



Department for
Communities and
Local Government

Supporting disadvantaged families

Troubled Families Programme
2015 – 2020: progress so far

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Section (3) 6 of the
Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016

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Table of contents

Foreword	4
Introduction	6
How the government is supporting the most disadvantaged families	10
• Helping families.....	10
• Changing services	16
• Benefiting taxpayers	20
The next phase of the programme	23
Who the families are, the problems they face and how services are helping them	26
• Key findings.....	26
• The evaluation of the programme.....	27
• Family characteristics.....	28
• Family problems	29
• Service transformation	39
• Staff and families' experiences of and feedback about the programme	44
Families on the programme and making progress	46
Annex A: Overview of the 2015 - 2020 Troubled Families Programme evaluation	57

Foreword



fulfilling their potential – can go as far as their talents and hard work will take them.

The Troubled Families Programme is at the very heart of this Government's ambitious social reform programme. I am proud that my department will take this programme from strength to strength. I am also proud that it will play a central role in helping ensure that success in life is based on merit and not on birth or circumstance.

Local authorities and their partners through the Troubled Families Programme are already working with more than 185,000 of the most disadvantaged families in England. I have been heartened by the overwhelming support that local partnerships have continued to offer and I know they will continue to work hard to help families who need it. I want to thank them for the incredibly challenging and important work that they do with families every day.

This report demonstrates the overwhelming scale of the problems families in the programme face – worklessness, uncontrolled debt, abuse and conflict in the home, mental and physical health problems. It also shows how these families, with the help provided, are already making progress.

This Government is determined to build a country that works for everyone. We want a fairer Britain in which everyone – even those who face huge barriers to

That includes thousands of families who have made significant and sustained progress on all of the problems they face.

The current Troubled Families Programme has learnt a lot from the strengths of the first programme which ran from 2012 to 2015. It is helping families with a much broader range of disadvantages and making sure that younger children are more likely to benefit from the whole family support on offer.

This programme is also more transparent. Annual reports like this one will set out the programme's progress and successes as well as where improvements might be needed.

However, as well as looking back on what has been achieved, it is also an opportune time for the programme to broaden its scope and seek to do more. The Government's paper, *Improving Lives: Helping Workless Families* published today, sets out new and ground breaking evidence on the multiple and overlapping disadvantages experienced by workless families and the impact that this has on children and their chances later in life. It also makes the link between specific types of disadvantage – such as parental conflict and problem debt – and how they directly put children at greater risk of further problems.

The Troubled Families Programme is key to delivering better outcomes for these families and we must now ensure that it makes the most of this evidence to zero in on these priority areas in its next phase. The programme already has a focus on getting adults into work but, as the damaging effects of worklessness on families becomes more compellingly clear, it must now go further. Whilst I am pleased that, since 2015, the

programme has made good progress in getting adults into continuous employment, we need to scale up our efforts. Similarly we need to do more to tackle those problems, such as parental conflict – from domestic abuse to relationship instability – and serious personal debt, which can make families' lives particularly hard.

To make sure that we are making the very most out of the resources that the programme offers, there will be a review of the payment by results arrangements that form part of its funding model. Payment by results has provided a much needed emphasis on services achieving real, tangible changes with families rather than continuing with a host of disjointed and unfocused interventions that achieve little in the way of measurable impact. However, we need to be certain that this way of incentivising measurable outcomes for families will provide the sharp focus we now need on tackling worklessness whilst reducing parental conflict and problem debt. We also need to drive long-term public service reform that will last once the programme ends in 2020. In the coming weeks, my department will seek the views of key partners on proposed changes.

The Troubled Families Programme is already doing great things; working with thousands of families across the country who face multiple disadvantages to make sure they can achieve their potential. However, it's when you read some of the personal stories contained in this report that the impact of this programme really hits home: children being given the chance to break out of the cycle of harm and chaos that their parents have lived; parents gaining the sense of self respect that

a job can bring; a family feeling the relief that someone will be there to really understand their problems and help them succeed.

It's vital that in the next phase of the programme we not only build on what we've already achieved, but also use the new evidence linking worklessness and poorer outcomes for children to help families make the most of the great opportunities available in a fairer Britain.

Rt Hon Sajid Javid MP

Secretary of State

Department for Communities and Local Government

Introduction

The Troubled Families Programme is reaching families with multiple and complex problems – including parents who do not see work as an achievable goal for them and children who are at serious risk of a lifetime of disadvantage, from cradle to grave. In the past, these families have often been failed by services which have tried to respond to the one problem that presented itself to that service at that particular time – whether it was truancy, domestic violence, anti-social behaviour or unemployment – but failed because they have been incapable of dealing with the many inter-related problems the family is facing.

Thanks to the Troubled Families Programme, these families' lives are changing for the better. All across the country, workers are being trained in 'whole family working' and are using their skills, passion and commitment to support families to aspire to and achieve a better future. Services are coming together across organisational boundaries, overcoming operational and cultural barriers, and – despite the continued budgetary pressures – using this programme to achieve sustainable change for the most disadvantaged families in their communities.

This is the first annual report of the current Troubled Families Programme and meets our new statutory duty¹ to report annually on performance. The current programme was rolled out across all upper tier local authorities in England in April 2015, and replaced the first programme which had been in place since 2012. The current programme has three main aims:

For families

- To achieve significant and sustained progress with up to 400,000 families with multiple, high-cost problems by 2020;
- To make work an ambition for all troubled families.

For local services

- To transform the way that public services work with families with multiple problems to take an integrated, 'whole family approach';
- To help reduce demand for reactive services.

For the taxpayer

- To demonstrate that this way of working results in lower costs and savings for the taxpayer.

¹ As part of the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/7/contents/enacted>

The first part of this report sets out how the current Troubled Families Programme operates, including how it has built on the strengths of the first programme and how it will continue to evolve and improve in the future. The latter part of the report looks at early data from the current programme's ongoing evaluation. Although it is too early in the life of the current programme to report on its impact, the data available so far does describe the families on the programme, the problems they face, and how services are helping them. This report also includes the latest performance information on the number of families who have already made significant progress to resolve those problems.

The programme is funded until 2020, with the evaluation set to measure outcomes up to 2022, but this first report shows there is already evidence that the programme is having a positive effect on both families and services. In particular:

- in more than 9,100 families, one or more family members has come off out of work benefits and achieved continuous employment²;
- nearly 44,000 families have made significant and sustained progress on all of their problems;
- parents and carers report that keyworkers are giving them practical support and the confidence to tackle their problems;
- staff say the programme is delivering long-term change with families, as well as encouraging professionals from different agencies to work together and provide better support to families.

The first Troubled Families Programme – evaluation

The early achievements of the current programme very much build on the success of the first programme. Launched in 2012 and allocated £448 million funding, by May 2015 more than 116,000 families had seen significant improvements – children back into school, reduced youth crime and anti-social behaviour, and for more than 18,000 of those families, adults in work.

The first programme's evaluation found that it had succeeded in positively changing the way local authorities help families with complex problems – expanding the 'family intervention' workforce, improving the way data is used locally to both identify and support families, and driving partnership working between different local services³.

² 26 weeks out of previous 30 weeks for Jobseeker's Allowance claimants, 13 weeks for other out of work benefits. For more information see: Department for Communities and Local Government 'The Financial Framework for the expanded Troubled Families Programme' <<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/financial-framework-for-the-expanded-troubled-families-programme>>

³ Clarissa White and Laurie Day 'National Evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme – Process Evaluation Final Report' (Department for Communities and Local Government, October 2016) <https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/560500/Troubled_Families_Evaluation_Process_Evaluation.pdf>

The first programme's evaluation also found that the programme's new approach to family intervention was appreciated by the families themselves – 76% of families said the difference their keyworker had made to their lives was more than the difference made by previous levels of support, and 72% of main carers said they felt better about the future than they had before the involvement of their keyworker⁴.

One of the evaluation's strands was an impact study undertaken by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research (NIESR). Their study was unable to attribute positive outcomes achieved with families on the programme in employment, school attendance or youth crime to the Troubled Families Programme *specifically*. Regrettably the public commentary on the evaluation focused almost exclusively on this finding and glossed over important caveats. With what we know about the study it is perhaps unsurprising that it reached the conclusions it did.

The NIESR report concedes issues with data quality ("*major limitations*") and with the characteristics of the comparison group of families not on the programme; no account could be taken of potential differing levels of domestic abuse or anti-social behaviour between the groups and the researchers acknowledged the risk of wider service reform engendered by the programme causing 'contamination' in the comparison group.

In retrospect we can also see that measurements of impact achieved with families for this study were taken too early and within too narrow time frames. As the full evaluation states, these were families with an average of 7 significant problems (e.g. mental and physical ill health, domestic abuse, debt) *in addition* to the problems triggering programme eligibility. It also reports that local areas prioritised their most needy families early on in the programme, recognising that they would take longer to achieve positive outcomes and including adult family members who were far from the labour market. The full evaluation also reports very favourably about the transformative impact that dedicated Employment Advisers placed into local troubled family teams from job centres had on the work with workless adults. These advisers were not in place and making an impact with families until after the periods in which NIESR measured benefit and employment outcomes.

Measurable improvements for such disadvantaged families can not be expected from day one of receiving support. The outcome the programme sought on education was that full attendance (average of fewer than 15% unauthorised absences) needed to be sustained for all school age children in a family for three full terms. It's not surprising that measurements taken at a maximum of three terms from the date families were first engaged on the programme did not provide

4 Susan Purdon and Caroline Bryson 'Evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme – Technical Report: impact evaluation using survey data' (Department for Communities and Local Government, October 2016) <https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/560503/Troubled_Families_Evaluation_Survey_Impact.pdf>

the significant attributable levels of impact which NIESR sought to detect.

Recognising that the assessment of impact may have occurred too early, our new evaluation provides an ongoing assessment of outcomes in the current Troubled Families Programme using national datasets at six monthly intervals throughout the course of the programme.

The current Troubled Families Programme – evaluation

Lessons from the first programme and evaluation have influenced the design of the current one. For example, the evaluation has been improved so that it measures outcomes for families for up to five years after intervention, rather than for just 18 months. In addition, the first evaluation reported only once and only after the programme had ended. For the current programme, the Government has committed to annual reports of progress – of which this is the first – and results will be regularly fed back to local authorities so the findings can influence how services develop and improve over the course of the programme and beyond.

This first annual report shows that the current Troubled Families Programme is reaching the families who most need help and that it has built on the strengths and learning from the first programme. Looking ahead to the next phase of the programme, we plan to continue the evolution to ensure that the programme uses the newest evidence, set out in *Improving Lives: Helping Workless Families*, to support families most effectively.

How the Government is supporting the most disadvantaged families

The Government's approach to supporting the most disadvantaged families has changed over the lifetime of both the first (2012 – 2015) and the current (2015 – 2020) Troubled Families Programmes. Such evolution is to be expected and should be encouraged – the world does not stand still and the programme should be constantly learning and improving.

However, while the programme is always adapting and improving, there are a number of core principles which are in place to make sure the programme delivers for families, for local services, and for the taxpayer.

