



centre for research on  
families and relationships

**CRFR Policy Scoping Seminar**  
**Policy mechanisms and political environment**  
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**Key points**

- Despite the dramatic results of the European Parliament elections, the policy direction of the EU in the near future will be characterised as 'business as usual' with the centre-right EEP consolidating their lead and Jose Manuel Barroso looking to maintain the Commission presidency.
- Many policies that impact on family and relationships originate at the European level. It might be worth looking into some current developments like the renewed social agenda in more depth to investigate KE and funding opportunities.
- Participating in the process of the development of party manifestos at the UK and Scottish level may provide opportunities for influencing future policy.
- The UK Public Service Agreements and the Scottish National Performance Framework do not look that different on paper despite the SNPs claims that the National Performance Framework is a new way of looking at Government. Further work to look at how Public Service Agreements have worked in practice and details of both systems is needed.
- Devolution, the possibility of a changing political environment and the certainty of vastly reduced public spending raise a number of large questions about the future of policy development at the UK and Scottish levels.

## 1. Intro

The CRFR policy scoping series has looked at a number of issue areas that are of specific interest to CRFR. These include health, parenting, the environment, poverty and equality. Instead of focusing on a particular policy issue, this paper aims to examine the policy making process itself. It aims to examine the mechanisms and structures where policy is developed, delivered and monitored at the EU, UK and Scottish levels. It also aims to discuss how the political environment can impact on these mechanisms.

## 2. European Level

### 2.1 Overview

Elections for the [European Parliament](#), one part of the legislative branch of the European Union, were held on June 4. While the results for the UK representation were dramatic, the results for the overall parliament look like [‘business as usual’](#).

Despite predictions that ruling governments might suffer from voter dissatisfaction at the recession, the largest group, the centre-right European People’s Party (EEP), consolidated their leadership. Indications point to the EEP continuing their ruling coalition with the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE).

Low voter turn out did mean that some fringe parties, and even far-right fascist parties were able to win seats but this is unlikely to change the general makeup of the parliament.

As each country has its own political party tradition, political parties from member states join with like-minded parties in Europe-wide groups or alliances. Despite having nearly twice as many MEPs (25) as any other UK party, the UK Conservatives decision to leave the ruling EEP to go to another group has probably weakened their power in the Parliament. The 11 Liberal Democrat MEPs form part of the coalition making ALDE.

The European Parliament has no legislative powers, but provides scrutiny by approving appointments to the Commission, approving the budget and working with the Council of the EU towards co-decision on certain types of legislation.

The members of the second and more powerful legislative branch of the EU, the [Council of the European Union](#), don’t change with this election. The Council is the primary decision making body of the EU. Members are appointed from the parliaments of member states, so UK members are likely to be Labour MPs until the general election. Only a shift in the Government’s of member states will impact the make up or policy direction in a large way.

The **presidency of the Council** is held for six months by each Member State on a rotational basis. Sweden will hold the presidency starting July 1st. They, together with the last two holders, France and Czech Republic published an 18-month work programme (see below).

The Council is the main decision-making body of the European Union. In principle, the European Commission makes proposals and these are examined within the Council, which can make modifications before adopting them.

The President of the Council of Europe chairs the regular meeting of the **European Council**. The European Council meets twice a year and is made up of the heads of state of government from the member states for the purpose of planning Union policy.

The **European Commission** is the executive branch of the European Union. It is responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions, upholding the Union's treaties and the general day-to-day running of the Union. ([http://europa.eu/institutions/inst/comm/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/institutions/inst/comm/index_en.htm))

It is unlikely that there will be a huge shift in policy direction here either. The Commission is made up of members proposed by the governments of the member states and are appointed for 5 year term. Again a change in the Government of member states would impact the political make up of the Commission. The **President of the Commission** has a 4 year term and is appointed by the governments of the Member States, and then approved by the European Parliament. It looks likely that current president, Jose Manuel Barroso (EEP member) will be appointed for a second term.

The Commission publishes their **programme** for legislation and work each year.

## **2.2 European Commission plans**

### **2.2.1 European Commission Programme 2009**

The publication of the Annual Policy Strategy (APS) in February of each year marks the first stage of the European Commission's annual planning cycle. This leads to the publication of the Annual Legislative and Work Programme in October/November. It outlines the legislative proposals the Commission intends to introduce during the forthcoming year, making a distinction between items which the Commission commits to deliver, and an indicative list of other proposals. (SPICE briefing [Guide to EU forward work planning](#))

Key themes in 2009 Work programme, as identified by the [Europe Officer](#) at the Scottish Parliament, are:

- Economic and Social Issues
- Energy and Climate Change
- Rural Affairs (including maritime)
- Structural/Reform issues
- Justice

#### 2.2.4 Commission president's priorities

Nine priorities are outlined on the [website](#) for the current Commission president, Jose Manuel Barroso. The [Social change](#) priority is likely to be the most relevant to CRFR.

