

# Global Trends in Child Monetary Poverty According to International Poverty Lines

*Daylan Salmeron-Gomez*

*Solrun Engilbertsdottir*

*Jose Antonio Cuesta Leiva*

*David Newhouse*

*David Stewart*



**WORLD BANK GROUP**

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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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Daylan Salmeron-Gomez<sup>\*†</sup>

Solrun Engilbertsdottir<sup>†</sup>

Jose Antonio Cuesta Leiva<sup>\*</sup>

David Newhouse<sup>\*</sup>

David Stewart<sup>†</sup>

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<sup>\*</sup> World Bank Group, Washington DC

<sup>†</sup> UNICEF, New York, NY.

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## Abstract

### Highlights:

- This paper presents estimated trends in child poverty from 2013 to 2022, based on three international poverty lines, \$2.15 (extreme poverty), \$3.65 (lower middle income) and \$6.85 (upper middle income). For the trend analysis and the profiling, the key focus is on extreme child poverty.
- The estimates show a reduction in the extreme child poverty rate from 20.7% to 15.9% between 2013 and 2022
- While this lifted 49.2 million children out of extreme poverty, this was about 30 million less than what was projected in the absence of COVID-19-related disruptions.
- The extreme child poverty nowcasted estimate in 2022 (15.9 percent) is on par with the child poverty rate in 2019, indicating approximately three years of lost progress.
- In 2022 nowcasted estimates show:
  - 333 million children living in extreme poverty (\$2.15)
  - 829 million children living below \$3.65
  - 1.43 billion children living below \$6.85
- Children below the age of 18 years comprise more than half of those living in extreme poverty, while their share of the population is 31 percent.

## 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> Nowcast estimates show an increase

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<sup>3</sup> 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)-

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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).

in extreme child poverty in 2020 at the height of the pandemic, whereas poverty reduction resumed in 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 68.4 million children in extreme poverty between 2013 and 2020, but only actually witnessed an estimated reduction of 29.2 million children, due to pandemic disruptions.<sup>6</sup> 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 (15.9 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

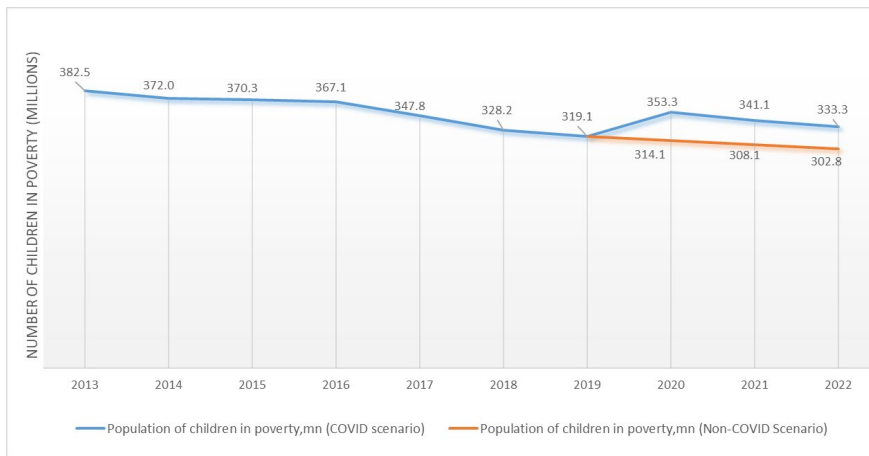
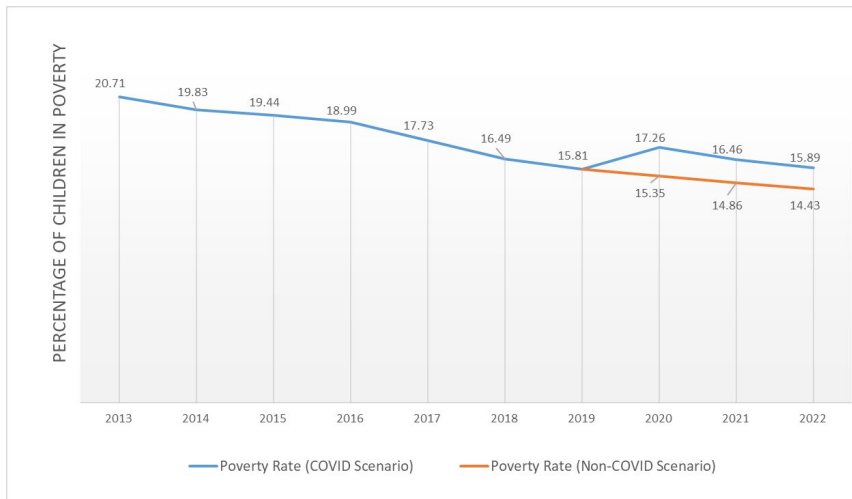


Figure 2: Children (%) living in extreme poverty (\$2.15), trends



<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup>

## Results for 2022

The nowcast estimates for 2022 indicate children remain disproportionately affected by extreme poverty, with 15.9 percent of children living in extremely poor households compared to 6.6 percent of adults (table 1). Furthermore, the share of the extreme poor who are children is continuing to increase. In 2022, children comprised 52.5 percent of the extreme poor, up from 47.3 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	47.3	18	52.2	15.9	52.5
Adults (18+ years)	10.3	52.7	7.5	47.8	6.6	47.5

