

# CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SELECT COMMITTEE

**TUESDAY 19 MARCH 2013**

**7.00 PM**

**COUNCIL CHAMBER  
CIVIC OFFICES  
CENTRAL MILTON KEYNES  
A G E N D A**

[www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/scrutiny](http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/scrutiny)

Councillor: Bradburn (Chair)  
Councillors: Miles & Small (Vice-Chairs)  
Councillors: Alexander, Bramall, McLean, Wales, Webb and Zealley (& 1 Cons Vacancy)

Co-optees: Dr S Chakrabarti (Parent Governor Representative [Special Schools]) and Mr S Pritchard (Parent Governor Representative [Secondary Schools])

For more information about the meeting please contact Elizabeth Richardson on Tel: (01908) 252629 or e-mail: [elizabeth.richardson@milton-keynes.gov.uk](mailto:elizabeth.richardson@milton-keynes.gov.uk)

## **What is Overview and Scrutiny?**

Each local authority is required by law to establish an overview and scrutiny function to support and scrutinise the Council's executive arrangements.

Each select committee has its own remit as set out in its terms of reference but they each meet to consider issues of local importance.

They have a number of key roles:

1. Providing a critical friend challenge to policy makers and decision makers
2. Enabling the voice and concerns of the public
3. Driving improvement in public services.

The select committees consider issues by receiving information from and questioning officers and external partners to develop an understanding of proposals or practices. They then develop recommendations to provide to officers, Members or external partners that they believe will improve performance, or as a response to public consultations.

As select committees have no executive powers they often present their conclusions in the form of recommendations that can be provided to the Council, elected Members or other external agencies. Members will often request a formal response and progress report on the implementation of recommendations that they have provided to various parties.

## **Attending Meetings of Select Committees**

Meetings of the select committees are held in public and are open for everyone to attend. If you would like to attend then please just turn up but if you can then let us know you are attending in advance of the meeting and whether or not you would like to make a representation to Members on behalf of yourself or others.

If there are specific issues that the meeting must consider in private then they will be asked to consider this at the meeting.

After the meeting the recommendations and Minutes of the meeting, as well as agendas and reports for the majority of the Council's public meetings are available via the Council's website at:

(<http://cmis.milton-keynes.gov.uk/cmiswebpublic/>).

## **The Overview and Scrutiny process aims to promote the five themes and priorities set out in the Milton Keynes Council Corporate Plan**

The Corporate Plan and framework sets out the vision for Milton Keynes. It captures what type of place Milton Keynes aspires to be for all those who live, work, learn and visit here. The plan sets out ambitious new objectives for Milton Keynes including achieving world class status for its design, new approaches and technologies and as a sporting city.

It has five key themes which help communicate all the work the Council does on behalf of the residents of the borough.

### **The five themes are:**

#### **Cleaner, greener, safer, healthier MK:**

Improve health and well-being, reduce health inequalities and work with partners to reduce crime and disorder to improve quality of life in MK.

#### **Visiting MK:**

Aim to make Milton Keynes a highly regarded visitor destination with a safe and effective transport system which is easily accessible regionally, nationally and internationally.

#### **Working in MK:**

To improve the skills and opportunities of everyone in Milton Keynes and help jobseekers into work, while attracting and retaining businesses to provide new opportunities and to bring people, jobs and industries to MK to improve the strength and resilience of the local economy.

#### **Living in MK:**

Ensuring people are satisfied with Milton Keynes as a place to live, and to support them effectively through the provision of high quality and efficient public services.

#### **World Class MK:**

Our ambition is to increase the international and national standing of Milton Keynes in several areas including our economic success, thriving communities and a high quality environment.

## **General Terms of Reference for Overview and Scrutiny Committees / Panels**

- (a) To review or scrutinise any decision made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge of any of the Executive Functions within the remit of the Committee/Panel.
- (b) To make reports or recommendations to the Council or to the Cabinet with respect to the discharge of any of the Executive Functions within the remit of the Committee/Panel.
- (c) To review or scrutinise any decision made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge of any of the Non-executive Functions within the remit of the Committee/Panel.
- (d) To make reports or recommendations to the Council or any Committee of the Council with respect to the discharge of any of the Non-executive Functions within the remit of the Committee/Panel.
- (e) To make reports or recommendations to the Council, to the Cabinet or to a regulatory committee on matters within the remit of the Committee/Panel which affect the Council's area or the inhabitants of the Council's area.
- (f) To consider any representations made in connection with the work of the Committee/Panel by a Member of the Council on behalf of her/his constituents.
- (g) To appoint advisers from outside the Council to advise the Committees/Panels.

## **Children & Young People Select Committee Terms of Reference**

1. To assist in creating positive outcomes for the children and young people of Milton Keynes so that they can be healthy, stay safe, enjoy and achieve, make a positive contribution and achieve economic well-being, by supporting and challenging young people, their families, the Council and its partners in developing evidence-based policies and strategies.
2. To scrutinise the provision of services, the achievement of targets and the provision of resources to this end.
3. In particular, to carry out the Council's scrutiny functions in respect of the Children and Families Partnership, the Safeguarding Children Board and the Corporate Parenting Panel.

**Health and Safety**

Any persons attending meetings in the Council Offices are requested to take a few moments to familiarise themselves with the nearest available fire exit, indicated by the fire evacuation signs. In the event of a continuous alarm sounding during the meeting you must evacuate the building immediately and follow all instructions provided by the fire evacuation officer who will identify him/herself should the alarm sound. You will be assisted to the nearest designated assembly point until it is safe to return to the building.

Any persons unable to use the stairs will be assisted to the nearest safe refuge. The yellow call point alarm will be sounded to alert the fire service as to your presence.

**Mobile Phones**

Please ensure that your mobile phone is switched to silent or is switched off completely during the meeting.

**Comments, Complaints and Compliments**

Milton Keynes Council welcomes comments, complaints and compliments from members of the public in order to make its services as efficient and effective as possible. We would appreciate any suggestions regarding the usefulness of the paperwork for this meeting, or the conduct of the meeting you have attended.

A form is available online at <http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/complaints/> or is obtainable at the meeting.

Please detach the slip below and return it to one of the officers attending the meeting.

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**Meeting Attended: Children and Young People Select Committee**

**Date of Meeting: 19 March 2013**

Comments:.....  
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## AGENDA

### 1. Welcome and Introductions

### 2. Apologies

### 3. Disclosures of Interest

Members to declare any disclosable pecuniary interests, or personal interests (including other pecuniary interests), they may have in the business to be transacted, and officers to disclose any interests they may have in any contract to be considered.

### 4. Minutes

To approve, and the Chair to sign as a correct record, the Minutes of the meeting of the Children and Young People Select Committee held on 11 December 2012 (Item 4) (**pages 8 to 14**).

