	0.4	4.1	24.5
Netherlands	0.2	0.2	0.4
Norway	0.3	0.3	0.3
Panama	1.5	6.0	19.7
Poland	0.0	0.0	2.6
Portugal	0.3	0.6	2.5
Romania	3.3	8.9	19.8
Seychelles	0.9	1.9	10.2
Slovak Republic	0.2	2.0	6.1
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.1
Spain	1.2	1.7	4.0
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.5
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0

United Kingdom	0.1	0.2	0.3
Uruguay	0.3	1.4	12.5

Appendix Table 35: All countries (alphabetical) - Percent of children living in monetary poor households in 2022

Country Name	$2.15	$3.65	$6.85
Albania	0.0	0.8	13.7
Angola	39.6	62.7	85.6
Armenia	0.2	8.6	60.4
Austria	0.7	0.7	1.5
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bangladesh	5.3	35.2	80.0
Belarus	0.0	0.2	3.0
Belgium	0.1	0.1	0.1
Benin	19.9	53.5	85.0
Bhutan	0.3	5.1	30.3
Bolivia	4.7	9.4	21.7
Botswana	16.8	44.3	72.5
Brazil	3.1	9.0	30.2
Bulgaria	2.2	5.1	17.2
Burkina Faso	32.9	63.3	83.8
Burundi	79.1	93.6	98.9
Cabo Verde	4.9	18.5	52.1
Cameroon	28.4	51.9	80.0
Central African Republic	72.2	86.9	95.5
Chad	38.2	72.8	93.6
Chile	0.7	2.0	9.2
China	0.1	2.5	27.0
Colombia	10.4	22.2	49.0
Comoros	23.3	47.0	74.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	66.9	87.1	97.4
Congo, Rep.	60.5	81.1	94.3
Costa Rica	3.1	9.0	27.6
Côte d'Ivoire	11.8	42.6	80.3
Croatia	0.5	0.7	2.9
Cyprus	0.1	0.5	1.0
Czech Republic	0.0	0.1	0.5
Denmark	0.5	0.5	0.5
Djibouti	18.8	42.9	78.8
Dominican Republic	1.0	5.8	28.1
Ecuador	10.4	19.7	46.4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.9	24.5	80.4
El Salvador	1.9	8.9	37.8
Estonia	0.2	0.4	1.0
Eswatini	40.6	65.3	84.9
Ethiopia	20.9	56.4	90.3

Fiji	2.0	18.0	65.7
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.1
France	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gabon	3.7	12.2	41.4
Gambia, The	11.2	42.2	81.1
Georgia	5.8	22.1	59.5
Ghana	25.6	49.7	81.6
Greece	0.4	1.6	5.4
Guatemala	7.8	24.8	55.7
Guinea	16.2	50.6	88.6
Guinea-Bissau	22.9	59.1	89.0
Haiti	33.2	63.2	89.6
Honduras	17.1	33.8	59.6
Hungary	0.0	0.1	3.0
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	11.5	49.8	88.2
Indonesia	4.2	25.3	65.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5	3.7	34.9
Iraq	0.0	1.9	24.0
Ireland	0.2	0.6	1.1
Italy	1.7	2.4	4.0
Jordan	0.1	0.3	5.8
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.7	18.0
Kenya	29.1	62.3	89.6
Kiribati	2.6	23.4	74.3
Kosovo	0.3	4.1	33.4
Kyrgyz Republic	2.0	24.5	76.7
Lao PDR	8.4	37.0	75.4
Latvia	0.0	0.3	1.7
Lebanon	0.0	0.9	11.1
Lesotho	42.1	66.2	89.1
Liberia	35.6	70.1	93.8
Lithuania	0.6	1.1	2.8
Luxembourg	0.1	0.1	0.1
Madagascar	86.8	96.0	99.3
Malawi	75.3	92.4	98.5
Malaysia	0.0	0.1	4.5
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.9
Mali	19.2	53.0	84.0
Malta	0.2	0.2	0.9
Mauritania	6.5	26.9	68.4
Mauritius	0.4	4.1	24.5
Mexico	4.5	13.6	42.2
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	19.9	48.0	81.3