Helping families

The current programme's objective for families – to make significant and sustained progress against all their multiple problems and make work an ambition for all families – has been underpinned in practice by promoting both a 'whole family approach' and an unrelenting focus on outcomes.

Whole-family approach and family intervention

Both programmes have operated on the premise that public services have previously failed families who have multiple problems because they operate in a siloed and mostly reactive fashion. Services have tended to respond to a problem that individual family members exhibit, without either understanding or tackling underlying root causes or the inter-connectedness of other family members' problems.

Instead, the Troubled Families Programmes have encouraged services to take a 'whole family approach', to work with families with multiple problems by identifying the underlying and interlinked problems that a family face, and dealing with them as a whole in order to achieve lasting change in that family.

Co-ordinating support

In **Sheffield**, a couple were struggling to cope with the complex medical and behavioural needs of their disabled 5 year old daughter. This had an adverse effect on their relationship. Their mental and emotional wellbeing was suffering, as was that of their other daughter. The dad's depression and anxiety meant he did not work, and the mum was unable to look for a job as she was called into school on a daily basis to help with the care of her disabled daughter. Additional stress was caused by problem debt, which meant the family were at risk of losing their tenancy.

Sheffield Council's Troubled Families Team ensured that one keyworker co-ordinated a package of support for the whole family. This included liaising with medical professionals to help the school confidently meet the daughter's needs. Specialist employment advice, delivered through a Troubled Families Employment Adviser, helped the mum to access training, secure a job, and ultimately, to start her own small business. Support was offered to the dad to address his mental health problems and he was also given advice on how he could move towards employment. Through debt advice and guidance around financial planning, the family's debt has since been reduced and their home is now secure.

The programme encourages a ‘family intervention’ approach that has a positive evidence base from evaluations of earlier intensive family intervention projects⁵. The family intervention model is of a nominated keyworker being assigned to each family who gets an understanding of all the inter-connected problems and of the family dynamics. S/he adopts a persistent and assertive approach, establishing a relationship with the family and working closely with them to ‘grip’ the family and their problems, as well as the professionals or agencies that will typically have been dipping in and out of the family’s lives.

“The moment they stepped in all the pressure was off me as a mum of a teenage girl who was caught up in [child sexual exploitation]. So much had been happening in our lives for months – appointments and people judging – and with 3 other children to try to keep life as normal as possible for. This became easier with [keyworker’s] intervention and [keyworker] became my shoulder to cry on, my friend and advisor – always there no matter what time of day. I honestly don’t know where we would have been today without [the service] because the other agencies just seemed to battle against each other.”

At first I was reluctant for their help but I am so glad I did – they supported me 100% and I was very happy to get my daughters life back on track.”

– Mum in Leeds

The keyworker agrees a plan of action, with clear outcomes, together with both the family and relevant services. S/he will offer both practical assistance in the home (routines, domestic tasks) and help the family address problems such as ill health, debt and addiction, bringing in specialist services where necessary.

5 See, for example: Clarissa White et al ‘Family Intervention Projects – An evaluation of their Design, Set up and Early Outcomes’ (National Centre for Social Research, 2008) <<http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/8578/1/acf44f.pdf>>

Tackling interconnected problems

In **West Sussex**, a couple were struggling with alcohol and drug addiction that led to their involvement in crime, anti-social behaviour and domestic violence. This ultimately resulted in the breakdown of the parental relationship and the son was put on a Child Protection Plan due to concerns about his welfare. A designated keyworker provided intensive support to the whole family to tackle the range of problems they faced, including bringing in specialist services to help with the parents' addiction and mental health needs. Regular home visits gave practical assistance and helped to avoid the threat of relapse. Frequent contact with the keyworker ensured that the mum was attending alcohol and substance misuse appointments and not drinking at home.

By adopting a joined-up approach to the range of problems the family faced, the mum is no longer drinking and has cut ties with the people who were a negative influence. This has led to a reduction in the other associated problems. Appropriate care is now being provided for the son, who is thriving at nursery school. The mum is now keen to get back into employment, and one-to-one support is helping her to identify work and training opportunities.

Focus on outcomes

In the past, services have sometimes provided help to families but had little or no focus on achieving real change. In contrast, both the first and current Troubled Families Programmes have had a relentless focus on measurably improved outcomes for families. The first programme focused on three nationally set outcomes:

- reducing crime and anti-social behaviour;
- progressing adults along the path to work; and
- getting children back into school.

However, it emerged early on that this did not reflect the true complexity of families' lives. In fact, Family Monitoring Data gathered as part of the evaluation of the first programme found that families had on average nine different serious problems before joining the programme⁶. These related to employment, education, crime, domestic abuse, housing, child protection, poor parenting, addiction or health.

⁶ Laurie Day et al 'National Evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme – Final Synthesis Report' (Department for Communities and Local Government, October 2016) <https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/560499/Troubled_Families_Evaluation_Synthesis_Report.pdf>

To reflect this complexity, the current programme was designed alongside local authorities to bring families with a broader set of headline problems onto the programme. These include:

- Parents or children involved in crime or anti-social behaviour;
- Children who have not been attending school regularly;
- Children who need help: children of all ages, who need help, are identified as in need or are subject to a Child Protection Plan;
- Adults out of work or at risk of financial exclusion, or young people at risk of worklessness;
- Families affected by domestic violence and abuse; and
- Parents or children with a range of health problems (including drug or alcohol abuse).

The current programme has moved away from centrally prescribed outcomes which do not always recognise when families are ready to help themselves and be independent of support from services. Instead, it gives local authorities the flexibility to identify ambitious outcomes against which families must make significant and sustained progress. While based on the programme's national principles as set out in the current programme's Financial Framework⁷, these outcomes must reflect local priorities, be agreed with local partners and be set out in a local Troubled Families Outcomes Plan.

Sustaining better outcomes

Peterborough has established 'Helping Hands', a pilot project with a voluntary sector partner so that, once intensive keyworker support has helped the family to make progress, a volunteer will continue to work with the family for up to a year to help them sustain the improvements. Volunteers receive full training on subjects like child protection, and are equipped with techniques to be able to help families with ongoing problems, spanning areas such as mental health, domestic abuse, debt, parenting and unemployment.

⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government 'The Financial Framework for the expanded Troubled Families Programme' <<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/financial-framework-for-the-expanded-troubled-families-programme>>

Alongside these locally set outcomes, the programme has always placed a particular emphasis on employment, reflecting the transformative effect it can have on a family's life. As well as setting a national outcome for continuous employment, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) invested additional resource for the latter half of the first programme – seconding 150 Troubled Families Employment Advisers from Jobcentre Plus into local authority teams

to work directly with families and improve keyworkers' own capacity to support families into employment.⁸

A key finding from the evaluation of the first programme was the importance of employment and how it can help to resolve a families other problems⁹. It also highlighted that the introduction of Troubled Families Employment Advisers – increased to more than 300 under the current programme – had provided a new and important dimension to family intervention¹⁰.

Overcoming barriers to employment

In **Barking & Dagenham**, an unemployed, single mum was suffering from depression following an abusive relationship, and living with her five year old child in temporary accommodation.

Her keyworker encouraged her to do a 'better off calculation', which compared her income on benefits with what she could earn by working. The mum, who was receiving Employment Support Allowance because of her mental health problems, discovered she could increase her income if she worked 16 hours per week. With support from her keyworker, the mum built her confidence, learned how to prepare a CV and complete application forms. She successfully applied for a part-time job at a local supermarket. Her keyworker also helped her create a payment plan so she could pay off her rent arrears and remain focused on the positives of staying in work.

8 'National evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme 2015 – 2020: service transformation – case study research: part 1' (Ipsos MORI, February 2017)
<<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-evaluation-of-the-troubled-families-programme-2015-to-2020>>

9 Laurie Day et al 'National Evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme – Final Synthesis Report' (Department for Communities and Local Government, October 2016)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/560499/Troubled_Families_Evaluation_Synthesis_Report.pdf>

10 Laurie Day et al 'National Evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme – Final Synthesis Report' (Department for Communities and Local Government, October 2016)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/560499/Troubled_Families_Evaluation_Synthesis_Report.pdf>

Changing services

Both phases of the programme have set out to transform the way that public services work with families with multiple problems so they take an integrated whole family approach and reduce demand for reactive services. For the family, transforming services means there should no longer be a host of unconnected services and professionals circling them with their own assessments, thresholds, appointments and measures; nor that a family ends up in A&E rather than using routine GP services.

Investing in service transformation

The funding of both programmes has been structured to incentivise local authorities' investment in transformed services for families. As well as payment for the results achieved with families, both programmes have also provided up-front funding per family¹¹ to help local authorities invest in the workforce and systems changes needed to improve services for families.

There is an even more explicit focus on service transformation in the current programme. This reflects the fact that, at a time of significant cost pressures on public services, services cannot afford to continue to take a piecemeal, reactive approach to the most complex, and costly, families. Services need to invest now if an integrated, whole family approach to early intervention with

families is to be the norm by the time this programme comes to an end in 2020.

As a result, the current programme introduced an up-front annual Service Transformation Grant. For most areas this amounts to £200,000 a year for local authorities and their partners to invest in further workforce development, commissioning of services, and developing the information systems needed to deliver better outcomes for families.

Because the programme has not mandated a particular way that services should 'transform', instead setting out a broad framework co-designed with local authorities¹², a huge array of innovative multi-agency practice has been developed to best fit local contexts.

11 Department for Communities and Local Government 'The Financial Framework for the expanded Troubled Families Programme' <<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/financial-framework-for-the-expanded-troubled-families-programme>>

12 Department for Communities and Local Government 'The Financial Framework for the expanded Troubled Families Programme' <<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/financial-framework-for-the-expanded-troubled-families-programme>>

Data analysis and better commissioning

Hartlepool's Troubled Families Team reviewed 'looked after children' cases to identify the common problems families faced and root causes. They found the same four featured in a significant proportion of families: domestic violence; grief and loss; substance misuse and mental health/emotional wellbeing. The local authority used this insight to ensure their staff received specialist training via commissioned services enabling them to identify and intervene with these problems at an early stage. As a result, they can offer targeted, early support to families and prevent the need for children to enter care.

By using predictive analytics tools alongside their comprehensive 'Think Family' database, **Bristol** is able to identify families who are at risk from a range of problems, and are therefore most likely to experience difficulties if early intervention is not provided. The local authority used its Troubled Families Service Transformation Grant to successfully launch a number of predictive models, for example, to help them identify children at risk of sexual exploitation.

Multi-agency working

Hackney has used the programme's Service Transformation Grant to second specialist practitioners into family teams, including a clinical psychologist, a drugs and alcohol abuse worker, health and adult mental health practitioners and a probation worker. These practitioners are keyworkers who are also able to provide wider professional advice to other family teams. They help to develop stronger partnership working between the Troubled Families team as part of the Early Help Service and their home agency. In addition, Hackney also funds a dedicated domestic abuse service, RISE, which is co-located with the family teams.

