**Health and Wellbeing Improvement Markers**

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| **Early Years** |
| * School readiness/parenting
 | * Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (with/without free school meal status);
* Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check (with/without free school meal status).
 |
| * Children and young people's mental health and wellbeing
 | * Children with social, emotional and mental health needs;
* Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm, CYP aged 10 to 24 years.
 |
| **Activating Communities for Health and Wellbeing** |
| * Healthy lifestyle behaviours
 | * Physically active adults;
* Admission episodes for alcohol-related admissions;
* Smoking prevalence in adults.
 |
| * Promoting self-care
 | * Ensure people feel supported to manage their long-term condition;
 |
| * Social isolation and loneliness
 | * Social isolation for adult social care users and adult carers
 |
| **Early Help and Managing Demand**  |
| * Management of long-term conditions
 | * Improving the quality of life for people with multiple long-term conditions.
* Variation in quality of care indicators
* Emergency admissions due to ambulatory care sensitive conditions
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| * Place based integration of services
 | * To be confirmed
 |
| * Supporting unpaid carers
 | * Provision of unpaid care
 |
| * Delayed Transfers of Care
 | * Better Care Fund
 |
| **Wider Determinants of Health** |
| * Supporting young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)
 | * 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)
 |
| * 'Prevention' at scale
 | * Implementation of evidence based planning and licensing policies tackling air quality, physical activity, alcohol related harm, and road safety
 |
| * Supporting independent living
 | * Proportion of adults with a learning disability who live in their own home or with their family
* Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support
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