#### 2.2.3 Other Commission plans

There are a number of other commission plans that feed into the overall programme.

#### [Communication on the renewed Social Agenda](#)

In 2007, the Commission launched a [public consultation](#) that aimed to generate debate on 'social realities' across Europe. Building on initial results from this consultation, the Commission (November 2007) adopted a Communication on "[Opportunities, access and solidarity: towards a new social vision for 21st century Europe](#)" or the renewed social agenda, setting out a range of possible responses to Europe's social and societal challenges.

The final results of this consultation were published as a Commission Staff working [document](#). They outline social change in Europe – new family and working patterns, changing values, weakening bonds between generations, new job opportunities, demands for new skills, mobility and diversity.

Furthermore, a [Social Agenda Forum](#) was organised in May 2008, which aims to provide a platform for stakeholders to discuss the outcome of the social reality stocktaking exercise and broad policy ideas to take this agenda forward.

### 2.3 Council of the European Union

The rotating presidents of the Council can get together to create programmes for their work and priorities. Sweden, France and Czech Republic created a programme that will last until the end of 2009 when Belgium takes over the Presidency.

Some highlights of the current [treaty](#) include:

- Commitments to take forward plans from Renewed social agenda and the Social reality stock taking
- Commitment to promote increased exchanges of information and good practice, for example the 'European Alliance for Families'
- European Health Strategy
- Fight against poverty

### 2.4 European Parliament

The [EEP](#) and [ALDE](#) manifestos will provide information on what the likely priorities for the upcoming parliament will be.

According to the [BBC](#), 'The EPP wants closer economic integration in Europe, as well as common immigration, defence and foreign policies. [...] Its programme calls for protection of family values, far-reaching EU budget reform and a firm transatlantic partnership.'

## 2.5 Outside organisations

There are a range of organisations that feed into and attempt to influence policy development at the European level. Many organisations will focus on particular policy areas and are outlined in respective CRFR policy papers.

### OECD

The OECD is working on a joint project with the EU Government Expert Group on Demographic Issues to create '[a framework for assessing the performance of national family policies](#)'. The aim of the project is to allow individual countries to compare their overall performance in the area of family policies with the performance of other countries. The main focus of the report is policies for families with smaller children.

## 3. UK Level

### 3.1 Overview

The upcoming general election and the very real prospect of the first change in government since 1997 makes looking into future policy directions a little uncertain. There are however a number of mechanisms that we can look at to see general policy directions for at least the short term.

The [Budget](#) and the [Queen's Speech](#) provide regular indicators of policy direction. The content of these are based on the political environment in which they are constructed but also larger policy documents, including the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review, other spending reviews and party manifestos.

The [2007 Comprehensive Spending Review](#) (CSR) was a major process that outlined policy priorities and spending plans for the years until 2011. The purpose of a comprehensive spending review is to provide a longer-term view of priorities and it reportedly took into account longer-term trends in population change, technological change, tackling terrorism and pressure on natural resources. Comprehensive Spending Reviews ignore past spending plans and start from zero.

[Spending Reviews](#), more regular than CSRs, set firm and fixed three-year Departmental Expenditure Limits and, through [Public Service Agreements](#) (PSA), define the key improvements that the public can expect from these resources. Spending reviews are the government's main tool for examining how much money goes where.

PSAs were introduced in the 1998 CSR as a new **performance management framework** for government and set out key outcomes the Government wants to achieve in a particular spending period. Delivery Agreements set out plans for how Departments and other 'delivery partners' will fulfill the PSAs and performance indicators are used to measure progress. Progress by each Government Department can be viewed on the [Treasury website](#).

The Westminster **Parliament** through the committee system and through Private Members Bills and other mechanisms can develop and evaluate policy.

The Labour party's [manifesto commitments](#) and their [internal party policy development machinery](#) will have underpinned much of the policy direction outlined in all of the mechanisms above. The lead up to a general election may also provide opportunities to influence, as parties will be developing their **manifestos**.

**Research institutes** also contribute to the policy development process in the UK, and some work directly with an individual political party.

