



CHILD ATLAS



UNDERSTANDING

CHILDREN'S LIVES

THROUGH THE

POWER OF DATA



**Save the
Children**

INTRODUCING THE CHILD ATLAS

The [Child Atlas](#) is Save the Children's new platform that helps users to understand children's lives through the power of data. The tool allows you to:

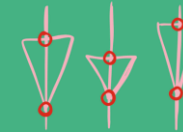
1. UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN

Visualise data on children's outcomes across the world



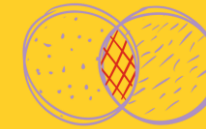
2. MAP INEQUALITIES

Explore the different ways inequality affects children's lives



3. OVERLAP DATA

Understand how different topics are related to each other



4. HEAR FROM CHILDREN

Discover how children describe challenges they face



We will use these colours throughout the guide, so you can quickly identify what type of visualisation you see.



The Child Atlas puts high-quality, publicly available data from global and national databases on topics important to children at your fingertips. Read more about the type of data we are using in our [methodology](#).

NAVIGATING THE CHILD ATLAS

When you first arrive in the Child Atlas homepage at <https://www.childatlas.org/>, you will get an overview of the Child Atlas and can choose the different entry points through the menu at the top.



ATLAS

If your main interest is **comparing child outcomes between countries**, then this is the place to explore.

COUNTRIES

If you are interested to look at **country specific data**, click here or on the Countries tab. Within countries, you'll see who is most affected by inequality and discrimination.

For many child outcomes, you'll find the data broken down by regions or provinces, highlighting regional inequalities, in addition to group-based inequalities by sex, location, socio-economic status and others. You can also compare the data across countries.

ATLAS

The Atlas presents global and regional data. If your main interest is comparing child outcomes between countries, then this is the place to explore.

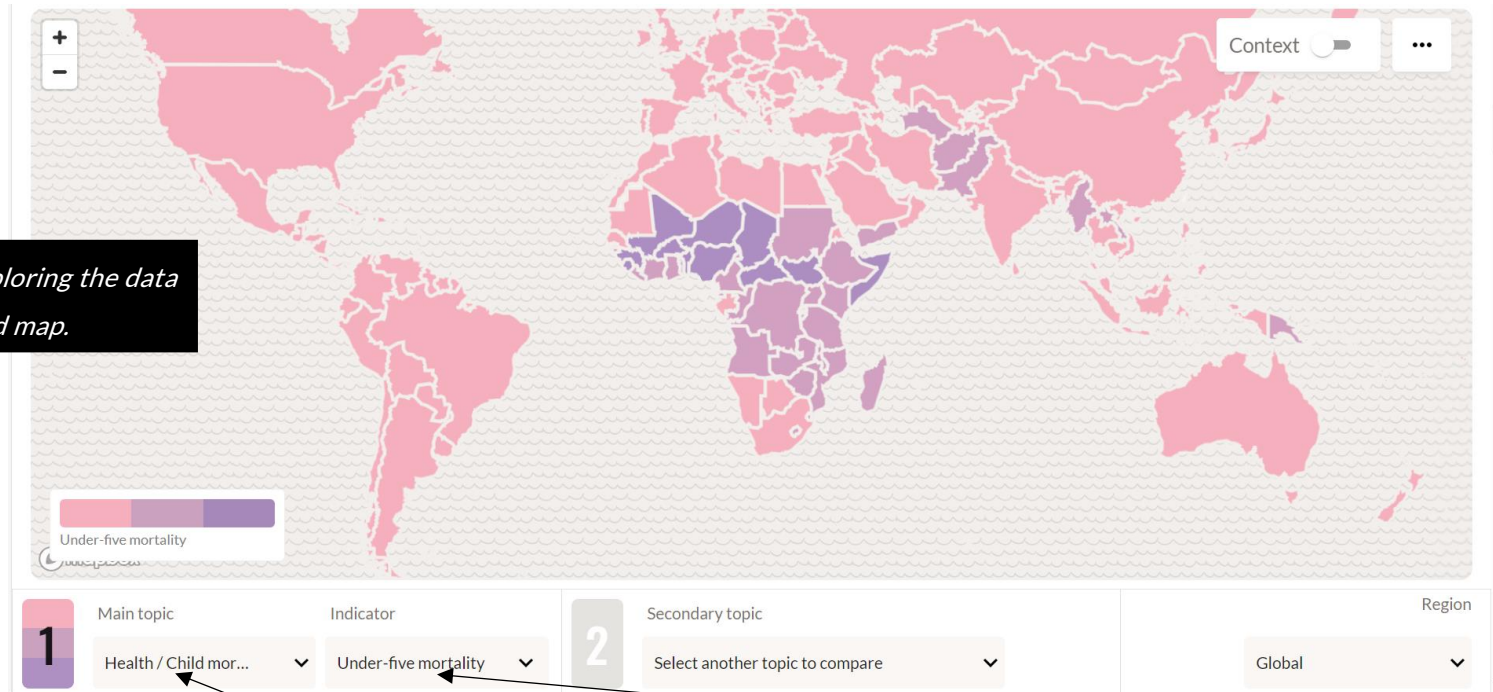
CHILDREN AROUND THE WORLD

UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN



In the Atlas page, you will find global and regional maps. You can use these to make comparisons across borders based on the indicators you select.

1. Start exploring the data in the world map.



2. Click here to find a main data topic related to children that you are interested in. This will show you topics arranged by themes such as health, education or protection. Let's pick child mortality.

3. Once you select the main topic you will see one pre-selected indicator related to the topic. You can see other indicators, if available, and change it by clicking here.

Click anywhere on the page to jump to the relevant slide.

YOU ARE HERE



CHILDREN AROUND THE WORLD

UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN



You will find a short description of the selected indicator and its relevance to children here.

The AI sign indicates that we used AI tools to generate explainers summarising the data.

YOU ARE HERE

Click here to see more information and links to 'Other helpful tools' which links to external tools related to the data, helping you to dive deeper if you need additional information.

Click here to download data or pictures.

Below the graph, you find information about the source (and when it was last updated) as well as footnotes with country-specific sources and caveats.

Maps
CHILDREN AROUND THE WORLD



About this indicator

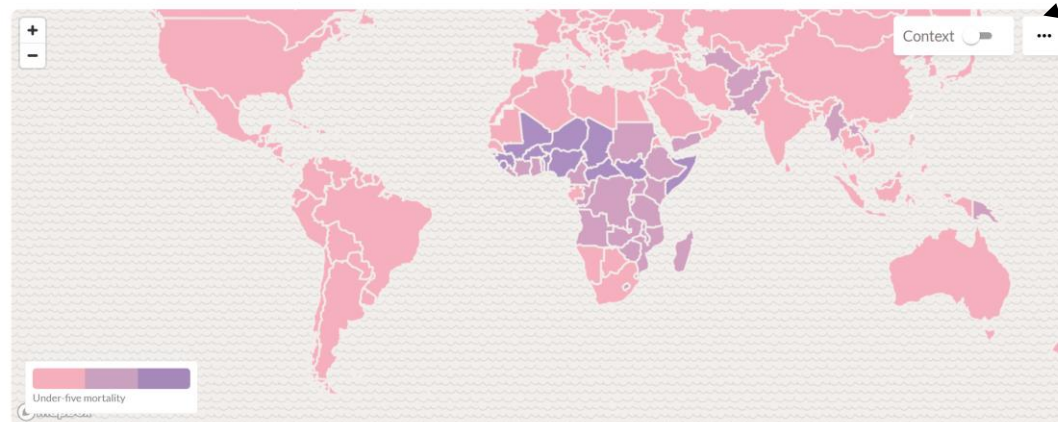
Under-five mortality is an important indicator of the health and well-being of children and their families. It measures how many children die before they reach the age of five years (expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births).

Global under-five mortality is 37 deaths per 1000 live births.

Throughout these regions, approximately 4.9M children are affected, which roughly translates to around 13k individuals per day.



< >
1 of 5



Context Conflict-affected Debt distress Extremely high climate risk Hunger-affected

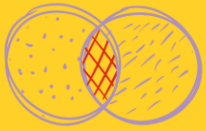
+ View Footnotes and detailed sources

Updated: Jul 2024 | Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation / Save the Children estimates



CONTEXTUAL LAYER

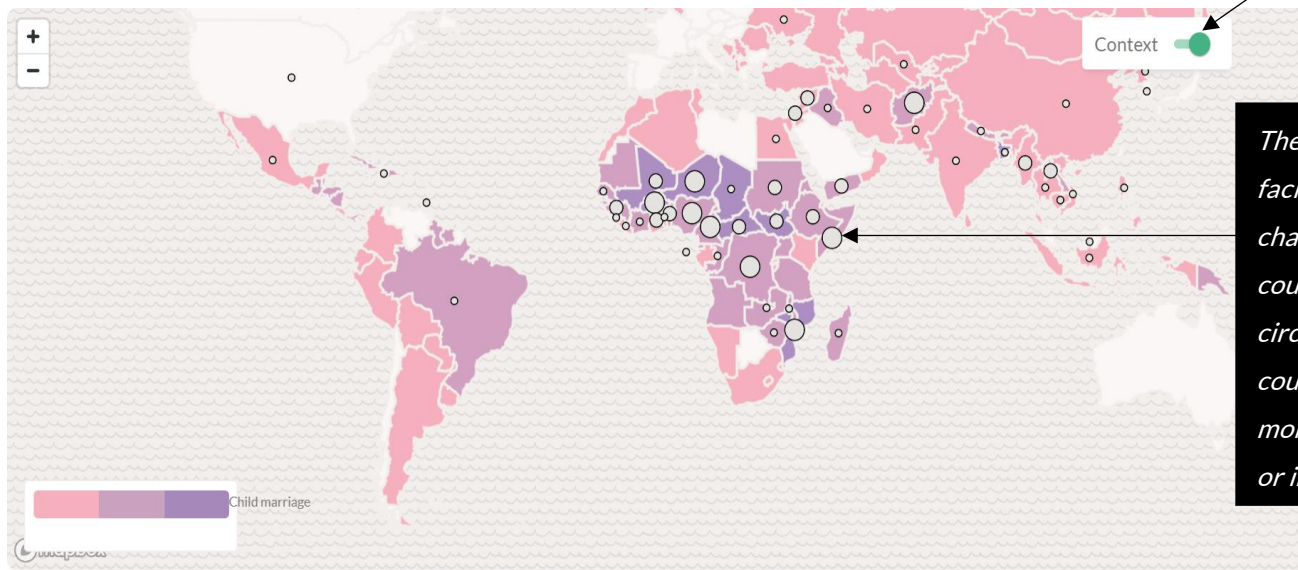
UNDERSTAND HOW
DIFFERENT TOPICS
RELATE TO EACH
OTHER



The Child Atlas allows users to see how different topics overlap and relate to each other, always providing context to the rich data. In our [methodological note](#) we describe in detail how we categorized countries as conflict- or hunger-affected, experiencing extremely high climate risk, or in debt distress.

YOU ARE
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Click here to see additional information on contextual factors alongside the data you are viewing.



The circles indicate the country is facing one or more of the 4 challenges we have identified countries with. Hovering over the circles shows the context in the country. The bigger the circle, the more the number of the risks, crises, or insecurities in the country.

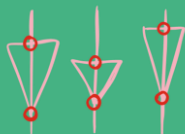
○ Context ⚠️ Conflict-affected 📄 Debt distress 🌪️ Extremely high climate risk 🍲 Hunger-affected

These icons define the risks, crises, and insecurities in the contextual layer.



UNDERSTANDING INEQUALITIES

MAP INEQUALITIES



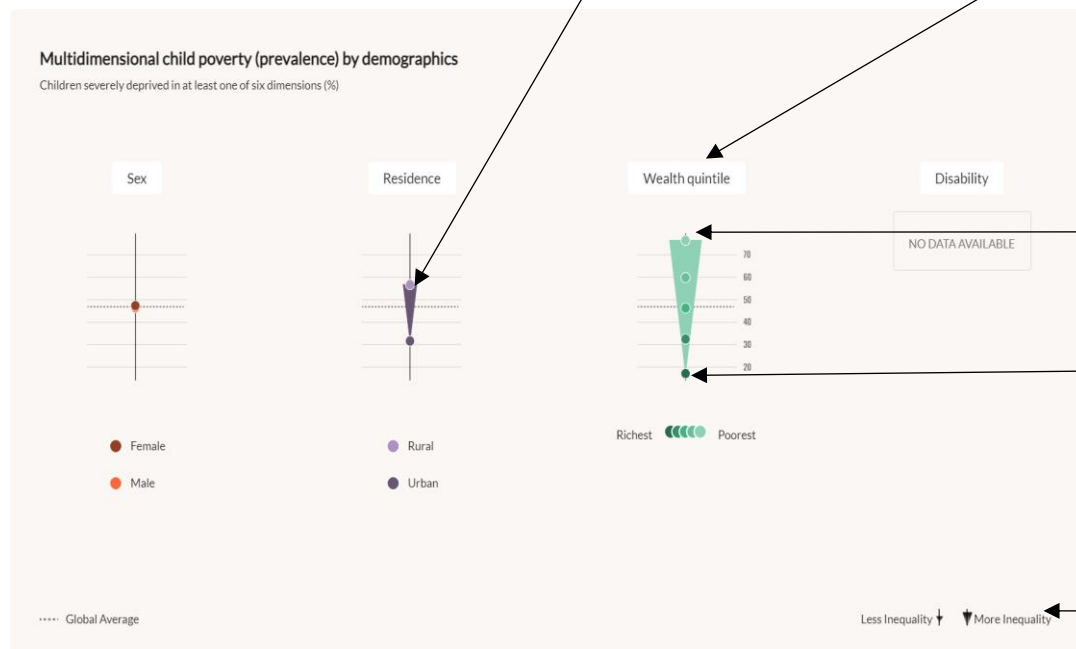
You can explore group-based inequalities for child outcomes by sex, residence, wealth-quintile, and disability in the Child Atlas. *As an example, let's pick the main topic child poverty and indicator prevalence of multi-dimensional child poverty.*

Hover over the dots in the triangles to see the prevalence of multidimensional child poverty by subgroups. You can see more children from rural households are experiencing higher multidimensional poverty than those from urban households (57% vs 32%).