Moldova	0.1	0.9	20.5
Mongolia	1.1	9.0	45.0
Montenegro	4.1	9.5	27.2
Morocco	1.5	10.2	43.6
Myanmar	3.6	27.4	77.2
Namibia	24.1	45.3	71.1
Nepal	3.7	28.5	73.6
Netherlands	0.2	0.2	0.4
Nicaragua	3.0	13.8	45.5
Niger	51.7	82.5	95.9
Nigeria	37.9	72.6	95.2
North Macedonia	5.3	12.1	29.3
Norway	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pakistan	5.6	45.0	88.5
Panama	1.5	6.0	19.7
Papua New Guinea	33.4	60.9	87.4
Paraguay	1.1	7.3	29.5
Peru	6.4	19.8	47.7
Philippines	12.4	43.0	77.7
Poland	0.0	0.0	2.6
Portugal	0.3	0.6	2.5
Romania	3.3	8.9	19.8
Russian Federation	0.0	0.7	7.7
Rwanda	47.5	77.2	93.0
Samoa	1.8	12.1	46.7
São Tomé and Principe	17.5	48.8	84.8
Senegal	8.3	38.2	77.2
Serbia	0.0	2.0	12.7
Seychelles	0.9	1.9	10.2
Sierra Leone	28.5	68.0	92.7
Slovak Republic	0.2	2.0	6.1
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.1
Solomon Islands	34.0	70.6	93.0
Somalia	70.4	89.5	98.6
South Africa	7.1	46.6	73.7
South Sudan	77.7	92.3	98.8
Spain	1.2	1.7	4.0
Sri Lanka	1.5	15.7	57.1
Sudan	31.0	69.3	94.4
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.5
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tajikistan	3.3	16.7	54.4
Tanzania	48.6	78.9	94.8

Thailand	0.1	1.1	18.7
Timor-Leste	11.7	55.5	92.4
Togo	30.9	62.4	88.9
Tonga	1.7	13.7	48.9
Tunisia	0.3	3.9	25.6
Turkey	0.2	2.8	18.1
Tuvalu	0.1	10.0	39.1
Uganda	44.4	75.3	93.4
Ukraine	0.2	3.0	33.1
United Kingdom	0.1	0.2	0.3
Uruguay	0.3	1.4	12.5
Vanuatu	15.1	44.9	84.6
Vietnam	1.2	6.0	22.9
West Bank and Gaza	1.1	5.0	27.7
Yemen, Rep.	69.8	89.9	98.0
Zambia	66.7	82.5	93.6
Zimbabwe	48.0	73.8	90.5

Appendix Table 36: Number of children living in monetary poor households in 2022 (thousands)

Country Name	$2.15	$3.65	$6.85
Albania	0	5.186824	84.10678
Angola	7700.474	12206.17	16643.7
Armenia	1.510307	52.7315	371.7715
Austria	10.19022	10.19022	21.99895
Azerbaijan	0	0	3.257972
Bangladesh	3355.096	22467.92	51136.74
Belarus	0	3.77328	54.53297
Belgium	1.990578	1.990578	1.990578
Benin	1375.799	3695.925	5878.679
Bhutan	0.687171	12.91381	77.34944
Bolivia	188.9759	373.8563	863.9526
Botswana	160.7908	423.2315	693.22
Brazil	1683.131	4860.815	16363.75
Bulgaria	24.54427	56.76107	190.6079
Burkina Faso	3854.473	7410.354	9815.407
Burundi	5535.421	6549.196	6924.05
Cabo Verde	10.18035	38.89144	109.3629
Cameroon	3921.617	7167.28	11046.97
Central African Republic	1911.727	2301.232	2529.766
Chad	3944.843	7516.334	9660.856
Chile	31.61551	87.8199	411.6587
China	195.6503	5349.396	56980.89
Colombia	1613.2	3435.555	7572.7