The Father Figures Programme is delivered by the **Staffordshire** Troubled Families Team in partnership with the National Offender Management Service and Brinsford Prison. The programme works with young fathers and fathers-to-be who are in custody. It provides bespoke one-to-one support for the fathers and their families, additional child development and behaviour sessions, and support both pre and post release. Father Figures helps families to improve their parenting as well as strengthen attachment and family links. Through the programme, many young men have been able to turn away from their previous involvement in crime, and access training or employment.

Barnet has created a new Emotional Wellbeing Team within its Family Services, which will identify young people with moderate mental health problems, such as self-harm, anxiety or depression, and offer support at the earliest opportunity. The team was established following a consultation with young people that identified parental separation, serious illness and bullying as common triggers for mental ill health and will support the Troubled Families Programme through the Early Help Service. A Senior Practitioner, funded by Barnet's Clinical Commissioning Group, will oversee four trainee Psychological Wellbeing Practitioners, following a successful bid for funding from Health Education England.

The current programme evaluation, which sets out more detail of these local models, found that areas had embraced service transformation, but that they were at different levels of maturity and were finding some partners harder to engage than others¹³.

As a result, DCLG has worked with local authorities, police and other partners to develop a new tool which helps them assess where their transformation is in relation to others, engage new partners including academy schools and health providers, and identify where improvements need to be made. This Early Help Service Transformation Maturity Model was launched at the National Police Chief Council's national conference in November 2016 and, in order to make it more widely available, has today been re-published alongside this report¹⁴.

“We cannot provide improved services to our communities without working with other agencies to share our different knowledge and expertise. The most important measure of whether a service is working well or needs reform is the experience of the individual or family using that service – which is why this is a key measure in the maturity model. The model means we can now work with partners to assess how well

we are doing, and where we need to improve further. It will also allow us to identify – and share – good practice from around the country.”

– Deputy Chief Constable Simon Nickless, Cleveland Police and troubled families portfolio lead for the National Police Chiefs Council

Sharing good practice

As well as providing funding for service transformation and the tools to identify where improvements are needed, the Troubled Families Programme is seeking to provide additional support by developing and sharing best practice in areas where local partnerships have indicated it is needed.

Information sharing, for example, can be challenging, but is absolutely necessary for whole family working. Not only does it allow the most complex and costly families to be identified, by using data to cross reference the demand they are placing on different services, information sharing also means problems can be tackled more effectively. For example, persistent truancy is easier to address when the keyworker knows that a parent has very poor mental health and is struggling to get out of the house themselves.

As the current programme's evaluation is already showing, many areas have made great progress with data sharing, but others

¹³ See 'Service Transformation' p34

¹⁴ Department for Communities and Local Government 'Troubled Families Early Help Service Transformation Maturity Model'

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/troubled-families-early-help-service-transformation-maturity-model>

still have a way to go¹⁵ and the evaluation has found that information sharing with health partners has been a problem for some¹⁶. For this reason, DCLG is working with the Department of Health, local authorities and health bodies in Staffordshire and Oldham to test new approaches to sharing health information. The learning from this work will be published later this year and, as with all best practice, shared via the programme's peer network and monthly open days.

Workforce development and the promotion of whole family working across multiple workforces – including developing joint training and shared performance objectives – is another challenge with which multiple local partnerships are grappling. Building on the work the Core Cities have done to develop a consistent approach to training across workforces in multiple agencies, DCLG is working with the Early Intervention Foundation to develop a visual representation of the core activities undertaken by keyworkers. This will inform DCLG's further work on workforce development which will be a priority over the next year.

Demand for good practice has also been identified through a series of policy and practice reviews carried out by DCLG into areas such as parenting and employment. The findings of these reviews have been used to develop improved support for local teams. For example, we have asked the Early Intervention Foundation to produce a guide which offers advice on how best to commission effective parenting support for families as part of the Troubled Families Programme.

Benefiting taxpayers

By delivering better services and better outcomes for families, the Troubled Families Programme can produce cost savings for the taxpayer. Demonstrating this value for money is therefore another important objective for the programme.

15 Evaluators found mixed progress on data sharing, see 'Data sharing and monitoring' p36

16 See 'Multi agency working' p35

Providing value for money

A family from **Wakefield** was identified as a priority case by the local Troubled Families Team due to numerous concerns including reports of anti-social behaviour, poor school attendance and frequent domestic abuse related police call-outs. The family was struggling to manage debts and they were financially insecure as a result.

The keyworker agreed a robust and detailed action plan with the family, with clear timescales, actions and outcomes. This co-ordinated help led to a significant reduction in the number of costly interventions needed. The dad participated in a paid work placement and took steps to improve the family's financial situation. There haven't been any further incidents of anti-social behaviour and the children's school attendance has improved. In turn, this has meant no further costly involvement from children's social care, education welfare, or the police. Together, this represents a significant financial saving to the taxpayer; prior to them engaging with the programme, the cost of reacting to this family's problems was £13,000 over 6 months.

Newcastle is working closely with the voluntary and community sector to draw on expertise to deliver the Troubled Families Programme in their area. Voluntary sector partners (Barnardos, Action for Children and Children North East) provide over 50 hours of intensive training accredited at NVQ Level 2 to a network of Family Support Volunteers, who work alongside keyworkers to offer support to vulnerable families. Not only does this improve the support available and deliver better outcomes for families from within their own communities, the volunteers are also receiving valuable experience which can help them move towards sustainable employment. This builds overall community resilience and ensures families have on-going support post-intervention that draws on community resources, rather than on the taxpayer.

Demonstrating value for money

In order to assure taxpayers that the first programme's budget was being spent as intended, payment by results claims were subject to internal audit by the claiming local authority and signed off by their Chief Executive. A further 10% of all claims were audited by DCLG who carried out a series of random spot checks across all authorities.

The current programme has built on and strengthened the audit process for payment by results claims. Each local authority is now subject to two spot checks during the lifetime of the programme. The spot checks now include a visit by a DCLG expert, as well as scrutiny of local authority data systems, and these visits include an interview of local authority keyworkers to assess local practice.

Calculating the costs and benefits

Both programmes have aimed to provide taxpayers with an estimate of the fiscal costs and benefits provided and, since the first programme, DCLG has made improvements to this element of data collection and the evaluation.

In particular, the department has worked in collaboration with local authorities to develop a Troubled Families Information System. Using unit cost data developed by New Economy Manchester, this system links locally inputted programme costs and outcomes to nationally held administrative data sets and will produce estimates of the costs, for example of crime and truancy, as well as the benefits of the programme for each participating local authority.

The system allows local authorities to see how much they are spending on their services, and the outcomes and benefits associated with this spend. It also estimates how much public money was saved for each pound spent on interventions, and reports the estimates back to local authorities through an online tool.

To support the launch of this new system in early 2016, DCLG provided guidance and training so that all local authorities understand how to use the system and the importance of entering good quality data. Further good practice open days and support sessions are being developed to further improve the quality of data submitted by local authorities.

The next phase of the programme

The Government's paper, *Improving Lives: Helping Workless Families* published today sets out new evidence on the multiple and overlapping disadvantages experienced by workless families and the significantly poorer outcomes faced by their children. The Government will pursue a programme of work that helps families into employment, supports families to maintain strong relationships and ensures that children can benefit from the greater stability and wellbeing a happy, working household offers.

The Troubled Families Programme is key to delivering better outcomes for complex and disadvantaged families, and is already achieving success with the families it works with. However, we must ensure that the programme makes the most of the new evidence on the impact of worklessness on a family and the multiple associated disadvantages, particularly family conflict and personal debt. This must be done without diminishing the other vital work the programme does across the many other problems that families experience. Ensuring alignment of the programme with Children's Social Care reform will also continue to be a priority as we add to Government's understanding of the type of support that is effective for families with complex needs, and which avoids the need for Children's Social Care to get involved later down the line.

As part of the next phase of the programme, we will also conduct a review of the programme's payment by results model. Payment by results has provided a much needed focus on real, tangible changes and outcomes being made in families rather

than an offer of help and sympathy with little long lasting impact. However, we need to be certain that it will provide the sharp focus we need on parental worklessness. We also need to be certain it will deliver long-term service reform after the programme ends in 2020. Over the coming months we will seek the views of local authorities delivering the Troubled Families Programme and the voluntary and community organisations whose role is also critical for future success on what changes should be made.

Review of the programme's payment model

We will conduct a review of the current payment by results funding model to ensure that the payment model supports the achievement of these objectives. We will seek the views of local authorities on the options for reform. Alternative funding models will be assessed against three reform principles:

1. **Sustainable service reform and integration (beyond the lifetime of the programme)** – this is crucial if we are to use the next phase of the Troubled Families Programme as a major delivery vehicle to drive improvements in joined up working and better use of evidence locally to achieve better outcomes for disadvantaged families;
2. **Enhanced focus on parental worklessness** – the Troubled Families Programme already aims to make work an ambition for all troubled families. But in the light of the new evidence set out in *Improving Lives: Helping Workless Families*,

of the particularly adverse impacts that growing up in a workless family has on child outcomes, we want to ensure that the payment model enhances the programme's focus on this area; and

3. Deliverability by local authorities

– we want to design a payment model that is clear, practical and incentivises change and collaboration with the broader public sector without introducing new administrative burdens. This is crucial to securing continued buy-in from all local authorities and their participation in the next phase of the Troubled Families Programme.

Alongside this review of the payment model, we will also consider a number of further changes to the programme.

Strengthened funding requirements to drive service reform

We will seek the views of local authorities on new funding requirements to ensure that local Troubled Families Programmes use the programme's investment to drive sustainable system change. The new funding requirements could, for example, require local authorities to:

- invest in key areas like data systems and workforce development;
- ensure optimum involvement of the voluntary and community sectors in delivering services to families;

- establish strategic partnerships with Jobcentre Plus in their area to improve employment outcomes for the most disadvantaged;
- commission evidence-based interventions in priority areas, such as parental conflict and parenting; and
- participate fully in our ongoing national evaluation, using our cost savings calculator to identify and monitor fiscal benefits.

We would seek to underpin any new funding requirements with a new approach to audit and monitoring that builds on our existing spot checks process.

Prioritisation of families

At present, every family has to have at least two of the following problems to be eligible for support under the Troubled Families Programme: worklessness and financial exclusion (including debt); truancy and poor school attendance; crime and anti-social behaviour; domestic abuse; children who need help (including Children in Need); mental and physical health issues. These will remain the entry criteria for the programme, but we will be encouraging local authorities to prioritise families experiencing worklessness, and two of the main disadvantages associated with worklessness: parental conflict (including domestic violence, which features in many cases of Children in Need), and serious personal debt, as set out in *Improving Lives: Helping Workless Families*. We will seek views on this as part of our review of the payment model.

Greater focus on worklessness

In addition to identifying how the payment model can better incentivise local authorities to achieve employment outcome for workless families and ensuring that workless families are prioritised for support, we will improve existing operational partnerships with Jobcentre Plus which have already been made through dedicated Troubled Families Employment Advisers. This will include testing new approaches to improve access to employment and wider support for parents in troubled families who are claiming Employment and Support Allowance and who are in the 'work related activity group'. As part of this, we will improve information sharing between Jobcentre Plus and local authorities so that these parents are able to benefit from earlier access to support from the programme.

