READING BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT BY DIRECTOR OF CHILDREN, EDUCATION AND EARLY HELP SERVICES

TO:	ADULTS, CHILDREN AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE		
DATE:	29 JUNE 2015	AGENDA ITEM:	11
TITLE:	TROUBLED FAMILIES PROGRAMME		
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1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Phase 1 (P1) of the Troubled Families Programme in Reading has now concluded with 93% of the families successfully achieving improved outcomes, enabling the payment by results claim to be made. A summary of the data is attached in appendix 2.

1.2 Reading Borough Council has now entered into Phase 2 (P2) of the extended National Troubled Families Programme for a 5 year period. The target number of families for Reading will be 1220 over the 5 years, with an agreed target of 207 families in the 2015/16. P2 requires the development of a Troubled Families Outcomes Plan, based on localised outcomes that meet local priorities.

1.3 This report gives an overview of the expansion of the Government's national programme from 2015-2020 and the implications for the Reading Troubled Families Programme.

1.4 The Adults, Children and Education Committee will be asked to agree to an Outcomes Plan that will enable the local programme to begin its expansion by measuring an agreed set of outcomes for the first year of the programme. The Outcomes Plan will mark the transition from the current Troubled Families Programme (Phase 1) to the new expanded Programme (Phase 2).

1.5. This report also provides recommendations for the way the Payment By Results financial contribution from DCLG is used to improve outcomes for families in Reading.

2. RECOMMENDED ACTION

2.1 The Outcomes Plan is agreed by the Adults, Children and Education Committee

2.2. Agreement for the Payment by Results funding to be ring fenced and used for workforce development and the creation of a Troubled Families Innovation Fund.

3.   POLICY CONTEXT

3.1   Our priorities for 2015-18 remains to narrow the gaps within Reading. We continue to focus our spending plans to help children, young people and adults earlier so they can seize the opportunities on offer within Reading. Our aspiration is to narrow the gaps in Reading to ensure that everyone can benefit from its success. The Troubled Families programme is a collaboration with partners working together to achieve this vision.

4.   THE PROPOSAL

4.1   Readings approach to the Troubled Families programme has concluded with 93% of the Phase 1 families achieving the outcomes by May 2015. Phase 2 provides Reading Borough Council with the opportunity to further transform the way we narrow the gap for our vulnerable troubled families and ensure that we create the best start for children.

4.2   In 2020 the Reading Troubled Families programme will have improved outcomes for a further 1220 families who are being left behind. In order to deliver this we intend to ensure the Troubled Families Programme provides a framework for delivery for Reading Borough Council and its partners, that raises our aspirations and in turn the aspirations of families. Each one of these families will have had a plan focussed on priorities to improve their lives and the right support to achieve lasting change.

4.3   In order to achieve this, it will require increased collaboration and a cohesive partnership between Reading Borough Council, its partners and the Voluntary and Community Sector. The next phase of the Reading Troubled Families programme will be a catalyst for change and will enable us to think and do differently. We will create an integrated delivery model that will maximise resources across the partnership that meets the needs of families in need of early help, in need of protection and build more capable communities whilst achieving savings to the public purse.

4.4   Our approach to the Troubled Families Programme is not about a single team, it's a whole service delivery model whereby we can measure outcomes for the families that we work with, which will narrow the gap and give children the best start in life.

4.5   The expanded Troubled Families programme will run from 2015-2020 and aims to work with an additional 400,000 families nationally. As part of this, Reading has been set a target of making significant and sustained progress with 1220 families by May 2020. This first year target has been set by the DCLG as 207 families.

4.6   The expanded national programme widens the eligibility to six criteria. A family must have two of the following six headline problems to be deemed eligible:

•   Parents and children involved in crime or anti-social behaviour

•   Children who have not been attending school regularly

•   Children who need help, e.g. a child with an early help assessment and/or supported by social services

•   Adults who are out of work or at risk of financial exclusion, and young people at risk of worklessness

•   Families affected by domestic violence and abuse

- Parents and children with a range of health problems

4.7 Guidance issued by the DCLG stipulates that local authorities must produce a local Outcomes Plan for the expanded programme. This plan must show the following:

- Which families will be prioritised in the local programme

- What a significantly improved outcome is for all of the six headline family problems covered by the Programme

- What will be measured to establish that this outcome has been achieved

- The timeframes against which the sustainability of these outcomes will be measured

4.8 The Reading Troubled Families Outcomes Plan for the expanded programme is attached as Annex 1 to this report.

4.9 The Outcomes Plan sets out that for a family to be eligible for the expanded programme they must meet at least two of the six Government criteria. The Outcomes Plan highlights the eligibility indicators which relate to each of the government criteria.

4.10 The outcomes measures on the Outcomes Plan indicate how sustained progress will be measured, at what point and from which data source.

4.11 The Reading outcomes have been selected following consultation with partner agencies, consideration of the local priorities, feedback from DCLG and learning from the early adopters of Phase 2. The Plan is a dynamic tool and can be refreshed during the life of the programme. The initial plan is based on priorities and indictors that we are confident can be measured in the early stages of the programme. We anticipate that as the programme develops that there will be emerging themes that could be developed locally and methods of measurement agreed. Areas for further consideration in the first year will be attainment for Pupil Premium Children and having more clearly defined Health Outcomes that match the local profile. It is intended that we develop and test these indicators alongside the initial Trouble Families Plan that is attached at Appendix 1.

4.12 The Outcomes Plan is designed to be a simple yet consistent way of tracking outcomes for families throughout their involvement with the programme. It aims to recognise the differing circumstances and needs of families whilst giving tangible outcomes against which progress can be measured and payment claimed. We intend for every identified Troubled Family to have their own outcomes plan that is reviewed and monitored by the identified lead worker for the family.

5. CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC AIMS

5.1 The vision and ambition for the Reading Borough Council 2015-18 Corporate Plan is to narrow the gaps in Reading to ensure that everyone can benefit from its success.

P2 families must have at least two of the following six problems:

1. Parents and Children involved in crime or anti-social behaviour
2. Children who have not been attending school regularly
3. Children who need help
4. Adults out of work or at risk of financial exclusion and young people at risk of worklessness
5. Families affected by domestic violence and abuse
6. Parents and children with a range of health problems

All of these problems are indicators of families that are in need of support in order to directly achieve the following 2015-18 corporate priorities:

Priority 1 - Safeguarding and protecting those that are most vulnerable
Priority 2 - Providing the best life though education, early help and healthy living

5.2 The programme will also contribute towards the following priorities:

Priority 4 – keeping the town clean, safe, green and active
Priority 6 – Remaining financially sustainable to deliver these service priorities

The families meeting the TF criteria can on occasions exhibit behaviours that have a detrimental impact on the communities they live in, which can be reduced by effective whole family interventions.

There are potential savings to the public purse by improving outcomes earlier and reducing the need for higher cost late interventions.

6. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION

6.1 A Troubled Families Launch took place on the 15th May 2015 which was attended by more than 120 people from the public, community and voluntary sector. This provided a valuable opportunity to get feedback and obtain commitments from a wide variety of partners.