Comoros	52.11318	105.1381	167.1816
Congo, Dem. Rep.	32787.84	42738.02	47755.2
Congo, Rep.	1610.644	2157.504	2510.474
Costa Rica	38.30685	113.1281	346.2035
Côte d'Ivoire	1554.634	5628.655	10600.42
Croatia	3.011773	4.663522	18.92485
Cyprus	0.2241197	1.196816	2.190999
Czech Republic	0	2.037202	9.426696
Denmark	5.571774	5.571774	5.571774
Djibouti	79.11378	180.2917	331.2072
Dominican Republic	35.10217	200.5947	967.0349
Ecuador	657.1144	1244.762	2936.629
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1173.275	10001.72	32781.28
El Salvador	35.86927	169.0623	716.2165
Estonia	0.3886565	0.9287381	2.508068
Eswatini	223.95	360.0431	468.3373
Ethiopia	13005.29	35032.19	56097.48
Fiji	6.117696	55.12632	201.2714
Finland	0	0	0.8496094
France	12.60564	12.60564	17.92351
Gabon	36.77732	121.3454	412.1412
Gambia, The	142.8998	536.3342	1029.987
Georgia	48.04409	183.6652	494.4258
Ghana	3717.882	7222.602	11857.61
Greece	7.375828	27.50722	90.1492
Guatemala	600.6694	1907.536	4283.85
Guinea	1149.046	3594.725	6300.409
Guinea-Bissau	201.1364	519.2704	781.207
Haiti	1646.357	3131.098	4438.029
Honduras	627.9922	1240.601	2185.674
Hungary	0	0.9767429	49.21745
Iceland	0	0	0.0344411
India	52226.04	225892.1	399907
Indonesia	3472.268	20681.62	53863.48
Iran, Islamic Rep.	118.8349	839.2977	7849.823
Iraq	5.633495	377.9468	4799.011
Ireland	2.722397	6.98104	13.93939
Italy	158.1124	220.0433	361.5813
Jordan	2.575999	13.86034	260.3482
Kazakhstan	1.727943	41.93373	1081.53
Kenya	7830.01	16728.21	24061.78
Kiribati	1.302421	11.64372	36.91754
Kosovo	1.249114	19.16189	155.2951
Kyrgyz Republic	51.99433	643.9048	2013.268

Lao PDR	226.8996	998.0737	2032.86
Latvia	0.1176372	1.048158	5.564975
Lebanon	0	14.89527	191.7549
Lesotho	367.3868	577.3427	777.3198
Liberia	951.6974	1872.61	2505.488
Lithuania	2.683299	4.926277	13.21916
Luxembourg	0.0575014	0.0575014	0.1526863
Madagascar	13159.26	14558.05	15050.69
Malawi	7825.384	9599.875	10238.13
Malaysia	0.7316235	11.04362	466.7399
Maldives	0	0	1.749184
Mali	2482.526	6863.106	10879.5
Malta	0.1583961	0.1583961	0.8432172
Mauritania	162.2448	669.7794	1706.111
Mauritius	1.163418	11.95323	72.12878
Mexico	1698.732	5187.476	16079.05
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	8.450867	20.42058	34.55997
Moldova	0.6252122	6.435693	154.0855
Mongolia	13.72637	112.0825	559.9807
Montenegro	5.65167	13.0302	37.13819
Morocco	183.3901	1278.556	5453.321
Myanmar	638.4299	4862.876	13712.44
Namibia	274.4387	516.7523	810.4708
Nepal	484.535	3766.246	9727.024
Netherlands	5.786676	6.068433	14.19541
Nicaragua	76.16511	351.43	1154.562
Niger	5737.315	9148.237	10628.14
Nigeria	40141.31	76970.09	100880.9
North Macedonia	20.65648	47.20074	114.8781
Norway	3.751811	3.751811	3.751811
Pakistan	5857.428	46998.08	92432.9
Panama	21.74114	86.4217	284.1583
Papua New Guinea	1453.883	2655.867	3810.095
Paraguay	28.1025	187.6095	756.2543
Peru	670.8369	2074.538	5005.497
Philippines	5144.525	17808.07	32232.24
Poland	0	4.592358	245.5378
Portugal	5.118236	9.857941	40.35194
Romania	113.9158	310.6009	692.4258
Russian Federation	9.7763	214.2311	2548.578
Rwanda	3094.222	5034.312	6061.354
Samoa	1.592225	11.00143	42.43204
São Tomé and Principe	16.92154	47.27649	82.17635
Senegal	644.7027	2947.575	5961.504

