



SPICe Briefing

Pàipear-ullachaidh SPICe

National Outcomes Consultation 2018

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This briefing provides an overview of the current and revised draft National Outcomes and of the stakeholder consultation. It also includes information about the extant and draft National Performance Frameworks.



Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Executive Summary | 3 |
| Background | 4 |
| What are National Outcomes? | 4 |
| How is the Parliament being consulted? | 4 |
| What is the National Performance Framework? | 5 |
| Current structure | 5 |
| Sustainable economic growth | 6 |
| Policy coherence | 7 |
| Sustainable Development Goals | 8 |
| Stakeholders consultation on the National Outcomes | 11 |
| Phase one: public engagement | 11 |
| Phase two: expert engagement | 12 |
| Indicator development | 14 |
| Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals | 15 |
| Other frameworks and strategies | 16 |
| The new draft NPF | 17 |
| Embedding the new National Outcomes | 23 |
| Reporting on and reviewing the National Outcomes | 24 |
| Annex 1: current National Performance Framework | 25 |
| Bibliography | 28 |

Executive Summary

The Scottish Government is reviewing its National Outcomes. Under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, it is required to consult the Scottish Parliament prior to adopting its proposed revisions.

It is also required to consult those who appear to it to represent community interests, and other persons they consider appropriate. As part of the parliamentary consultation, the Government is required to provide details of the stakeholder consultation to the Parliament.

This briefing provides an overview of the current and revised draft National Outcomes and of the stakeholder consultation. It also includes information about the extant and draft National Performance Frameworks.

Background

The Scottish Government is reviewing its National Outcomes, which form part of the National Performance Framework (NPF). It is also carrying out a wider review of the NPF as a whole. It is consulting the Scottish Parliament on new draft National Outcomes. This section provides information that may be useful in understanding the context of the consultation.

What are National Outcomes?

In policy terms, an 'outcome' often refers to something that a person or organization wishes to achieve. It is seen as good practice, and it's becoming increasingly common for public bodies to set outcomes rather than targets.

This is because targets can lead to a focus on process, rather than end results. A recent example provided by the Royal Statistical Society is that of A&E waiting times: because of the target for 95% percent of patients to be seen within 4 hours (240 mins), there has been a huge spike in the number of people seen in roughly minutes 230 – 240.¹ This target doesn't specify anything about the outcomes of being 'seen', such as the quality of care received, or the results of that care.

The National Outcomes are the broad policy aims that the Scottish Government intends to work towards achieving.

The Scottish Government has been setting National Outcomes as part of its wider [National Performance Framework](#) (NPF) since the SNP first came to power in 2007. The NPF was first published as part of the Scottish Government's spending review. In 2015, the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act put the requirement for Scottish Ministers to determine national outcomes on a statutory footing. The 2015 Act also requires Ministers to consult community representatives, other persons it considers appropriate, and, where they propose to make changes, the Scottish Parliament.

Ministers are also required to review the National Outcomes at least every 5 years. In doing so, they must consult community representatives and others they consider appropriate. Where they propose changes, they must consult the Scottish Parliament.

How is the Parliament being consulted?

The parliamentary consultation lasts for a period of 40 calendar days, and is carried out under rule 17.5 of the Standing Orders. This includes weekends, but not any period for which the Parliament is dissolved or in recess for more than 4 days. The consultation period starts with the laying of draft National Outcomes and a description of the consultation process, representations made during it, and how the Government has taken these into account. These were laid on the 29th of March. The consultation period ends on the 24th of May.

Rule 17.5 on consulting the Parliament requires that the Parliamentary Bureau refer the consultation to the committee within whose remit the subject matter of the consultation

falls. Where the consultation is relevant to the remit of more than one committee, the Bureau can agree a motion to designate a lead committee.

As the National Outcomes fall across all Government portfolios, they are relevant to the majority of committees. The [Local Government & Communities Committee](#) has been designated as the lead. The National Performance Framework (NPF) itself falls under the remit of the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Constitution, [Derek Mackay](#).

The parliamentary consultation document has not been published on the Scottish Government website, but is available from the webpages of the [Local Government & Communities Committee](#) and the [Environment, Climate Change & Land Reform Committee](#), or from SPICe.

What is the National Performance Framework?

The NPF provides a framework for public policy in Scotland. It aims to ensure policy coherence: according to the [Scottish Government's website](#), the components of the Framework '*support and reinforce each other*'.