6.2 The Troubled Families Programme development is overseen by a multiagency management board, reporting into the community safety partnership

6.3 The delivery plan includes establishing 'service user' and 'community focus groups' as the programme develops, ensuring that the voice of the communities are listened to as the programme develops. This will include seeking views on how a Troubled Families Innovation Fund is targeted and used.

7. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 The programme will be targeted at families who meet the identification criteria as described in the plan. Evidence from Phase One of the programme shows that the families are more likely to be:

- Socially excluded families
- Single parent families
- Families experiencing poverty
- Families experiencing a wide range a health issues
- Families with adult and children learning needs

7.2 The programme will aim to close the gap for these families and provide them with the necessary support to achieve improved outcomes. Families will be identified as part

of the programme for the purpose of monitoring outcomes, although the interventions themselves will not label the family as 'troubled'.

8.   LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

8.1   The need for sharing information across the partnership is an integral part of the programme. DCLG have developed national information sharing agreements for sharing data and provided guidance for implementation at a local level.

8.2   It is likely that further information sharing protocols will need to be developed as the programme progresses and different outcome measures are developed.

9.   FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

9.1   P2 of the troubled families programme provides £2.9M over five years, with £976K of this based on a payment by results framework.

The funding from DCLG consists of the following:

- £1000 per family worked with. This equates to £1.2M over the five years with an agreed target of 207 (£207K) in the first year of the programme. This sum is paid in advance with subsequent years funding potentially withheld if targets are not met. This money has been used to fund practitioners within RBC who contribute towards the programme by working with families.

- The Reading programme will also receive £150K Transformation Grant for the purpose of providing the analytical capacity and programme management. This grant has been used to increase the capacity of the data analysts and recruit a Project Officer.

- The payment by results (PBR) element of the funding is an additional £800 per family. There is the potential for £976K to be claimed over the life of the programme; however it is unlikely that there will be any significant claims within the first year. This PBR is claimed on a 6 monthly basis for families who have achieved and sustained all six outcome measures. A failure to meet just one of the criteria for any member of the family prevents a claim from being made. For this reason this element of the funding is volatile and not guaranteed. It is therefore proposed that a proportion of PBR is used for multi-agency workforce development across the partnership, particularly in the first three years. It is also proposed that the remainder of the PBR is ring-fenced for a Troubled Families Innovation Fund. The innovation fund will provide a commissioning capability for investing in the local voluntary and community sector, increasing capacity and strengthening communities. The structure of the innovation fund will be developed by the multi-agency Troubled Families Management Board in the first year of the programme and will focus on meeting local needs, sustainability, evidence of service user involvement and value for money.

10   BACKGROUND PAPERS

10.1   Financial Framework for the Expanded Troubled Families Programme, DCLG, 2014

Reading Troubled Families Programme Outcome Plan

Helping to Narrow the Gaps in Reading

Reading is a thriving and diverse town with a significant economic presence. Reading's population and economy continues to grow and the needs of our residents and businesses are changing, which impacts on the services we provide.

Not everyone in Reading can access all the opportunities that are available though. Some people are being left behind and we want to stop this happening.

The Reading Troubled Families Programme will support Reading Borough Council and its partners to further transform the way we narrow the gap for our vulnerable troubled families, and ensure we create the best start for children.

In 2020, the Reading Troubled Families programme will have improved outcomes for a further 1220 families who are being left behind. In order to deliver this we intend to ensure the Troubled Families Programme provides a framework for delivery for Reading Borough Council and its partners, that raises our aspirations and in turn the aspirations of families.

Each one of these families will have had a plan which focussed on priorities as described in this outcomes plan, to improve their lives and receive the right support to achieve lasting change. In order to achieve this, it will require increased collaboration and a cohesive partnership between Reading Borough Council, its partners and the Voluntary and Community Sector.

The Reading Troubled Families programme will be a catalyst for change and will enable us to think and do differently. We will create an integrated delivery model that will maximise resources across the partnership that meets the needs of families in need of early help, in need of protection and build more capable communities whilst achieving savings to the public purse.

Our approach to the Troubled Families Programme is not about a single team, it's a whole service delivery model whereby we can measure outcomes for the families that we work with, which will narrow the gap and give children the best start in life.

It's about transforming services and transforming outcomes for families.

The Purpose of the Reading Troubled Families Outcomes Plan

The Reading Troubled Families Outcome Plan has been created to help identify, prioritise and address the needs of those families who have many multiple and complex needs.

The target number of families Reading will have supported by 2020 is 1220, with an initial target to successfully support at least 207 families in 2015/16.

The Reading Troubled Families Outcome Plan sets out that for a family to be eligible for the expanded programme they must meet at least two of the six Government criteria that are listed below.

Family Problem Headline Referral Criteria:

1. Families involved in Anti-Social Behaviour and Crime
2. Children Who Have Not Been Attending School Regularly
3. Children Who Need Help
4. Adults out of Work or at Risk of Financial Exclusion and Young People at High Risk of Worklessness;
5. Families Affected by Domestic Violence and Abuse
6. Parents and Children with a Range of Health Problems

The Outcomes Plan also includes information on what a significantly improved outcome is for all of the six headline family problems covered by the programme, what will be measured to establish that this outcome has been achieved and the timeframes against which the sustainability of these outcomes will be measured.

The plan is a dynamic tool and can be refreshed during the life of the programme. The initial plan is based on priorities and indictors where there is confidence that they can be measured in the early stages of the programme.

It is anticipated that as the programme develops there will be emerging themes that could be developed locally and methods of measurement agreed.

This first version of the Outcomes Plan is designed to be a simple yet consistent way of tracking outcomes for families throughout their involvement with the programme.

It aims to recognise the differing circumstances and needs of families, whilst giving tangible outcomes against which progress can be measured and payment claimed.

Upon acceptance on to the programme, each family that is worked with will have a specific family outcomes plan tailored to that family,that will outline the issues for each family, the support they will receive and the change that is required.

Therefore every family that is being worked with as part of the Reading Troubled Families Programme will know what is expected of them and what needs to change.

Supporting Strategic Priorities

Reading Borough Council's aspiration is to narrow the gaps in Reading to ensure that everyone can benefit from its success. The Reading Troubled Families programme provides a framework for collaboration with partners to work together to achieve this vision.

Every family that is identified and supported to deliver significantly improved outcomes through the Troubled Families Programme will directly support the delivery of the **Reading Borough Council 2015 – 2018 Corporate Plan** priorities:

Priority 1 -   Safeguarding and protecting those that are most vulnerable

Priority 2 -   Providing the best life though education, early help and healthy living

Priority 4 –   Keeping the town clean, safe, green and active

Priority 6 –   Remaining financially sustainable to deliver these service priorities

In addition to supporting the delivery of the Reading Borough Council Corporate Plan, the Reading Troubled Families Programme also supports the delivery of a number of partner agency strategic plans and priorities. The following provides a summary of the key multi-agency strategic boards and strategies that the Reading Troubled Families Programme also supports.