We will seek the views of local authorities on the options for reform with a view to introducing changes to shape the next phase of the Troubled Families Programme by Autumn 2017.

Who the families are, the problems they face and how services are helping them

The data from national administrative datasets, locally-collected data, survey data and findings from qualitative research gathered for the evaluation are included below to show the characteristics of troubled families, the problems they face and complexity of these problems, as well as how services are being delivered locally.

Key findings

- The current Troubled Families Programme is engaging with families who have very different characteristics to those nationally. Compared to nationally, families on the programme are typically:
 - larger in size;
 - contain more dependent children;
 - more likely to be lone parent families;
 - more likely to have had their first child at a younger age; and
 - more likely to live in social housing, than those nationally.
- The programme is reaching families with a wide range of problems including education, health, domestic abuse, crime and anti-social behaviour, those experiencing financial exclusion and those with children who need help.
- Compared to national figures, findings from the National Impact Study and Family Progress Data show that:
 - adults on the programme are six times more likely to be claiming benefits;
 - children are twice as likely to be persistently absent in the last school year;
 - a quarter of troubled families have had a family member involved in an incident of domestic abuse in the last year.
- Over two in five troubled families are workless, nearly a third of families have a child who is persistently absent from education and just over half of families have a child with a special educational need.
- Initial analysis looking at the interrelationships between each of the six headline problems showed that being a troubled family was strongly associated with financial exclusion, education and attendance strongly related to children needing help, and domestic abuse strongly related to crime and anti-social behaviour and children needing help.

The evaluation of the programme

The evaluation of the first programme aimed to understand what difference the programme made to the outcomes and experiences of families, the impact it had on outcomes, how the programme changed local delivery approaches as well as measuring monetary savings. Whilst the objectives of the national evaluation of the current programme are similar, the current evaluation has been designed to learn the lessons from the evaluation of the first Troubled Families Programme.

The evaluation of the current programme aims to measure the changes in outcomes for families on the programme, understand how family intervention achieves such change for families, assess the level and form of service transformation in local authorities, and identify the fiscal benefits arising from the programme.

The evaluation comprises a large-scale tracking of family outcomes using multiple national government datasets and locally collected data, a longitudinal survey of 1,145 families on the programme, an annual survey of staff delivering the programme, and case study research in nine local authorities using a qualitative approach¹⁷.

Throughout the programme, family outcomes are tracked twice-yearly using national datasets and local data to understand the degree to which families have changed post-intervention. By Spring 2017, we will have our first reliable set of information about post-intervention outcomes for families on the

programme, though it might be expected to take time before change is apparent. Future annual reports will include data on post-intervention outcomes.

Findings from the national evaluation of the current Troubled Families Programme (2015-2020) to date have been included in this report. These early findings show the characteristics of families on the programme, problems they experience on entry to the programme, and how the programme is being delivered locally, as well as how the programme is influencing services for families.

In order to provide national comparisons, indicative national prevalence estimates for the relevant reference population have been taken from national statistics produced by other Government departments including the Department for Education, Department for Work and Pensions and Ministry of Justice. These national comparison figures are for England unless otherwise stated.

Data gathered on families

The tracking of troubled families is carried out using nationally-held administrative data on offending, educational attendance and attainment, Children in Need and benefit and employment (the National Impact Study). This data is supplemented by local data gathered directly from local authorities which fills in the gaps in the administrative data and includes, for example, anti-social behaviour and domestic abuse (Family Progress Data). The majority of the data reported here includes incidents in the twelve month period

¹⁷ See Annex A from p49 for an overview of the Troubled Families Programme evaluation structure/design

prior to intervention, i.e. before they started on the Troubled Families Programme, and has been used to show the characteristics of families on the programme. Where the data relates to a different time period, this is stated. Alongside these datasets, data from the Family Survey has been used to show the prevalence of problems amongst troubled families prior to joining the programme which are not typically collected in national datasets. Each dataset contains the following:

- **National Impact Study (NIS):** Includes families who joined the programme between September 2014 and December 2015, data on 62,000 families (187,000 individuals)¹⁸
- **Family Progress Data (FPD):** Includes families who joined the programme between September 2014 and December 2015, data on 59,000 families (231,000 individuals)¹⁸
- **Family Survey:** Includes families who joined the programme between October 2015 and July 2016, interviews conducted with 1,145 main carers in troubled families and 596 interviews conducted with a young person (aged 11-21) in the family¹⁹

Family characteristics

The current Troubled Families Programme is engaging with families who have very different characteristics to those nationally. Table 1 shows key characteristics of troubled families compared to the national picture.

Table 1: Characteristics of troubled families compared to the national population

	Troubled Families	National Population
Ethnicity: White	81.3%*	85.4%
Adults gender: Female	64.7%*	51.1%
Children's gender: Female	46.3%*	48.8%
Proportion of families with at least one child aged under 5	40.1%*	17.4%
Average number of family members	4.0*	2.9
Average number of dependent children in a family	2.2*	1.7
Proportion of lone parent families	60.4%*	16.0%
Mother's age at first child (yrs.)	22**	29***
Living in social housing	60%**	18%

Source: Data sourced from the National Impact Study.

*The figures relate to the characteristics at the start of intervention, where indicated ** data is taken from the Family Survey

National prevalence figures refer to England, where indicated *** data refers to the UK

Note: National averages have been included to compare the families on the programme to families in the general population, but it should be noted that the programme is likely to include a higher proportion of lone parents because it targets families at risk of financial exclusion.

18 See 'National evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme 2015 – 2020: family outcomes – national and local datasets: part 1' (Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2017) for the complete NIS and FPD baseline findings report

<<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-evaluation-of-the-troubled-families-programme-2015-to-2020>>

19 See 'National evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme 2015 – 2020: family outcomes – family survey: part 1' (Ipsos MORI, February 2017) for the complete family survey baseline report

<<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-evaluation-of-the-troubled-families-programme-2015-to-2020>>

Troubled families are typically larger in size, contain more dependent children and are more likely to be lone parent families than families nationally. They are also more likely to have had their first child at a younger age and live in social housing than those nationally.

Family problems

Troubled families, on entry to the programme, generally have a higher prevalence of problems than families nationally. This indicates that the programme is targeting and engaging with those families it set out to help. The evaluation tracks these families on over sixty key measures within the six headline problems of the programme:

- Worklessness and financial exclusion
- Education and school attendance
- Children who need help
- Crime and anti-social behaviour
- Domestic abuse
- Health

Worklessness and financial exclusion²⁰

Data from the National Impact Study in Table 2 shows how adults in troubled families are more likely to be **unemployed, workless or claiming benefits** than adults in the national population, in the year prior to intervention.

Table 2: Comparison of the prevalence of financial exclusion and worklessness between troubled families and the national population

	Troubled Families	National Prevalence
% of families with one adult claiming benefits**	80.3%	n/a****
% of families who are workless*	44.6%	14.9%***
% of adults claiming benefits	71.4%	11.8%
% of families with an adult claiming Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) or Incapacity Benefits (IB)*	34.9%	n/a****
% of adults claiming ESA or IB	27.3%	5.8%

Source: Data sourced from the National Impact Study

* This is a proxy figure for workless. Workless families are defined as those households where no adult is employed. The figure represents any family where all adults 18-64 years-old were on Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)/Incapacity Benefit (IB) or Income Support (IS) in the year before intervention and matched to the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, all other troubled families figures based on all adults aged 18-64 matched to the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

**Benefits included in this measure are Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)/Incapacity Benefit (IB), Income Support (IS), Disability Living Allowance (DLA) and Carer's Allowance (CA).

***The National Prevalence figure here is household level and taken from the Family Resources Survey data.

****National Prevalence data is only available for individuals, not families.

Over three in five families have an adult who is claiming benefits and over two in five troubled families are **workless**. Adults in troubled families are six times more likely

²⁰ Those at risk of financial exclusion include: those on out of work benefits; young adults with few or no qualifications and not in employment, education or training (NEET); and families with problematic forms and levels of debt.

than adults in the general population to be claiming benefits than adults nationally, as well as being over four times more likely to be claiming Employment and Support Allowance or Incapacity Benefit than adults in the general population.

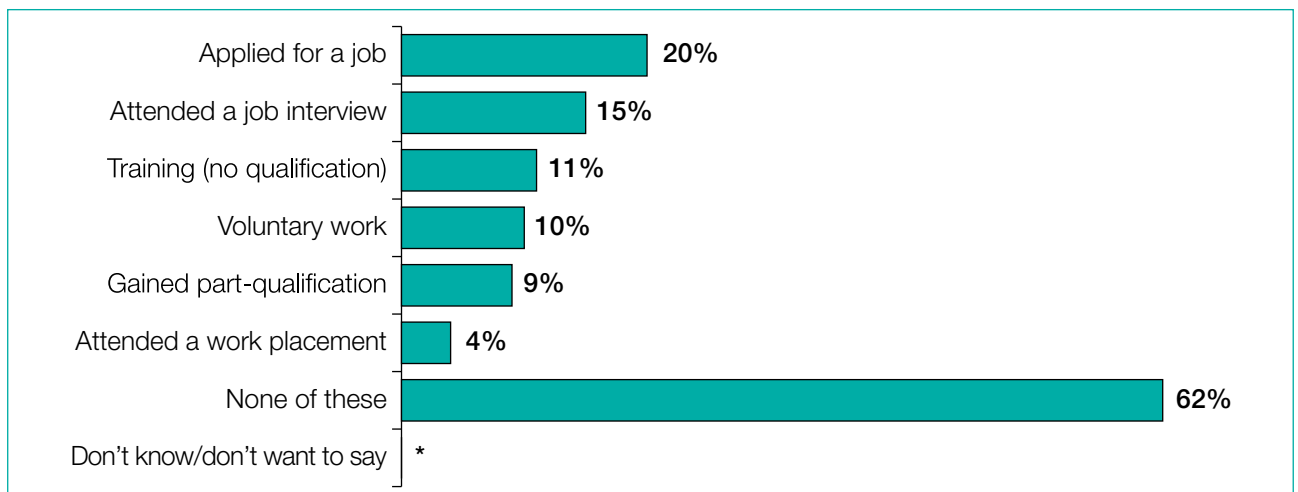
Data from the Family Survey in figure 1 shows that the majority of all main carers have not taken any active steps towards finding a job, training or qualifications in the last year.

The Family Survey also shows that of those who consider themselves unemployed, over two in five (45.9%) reported not having taken any active steps to find work.

Due to unemployment or having low paid jobs requiring individuals to claim benefits, these families are financially excluded, with low net incomes and debt.

Data from the Family Survey in figure 2 shows how just over half (52.2%) have a net household income of below £16,640 per year (including income from benefits), well below the national average net household income of £33,197 (calculated using Understanding Society Wave 6 Data²¹).

