

| Outcomes | Indicators |
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| A1: Children have the best start in life | School readiness: the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception |
| | Infant Mortality (under 1 years old) (also NHSOF 1.6.i) |
| | Child mortality (1 to 17 years) |
| | Proportion of five year old children free from dental decay |
| A2: Thriving communities which promote, support and enable good physical and mental health and wellbeing | Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over (aged 65-79) |
| | Fuel poverty |
| | Social isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like |
| | Social isolation: percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like |
| A3: Individuals and families are empowered to take control of their health. | Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese [<i>current method assumed</i>] |
| | Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds (4-5 year olds) |
| | Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds (10-11 year olds) |
| | Smoking prevalence in adults – current smokers (APS) |
| | Population vaccination coverage – Flu (aged 65+) |
| A4: Everyone has the opportunity and support to improve their health and wellbeing, including the most disadvantaged. | Healthy life expectancy at birth (male) |
| | Healthy life expectancy at birth (female) |
| | Education Health and Care Plans issues within 20 weeks (SEND) |

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| B1: People dying early from preventable causes | Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable |
| | Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable |
| | Recorded versus expected prevalence of diabetes |
| B2: Find and treat people with undiagnosed conditions | Cervical cancer screening - Females aged 25-64 years: Attendance within target period (3.5 or 5.5 year coverage, %) |
| | Breast cancer screening in last 36 months - Females aged 50-70 years (3 year coverage, %) |
| | Bowel cancer screening in last 30 months - Persons aged 60-74 years (2.5 year coverage, %) |
| B3: Support people to self-manage and self-care where appropriate | Appropriate prescribing of antibiotics in primary care |
| | Emergency admissions for acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission |
| | Diabetes (type-2) patients that have achieved all the NICE-recommended treatment targets. |
| B4: Ensure mental health is central to good health and as important as physical health | Improving access to psychological therapies - access |
| | Children and Young People (CYP) receiving treatment from NHS funded community services as a proportion of the CYP population with a diagnosable mental health disorder |
| | Dementia care planning and post-diagnostic support |

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| C1: Access to the right care at the right time | Percentage of patients admitted, transferred or discharged from A&E within 4 hours |
| | GP patient survey: % who describe their experience of making an appointment as good |
| | A maximum 2 month (62 day) wait from urgent referral for suspected cancer to the first definitive treatment for all cancers |
| C2: Individuals and families have the best experience possible when using services. | Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support (%) |
| | Friends and family test |
| C3: Individuals and families have access to high quality treatment and care. | GP patient survey: % who describe their overall experience of the surgery as good |
| | All services in top 2 categories of quality ratings schemes (CQC/Ofsted) |
| C4: Health and care system is financially sustainable | Financial control total achieved |