Reading Local Safeguarding Children Board priorities:

    Priority 1 – Domestic Abuse

    Priority 2- Strengthening the Child's Journey and Voice

    Priority 3 – Child Sexual Exploitation and other Particularly Vulnerable Groups

    Priority 4 – Neglect

Reading Children Trust and Child and Young People's Plan priorities:

    Priority 1 – Keeping Children Safe

    Priority 2 – Intervening Early

    Priority 3 – Learning and Ambition

Reading Local Strategic Partnership – Reading 2020 priorities:

    Priority 1 – Skills for All

    Priority 2 – Breaking the Cycle of Poverty

    Priority 3 – Capable Communities

Financial Framework

The Reading Troubled Families Programme has the potential to generate £2.9million income for Reading. This includes £976,000 which is the maximum that can be achieved by performance by results (PBR) during this period.

The £976,000 equates to £800 PBR for the target 1220 families where Reading can demonstrate that the families have either demonstrated significant and sustained progress against their outcome plan or continuous employment.

The funding available also includes a Transformation Grant of £150,000 per year and £1,000 per family that is worked with.

The Creation of the Reading Troubled Families Outcomes Plan

The development of the Reading Troubled families Outcomes Plan was completed in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders and partners across Reading.

A number of consultation events were held with a cross-section of public and voluntary and community sector organisations that commission and/or deliver services for families across the six headline family outcome areas as listed above.

In addition to this, a number of meetings were held with Senior Officers from partner organisations to understand their strategic objectives to ensure that this outcomes plan will target the right families and deliver against relevant priorities. Over 100 different people were spoken to during this process.

The draft outcomes plan was also discussed and debated with the Troubled Families Management Board whose membership includes senior officers with specialisms from each of the headline family outcome areas.

Further to this, a Troubled Families stakeholder event was held in May 2015 where over 120 people attended from across Reading. Agencies represented included:

- Berkshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust
- Berkshire West Clinical Commissioning Group
- Department of Work and Pensions
- Employment Support Organisations
- Reading Borough Council
- Reading Public Health Team
- Registered Social Landlords
- Royal Berkshire Fire and Rescue
- Schools and Academies
- Thames Valley Community Rehabilitation Company
- Thames Valley Police
- Voluntary and Community Sector

Feedback from delegates was very positive and when asked what they thought some of the key opportunities were with regards to the Reading Troubled Families Programme the key themes that emerged were:

The Troubled Families Programme could -

- Be a framework to transform services;
- Provide clarity of how systems and processes work in Reading with a single referral pathway;
- Facilitate multi-agency working, training and sharing of resources;
- Support the development and understanding of the key Worker role - taking a persistent and resilient approach to working with families
- Support improved communication and information sharing across the partner organisations including the voluntary and community sector.

Delivering the Reading Troubled Families Programme and Outcomes Plan

The ethos of the Reading Troubled Families Programme is to create an integrated delivery model that will maximise resources across the partnership that meets the needs of families in need of early help, in need of protection and build more capable communities whilst achieving savings to the public purse.

Our focus is to help children, young people and adults earlier so they can seize the opportunities on offer within Reading. All families eligible for the Troubled Families Programme will be referred to the Early Help Hub.

The Early Help Hub will bring together representatives from all relevant agencies who can support families from across Reading. It will become the key mechanism to drive change, it will encourage people to think and act differently, to work together to deliver significant and sustained change for Reading's most vulnerable Troubled Families.

Our approach is not about a single team, it's a whole service delivery model whereby we can measure outcomes for the families that we work with, which will narrow the gap and give children the best start in life.

Reading Troubled Families Programme Outcome Plan

Helping to Narrow the Gaps in Reading

Family Problem: Anti-Social Behaviour and Crime

Referral Indicators:

a) A child or adult who has committed an offence in the previous 6 months.
b) An adult or child who has committed an Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incident in the last 6 months.
c) Adults or children referred by a professional because their potential crime problem or offending behaviour is of equivalent concern to indicators above.

Outcome Measure	Source of Information
1. Nobody in the family becomes a first time entrant in to the Criminal Justice System for a sustained period of six months. Linked to Indicators: a & c	Thames Valley Police (Adults) Youth Offending Service (Young People)
2. Overall level of proven offending across the family has reduced by at least 33% in the last six months, compared to the overall level of proven offending in the previous six months. Linked to Indicators: a & c	Thames Valley Police (Adults) Youth Offending Service (Young People)
3. 60% reduction in recorded incidents of ASB at the family household over a sustained six month period. Linked to Indicators: b & c	Reading Borough Council ASB Team and Housing Providers

Family Problem: Children Who Have Not Been Attending School Regularly

Referral Indicators:

a) A child who is persistently absent from school for an average across at least the last three consecutive terms (10% or more sessions missed).
b) A child who has received at least three fixed term exclusions in the last three consecutive terms.
c) A child who has been permanently excluded from school in last three consecutive terms.
d) A child referred by an educational professional as having school attendance problems of equivalent concerns to the indicators above because he / she is not receiving a suitable full time education.

Outcome Measure	Source of Information
Each child in the family has had less than 10% school absences in the last three consecutive terms. Linked to Indicators: a & d	School Census
Each child in the family has had fewer than three fixed term exclusions in the last three school terms. Linked to Indicators: b & d	Reading Borough Council
Each child in the family has not been permanently excluded from school in the last three schools terms. Linked to Indicators: c & d	Reading Borough Council

Family Problem: Children Who Need Help

Referral Indicators

a) Families in need of help and referred to the Early Help Hub
b) A child in need under Section 17 of the Children Act 1989
c) A child who has been subject to an enquiry under Section 47, The Children Act 1989 or subject to a child protection plan.
d) Families where a child has been listed as missing.
e) Families where a child has been identified as being at risk of sexual exploitation.

Outcome Measure	Source
Early Help referred case is closed and there are no repeat referrals in the following six month period. Linked to Indicator: a	Early Help Hub
Improved Family Star by a total of 10 points at point of case closure. Linked to Indicator: a	Outcomes Star
No further requirement to have a Children in Need plan or Child Protection plan and the case is closed or stepped down to Early Help and no repeat referral for social care in a six month period. Linked to Indicators: b & c	Reading Borough Council - Frameworki
Young people reported as missing are identified and supported to stay safe and incidents of going missing is reduced by 50% as compared with previous six month period. Linked to Indicator: d	Thames Valley Police
A child referred as at risk of child sexual exploitation has reduced risk for six months. Linked to Indicator: e	Completion of Risk Assessment.

Family Problem: Adults Out of Work or at Risk of Financial Exclusion, and Young People at High Risk of Worklessness

Referral Indicators:

a) An adult in the family claiming an out-of-work benefit.
b) A child who is about to leave school, has no / few qualifications and no planned education, training or employment.
c) A young person who is not in education, employment or training (NEET).

Outcome Measure	Source of Information
13 weeks consecutive employment (or 26 out of last 30 weeks for JSA). Linked to Indicator: a	Department of Work and Pensions
Any person aged 16 – 18 who is not in education, employment or training is engaged in training, work or work related activity* for a sustained period of 13 weeks. * Apprenticeships, work experience, volunteering, permitted work, work choice, non-mandatory training courses. Linked to Indicator: b & c	Adviza

Family Problem: Families Affected by Domestic Violence and Abuse

Referral Indicators

a) Domestic Violence / Abuse report with a child present in the last six months.
b) Young person or adult known to local services has experienced, is currently experiencing or is at risk of experiencing Domestic Violence / Abuse.