Figure 1: Steps taken towards getting a job



Graph produced by Ipsos MORI for The Family Survey Baseline Report

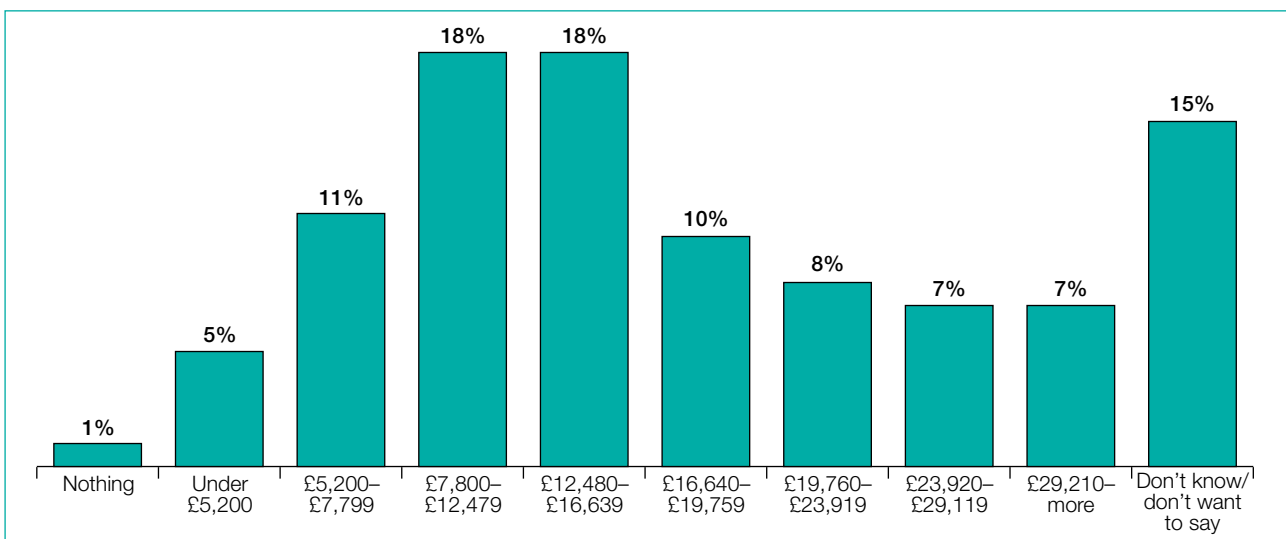
Source: Data sourced from the Family Survey

Base: All main carers (1,145); Fieldwork dates 14 Oct 2015 – 17 Jul 2016

21 'National evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme 2015 – 2020: family outcomes – family survey: part 1' (Ipsos MORI, February 2017)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-evaluation-of-the-troubled-families-programme-2015-to-2020>

Figure 2: Households total take home income

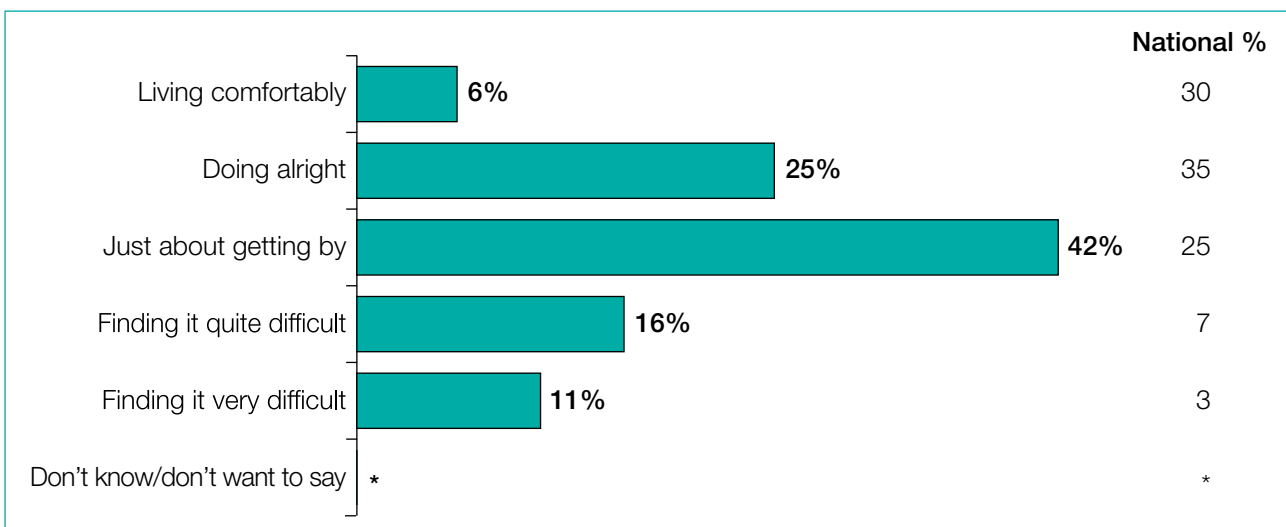


Graph produced by Ipsos MORI for The Family Survey Baseline Report

Source: Data sourced from the Family Survey

Base: All main carers (1,145); Fieldwork dates 14 Oct 2015 – 17 Jul 2016

Figure 3: How well main carers in troubled families are managing financially



Graph produced by Ipsos MORI for The Family Survey Baseline Report

Source: Data sourced from the Family Survey, National data from Understanding Society Wave 5 (Jan 2013 – Dec 2014)

Base: All main carers (1,145); Fieldwork dates 14 Oct 2015 – 17 Jul 2016

Data from the Family Survey in figure 3 shows that over two in five families describe themselves as just about getting by financially (41.9%) compared to a quarter nationally, with over a quarter (26.3%) of troubled families saying they are finding it difficult to get by, compared to just 10% nationally.

Over half (57%) of main carers report having at least one loan or credit product, including credit cards, hire purchase, formal bank loans (mortgages and other loans) and informal family loans. Over a quarter (27.2%) of main carers in troubled families reported have at least one type of high interest loan, which includes loans from online payday loan providers, loans from shops on the high street, loans from other types of lenders and loans from family/friends (calculated by DCLG using data from the Family Survey).

Data from local datasets – known as Family Progress Data – show that a third of families are in rent arrears on joining the programme (32.9%).

With a large proportion of adults not in employment, claiming benefits or in debt, young people in these families are also at risk of becoming financially excluded. Around one in ten families (10.2%) have a young person aged 16-24 who is **not in education, training or employment** (NEET). However in the Family Survey two thirds of young people aged 15-21 report that they aspire to be in education or training in the next year, with only 2.4% expecting to be unemployed. Over one in five young people have already taken at least one step to find work in the last year.

Education and school attendance

Data from the National Impact Study in table 3 shows how **truancy** is more prevalent amongst children in troubled families than amongst children in the general population in the year prior to intervention.

Table 3: Comparison of the prevalence of education and school attendance problems between troubled families and the national population

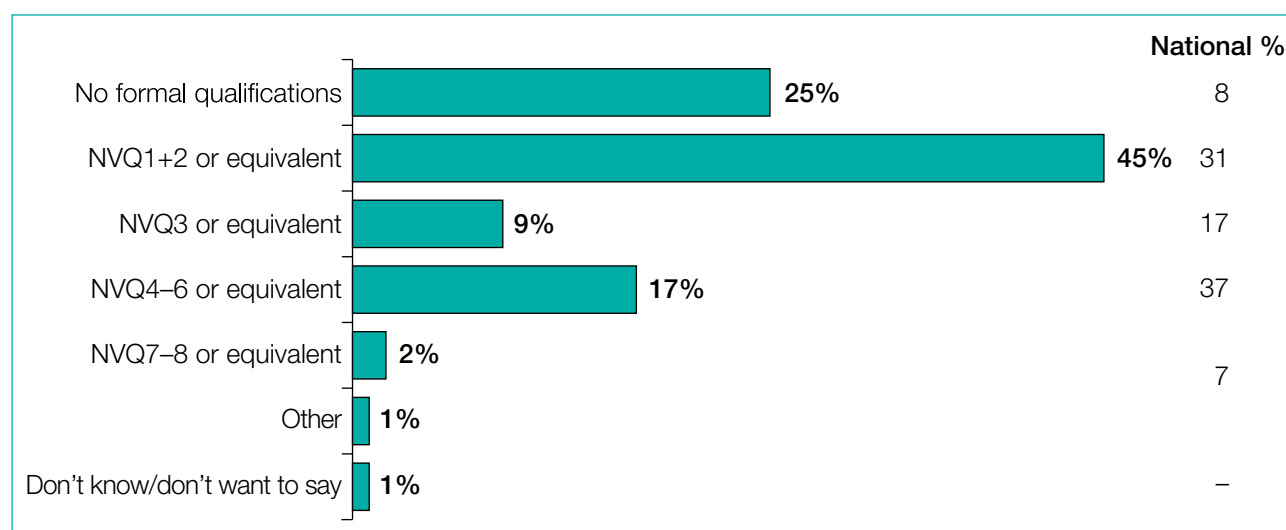
	Troubled Families	National Prevalence
% of families with a child who is persistently absent from school (missing 10% or more of school sessions)	30.6%*	n/a**
% of children persistently absent from school (missing 10% or more of school sessions)	26.4%*	11.0%
% of children permanently excluded	0.9%	0.07%
% of children achieving expected level of reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 (Year 6)	53.2%	58%

Source: Data sourced from the National Impact Study

Note: data on absence and exclusion for troubled families is for the 3 terms before intervention start. National Prevalence for Key Stage 2 is for 2016. The corresponding figure for troubled families covers achievement of expected levels at any point.

*Based on all families with at least one child aged 5-15 matched to National Pupil Database, all other figures based on children aged 5-17.

**National Prevalence data is only available for individuals, not families.

Figure 4: Educational attainment of main carers

Graph produced by Ipsos MORI for The Family Survey Baseline Report

Source: Data sourced from the Family Survey, National data from ONS annual population survey (2015), aged 16-64

Base: All main carers (1,145); Fieldwork dates 14 Oct 2015 – 17 Jul 2016

Nearly a third of troubled families have a child who is **persistently absent** from education, with children twice as likely to be persistently absent in the last school year than nationally. The Family Survey shows that nearly two in five (39.7%) main carers in troubled families reported having been told about concerns with the attendance of at least one of their children at school.

Although only a small proportion of children are **permanently excluded**, children in troubled families are more than ten times more likely to be permanently excluded from school than children nationally.

Educational attainment is also significantly lower than attainment nationally, amongst both children in troubled families and their parents and carers. Data from the Family Survey in figure 4 shows that a quarter

(25.1%) of main carers in troubled families reported not having any formal qualifications, compared to 8% nationally, with the majority (45.6%) reporting having an NVQ1+2 or equivalent (GCSEs/Apprenticeships) as their highest educational achievement.

Despite poor school attendance and low educational attainment of main carers and those old enough to sit their GCSEs, young people have positive aspirations for the future. In the Family Survey, of those who are at school or college almost all (97.8%) think they are likely to be in education, work or training in five years' time and over two in five (43.8%) of 11-15 year olds would like to stay at school or college to do A-Levels after they have completed their GCSEs.

Children who need help

Data from the National Impact Study in table 4 shows how the prevalence of **child safeguarding** problems in troubled families is far higher than in the national population in the year prior to intervention.

