

## Young children at risk of poor development

Indicator	Rationale	Definition	Data source
<b>Young children at risk of poor development</b>	Composite measure developed to assess risk of children not reaching their developmental potential. Stunting and extreme poverty serve as proxy measures because they are associated with children's development and are measured globally using uniform methods	Percentage of children under age 5 at risk of poor development as a result of stunting or extreme poverty (US\$1.90 or less) in 2005, 2010 and 2015	Method used for estimation in Richter, L., et al., 'Investing in the Foundation of Sustainable Development: Pathways to scale up for early childhood development', <i>The Lancet</i> , vol. 389, no. 10064, pp. 103-118, 2017. Available for a subset of countries (91) that were classified as high-risk
<b>Risk by sex and residence</b>	Differences in composite measure of risk exposure by sex and residence	Urban versus rural, male versus female (2006-2015)	Method used for estimation in Richter, L., et al., 'Investing in the Foundation of Sustainable Development: Pathways to scale up for early childhood development', <i>The Lancet</i> , vol. 389, no. 10064, pp. 103-118, 2017. Available for a subset of countries (63) with nationally representative micro-level data

## Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030)

Indicator	Rationale	Definition	Data source
<b>Children developmentally on track</b>	A feasible population measure of early child development outcomes is critical to monitoring the impact of early childhood development interventions, and determining which children are on track or not, to ensure that all children benefit from interventions	Percentage of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being (2010-2024)	UNICEF global databases, based on DHS, MICS and other nationally representative surveys

## Child functioning

Indicator	Rationale	Definition	Data source
<b>Children with functional difficulty</b>	Discrimination against children with developmental delays and disabilities often leads to reduced access to basic social services, especially education and health, and a general lack of screening, identification, and access to early childhood intervention services. Addressing discrimination and promoting inclusion is important in all sectors, and can be accomplished through information and advocacy, strengthening policy and facilitating access to services.	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with a functional difficulty in at least one domain (2015-2024)	UNICEF global databases, based on MICS and other nationally representative surveys