### **3.2 Queen's Speech**

The Queen outlines the Government's priorities for each parliamentary year at the official state opening of Parliament. Below is a list of relevant legislation announced in December in the most recent Queen's Speech:

[Saving Gateway Bill](#) – to provide a financial incentive to save among some of the poorest in society.

[Welfare Reform Bill](#) – to reform the welfare system and to provide greater incentives and support for people moving from benefits to work

[Equality Bill](#) - to simplify and harmonise equality and discrimination law

[Child Poverty Bill](#) – to enshrine in law the commitment to eradicate child poverty by 2020

### **3.3 Budget and performance management tools**

The CSR outlined priorities and PSAs were designed to outline how these policy priorities would be delivered and monitored.

The PSAs are organized under **4 themes**:

- Fairness and opportunity for all
- A better quality of life
- Stronger communities
- A more secure, fair and environmentally sustainable world

A new **overarching theme** was introduced in this year's Budget:

- Help people and businesses come through the downturn sooner and stronger, supporting long-term economic growth and prosperity.

These themes are underpinned by a number of objectives. Each objective has a corresponding PSA Delivery agreement that outlines outcomes and indicators.

(See Appendix 1 for full listing of themes and objectives)

For example, under the 'A better quality of life' theme, PSA Delivery Agreement 12 '[Improve the health and wellbeing of children and young people](#)' outlines the policy background, 5 priority indicators and outcomes

developed to support this objective.

Below is one example of outcomes and indicators in this PSA Delivery Agreement:

Indicator 1: Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6 – 8 weeks

In 2005, 78 per cent of mothers began breastfeeding but six weeks later only 64 per cent of those mothers who had started breastfeeding were still doing so. Given the significant long-term health benefits, the Government would like to see levels of breastfeeding prevalence at 6 to 8 weeks as high as possible.

The PSA Service Agreement also outlines a delivery strategy and what the agreement means to all partners. For example, for the breastfeeding indicator above, the Service Agreement states that the government will support a national helpline, implement international standards and guidelines, develop a code of practices for employers and businesses, and invest in an information campaign.

The Agreement also outlines what primary care trust's and the third sector's roles are.

Questions about whether or not PSAs work in relation to delivering outcomes and how the indicators impact service delivery are out with the scope of this paper. It is clear however that the economic downturn has put enormous pressure on whether or not the Government or its partners will be able to deliver on these plans. It also remains unclear how a change in Government might impact these agreements.

### **3.4 Parliament**

Members of Parliament use a variety of tools to influence debate around different policy issues including debate, the committee system, private members bills and inquiries.

**Private Members' Bills** are Bills introduced by MPs and Lords who aren't government ministers. As with other Public Bills their purpose is to change the law as it applies to the general population. A minority of Private Members' Bills become law but, by creating publicity around an issue, they may affect legislation indirectly. Examples of current relevant private members bills include:

- [Equal Pay and Flexible Working Bill](#) - includes a proposal to extend the right to request flexible working to all parents with children under the age of 18.
- [Fuel Poverty Bill](#) - aims to promote the eradication of fuel poverty increasing the energy efficiency of domestic premises to a specified standard.

Recent relevant **inquiries** include:

<b>Inquiry</b>	<b>Committee</b>
The Work of the Department for Children, Schools and Families	Children, Schools and Families
Health Inequalities	Health
Children's Rights	Human Rights
Enforcement of the national Minimum Wage	Scottish Affairs
Work of the Equality and Human Rights Commission in Scotland	Scottish Affairs
Tackling Pensioner Poverty in Great Britain	Work and Pensions
Equality Bill: What steps should DWP take to achieve greater equality	Work and Pensions
Valuing and supporting carers	Work and Pensions

### **3.5 Party Manifestos**

Manifestos detail the policy priorities and commitments of each of the parties for the next Parliament and beyond. The development of these documents and policies to support them will have been going on for some time now in anticipation of a general election. It is unclear how much opportunity there is to influence these.

#### **3.5.1 Labour party**

According to the Labour party's website they have produced [policy documents](#) that have been developed through their policy development process, Partnership in Power. The website states that party stakeholders and the wider community are involved in this process and that the [six policy commissions](#) of the National Policy Forum continue to meet and will consider all submissions during their discussions.

#### **3.5.2 Conservative party**

The Conservative party's [policy papers](#) are listed on their website. It is not clear from the website how conservative policy is developed or how accessible it might be.

#### **3.5.3 Liberal Democrats**

While the Liberal Democrats have a wide range of [policy positions](#) outlined on their website, they still appear to be formulating policy and conducting [consultations](#) on a range of issues including policies for young people, women and the environment. One can even send in application to request to help set policy.