Table 4: Comparison of the prevalence of child safeguarding problems between troubled families and the national population

	Troubled Families	National Prevalence
% of families with a Child In Need (CIN)*	45.1%	n/a**
% of children classed as a CIN	41.3%	3.4%
% of children on a Child Protection Plan (CPP)	8.2%	0.4%
% of families with a child with a Special Educational Need (SEN) (with or without a statement)	51.4%	2.8%
% of children with a SEN (with or without a statement)	39.8%	14.4%

Source: Data sourced from the National Impact Study

Note: Special Educational Need figures relate to three terms before intervention start

*Based on all families with at least one child aged 4-17 matched to National Pupil Database, all other troubled families figures based on all children matched to National Pupil Database.

Over two in five troubled families have a child who is classed as a **Child in Need**²². Children in troubled families are twelve times more likely to be classified as a Child in Need and twenty one times more likely to be on a **Child Protection Plan** than children in the national population.

Family Survey data shows that just 5.9% of main carers in troubled families reported experiencing being in care themselves or having had a sibling in care when growing up, but over a third (35.4%) had a parent leave or experienced a family break up when they were growing up.

A large proportion of troubled families have a child with a **Special Educational Need**, with children in troubled families nearly three times as likely to have a special educational need, than children in the national population.

Crime and anti-social behaviour

The prevalence of crime and anti-social behaviour amongst troubled families is far higher than the prevalence of these problems in the national population in the year before intervention, as shown by data from the National Impact Study in table 5.

²² A child in need is defined under section 17(10) of the Children Act 1989 as a child who “is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or to have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining, a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision for him of services by a local authority under this Part; his health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provisions for him of such services; or he is disabled”. The Children in Need data includes looked after children, children on a Child Protection Plan and those with a Special Educational Need.

Table 5: Comparison of the prevalence of crime problems between troubled families and the national population

	Troubled Families	National Prevalence
% of families with an adult or a child with a caution or conviction*	10.0%	n/a**
% adults with a caution or conviction	5.4%	1.2%
% children with a caution or conviction (aged 10–17)	5.1%	0.8%

Source: Data sourced from the National Impact Study

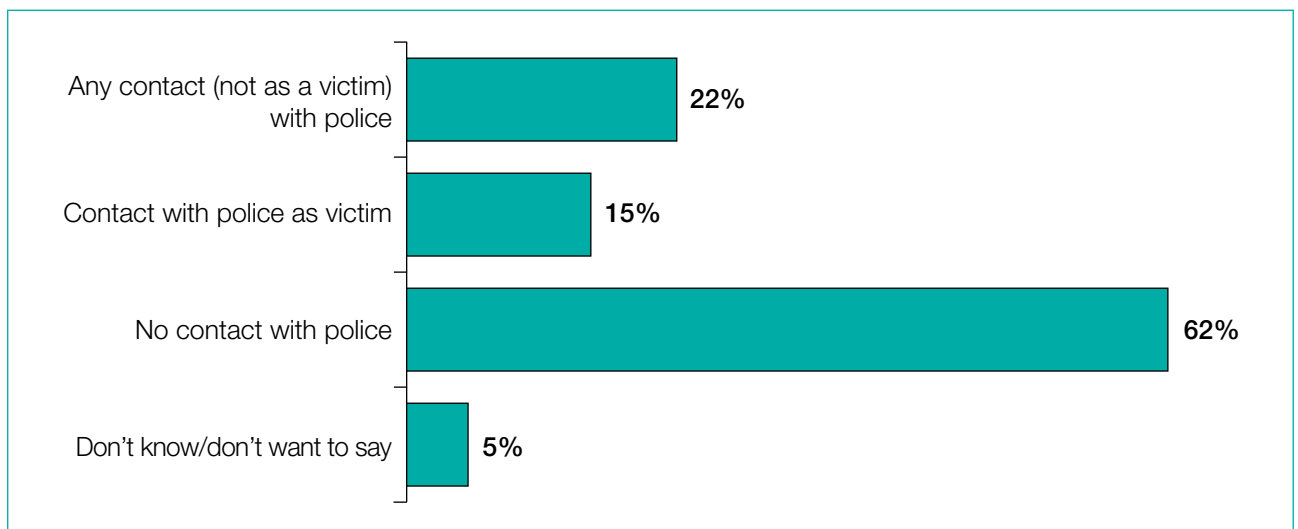
*Based on all families with at least one individual aged 10-100 matched to National Police Computer, all other troubled families figures based on all adults aged 18-100 or all children aged 10-17 matched to Police National Computer

**National Prevalence data is only available for individuals, not families

One in ten troubled families has an individual who has been **cautioned or convicted**. Adults were found to be five times more likely to have been cautioned or convicted for a criminal offence in the year before intervention than adults nationally, and young people were found to be six times more likely to have been cautioned or convicted for a criminal offence in the previous year than children nationally. Locally collected Family Progress Data shows that over one in ten (15.8%) families had at least one parent or child involved in an **anti-social behaviour incident** in the last year.

These families generally have more contact with the police than families in the general population.

- Data from locally collected Family Progress Data shows that over two-in-five households (41.7%) had at least one **police callout**.
- Data from the Family Survey shows that in the last six months a third (31.7%) of young people aged 11-21 reported having **contact with the police** (not as a victim) themselves, with the majority reporting having been told off or asked to move on by the police (15.7%). Figure 5 shows how over one in five (22.3%) main carers reported that they or someone else in their household had any contact with the police (not as a victim) in the last six months.

Figure 5: Police contact with someone in the household

Graph produced by Ipsos MORI for The Family Survey Baseline Report

Source: Data sourced from the Family Survey

Base: All main carers who accepted self-completion (999); Fieldwork dates 14 Oct 2015 – 17 Jul 2016

Note: Proportions do not equal 100% as this was a multiple choice question where respondents could have had contact with the police as both a victim and not a victim

Domestic abuse

The prevalence of domestic abuse amongst troubled families is high. Locally collected Family Progress Data shows that a quarter of families have at least one police-recorded incident of domestic abuse in the year before starting the programme. This compares to a national figure of 6.1% for individual adults aged 18-59.

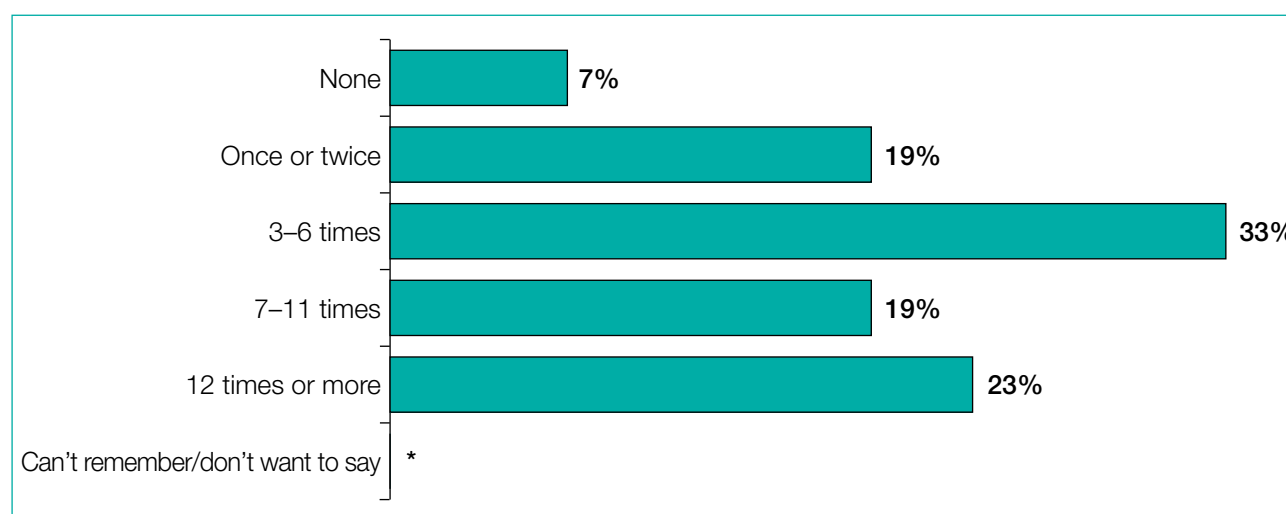
Data from the Family Survey shows that female main carers in troubled families report experiencing much higher levels of partner and family abuse than women in the general population.

- Over half (51.6%) have experienced non-sexual partner abuse at least

once since they were 16 compared to just 15% nationally.

- In the last six months 17.1% report having experienced partner abuse, much higher than nationally at just 4% in the last year.
- Over one in five (22.0%) have experienced non-sexual family abuse, since they were 16, compared to just 6% nationally

There is some evidence of inter-generational trends, with one in ten main carers in troubled families reporting having experienced domestic abuse in their home when growing up and then again in their home since becoming an adult.

Figure 6: Visits main carers have made to their GP for either themselves or their children

Graph produced by Ipsos MORI for The Family Survey Baseline Report

Source: Data sourced from the Family Survey

Base: All main carers (1,145); Fieldwork dates 14 Oct 2015 – 17 Jul 2016.

Health

Data from the Family Survey shows that troubled families report having a higher prevalence of **long-standing illness or disability** compared to those nationally, as well as making a high number of visits to health services.

- Three quarters (72.7%) of all troubled families have at least one person with a long-standing illness or disability. Nationally, 21% of those at a similar age to adults in troubled families report having a long-standing illness or disability.
- Nearly a quarter (23.1%) of main carers in these families visited their

GP twelve times or more in the last six months and a quarter (24.8%) went to A&E twice or more in the last six months.

Locally reported data (Family Progress Data) shows that two-in-five families (41.8%) have at least one family member who has been identified in the last twelve months as having a **mental health problem** on entry to the programme. Data from the Family Survey also shows:

- Over half (55.2%) of all main carers scored 4 or more on the GHQ-12 scale²³, which indicates evidence of probable mental ill-health

²³ The General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) is a self-administered screening device for assessing the mental well-being of the general population in a non-clinical setting. More information is available here: <http://content.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB13218/HSE2012-Ch4-Gen-health.pdf>

- Main carers were also found to have lower levels of wellbeing than nationally as measured by the short form of the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being scale (SWEMWBS)²⁴

Using locally collected Family Progress Data, one in six (15.0%) troubled families have an individual who is **dependent on drugs or alcohol**. Data taken from the Family Survey shows that of those main carers who reported their alcohol consumption, the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT)²⁵ indicates that half (51.6%) of main carers drink more than is considered safe and 16.3% exhibit signs of dependency.

Data from the Family Survey also shows that over half (51.5%) of main carers and 15.0% of young people smoke; both higher than nationally (19% and 8% respectively). But few main carers (7.4%) reported having taken any street drugs in the last six months, with just 14.3% of young people reporting to have ever tried cannabis.

Complexity of problems

To be eligible for the current programme, each family must experience at least two of the six headline problems of the current programme.