Outcome Measure	Source of Information
DASH score (15 or above - high) has fallen to 14 or below at point of case closure. Linked to Indicator: a & b	Completion of DASH Risk Assessment
DASH score (below 15) reduced by 25% or below at point of case closure. Linked to Indicator: a & b	Completion of DASH Risk Assessment
No referrals to Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub for Domestic Violence / Abuse for six months. Linked to Indicator: a & b	Reading Borough Council - Frameworki

Family Problem: Parents and Children with a Range of Health Problems

Referral Indicators:

    a) Any member of the family with a drug or alcohol problem.
    b) Adults with parenting responsibilities or children who are nominated by health professionals as having any mental and physical health problems that may include unhealthy behaviours, resulting in problems such as poor dental hygiene and obesity.

Outcome Measure	Source
Family member reduces intake and harm in use of drugs or alcohol over six months and/or successful completion of treatment programme. Linked to Indicator: a	Adults: Drug Alcohol Action Team Young Person: Source Young Peoples Substance Misuse Team
Parent takes responsibility for managing their family's health demonstrated by using all or some of the following measures when applicable at point of case closure: • A care plan or self-care strategy in place where there wasn't one before, at the end of intervention. • All children in the household have received age appropriate vaccinations, by the end of intervention. • Take up of dentist services (registration with a dentist, with a check-up for each child or adult in the) by end of intervention. Linked to Indicator: b	Lead Professional

Reading Borough Council
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Reading's Troubled Families Programme

Phase One Analysis

Executive Summary

This analysis provides a brief overview of Phase One of the Troubled Families (TF) programme at Reading Borough Council (RBC). With an ever expanding population, Reading is an increasingly diverse place, and home to some 159,200 people comprising around 63,000 households. Phase One of the TF programme aimed to target some of these families who were in need of support, and utilised three nationally defined criteria for identifying families as set out by DCLG, these being: children who are not attending school, youth crime and antisocial behaviour, and worklessness in the family.

With our shift into Phase Two, and the approximate quadrupling of the families for which we intend to deliver positive outcomes for, this document additionally acts as a platform from which we can improve the service delivery model of the programme, with the ultimate goal to help narrow the gaps in Reading, through a smooth transition into the expanded programme.

The data used in this analysis comprises both the total number of families worked with, and the total number of families supported to deliver positive outcomes during Phase One[1]. Moreover, this document provides a comprehensive overview of the programme from the inception of the programme in April 2012, until the completion in May 2015.Additonally, for the benefit of evaluation, national statistics have been used in this analysis to enable comparisons to be drawn.

One of the key findings drawn from the analysis, shows that 62% of the families worked with were lone parent/guardian families. This is notably different to the picture painted at the national level, which shows that only 48% of Troubled Families are headed by a lone parent/guardian. With regards to the family composition, the average number of children was 2.4, in line with national TF trends which exhibit an average of 2.5 children. There are significant differences in the success rate with regards to the family composition, with the data suggesting that families with a higher number of children are increasingly unlikely to achieve a positive outcome.

Regarding qualifying criteria for the programme, 25% of families met all three conditions outlined above, with 59% having both a significant issue with education, and an adult on an out-of-work benefit. These two criteria appear to be the most prevalent, with families displaying one of these being 91% and 93% respectively.

With reference to geographical considerations, 29% of the families worked with were based in either the Whitley or Church areas of Reading. Results which are reinforced when looking at which schools the children exhibiting educational difficulties are enrolled. A further point of note is that the families involved in this programme are predominantly residing in social housing, which is again consistent with the national TF composition.

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[1] 463 Families were worked with during Phase One, with 321 families supported to achieve positive outcomes.

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Phase One had presented certain challenges, which have impacted on the scope of this evaluation and the depth of analysis possible. Many of these barriers relate to the data collection process, and have been addressed at either the national or local level with regards to improving procedures moving into Phase Two, with the introduction of a National Impact Study and a commitment to the completion of a cost saving analysis at the local level.

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Demographics

This section outlines some of the key findings around the demographics of the families on the TF programme up to May 2015. Figure 1 provides a view of the parental composition of the families identified and worked with. It shows that the majority of families worked with were headed by a lone parent (62%). It's worth noting that the 'unknown' category in this instance is the result of some of the barriers discussed with regards to the data collection process, and which have subsequently been addressed moving into Phase Two.
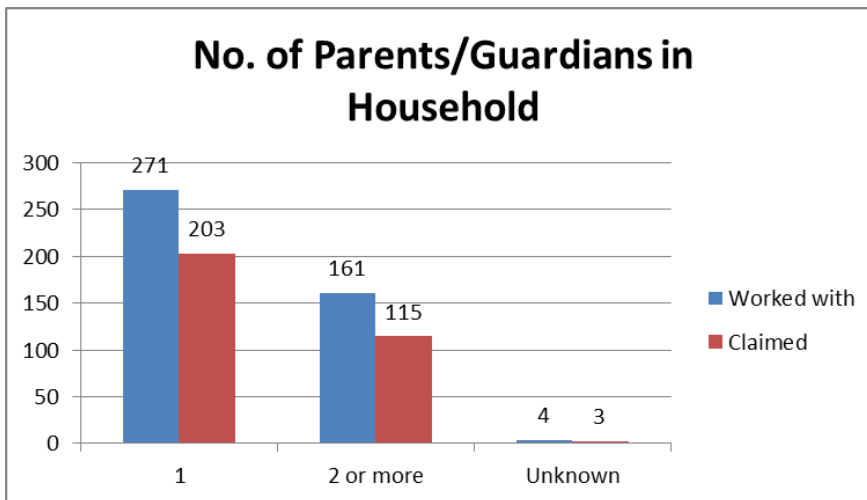
Figure 1: No of Parents/Guardians in Household

Figure 2 shows that 41% of families had 3 or more children which is the most common family size.
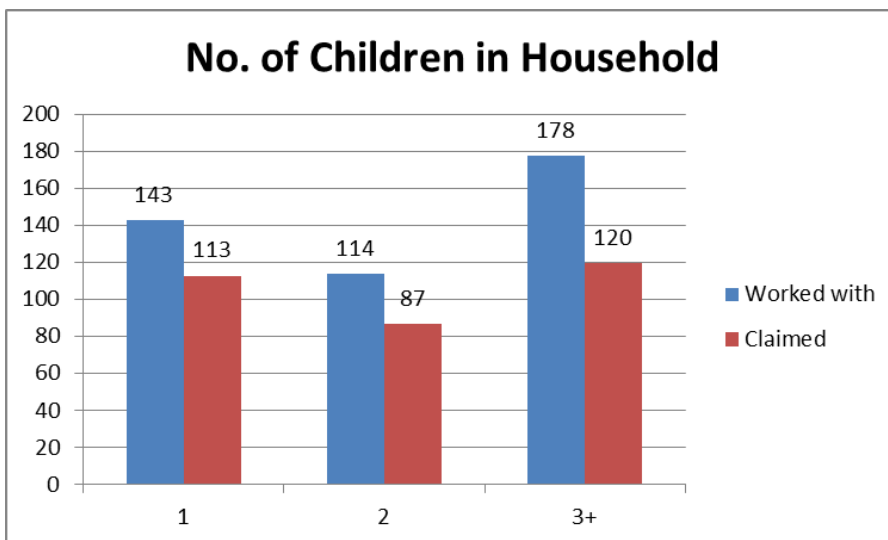
Figure 2: No of Children in Household