### **3.6 Other organisations**

There are a number of research institutes, or think tanks, that contribute to the policy debate. Some work directly with a particular political party. All do research, conduct inquiries, host seminars and events in order to provide a

space for the development of policy but also to influence policy development. A few include:

[Fabian Society](#) – left of centre, affiliated with the Labour party - Their research agenda currently focuses on educational inequality, the future of welfare and public services, child poverty, inequalities at birth, citizenship, integration and Britishness, housing and community policy and health inequalities.

[Institute for Public Policy Research](#) – centre-left – Research themes include children and families, health and welfare and poverty

[Adam Smith Institute](#) –promotes free-market economic and social policies- Topics of major past reports include health, welfare and education.

[Bow Group](#) – centre right, affiliated with the Conservative party – Research themes include health, education and discrimination.

## 4. Scottish Level

### 4.1 Overview

The election of the SNP Government in Spring 2007 created the first real test of the devolution experiment. Until then, Labour administrations at both Westminster and Holyrood, with the exception of a few uniquely Scottish policies, allowed more uniformity in policy response across the borders. UK wide policies were more likely to be adopted with like for like administrations.

The SNP's fundamental aim of working towards an independent Scotland clearly suggests that an SNP administration wants to do things differently from the rest of the UK. Many commentators feared that the election of an SNP administration would lead to a Scottish government preoccupied with gaining constitutional territory, possibly at the expense of actually governing in Scotland. These fears appear to be unfounded. While the Government sponsored [National Conversation](#) is going on as a result of the white paper on Independence, the SNP has been prolific in looking at policy in Scotland.

In fact, it was the other parties in the Scottish Parliament that proposed the **Calman Commission**, an independently chaired commission with the remit to review devolution in Scotland. While not advocating independence the commission announced a range of recommendations suggesting increased powers for the Scottish Parliament. As policy increasingly diverges between the rest of the UK and Scotland more and more constitutional questions are likely to arise.

The future of Scotland-UK policy alignment may be heading for even further challenges. The real possibility of a Conservative UK Government and increasing divergence of ideological stances could put increasing strain on UK – Scotland relations. As Scotland increases its autonomy regarding policy, UK Government's may want to exercise their power over how Scotland is financed in an effort to bring Scotland more into line with UK policy. This is of

course speculation, but could have a large impact on the future of policy development in Scotland.

First minister Alex Salmond announced [Moving Scotland Forward: The Government's Programme for Scotland 2008-09](#) in September last year. This laid out the Government's priorities and legislative agenda for the coming year. Much of the content of this reflected the larger policy agenda set out in the SNP's **manifesto**.

The [Government Economic Strategy](#) (2007) (GES) aimed to 'set out how we will achieve such success through an entirely fresh approach', and set out the new Government's Purpose and high level targets and a set of 5 strategic objectives.

[Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007](#) presented out the **National Performance Framework** designed to focus policy and provide indicators on how the Government was meeting its purpose and targets set out in the GES. It outlined 15 national outcomes and 45 national indicators.

The **Scottish Parliament** also has its role to play. The powerful committee system and the facts that the SNP are a coalition government and must depend on deal making for a majority mean that the Scottish Parliament can influence policy.

Again, **research institutes** or 'think tanks' have a role in policy development, although maybe not to the same extent as at the UK level.

## **4.2 Devolution issues**

Further devolution could change the way policy is formulated and delivered in Scotland.

### **4.2.1 National Conversation**

SNP manifesto makes a commitment to bring forward a referendum bill in time for a referendum on independence for Scotland to be held in the autumn of 2010, but this proposal lacks Parliamentary support.

In August 2007, the Government published [Choosing Scotland's Future: A National Conversation: Independence and Responsibility in the Modern World](#). In the foreword, First Minister Alex Salmond acknowledges that there are different views on the question of independence but wants to facilitate a 'national conversation on our future to allow the people of Scotland to debate, reflect and then decide on the type of government which best equips us for the future.'

The paper invites groups and individuals to join the 'national conversation' about constitutional change. The Scottish Cabinet is meeting outside of Edinburgh to hear views and SCVO and Action of Churches in Scotland Together have hosted discussion events.

### **4.2.2 Calman Commission**

The [Commission on Scottish Devolution](#), chaired by Sir Kenneth Calman, bills itself as an 'independent' review of devolution, but was set up by Parliamentary resolution by Scotland's main opposition parties and does not include SNP representation.