Using data from the National Impact Study and Family Progress Data, initial analysis of the interrelationships between each of the six headline problems (i.e. interrelationships between two problems only, not the number of problems they faced) has shown that being a troubled family was associated with financial exclusion. Other findings include:

- Around three quarters of families were affected by financial exclusion and at least one other problem from each of the five headline problems.
- Education and attendance was strongly related to children needing help. Four in five families are affected by these two issues.
- Nearly two thirds of families affected by domestic abuse were affected by crime and anti-social behaviour (62.1%) with a similar proportion affected by children needing help (64.9%).

²⁴ The Short form of the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (SWEMWBS) is a shortened form of the Warwick Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEBWMS) developed to enable monitoring of mental wellbeing in the general population. The shortened form comprises of seven rather than a 14-item scale, with the items relating more to functioning than to feeling, offering a slightly different perspective on mental well-being. More information is available here: http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/med/research/platform/wemwbs/researchers/userguide/wemwbs_user_guide_jp_02.02.16.pdf

²⁵ The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) was developed by the World Health Organisation as a simple screening tool which is sensitive to early detection of risky and high risk drinking, but is also commonly used as an outcome measure. It comprises questions on alcohol consumption, drinking behaviour and dependence and the consequences or problems related to drinking. More information is available here: http://www.talkingalcohol.com/files/pdfs/WHO_audit.pdf

Service transformation

Key findings:

- Evidence from in-depth interviews with staff delivering the programme show how local authorities identified strongly with the service transformation objective of the programme, although areas were at different levels of maturity towards service transformation.
- There was strong support for the whole family working approach and staff reported a focus on empowering families to make positive changes in their own lives, enabling them to access the support services they needed and to ultimately take ownership of their situation.
- The goal setting approach was described by families as being collaborative and responsive with the nature of keyworker support leading to families feeling they could deal with some of the challenges they faced by themselves.
- Overall the majority of staff delivering the programme said that it is achieving long-term change for families and that encouraging staff from multiple agencies to work together to support families is

contributing to the success of the programme in their local areas.

- The evidence suggests the programme is driving service transformation in local authorities, has strengthened partnership working, and is promoting whole-family working for all families with multiple and complex needs.

Findings from both the qualitative in-depth interviews with staff and families joining the programme, as well as findings from the annual Troubled Families Programme Staff Survey provide evidence of how the programme is being delivered to families.

The first phase of in-depth qualitative interviews by Ipsos MORI in nine local authorities between October 2015-March 2016 reports findings from interviews with staff delivering the programme, local stakeholders and partners, and families who have just started on the programme²⁶.

The annual staff survey is an online survey sent to all Troubled Families Co-ordinators (leading and co-ordinating the delivery of the programme in local authorities), keyworkers (delivering the programme directly to families) and Troubled Families Employment Advisors (on secondment from local Jobcentre Plus to local troubled families' teams), in all local authorities. The survey monitors how views on service delivery, workforce development

26 'National evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme 2015 – 2020: service transformation – case study research: part 1' (Ipsos MORI, February 2017)

<<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-evaluation-of-the-troubled-families-programme-2015-to-2020>>

and service transformation change over time. Findings are from the first wave conducted between October and November 2015²⁷.

Early evidence of services being transformed

Service transformation is one of the core objectives of the Troubled Families Programme. The aim, by the time the programme ends in 2020, is to mainstream the whole family, integrated way of working so that it is the norm for early help services for all families with multiple problems. This requires all relevant local services to join together and deliver timely and effective interventions to prevent families' problems escalating.

Local authorities identified strongly with the service transformation objective of the programme, although areas were at different levels of maturity towards service transformation²⁸.

“[Service transformation] is about the bringing of people together. Better communication. So for instance, obviously we’ve got the DWP employment advisers and I’m in discussions now with [the] police.”

– Troubled Families Co-ordinator

There was widespread awareness of the importance of making cost savings through service transformation.

“It’s about working with families in a more holistic way, making sure that they’ve got joined up support... In doing so, saving services money, basically, that can then be used for other things.”

– Troubled Families Co-ordinator

Some areas had begun to take their first steps towards restructuring, for example one local authority was responding to the programme's requirement for better early intervention by setting up 'early help' hubs for the co-location of local authority staff and staff from partner agencies. Local authorities where the new Troubled Families Programme aligned strongly with existing strategic ambitions had started to make structural changes, with a view to fully embedding the key elements of the programme and moving towards integrated working and effective commissioning of services. But buy-in from senior leaders had a major impact on driving progress towards integrated working.

27 'National evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme 2015 – 2020: service transformation – staff survey: part 1' (Ipsos MORI, February 2017)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-evaluation-of-the-troubled-families-programme-2015-to-2020>

Note: The first draft of findings from the second wave in November 2016 is due mid-February/early March 2017

28 DCLG has developed a new tool to help local partnerships identify areas for improvement, see 'Changing services' p13

Whole family working

There was strong support for the whole family working approach; but the fact it is labour-intensive was noted by one case study area, alongside their concerns around the cost implications of rolling out this approach to a wider population and with new partners.

“It enables families to take control of their lives and feel that they have got hope for a future, really, and get control of their children, get their children to school and then think about work as an option for themselves.”

– Troubled Families Co-ordinator

Multi agency working

Data from the Staff Survey shows that the majority of Troubled Families Co-ordinators (98%) and keyworkers (96%) were extremely positive about the contribution of multi-agency working to the success of the programme in their local authority. Evidence from interviews with staff has showed that the current programme was found to have presented authorities with the opportunity to develop relationships with existing partners (such as the police) and engage new ones. For example, one local authority was expanding the programme’s reach to the prison service which they had not done as part of delivering the first programme.

“You have got to use this as an opportunity to re-align the way your front-line services operate with families.....”

– Troubled Families Co-ordinator

At this early stage in the programme some local authorities were found to be at early or under-developed stages of multi-agency working, evidence showed that these local authorities were taking steps to engage partners. This included developing new channels of communication and opportunities for discussion as well as innovative approaches such as running conferences for partners and creating and sharing videos of experiences of the programme, allowing partners to hear about the effectiveness of intervention from families themselves.

“We had had a Troubled Families conference where [the co-ordinator] had some of her families who received help come and speak about how their lives had been turned around. It was a powerful message.”

– Strategic Partner

But staff interviewed in local authorities noted that they faced some challenges in engaging with and developing effective working relationships with some partners, which included health and adult social care services (including mental health services), as well as housing and schools. Some of the reasons cited for difficulties in working more effectively with partners were the disparate and diverse

nature of services/schools and ensuring consistency of whole family working, but in relation to health also extended to difficulties in reaching agreements on data sharing²⁹. Although just over half (54.3%) of keyworkers responding to the Staff Survey and three in five (60.8%) Troubled Families Employment Advisers said they felt it was easy to get the support needed from partner organisations to deliver solutions to families; there is still some work to do in engaging partners³⁰.

Data sharing and monitoring

Staff interviewed reported that the programme had also helped local authorities improve data monitoring and data sharing with most partners and this was widely described as a critical success factor in identifying families, recording outcomes and providing support for families.

“Agencies are willing to give us the information... the education data has been amazing, really. They’ve been very helpful and cooperative and provide us what we need, as have the Children’s Centre people... it’s all starting to sort of join up.”

– Strategic Partner

Data from the Staff Survey shows that there is still some work to do in establishing shared data systems. Just under a third (29.6%) of Troubled Families Co-ordinators agree shared IT systems are in place that local agencies working with troubled families can access,

but over four in five (83.9%) agree effective protocols for sharing information on individual families are already in place.

Alongside this, the programme has created an impetus for the development of consistent cross-agency tools (for example for the assessment of families).

With the growing involvement of partner agencies and with the programme’s principles increasingly embedded in the way that practitioners support families, local authorities understood the necessity of building their capacity to make the programme sustainable in the long term, and of making cost savings.

Payment by results

The payment by results funding model was found to be more positively perceived under the current programme than in the first. Evidence from the case studies shows local authorities have been using the additional funding from the new programme to incentivise partners to deliver the troubled families model, giving them a strong practical reason to engage with the programme and helping grow the numbers of keyworkers.

²⁹ DCLG and DH are working together to resolve these issues, see ‘Sharing good practice’ p15

³⁰ See ‘Investing in service transformation’ p15

“If you had asked me three years ago I would have said “Is it right?” I think they’ve been really good [under the new programme]. It’s focused the mind, it’s ensured that we genuinely work in an evidence-based way for each family and it’s enabled us to make sure that we’re very prudent about how we spend our money.”

– Troubled Families Co-ordinator

However, it was reported that the focus on outcomes, a result of the payment by results model, came with associated risks. Some were sceptical of whether it would help to improve outcomes and/or concerned that payment by results did not account for work which cannot be recorded or demonstrated through data.

Focus on employment

Troubled Families Employment Advisers were seen as a welcome enhancement to the programme and had helped to change the attitudes of frontline workers such that the issue of employability of their families was firmly on their agenda.

“They have changed or helped to change the culture of frontline workers, really, thinking about work and progress to work as a viable option right at the beginning, rather than as an add-on at the end.”

– Troubled Families Co-ordinator

In some local authorities the Troubled Families Employment Advisor role was seen as a way of bridging the gap between families/keyworkers and Jobcentre Plus/ Department for Work and Pensions, acting as a ‘translator’ of Department for Work and Pensions’ practices.

“They did a quiz about the benefit system... it was a really good way of getting the [keyworkers] both to realise how much they had learnt about worklessness and employment and benefits and how much they didn’t know.”

– Troubled Families Co-ordinator

Workforce development

Troubled Families Co-ordinators responding to the survey were very positive about the skills of dedicated intervention workers and professionals delivering family interventions, with over four in five (83.1%) agreeing dedicated keyworkers have the skills which allow them to deliver effective services to families.

The majority of keyworkers and Troubled Families Employment Advisers agreed they had the right skills to allow them to deliver effective services to all or most of the families they work with. They reported feeling well supported in their role and ability to tackle a wide range of family problems. Although the majority of keyworkers (70.3%) and Troubled Families Employment Advisers (86.1%) responding to the survey reported there was a great deal, or a fair amount of opportunity

to share and learn good practice locally within either their Jobcentre Plus or local authority, those interviewed acknowledged that bringing in more staff with a wider set of skills and experience presented challenges to future workforce development. Challenges included building capacity to make the programme sustainable in the longer term and successfully balancing the set of skills all agencies/staff involved in delivering the programme.

Staff and families experiences of and feedback about the programme

Families starting the programme welcomed the way that keyworkers took the time to understand the family, build trust, provide help with a wide range of different problems, and empower families to make positive changes in their lives.

“[It’s] having someone come to the house, someone to have a chat with about anything, feelings, how I cope, someone to give me advice on strategies to use with the kids.”

– Mum

Goal setting with families

Families reported the goal setting approach as being collaborative and responsive, consistent with the views of keyworkers who emphasised the importance of the goals and the service as a whole being family-led.

“It’s a mini-assessment, she lets us know what’s changed since six weeks ago, how far we’ve come and stuff like that, then we sign it and it goes back to her manager.”