Under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, the Outcomes result from devolved functions being carried out by Scottish or cross-border public authorities in, or as regards, Scotland.

Current structure

The [NPF](#) has a more or less pyramidal structure, with a '[Single Purpose](#)' at the top. The Scottish Government's stated overarching aim is 'to focus government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth'.

Underneath the current single purpose are a set of economic '[Purpose Targets](#)' to increase growth, productivity, participation in the labour market and population, and reduce income inequality, the regional disparity in employment rate and greenhouse gas emissions. The Government's [website](#) states that these '[show progress towards the Government's Purpose](#)', which could suggest that it considers growth, labour productivity, etc. as indicators of flourishing.

In the current Framework, three further tiers sit beneath the Purpose Targets:

1. [5 Strategic Objectives](#)
2. [16 National Outcomes](#),
3. [54 National Indicators](#)

The National Outcomes cut across policy areas, implying a requirement for co-ordinated policy. For example, 'our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed' might require action in the areas of health policy, educational policy, social and environmental justice, etc.

The National Indicators show more clearly the inter-related nature of the National Outcomes, as each is listed as contributing to several of them. For example, the National

Indicator to reduce underemployment is shown on the [Scotland Performs](#) website as being 'related' to National Outcomes on business, employment, research & innovation, young people and inequalities.

The current National Indicators are stated as objectives rather than indicators as such, for example, 'improve the skill profile of the population'.

Progress towards each national indicator is currently shown by one or more performance measure. For example, progress towards the National Indicator 'increase natural capital' is shown by the [Natural Capital Asset Index](#).

The current National Performance Framework is provided in Annex 1

Sustainable economic growth

As noted above, the Scottish Government's current Single Purpose is stated as being:

“to focus government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth’.”

However, as the [Carnegie UK Trust](#) pointed out, this single purpose includes both the end and the means – the end being a flourishing Scotland, and the means being 'sustainable economic growth'.² Including a means (process) alongside a purpose (aim/goal) could preclude or de-emphasize other means to achieve a flourishing Scotland.³

Sustainable economic growth is a contentious phrase, with some interpreting it to mean economic growth that can continue indefinitely, and others interpreting it to mean economic growth that is in line with sustainable development.³ Many scientists and economists warn that perpetual economic growth is not possible, given the physical limits of the earth⁴. Others argue that, beyond an optimum level, it is not desirable due to diminishing returns⁵ and increasing societal costs.⁶

Sustainable economic growth is not currently defined in law, and Prof. Colin Reid⁷ questions the ambiguity of the concept, asking:

“is it economically sustainable growth, or economic growth within the limits of (ecological and social) sustainability?”

Professor Andrea Ross³ shows that the Scottish Government has defined sustainable economic growth in slightly varying ways. Recently, it was defined in the Scottish Regulators' Strategic Code of Practice⁸ as:

“building a dynamic and growing economy that will provide prosperity and opportunities for all, while ensuring that future generations can enjoy a better quality of life too. The health of Scotland's communities and environment contribute to and are interlinked with the achievement of sustainable economic growth. Economic growth that exceeds the limits of our environment or damages social and community cohesion is not sustainable.”

The Scottish Government is proposing to retain its purpose in its revised National Performance Framework. However it is proposing to rephrase it 'to reflect the commitment to an 'inclusive' economy and to balance this alongside our overarching aim to improve the 'wellbeing' of all of Scotland's people' (The Scottish Ministers 2018, p. 8).⁹ It now states that 'Our Purpose' is:

“ To focus on creating a more successful country with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish through increased wellbeing, and sustainable and inclusive economic growth.”

The recent definition of sustainable economic growth and the revised Purpose suggest something of a shift away from a growth-focussed perspective, to one that takes greater account of society and its environment.

Policy coherence

Policy coherence is about joined-up policy – where different policy areas work together towards a wider societal goal, or at least do not conflict with, or undermine, each other. According to [Prof. Maurizio Carbone](#), the ideal of policy coherence '*was introduced in the Treaty of Maastricht [1992] and strengthened in the Treaty of Lisbon [2007].*'

The National Performance Framework (NPF) is a means by which the Government can be held to account against its own stated aims. It could also help the assessment of whether those aims and the underlying policy and measures cohere and complement each other or not. The Scottish Government has not, to date, carried out any formal internal consistency checks of the NPF.

