

Speaking Out Briefing No. 8 The Comprehensive Spending Review

About this briefing

This briefing sets out the implications of the Comprehensive Spending Review for the children and young people's voluntary and community sector, and the opportunities for the sector to shape government policy. This briefing is part of the Speaking Out series.

Speaking Out

Speaking Out is a partnership between the National Council of Voluntary Child Care Organisations (NCVCCO) and the National Council of Voluntary Youth Services (NCVYS), which seeks to build a voice for the children and young people's voluntary and community sector across government.

The project aims to develop closer links between a range of government departments (Home Office, Ministry of Justice, Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Communities and Local Government Cabinet Office and HM Treasury) and the voluntary and community sector in delivering cross departmental policies such as Every Child Matters and The Children's Plan and the direct implementation of initiatives which affect children and young people.

Speaking Out aims to support children, young people and family voluntary and community organisations to better understand the impact on their users of a wider range of government policies and provide routes to influence them. The project is funded by the Office of the Third Sector in the Cabinet Office.

Who are these briefings for?

This series of briefings intends to provide members of both NCVYS and NCVCCO and other interested parties with background and analysis on specific policy items affecting the sector.

Other activities

In addition to these briefings the Speaking Out project is developing work streams around the policy themes which include:

- organising a series of seminars and events;
- establishing communities of interest amongst members and other organisations on specific policy themes;
- making representations to government; and
- linking with wider NCVYS and NCVCCO campaigns.

To discuss this briefing or any other aspect of the Speaking Out project please contact Mubeen Bhutta, Policy and Information Manager on 020 7833 3319 or email mubeen@ncvcco.org

1. Introduction

On 9th October 2007 the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Alistair Darling, published the outcomes of the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR07) alongside the 2007 Pre-Budget Report. CSR07 sets out the Government's priorities and spending plans across central and local government for the period April 2008 to March 2011.

The Government has a series of overall goals for the UK:

- sustainable growth and prosperity;
- fairness and opportunity for all;
- stronger communities and a better quality of life; and
- a more secure, fair and environmentally sustainable world.

CSR07 takes a new approach to the achievement of these goals with the agreement of 30 cross-government Public Service Agreements (PSAs) to replace the previous issue and department-specific system of PSAs.

However, it seems increasingly clear that CSR07 will take place in an uncertain economic context. Since 2000 there have been year-on-year increases in public expenditure, especially in health and education. However, a harsher economic climate is currently being predicted by many commentators. The Government's own predictions for growth in the economy remain comparatively optimistic. But if the downturn in the economy is as great as some predict there is a danger that the Government will see a drop in income, and will consequently be unable to meet spending commitments.

This briefing describes:

- the policy context for CSR07, including details of those PSAs which are of most interest to the children and young people's voluntary and community sector (VCS);
- the legal context for CSR07;
- research and practice which influenced the Government's priorities and spending plans set out in CSR07, summarising the policy review of children and young people;
- implications for the children and young people and voluntary and community sector; and
- details of further resources and information about CSR07.

2. Policy Context

Overview

CSR07 relates to the financial years 2008-09, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011. It sets out spending allocations for all central government departments for this period and 30 cross-government Public Service Agreements (PSA). These span departmental boundaries and are designed to set out a shared vision for collaboration at all levels of the delivery system.

The overarching strategy for the delivery of the 30 PSAs consists of three strands:

- taking forward the next stage in public service reform by empowering users and frontline professionals to shape services to better meet people's expectations and respond to global changes;
- investing for the long term – for example, additional spending by 2010-11 of £14.5 billion on education;
- driving better value for money from public spending – for example, reducing administration budgets by 5% a year in real terms across departments;

The new performance management framework set out in CSR07

PSAs describe the highest priority outcomes which the Government wishes to achieve for the spending period and are at the heart of the new performance management framework. Each PSA is underpinned by a single Delivery Agreement shared across all contributing departments. These were developed in consultation with delivery partners and frontline workers. Delivery Agreements set out plans for delivery, priority activities and the role of key delivery partners. They also describe the small basket of national outcome-focussed performance indicators that will be used to measure progress towards each PSA.