On 15 June 2009, the Commission's final report, [Serving Scotland Better: Scotland and the United Kingdom in the 21st Century](#) made wide-ranging recommendations, including:

- The Scottish and UK Parliaments should confirm that each agrees to the elements of the common social rights that make up the social Union and also the responsibilities that go with them.
- Part of the Budget of the Scottish Parliament should now be found from devolved taxation rather than from grant from the UK Parliament.
- The Scottish Parliament should be given a power to legislate to introduce specified new taxes that apply across Scotland.
- Better agreements on how UK/Scottish Governments work together should be developed and the Scottish Government should have a bigger say in developing policy that impacts on Scotland at UK and European levels.

Predictably, the current Scottish Government criticised the Commission's report because it did not recommend independence.

### **4.3 Budgetary and performance tools**

#### **4.3.1 National Performance Framework**

The Government Economic Strategy and Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007 set out Government priorities and a framework for monitoring progress, the National Performance Framework (NPF). The Scottish Government claims that it is '[an entirely fresh approach](#)'. Also, the framework is based on an outcome-based model used in the Commonwealth of Virginia in the United States. See [Virginia Performs](#) website.

The framework includes:

- The Government's Purpose and its associated targets
- Five Strategic Objectives that describe where the Government will focus its actions
- 15 National Outcomes that describe what the Government wants to achieve
- 45 National Indicators that enable the Government to track progress

(See Appendix 2 for full listing)

The [Scotland Performs](#) website provides up to the minute information about how the Government is doing with respect to each of the indicators.

(To see how Scottish Indicators compare with UK PSAs in one issue area, see Appendix 3)

There were no specific opportunities offered for public consultation or response to the Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007 or NPF. Despite this a number of organizations expressed concerns about the Framework.

A [response](#) by Scottish Women's Budget group argued that equality issues were absent from the Framework and this could mean past agreements were being ignored and equality issues could cease to be a priority.

Similarly, the Scottish Council for Single Homeless in its [newsletter](#) stated that, while they welcomed a target that addressed homelessness, they felt it was too narrow in scope. They said it represented a 'step backward' from previous taskforce recommendations that included no less than 59 indicators regarding homelessness.

A [briefing](#) for the Association for Public Service Excellence, raised concerns about how, in practice, providers were to prioritise possibly conflicting objectives.

The Scottish Parliament's Finance Committee did scrutinize the Review and the accompanying budget. They asked the Budget Adviser to Finance Committee, Professor David Bell (University of Stirling), for his views. In his [report](#), he stated:

In particular, it is not yet clear whether the move towards outcomes-focussed management of public sector bodies will deliver the hoped for improvement in economic performance.

The Finance Committee raised a number of issues in their [report](#) including:

- that the relative weight of each of the indicators was unclear
- 'there is still limited evidence linking expenditure to outcomes and this leaves open the question of whether there should be hard, fixed targets or "direction of travel" targets'
- concerns about the adequacy of particular targets

On the last point the Government [responded](#):

The indicators were selected following careful consideration across the Scottish Government to find those which best show progress toward the achievement of the Purpose, Strategic Objectives and outcomes. We were influenced by what was measurable and what would support more than one objective or outcome.

Specific targets are only useful when they are well defined, where the impact of policy can be assessed in that way and

where a specific target would encourage appropriate activity. Specific targets have therefore been used sparingly and have only been introduced where they genuinely support and can measure progress.

#### **4.3.2 Budget 2010 - 2011**

The Scottish Parliament's Finance Committee is currently scrutinising the budget for next year. Written and Oral responses from a range of organisations are being considered. Scottish Council of Voluntary Organisations, the Scottish Pre-School Play Association and Community Care Providers Scotland all expressed concerns about how the likely reduction in the Scottish Government budget will impact on funding and concerns about how commitments made in various strategies will be met.

#### **4.4 Programme for Government**

Published in September 2008, [Moving Scotland Forward: The Government's Programme for Scotland 2008-09](#) sets out the Government's legislative plan and how it sees that it supports the National Purpose and outcomes set out in Budget Review 2007.

Relevant legislative priorities in the document include:

- Additional Support for Learning (Amendment) - Parents and children would be able to make requests to attend schools outside their catchment area under this bill.
- Children's Hearings - new national body set up to bring together the delivery and administration of hearings - will lead to a strengthened and streamlined system.
- Health – would ban open display of tobacco in shops
- Rural Schools- would introduce a presumption against the closure of rural schools

The next Programme for Government is currently being developed.

#### **4.5 Parliament**

Unlike the majorities that more or less pave the way for Government legislation in Westminster, only one vote separates the SNP and Labour in the Scottish Parliament. The SNP can a more difficult time pushing through their agenda and may have to negotiate with opposition parties to win votes. For example, this February, opposition party members were able to get concessions on the Scottish Budget after voting it down on its first vote.