### 5. Strengthening Families

Almost £450 million has been made available to all local authorities in a new, cross-government drive to turn round the lives of 120,000 of some of the country's most troubled families by 2015.

The funding (approximately £4,000 per family) allows the Government to offer local authorities funding for three financial years from 2012/13 onwards to support specified families on a payment-by-results basis when the local authority and partners achieve success with families.

The Government has estimated that there are 425 problem families in Milton Keynes that meet the criteria to be considered for this help.

To receive and discuss a briefing from the Head of Productivity and Troubled Families Co-ordinator which provides an overview of the current situation in Milton Keynes, ie does the Government's estimate of the number of troubled families in Milton Keynes match the Council's; indicates how the identification process was working and what plans were in place to deal with identified families (Item 5) (**pages 15 to 27**).

### 6. Raising the Participation Age

The raising of the education participation age from 16 to 18 is not just a matter of young people staying on at a school, but covers a range of other options, including further education at colleges, apprenticeships and employment with proper, recognised training and development schemes. Schools have a role to play in signposting pupils to the right opportunities and increasingly need to work with local businesses and colleges to identify these.

To receive and discuss a briefing note from the Assistant Director (Children and Families - Education, Effectiveness and Participation) which highlights the issues associated with the raising of the participation age in Milton Keynes, including how the Council could provide support to those offering post-16 training and development opportunities (Item 6) (**pages 28 to 30**)

## **7. Annual Report of the Lead Member for Children and Learning**

To receive the annual report, and ask questions, of the Lead Member for Children and Learning, Councillor Dransfield.

The Lead Member has been asked specifically to provide an update on the Administration's support for the implementation of the Performance Improvement Plan following OFSTED's report on Safeguarding and Children's Services in Milton Keynes and re-assurances that the necessary resources will continue to be available to support the work of the School Improvement Team in order to maintain a sustained improvement in the Performance and Achievement of Schools in Milton Keynes over the coming years.

The Lead Member has also been asked to brief the Committee on what he considers to be the successes and limitations of 2012/13, other improvement plans and what he sees as the challenges facing the provision of Children's Services during 2013/14.





Minutes of the meeting of the CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SELECT COMMITTEE held on TUESDAY 11 DECEMBER 2012 at 7.00 pm

**Present:** Councillor Bradburn (Chair)  
Councillors Alexander, Bramall, Miles (until 7.45 pm), Small, Wales, Webb and Zealley  
Dr Chakrabarti and Mr S Pritchard (Co-optees)

**Officers:** G Tolley (Corporate Director Children's Services), M Bracey (Assistant Director [Education, Effectiveness and Participation]), M Grinyer (Head of Delivery – Setting and School Effectiveness), M Hancock (Assistant Director [Joint Commissioning]), N Rayner (Assistant Director [Children's Social Care]), G Sandmann (Head of Productivity) E Richardson (Overview and Scrutiny Officer)

**Also Present:** Councillor Dransfield, Ms Z Ravens (Acorn Childcare)

**Apologies:** Councillor McLean

#### **CYP14 MINUTES**

RESOLVED -

That the Minutes of the Select Committee meeting held on 3 October 2012 be approved and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

#### **CYP15 HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD TERMS OF REFERENCE**

From 1 April 2013 the Council had a statutory duty to have in place a properly constituted Health & Wellbeing Board and to consult appropriate bodies, including relevant Select Committees as to its Terms of Reference.

The Committee received a report from the Assistant Director (Joint Commissioning) on the health and Wellbeing Board's proposed Terms of Reference and noted that:

- The Health and Wellbeing Board would be a committee of the Council and constituted as such. It would also be a partnership board and its structure needed to reflect this;
- The Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board had also presented its proposed Terms of Reference to the Health and Adult Social Care Select Committee and the Milton Keynes Clinical Commissioning Group Board, prior to the Terms of Reference being submitted to full Council for approval on 9 January 2013.

RESOLVED –

1. That the Assistant Director (Joint Commissioning) be thanked for his report and attendance at the meeting.

2. That the report on the draft Terms of Reference for the Health and Wellbeing Board be noted.

## **CYP16 TWO YEAR OLD OFFER**

From September 2013 Local Authorities would be subject to a new statutory duty to offer free education of 15 hours per week to 20% of the most deprived two year olds across the country. This would increase to 40% with effect from September 2014.

Milton Keynes had run a successful pilot for two year old education since 2009 and was currently funding the education of approximately 500 two year olds across the borough. The number of eligible two year olds was likely to be approximately 800 from September 2013 rising to 1500 with effect from September 2014. A project had commenced to ensure that the new statutory duty could be met and that sufficient, high quality places would be available for all eligible children.

The Committee received a witness statement from Ms Z Ravens of Acorn Childcare who had been providing places for two year olds as part of the pilot and noted that:

- The provision of activities for two-year olds in a quality setting provided enormous developmental advantages;
- The provision provided eligible two year olds with an opportunity to learn by socialising and interacting with their peers, to vocalise with adults who had advanced language skills and gave structure to the day for both them and their parents;
- Children who participated in the two year old provision were 'learning through play' rather than in a formal educational setting;
- The scheme also provided opportunities for outdoor play which was equally important. Acorn Childcare participated in Forest Schools events to provide extra outdoor stimulus;
- Provision was targeted at disadvantaged families and enabled children's centres to work more closely with families;
- It was critical that there continued to be sufficient funding for this work in order to ensure high quality childcare to all social groups, regardless of income;
- Special needs assessments are not carried out until a child starts formal education but work to identify potential problems was started at this stage, often by a partnership approach with children's centres;
- Where special healthcare needs have been identified, these are managed appropriately;
- Eligibility for places was not decided by the service providers; referrals were made by children's centres, health visitors, social workers or other local partnerships;

- There could be problems with the provision of enough places in some areas; ideally places should be within walking distance of a child's home, but this was not always possible;
- Two year olds needed a higher staff ratio than either 3 or 4 year olds and a lot of pre-schools did not have appropriate facilities for 2 year olds;
- Where eligible families have engaged with the project, the children continued to attend and had moved up into the 3 year old stage. Once involved, most parents did not need much encouragement to continue with the scheme. Those who did participate appreciated the benefits of the scheme, although it was recognised that there might be a small minority of eligible but hard to reach families who had not yet engaged with the scheme;
- Milton Keynes had been building up its two-year old childcare provision since 2009 and there were approximately 500 children who had taken up the offer;
- From September 2013 the Council would need to offer places to 20% of all two year olds in eligible families, estimated at 800 children by the Department of Education in 2013/14, rising to 40% (1500 children) in 2014/15. Due to the continued growth in the pre-school population in Milton Keynes this may be an underestimate;
- £2m revenue funding had been promised by the Department of Education for 2013/14 and a further £800,000 in 2014/15;
- Capital funding from the government was only £500,000 which was not enough to create the physical space needed for the anticipated expansion of the service;
- As part of the Council's Organisational Transformation Programme (OTP) planning for Early Years placements was being carried out by the School Places Planning Team. Early Years provision had been brought in from the periphery of Children's Services to become a core activity. Milton Keynes was seen as a national leader in this field;
- The Free School Meals (FSM) criteria did not apply until children started formal education at aged four. However, the Council was using the same criteria for eligibility to assess the provision for two year olds. Since the FSM system had been changed to link into the Pupil Premium funding there had been a 15% increase in the uptake of free school meals;
- The Council had in place a team of qualified consultants who were working with childcare providers to improve the quality of service provision which included a range of initiatives. The Council was developing its own quality rating system as Ofsted inspections of facilities / service provision for this age group were infrequent;
- Children's Services were also working with the Public Health Team on 'school readiness' and strengthening the joint commissioning

process in order to be ahead of the compliance schedules for 2013 and 2015;

