

Child poverty estimates

#EndChildPoverty

	Multidimensional child poverty		Monetary child poverty			
	Multidimensionally poor children	Multidimensionally poor children (disaggregating MPI)	Children living in poverty – based on national poverty lines	Children living below \$1.90 PPP international poverty line	Children living below \$3.20 PPP international poverty line	Children living below \$5.50 PPP international poverty line
Latest global estimate – baseline (pre COVID-19)	<p>1 billion, or 45% of children in developing countries suffering at least one deprivation</p> <p>https://data.unicef.org/resources/impact-of-covid-19-on-multidimensional-child-poverty/</p>	<p>644 million</p> <p>http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2021_mpi_report_en.pdf</p>	<p>586 million</p> <p>https://data.unicef.org/resources/children-in-monetary-poor-households-and-covid-19/</p>	<p>356 million 17.5%</p> <p>http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/966791603123453576/pdf/Global-Estimate-of-Children-in-Monetary-Poverty-2020-2021</p>	<p>841 million 41.5%</p> <p>http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/966791603123453576/pdf/Global-Estimate-of-Children-in-Monetary-Poverty-2020-2021</p>	<p>1,351 million 66.7%</p> <p>http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/966791603123453576/pdf/Global-Estimate-of-Children-in-Monetary-Poverty-2020-2021</p>
COVID-19 impact projections	<p>100 million additional children projected in multidimensional poverty in 2021 due to pandemic (46–48% pre-COVID-19 to around 52% in 2021). https://www.unicef.org/media/112891/file/UNICEF%2075%20report.pdf</p> <p><i>In 2020 at the height of the pandemic, 150 million additional children were projected to be in multidimensional poverty.</i></p>	<p>490 million additional people may fall into multidimensional poverty due to COVID (no age disaggregation)</p> <p>https://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-mpi</p>	<p>The percentage of children in monetary poor households is projected to have increased from 32% in 2019 to 35% in 2021, more than 60 million more children compared to before the pandemic.</p> <p>https://www.unicef.org/media/112891/file/UNICEF%2075%20report.pdf</p> <p><i>In 2020 at the height of the pandemic, 142 million additional children were projected to be in monetary poverty</i></p>	<p>119 to 124 million additional people pushed into extreme poverty in 2020. In 2021, COVID-19-induced poor set to rise to between 143 and 163 million (no age disaggregation)</p> <p>https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/updated-estimates-impact-covid-19-global-poverty-looking-back-2020-and-outlook-2021</p>		
Definition	<p>Children are considered poor if they are deprived of education, health, housing, nutrition, water, or sanitation. Deprivation measured at a severe or moderate level. For the global estimate above, children with at least one severe deprivation are counted as poor.</p>	<p>Children are considered poor if they live in a household considered MPI-poor. A household and all of its members are identified as MPI-poor based on the weighted sum of deprivations they are affected by. The total number of MPI-poor is disaggregated by age to obtain share and number of children in poverty.</p>	<p>Children are considered poor if they live in households whose per capita consumption/ income falls below the nationally defined poverty line.</p>	<p>Children are considered poor if they live in households whose per capita consumption/ income falls below \$1.90 threshold, in 2011 PPP dollars.</p>	<p>Children are considered poor if they live in households whose per capita consumption falls below \$3.20 threshold, in 2011 PPP dollars (threshold sometimes applied to lower middle income countries).</p>	<p>Children are considered poor if they live in households whose per capita consumption falls below \$5.50 threshold, in 2011 PPP dollars (threshold sometimes applied to upper middle income countries).</p>