Each column represents a different sub-group of children.

Within the triangles, each marker represents data for a category of the sub-group as defined by the coloured dots below the triangles. For example, the residence triangle has markers for rural (light purple) and urban (deep purple).

The size of the triangles reflect the size of the inequality by groups. Bigger triangles show wider inequality and vice versa.



YOU ARE HERE



CHILDREN SAY

HEAR FROM CHILDREN



Numbers and statistics are important for understanding children's lives. But a child is not a number. It is vital that we hear directly from children about their experiences, the problems they face and the changes they want adults to make. The Child Atlas shares children's experiences with direct quotes from them on a wide range of issues and links these to the themes selected in the data. The quotes come from a wide range of children's listening exercises, including Save the Children's largest dialogue with more than 50,000 children on issues such as climate change and inequality.

CHILD, EGYPT

!!

We are all responsible for climate change. There are people who are unable to make a roof for their house because they do not have the money. To make their homes mild, they use towels to make ceilings.

- Child

↑

✱

YOU ARE HERE



RANK COUNTRIES

UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN



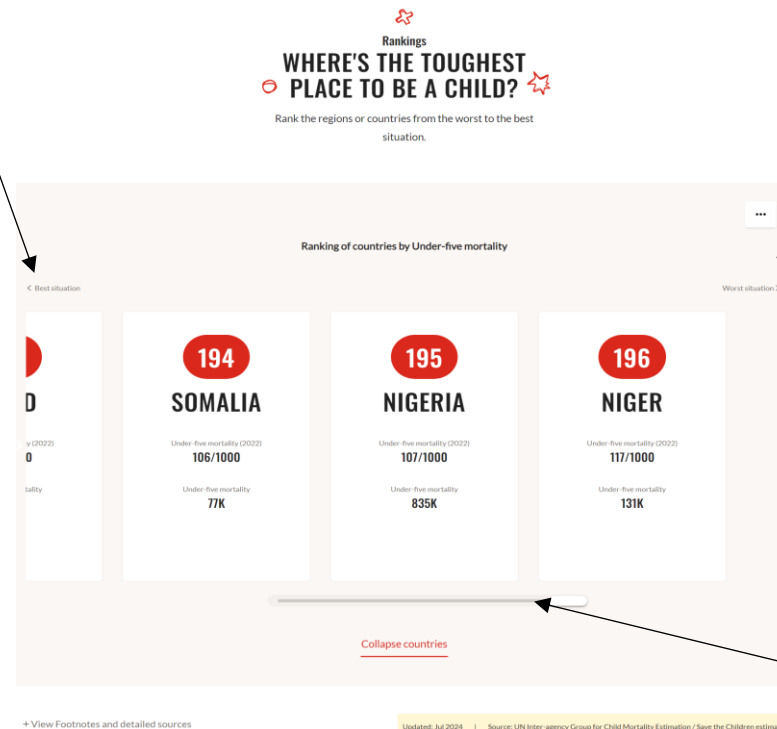
Ranking of countries show the relative situation of children in a country compared to others globally.

For example, ranking of countries by under-5 mortality shows Niger has the highest under-5 mortality rate in the world with a global rank of 196, where 111 children die per 1000 live births.

Click here to explore countries with the lowest under-5 mortality rates.

Click here to explore countries with the highest under-5 mortality rates.

YOU ARE HERE



Slide this to find the rank of a country of your choice.



TRENDS OVER TIME

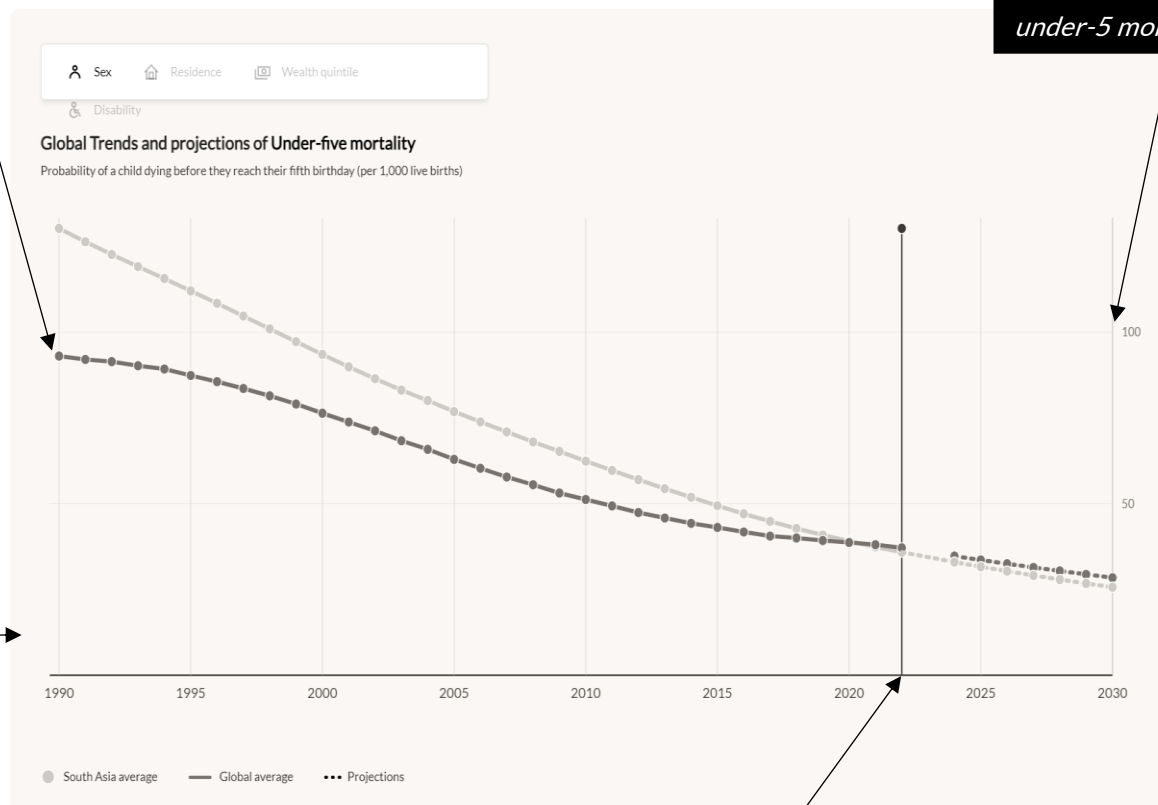
UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN



Each dot represents the actual data point in a year. Hover over a point to find out what it represents, its value, and year.

This horizontal axis shows year of the data.

Trends and projections show where we were before, how far we have come, and how far we have to go to achieve our goals.



This vertical axis shows under-5 mortality rate.

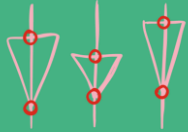
The lines up to this point represent trends available in the data. The lines beyond this point show projections until 2030.

YOU ARE HERE



GROUP-SPECIFIC TRENDS

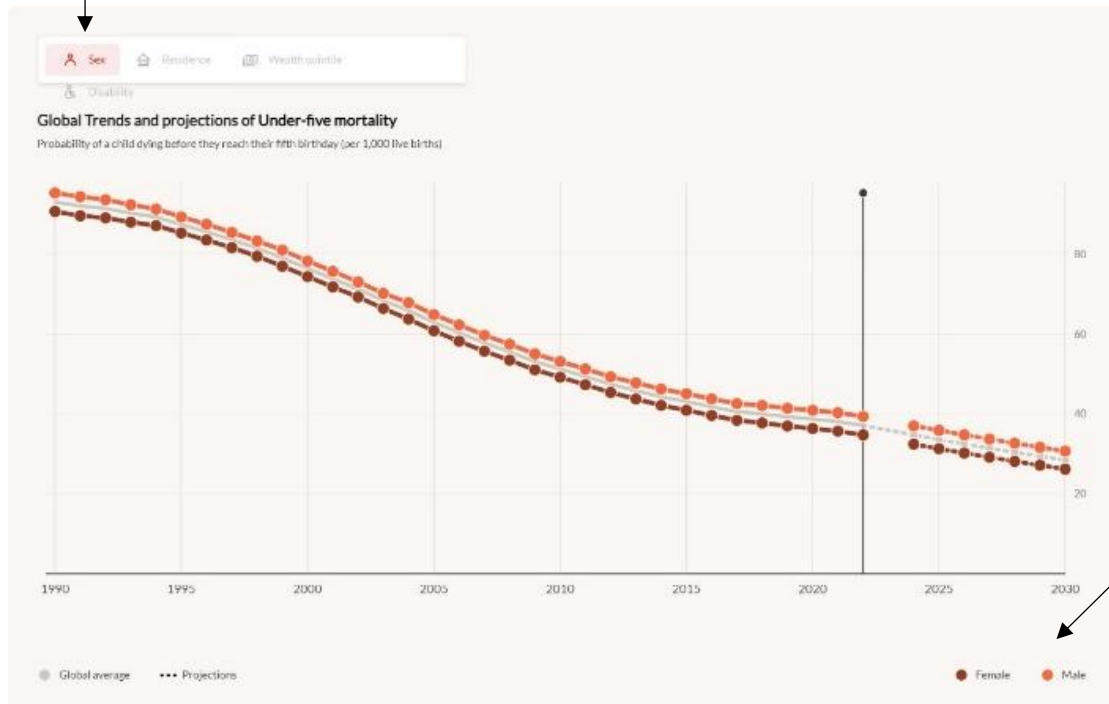
MAP INEQUALITIES



For some indicators we will also find disaggregated trends and projections.

The graph below shows global trend and projection of under-5 mortality disaggregated by gender at the global level.

The icons in black show the available disaggregation. Click here to see disaggregated trends and projections by sex.



Here you will find which groups the coloured lines represent.

YOU ARE HERE



PROGRESS ON THE SDGs

UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN

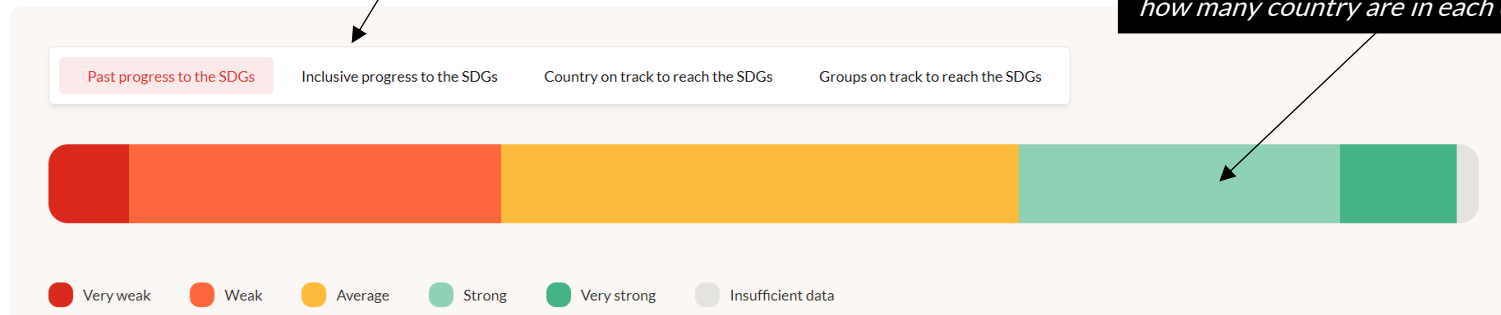


In 2015, leaders from every country in the world agreed to 17 goals to create a better future for all people, everywhere, by 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals promised that no one will be left behind by progress, and that people who are furthest behind are reached first. Where data is available, visualisations across the Child Atlas help us to monitor the world's progress towards these essential goals for children across four measures:

- 'Past progress to the SDGs' assesses how countries as a whole have progressed so far.
- 'Inclusive progress to the SDGs' analyses gaps between different groups of children have closed.
- 'Country on track to reach the SDG' shows in a traffic-light system how likely the country is to reach the target.
- 'Groups on track to reach the SDGs' adds an inequality lens and reveals if all groups are on track.