**Age groups:** As seen in prior analysis, extreme poverty rates are highest for the youngest children. In 2022, 18.3 percent (99 million) of all children below five years live 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 (5.1 percent) than 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
0_17	Children 0-17	333.34	15.9	52.5	31.6	5.1
0_4	Children 0-4	99.34	18.3	15.8	8.2	6.0
5_9	Children 5-9	105.04	17.1	17	9.3	5.6
10_14	Children 10-14	88.75	14.7	14.1	9.1	4.7
15_17	Children 15-17	40.21	11.9	6.4	5.1	3.6
18plus	Adults (18 or more)	301.43	6.6	47.5	68.4	1.9
18_59	Adults 18-59	264.43	7.1	42	56.4	2.1
60plus	Adults 60 or more	31.55	4.0	5.0	12.0	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>629.32</b>	<b>9.48</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2.9</b>

**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 41.2 percent (829 million children) for the \$3.65 line and 68 percent (1.43 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)-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 share of children living in extreme poverty, 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 71.1 percent. Consequently, the share of children in extreme poverty has decreased in all other regions, besides Latin America where the share has remained constant at around 3 percent and in the Middle East and North Africa which has increased its share of those children in extreme poverty, from 0.9 percent to 3.7 percent (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 (24.3 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	
	Extreme poor (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



<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>	0.6	0.4	3.8	2.3	24.3	14.8
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	12.3	10.0	26.7	21.6	68.2	55.2
<b>Total</b>	333.3	15.9	819.6	39.1	1425.8	68.0

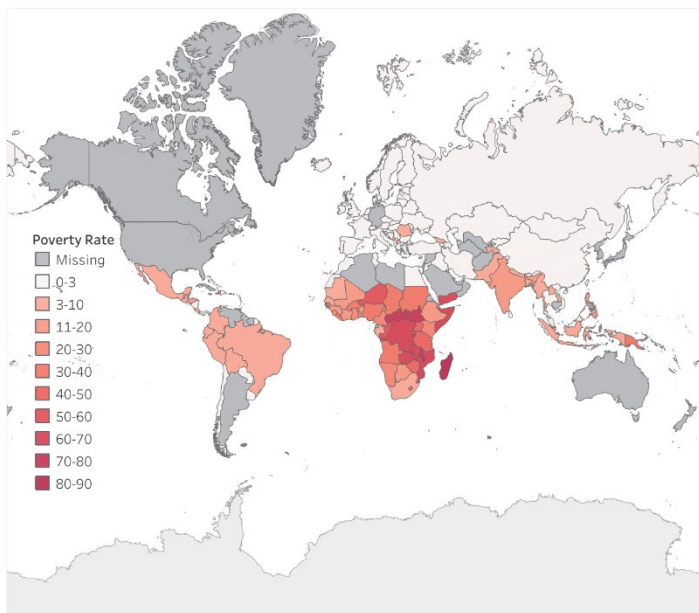
When examining child poverty trends by region according to the higher poverty line of 2017 PPP \$3.65, a significant reduction is seen in East Asia and the Pacific region, largely driven by a reduction in China. The same applies to South Asia, including significant reduction in India. The reductions 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, although poverty at this higher line increased in Europe and Central Asia between 2017 and 2022 (appendix table 9).

When zooming in on selected countries, the largest numbers of children in extreme poverty reside in middle income countries, while Madagascar, Burundi, South Sudan, and Malawi have the highest percentage of children living in extreme poverty, at 86.8 percent, 79.1 percent, 77.7 and 75.3 percent, respectively (see appendix tables 30 and 31).

Figure 3: World map - children living in extreme poverty at PPP \$2.15 poverty line (extreme poverty)

Child Poverty rates at the \$2.15 poverty line



Number of poor children at \$2.15 poverty line

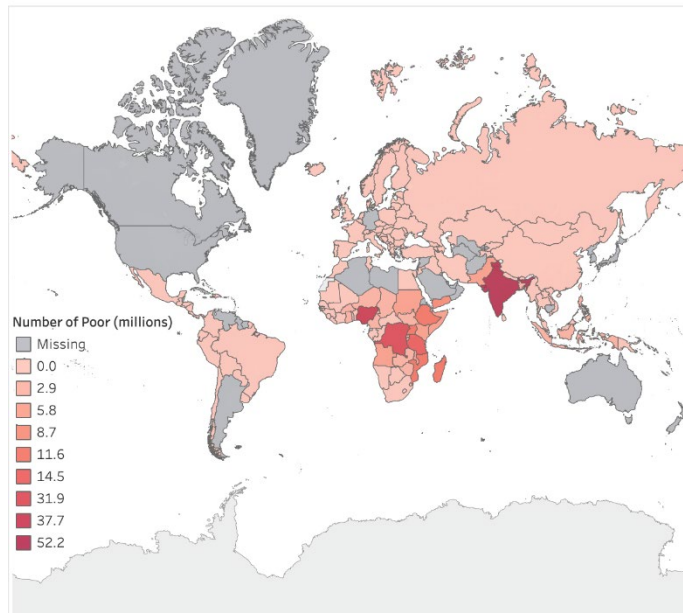
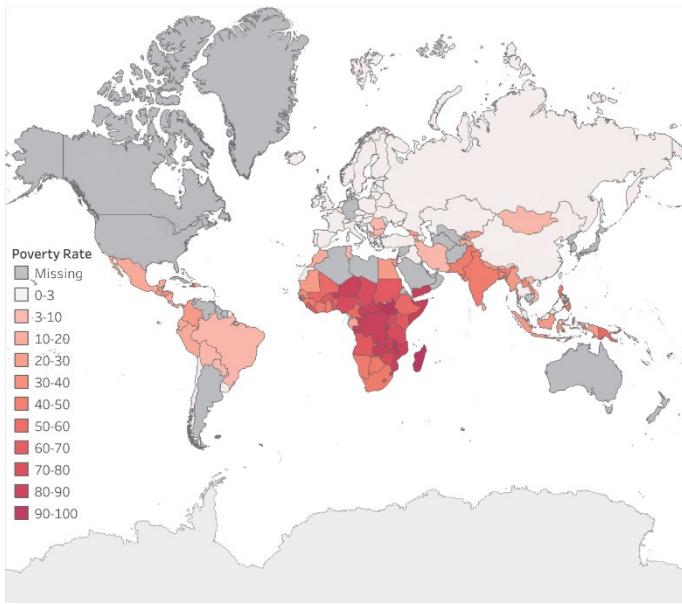


