

Previous content you might find useful (moved to stand alone PDF in September 2018)

[The connections between young people's mental health and sport participation: scoping the evidence](#) (November 2016)

This scoping review from the Association for Young People's Health focuses on the role of sport and organised physical activity in helping to prevent and treat mental health problems in young people, particularly in the 14-25 age group.

[Inclusive PE: experiences of disability and school sport](#) (September 2016)

SEN Inclusion magazine looks at pupils very different experiences of disability and school sport over the years.

[Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation](#) (December 2015)

This cross-government strategy will tackle head on the flatlining levels of sport participation and high levels of inactivity in this country. Through this strategy, government is redefining what success in sport means, with a new focus on five key outcomes: physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. In future, funding decisions will be made on the basis of the outcomes that sport and physical activity can deliver.

[Moving the goal posts: Poverty and access to sport for young people](#) (December 2015)

This research by sports charity Street Games commissioned the London School of Economics, found that young people living in areas of deprivation enjoy sport and would like more opportunities to take part in informal sports where they do not have to worry about their ability. The biggest barrier for over school age young people was cost. Young adults aged 18 to 25 were particularly disadvantaged as low incomes, reduced benefits and debt meant that taking part in sport was no longer affordable.

[Operation Banger 2016](#)

In the lead up to Mischief Night, Halloween and Bonfire Night, a multi-agency led approach towards positive youth engagement highlighted a number of ways of reducing reported anti-social behaviour (ASB), criminal damage and secondary fires. The aim of this combined approach was to ensure up-to-the-minute sharing of intelligence on risk within the community and to support an efficient and effective deployment of resources for all partners involved in the reduction of deliberate fires, with the ultimate goal being the prevention of anti-social behaviour.

[Wirral Positive Futures Police Crime Commissioners Case Study Report - Stuart Smith: Sports Development Story](#) (May 2015)

This short case study looks at how Stuart became involved in sport at an important time in his life.

[Sport England - Encouraging take up of Sport - Key Influences](#)

SE have carried out research to understand factors which influence sporting behaviour, such as age, economic conditions, and others. They have provided insights and understanding into what affects and impacts specific population groups, and you can find out more by clicking on the sections below. Also consider [Youth Insights Pack](#) for specific information on young people's views of sport and its take up.

[Wirral Positive Futures: CLUB1 Programme - Engaging 'Functional Sporty' Young People in Solo Sport](#) (April 2015)

In partnership with Public Health Wirral, Wirral Positive Futures engages with young people who have offended, are at risk of offending, or have issues with substance misuse including alcohol and solvents. The young people can be referred via a number of key agencies including Response, Service YOS and CAMHS, and more recently the Police and the Anti-Social Behaviour Team. Following engagement with the referred young people the Positive Futures Officer will mentor them in a range of activities leading to better outcomes in behaviour and improved lifestyle.

[Sport and the Economy: generating a return on investment A Policy in Practice briefing](#) (February 2015)

The sport and leisure industry as a whole provides over four million jobs and contributes approximately £200 billion, over three per cent of GDP, to the UK economy, it is estimated. Last year's Autumn Statement set out a plan for further efficiency savings meaning that local authority and sport budgets will continue to come under significant pressure in the coming years. This Policy in Practice briefing by LGiU looks at how some local authorities are developing new models of delivery to meet demand and generate income, Post the 2015 general election, we can expect funding for sport to be tied much more closely to outcomes rather than participation rates. Access the briefing [here](#)

[Womens participation in Sport: Culture, Media and Sport Parliamentary Select Committee's Report](#) (October 2014)

It is widely acknowledged that one of the major health issues facing the UK is the decline in physical activity by the population, leading to a rise in obesity and associated conditions. Although the reasons for participating in sport apply equally to men and women, there remain stark differences between men's sport and women's sport. The Committee decided to launch an inquiry into the barriers to women's participation in sport and how to overcome these.

[Economic value of sport in England](#) (June 2013)

Sport makes a huge contribution to the lives of individuals, to the economy and to society. Sport England has undertaken research to examine the economic value of sport in England.