Read more about
how we determine
SDG progress in
[this blog post](#).

Choose one measure to determine countries' progress.



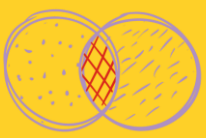
Hovering over categories shows you
how many country are in each category.

YOU ARE
HERE



OVERLAP DATA

UNDERSTAND HOW
DIFFERENT TOPICS
RELATE TO EACH
OTHER



This moment of ‘polycrisis’ or overlapping crises is an important reminder that **looking at one sector or indicator in isolation is often not enough**. In addition to exploring data on one topic, the Child Atlas shows how **different topics overlap and relate to each other**. This feature helps us to understand how risks, crises, public policies, and financing overlap with child outcomes across health, education, protection, and broader well-being.

Start overlapping data by selecting a second indicator!

1. To overlap child marriage with risk of extreme climate event, first find and select violence against girls in the main topic from here.

2. This will take you to the pre-selected data on child marriage. You can change the indicator if you like from here.

3. Then click here to overlap child marriage data with a secondary topic and indicator. Select climate risks from the Secondary topic.

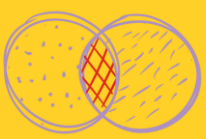
	Main topic	Indicator	Secondary topic	Region
1	Gender equality &... ▼	Child marriage ▼	2 Select another topic to compare ▼	Global ▼

YOU ARE
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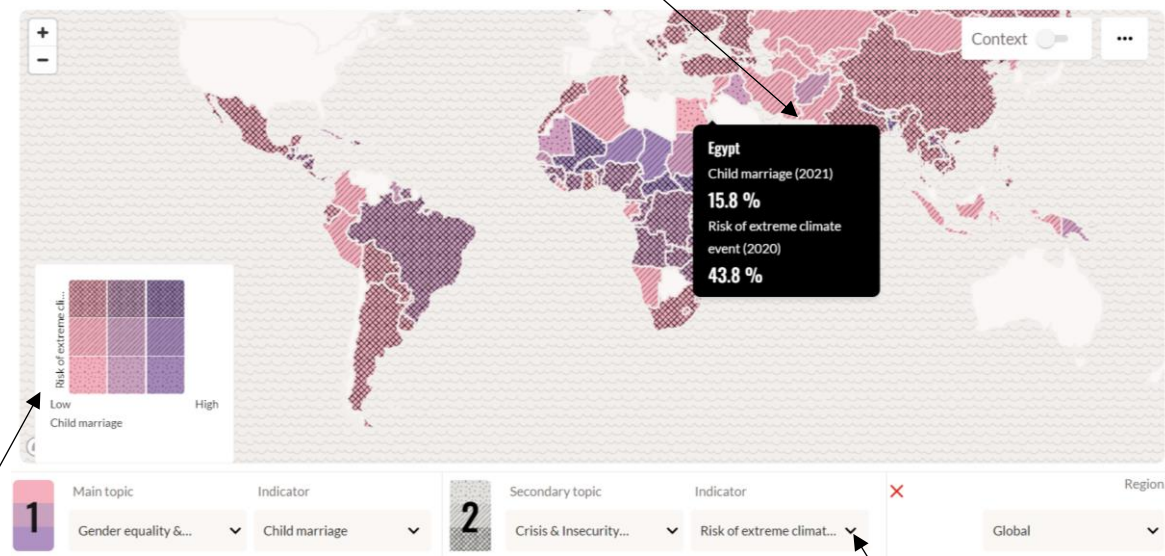


OVERLAP DATA

UNDERSTAND HOW
DIFFERENT TOPICS
RELATE TO EACH
OTHER



You will then see overlap of the two indicators in the map. Hovering over the map will show you data on the two indicators together for each country. This will allow you to see if countries with high child marriage rates are also those experiencing high risk of extreme climate event and vice versa.



This colour coding in the legend will guide you in the interpretation of the overlapped data in the map. The solid colours show low (pink) to moderate (light purple) to high (deep purple) child marriage while the patterns show low (dots) to moderate (lines) to high (crosses) risk of extreme climate event.

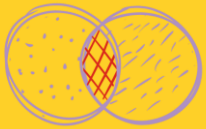
This will show you the pre-selected data on risk of extreme climate event indicator. You can change the indicator if you like from here.

YOU ARE
HERE

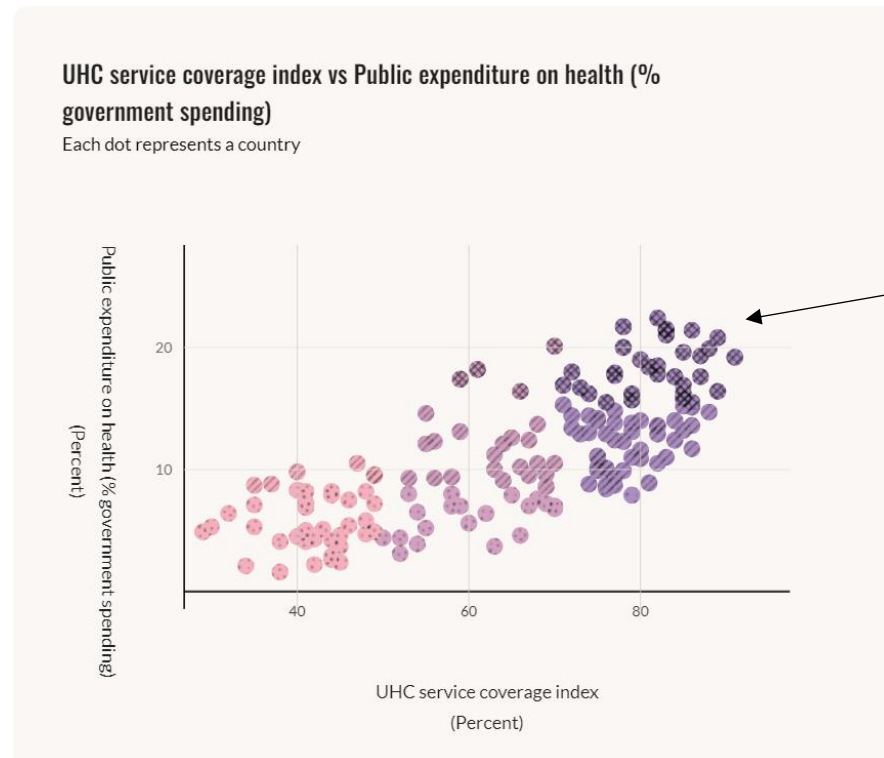


CORRELATING TWO INDICATORS

UNDERSTAND HOW
DIFFERENT TOPICS
RELATE TO EACH
OTHER



After exploring the two indicators in the map, we can scroll down to see a correlation graph of the two indicators. Although this type of analysis is **only correlation, not causality**, it provides us with an initial understanding of the potential relationship (and therefore the basis for further research and analysis).



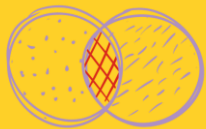
Hover over the dots to
see the data points for
each country.

YOU ARE
HERE



INEQUALITY WHEN CORRELATING TWO INDICATORS

UNDERSTAND HOW
DIFFERENT TOPICS
RELATE TO EACH
OTHER



We can then see disaggregated inequalities among children for two indicators.

The size of the triangles show that the average of low risk of extreme climate event regions have higher inequalities in child marriage by both residence and wealth quintile than the average of high risk of extreme climate event regions.



Inequalities between different groups of children are hidden by simple averages. To identify the children who are furthest behind, we need to disaggregate data to break

children's outcomes down by sex, location, socio-economic situation, disability and other categories.



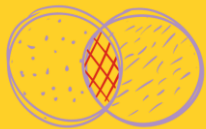
Icons in the legend will guide you in the interpretation of the inequalities.

YOU ARE
HERE

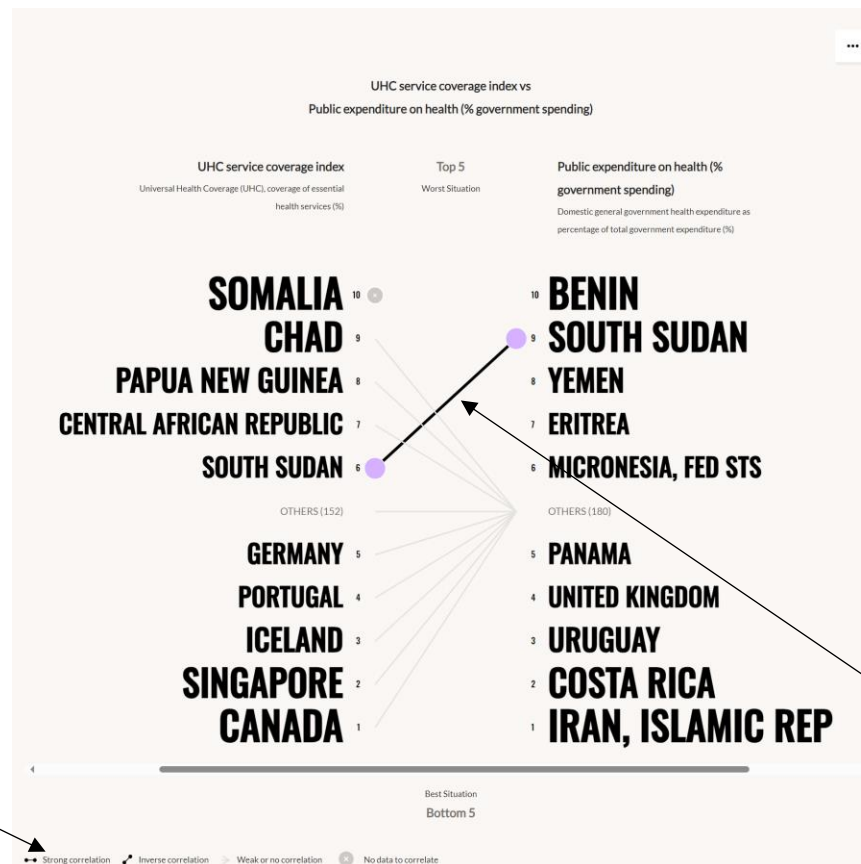


CORRELATING TWO INDICATORS

UNDERSTAND HOW
DIFFERENT TOPICS
RELATE TO EACH
OTHER



We can see the rank of 5 countries for each indicator in the best situation and 5 in the worst situation as shown below. It also allows users to identify the type of correlation-strong, weak, or inverse, if any.



Interpret the type of correlation from here

This shows a strong correlation between UHC service coverage index and public expenditure on health in South Sudan.

YOU ARE
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COUNTRIES

Country profiles for most low- and middle-income countries provide more detailed and granular information.

COUNTRY PROFILES

To look beyond global and regional averages and focus on national and sub-national level data, click here on the countries page. You will find all country-specific data in one place. We have worked hard to visualise subnational data in maps and integrate new analysis options.

1. Navigate to the 'countries' page.

2. Click here to select a country of your choice.

Save the Children CHILD ATLAS HOME ATLAS **COUNTRIES** ABOUT US BLOG METHODOLOGY

Child Atlas

SELECT YOUR COUNTRY

The Sustainable Development Goals promised to ensure that no one is left behind by progress and that those who are farthest behind are reached first. Country profiles across most low- and middle income countries allow you to analyse the progress of children across key development indicators, with a particular focus on those affected by inequality and discrimination.

Select a country

NIGERIA

Nigeria is a lower middle income country in West & Central Africa. It ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. In 2015 the country committed to support delivery of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and the pledge to leave no one behind.

1 of 5

Save the Children

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CHILD ATLAS

Atlas

Countries

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START EXPLORING COUNTRY PROFILES

UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN



After selecting the country, you will arrive at the country page. Country profiles combine a lot of different visualisations to show country data in context. Throughout the country page, there is a strong focus on disaggregated data (breaking national averages down by regions or different groups of children) – unfortunately, this data is only available for selected indicators.

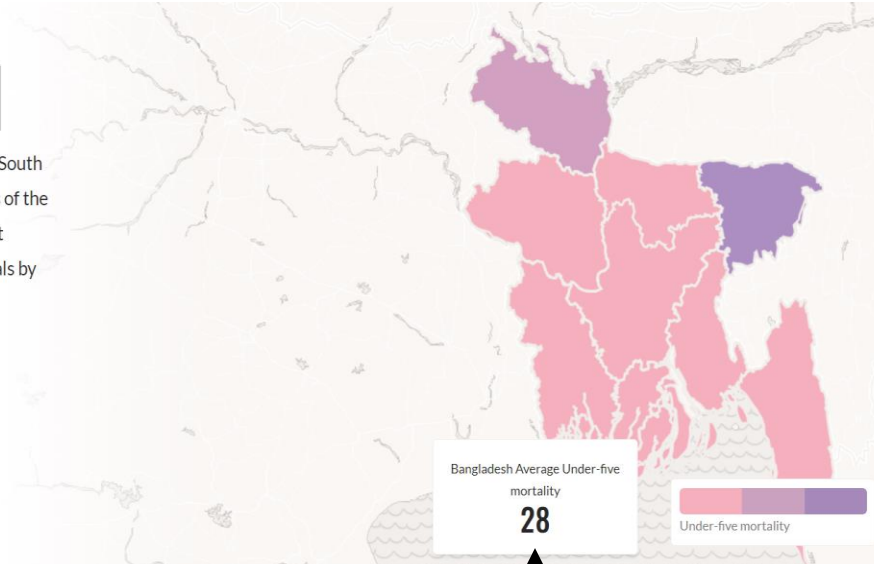
BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is a lower middle income country in South Asia. It ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. In 2015 the country committed to support delivery of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and the pledge to leave no one behind.