Figure 4: World map - children living in poverty at PPP \$3.65 poverty line

Child Poverty rates at the \$3.65 poverty line



Number of poor children at \$3.65 poverty line

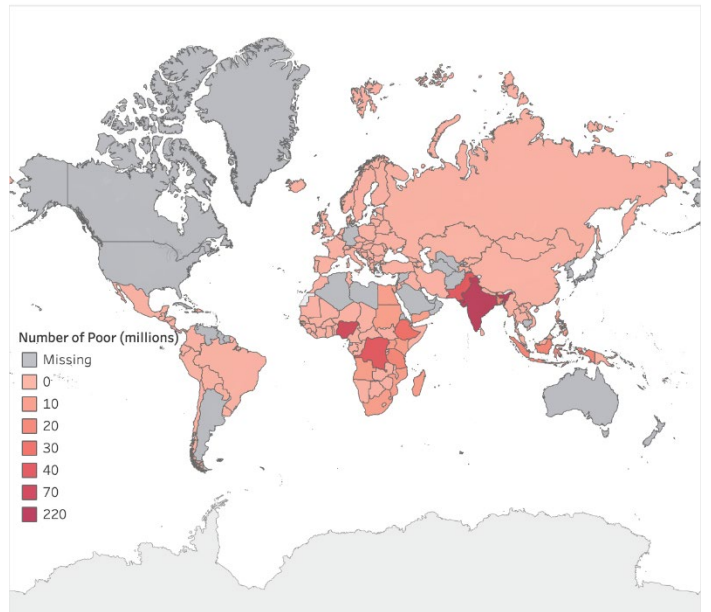
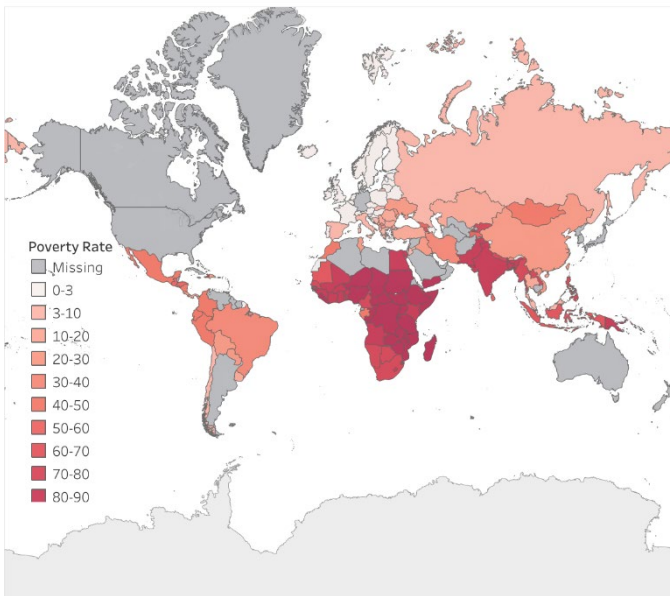
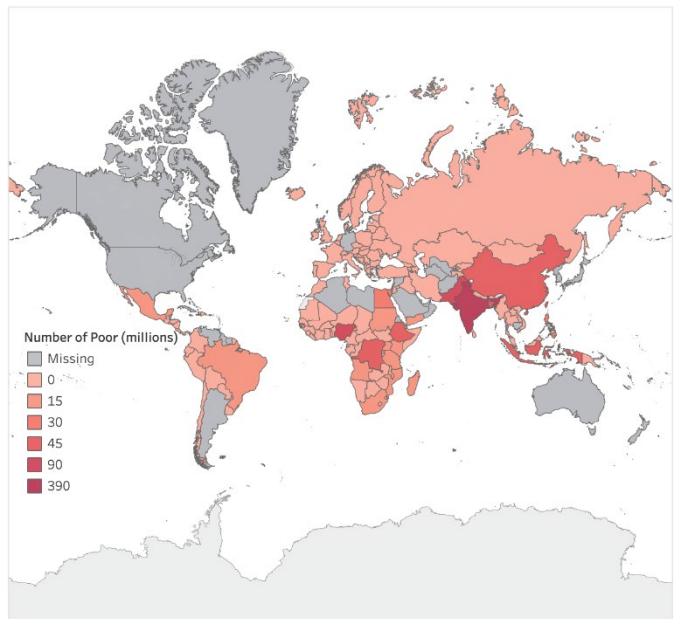


Figure 5: World map – children living in poverty at PPP \$6.85 poverty line

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.<sup>7</sup> 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 10.1 percent of children in non-fragile states (168.7 million) (see appendix table 13).

