indicators that specifically focus on children and young people include childhood obesity and physical activity, teenage pregnancy, breastfeeding, tooth decay, child poverty, homelessness, educational achievement, crime and drug use (see Figure 2.7).

Larger cities often encompass multiple local government districts, which permits a side-by-side comparison of separate administrative districts within the metropolitan area. Greater London is divided into 32 boroughs. Urban disparities are stark and clear: 57 per cent of children in the inner London borough of Tower Hamlets live in poverty – a greater proportion than in any other borough in England. The City of Westminster has the nation's highest level of childhood obesity, while Southwark has one of the highest rates of teenage pregnancy nationwide. In contrast, the outer London borough of Richmond upon Thames shows good levels of child health and well-being, and London children overall seem to have above-average dental health.

The tool also allows users to correlate variables, such as urban deprivation, with various child health outcomes. Local governments and health services can use this information to work towards reducing health inequalities by focusing on causes as well as results. Mapping urban indicators of child health and well-being reveals that a keen focus on disparities should not be limited to developing countries, as children’s rights and development prospects are uneven in some of the world’s most prosperous cities.

Figure 2.7. Tracking health outcomes in London, United Kingdom

The map on the left is shaded according to levels of deprivation. Boroughs selected for comparison appear in orange. Traffic-light colours in the table on the right indicate comparative performance in each area.

The tool can be used to show correlation between indicators. Below, the scatter plot displays the relationship between the proportion of children living in poverty and educational achievement across London. On the top map, darker shades denote a greater proportion of children living in poverty; on the bottom, darker areas show better educational scores.