Inside Bangladesh →

[Continue with the report](#)

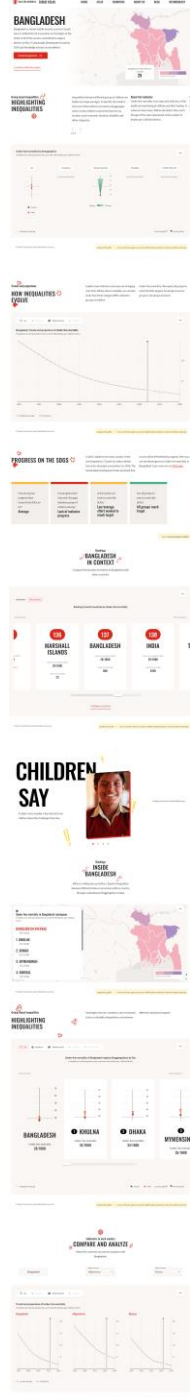
Click here to jump to the sub-national section and explore regional differences within the country.



You will find the national average of the selected indicator here.

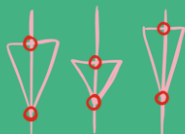
YOU ARE HERE

Click anywhere on the page to jump to the relevant slide.



INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRIES

MAP INEQUALITIES

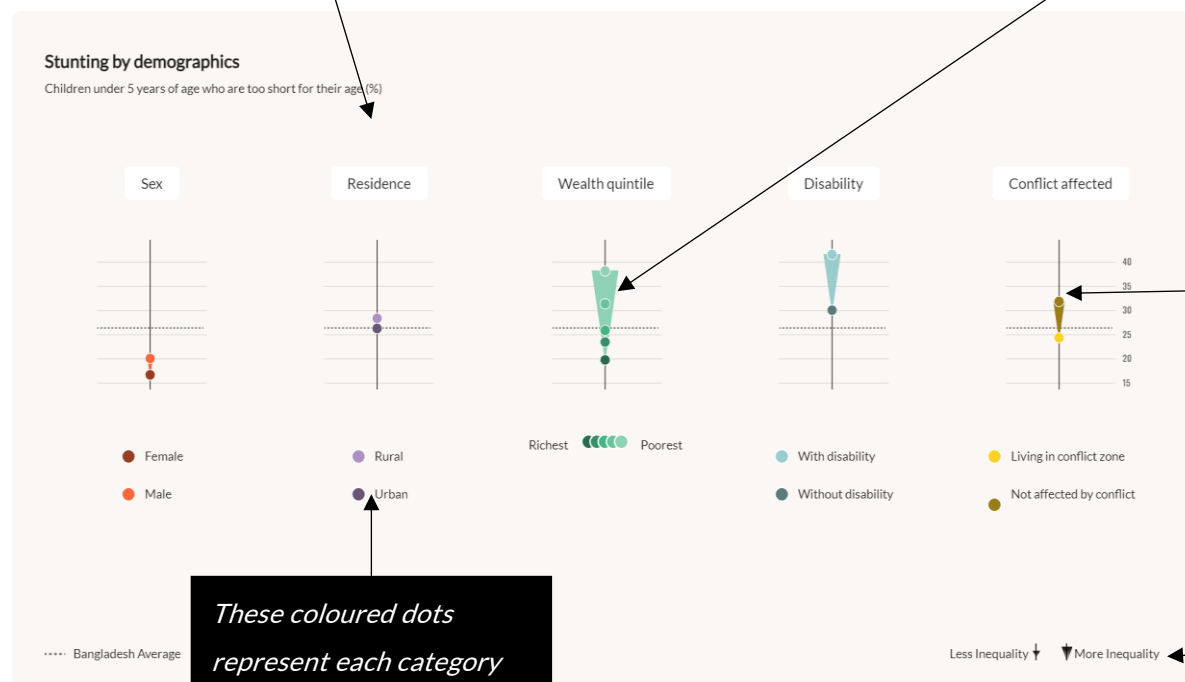


To have a more comprehensive understanding of the unique challenges faced by gender, economic groups, and regions, it is important to go deeper into disaggregated data to ensure all children have the chance to survive.

YOU ARE
HERE

Each column represents a
different sub-group of children.

Within the triangles, each marker represents data for a sub-group as defined by the
coloured dots below the triangles. For example, the wealth quintile triangle has 5
markers-richest, second quintile, middle quintile, fourth quintile, and poorest.



These coloured dots
represent each category
of a sub-group

Hover over these dots
in the triangles to see
the exact indicator
value for a particular
group.

The size of the triangles
reflect the size of the
inequality by groups. Bigger
triangles show wider
inequality and vice versa.

TRENDS OVER TIME

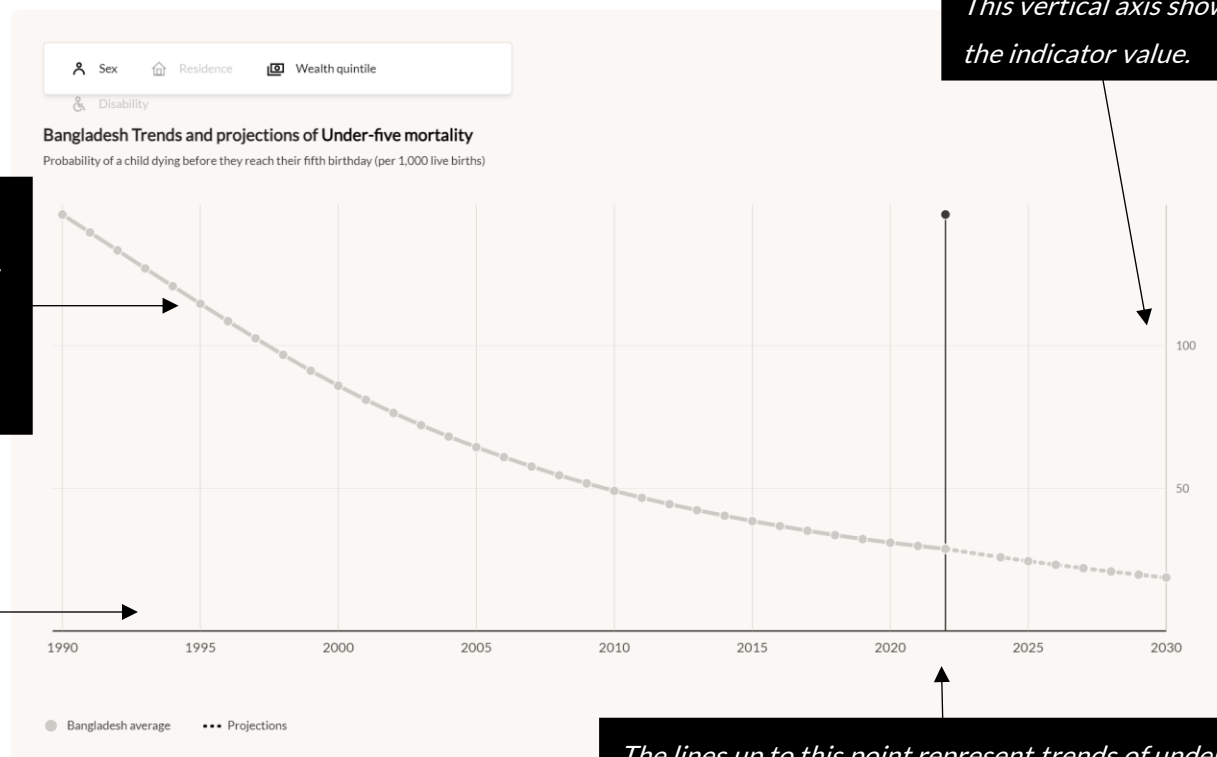
UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN



Trends and projections of indicators help to see where we were before, how far we have come, and how far we have to go to achieve our goals.

Each dot represents the actual data points in a year. Hover over a point to find out what it represents, its value and year.

This horizontal axis shows the year of the data.



This vertical axis shows the indicator value.

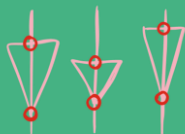
The lines up to this point represent trends of under-5 mortality for boys and girls from 1990 to 2022. The lines beyond this point show projections.

YOU ARE HERE



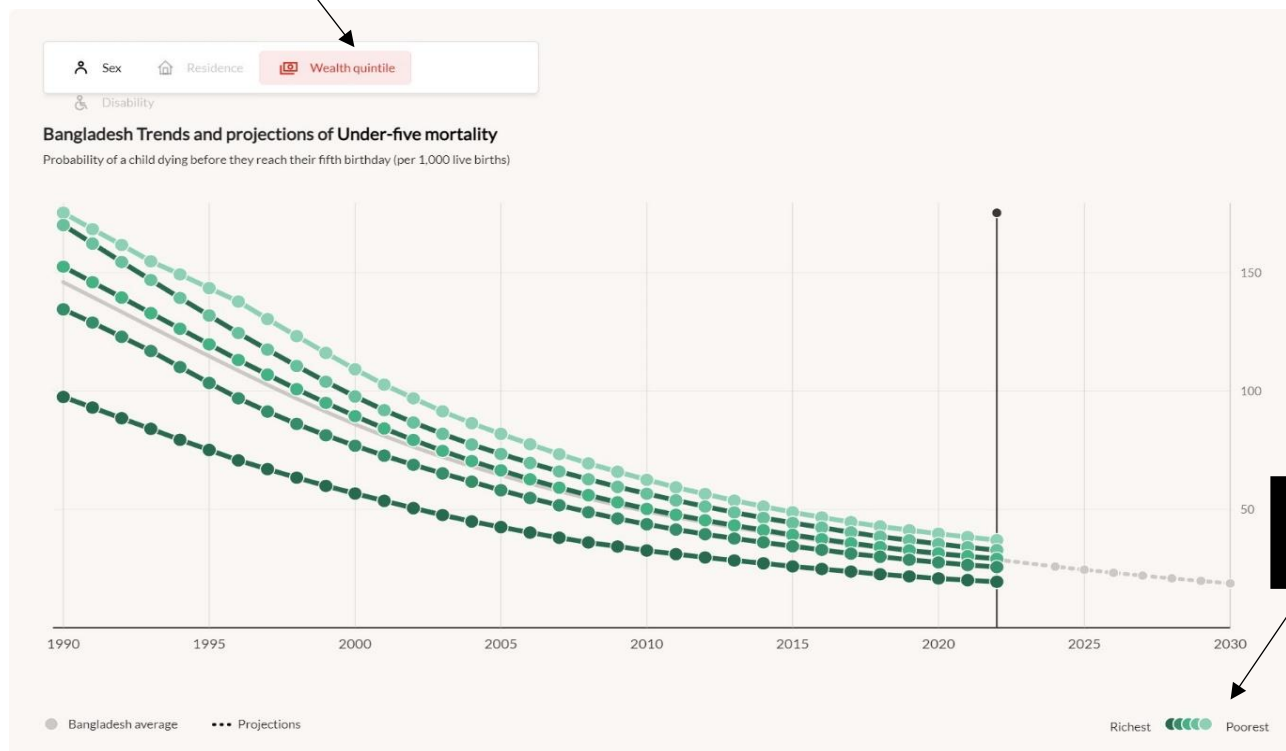
GROUP-SPECIFIC TRENDS

MAP INEQUALITIES



For some indicators we will also find disaggregated trends and projections. This helps us to see if different groups of children progressed in different speeds towards the goals.

Click in the black icons below to see disaggregated trends and projections by sex or wealth quintile.



The legend shows you what each line represents.

YOU ARE HERE



PROGRESS ON THE SDGs

UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN



Each box reflects one of the measures we are using to determine SDG progress ([read more here](#)).