**Economies by income:** In absolute numbers, most children living in extreme poverty live in middle income countries, 179.4 million children (14.9 percent in lower middle 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 (%)
<b>Low income</b>	153.7	47.1	46.1	15.5
<b>Lower middle income</b>	166.3	14.9	49.9	53.1
<b>Lower middle income without India</b>	114.1	17.3	40.6	46.1
<b>Lower middle income without Nigeria</b>	126.2	12.5	43.1	56.6
<b>Upper middle income</b>	13.0	2.2	3.9	28.8
<b>Upper middle income without China</b>	12.8	3.3	4.6	27.5
<b>High-income</b>	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>333.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 (243.5 million) living in households with 6 or more members live in extreme poverty, versus 4.8 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 6.6 percent versus the 15.9 percent in households with children.
- 22.3 percent of children (276.4 million) living in rural settings live in extreme poverty, versus 6.5 percent of children (53.9 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 3.6 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

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

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, 20.4 percent of children living in male headed households are living in extreme poverty, versus 16.6 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 suggests 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 (15.9 percent) is on par with the child poverty rate in 2019, indicating approximately three years of lost progress.

With a staggering 333 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 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	333.34	15.9	52.5	31.6	0
	Children 0-4	99.34	18.3	15.8	8.2	0
	Children 5-9	105.04	17.1	16.7	9.3	0
	Children 10-14	88.75	14.7	14.1	9.1	0
	Children 15-17	40.21	11.9	6.4	5.1	0
	Adults (18 or more)	301.43	6.6	47.5	68.4	0
	Adults 18-59	264.43	7.1	42.0	56.4	0
	Adults 60 or more	31.55	4.0	5.0	12.0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>629.32</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0</b>

**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 (%)
<b>\$3.65 PPP (LMIC) line</b>				
<b>Children 0-17</b>	819.61	39.1	46.8	31.6
<b>Children 0-4</b>	229.08	42.1	13.1	8.2
<b>Children 5-9</b>	253.37	41.3	14.5	9.3
<b>Children 10-14</b>	227.51	37.7	13.1	9.1
<b>Children 15-17</b>	109.65	32.6	6.3	5.1
<b>Adults (18 or more)</b>	933.22	20.5	53.2	68.4
<b>Adults 18-59</b>	817.86	21.9	46.9	56.4
<b>Adults 60 or more</b>	106.45	13.4	6.1	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1743.92</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>\$6.85 PPP (UMIC) line</b>				
<b>Children 0-17</b>	1425.77	68.0	40.3	31.6
<b>Children 0-4</b>	384.81	70.8	10.9	8.2
<b>Children 5-9</b>	428.9	69.9	12.2	9.3
<b>Children 10-14</b>	402.48	66.7	11.4	9.1
<b>Children 15-17</b>	209.58	62.3	5.9	5.1
<b>Adults (18 or more)</b>	2111.94	46.4	59.7	68.4
<b>Adults 18-59</b>	1812.36	48.4	51.4	56.4

Adults 60 or more	288.67	36.2	8.2	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3526.8</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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	3.52	19.74
East Asia and Pacific without China	11.52	5.68	4.79	15.29
South Asia	62.03	9.66	18.61	30.62
South Asia without India	9.80	5.19	4.07	14.22
Sub-Saharan Africa	237.03	40.18	71.11	28.12
Sub-Saharan Africa without Nigeria	196.89	40.68	81.77	36.48
Latin America and Caribbean	9.66	5.91	2.90	7.79
Europe and Central Asia	.61	.37	.18	7.84
Middle East and North Africa	12.30	9.95	3.69	5.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>333.34</b>	<b>15.89</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**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	2.8
East Asia and Pacific without China	11.4	6.6	6.4	5.7
South Asia	22.3	15.0	13.8	9.7
South Asia without India	12.9	7.7	6.7	5.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	45.2	42.5	41.0	40.2
Sub-Saharan Africa without Nigeria	46.5	43.4	41.5	40.7
Latin America and Caribbean	7.7	7.6	6.7	5.9
Europe and Central Asia	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Middle East and North Africa	3.4	8.8	9.9	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>



**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 (%)**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Region</b>				
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	7.24	4.09	3.65	3.52
<b>East Asia and Pacific without China</b>	8.93	5.48	5.31	4.79
<b>South Asia</b>	33.78	26.22	24.69	18.61
<b>South Asia without India</b>	9.20	5.78	5.15	4.07
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	54.84	63.16	65.08	71.11
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa without Nigeria</b>	75.14	79.00	79.80	81.77
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>	3.00	3.40	3.03	2.90
<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>	0.20	0.24	0.20	0.18
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	0.93	2.88	3.35	3.69
<b>Total</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

<b>Region</b>	<b>Children in poverty (millions)</b>	<b>Headcount poverty rate (%)</b>	<b>Share of poor (%)</b>	<b>Share of population (%)</b>
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	55.06	13.29	6.72	19.74
<b>East Asia and Pacific without China</b>	49.71	24.51	9.72	15.29
<b>South Asia</b>	300.17	46.74	36.62	30.62
<b>South Asia without India</b>	74.28	39.38	14.52	14.22
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	409.21	69.36	49.93	28.12
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa without Nigeria</b>	332.24	68.65	64.97	36.48
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>	24.66	15.09	3.01	7.79
<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>	3.76	2.29	.46	7.84
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	26.74	21.64	3.26	5.89
<b>Total</b>	819.61	39.07	100.00	100.00