The **Committee** structure is an important part of the work of the Scottish Parliament. They scrutinize legislation and hold the Government into account. They are able to hold inquiries and propose legislation.

Relevant **Committee Bills** include:

- Education, Lifelong Learning and Culture Schools (Consultation) (Scotland) Bill - to make provision for the consultation process made by education authorities for schools

Recent relevant **inquiries** include:

Inquiry	Committee
Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services	Health and Sport
Pathways into sport	
Mental Health services for Deaf and Deafblind people	
Funding of Education and children's services (potential inquiry)	
Equal pay in local government	Local government and Communities
Child Poverty	

#### 4.6 Manifestos

Like at the UK and European levels, manifestos are important indicators of policy direction.

##### SNP

The SNP manifesto clearly set out a commitment for a referendum as well as the basic structure for the National Purpose and the National Performance Framework.

##### Labour

Like the at the UK level, the Labour party is keen to stress it wants to be inclusive when developing policy. The website states that the development of the 2011 manifesto started at this year's Scottish Labour Party conference and will stretch over a three year cycle. The Scottish Policy Forum have produced documents that 'ask wide ranging questions and urge blue sky thinking'. The deadline to respond to these documents is 2 October.

##### Liberal Democrats

From their website it is not clear at what stage the Scottish Liberal Democrat's are in developing their Manifesto nor is it clear what kind of consultation they are doing on it.

#### 4.7 Other organisations

There are a range of think tanks that operate in Scotland, but their connection to the development of party policy is not as clear as at the UK level.

##### Imagine Scotland

(Scottish Civic Forum and Imagine Scotland) Virtual network working for 'an even greater Scotland'.

[Institute of Contemporary Scotland](#)

Seeks to stimulate awareness and discussion of the issues facing Scotland socially, economically and culturally.

[International Futures Forum](#)

International forum based in Scotland.

[New Economics Foundation](#)

UK org - projects, campaigning, policy discussion

[New Policy Institute](#)

UK, mission to advance social justice in a market economy.

[Scottish Council Foundation](#)

Works at the International, Scotland and UK, and Local levels.

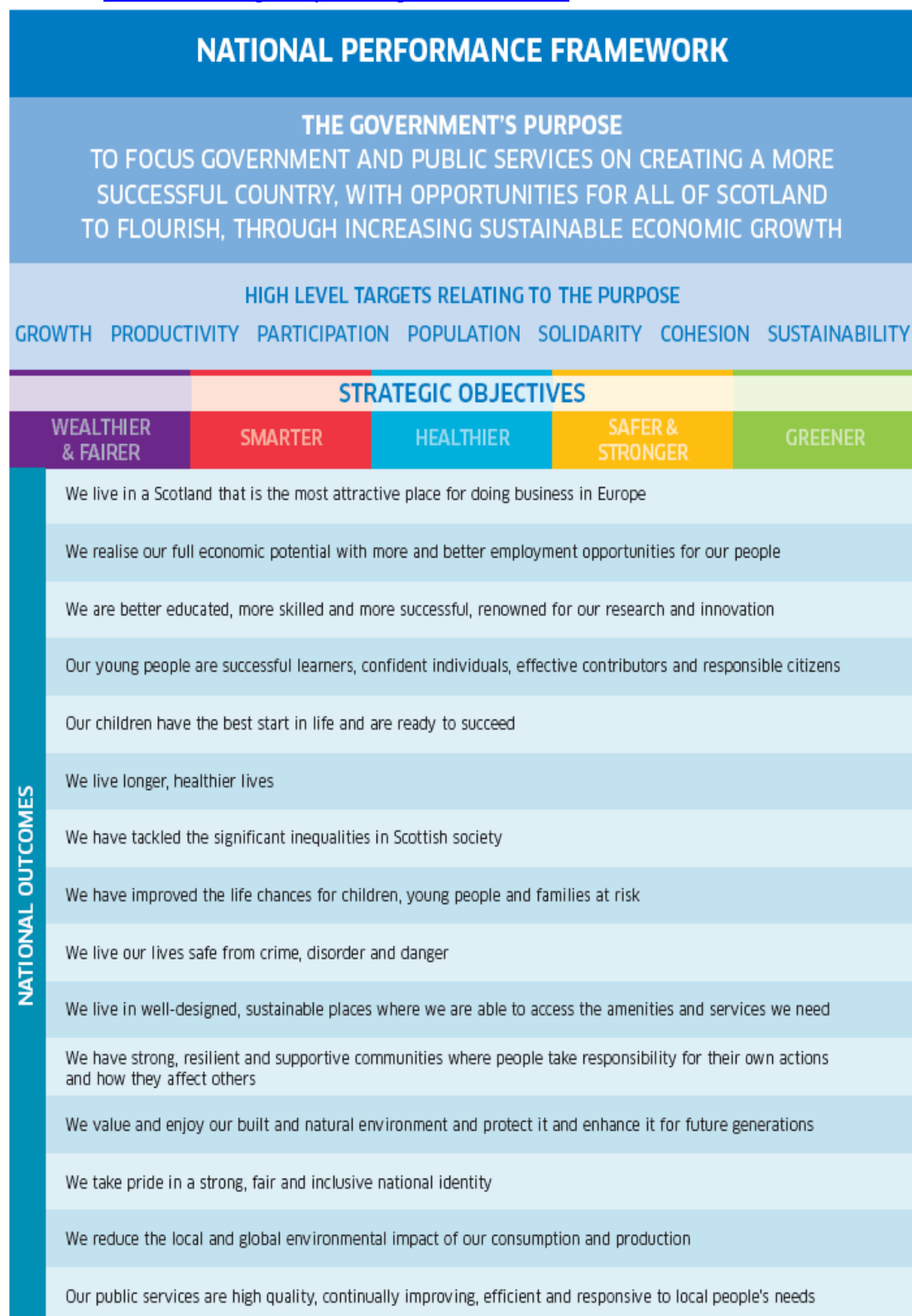
APPENDIX 1 – UK Public Service Agreements