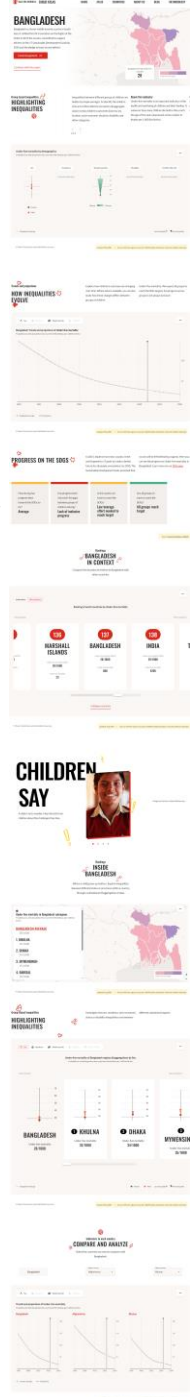
How strong has progress been towards the SDGs so far?
Average

Has progress been inclusive? Are gaps between groups of children closing?
Lack of inclusive progress

Is the country on track to reach the SDGs?
Low/average effort needed to reach target

Are all groups on track to reach the SDGs?
All groups reach target

YOU ARE HERE



COMPARE TO OTHER COUNTRIES

UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN

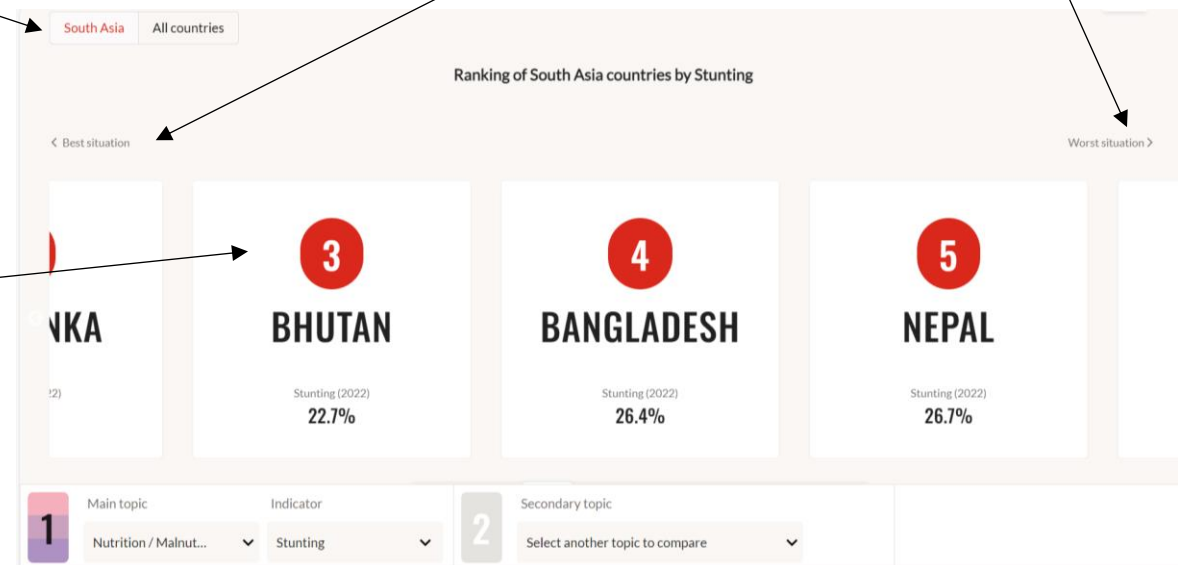


Ranking of countries show the relative situation of children in a country compared to others. You will be able to see the ranking of the country compared to other countries in the same region or compared to the rest of the world (for which data is available).

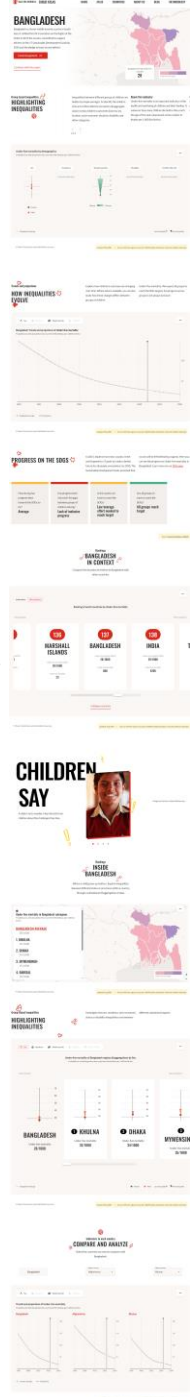
Select South Asia to see the rank of countries in South Asia for stunting.

Countries in the farthest left have the lowest stunting rates and on the farthest right have the highest rates of stunting.

The number in the circle shows the rank of the country.



YOU ARE HERE



CHILDREN'S VOICES

HEAR FROM CHILDREN



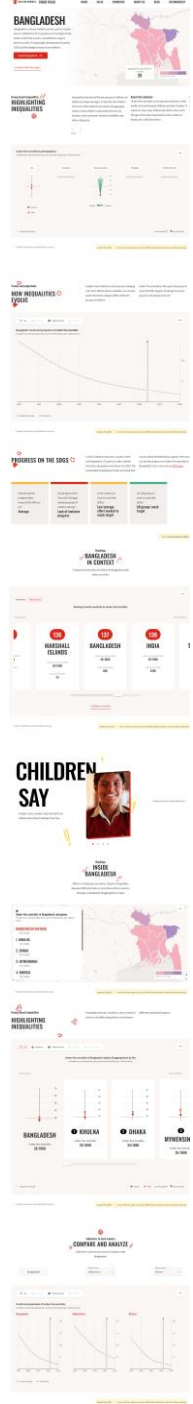
As on the Atlas page, we share children's experience and insights as they relate to the chosen topic. Whenever we have quotes from the country you are exploring, you can see those by scrolling through this visualisation.

**SABIR ,
BANGLADESH**

As a child, I feel that children have no hand in climate change. Yet they are the most vulnerable to climate change. For example, children are suffering from malnutrition. Children are dropping out of school. Infant mortality is increasing. Child marriage is happening. So, I want to request the policymakers of my country, please save our future generation.

- Sabbir , 15 years

YOU ARE
HERE

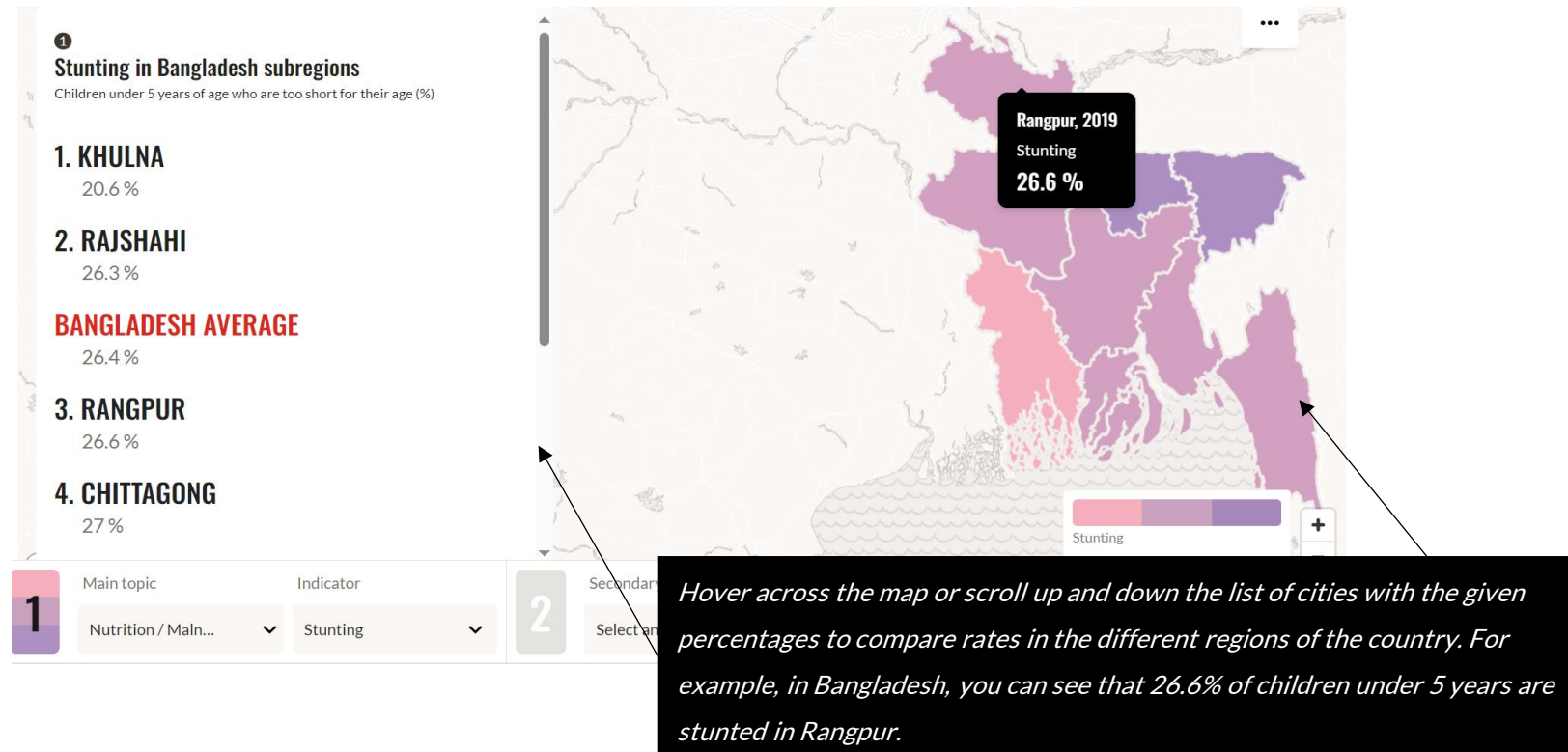


EXPLORE SUBNATIONAL DATA

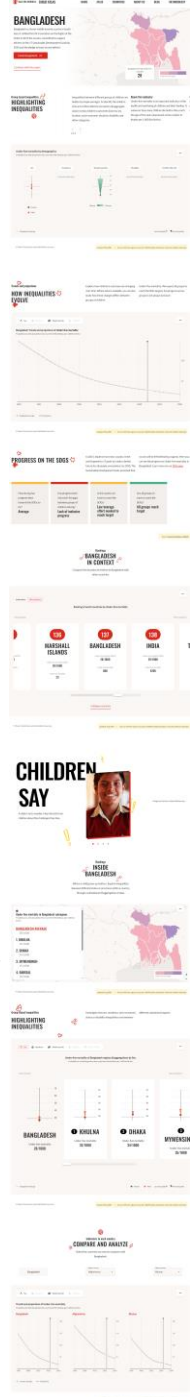
UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN



Where a child grows up matters. You can explore inequalities between different states or provinces within a country through a subnational disaggregation of data in the Child Atlas. Unfortunately, this data is only available for a smaller group of indicators, for which data is collected through household surveys.

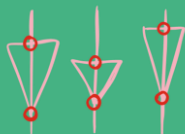


YOU ARE
HERE



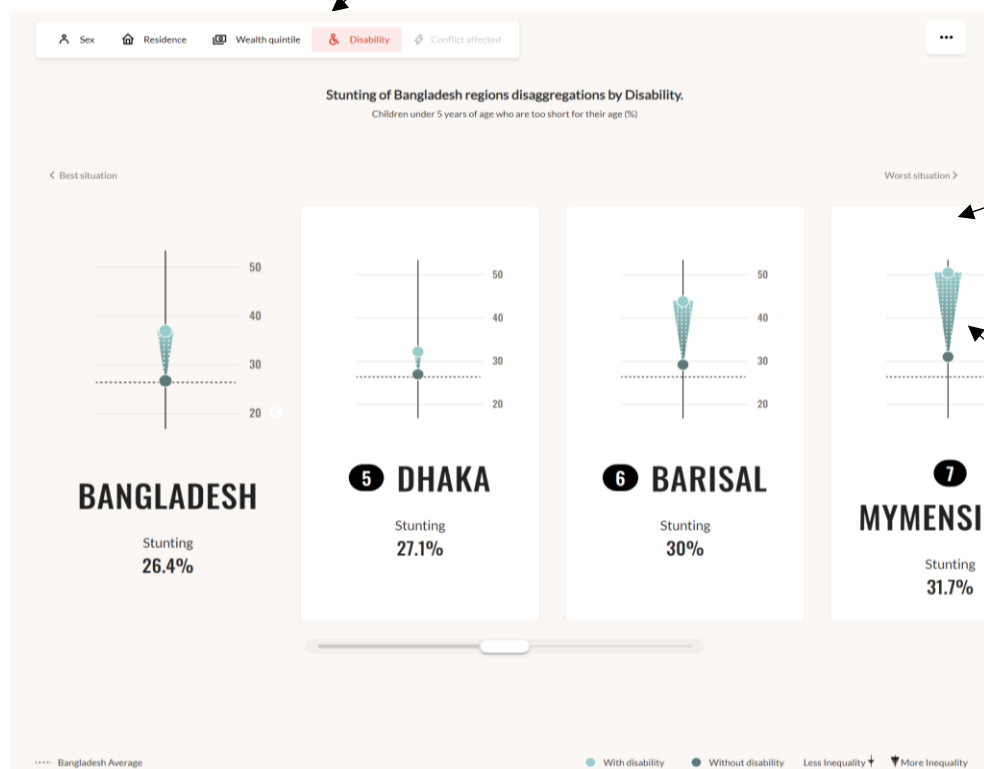
SUBNATIONAL INEQUALITIES

MAP INEQUALITIES



We also include disaggregated data at the subnational level. This data allows us to analyse and compare the varying inequalities across regions or districts.