**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 (%)**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Region</b>				
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	28.2	17.5	14.6	13.3
<b>East Asia and Pacific without China</b>	38.6	27.8	25.7	24.5
<b>South Asia</b>	65.8	58.6	53.2	46.7
<b>South Asia without India</b>	54.7	45.2	43.5	39.4
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	73.8	71.0	70.3	69.4
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa without Nigeria</b>	74.2	70.9	69.6	68.6
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>	19.9	18.5	16.9	15.1
<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.3
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	16.0	22.0	22.9	21.6
<b>Total</b>	47.8	43.4	41.4	39.1

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

<b>Region</b>	<b>Children in poverty (millions)</b>	<b>Headcount poverty rate (%)</b>	<b>Share of poor (%)</b>	<b>Share of population (%)</b>
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	174.0	42.0	12.2	19.7
<b>East Asia and Pacific without China</b>	117.0	57.7	13.5	15.3
<b>South Asia</b>	557.0	86.7	39.1	30.6
<b>South Asia without India</b>	157.1	83.3	18.1	14.2
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	537.8	91.1	37.7	28.1
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa without Nigeria</b>	436.9	90.3	50.3	36.5
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>	64.5	39.5	4.5	7.8
<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>	24.3	14.8	1.7	7.8
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	68.2	55.2	4.8	5.9
<b>Total</b>	1425.8	68.0	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 (%)**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Region</b>				
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	60.9	49.3	45.0	42.0
<b>East Asia and Pacific without China</b>	69.4	61.3	58.3	57.7
<b>South Asia</b>	92.2	89.3	88.7	86.7
<b>South Asia without India</b>	89.7	85.8	85.0	83.3
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	92.5	91.7	91.6	91.1
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa without Nigeria</b>	92.1	91.2	90.7	90.3
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>	47.5	44.7	42.9	39.5
<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>	13.2	12.8	11.4	14.8
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	52.4	53.9	57.0	55.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>68.0</b>

**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 (%)
<b>Low income</b>	153.7	47.1	46.1	15.5
<b>Lower middle income</b>	166.3	14.9	49.9	53.1
<b>Lower middle income without India</b>	114.1	17.3	40.6	46.1
<b>Lower middle income without Nigeria</b>	126.2	12.5	43.1	56.6
<b>Upper middle income</b>	13.0	2.2	3.9	28.8
<b>Upper middle income without China</b>	12.8	3.3	4.6	27.5
<b>High-income</b>	.3	.5	.1	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>333.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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 (%)
<b>Low income</b>	241.9	74.2	29.5	15.5
<b>Lower middle income</b>	517.9	46.5	63.2	53.1
<b>Lower middle income without India</b>	292.0	44.3	49.6	46.1
<b>Lower middle income without Nigeria</b>	441.0	43.8	59.8	56.6
<b>Upper middle income</b>	59.2	9.8	7.2	28.8
<b>Upper middle income without China</b>	53.9	13.7	9.2	27.5
<b>High-income</b>	0.6	1.1	0.1	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>819.6</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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 (%)
<b>Low income</b>	304.2	93.3	21.3	15.5
<b>Lower middle income</b>	910.4	81.8	63.9	53.1
<b>Lower middle income without India</b>	510.5	77.4	52.7	46.1
<b>Lower middle income without Nigeria</b>	809.6	80.3	63.8	56.6
<b>Upper middle income</b>	209.1	34.6	14.7	28.8
<b>Upper middle income without China</b>	152.1	38.7	15.7	27.5
<b>High-income</b>	2.0	3.8	.1	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1425.8</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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	168.7	10.1	50.6	79.7
Fragile states	164.7	38.6	49.4	20.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>333.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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	32.2	65.7	79.7
Fragile states	281.4	66.0	34.3	20.3
<b>Total</b>	819.6	39.1	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	1051.0	62.9	73.7	79.7
Fragile states	374.8	87.9	26.3	20.3
<b>Total</b>	1425.8	68.0	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	162.80	16.20	25.67	15.29
Male children	170.50	15.81	26.88	16.41
Female adults	158.00	6.92	24.91	34.74
Male adults	142.95	6.48	22.54	33.56
<b>Total</b>	634.25	9.65	100.00	100.00