Additionally, of families worked with, 79% with 1 child have been claimed for, 76% with 2 children have been claimed for and 67% with 3 or more children have been claimed for. This alluding to the

notion that the more children there are in a family, the harder it becomes to achieve positive outcomes. This is also illustrated in Figure 3.
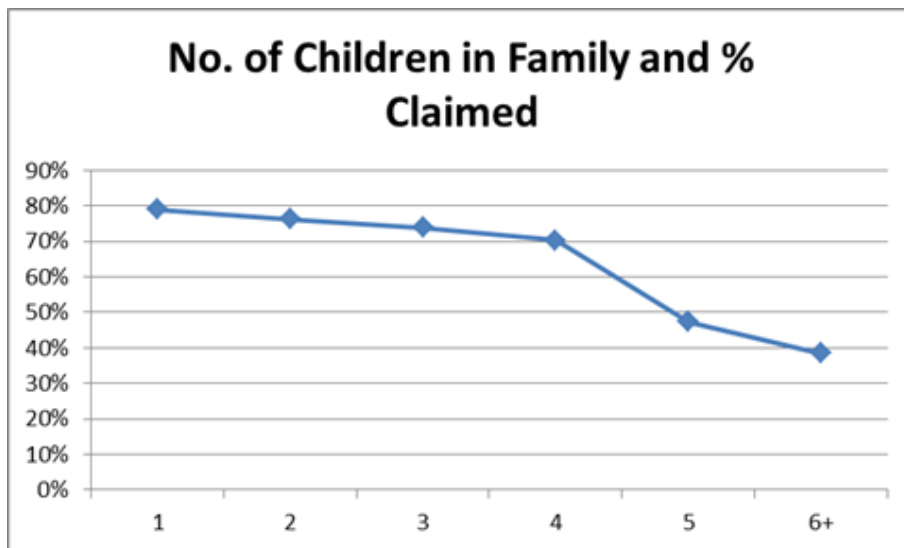
Figure 3: No. of Children in Family and % Claimed

Lastly in this section, the analysis shows that the majority of children in Phase One were of Primary School age (47%), falling in the 5-11 age bracket as can be seen in Figure 4. Further to this, 25% of families had a child under the age of 5 years old.
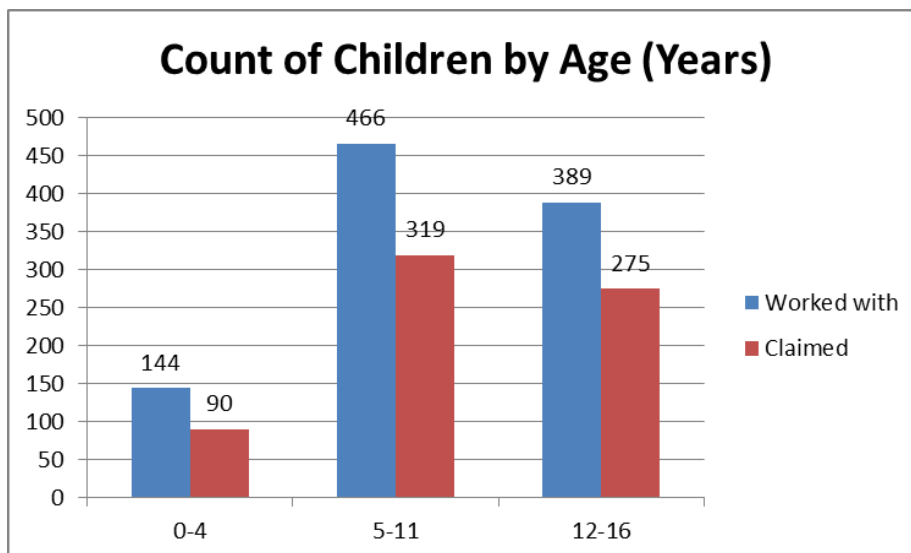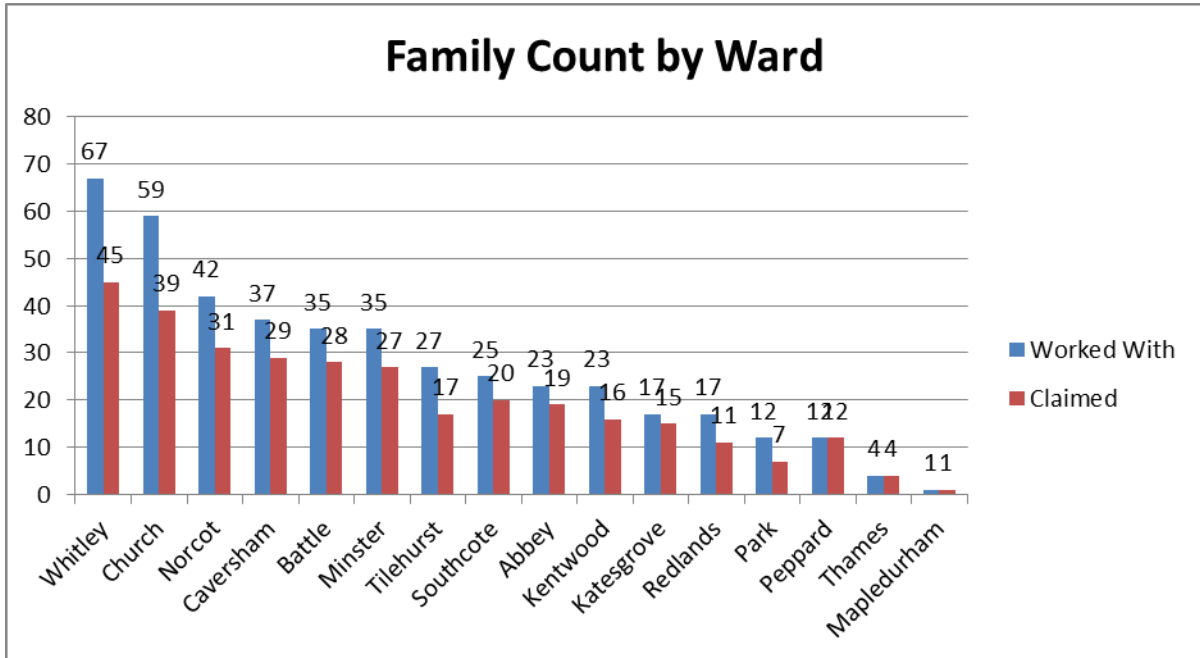

Figure 4: Count of Children by Age

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Locations

Moving the analysis onto locations, of the families worked with, 126 (29%) reside in Whitley or Church (Figure 5).