Serbia	0	30.60235	191.9749
Seychelles	0.2310493	0.4979186	2.682821
Sierra Leone	1149.182	2747.342	3746.204
Slovak Republic	1.663308	19.61043	60.04373
Slovenia	0	0	0.4167346
Solomon Islands	117.8629	244.6003	322.2311
Somalia	6527.828	8293.895	9134.311
South Africa	1536.889	10095.35	15978.93
South Sudan	5133.432	6094.092	6526.723
Spain	97.14679	140.1227	321.9515
Sri Lanka	101.2248	1030.915	3750.062
Sudan	7024.842	15691.02	21387.46
Sweden	8.271728	8.271728	11.45
Switzerland	0	0	0
Tajikistan	127.6695	641.1779	2090.673
Tanzania	15236.01	24748.72	29708.87
Thailand	11.03589	149.6525	2549.372
Timor-Leste	75.18097	355.5013	592.091
Togo	1314.078	2653.97	3780.477
Tonga	0.6127101	5.040916	18.02077
Tunisia	11.28816	134.5913	882.31
Turkey	57.42705	682.5817	4379.826
Tuvalu	0.0042463	0.4483488	1.758544
Uganda	11667.06	19785.41	24557.04
Ukraine	12.21936	222.0974	2482.361
United Kingdom	11.36691	28.58995	39.67757
Uruguay	2.495872	12.01934	106.3643
Vanuatu	21.10301	62.65641	118.2008
Vietnam	328.6626	1662.441	6383.118
West Bank and Gaza	26.47729	121.4363	665.8117
Yemen, Rep.	10700.74	13782.11	15021.78
Zambia	5709.096	7062.401	8010.187
Zimbabwe	3515.722	5406.728	6625.744

Data and methodology

This exercise builds on a similar one conducted in 2020 to examine child poverty using the GMD (Silwal, Engilbertsdottir, Cuesta, Newhouse and Stewart, 2020). The analysis contains records from 10.4 million individuals from 147 countries, taken from the 2022 spring version of the GMD with 2019 as a base year. The GMD is a collection of globally harmonized household survey data compiled by the Data for Goals group of the World Bank's Poverty and Equity Global Practice. Further details on the background of the GMD are given in Castañeda et al. (2016). A unique feature of the GMD is that the welfare aggregates are the same as those used to compute the poverty estimates published by PovcalNet and the World Development Indicators. These aggregates are based on household per capita income or consumption, depending on the specific concept that is used to measure national poverty in any given country.

For the effects of this exercise, the rescaling of welfare was performed using the Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP) which contains data on poverty headcounts for each year (2013-2018). For 2020-2022, the data was provided by the Poverty and Shared Prosperity team. A rescaling of the weights was done using the UNDESA population estimates from 2013-2021. In other words, the number of children is estimated by applying the proportion of people that are children in the relevant survey to the total UNDESA national population projections for each country. This could lead to discrepancies with UNDESA estimates of the number of children in a country. For the 2022 estimates, UNDESA population prospects were used.

Poverty estimates for 2020, 2021 and 2022 are "nowcasted"—that is, gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates have been used to forecast household incomes, assuming all households experience equal consumption growth in percentage terms.

Trends from 2013 to 2018 are all based on back casted projections rather than repeated survey data. These are based on distributional neutral growth assumptions applied to one survey per country rather than changes observed in repeated cross-sections.