**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	397.66	39.6	22.7	15.3
Male children	421.63	39.1	24.1	16.4
Female adults	480.48	21.0	27.4	34.7
Male adults	451.65	20.5	25.8	33.6
<b>Total</b>	1751.42	26.6	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	687.70	68.4	19.5	15.3
Male children	735.12	68.2	20.8	16.4
Female adults	1071.90	46.9	30.4	34.7
Male adults	1032.76	46.8	29.3	33.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3527.49</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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	53.93	6.5	16.3	40.1
Rural	276.36	22.3	83.7	59.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>330.30</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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	167.28	20.2	20.5	40.1
Rural	647.87	52.4	79.5	59.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>815.16</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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	394.96	47.7	27.9	40.1
Rural	1021.96	82.6	72.1	59.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1416.92</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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	2.18	4.8	0.7	2.2
Three	10.53	4.2	3.2	12.0
Four	29.31	6.6	8.8	21.1
Five	47.79	11.6	14.3	19.6
Six or more	243.51	25.7	73.1	45.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>333.32</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Household size	Extreme poor (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Share of population (%)
No children	301.45	6.6	47.5	68.4
Children	333.32	15.9	52.5	31.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>634.77</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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	6.17	13.6	0.8	2.2
Three	32.82	13.1	4.0	12.0
Four	97.91	22.1	12.0	21.1
Five	141.84	34.4	17.3	19.6
Six or more	540.82	57.1	66.0	45.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>819.56</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Household size	Children and adults in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
No children	933.27	20.5	53.2	68.4
Children	819.56	39.1	46.8	31.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1752.83</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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	15.38	34.0	1.1	2.2
Three	87.67	34.9	6.2	12.0
Four	236.67	53.5	16.6	21.1
Five	282.15	68.5	19.8	19.6
Six or more	803.81	84.9	56.4	45.1
<b>Total</b>	1425.68	68.0	100.0	100.0
Household size	Children and adults in poverty (millions)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of poor (%)	Share of population (%)
No children	2112.03	46.4	59.7	68.4
Children	1425.68	68.0	40.3	31.6
<b>Total</b>	3537.71	53.2	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	94.72	32.6	38.0	22.1
Primary	99.92	24.3	40.1	31.2
Secondary	48.57	11.0	19.5	33.5
Tertiary	6.28	3.6	2.5	13.2
<b>Total</b>	249.49	18.9	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	189.11	65.0	35.4	22.1
Primary	200.90	48.9	37.6	31.2
Secondary	125.47	28.4	23.5	33.5
Tertiary	19.54	11.2	3.7	13.2
<b>Total</b>	535.03	40.6	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	266.00	91.4	29.6	22.1
Primary	317.77	77.3	35.4	31.2
Secondary	259.78	58.8	28.9	33.5
Tertiary	55.35	31.8	6.2	13.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>898.89</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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	80.81	30.8	71.0	38.3
Industry	10.05	7.4	8.8	19.7
Services	17.19	7.7	15.1	32.7
Other	5.80	9.1	5.1	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>113.85</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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	153.36	58.4	58.8	38.3
Industry	37.00	27.4	14.2	19.7
Services	52.96	23.6	20.3	32.7
Other	17.60	27.7	6.8	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>260.91</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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	225.40	85.8	48.6	38.3
Industry	79.92	59.1	17.2	19.7
Services	119.06	53.0	25.7	32.7
Other	39.28	61.9	8.5	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>463.65</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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
Benin	19.9	53.5	85.0
Bangladesh	5.3	35.2	80.0
Bolivia	4.7	9.4	21.7
Bhutan	0.3	5.1	30.3
Côte d'Ivoire	11.8	42.6	80.3
Cameroon	28.4	51.9	80.0
Congo, Rep.	60.5	81.1	94.3
Comoros	23.3	47.0	74.8
Cabo Verde	4.9	18.5	52.1
Djibouti	18.8	42.9	78.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.9	24.5	80.4
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	19.9	48.0	81.3
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
Kyrgyz Republic	2.0	24.5	76.7
Kiribati	2.6	23.4	74.3
Lao PDR	8.4	37.0	75.4
Sri Lanka	1.5	15.7	57.1
Lesotho	42.1	66.2	89.1
Morocco	1.5	10.2	43.6
Moldova	0.1	0.9	20.5
Myanmar	3.6	27.4	77.2
Mongolia	1.1	9.0	45.0
Mauritania	6.5	26.9	68.4
Nigeria	37.9	72.6	95.2
Nicaragua	3.0	13.8	45.5
Nepal	3.7	28.5	73.6
Pakistan	5.6	45.0	88.5
Philippines	12.4	43.0	77.7
Papua New Guinea	33.4	60.9	87.4
West Bank and Gaza	1.1	5.0	27.7
Senegal	8.3	38.2	77.2
Solomon Islands	34.0	70.6	93.0
El Salvador	1.9	8.9	37.8
São Tomé and Príncipe	17.5	48.8	84.8
Eswatini	40.6	65.3	84.9
Timor-Leste	11.7	55.5	92.4

Tunisia	0.3	3.9	25.6
Tanzania	48.6	78.9	94.8
Ukraine	0.1	2.0	25.0
Vietnam	1.2	6.0	22.9
Vanuatu	15.1	44.9	84.6
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
Bulgaria	2.2	5.1	17.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.1	0.4	4.4
Belarus	0.0	0.2	3.0
Brazil	3.1	9.0	30.2
Botswana	16.8	44.3	72.5
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
Lebanon	0.0	0.9	11.1
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.9
Mexico	4.5	13.6	42.2
North Macedonia	5.3	12.1	29.3
Montenegro	4.1	9.5	27.2
Malaysia	0.0	0.1	4.5
Namibia	24.1	45.3	71.1
Peru	6.4	19.8	47.7
Paraguay	1.1	7.3	29.5
Russian Federation	0.0	0.7	7.7
Serbia	0.0	2.0	12.7
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
Samoa	1.8	12.1	46.7
Kosovo	0.3	4.1	33.4
South Africa	7.1	46.6	73.7

**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
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	0.7	2.0	9.2
Cyprus	0.1	0.5	1.0
Czech Republic	0.0	0.1	0.5
Denmark	0.5	0.5	0.5
Spain	1.2	1.7	4.0
Estonia	0.2	0.4	1.0
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.1
France	0.1	0.1	0.1
United Kingdom	0.1	0.2	0.3
Greece	0.4	1.6	5.4
Croatia	0.5	0.7	2.9
Hungary	0.0	0.1	3.0
Ireland	0.2	0.6	1.1
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	1.7	2.4	4.0
Lithuania	0.6	1.1	2.8
Luxembourg	0.1	0.1	0.1
Latvia	0.0	0.3	1.7
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
Nauru	0.0	0.0	0.0
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
Slovak Republic	0.2	2.0	6.1
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.5
Seychelles	0.9	1.9	10.2
Uruguay	0.3	1.4	12.5