Each PSA has a lead Minister responsible for progress towards its achievement. Each PSA also has a Senior Responsible Officer who will chair a senior official PSA delivery

board comprising all lead and supporting departments which reports to the relevant Cabinet Committee/s. New Cabinet Committees, announced in July 2007, will play a key role in driving performance on cross-government PSAs by regularly monitoring progress and holding departments and programmes to account.

Each government department will publish a set of Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs) for the CSR07 period, alongside the smaller, prioritised set of PSAs. This is designed to bring all performance monitoring into a single framework, covering both the Government's highest priorities (PSAs) and the wider span of departmental business.

The Government has also agreed a single, aligned framework for the performance management of outcomes delivered by local government alone or in partnership. This includes a smaller and more focused set of 198 performance indicators (down from an estimated 1,200).

The new frameworks are designed to allow more space to deliver innovative and flexible services, with a greater role for local communities to focus action on their priorities. The Government believes they create the conditions for public services to work collaboratively in delivering excellent outcomes and excellent experiences for all.

To reduce unnecessary burdens on the frontline, the Government also announced, as part of CSR07, a commitment to reduce by 30% by 2010 the total amount of data that central departments and agencies request from the frontline.

Empowering the workforce and public to shape services

At the heart of the programme of public service reform for the CSR07 period are new plans to ensure the public has a greater say in the design, delivery and governance of their services, and steps to give frontline professionals greater opportunities and more power to shape service delivery and respond to the needs of the public. Measures include:

- strengthening people's voice in service provision – the Youth Opportunity Fund (YOF) aims to give a voice to young people, particularly disadvantaged young people, in relation to things to do and places to go;
- driving forward the personalisation of services;
- enabling service providers and the public to work collaboratively together – for example, young people control decisions about how the YOF is spent in their areas;
- enhancing the accountability of local services;
- reaching out to all of society by improving approaches that engage hard to reach groups – for example harnessing third sector expertise where appropriate; and
- working with individuals and businesses to encourage behavioural changes

that benefit them and society – for example, the Healthy Schools Programme will be rolled out, encouraging healthy eating and active lifestyles to help reduce childhood obesity.

PSAs

The following Public Service Agreements (PSAs) will be of most interest to VCS organisations working with children and young people:

- PSA 8: Maximise employment opportunity for all.
- PSA 9: Halve the number of children in poverty by 2010-11, on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020.
- PSA 10: Raise the educational achievement of all children and young people*.
- PSA 11: Narrow the gap in educational achievement between children from low income and disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers*.
- PSA 12: Improve the health and well-being of children and young people*.
- PSA 13: Improve children and young people's safety*.
- PSA 14: Increase the number of children and young people on the path to success*.
- PSA 15: Address the disadvantage that individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief.
- PSA 16: Increase the proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation and employment, education or training.
- PSA 18: Promote better health and well-being for all.
- PSA 19: Ensure better care for all.
- PSA 21: Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities.
- PSA 22: Deliver a successful Olympic Games and Paralympic Games with a sustainable legacy and get more children and young people taking part in high quality physical education and sport.
- PSA 23: Make communities safer.
- PSA 25: Reduce the harm caused by Alcohol and Drugs.
- PSA 29: Reduce poverty in poorer countries through quicker progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

Annex A sets out the indicators which relate to each of the PSAs detailed above.

Spending Allocations

Organisations working with children and young people will be most interested in the spending allocations for the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF), although spending allocations to other departments, including for example the National Health Service (NHS), Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills and Home Office may also be of interest. The following provides a summary of key spending allocations.

Children's Plan

CSR07 announced an additional £250 million in total over the CSR07 period to help

ensure that all children at school are ready to learn and able to benefit from truly personalised services and support. Specific allocations and the detail of individual programmes were announced in The Children's Plan published in December 2007.

Childcare and Early Years

Based on commitments set out in Choice for parents, the best start for children: a ten year strategy for childcare, CSR07 allows the Government to deliver 3500 Sure Start Children's Centres, one in every community by 2010. Additional funding will also support two outreach workers in every centre serving the most disadvantaged areas, further support for fathers, and delivery of evidence based parenting programmes to 30,000 parents from 2010-11. CSR07 also extends the weekly entitlement for three and four year olds to free early years education from 12.5 to 15 hours by 2010.