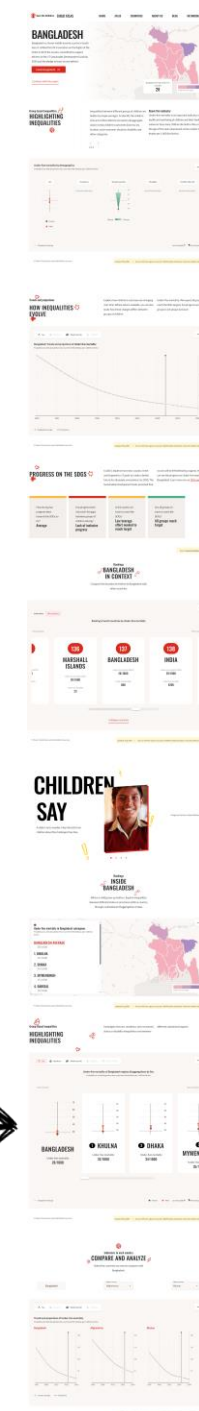
Click in the black icons to see disaggregated subnational inequalities by sex, residence, wealth quintile, or disability.



The regions are ranked by the rate of the indicator: those further to the left are overall better than those further right.

The triangle shows the difference between subgroups (in our example between children with disability and those without).

YOU ARE HERE



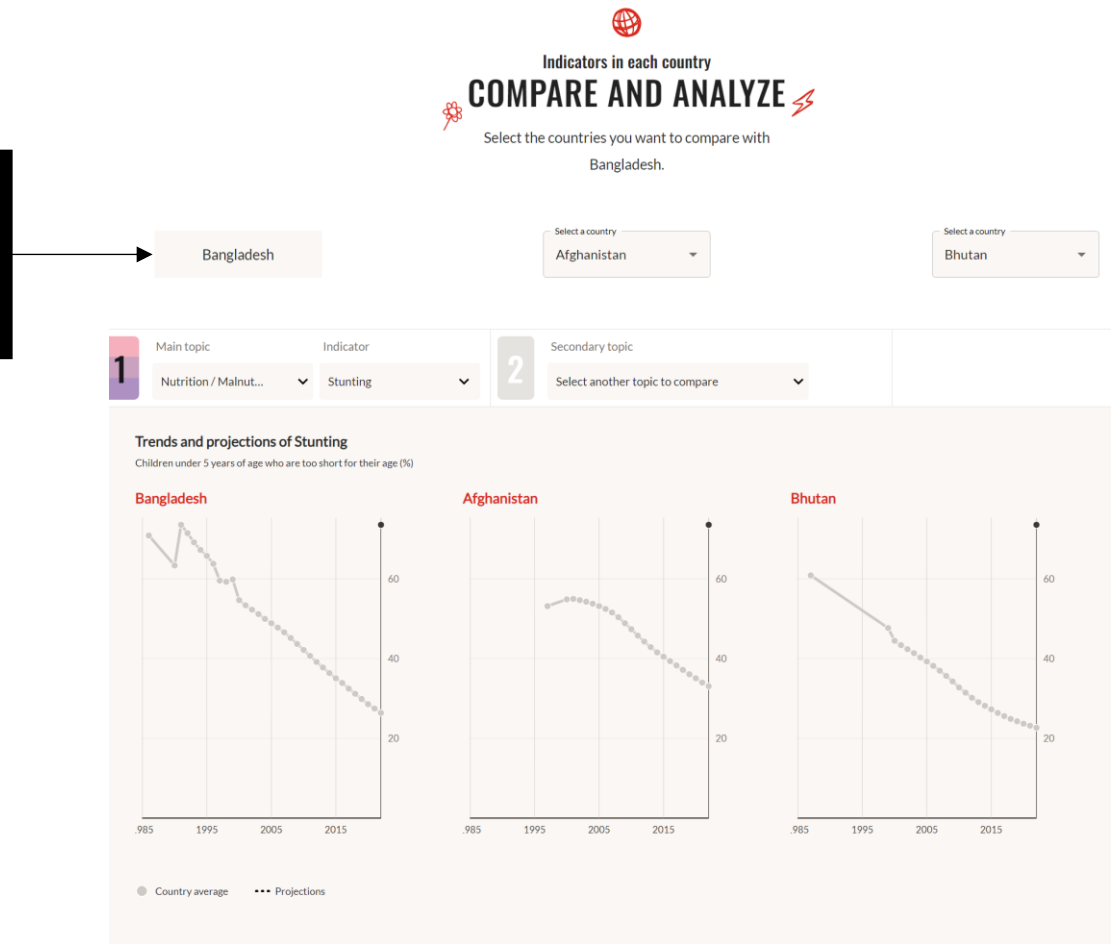
COMPARE TRENDS TO OTHER COUNTRIES

UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN

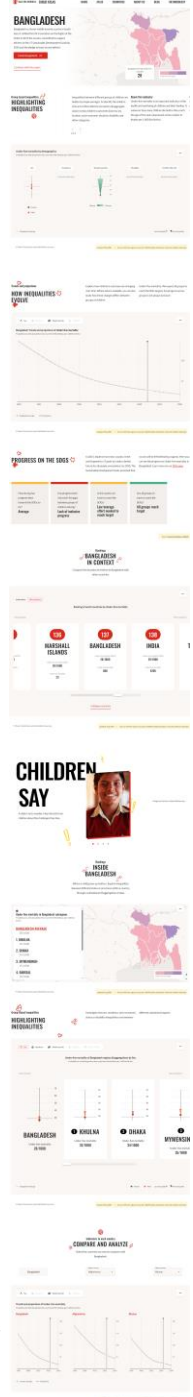


The country profiles also allow you to compare trends to other countries in the same region, allowing you to understand better how a country performs compared to their peers.

You can change the country you want to compare your selected country with from this drop-down menu.

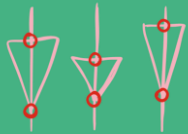


YOU ARE HERE

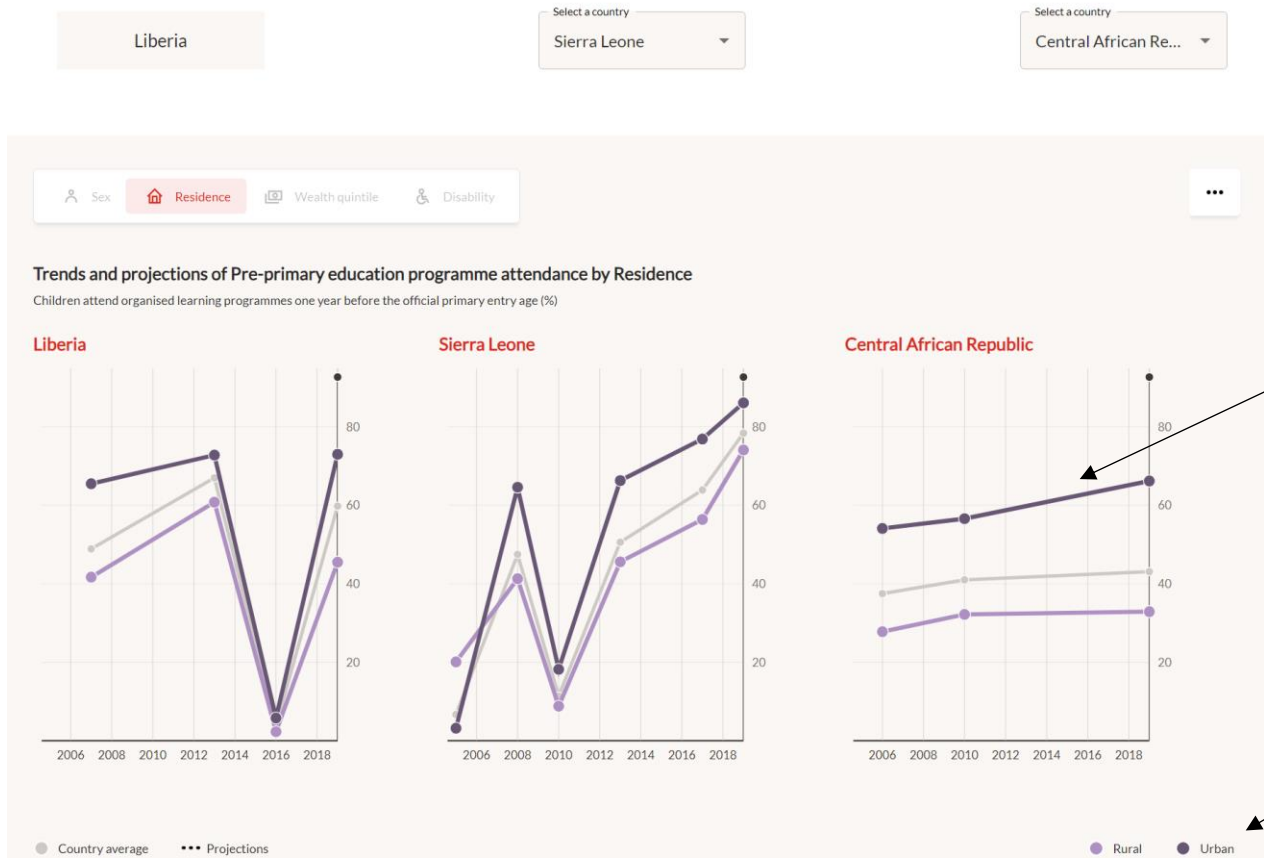


COMPARE TRENDS TO OTHER COUNTRIES

MAP INEQUALITIES



Where available, these trends can also be disaggregated by group.



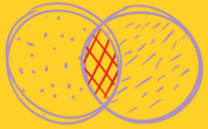
Each line represents the trend of a particular group.


The legend identifies each subgroup.

YOU ARE HERE



UNDERSTAND HOW DIFFERENT TOPICS RELATE TO EACH OTHER




CHILD ATLAS

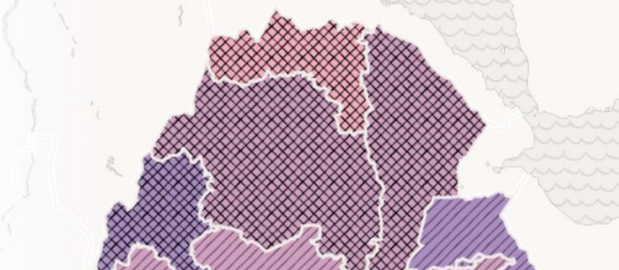
[HOME](#)
[ATLAS](#)
[COUNTRIES](#)
[ABOUT US](#)
[BLOG](#)
[METHODOLOGY](#)

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia is a low income country in Eastern & Southern Africa. It ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. In 2015 the country committed to support delivery of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and the pledge to leave no one behind.

[Inside Ethiopia →](#)

[Continue with the report](#)



Ethiopia Average Under-five mortality

46

Ethiopia Average Stunting

34.4

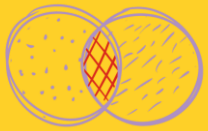
	Main topic	Indicator	Secondary topic	Indicator
1	Health / Child morta...	Under-five mortality	2	Nutrition / Malnutrit...

To start this feature, just select a second topic and indicator at the bottom of the screen.



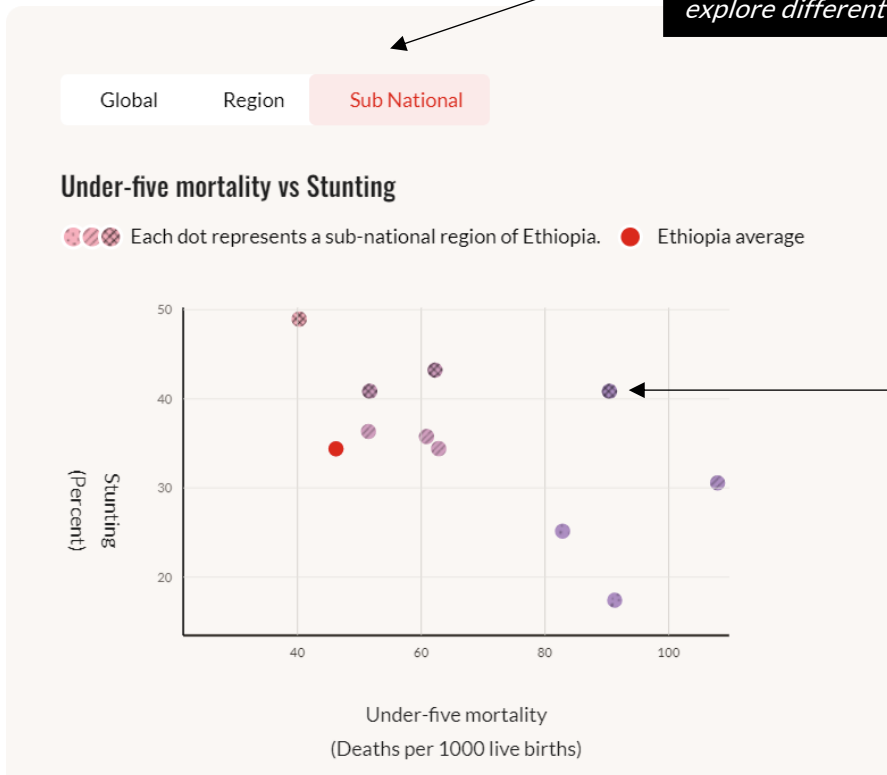
CORRELATING TWO INDICATORS

UNDERSTAND HOW
DIFFERENT TOPICS
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A graph allows you to explore if there is any correlation between both indicators. It is important to remember, that this type of analysis only proves **correlation, not causality**.