As a framework for Scottish public policy, public bodies should also be pursuing the aims set out in the NPF. In Scotland, a significant level of public policy is delivered by non-departmental public bodies and other public bodies.

Audit Scotland, which audits most public bodies in Scotland, observed in relation to the enterprise bodies, that although 'The NPF measures progress towards economic targets and outcomes... it does not measure the contribution of policies and initiatives to delivering these outcomes.'¹⁰ This suggests some lack of clarity about whether and how much these delivery bodies are actually contributing to achieving National Outcomes.

It may also be worth noting that in Scottish Enterprise's latest annual report¹¹, no explicit reference appears to be made to the NPF, or to the Single Purpose of opportunities for all to flourish. However, the term 'sustainable economic growth' is used. This suggests a possible conflation of the end and means of the Purpose.

This is a single example, and cannot be said to reflect the case across the public sector, but it suggests that an integrated and coherent approach to the NPF may not currently be in place.

With regards to an integrated approach across the Scottish Government itself, Audit Scotland notes in relation to the [Consolidated Accounts](#), 'They do not report on the performance of individual portfolios or the Scottish Government as a whole, limiting the reader's ability to see the Government's own contribution to national outcomes.'

However, the Scottish Government states on its [website](#) that 'This outcomes-based approach is reflected across Government policy and in strategic policy documents.'

Sustainable Development Goals

In 2015, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is a set of 17 interlinked goals intended to form a coherent policy framework for sustainable development.

The Goals are equally applicable to high, middle and low income countries. The document setting out the Goals, *Transforming Our World*, makes it clear that the various Goals should not be viewed in isolation, but taken together as a whole. The SDGs are as follows:

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

There are 169 specific targets which sit under the Goals, and these are to be measured by [232 indicators](#). Progress against them must be reported on to the UN.

Following the UK's signing up to the Goals, the Scottish Government committed to implementing them through the National Performance Framework.

Figure 1: Sustainable Development Goals icons



United Nations

Stakeholders consultation on the National Outcomes

Under the Community Empowerment Act, before determining National Outcomes, Scottish Ministers must consult:

“ (i) such persons who appear to them to represent the interests of communities in Scotland, and (ii) such other persons as they consider appropriate,”

The parliamentary consultation document does not specify how the Scottish Government identify such persons. According to the consultation document laid before the Parliament, the community consultation had two aims⁹ :

“

1. [to] determine a set of National Outcomes which reflects the values and aspirations of the people of Scotland...”
2. to embed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Scotland's National Action Plan for Human Rights (SNAP).”

The initial consultation with communities and other persons deemed to be appropriate was carried out in two phases - the first with the public, and the second with experts. An additional exercise was carried out with civil servants and stakeholders to support the development of National Indicators.

Pre-existing frameworks, consultations and Government strategies were also taken into account in the development of draft national outcomes. The parliamentary consultation document does not provide details of how this was done.

Phase one: public engagement

The **Carnegie UK Trust** carried out 20 public discussion groups in 16 locations across Scotland. A total of 215 people participated in these, selected by convenience sampling - 'a type of nonprobability sampling in which people are sampled simply because they are "convenient" sources of data for researchers.'¹²

This research included:

- 2 groups with a median age of 25
- 3 groups with a median age of 65
- 2 groups held in the Islands.

According to the parliamentary consultation document,⁹ 'Care was taken to ensure diversity in relation to geography and demographic characteristics' (p. 12) The only demographic data provided in the Carnegie Trust's report are on age and gender (p. 4 *What Sort of Scotland do You Want to Live in?* See p. 19 of the parliamentary consultation document⁹).

The locations of the group discussions included rural and urban, with 6 of the 20 being held in Edinburgh.

Participants were asked what kind of Scotland they would like to live in. They were then asked to organize these wishes into themes. Most groups were also asked which of a set of 21 outcome statements, drawn from the current national outcomes and the SDGs, were most important to them. (See p. 44 of *What Sort of Scotland do You Want to Live in?* See p. 19 of the parliamentary consultation document. ⁹)

Oxfam Scotland ran 10' street stalls' across Scotland in affluent and deprived areas, based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. Ninety-four people took part in an exercise to complete a postcard stating '*I would like to live in a Scotland that...*' 312 individuals took part in a prioritization exercise based on the same 21 outcome statements as the discussion groups.