Four of the top five wards (Whitley, Church, Caversham and Minster) are of the five wards in Reading containing LSOAs in the 10% most deprived affecting children (Figure 5, dated 2010).
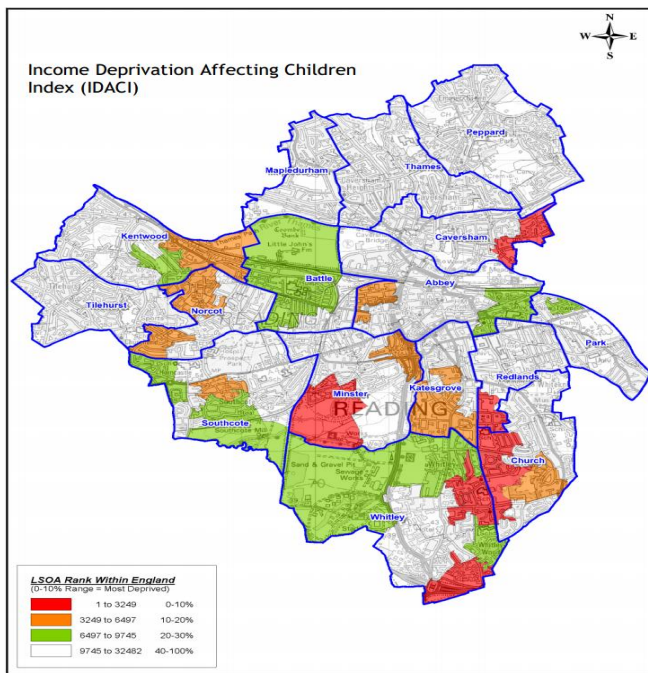
Figure 5: Income Deprevation Affecting Children Index

5

The location of these families, meant that the West and South CAT areas have significantly more of families that have been worked with (187 and 152 respectively) compared to the North and East CAT areas (54 and 43 respectively) as can be seen in Figure 6.

No. of Families by CAT Area
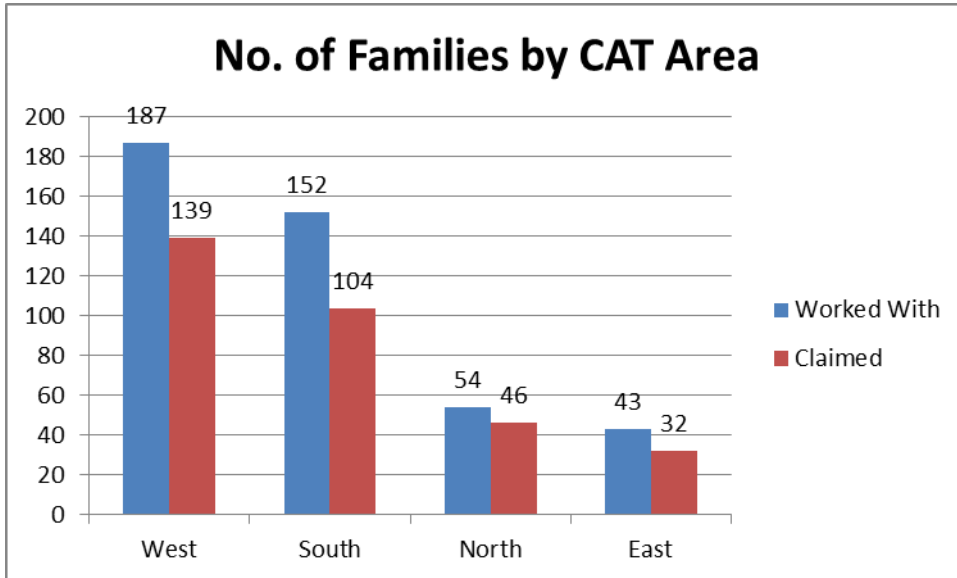
Figure 6: No. of Families by CAT Area

Housing

Regarding housing, 290 families (67%) were living in social housing, 124 (28%) in council housing (RBC), 166 (38%) in housing association (HA) properties, and the remainder of these familes were living in Non-social housing (NSH) which includes private rentals (Figure 7).

No. of Families by Type of Housing
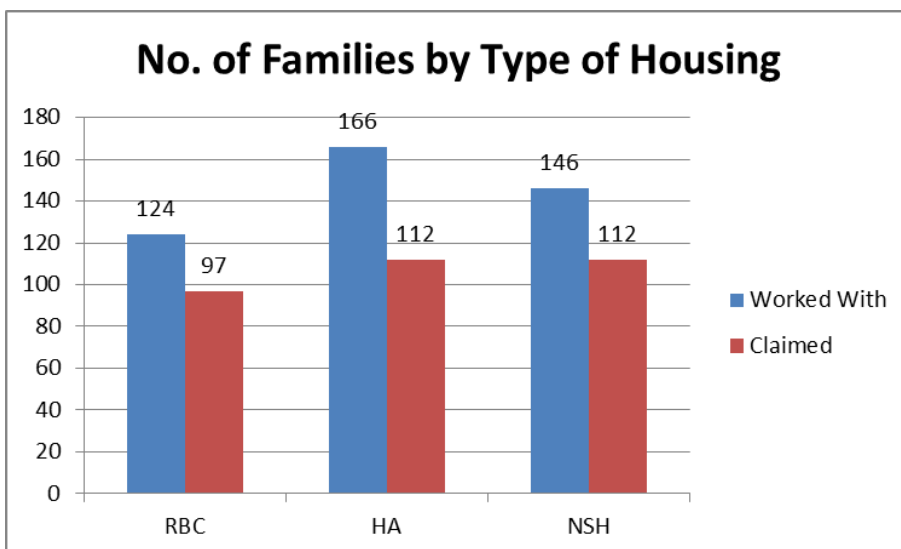
Figure 7: No. of Families and Type of Housing

A further breakdown of this can be seen when looking at the Ward in which these families reside and the type of housing they are associated with. This shows that Whitley, Church and Caversham account for 66% of RBC TFs living in housing association managed housing, with Whitley alone accounting for 25%, additionally, Norcot accounts for 20% of RBC TFs living in RBC housing (Figure 8).
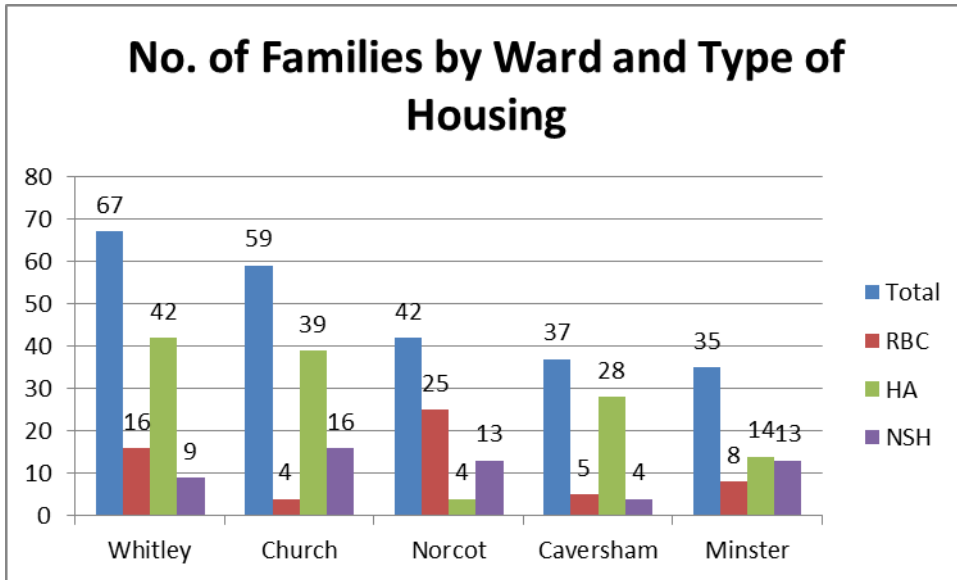