If you choose global or region here, each of the dots is a country with the current country highlighted in red. If you choose subnational, you instead explore different subnational regions within the selected country.



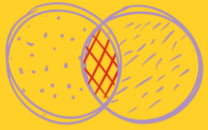
Hover over the dots to see the data points for both indicators in each sub-region.

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HERE



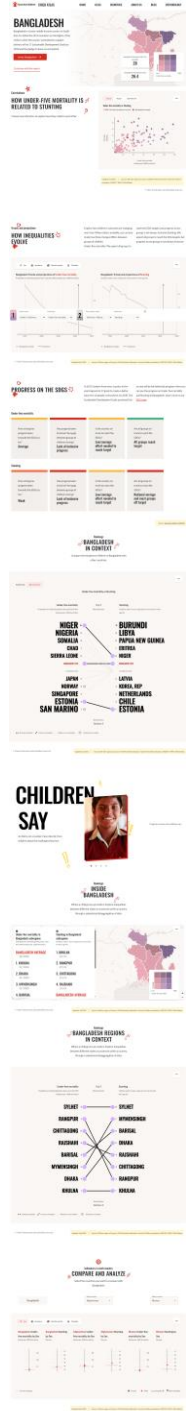
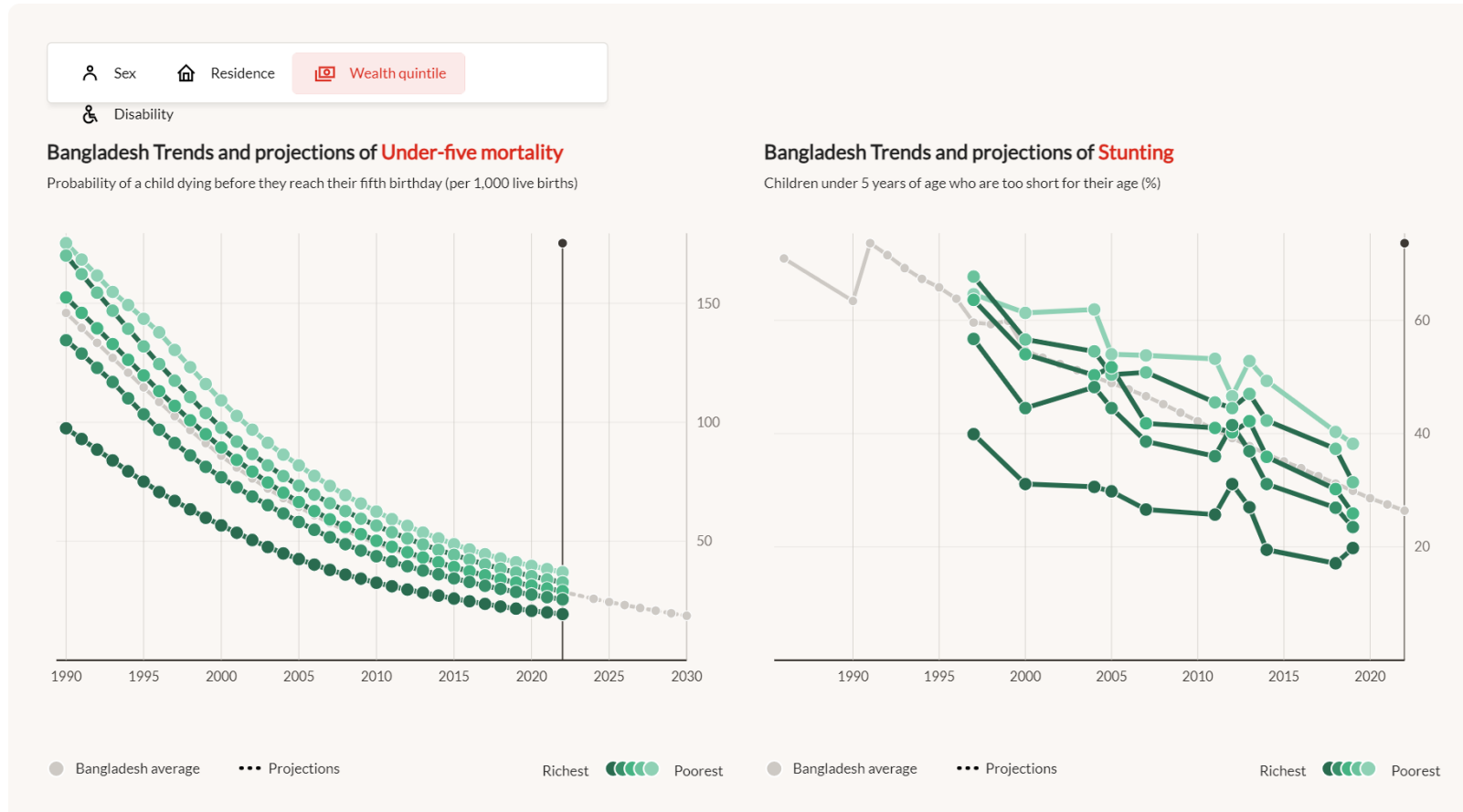
COMPARE TWO INDICATORS

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OTHER



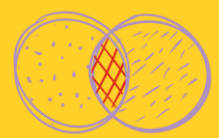
You can analyse trends and projections of two indicators together to understand and compare how it has changed over time. When available, you can disaggregate these by different groups.

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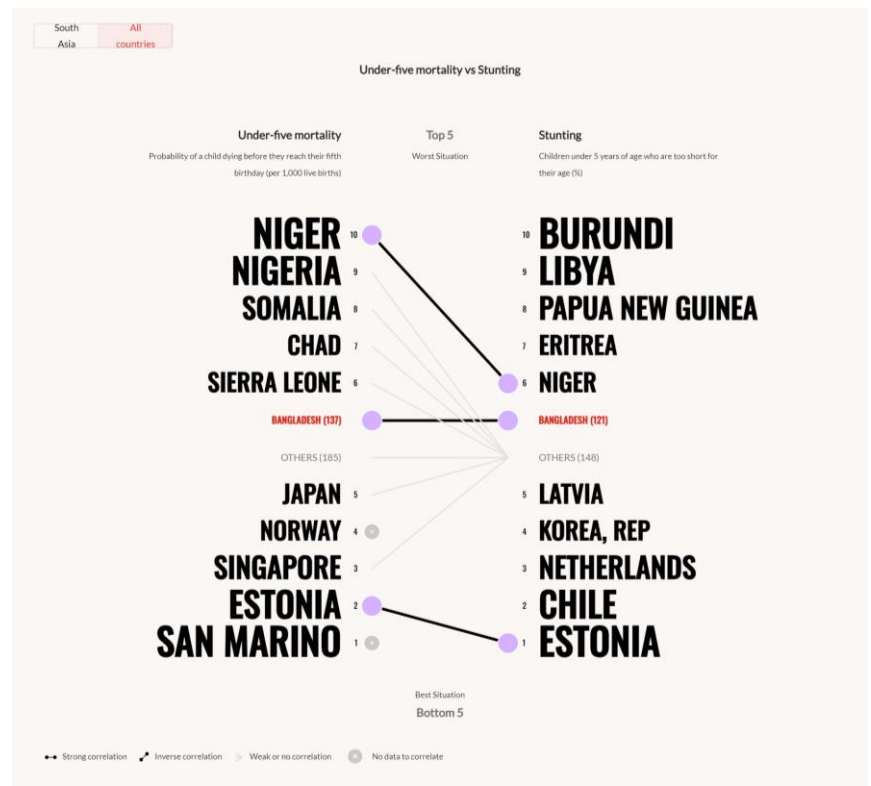
CORRELATING TWO INDICATORS

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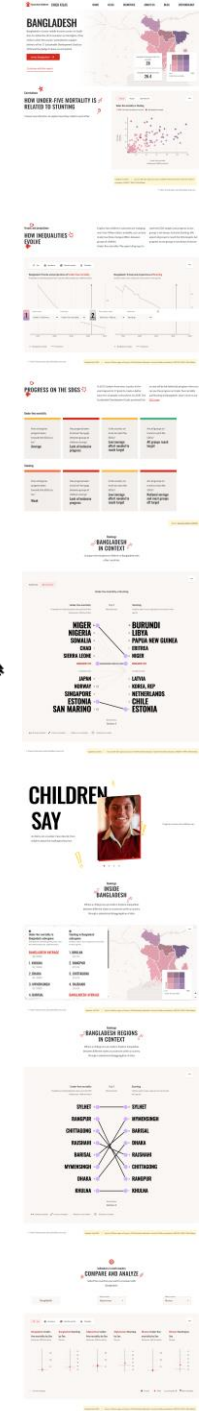


You can see the rank of 5 countries for each indicator in the best situation and 5 in the worst situation as shown below. It also allows users to identify the type of correlation- strong, weak, or inverse, if any.

The Child Atlas also allows you to do the same at the subnational or regional level.

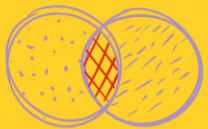


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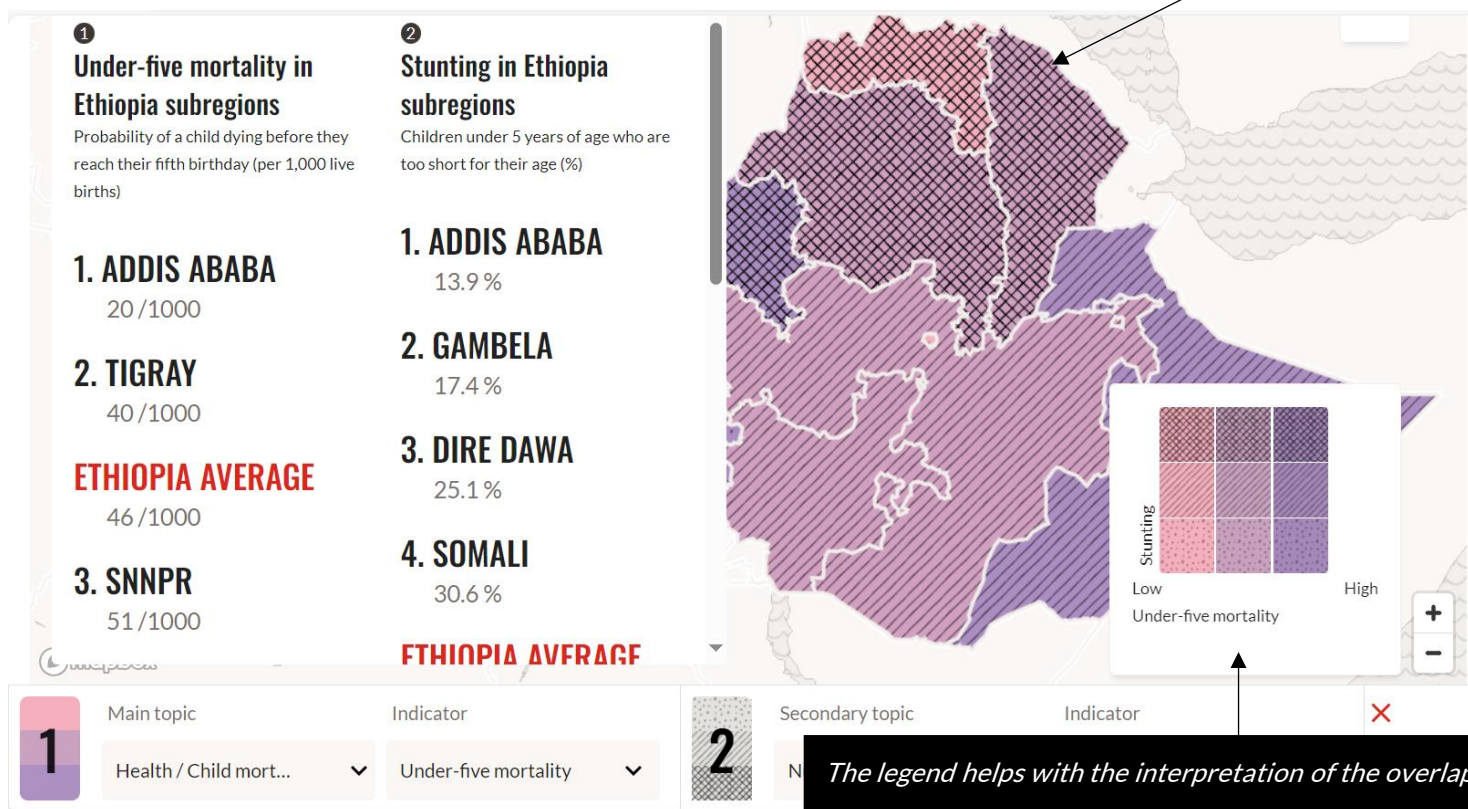
COMPARE TWO INDICATORS

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Where data is available, we show a subnational map for both indicators (as seen at the top of the page).