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

<b>Country Name</b>	<b>\$2.15</b>	<b>\$3.65</b>	<b>\$6.85</b>
Albania	0	0.8	13.7
Angola	39.6	62.8	85.6
Armenia	0.3	8.6	60.4
Austria	0.7	0.7	1.5
Azerbaijan	0	0	0.1
Bangladesh	5.3	35.2	80
Belarus	0	0.2	3
Belgium	0.1	0.1	0.1
Benin	19.9	53.5	85
Bhutan	0.3	5.1	30.3
Bolivia	4.7	9.4	21.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.1	0.4	4.4
Botswana	16.8	44.3	72.5
Brazil	3.1	9	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
Central African Republic	72.2	86.9	95.5
Chad	38.2	72.9	93.6
Chile	0.7	2	9.2
China	0.1	2.5	27
Colombia	10.4	22.2	49
Comoros	23.3	47.1	74.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	66.9	87.2	97.4
Congo, Rep.	60.5	81.1	94.3
Costa Rica	3.1	9	27.6
Côte d'Ivoire	11.8	42.7	80.3
Croatia	0.5	0.7	2.9
Cyprus	0.1	0.5	1
Czechia	0	0.1	0.5
Denmark	0.5	0.5	0.5
Djibouti	18.8	42.9	78.8
Dominican Republic	1	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
Eswatini	40.6	65.3	84.9
Ethiopia	20.9	56.4	90.3
Fiji	2	18	65.7
Finland	0	0	0.1
France	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gabon	3.7	12.2	41.4
Gambia, the	11.3	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
Haiti	33.2	63.2	89.6

Honduras	17.1	33.8	59.6
Hungary	0	0.1	3
Iceland	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	1.9	24
Ireland	0.2	0.6	1.1
Italy	1.7	2.4	4
Jordan	0.1	0.3	5.8
Kazakhstan	0	0.7	18
Kenya	29.1	62.3	89.6
Kiribati	2.6	23.4	74.3
Kosovo	0.3	4.1	33.4
Kyrgyz Republic	2	24.5	76.7
Lao PDR	8.4	37	75.4
Latvia	0	0.3	1.7
Lebanon	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	99.3
Malawi	75.3	92.4	98.5
Malaysia	0	0.1	4.5
Maldives	0	0	0.9
Mali	19.2	53	84
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	81.3
Moldova	0.1	0.9	20.6
Mongolia	1.1	9	45
Montenegro	4.1	9.6	27.2
Morocco	1.5	10.2	43.6
Myanmar	3.6	27.4	77.2
Namibia	24.1	45.3	71.1
Nauru			
Nepal	3.7	28.5	73.6
Netherlands	0.2	0.2	0.4
Nicaragua	3	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	88.5
Panama	1.5	6	19.7
Papua New Guinea	33.4	61	87.4
Paraguay	1.1	7.3	29.5
Peru	6.4	19.8	47.7
Philippines	12.4	43	77.7
Poland	0	0.1	2.6
Portugal	0.3	0.6	2.5
Romania	3.3	8.9	19.8



Russian Federation	0	0.7	7.7
Rwanda	47.5	77.2	93
Samoa	1.8	12.1	46.7
São Tomé and Príncipe	17.5	48.8	84.8
Senegal	8.4	38.2	77.2
Serbia	0	2	12.7
Seychelles	0.9	1.9	10.2
Sierra Leone	28.5	68	92.8
Slovak Republic	0.2	2	6.1
Slovenia	0	0	0.1
Solomon Islands	34	70.6	93
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	1.8	4
Sri Lanka	1.5	15.7	57.1
Sudan	31	69.3	94.4
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.5
Switzerland	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
Türkiye	0.2	2.8	18.1
Tuvalu	0.1	10	39.1
Uganda	44.4	75.3	93.4
Ukraine	0.1	2	25
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	22.9
West Bank and Gaza	1.1	5.1	27.7
Yemen, Rep.	69.8	90	98
Zambia	66.7	82.5	93.6
Zimbabwe	48	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	5.19	84.11
Angola	7700.47	12206.17	16643.7
Armenia	1.51	52.73	371.77
Austria	5.1	5.1	11
Azerbaijan	0	0	3.26
Bangladesh	3355.1	22467.92	51136.74
Belarus	0	3.77	54.53
Belgium	1	1	1
Benin	1375.8	3695.93	5878.68
Bhutan	0.69	12.91	77.35
Bolivia	188.98	373.86	863.95
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.56	2.38	28.93
Botswana	160.79	423.23	693.22
Brazil	1683.13	4860.82	16363.75
Bulgaria	12.27	28.38	95.3
Burkina Faso	3854.47	7410.35	9815.41
Burundi	5535.42	6549.2	6924.05
Cabo Verde	10.18	38.89	109.36
Cameroon	3921.62	7167.28	11046.97
Central African Republic	1911.73	2301.23	2529.77
Chad	3944.84	7516.33	9660.86
Chile	31.62	87.82	411.66
China	195.65	5349.4	56980.89
Colombia	1613.2	3435.56	7572.7
Comoros	52.11	105.14	167.18
Congo, Dem. Rep.	32787.84	42738.02	47755.2
Congo, Rep.	1610.64	2157.5	2510.47
Costa Rica	38.31	113.13	346.2
Côte d'Ivoire	1554.63	5628.66	10600.42
Croatia	1.51	2.33	9.46
Cyprus	0.11	0.6	1.1
Czechia	0	1.02	4.71
Denmark	2.79	2.79	2.79
Djibouti	79.11	180.29	331.21
Dominican Republic	35.1	200.59	967.03
Ecuador	657.11	1244.76	2936.63
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1173.28	10001.72	32781.28
El Salvador	35.87	169.06	716.22
Estonia	0.19	0.46	1.25
Eswatini	223.95	360.04	468.34
Ethiopia	13005.29	35032.19	56097.48
Fiji	6.12	55.13	201.27
Finland	0	0	0.42
France	6.3	6.3	8.96
Gabon	36.78	121.35	412.14
Gambia, the	142.9	536.33	1029.99
Georgia	48.04	183.67	494.43
Ghana	3717.88	7222.6	11857.61
Greece	3.69	13.75	45.07
Guatemala	600.67	1907.54	4283.85
Guinea	1149.05	3594.73	6300.41
Guinea-Bissau	201.14	519.27	781.21
Haiti	1646.36	3131.1	4438.03
Honduras	627.99	1240.6	2185.67