<b>Public Service Agreements 2008 - 2011</b>			
<b>Help people and businesses come through the downturn sooner and stronger, supporting long-term economic growth and prosperity</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver commitments by the National Economic Council to help people and businesses come through the downturn sooner and stronger, including packages on repossessions, apprenticeships, business access to finance and help for the unemployed.</li> <li>• Raise the productivity of the UK economy</li> <li>• Improve the skills of the population, on the way to ensuring a world-class skills base by 2020</li> <li>• Ensure controlled, fair migration that protects the public and contributes to economic growth</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote world class science and innovation in the UK</li> <li>• Deliver reliable and efficient transport networks that support economic growth</li> <li>• Deliver the conditions for business success in the UK</li> <li>• Improve the economic performance of all English regions and reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions</li> <li>• Maximise employment opportunity for all</li> <li>• Improve long term housing supply and affordability</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Fairness and Opportunity for All</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Halve the number of children in poverty by 2010-11, on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020</li> <li>• Raise the educational achievement of all children and young people</li> <li>• Narrow the gap in educational achievement between children from low income and disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers</li> <li>• Increase the number of children and young people on the path to success</li> <li>• Address the disadvantage that individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief</li> <li>• Increase the proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation and employment, education or training</li> </ul>	<p><b>A better quality of life</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the health and wellbeing of children and young people</li> <li>• Improve children and young people's safety</li> <li>• Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and wellbeing in later life</li> <li>• Promote better health and wellbeing for all</li> <li>• Ensure better care for all</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stronger communities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities</li> <li>• Make communities safer</li> <li>• Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and the public</li> <li>• Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs</li> <li>• Reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from international terrorism</li> </ul>	<p><b>A more secure, fair and environmentally sustainable world</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead the global effort to avoid dangerous climate change</li> <li>• Secure a healthy natural environment for today and the future</li> <li>• Reduce poverty in poorer countries through quicker progress towards the Millennium Development Goals</li> <li>• Reduce the impact of conflict through enhanced UK and international efforts</li> </ul>

Source: [http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/psa\\_2008-2011\\_200409.pdf](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/psa_2008-2011_200409.pdf)

## APPENDIX 2 – National Performance Framework

Source: [Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007](#)