You will then see overlap of the two indicators in the sub-national map. Hover across this map to see both under-5 mortality and stunting across sub-regions in Ethiopia.



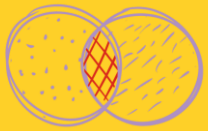
The legend helps with the interpretation of the overlapped data in the map. In this examples. the colours show levels of under-five mortality (pink to purple), while the patterns show levels of stunting.

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HERE

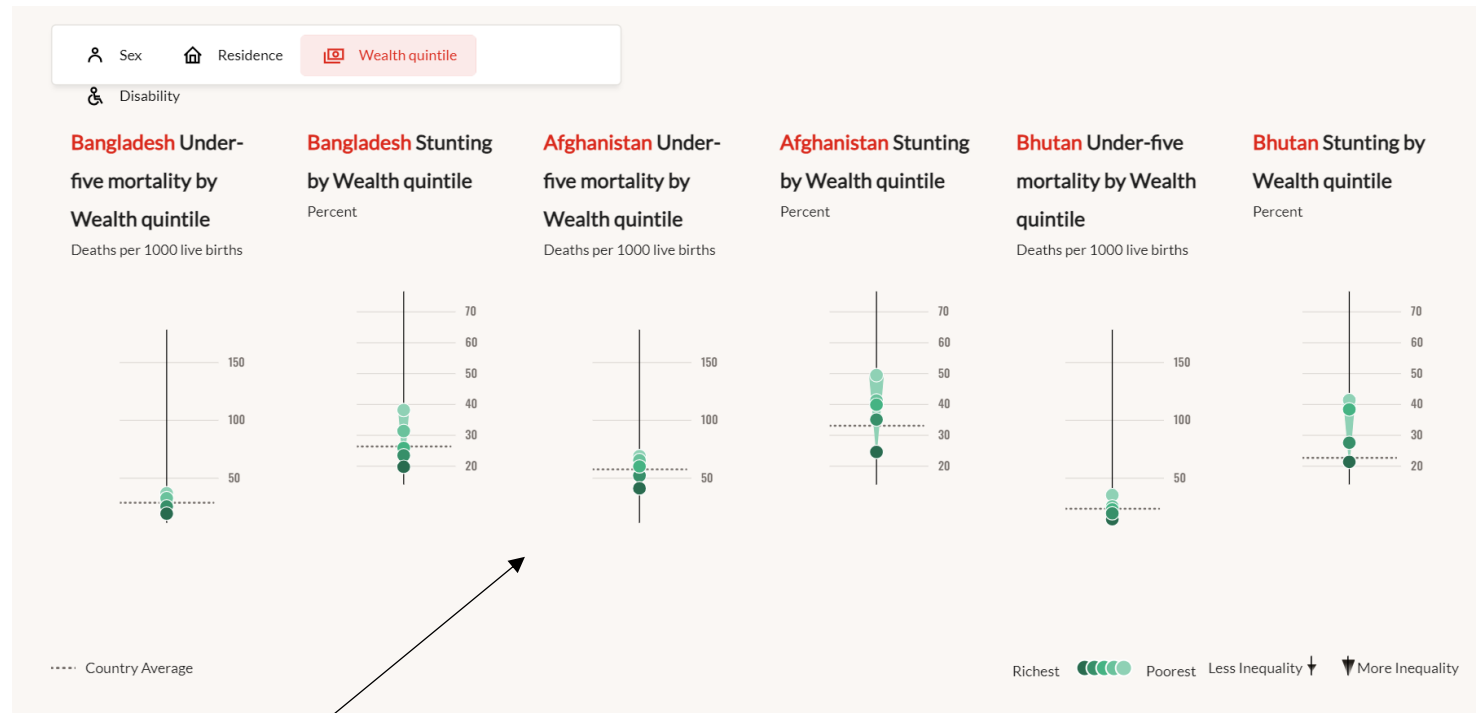


CORRELATING TWO INDICATORS

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Comparing group-based inequalities for two indicators allows us to identify which groups of children are facing high inequalities for each indicator. We can also compare these across countries.



For instance, the size of the triangles below show us that wealth inequality in stunting is higher than wealth inequality in under-5 mortality in Bangladesh, Afghanistan, and Bhutan.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

A dedicated SDG page gives a quick overview of the world's progress on some of the goals relevant for children. A traffic-light system indicates how likely countries are to deliver on a particular goal (based on an average of selected underlying child-relevant indicators).

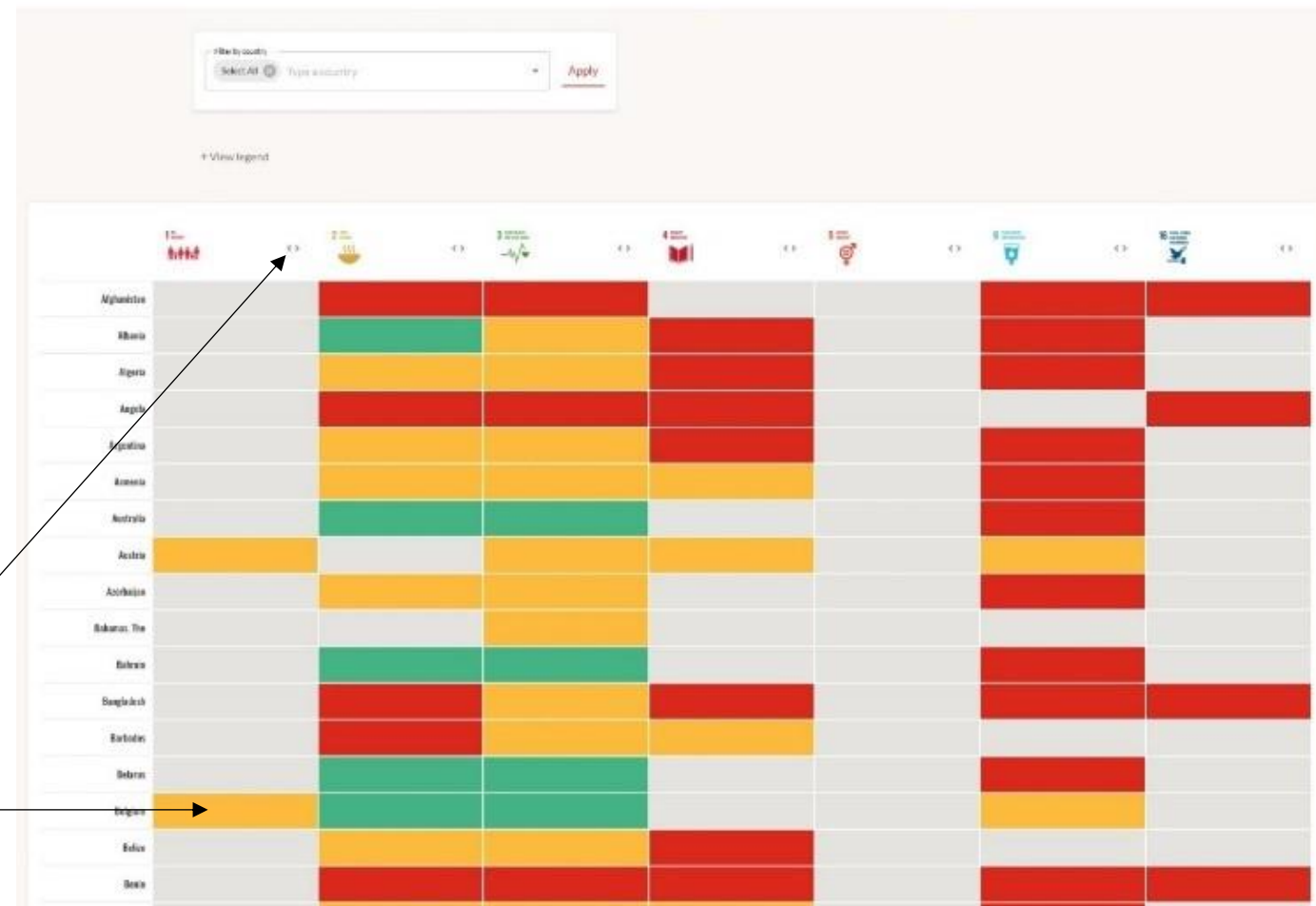
You can expand each goal to see progress on different child-relevant indicators we have included.

Hover over the boxes to see more information.



In 2015, leaders from every country in the world agreed to 17 goals to create a better future for all people, everywhere, by 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals promised that no one will be left behind by progress, and that people who are furthest behind are reached first.

The Child Atlas helps us to monitor our progress towards these essential goals for children. This page gives you a quick overview if countries across the globe are on track to reach the SDGs. You can find more information about individual indicators in the [Atlas](#) and the [country profiles](#). Our [methodology](#) shares more detail on how we assess progress towards the SDGs.

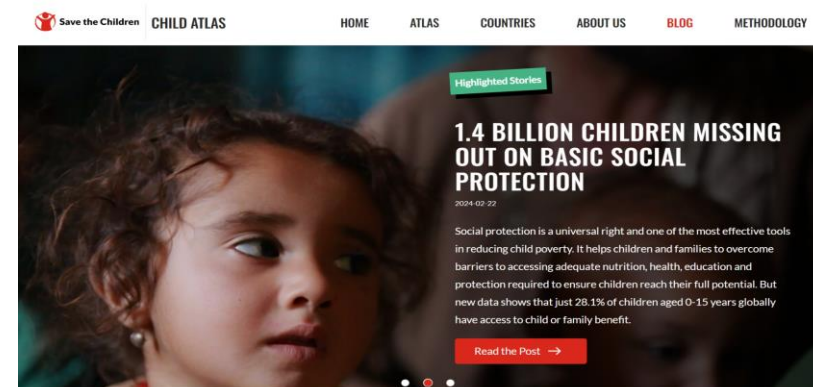


DATA STORIES TO ACCOMPANY THE NUMBERS

You'll find expert blogs presented alongside the data. We will include a wide range of data stories going forward, explaining what statistics mean for children, and discussing methodological challenges

You can find the blogs through the menu on the top of the page. Or just look out for links throughout the Child Atlas, as we link relevant blog posts directly to the data.

You can filter the blogs by theme or region.



CONTEXTUAL INSIGHTS AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

2024-05-28

Child rights are often particularly at risk in countries facing crises and insecurities. By integrating key contextual factors, the Child Atlas now offers a quicker and more intuitive way to see how crises like conflict, climate risk, and poverty intersect with children's lives.

[Read Post](#)



SAVING CHILDREN WITH VACCINES

2024-05-02

The Child Atlas show global, regional and national trends of vaccine coverage. The global percentage of infants receiving three doses of the DTP3 vaccine increased from 20% to 84% compared to an increase from 1% to 69% in West and Central Africa. We find interesting pathways when we look further at country-specific trends in West and Central Africa and do a cross-country analysis among 3 neighbouring countries – Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, and Guinea.

[Read Post](#)

INEQUALITY IN PRE-PRIMARY ATTENDANCE IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

2024-04-18

Early childhood education can shape the trajectories of children's lives, their communities and economies. Despite the short-term and long-term benefits of pre-primary education, half of all pre-primary school aged children are still out of school. The Child Atlas shows pre-primary attendance in Central African Republic (CAF), Liberia, and Sierra Leone had overall progress for all groups of children but sadly, progress has not been inclusive. It depicts more intriguing and

REFLECTING ON THE INEQUALITIES IN ACCESS TO WASH IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

2024-03-22

Papua New Guinea faces one of the world's most acute crises in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities. More than half of the population do not have access to an improved drinking water source and only about a quarter of the population have access to an improved sanitation facility. Analysing sub-national data beyond these national averages from the Child Atlas reveals more to the story hiding behind the national averages.

HOW CAN THE CHILD ATLAS HELP YOU?

The Child Atlas brings you high-quality data alongside blogs and AI-generated explainers to make sense of the numbers. Bringing this data together will be valuable in providing a one-stop-shop and, crucially, in allowing us to better understand this data in context.

- **Describe and highlight the situation of children** through data, with a particular focus on those affected by inequality and discrimination, enabling intersectional analysis with disaggregated data.
- **Hold decision-makers to account:** Data in the Child Atlas helps us to monitor the advancement of children's rights and keep decision-makers accountable for it, helping to monitor progress towards child-relevant targets and goals across the 2030 Agenda.
- **Help to make strategic and evidence-based decisions:** The Child Atlas enables more data-driven decisions on the design and implementation of effective interventions addressing the needs and rights of children.
- **Empower children and young people:** The Child Atlas gives children access to information and tools that can help them to understand their own situation, express their views, participate in decision-making, and hold duty bears accountable.





QUESTIONS?

Is there anything we missed explaining in this guide or where you would like to hear more about? Any other questions?

Please reach out to us at
childatlas@savethechildren.org.uk

This user guide has been produced by Fareha Islam and Oliver Fiala, and will be continuously updated as the tools are further developed.

September 2024



**Save the
Children**