- An 'Early Intervention Grant' would be included as part of the 2013 Direct Schools Grant (DSG) budget. This would be ring-fenced for learning, but if under-spent could be used elsewhere within the DSG budget;
- The Council was concerned that the government's estimate of the future number of children requiring the free two year old provision was incorrect. The whole country was trying to provide quality care for this age group with what could be a finite resource. The Council needed to ensure that only quality provision was available. As with schools in Milton Keynes, only those providers deemed to be providing a quality service would be allowed to expand;
- There was a lot more work to be done over the next few months as the government would only fund good or excellent provision. Bad or inadequate provision for the two-year old age group was seen as being worse than no provision at all;
- There were plans to relax the current high pupil/staff ratio for two year olds which, although it would mean provision could be expanded, it could also have an adverse effect on the quality of that provision. The Council would need to continue to monitor how any changes in the regulations affected service provision;
- The role of the Local Education Authority (LEA) would change from a provider of services to a commissioner but it would need to be active in the financial side of improving quality.

RESOLVED –

1. That Ms Ravens from Acorn Childcare be thanked for her contribution to the debate.
2. That the Assistant Director (Education, Effectiveness and Participation) provides the Committee with written information about the training that is in place to improve the quality of service provision for two year olds.
3. That information about the qualifying criteria for Free School Meals be provided to the Committee for information.
4. That during the summer of 2013 the Committee will review the Council's progress towards its statutory duty to offer free education to 20% of the most deprived two year olds in Milton Keynes from September 2013.

## **CYP17 SUPERVISED CONTACT SERVICE**

The Committee received a report from the Assistant Director (Children's Social Care) on the progress of the Supervised Contact Service following Council's decision to establish Supervised Contact during care proceedings as an in-house service from 1 April 2012. The Committee noted that:

- Care proceedings were a time of high tension for all involved and all aspects of the process, including contact visits needed to be handled with care and sensitivity;
- Getting the process right made a huge difference to the welfare of the children involved;
- Supervised Contact for children in care proceedings had been delivered by an externally commissioned provider. However, service provision had become variable, sometimes good, but often only just satisfactory, or sometimes even poor, to the detriment of the welfare of the children and their families involved in care proceedings;
- The contract was put out to competitive tender following the Council's normal procurement procedures during 2011. However, due to the unsatisfactory response, Council agreed to provide this service in-house from 1 April 2012 in order ensure the quality and integrity of the service;
- The funding which would have been spent on an external service provider had been transferred to the in-house service;
- The Council had set up an in-house team of contact supervisors who were prepared to do the flexible hours necessary to provide this service effectively, although the level of activity was variable, depending on the number of proceedings going through at any one time;
- The Council had employed a very competent administrator as Service Co-ordinator who did the scheduling of contact meetings, arranged contact supervisor cover for each meeting, organised transport, booked venues and maintained records;
- The Courts were very appreciative of the new service and the Council's efforts to minimise problems. There was less 'spot purchasing' of contact supervisors which increased the reliability of attendance and supervision at contact meetings and was of benefit to all concerned.

**RESOLVED –**

1. That the Assistant Director (Children's Social Care) be thanked for her report and on the efforts of her staff to improve this service.
2. That the Assistant Director (Children's Social Care) be asked to provide the Committee with a written breakdown of the costs of the service.
3. That as this was a new area of work for the Council the Committee may wish to carry out further scrutiny of the service later during 2013/14.

**CYP18 PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENT REPORT 2012**

The Committee received a presentation from the Head of Delivery – Setting and School Effectiveness on the Annual Achievement Report

2012. The Annual Report provided a summary of outcomes achievement by children and young people in Milton Keynes in the academic year 2011/12. During the presentation the Committee noted that:

- 2012 had been a positive year for outcomes in Milton Keynes;
- Outcomes were improving rapidly at Key Stage (KS) 1 and KS2 but not at KS4 (GCSE);
- There had been a slight improvement at KS4 in 2012 which was the result of the work which had been done over the last few years. The KS4 results were still lower than they should be and there was more improvement work to be done in this area. However, it was noted that the 2012 KS4 results should be compared with what the same cohort had achieved at KS1 and KS2, rather than with the current KS1 and KS 2 cohorts;
- The Council was also committed to improving the attainments of those pupils with a Special Educational Needs (SEN) statement. There was an increased expectation that teachers would teach everyone in a class and that SEN pupils should be included as part of the whole class. Statement needs varied from pupil to pupil and they needed to be seen as individuals. In future, funding for the support of SEN pupils would be provided by the High Needs Block of the Direct School Grant;
- Quality First Teaching and Supplementary Schools had started to have a positive effect on the achievements of pupils of black and ethnic backgrounds;
- The Council was working to improve the quality of the governing bodies of those schools which did not have a good or outstanding rating;
- 2012/13 was the last year that the Council as LEA would have access to funding set aside for school improvement. From the 2013/14 school year this money would go directly to schools to enable them to arrange and pay for their own services;
- The Council, as LEA, was facing significant challenges in sustaining resources in order to provide support to schools. Via the Schools Forum, schools in Milton Keynes would be invited to contribute part of their DSG to the LEA to provide on-going support for school improvement work.

RESOLVED –

1. That the Performance and Achievement Report 2012 be noted.
2. That the Schools Improvement Team be congratulated on the continued upward trend in schools' performance and achievement.
3. That the Lead Member for Children's Services uses his best endeavours to ensure that there was sufficient funding available to enable the improvement work in schools to continue.

4. That the High Needs Block of the Direct Schools Grant be monitored to ensure that the funding is sufficient to provide effective support for Special Educational Needs pupils.

**CYP19 CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SELECT COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE**

At its meeting on 10 October 2012 the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee approved the Terms of Reference for the Children and Young People Select Committee. These were ratified by Council as part of the Constitution on 31 October 2012.

RESOLVED –

That the Select Committee's Terms of Reference as approved by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee and ratified by Council be noted.