Figure 8: No. of Familes by Ward and Type of Housing

Referral Criteria

Looking at the referral criteria for inclusion in Phase One, the data shows that 258 families (59%) worked with had a significant issue with education and had an adult on out of work benefit. Furthermore, 108 families (25%) met the identification criteria for all three categories (Figure 9).
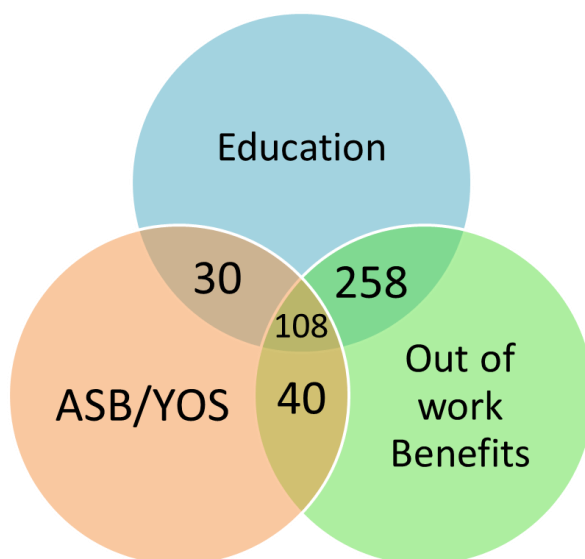

Figure 9: Breakdown of Referral Criteria for Phase One

7

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Figure 9 also shows that 40 families (9%) families worked with had a issues Youth Offending and/or Anti-social behaviour, and had an adult on out-of-work benefits, and that 30 families (7%) worked with had a significant issue with Education and Youth Offending and/or Anti-social behaviour.

- *Out of Work Benefit*

Taking a more detailed look at the worklessness criteria, the analysis shows that 406 families (93%) had at least one adult on an out of work benefit (Figure 10).
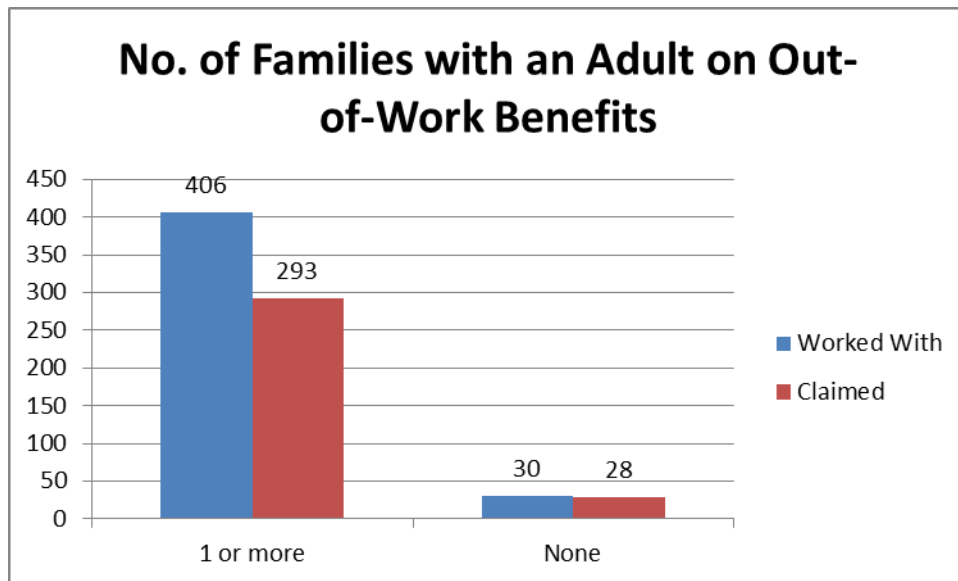

No. of Families with an Adult on Out-of-Work Benefits

Figure 10: No. of Families with an Adult on an Out-of-Work Benefit

- *Anti-Social Behaviour*
  Regarding Anti-social Behaviour factors, 178 families (41%) had at least one youth offence and/or at least ASB incident. Additionally, 146 families (33%) had at least one youth offence, and 54 families (12%) had at least one ASB incident.

  It's worth noting that Housing Associations hold ASB information about families in their accommodation. A data sharing relationship has not been setup with housing associations to date. Furthermore, Reading's Troubled Families predominately live in housing association housing. As such the number of families with ASB issues identified may not be truly reflect the extent of ASB in RBC TFs.

- *EDUCATION*
  Finally, this analysis will take a deeper look at the data pertaining to the educational measures. The analysis revealed that 396 families (91%) include a child with a significant

issue with education, and that 75 families (17%) include a child with a permanent exclusion. Further to this, 126 families (29%) include a child with 3 or more fixed term exclusions within a 3 term period, 113 families (26%) include a child attending a PRU and 312 families (72%) include a child with persistent unauthorised absence from school. A summary of these findings can be seen in Figure 11.
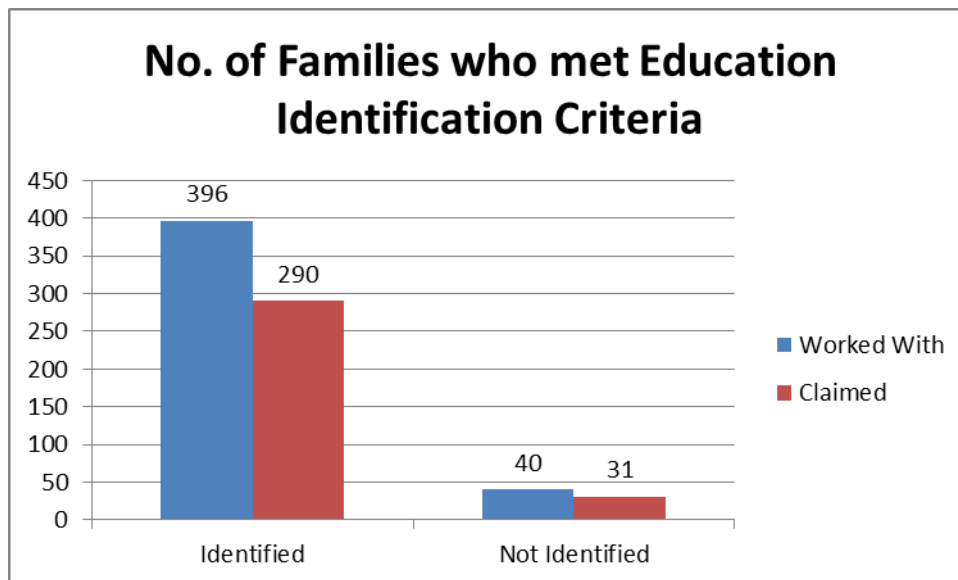
Figure 11: No. of Families who met Education Criteria