Disabled Children

The Disabled Children Review, published in May 2007, was one of four strands of the review of children and young people which informed CSR07. As a result of the review CSR07 provides support to empower disabled children and their families, and deliver a step change in the provision of responsive, high quality services and timely support. This includes £35 million in total to improve access to childcare for families with disabled children and £280 million in total to deliver a significant increase in the provision of short breaks for severely disabled children over the CSR07 period. Further resources from the NHS spending allocation are also available to match this support. In addition, a 'Core Offer' will be developed to improve the responsiveness of local services to the needs of disabled children and young people and their families. These activities are designed to help deliver on the PSA to improve the health and well-being of children and young people.

Personalised learning

CSR07 provides an additional £400 million a year by 2010-11 to improve one-to-one teacher-led support for pupils who are falling behind in English and Maths. This is designed to support delivery of the PSA to narrow the gap in educational achievement between children and young people from low income and disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers. Pilots to personalise all children's learning and help all to progress are also planned. This will support delivery of the PSA to raise the educational achievement of all children and young people

Extended services

The Government has made a commitment that all schools should provide extended hours services by 2010. CSR07 provides additional funding to support extended service co-ordinators in secondary schools and clusters of primary schools. To ensure that all pupils are able to benefit from participation in a full range of extended activities, the DCSF settlement includes £217 million a year by 2010-11 to support access to two hours a week of free extended activities for pupils eligible for Free School Meals, with two weeks of free part-time provision during the holidays.

Improving health and well-being of children and young people

Recognising the benefits of good physical, mental and emotional health including that healthy children are more likely to benefit from their education, CSR07 introduces a new PSA to improve the health and well-being of children and young people. The PSA commits to reverse the long-term trends on childhood obesity and includes action to improve the experience of parents of disabled children with the services they receive. As well as measures described above in relation to disabled children and young people and their families, key measures to achieve this PSA include promoting healthy food and activity choices through early years settings, schools and in families and a £240 million subsidy of the direct costs of providing a healthy school lunch; and an additional £60 million funding for targeted mental health work in schools.

Young people

CSR07 is designed to allow the Government to make further progress in increasing the number of young people participating in positive activities and continuing in education and training post-16. Money from dormant bank accounts (see legal context below), along with £60 million of Government investment in total over the CSR07 period, will be used to improve youth facilities, with the intention to provide a new or improved place for young people to go in every constituency by 2018. CSR07 will also allow the Government to make further progress towards ensuring all young people can learn in ways that motivate and engage them, including, from 2008, introducing new diplomas for 14-19-year-olds. These measures are designed to help deliver on a range of PSAs including educational achievement, and the number of children and young people on the path to success.

Child Poverty

CSR07 includes a rise in the child element of Child Tax Credit (CTC) by £25 a year above earnings indexation in April 2008, in addition to the commitment made in Budget 2007 to increase the child element by £150 and raising it again by a further £25 above indexation in April 2010. As a result of CSR07 the child maintenance disregards in income related benefits will also be substantially increased.

Job Seekers Allowance and Income Support for Young People

As part of CSR07 the Government announced an increase in the Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) and Income Support (IS) rates for 16-17 year olds to align with the 18-24 rates. This is designed to simplify the system and ensure a higher minimum level of income for this group.

Strengthening the role of local government

Local government budgets will increase by an average 1% per year in real terms over the next three years. This is intended to provide local government with sustained resources to underpin the 'place-shaping' role envisioned for it in the 2006 Local Government White Paper and subsequent Act. Local authorities now

operate under a streamlined performance management framework with a slimmed down, single set of 198 performance indicators and no mandatory targets for Local Area Agreements.

The third sector

CSR07 identifies third sector organisations as playing a leading role in the delivery of the PSA to build more cohesive, empowered and active communities, particularly through increased volunteering and growth in social enterprise. The third sector is highlighted as a key delivery partner across the full set of PSAs, with particular reference to youth services and the transformation of services generally. Funding to support the strategy for building the Government's relationship with the third sector, published in July 2007 and led by the Office of Third Sector, was announced in Budget 2007. However, the Government is setting a new expectation across government that three year funding plans for third sector organisations will become the norm rather than the exception over the CSR07 period.