The street stalls were held mainly in urban centres, including inside shopping complexes. 179 women and 133 men took part in the prioritization exercise. There were some differences in the way men and women ranked the outcomes statements. For example, men ranked the environmental outcome higher than women did, and women ranked independent living higher than men did. (See p. 34 of *What Sort of Scotland do You Want to Live in?* See p. 19 of the parliamentary consultation document. ⁹)

The researchers acknowledge that street stalls 'are a snapshot of public opinion rather than a representative view of the people of Scotland' (see p. 46 of *What Sort of Scotland do You Want to Live in?* This is attached to p. 19 of the parliamentary consultation document ⁹).

The **Children's Parliament** reviewed the findings of 44 projects and programmes that they had carried out, or were carrying out, between 2007 and 2017. Links to each of these are provided in the Appendix to the report *What Kind of Scotland* (see p. 19 of the parliamentary consultation document ⁹).

They also held 5 workshops with a total of 102 children participating. Of these, 48 were girls and 54, boys. According to the parliamentary consultation document, the 'Children came from a broad range of socio-economic backgrounds'. One group was for looked-after children - these are children who are either in care, kinship care or are being looked after at home with some supervision by local authority social services.

In these, the children discussed what they needed to be healthy, happy and safe; what they liked / disliked about their lives and what kind of Scotland they would like for children in the future. Details are available in *What Kind of Scotland?* See p. 19 of the parliamentary consultation document. ⁹

Finally, the Scottish Government produced a summary of the previous exercises it had carried out on [Creating a Fairer Scotland](#) and [Creating a Healthier Scotland](#), in order to include the findings into the draft National Outcomes.

Phase two: expert engagement

This phase was carried out by the Scottish Government and comprised:

- 9 conversations facilitated by the Scottish Government;
- 13 conversations facilitated by stakeholders themselves;
- an online survey;
- 6 events for the Scottish Government '*Director General families*' (The Scottish Ministers 2018, p.14⁹)

Participants in these events were also asked what kind of Scotland people would want to live in. They were also asked to consider whether the current NPF reflected these ambitions, and how it should be changed to do so.

Participation was also sought from Scottish Government Directors, the Permanent Secretary to the Scottish Government, Ministers and the Scotland Performs Round Table. The Round Table is comprised of Members from each political party represented in the Scottish Parliament, as well as various third sector organizations.

Indicator development

Following the development of draft National Outcomes based on the exercise noted above, 22 workshops were held to support the development of National Indicators. According to the parliamentary consultation document, 'The guiding principle was that we measure what we should measure, rather than just what we are currently able to measure' (The Scottish Ministers 2018, p. 31⁹).

Each workshop focussed on a particular outcome, and stakeholders and civil servants working in the relevant policy area took part. Although '*stakeholders made it clear that some National Indicators would not necessarily just sit under one National Outcome*', this approach may have meant that a holistic approach to ensuring that there were no policy contradictions at the national indicator level was not taken.

The aspirational list of indicators was assessed for robustness, consistency with SDG indicators and, where new data are required, how feasible and affordable that would be. In addition, the indicator set was assessed as a whole to determine:

- its ability to track equality and prevention;
- whether it measures all the national outcomes with no major gaps;
- whether it contains measures that do not overlap.

The full list of aspirational indicators is not provided in the parliamentary consultation document, but it is likely that it differs from the final list (p. 35-37), given data constraints and the other considerations listed above.

Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals

One workshop was held with the Open Government & Sustainable Development Goals network, to seek views on *'how well the language and purpose of the National Outcomes and Indicators are aligned'* (The Scottish Ministers 2018, p.31⁹). Twenty-one organizations were represented.

These organizations were asked to consider how the SDGs could be presented alongside the National Outcomes and Indicators, and how the NPF *'will facilitate reporting of Scotland's progress towards the SDGs'* (The Scottish Ministers 2018, p.31⁹).

Further details about this workshop and its findings are not available within the parliamentary consultation document.

SPICe has not yet been able to analyze how well the National Indicators and their measures align with the SDG targets and indicators.

Other frameworks and strategies

Specifically mentioned within the parliamentary consultation document, are the following, which were also taken into account in the development of the new draft NPF:

- a review of international approaches to measuring wellbeing;
- the Government Economic Strategy;
- the Scottish National Action Plan for Human Rights.

Details of how this was done are not provided in the parliamentary consultation document.