THE CHAIR CLOSED THE MEETING AT 8.58 PM

DRAFT





**Strengthening Families:** Milton Keynes Council's response to the Troubled Families Programme

**Report Author:** Amanda Farr, Head of Productivity and Troubled Families Coordinator, 01908 253233 [amanda.farr@milton-keynes.gov.uk](mailto:amanda.farr@milton-keynes.gov.uk)

**Service Group:** Integrated Support and Social Care

## 1. Executive Summary

'Strengthening Families' is Milton Keynes Council's approach to the Coalition Government's Troubled Families programme, announced in December 2011, to help families with a multiplicity of long lasting problems to improve their lives. The programme is led by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG).

Troubled families are those that often cause problems to the community around them and place high costs on the public purse. The government characterised these families as households that:

- are involved in crime and anti-social behaviour
- have children not in school
- have an adult on out of work benefits

Through use of their research data, the DCLG identified that Milton Keynes has 425 troubled families who they believe meet the criteria to receive support.

As well as these criteria, the Council is entitled to take into account local factors to act as additional filters alongside the prescribed criteria. In MK, domestic abuse, frequent police call outs, substance misuse and issues relating to housing have been identified as relevant filters. These have been applied to supplement the criteria in identifying additional families and are taken into consideration where families meet some, but not all of the prescribed criteria.

The Strengthening Families programme is led by a programme board made up of partners from the Council, health, the police, the probation service, Job Centre Plus and the voluntary sector.

The three year programme is being run on a payment by results basis. It is judged that intervention with a troubled family will cost £10,000 of which the DCLG will provide 40% (£4,000) of the funding. The payment by results outcomes are:

- More than 85% attendance in schools and fewer than three exclusions from school;
- A 60% reduction in anti-social behaviour across the whole family;
- A 33% reduction in youth offending;
- Households on the journey back into work.

## 2. Content

### 2.1 The Continuum of Support (Appendix 1 – The Effective Support Windscreen)

2.1.1 The Strengthening Families programme is part of the Early Help strategy, focused on those families where targeted intervention can be effective in preventing problems from escalating further and then requiring more intensive support over a longer period of time. Other components of the Early Help strategy include the Children and Families Practices and commissioned services relating to parenting, emotional wellbeing and community cohesion.

2.1.2 Children and Families Practices are three locality-based teams that aim to support children, young people and their families through evidence-based, focused intervention led by a key worker who both directly supports the family to resolve their problems and acts as a conduit through which other services can be accessed.

2.1.3 The practices are part of a continuum of support alongside social workers from the Children in Need team. The Strengthening Families programme straddles the two aspects of early help and specialist intervention providing the means to have more intensive, long lasting support to move the targeted families to a position where they can begin to sustain themselves.

### 2.2 Identifying the Families

2.2.1 The government required the Council to work with at least 425 families over 3 years. The target of 141 families to work with in year 1 of the programme has been agreed with DCLG. The Council is entitled to engage more families in the programme but this would not generate more income and working with fewer families would lead to a reduction in funding and challenge from the DCLG about the reason for this.

2.2.2 It is also presumed that Council staff and their partners are already aware of some of the families and have already dedicated resource to this. This has been arbitrarily measured at 20% so government funding only becomes forthcoming for the remaining 80%. In addition, the DCLG anticipates that we will work consistently over the next three years with a range of families with cases opening and closing throughout that period. Therefore, funding will be phased accordingly.

2.2.3 The anticipated and actual level of activity is laid out in the Table 1

Table 1

|                          |            |            | Performance |            |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Targets                  | Actual     | Indicative | Dec 2012    | March 2013 |
| Year 1 (2012-13)         | 141        | 118        | 82          | 123        |
| Year 2                   | 212        | 177        |             |            |
| Year 3                   | 72         | 59         |             |            |
| <b>Three-year totals</b> | <b>425</b> | <b>354</b> |             |            |

2.2.4 Data is collected from a range of organisations. Delay in the first year of the programme, beginning in April 2012, arose due to difficulties about data sharing. However, these have been mainly overcome.

2.2.5 Once put forward by an organisation, the data is validated by a multi agency panel that scrutinises all of the information gathered on each individual household and the people within it. This is to ensure that the families in most need are included in the programme.

2.3. Current Level of Activity

2.3.1 No single service is responsible for working exclusively with the identified families. The leading services, to date are listed in Table 2.

Table 2

| <b>Current Activity, by Household</b>        | <b>Dec 12</b> | <b>Mar 13</b> |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Currently working with:</b>               |               |               |
| Children and Family Practices (level 2,3 4)  | 35            | 41            |
| Children' Social Care (level 4)              | 14            | 20            |
| Youth Offending Team (level 2,3 4)           | 5             | 5             |
| Neighbourhood Employment Programme (level 2) | 10            | 0             |
| No further action required                   | 18            | 26            |
| <b>Previously worked with:</b>               |               |               |
| Family Intervention Project                  |               | 31            |
| <b>Total No of Households</b>                | <b>82</b>     | <b>123</b>    |

2.3.2 Detailed analysis of the families in the programme up until December 2012 is included in Appendix 2. What is immediately clear is that applying the three criteria prescribed by the government would not have led to the level of identification that the DCLG had anticipated. In addition, anecdotal evidence and local community intelligence suggested that the families that were initially identified were not families that were causing most concern to those communities or were not historically most frequently referred to support services.

2.3.3 Between April 2012 and December 2012, 82 families have been identified through the programme, of which 64 families are being worked with. Whilst this is significantly less than the DCLG anticipated:

- It was considered to be appropriate to ensure that both the assessment framework and the strategies for intervention needed to be securely in place at the outset to this programme. Therefore, identification and engagement was particularly slow in the opening six months.
- It reflects the level of identification from our partners. We had anticipated a significant level of referrals, especially from frontline staff working in the local community, such as schools, settings and children's centres but this has not happened. This may be because frontline services are anxious about putting forward a family for what they might consider to be a controversial programme. It may be that the programme is not sufficiently well understood.

2.3.4 The numbers of families identified for the programme between January and March 2013 has increased to 123. This is an increase of families being worked with by Children's Social Care and Children and Families Practices (CFPs) as well as families previously included in the Family Intervention Programme. The latter category counts against the number of families we are expected to have already worked with in Year 1.

## 2.4 Intervention Strategies

### 2.4.1 Team around the Family / multi-agency meeting:

Staff in Children's Social Care or the Children and Families Practice will convene a 'Team Around the Family' or 'multi-agency' meeting and invite all organisations that have, or have had, involvement with the family. The outcome of this meeting will be a family action plan consisting of SMART actions agreed by the family and agencies; some of these will be centred on helping the family to achieve the Strengthening Families outcomes.