Promoting sport to children

During the CSR period the Government intends to build on earlier investment to encourage more people to lead an active lifestyle. This includes delivering an improved 'offer' of 5 hours of school sports a week for all children aged 6 to 19. This is designed to support delivery of the PSA to deliver a successful Olympic Games, including encouraging more children and young people to take part in high quality physical education and sport.

3. Legal Context

Legislation is required to deliver on one measure contained in CSR07. The Dormant Bank and Building Society Account Bill is currently going through Parliament. The Bill will enable banks and building societies to transfer money held in dormant accounts for reinvestment in the community and will provide account holders with a right to repayment. Money available for reinvestment will be passed to the Big Lottery Fund for distribution according to the spending priorities in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. CSR07 included the announcement that money from dormant bank accounts will be used to improve youth facilities, with a new or improved place for young people to go in every constituency by 2018.

4. Findings from research and practice

Policy review of children and young people

CSR07 was informed by a series of policy reviews, including a review of children and young people. Sub-reviews focused on:

- how services can provide greater support to families with disabled children to improve their life chances;
- what strategy should be adopted over the next ten years to deliver a step change in youth services and support for young people; and
- how services for families and children at risk of becoming locked in a cycle of low achievement, high harm and high cost can be reformed to deliver better outcomes.

The reviews built on Support for Parents, the best start for children by focusing on a number of factors that are believed to influence outcomes for children and young people: family prosperity; parenting and parents' behaviour; neighbourhood; and public services.

A discussion paper, published on 9 January 2007, reported on the evidence that had been gathered to inform the review of children and young people. It also provided a discussion of the issues and challenges raised by that evidence.

The review drew on a number of sources of evidence, including: research studies and evaluations of interventions to support children, young people and families; consultation with groups of young people, particularly those who have difficulty accessing services; consultation with parents, practitioners, commissioners of services from the public or third sector, academics and others with relevant expertise; and some new research commissioned to support the review.

The review showed that disabled children are likely to have poorer outcomes across a range of indicators compared to their non-disabled peers, including lower educational attainment, poorer access to health services and health outcomes, more difficult transitions to adulthood and poorer employment outcomes.

Aiming high for disabled children: better support for families was published in May 2007 and outlines Government action in three areas:

- access and empowerment – offering parents and their disabled children choice and the power to take decisions about their own care and influence local priorities to improve service quality and responsiveness;
- responsive services and timely support – prioritising disabled children at a local and national level with early interventions, coordinated and timely support, to bring up standards of provision across the country, make it easier for families to access holistic support; and

- improving quality and capacity – boosting provision of services which are vital for improving outcomes for disabled children and families, such as childcare, short breaks, equipment and therapists.

The review also found that there is a small but diverse group of families suffering from multiple problems which negatively impact on the life chances of children and young people in the family. Families caught in this cycle need coordinated packages of intensive support, where necessary coupled with a degree of challenge, for example through sanctions. Currently the support in place for these families does not lead to sustained improvement in their situation, despite the fact that expenditure on interventions is significant. Challenges identified included better coordination of services (in particular better links between adult and children's services); greater engagement of users; and supporting, motivating and incentivising front-line professionals to cross professional boundaries where necessary.

Aiming high for children: supporting families was published in March 2007. This strand of the review commits the Government to working in partnership with parents and communities to boost attainment and the social and emotional skills of children, develop responsive services and deliver coordinated packages of support to the small number of families with very complex additional needs.

Evidence to the review suggested three themes for reform to youth support services:

- Empowerment – when young people have the opportunity to influence services they are more likely to find them attractive and to access and benefit from them. More marginalised young people can find formal processes unappealing and will need additional support to influence provision. Communities can also play a powerful role in improving and raising the priority of youth support services in their area;
- Access – young people often face barriers to accessing activities and support services. These can be practical, such as lack of information, cost, transport or safety issues; or personal, for instance a lack of confidence or low aspirations. Supporting young people to overcome these barriers is crucial to engaging and supporting all, particularly those facing disadvantage; and
- Quality – only high quality services have a real impact on young people's outcomes. Research and front-line experience are revealing more about the key features of high quality youth support services and face-to-face work with young people.