As illuded to earlier, the schools which these children are enrolled in can supply us with further evidence of where the families we need to identify are, a breakdown of this can be seen in Figure 12.
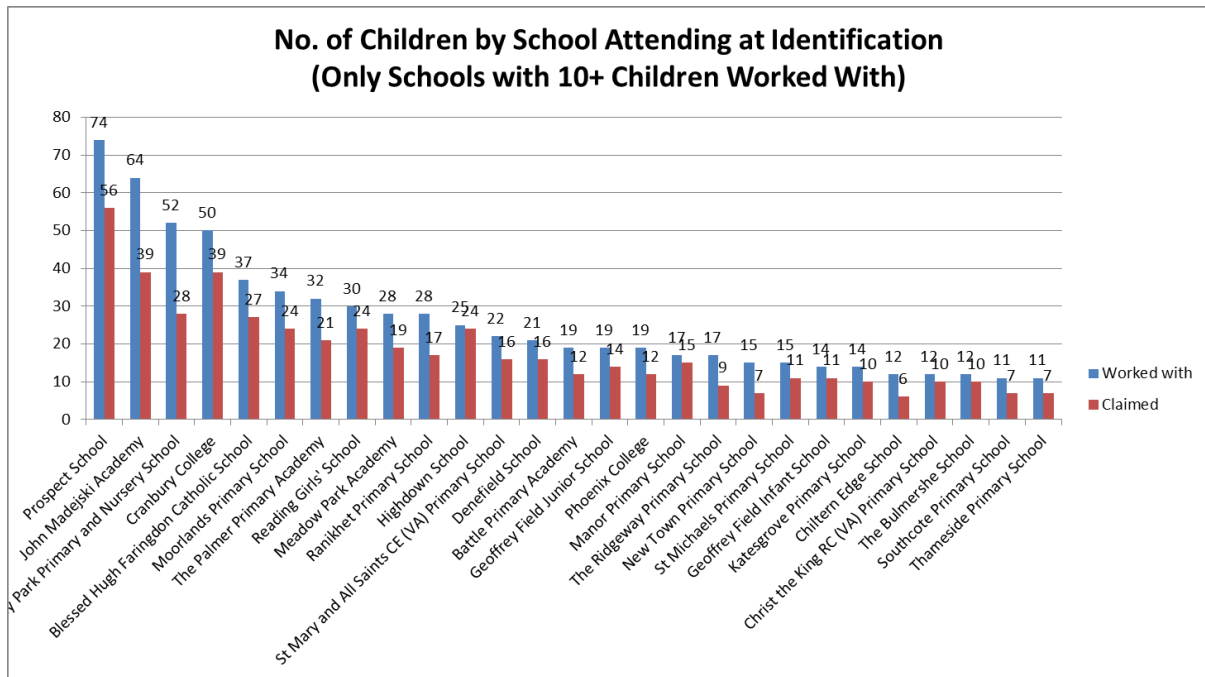
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Figure 12: No. of Children by School Attending at Identification (Only schools with 10+ children worked with)

This tells us that, of the five schools with the most worked with children, two are located in Whitley (John Madejski Academy and Whitley Park Primary and Nursery School).

Staying with the children on the programme, we can also identify which children are of concern to other services. This includes 266 families (61%) which had a child in need, 76 families (17%) with a child on a child protection plan, and 34 families (8%) with a child who is being looked after by the local authority (Figure 13).
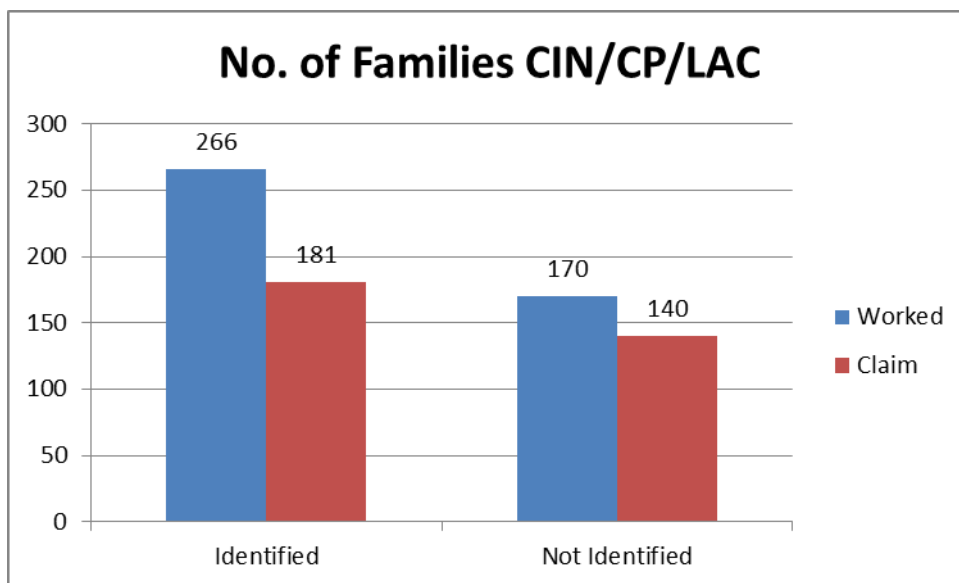

Figure 13: No. Of Familes CIN/CP/LAC

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In addition to this, it is possible to see which other services are involved with the families, with 323 families (74%) having a child engaged with the Children's Action Team, 266 families (61%) with a child engaged with Children's Social Care, and 213 families (49%) having a child with a CAF. In addition to this, 78 families (18%) had a child engaged with the Edge of Care service and 46 families (11%) had a child engaged with the Multisystemic Therapy service (Figure 14).
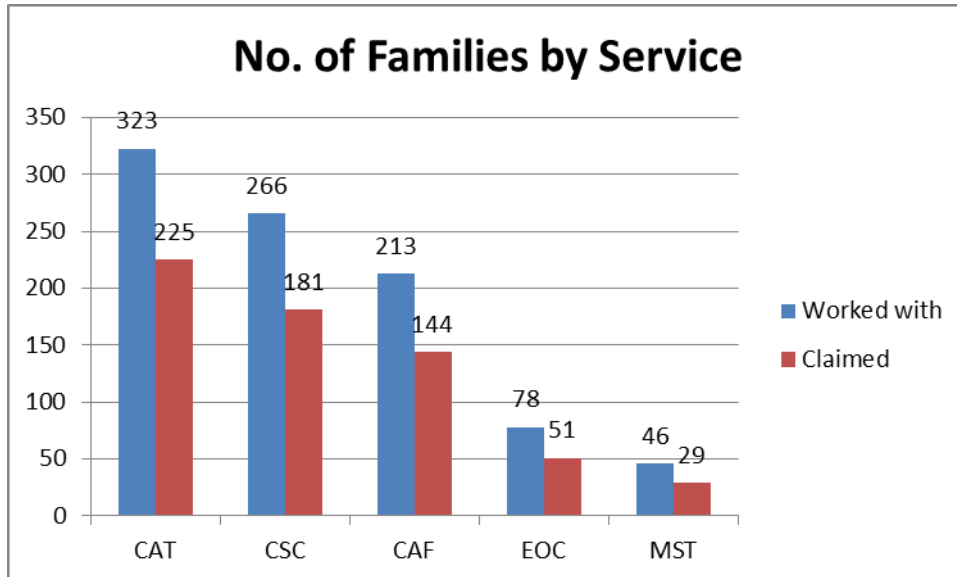
Figure 14: No. of Families by Service