### 2.4.2 Multi-agency family plan:

The multi-agency family plan addresses the necessary actions that will help the family achieve the Strengthening Families outcomes. The family action plan will be signed and agreed by all family members, the organisations involved and service providers. The meeting will consider how agency resources are being utilised and whether there is need for additional resources.

### 2.4.3 Family intervention:

Long lasting solutions to supporting troubled families arise from family intervention as opposed to focusing on an individual within a household even if the evidence suggests that most of the problems emanate from that individual. This requires a single key worker to support a family intensively, often every day, at least at the outset. This enables the worker to look at the family from the inside, seeing more completely the dynamics that operate and offering practical support in a way that the worker has learned will be accessible by that family. This leads to solutions that take the family as the starting point and crafts the activity around them as opposed to a narrower, top down approach where the family is forced to fit the solution. Key factors within a family intervention approach include:

- A dedicated worker, dedicated to a family;
- Practical hands on support;
- A persistent, assertive and challenging approach;
- Considering the family as a whole;
- Common purpose and an agreed action plan.

### 2.4.4 Frontline staff include:

- Social workers within the Children in Need team already work with a number of families that have been identified through the application of the DCLG criteria. In addition, they are a source of further identification when local filters are applied;
- CFPs began accepting cases from September 2012. By the end of January 2013, there were 650 open cases across the three localities. Of these, a number are already included within the Strengthening Families programme or are likely to be subject to this level of support in the near future;
- Youth Offending Team (YOT) officers are the frontline team, working with those young people in the criminal justice system. They contribute to intelligence about criminal activity and anti social behaviour;
- Housing officers are able to access resource to support those families at risk of homelessness or in need of support to ensure they become fully integrated into the local community;

- Regeneration officers and continuing adult education teams are employing resources to support adults within identified households on their return to work.

#### 2.4.5 Approaches:

- The development of peripatetic family support workers to provide intensive family support when this is beyond the capacity of existing services;
- The recruitment of a Strengthening Families employment advisor to specifically support and challenge parents and carers to access employment and training. This post holder will work alongside the existing Neighbourhood Employment Programme and will provide a bespoke service based on individual needs;
- Workforce Development initiatives including the training of staff to level 4 Award of City and Guilds Work with Parents with Multiple and Complex needs. The National Families unit recommend this qualification for all practitioners working in family intervention/support. In addition providing training such as Assertive Outreach techniques and Solution Based therapy.
- The use of Family Group Conferencing to independently support families to utilise their own networks and resource to resolve and better manage their difficulties.

## 2.5 The Performance Framework

2.5.1 DCLG has now collated the data returned by each authority involved in the programme in December 2012. The reported national performance for Milton Keynes is unsatisfactory in the identification of families that are eligible to enter to the programme. Performance is better with regard to engaging families that have been identified (equal 97<sup>th</sup> of 152 local authorities) but still not good enough. Performance by Milton Keynes in comparison with its statistical neighbours is laid out in Appendix 3.

Appendix 3 indicates that Milton Keynes is significantly behind like authorities in the identification of the total number of families to be worked with in the course of the three year programme. It is also 8th out of 12 councils with regard to the number of families that it is currently working with. Acceleration in the pace of the programme is required to provide a significant increase in the number of families. This will include:

- Increased promotion of the programme across partnerships, agencies and communities;
- Termly data collection across agencies;
- Monthly meetings with Children and Families Teams to ensure a regular review of cases within the context of the programme;
- Frequent engagement with other internal and external services to seek referrals;
- Seminar programme for staff to raise the profile of the programme and share good practice;

## 2.6 Funding

2.6.1 The DCLG has judged that support to a troubled family can be estimated to be £10,000 and that the government will contribute 40% of that investment.

## 2.6.2 Payment is made in two ways:

- A significant proportion paid at the beginning of each financial year for the next three years, based on the commitment that the council has made regarding the number of families it plans to work with;
- A smaller proportion through payment by results both for the number of families that are engaged in the programme and the effectiveness of the programme in resolving one of the three key challenges (return to school, reduction in anti social behaviour, return to work and removal from benefits);

## 2.6.3 The anticipated payments to be received by Milton Keynes is laid out in table 4 with more detail in Appendix 4.

Table 4

| 2012/13 | Number of families (Indicative) | Number of Families (Actuals) | LA contribution 60% | PBR (DCLG) contribution 40% | 80% Upfront fee   | 20% PBR in arrears |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Year 1  | 118                             | <b>141</b>                   | £ 708,000           | £ 472,000                   | £ 377,600         | £ 94,400           |
| Year 2  | 177                             | <b>212</b>                   | £ 1,062,000         | £ 708,000                   | £ 566,400         | £ 141,600          |
| Year 3  | 59                              | <b>72</b>                    | £ 354,000           | £ 236,000                   | £ 188,800         | £ 47,200           |
|         | <b>354</b>                      | <b>425</b>                   | <b>£ 2,124,000</b>  | <b>£1,416,000</b>           | <b>£1,132,800</b> | <b>£ 283,200</b>   |

## 3. Lessons Learned

### 3.1 Information sharing:

Despite considerable planning at the outset of the programme, from January to April 2012, it proved to be very difficult to share data that was already held in a number of databases within public services. This was despite assurance from government lawyers that these hurdles had been overcome and with each partner agency signing up to a protocol that enabled us to bridge gaps at a local level.

This is not a problem for this programme alone. It is clear that multi agency working is the key to many activities of support especially for vulnerable and hard to reach families. Therefore, this experience should act as a stimulus to partners to see if a permanent solution can be found that supports the easy sharing of information and multi agency engagement.

### 3.2 Identifying families:

It was clear within the first 3 months, at least as far as Milton Keynes was concerned, that the three criteria prescribed by the DCLG was not leading us to the families that we expected to be working with. It was also a surprise to our partners that the families initially identified were not the ones that they would have made the highest priority. This demonstrates that we need more sophisticated assessment and data analysis if we are to reflect the true nature of families and their communities.

### 3.3 Local intelligence:

We had expected that once our partners had understood the focus of the programme they would have been very quick to come forward with recommendations regarding families in need. It had been expected that schools, children's centres and other local providers of services would have been a source of significant intelligence. This has not happened. There are two conclusions:

- The local service providers do not have the level of insight that we imagined;
- The local providers are reluctant to put forward the names of families in case it disrupts the relationship they have with the families.

Two years of the programme remain and this key element of access to the highest priorities for support must be exploited in a more effective way.

#### 3.4 Staff capacity:

There is, rightly, considerable anxiety about engaging with families in such an intensive way where problems are extreme and long lasting. It takes a very skilled professional to take on this level of support. In addition, the caseloads have to be significantly reduced. We anticipate that there should never be more than 5 cases (CFP workers currently work with caseloads of 12 – 16). It is the case that there are few workers with this level of skill who are available to be deployed. Most are already in full time work. This is further compounded by the time-limited nature of the programme, due to end in March 2015. Therefore, it is right that time was taken to firstly establish the practices and then ensure that they were effectively aligned with existing social care teams before concentrating on staff deployment within the Strengthening Families programme. The effective management of staff resource will be critical to the achievement of good outcomes and sustainability of the programme longer term.