Aiming high for young people: a ten year strategy for positive activities was published in July 2007 and informed the outcomes of CSR07. This ten year strategy sets out a series of new commitments to transform opportunities for young people and strengthen the reform of youth support services.

5. Implications for the Children and Young People's Voluntary and Community Sector

While the third sector is increasingly recognised as a key delivery partner in central and local government policy documents, the impact of this on the relationship between individual organisations and their statutory partners remains to be seen.

The Comprehensive Spending Review brings a renewed emphasis on the involvement of service users – including children and young people – in the design, delivery and measurement of success of services. The Government increasingly recognises that VCS children and young people's organisations are often well placed to reach marginalised children, families and young people because they know their communities and have already established trust. For example, from 2008 the Government is investing to build the capacity of voluntary and community organisations (VCOs) able to support young people who have ideas for establishing projects to provide positive activities to other young people.

One consequence of the greater focus on the Government's highest priority outcomes (articulated in the 30 PSA targets) will be to reduce the Government's focus on other areas which may, in turn, remain priorities for VCOs working with children and young people. This will make it harder for VCOs working in non-government priority areas to make progress with their policy arguments. Any change in focus is likely to bring with it a redirection of funding towards the Government's highest priorities and away from other areas. While this will be to the benefit of VCOs working in Government priority areas it is likely to make the funding environment for those VCOs working in others areas more challenging.

There should also be more opportunities for VCS organisations working with children and young people to deliver public services themselves under contract. This is particularly in relation to youth services, where it is recognised that third sector providers often lead the way in engaging the most marginalised.

While VCOs working with children and young people should remain driven by their own organisational mission and objectives in planning their activities, they should, nevertheless, be aware of, and refer to, the Government's priorities in their assessment of the external operating environment and the development of their business plans. However, it is worth remembering that the Government's income predictions (and therefore spending plans) are premised on a relatively optimistic economic outlook compared to that being predicted by some commentators. A downturn in the economy greater than that predicted by the Government may have implications for its spending plans in some areas and VCOs may wish to factor this in to their own financial planning.

6. Resources

Full details of CSR07, including the PSA targets, can be found at:

http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr/pbr_csr07_index.cfm

HM Treasury have a page dedicated to the policy review of children and young people, including links to the final reports from that review, at:

http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending_review/spend_csr07/reviews/cyp_review/cypreview_index.cfm

Support for Parents, the best start for children can be found at:

http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pre_budget_report/prebud_pbr05/assoc_docs/prebud_pbr05_adparents.cfm

The Children's Plan can be found at:

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/childrensplan/>

For more information about The Dormant Bank and Building Society Accounts Bill see:

http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/documents/financial_services/unclaimed_assets_scheme/fin_unclaimed_assets.cfm

7. Other briefings

Briefing No. 1 - Knife, Gun and Gang Crime

Briefing No. 2 - The Government's Social Exclusion Agenda

Briefing No. 3 - Children and Young People's Access to Services in Rural Areas

Briefing No. 4 - Public Service Delivery

Briefing No. 5 - Community Cohesion

Briefing No. 6 - Local Government Reform

Briefing No. 7 - Placeshaping

Briefing No. 8 - Comprehensive Spending Review

Briefing No. 9 - Rural Migrants

Briefing No. 10 - Knife, Gun and Gang Crime (Part 2)

All the briefings are available at www.ncvcco.org or www.ncvys.org.uk and hardcopies can be ordered free of charge by contacting mail@ncvys.org.uk

This briefing was written by independent consultant Helen Bush for the Speaking Out project.

Annex A – Indicators for relevant PSAs

PSA 8: Maximise employment opportunity for all

- Overall employment rate taking account of the economic cycle
- Narrow the gap between the employment rates for the following disadvantaged groups and the overall rate: disabled people; lone parents; ethnic minorities; people aged 50 and over; those with no qualifications; and those living in the most deprived Local Authority wards
- Number of people on working age out-of-work benefits
- Amount of time people spend on out-of-work benefits

PSA 9: Halve the number of children in poverty by 2010-11, on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020

- Number of children in absolute low-income households
- Number of children in relative low income households
- Number of children in relative low-income households and in material deprivation

