











# Better Health for London

## Children and Young People Indicators

What happens before pregnancy, in the early years and childhood affects children's health and wellbeing in later life and has a major impact on their life chances as adults. Measuring and reporting the circumstances of children is key to improving their wellbeing. The selected **draft** indicators are not comprehensive indicators of child health but represent significant health issues that are amenable to London wide effort.

Indicator	Description	Indicator	Description
 <b>Infant mortality</b>	The number of deaths under the age of one year, per 1,000 live births	 <b>Child mortality</b>	The rate of death due to all causes, per 100,000 children aged 1-17 years
 <b>Early childhood vaccination</b>	The percentage of children aged 2 years who received 1 dose of MMR	 <b>A&amp;E attendances</b>	The rate of A&E attendance rate per 1,000 children aged 0-4 years
 <b>School readiness</b>	The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception	 <b>HPV vaccination completion</b>	The percentage of girls aged 12 to 13 years who received all 3 doses of the HPV vaccine
 <b>Childhood obesity</b>	The percentage of children aged 4-5 and 10-11 years are overweight or obese	 <b>Acute sexually transmitted infections</b>	The rate of acute STIs per 1,000 young people aged 15-24 years
 <b>Tooth decay</b>	The percentage of children aged 5 years who have tooth decay	 <b>Young people's mental health</b>	The admission rate for mental health disorders per 100,000 children aged 0-17 years