The new draft NPF

The public consultation showed that people 'found it difficult to understand the relationship between the different layers' of the NPF and wanted a simpler and more accessible framework (The Scottish Ministers 2018, p. 7⁹). The revised draft NPF is therefore simpler, containing Purpose, Values, Outcomes, Indicators and explicit links to the [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs).

Figure 2: draft National Outcomes



The Scottish Ministers, 2018⁹

The revised draft NPF contains:

- a slightly revised Purpose

- the inclusion of a new statement on Values
- 11 National Outcomes
- 79 cross-cutting National Indicators.

It no longer includes the Purpose Targets, but has an economic outcome at the same level as all other outcomes. The Strategic Objectives - wealthier, fairer, greener, safer and stronger and healthier are also not included, but it could be argued that the depicted alignment to the SDGs plays a similar role, as the SDGs in themselves seek to provide a coherent framework for public policy. ¹³

The main difference in the proposed draft **Purpose** is the inclusion of the terms 'wellbeing' and 'inclusive':

“ To focus on creating a more successful country with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish through increased wellbeing, and sustainable and inclusive economic growth.”

The statement of '**Our Values**' has now been included alongside the Purpose:

“ We are a society which treats all our people with kindness, dignity and compassion, respects the rule of law, and acts in an open and transparent way. ”

The table below compares the new draft **National Outcomes** with the extant ones:

Existing and revised draft National Outcomes

| Existing National Outcome | Proposed draft National Outcome |
|---|--|
| We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people | We have a globally competitive, entrepreneurial, inclusive and sustainable economy. |
| We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society. | We are open, connected and make a positive contribution internationally. We tackle poverty by sharing opportunities, wealth and power more equally. |
| We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others. We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger. | We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe. |
| Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed. We have improved the life chances for our children, young people and families at risk. | We grow up loved, safe and respected so that we can realize our full potential. |
| We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation. Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens. | We are well educated, skilled and able to contribute to society. |
| We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe. | We have thriving and innovative businesses, with quality jobs and fair work for everyone. |
| We live longer, healthier lives. Our people are able to maintain their independence as they grow older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it. | We are healthy and active |
| We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations. We live in well-designed sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need. | We value, enjoy, protect and enhance our environment. |
| We reduce the local and global impact of our consumption and production. | |
| We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity. | We are creative and our vibrant and diverse cultures are enjoyed widely. We respect, protect and fulfil human rights and live free from discrimination. |
| Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs. | |

The proposed draft **National Indicators** are no longer stated as aims. Attached to the parliamentary consultation document is a spreadsheet showing how each proposed national indicator will be measured (p. 40).

Figure 3: proposed draft National Indicators

National Performance Framework

National Indicators

National Outcome

We respect, protect and fulfil human rights and live free from discrimination



National Indicators

- Public services treat people with dignity and respect
- Premature mortality
- Gender balance in organisations
- Food poverty
- Quality of public services
- Influence over local decisions
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Carbon footprint
- Access to superfast broadband
- Income inequalities
- A positive experience for people coming to Scotland
- Trust in public organisations
- Relative poverty after housing costs
- Wealth inequalities
- Cost of living
- Unmanageable debt
- Persistent poverty
- Satisfaction with housing
- Crime victimisation
- Educational attainment
- Young people's participation
- Economic participation
- Employees on the living wage
- Pay gap
- Contractually secure work
- Employee voice
- Healthy life expectancy
- Mental wellbeing
- Energy from renewable sources
- Participation in a cultural activity
- Access to justice

National Outcome

We are well educated, skilled and able to contribute to society



National Indicators

- Educational attainment
- Confidence of children and young people
- Resilience of children and young people
- Engagement in extra-curricular activities
- Young people's participation
- Skill profile of the population
- Skill shortage vacancies
- Skills under-utilisation

National Outcome

We have a globally competitive, entrepreneurial, inclusive and sustainable economy



National Indicators

- Productivity
- International exporting
- Economic growth
- Carbon footprint
- Natural Capital
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Access to superfast broadband
- Spend on research and development
- Income inequalities
- Entrepreneurial activity
- Economic participation
- Scotland's population
- Growth in cultural economy

National Outcome

We are creative and our vibrant and diverse cultures are enjoyed widely



National Indicators

- Attendance at cultural events or places of culture
- Participation in a cultural activity
- Growth in cultural economy
- People working in arts and culture