#### 4. Background Papers

Information about the Strengthening Families programme can be found on the following link:

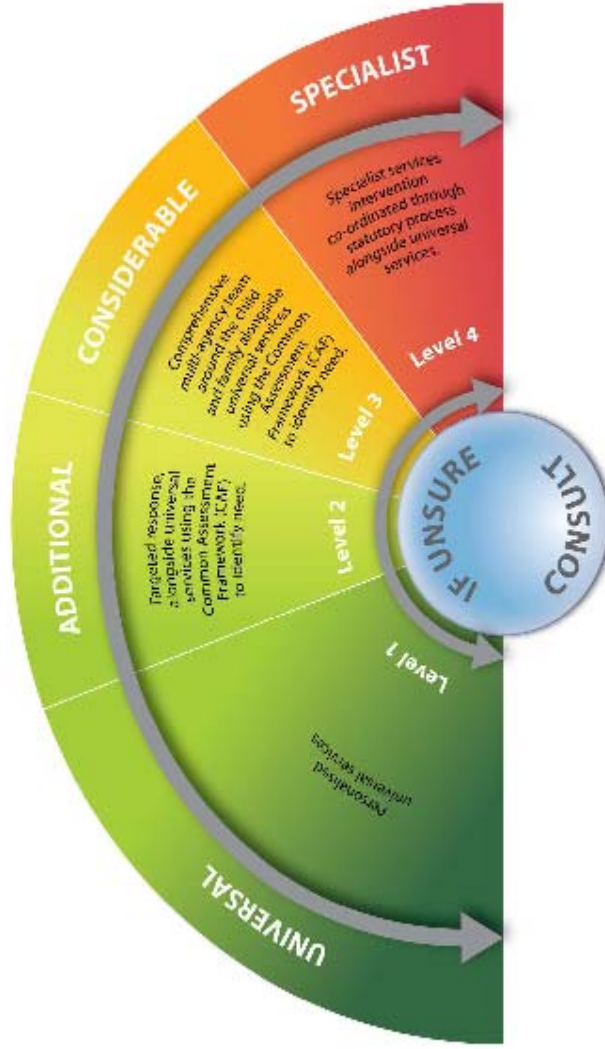
<http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/earlyhelp/displayarticle.asp?ID=88570>

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Appendix 1 | The Effective Support Windscreen          |
| Appendix 2 | Identified families and level of activity |
| Appendix 3 | DCLG Performance Table March 2013         |
| Appendix 4 | Funding                                   |
| Appendix 5 | Information leaflet                       |

## Appendix One – The Milton Keynes Effective Support ‘Windscreen’

### The Milton Keynes Effective Support ‘Windscreen’

Multi Agency Guidance: Working in partnership to improve outcomes for children and families



All partners working with children, young people and their families will offer support as soon as we are aware of any additional needs. We will get involved early and tailor support to each child's level of need. We will work in partnership with children, young people and their families to find solutions that enable them to fully benefit from universal services.



## Appendix Two - Characteristics of Identified Families

| <b>Young People, by Gender</b> | <b>%</b> |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Male                           | 59%      |
| Female                         | 41%      |

| <b>Young People</b>                      | <b>%</b> |
|--|----------|
| Meeting 3 criteria                       | 37%      |
| Meeting 2+1 criteria                     | 63%      |
|  |          |
| <b>Young People</b>                      | <b>%</b> |
| Known to Soc Care, active or recent case | 93%      |

| <b>Young People, by school year</b> | <b>%</b> |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| School Year 1 - 6                   | 12%      |
| School Year 7 - 8                   | 8%       |
| School Year 9                       | 16%      |
| School Year 10                      | 16%      |
| School Year 11                      | 46%      |
| School Year 12                      | 2%       |

| <b>Young People, educational needs</b> | <b>%</b> |
|--|----------|
| No SEN                                 | 32%      |
| School Action                          | 15%      |
| School Action                          | 36%      |
| Statemented                            | 17%      |

| <b>Young People, Free School Meals</b> | <b>%</b> |
|--|----------|
| Entitled to Free School Meal           | 54%      |

| <b>Young People, by Ethnicity</b> | <b>%</b> |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| A1 White British                  | 78%      |
| A2 White Irish                    | 0%       |
| A3 Any other White background     | 3%       |
| A4 Traveller of Irish Heritage    | 0%       |
| A5 Gipsy / Roma                   | 0%       |
| B1 White and Black Caribbean      | 1%       |
| B2 White and Black African        | 0%       |
| B3 White and Asian                | 0%       |
| B4 Any other mixed background     | 0%       |
| C1 Indian                         | 0%       |
| C2 Pakistani                      | 2%       |
| C3 Bangladeshi                    | 1%       |
| C4 Any other Asian background     | 1%       |
| D1 Caribbean                      | 0%       |
| D2 African                        | 1%       |
| D3 Any other Black background     | 4%       |
| E1 Chinese                        | 0%       |
| E2 Any other Ethnic group         | 0%       |
| E4 Information not obtained       | 8%       |

| <b>Young People, by District</b> | <b>%</b> |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Lakes Estate                     | 16%      |
| Netherfield                      | 11%      |
| Bletchley                        | 9%       |
| Fishermead                       | 9%       |
| Coffee Hall                      | 5%       |
| Oldbrook                         | 5%       |
| Eaglestone                       | 4%       |
| Pennyland                        | 4%       |
| Bradwells                        | 3%       |
| Hodge Lea                        | 3%       |
| Beanhill                         | 2%       |
| Conniburrow                      | 2%       |
| Galley Hill                      | 2%       |
| Grange Farm                      | 2%       |
| Stantonbury                      | 2%       |
| Tinkers Bridge                   | 2%       |
| Walnut Tree                      | 2%       |
| Bradville                        | 1%       |
| Broughton                        | 1%       |
| Downs Barn                       | 1%       |
| Fullers Slade                    | 1%       |
| Furzton                          | 1%       |
| Great Linford                    | 1%       |
| Greenleys                        | 1%       |
| Haversham                        | 1%       |
| Heelands                         | 1%       |
| New Bradwell                     | 1%       |
| Old Farm Park                    | 1%       |
| Springfield                      | 1%       |
| Wavendon Gate                    | 1%       |

| <b>Presenting Issues, Top 10</b>            | <b>%</b> |
|---|----------|
| Domestic Violence                           | 20%      |
| Parenting                                   | 16%      |
| Behaviour problems, school                  | 11%      |
| Behaviour problems, home                    | 7%       |
| Poor school attendance                      | 5%       |
| Parental alcohol misuse                     | 4%       |
| Sexual abuse of Young Person                | 4%       |
| Young Person Criminal Offence               | 3%       |
| Family Housing                              | 2%       |
| Young Person Inappropriate sexual behaviour | 2%       |
| All others                                  | 25%      |