NATIONAL INDICATORS AND TARGETS			NATIONAL INDICATORS AND TARGETS
	At least halve the gap in total <b>research and development spending</b> compared with EU average by 2011	Achieve annual milestones for reducing <b>inpatient or day case waiting times</b> culminating in delivery of an 18 week referral to treatment time from December 2011	
	Increase the <b>business start-up rate</b>	Reduce the proportion of people aged 65 and over admitted as <b>emergency inpatients</b> two or more times in a single year	
	Grow <b>exports</b> at a faster average rate than GDP	Reduce mortality from <b>coronary heart disease</b> among the under 75s in deprived areas	
	Improve <b>public sector efficiency</b> through the generation of 2% cash releasing efficiency savings per annum	Increase the percentage of people aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs who are <b>cared for at home</b>	
	Improve people's perceptions of the <b>quality of public services delivered</b>	All unintentionally <b>homeless households</b> will be entitled to settled accommodation by 2012	
	Reduce the number of Scottish <b>public bodies</b> by 25% by 2011	Reduce overall <b>reconviction rates</b> by 2 percentage points by 2011	
	Reduce the proportion of driver journeys delayed due to <b>traffic congestion</b>	Reduce overall <b>crime victimisation rates</b> by 2 percentage points by 2011	
	Increase the percentage of Scottish domiciled <b>graduates</b> from Scottish Higher Education institutions in positive destinations	Increase the percentage of <b>criminal cases</b> dealt with within 26 weeks by 3 percentage points by 2011	
	Improve knowledge transfer from <b>research activity</b> in universities	Increase the rate of <b>new house building</b>	
	Increase the proportion of <b>school leavers</b> (from Scottish publicly funded schools) in positive and sustained destinations (FE, HE, employment or training)	Increase the percentage of adults who rate their <b>neighbourhood</b> as a good place to live	
	Increase the proportion of <b>schools</b> receiving positive inspection reports	Decrease the estimated number of problem <b>drug users</b> in Scotland by 2011	
	Reduce number of working age people with severe <b>literacy and numeracy</b> problems	Increase positive public perception of the general <b>crime rate</b> in the local area	
	Increase the overall proportion of <b>area child protection committees</b> receiving positive inspection reports	Reduce overall <b>ecological footprint</b>	
	Decrease the proportion of <b>individuals living in poverty</b>	Increase to 95% the proportion of <b>protected nature sites</b> in favourable condition	
	60% of school children in primary 1 will have no signs of <b>dental disease</b> by 2010	Improve the state of Scotland's <b>Historic Buildings, monuments and environment</b>	
	Improve the <b>quality of healthcare experience</b>	<b>Biodiversity:</b> Increase the index of abundance of terrestrial breeding birds	
	Increase the proportion of <b>pre-school centres</b> receiving positive inspection reports	Increase the proportion of <b>journeys to work</b> made by public or active transport	
	Increase the <b>social economy turnover</b>	Increase the proportion of adults making one or more <b>visits to the outdoors</b> per week	
	Reduce the rate of increase in the proportion of children with their <b>Body Mass Index</b> outwith a healthy range by 2018	50% of electricity generated in Scotland to come from <b>renewable sources</b> by 2020 (Interim target of 31% by 2011)	
	Increase the average score of adults on the Warwick-Edinburgh <b>Mental Wellbeing Scale</b> by 2011	Reduce to 1.32 million tonnes of <b>waste</b> sent to landfill by 2010	
	Increase <b>healthy life expectancy</b> at birth in the most deprived areas	Increase to 70% key <b>commercial fish stocks</b> at full reproductive capacity and harvested sustainably by 2015	
	Reduce the percentage of the <b>adult population who smoke</b> to 22% by 2010	Improve people's perceptions, attitudes and awareness of <b>Scotland's reputation</b>	
	Reduce <b>alcohol related hospital admissions</b> by 2011		

DELIVERY, ACCOUNTABILITY: PARTNERS' CONTRIBUTIONS ACROSS THE PURPOSE AND ALL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES - MEASURED BY PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REGIMES

**APPENDIX 3 – UK Public Service Agreement and Scottish National Performance Framework indicators for child health**

UK Public Service Agreement (PSA 12)	Scottish National Performance Framework		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the prevalence of breastfeeding at 6 – 8 weeks</li> <li>• Percentage of pupils who have school lunches</li> <li>• levels of childhood obesity</li> <li>• Emotional health and wellbeing, and child and adolescent mental health</li> <li>• Parents' experience of services for disabled children and the 'core offer'</li> </ul>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td data-bbox="805 418 1359 712"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the rate of increase in the proportion of children with their Body Mass Index outwith a healthy range by 2018</li> <li>• 60% of school children in primary 1 will have no signs of dental disease by 2010</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="805 719 1359 963"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the quality of healthcare experience</li> <li>• Increase healthy life expectancy at birth for the most deprived areas</li> <li>•</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the rate of increase in the proportion of children with their Body Mass Index outwith a healthy range by 2018</li> <li>• 60% of school children in primary 1 will have no signs of dental disease by 2010</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the quality of healthcare experience</li> <li>• Increase healthy life expectancy at birth for the most deprived areas</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
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