National Outcome

We are open, connected and make a positive contribution internationally



National Indicators

- A positive experience for people coming to Scotland
- Scotland's reputation
- Scotland's population
- Trust in public organisations
- International relationships
- Contribution of development support to other nations

National Outcome

We value, enjoy, protect and enhance our environment



National Indicators

- Visits to the outdoors
- State of historic sites
- Condition of protected nature sites
- Energy from renewable sources
- Waste generated
- Sustainability of fish stocks
- Biodiversity
- Marine environment
- Natural capital
- Perceptions of local area
- Access to green and blue space
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Carbon footprint
- Journeys by active travel

National Outcome

We tackle poverty by sharing opportunities, wealth and power more equally



National Indicators

- Relative poverty after housing costs
- Wealth inequalities
- Cost of living
- Unmanageable debt
- Persistent poverty
- Satisfaction with housing
- Public services treat people with dignity and respect
- Children's material deprivation
- Employees on the living wage
- Income inequalities
- Food poverty

National Outcome

We are healthy and active



National Indicators

- Healthy life expectancy
- Mental wellbeing
- Healthy weight
- Health risk behaviours
- Physical activity
- Journeys by active travel
- Quality of healthcare experience
- Work related ill health
- Premature mortality
- Loneliness
- Healthy start
- Child social and physical development
- Child wellbeing and happiness

National Outcome

We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe



National Indicators

- Perceptions of local area
- Influence over local decisions
- Loneliness
- Perceptions of local crime rate
- Crime victimisation
- Access to green and blue space
- Places to interact
- Social capital
- Trust in public organisations
- Journeys by active travel
- Quality of public services

National Outcome

We have thriving and innovative businesses, with quality jobs and fair work for everyone



National Indicators

- The number of businesses
- High growth businesses
- Innovative businesses
- Economic participation
- Employees on the living wage
- Pay gap
- Contractually secure work
- Employee voice
- Skills under-utilisation
- Work related ill health
- Gender balance in organisations

National Outcome

We grow up loved, safe and respected so that we realise our full potential



National Indicators

- Child social and physical development
- Child wellbeing and happiness
- Children's voices
- Quality of children's services
- Children have positive relationships
- Children's material deprivation
- Healthy start
- Healthy weight
- Confidence of children and young people
- Educational attainment
- Resilience of children and young people
- Young people's participation

Finally, the Sustainable Development Goals are listed under the national outcomes to which they were deemed closest. Details of the how the Outcomes and Indicators align with and support the achievement of the SDG targets and indicators are not provided in the parliamentary consultation document.

Figure 4: how the Sustainable Development Goals have been deemed to be aligned with the draft National Outcomes

National Performance Framework

UN Sustainable Development Goals

National Outcome

We respect, protect and fulfil human rights and live free from discrimination



UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Gender equality
- Reduced inequalities
- Peace, justice and strong institutions
- Partnerships for the goals

National Outcome

We have a globally competitive, entrepreneurial, inclusive and sustainable economy



UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Quality education
- Gender equality
- Affordable and clean energy
- Decent work and economic growth
- Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- Reduced inequalities
- Responsible consumption and production

National Outcome

We are creative and our vibrant and diverse cultures are enjoyed widely



UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Gender equality
- Reduced inequalities
- Sustainable cities and communities

National Outcome

We are open, connected and make a positive contribution internationally



UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Gender equality
- Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- Reduced inequalities
- Peace, justice and strong institutions
- Partnerships for the goals

National Outcome

We value, enjoy, protect and enhance our environment



UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Gender equality
- Affordable and clean energy
- Decent work and economic growth
- Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- Responsible consumption and production
- Clean water and sanitation
- Climate action
- Life below water
- Life on land

National Outcome

We tackle poverty by sharing opportunities, wealth and power more equally



UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Gender equality
- Affordable and clean energy
- Reduced inequalities
- Responsible consumption and production
- No poverty
- Zero hunger

National Outcome

We are healthy and active



UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Gender equality
- Reduced inequalities
- Responsible consumption and production
- Good health and well-being

National Outcome

We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe



UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Gender equality
- Affordable and clean energy
- Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- Reduced inequalities
- Clean water and sanitation
- Sustainable cities and communities

National Outcome

We have thriving and innovative businesses, with quality jobs and fair work for everyone



UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Quality education
- Gender equality
- Affordable and clean energy
- Decent work and economic growth
- Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- Reduced inequalities
- Responsible consumption and production

National Outcome

We grow up loved, safe and respected so that we realise our full potential



UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Quality education
- Gender equality
- Affordable and clean energy
- Reduced inequalities
- No poverty
- Zero hunger
- Clean water and sanitation
- Good health and well-being

National Outcome

We are well educated, skilled and able to contribute to society



UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Quality education
- Gender equality
- Reduced inequalities
- No poverty
- Zero hunger
- Good health and well-being

The Scottish Ministers 2018. The Scottish Ministers, 2018⁹

Embedding the new National Outcomes

The parliamentary consultation document states that:

“ The policy approaches and the principles/values that will be central to the way in which the National Outcomes are delivered, their interdependency and complexity, will be captured in 'Policy Descriptions' that will be developed to accompany each Outcome.”

A more collaborative approach is planned in terms of oversight of the Outcomes within Government, ¹⁴ which could support more policy-coherent, integrated working.

The document also recognizes that, in order for the Outcomes to be realized, 'different ways of working within Government together with leadership and collaboration across the policy and delivery systems in Scotland' (The Scottish Ministers, p. 8 ⁹) will be necessary.

The Scottish Government states that it is testing new approaches, 'to turn broad Outcome intentions into concrete policy option and proposed actions' (The Scottish Ministers 2018, p. 8 ⁹).

The parliamentary consultation document does not provide information about integration into the wider public sector.

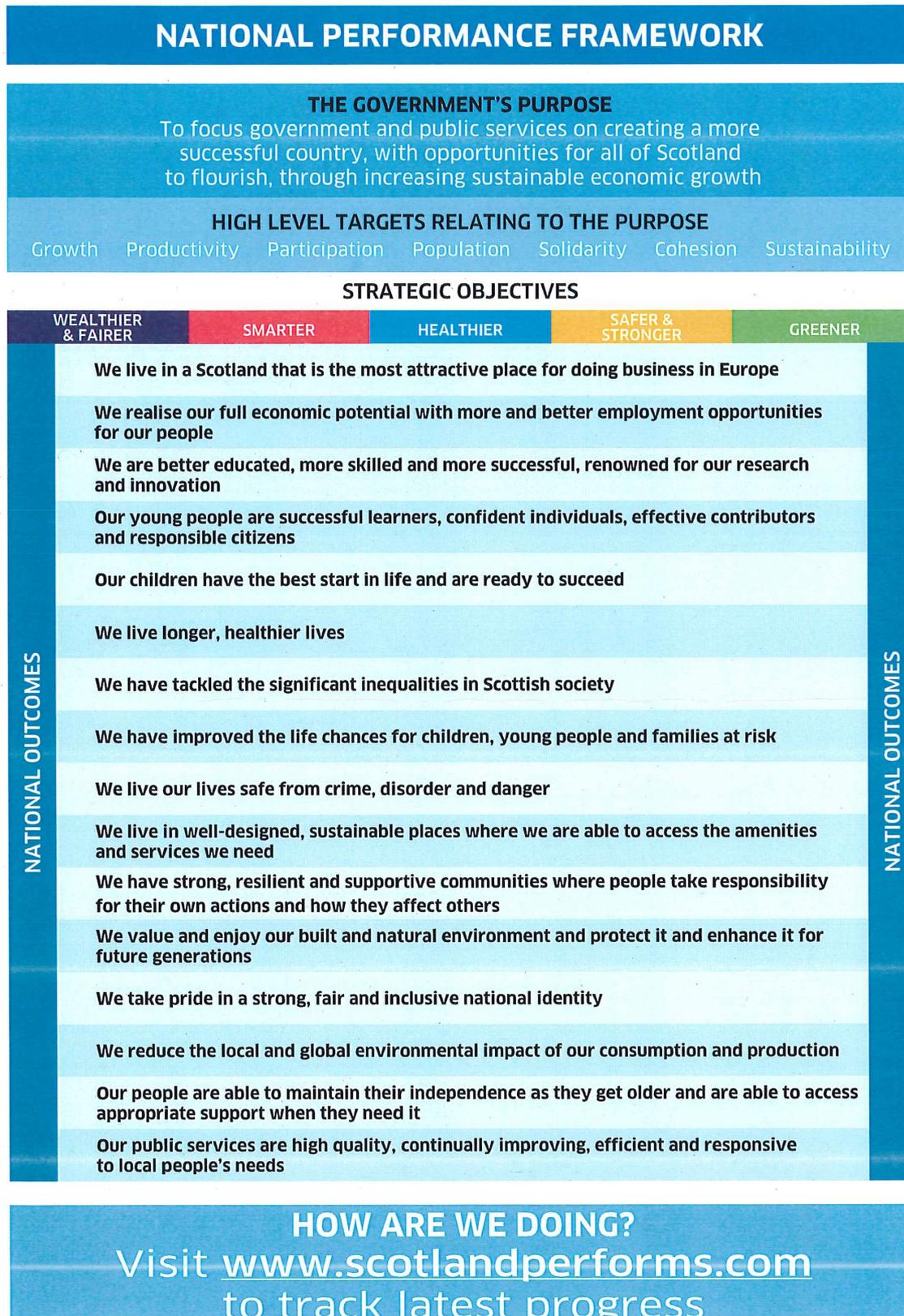
Reporting on and reviewing the National Outcomes