**Appendix Three – DCLG Performance Table  
March 2013**

| Area                 | Total number of Families | Number of families identified at December 2012 | % of Target Families identified | Number of families worked with as at December 2012 | % of Families worked with | Number Families Identified by March 13 | % of Families Identified by March 13 | Number of fam worked with by March | % of Families worked with by March 13 |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Swindon              | 370                      | 210  | 56.8%                           | 20   | 5.4%                      |  |                                      |                                    |                                       |
| Bedford              | 245                      | 84   | 34.3%                           | 26   | 10.6%                     |  |                                      |                                    |                                       |
| Trafford             | 360                      | 110  | 30.6%                           | 37   | 10.3%                     |  |                                      |                                    |                                       |
| Central Bedfordshire | 305                      | 65   | 21.3%                           | 48   | 15.7%                     |  |                                      |                                    |                                       |
| Solihull             | 355                      | 280  | 78.9%                           | 60   | 16.9%                     |  |                                      |                                    |                                       |
| <b>Milton Keynes</b> | <b>425</b>               | <b>82</b>                                      | <b>19.3%</b>                    | <b>64</b>  | <b>15.1%</b>              | <b>123</b>                             | <b>29%</b>                           | <b>95</b>                          | <b>22%</b>                            |
| Stockport            | 565                      | 342  | 60.5%                           | 190  | 33.6%                     |  |                                      |                                    |                                       |
| Hertfordshire        | 1,350                    | 1,211  | 89.7%                           | 194  | 14.4%                     |  |                                      |                                    |                                       |
| Bury                 | 385                      | 287  | 74.5%                           | 287  | 74.5%                     |  |                                      |                                    |                                       |
| Northamptonshire     | 1,200                    | 824  | 68.7%                           | 341  | 28.4%                     |  |                                      |                                    |                                       |
| Leeds                | 2,190                    | 879  | 40.1%                           | 501  | 22.9%                     |  |                                      |                                    |                                       |
| Kent                 | 2,560                    | 1,082  | 42.3%                           | 506  | 19.8%                     |  |                                      |                                    |                                       |

## Appendix 4 - Troubled Families - Finance Funding Formula

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Actuals   | 425               |
| Subtract the number of families turned around through current provision (based on national guidance)(i) | 71                |
| Indicative  | 354               |
| DCLG estimated cost per family  | £10,000           |
| LA and partner costs(ii)  | £6,000            |
| DCLG PBR @ 40%  | £4,000            |
| <b>Overall total -3 years</b>   |                   |
| <b>Total Govt contribution 354 x £4k</b>  | <b>£1,416,000</b> |
| <b>LA and partner costs 354 x £6k</b>   | <b>£2,124,000</b> |

| 2012/13 | Number of families (Indicative) | Number of Families (Actuals) | LA contribution 60% | PBR (DCLG) contribution 40% | 80% Upfront fee   | 20% PBR in arrears |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Year 1  | 118                             | <b>141</b>                   | £ 708,000           | £ 472,000                   | £ 377,600         | £ 94,400           |
| Year 2  | 177(iii)                        | <b>212</b>                   | £ 1,062,000         | £ 708,000                   | £ 566,400(iv)     | £ 141,600          |
| Year 3  | 59                              | <b>72</b>                    | £ 354,000           | £ 236,000                   | £ 188,800         | £ 47,200           |
|         | 354                             | <b>425</b>                   | <b>£ 2,124,000</b>  | <b>£1,416,000</b>           | <b>£1,132,800</b> | <b>£ 283,200</b>   |

### Notes:

- i. Figure represents 1/6 of total target estimate families DCLG assume LA already working with through other schemes ie DWP/ESF worklessness agenda;
- ii. Currently there is no prescription for how LA funds 60% contribution. The recommendation is that Local areas explore potential reconfiguration of Early Intervention grant –opportunities for pooled or joint funding adult social Care, Probation, Health Housing, consider payment in kind etc with partners;
- iii Represents 50% scale up of local target for year 2 required by DCLG;
- iv Assume payment 50% (£283,200) in qtr 1 2013/14 for position in Group 2 for DCLG performance, and the remainder in qtr 2 if total year 1 target (actuals) achieved.

## Appendix 5 – Information Trifold

Milton Keynes has a programme to support families who are experiencing difficulties; it's called 'Strengthening Families'.

**Strengthening Families offers advice and support to those families that:**

- have been out of work or training for a long period of time;
- are struggling to cope with supporting their children to attend school;
- have had conflict with neighbours;
- have children who are, or have been, in trouble with the police;
- experience violence within the home;
- have had support from social care and are still having difficulties;
- have physical and mental health problems affected by life choices.



### Why are we doing this?

**The Strengthening Families programme aims to:**

- increase the chances of your children passing exams at school and finding work when they leave school;
- reduce the risk of you losing your tenancy through eviction;
- reduce the level of debt that you may have by supporting you in training or to find work;
- improve the situation in your family to the point that agencies and services no longer need to be involved.

### How does the programme work?

You will have a dedicated worker who will support you throughout the process. Where necessary, the support worker will signpost you to other services, such as benefits advice, employment and training support and health services. The support worker will keep in contact with you and make sure you are happy with how things are going.



### How will you be involved?

We will seek your agreement before we start working with you and offering any support. We will talk to you and listen so that we can help you to make a positive difference in your family.

Your dedicated support worker will meet with you for the first time to get to know you and make sure that you know how to contact them if you should need to. They will also introduce you to anyone else who may be working with you to support your family.

We will work with you intensively for six months, but don't worry; we will do things in stages so that we are not overloading you or your family with information or meetings.

## What will happen at the end?

### After your work with the Strengthening Families programme has finished, you may:

- be back in employment or training;
- be living a more healthy lifestyle;
- be managing your family's finances more efficiently;
- be getting on better with your neighbours;
- have reduced involvement with the police and the authorities;
- find your children are achieving more at school

## Who will help us?

We can't do this alone so we are working with others to ensure that you are getting the best possible support that is right for you and your family.

### These are some of the organisations we work with:

- Children and Families Practices
- Schools
- Children's Social Care
- Housing services
- Health services
- Benefits team
- Police
- Voluntary service organisations
- Job Centre Plus

M13044

Strengthening Families is Milton Keynes Council's approach to the Government's Troubled Families initiative, which is a new way of supporting families through collaborative, intensive partnerships with organisations.

## For more information visit:

[www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/sf](http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/sf)

# Strengthening Families in Milton Keynes



[www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/sf](http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/sf)



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## **RAISING THE PARTICIPATION AGE**

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**Service Group:** Setting and School Effectiveness

### **Executive Summary**

The Government is increasing the age to which all young people in England must continue in education or training from 2015. Young people currently in year 11 and below are affected. This overview paper provides some further detail alongside local contextual data and information on work underway across the Local Authority to enable Milton Keynes to respond to this change.