PSA 10: Raise the educational achievement of all children and young people

- Attainment at early years foundation stage
- Proportion achieving Level 4 in both English and mathematics at Key Stage 2
- Proportion achieving Level 5 in both English and mathematics at Key Stage 3
- Proportion achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) including GCSEs in both English and mathematics, at Key Stage 4
- Proportion of young people achieving Level 2 at age 19
- Proportion of young people achieving Level 3 at age 19

PSA 11: Narrow the gap in educational achievement between children from low income and disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers

- Gap in attainment at early years foundation stage
- Achievement gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stages 2 and 4
- Proportion of pupils progressing by 2 levels in English and mathematics at each of Key Stages 2, 3 and 4
- Proportion of children in care achieving Level 4 in English and Level 4 in mathematics at Key Stage 2
- Proportion of children in care achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4
- Proportion of young people from low income backgrounds progressing to higher education

PSA 12: Improve the health and well-being of children and young people

- Breastfeeding at six to eight weeks
- Take up of school lunches
- Childhood obesity
- Child emotional health and well-being
- Services for disabled children

PSA 13: Improve children and young people's safety

- Children and young people who have experienced bullying
- Initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 days of referral
- Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people
- Preventable child deaths as recorded through child death review panel processes

PSA 14: Increase the number of children and young people on the path to success

- 16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training
- Young people participating in positive activities
- Young people frequently using drugs, alcohol or volatile substances
- Under-18 conception rate
- First-time entrants to the Criminal Justice System aged 10-17

PSA 15: Address the disadvantage that individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief

- Gender gap in hourly pay
- Level of choice, control and flexibility to enable independent living
- Participation in public life by women, ethnic minorities, disabled people and young people
- Discrimination in employment
- Fairness of treatment by services

PSA 16: Increase the proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation and employment, education or training

- Care leavers at 19 in suitable accommodation
- Offenders under probation supervision and in settled and suitable accommodation
- Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in settled accommodation
- Adults with learning disabilities in settled accommodation
- Care-leavers at 19 in education, training and employment

- Offenders under probation supervision in employment
- Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment
- Adults with learning disabilities in employment

PSA 18: Promote better health and well-being for all

- All age, all cause (AAACM) mortality rate
- Gap in AAACM mortality rate in disadvantaged areas
- Smoking prevalence
- Proportion of people supported to live independently
- Access to psychological therapies

PSA 19: Ensure better care for all

- Patient/user experience
- Referral-to-treatment times:
 - i. admitted patients
 - ii. non-admitted patients
- Percentage of women seeing a midwife by 12 weeks
- People with long-term conditions supported to be independent and in control of their condition
- Patient-reported experience of GP access
- Healthcare acquired infection rates:
 - i. MRSA
 - ii. Clostridium Difficile

PSA 21: Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities

- Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area
- Percentage of people who have meaningful interactions with people from different backgrounds
- Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality
- Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood
- Thriving third sector
- Percentage of people who participate in culture or in sport

PSA 22: Deliver a successful Olympic Games and Paralympic Games with a sustainable legacy and get more children and young people taking part in high quality PE and sport

- Meet critical milestones for the venue and infrastructure
- Maximising the physical, economic and social legacy of the Games
- Delivery of the Olympic Delivery Authority sustainability strategy
- Numbers of people taking part in programmes associated with the Games

- Children and young people's participation in sport

PSA 23: Make communities safer

- Level of most serious violent crimes
- Level of serious acquisitive crimes
- Public confidence in local agencies involved in tackling crime and anti-social behaviour
- Percentage of people perceiving anti-social behaviour as a problem
- Level of proven re-offending by young and adult offenders
- Level of serious re-offending

PSA 25: Reduce the harm caused by Alcohol and Drugs

- Percentage change in the number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment
- Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 for alcohol related harm
- Rate of drug related offending
- Percentage of the public who perceive drug use or dealing to be a problem in their area
- Percentage of the public who perceive drunk and rowdy behaviour to be a problem in their area

PSA 29: Reduce poverty in poorer countries through quicker progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

- Proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day
- Net enrolment ratio in primary education
- Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
- Under-five mortality rate
- Maternal mortality ratio
- HIV prevalence among 15-49 year-old people
- Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source
- The value (in nominal terms), and proportion admitted free of duties, of developed country imports (excluding arms and oil) from low income countries.