The Scotland Performs website will be redeveloped after the Outcomes are finalized, taking into account feedback from those who participated in the review. This will include 'alignment to Sustainable Development Goals' (The Scottish Ministers 2018, p. 9⁹).

The Community Empowerment Act requires that National Outcomes be reviewed at least every 5 years. The Parliament must be consulted each time revisions are proposed. The Scottish Ministers must also prepare and publish reports, at such times as they consider appropriate, on the extent to which the National Outcomes have been achieved.

Annex 1: current National Performance Framework

The National Performance Framework:



March 2016

National Performance Framework – Measurement Set

| Increase Scotland's Economic Growth | Improve Productivity | Improve Economic Participation | Increase Population Growth |
|---|---|---|--|
| PURPOSE TARGETS | | | |
| Population – Increase Healthy Life Expectancy | Solidarity – Reduce Income Inequality | Cohesion – Reduce Inequalities in Economic Participation across Scotland | Sustainability – Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions |
| NATIONAL INDICATORS | Increase the number of businesses | Improve the quality of healthcare experience | NATIONAL INDICATORS |
| | Increase exports | Reduce the percentage of adults who smoke | |
| | Improve digital infrastructure | Reduce alcohol related hospital admissions | |
| | Reduce traffic congestion | Reduce the number of individuals with problem drug use | |
| | Improve Scotland's reputation | Improve people's perceptions about the crime rate in their area | |
| | Increase research and development spending | Reduce reconviction rates | |
| | Improve knowledge exchange from university research | Reduce crime victimisation rates | |
| | Improve the skill profile of the population | Reduce deaths on Scotland's roads | |
| | Reduce underemployment | Improve people's perceptions of the quality of public services | |
| | Reduce the proportion of employees earning less than the Living Wage | Improve the responsiveness of public services | |
| | Reduce the pay gap | Reduce the proportion of individuals living in poverty | |
| | Increase the proportion of pre-school centres receiving positive inspection report | Reduce children's deprivation | |
| | Increase the proportion of schools receiving positive inspection reports | Improve access to suitable housing options for those in housing need | |
| | Improve levels of educational attainment | Increase the number of new homes | |
| | Increase the proportion of young people in learning, training or work | Widen use of the Internet | |
| | Increase the proportion of graduates in positive destinations | Improve people's perceptions of their neighbourhood | |
| | Improve children's services | Increase cultural engagement | |
| | Improve children's dental health | Improve the state of Scotland's historic sites | |
| | Increase the proportion of babies with a healthy birth weight | Improve access to local greenspace | |
| | Increase the proportion of healthy weight children | Increase people's use of Scotland's outdoors | |
| Increase physical activity | Improve the condition of protected nature sites | | |
| Improve self-assessed general health | Increase the abundance of terrestrial breeding birds: biodiversity | | |
| Improve mental wellbeing | Increase natural capital | | |
| Reduce premature mortality | Improve the state of Scotland's marine environment | | |
| Improve end of life care | Reduce Scotland's carbon footprint | | |
| Improve support for people with care needs | Increase the proportion of journeys to work made by public or active transport | | |
| Reduce emergency admissions to hospital | Reduce waste generated | | |
| | Increase renewable electricity production | | |

Visit www.scotlandperforms.com to track latest progress

March 2016

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