Hungary	0	0.49	24.61
Iceland	0	0	0.02
India	52226.04	225892.1	399907
Indonesia	3472.27	20681.62	53863.48
Iran, Islamic Rep.	118.83	839.3	7849.82
Iraq	5.63	377.95	4799.01
Ireland	1.36	3.49	6.97
Italy	79.06	110.02	180.79
Jordan	2.58	13.86	260.35
Kazakhstan	1.73	41.93	1081.53
Kenya	7830.01	16728.21	24061.78
Kiribati	1.3	11.64	36.92
Kosovo	1.25	19.16	155.3
Kyrgyz Republic	51.99	643.9	2013.27
Lao PDR	226.9	998.07	2032.86
Latvia	0.06	0.52	2.78
Lebanon	0	14.9	191.75
Lesotho	367.39	577.34	777.32
Liberia	951.7	1872.61	2505.49
Lithuania	1.34	2.46	6.61
Luxembourg	0.03	0.03	0.08
Madagascar	13159.26	14558.05	15050.69
Malawi	7825.38	9599.88	10238.13
Malaysia	0.73	11.04	466.74
Maldives	0	0	1.75
Mali	2482.53	6863.11	10879.5
Malta	0.08	0.08	0.42
Mauritania	162.24	669.78	1706.11
Mauritius	1.16	11.96	72.14
Mexico	1698.73	5187.48	16079.05
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	8.45	20.42	34.56
Moldova	0.63	6.44	154.09
Mongolia	13.73	112.08	559.98
Montenegro	5.65	13.03	37.14
Morocco	183.39	1278.56	5453.32
Myanmar	638.43	4862.88	13712.44
Namibia	274.44	516.75	810.47
Nauru	0	0	0
Nepal	484.54	3766.25	9727.02
Netherlands	2.89	3.03	7.1
Nicaragua	76.17	351.43	1154.56
Niger	5737.32	9148.24	10628.14
Nigeria	40141.31	76970.09	100880.9
North Macedonia	20.66	47.2	114.88
Norway	1.88	1.88	1.88
Pakistan	5857.43	46998.08	92432.9
Panama	21.74	86.42	284.16
Papua New Guinea	1453.88	2655.87	3810.1
Paraguay	28.1	187.61	756.25
Peru	670.84	2074.54	5005.5
Philippines	5144.53	17808.07	32232.24
Poland	0	4.59	245.54
Portugal	2.56	4.93	20.18
Romania	56.96	155.3	346.21
Russian Federation	9.78	214.23	2548.58

Rwanda	3094.22	5034.31	6061.35
Samoa	1.59	11	42.43
São Tomé and Príncipe	16.92	47.28	82.18
Senegal	644.7	2947.58	5961.5
Serbia	0	30.6	191.97
Seychelles	0.23	0.5	2.68
Sierra Leone	1149.18	2747.34	3746.2
Slovak Republic	0.83	9.81	30.02
Slovenia	0	0	0.21
Solomon Islands	117.86	244.6	322.23
Somalia	6527.83	8293.9	9134.31
South Africa	1536.89	10095.35	15978.93
South Sudan	5133.43	6094.09	6526.72
Spain	48.57	70.06	160.98
Sri Lanka	101.22	1030.92	3750.06
Sudan	7024.84	15691.02	21387.46
Sweden	4.14	4.14	5.73
Switzerland	0	0	0
Tajikistan	127.67	641.18	2090.67
Tanzania	15236.01	24748.72	29708.87
Thailand	11.04	149.65	2549.37
Timor-Leste	75.18	355.5	592.09
Togo	1314.08	2653.97	3780.48
Tonga	0.61	5.04	18.02
Tunisia	11.29	134.59	882.31
Türkiye	57.43	682.58	4379.83
Tuvalu	0	0.45	1.76
Uganda	11667.06	19785.41	24557.04
Ukraine	48.92	723.29	9269.98
United Kingdom	5.68	14.29	19.84
Uruguay	2.5	12.02	106.36
Vanuatu	21.1	62.66	118.2
Vietnam	328.66	1662.44	6383.12
West Bank and Gaza	26.48	121.44	665.81
Yemen, Rep.	10700.74	13782.11	15021.78
Zambia	5709.1	7062.4	8010.19
Zimbabwe	3515.72	5406.73	6625.74

## 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.