### **1. Key Issues**

1.1 Raising the Participation Age (RPA) legislation was contained within the Education and Skills Act 2008 and increases the minimum age at which young people in England can leave learning from 16 to 18 years of age.

This change is being implemented in two stages:

- From September 2013, young people will be required to continue in education or training until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17;
- From September 2015, young people will be required to continue until their 18th birthday.

1.2 The present Government made clear its continued commitment to RPA. There is one exception however, there will not, at this time, be any mechanism for enforcement action against young people and their parents for non participation or against employers offering employment without training. Enforcement was originally included as an element of RPA.

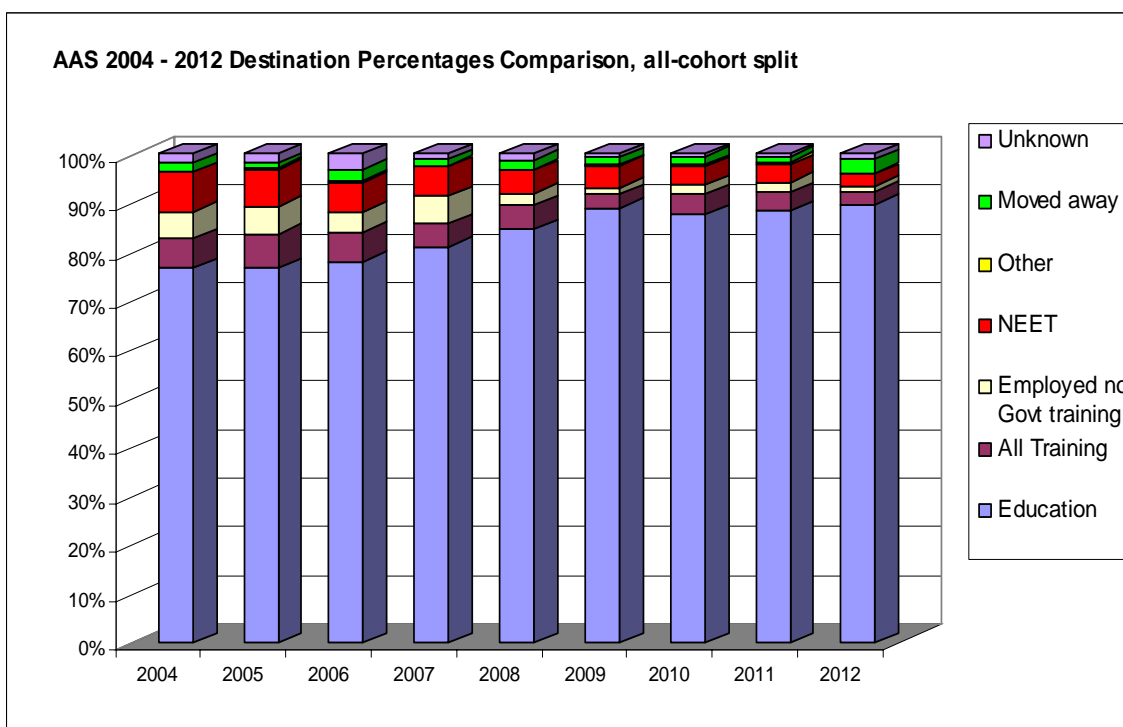
1.3 RPA does not necessarily mean young people must stay in school beyond the age of 16; they will be able to choose from one of the following options:

- Full-time education, such as school, college or home education;
- Work-based learning with training, such as an apprenticeship;
- Part-time education or training if they are employed, self-employed or volunteering for more than 20 hours a week.

- 1.4 The Wolf review of vocational education and subsequent response from the Government provides the context for the reform of education and training and is leading to significant change to the 16-18 education and training environment within which the Government expects the RPA to take place.

## 2 Points to highlight

- 2.1 Provision in Milton Keynes is delivered through a mix of school sixth forms, colleges, private training providers and employers. Provision offers standard study programmes, foundation learning, traineeships, apprenticeships, the *Youth Contract* and other work based learning. The market is dynamic and funding is 'learner-led'. Quality, appropriateness and responsiveness of provision is variable.
- 2.2 The chart below provides an overview of the 'destinations' of young people leaving Year 11. It is a snapshot of their activity taken on 1 November of Year 12. The chart indicates a generally improving performance over a nine year period, with the proportion of young people engaged in learning rising from 80% in 2004 and 92.2% in 2012.



- 2.3 Young people who are NEET (not in education, employment or training) or who are in jobs without training or where activity is classed as 'unknown' are the priority target group for RPA.
- 2.4 Records indicate that within the Year 12 age group there are 95 young people who are NEET, 16 young people in employment with no Government funded training (although this group may be benefiting from employer funded training) and 30 young people where activity is currently 'unknown'; taken together, this



priority target group numbers 141 young people. Within the Year 13 age group this number increases to 214.

2.4 Whilst recognising that there is a significant challenge ahead with regard to RPA, Milton Keynes has a relatively low rate of young people who are NEET compared to our statistical neighbours and for England as a whole.

2.5 The Department for Education ‘Adjusted NEET’ comparisons for November 2012 provide a reliable benchmark:

|         | Milton Keynes | Statistical Neighbours | England |
|---------|---------------|------------------------|---------|
| Year 12 | 2.8%          | 3.5%                   | 3.2%    |
| Year 13 | 4.3%          | 5.8%                   | 5.5%    |

2.6 Work is ongoing across the Local Authority to ensure Milton Keynes is well placed to respond to RPA. It continues to be a regular agenda item at meetings between the Director of Children’s Services and secondary head teachers and principals. Key activity includes:

- The funding of tracking and targeted youth support work being led by the Head of Productivity (Integrated Support and Social Care) which includes commissioned services provided by Prospects under the *Connexions* brand;
- The development and quality improvement work across training providers and employers (including apprenticeships) being led by the Employability and Participation Officer within Children and Families;
- The planning and funding of Post 16 education and training places being led by the Head of Sufficiency and Access within Children and Families alongside the work on ‘high needs’ planning and funding being led by the Head of Disability with the support of the Schools Forum;
- The important economic development work being led by the Corporate Head of Economic Development and Inward Investment which is positioning Milton Keynes as one of the best local authority areas for investment and business.

### Background Papers / Useful Links

| Name of document   | Web link   |
|--|--|
| NEET statistics and information (Department for Education) | <a href="http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/youngpeople/participation/neet">www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/youngpeople/participation/neet</a> |
| Ofsted Data View   | <a href="http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/resources/statistics/data-view">www.ofsted.gov.uk/resources/statistics/data-view</a>   |