– Mum

Working with families

Parents noticed how their keyworkers were not only interested in problems that related specifically to them or to their children, but also problems with their housing or practical support and direction on morning routines. Keyworkers focussed on practical problems such as housing and debt in the early stages of support, to build trust and help develop the rapport needed to talk about and help identify serious underlying problems such as domestic abuse.

The nature of keyworker support led to families feeling they could deal with some of the challenges they faced by themselves as they had the confidence to start tackling other problems which they had not felt capable of considering before. Staff also mentioned there was a focus on empowering families to make positive changes in their own lives, to enable them to access the support services they needed but to ultimately take ownership of their situation.

“It was like a weight had just been lifted off my shoulders. [I was] quite relieved and thankful that someone has actually started to help me and it is...it takes a lot of pressure off.”

– Mum

Although there was hesitancy about looking for work, Troubled Families Employment Adviser support, where utilised, was described by staff as a resource that could help to address practical barriers to work for those who wanted to work but faced certain constraints. They helped families think about what they could do to make returning to work easier.

Overall, the majority of staff delivering the programme reported in the Staff Survey that it is achieving long-term change for families, and that encouraging staff from multiple agencies to work together to support families is contributing to the success of the programme in their local areas.

Families on the programme and making progress

As part of the current programme, local authorities submit data on the number of eligible families receiving a whole family intervention, the number of families who have made significant and sustained progress against all their problems, and the number who have achieved continuous employment.

This chapter explains what this data means in relation to the experience of families and, in the table overleaf, provides a breakdown of the latest data by participating local authority.

Eligible families receiving a whole family intervention

In order to make sure the programme reaches the most complex families with multiple problems, families must have at least two of six headline problems (crime and anti-social behaviour, poor school attendance, children needing help, worklessness/debt, domestic violence, health problems) to be eligible for the programme. In addition, of all eligible families, local authorities must prioritise the families who are most likely to benefit from an integrated whole family approach and those who are the highest cost to the public purse.

For a family to be judged as receiving a whole family intervention, a local authority must ensure four things have taken place:

1. There is an assessment that takes into account the needs of the whole family
2. There is an action plan that takes account of all (relevant) family members
3. There is a lead worker for the family that is recognised by the family and other professionals involved with the family
4. The objectives in the family action plan are aligned to those in the area's Troubled Families Outcomes Plan

As set out in the table below, there are a total of 185,420 eligible families being worked with in a whole family way and for whom local authorities have received funding³¹.

Continuous employment and significant progress

The current programme's payment by results funding mechanism rewards local authorities when they have achieved and demonstrated significant and sustained progress with all the family's problems, or an adult in the family has achieved continuous employment³².

³¹ Many local authorities work with more families than they receive funding for, and this trend is set to increase as whole family interventions are embedded in wider services and reach more families.

³² A period of continuous employment of 26 weeks out of previous 30 weeks for Jobseeker's Allowance claimants. For other benefits see: Department for Communities and Local Government 'The Financial Framework for the expanded Troubled Families Programme' <<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/financial-framework-for-the-expanded-troubled-families-programme>>

Each family's achievement of 'significant and sustained' progress is assessed against a locally defined Troubled Family Outcomes Plan agreed with local partners, apart from the nationally set measures of school attendance³³ and continuous employment. Funding for each family is paid in two parts: up-front funding of £1,000 per family and a results-based payment of £800 per family.

All results claims are subject to internal audit by the claiming local authority, signed off by their Chief Executive, and spot checks by DCLG – for more information see *Benefiting taxpayers* p15.

As set out in the table below, 43,813 families have achieved significant and sustained progress and 9,157 have achieved continuous employment.

While the results for which local authorities have been paid so far is a great achievement, they actually only represent the tip of the iceberg in terms of the progress local authorities and families are making. There are a few reasons for this: the complexity of families' problems; the high bar set for success; and the time lag between the start of an intervention and both achieving and evidencing success.

³³ All school age children must be receiving a suitable education and attend at least 90% of possible sessions on average across three consecutive school terms. This matches the Department for Education's measure of persistent absence. For more information see: Department for Education 'A guide to absence statistics' (May 2016) <https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/523637/Guide_to_absence_statistics_12052016.pdf> page 15

Hillingdon started work with a family that included four school age children, three of whom were persistent truants with attendance of less than 70%. One of the three children had been attending less than 10% of the time and was subsequently permanently excluded from school. The mum was unemployed and suffering with mental health problems. The family were of concern to social services and therefore subject to a Child in Need Plan.

A full children and families assessment was conducted and a dedicated troubled families keyworker was allocated to the family to give the intensity of whole-family support that was required. After 7 months of twice weekly visits, the family is no longer a concern to social care. The mum has made progress to work, is writing a CV and researching training opportunities, while the eldest daughter who had previously been excluded is now enrolled at a mainstream school and is taking part in a targeted programme to help build skills and confidence.

The children's attendance has also dramatically improved. The three children that were persistently truanting have now been attending school for more than 90% of the time for a full school year. The child that had been permanently excluded is now in school for 77% of the time. Despite the fantastic progress made, this family cannot yet attract a result payment from the Troubled Families Programme. This is because a claim can only be made when all school age children in the family are attending school at least 90% of the time.

The time lag in reporting results occurs because effective interventions take time, local authorities have to show that family progress is being sustained, and then the evidence needs to be collected. Take a typical example of a family with school age children: a 6 month intervention results in improved attendance; to qualify for a results payment, that good attendance must be sustained for at least three terms³⁴, equivalent to a full school year; the hard data confirming that achievement is only available

two months after the end of any given term. As a result, the journey from the start of the intervention to submitting a valid claim can take 20 months in some cases.

³⁴ For more information see: Department for Communities and Local Government 'The Financial Framework for the expanded Troubled Families Programme' <<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/financial-framework-for-the-expanded-troubled-families-programme>>

TROUBLED FAMILIES PROGRAMME 2015-2020: Families on the programme and making progress

Local authority	Local Programme Start Date	Maximum funded families up to 2020	Funded families on the programme as at December 2016	Number of families achieved significant and sustained progress as at 28th March 2017	Number of families achieved continuous employment as at 28th March 2017	Total claims for results as at 28th March 2017
Barking and Dagenham	Sep-2014	2,470	1,238	447	50	497
Barnet	Sep-2014	2,220	1,256	399	24	423
Barnsley	Jan-2015	2,210	1,070	132	38	170
Bath and North East Somerset	Sep-2014	700	452	122	45	167
Bedford	Jan-2015	920	355	145	11	156
Bexley	Jan-2015	1,410	805	272	11	283
Birmingham	Apr-2015	14,300	6,328	835	88	923
Blackburn with Darwen	Jan-2015	1,670	674	223	36	259
Blackpool	Sep-2014	1,830	1,102	506	16	522
Bournemouth	Apr-2015	1,330	727	8	10	18
Bracknell Forest	Jan-2015	400	234	79	4	83
Bradford	Sep-2014	6,070	1,509	251	82	333
Brent	Jan-2015	3,210	1,385	511	113	624
Brighton and Hove	Jan-2015	2,280	778	232	43	275
Bristol	Sep-2014	4,100	2,283	943	121	1,064
Bromley	Sep-2014	1,700	785	205	29	234
Buckinghamshire	Jan-2015	1,860	1,016	251	18	269
Calderdale	Sep-2014	1,650	676	305	68	373

Local authority	Local Programme Start Date	Maximum funded families up to 2020	Funded families on the programme as at December 2016	Number of families achieved significant and sustained progress as at 28th March 2017	Number of families achieved continuous employment as at 28th March 2017	Total claims for results as at 28th March 2017
Cambridgeshire	Jan-2015	2,840	1,347	340	65	405
Camden	Apr-2015	2,100	1,030	172	2	174
Central Bedfordshire	Apr-2015	1,120	398	41	16	57
Cheshire East	Apr-2015	1,900	905	127	26	153
Cheshire West and Chester	Jan-2015	1,820	829	326	65	391
Cornwall	Apr-2015	4,010	1,575	249	94	343
Coventry	Jan-2015	3,160	1,591	15	249	264
Croydon	Jan-2015	3,050	1,383	435	87	522
Cumbria	Apr-2015	3,380	1,625	274	24	298
Darlington	Jan-2015	930	396	128	17	145
Derby	Jan-2015	2,230	304	57	49	106
Derbyshire	Sep-2014	4,510	2,374	349	179	528
Devon	Apr-2015	4,280	2,187	165	8	173
Doncaster	Apr-2015	2,950	744	94	65	159
Dorset	Jan-2015	1,940	744	48	32	80
Dudley	Sep-2014	2,440	895	1	28	29
Durham	Sep-2014	4,360	2,340	623	104	727
Ealing	Apr-2015	3,010	1,555	208	74	282
East Riding of Yorkshire	Jan-2015	1,670	801	228	43	271

Local authority	Local Programme Start Date	Maximum funded families up to 2020	Funded families on the programme as at December 2016	Number of families achieved significant and sustained progress as at 28th March 2017	Number of families achieved continuous employment as at 28th March 2017	Total claims for results as at 28th March 2017
East Sussex	Jan-2015	3,450	1,473	629	37	666
Enfield	Jan-2015	2,970	1,127	49	402	451
Essex	Jan-2015	7,570	3,740	1,385	0	1,385
Gateshead	Sep-2014	1,930	1,101	367	92	459
Gloucestershire	Jan-2015	2,980	1,000	187	74	261
Greater Manchester	Sep-2014	27,230	14,866	4,915	454	5,369
Greenwich	Sep-2014	2,780	1,168	371	217	588
Hackney	Sep-2015	3,510	1,300	219	12	231
Halton	Jan-2015	1,350	581	161	131	292
Hammersmith and Fulham	Jan-2015	1,690	963	252	49	301
Hampshire	Jan-2015	5,540	2,098	189	82	271
Haringey	Sep-2014	3,130	1,717	283	37	320
Harrow	Apr-2015	1,330	640	178	9	187
Hartlepool	Sep-2014	1,000	427	186	24	210
Havering	Sep-2014	1,450	775	305	32	337
Herefordshire	Jan-2015	1,090	460	82	15	97
Hertfordshire	Apr-2015	4,670	1,852	218	47	265
Hillingdon	Apr-2015	1,990	1,035	178	66	244
Hounslow	Jan-2015	2,100	1,010	256	8	264

Local authority	Local Programme Start Date	Maximum funded families up to 2020	Funded families on the programme as at December 2016	Number of families achieved significant and sustained progress as at 28th March 2017	Number of families achieved continuous employment as at 28th March 2017	Total claims for results as at 28th March 2017
Isle of Wight	Apr-2015	1,000	420	21	17	38
Islington	Jan-2015	2,630	1,250	187	60	247
Kensington and Chelsea	Sep-2015	1,130	610	130	26	156
Kent	Jan-2015	9,200	4,474	2,167	106	2,273
Kingston upon Hull	Jan-2015	3,510	1,489	264	82	346
Kingston upon Thames	Apr-2015	680	262	56	5	61
Kirklees	Jan-2015	3,740	1,674	402	69	471
Knowsley	Sep-2014	2,010	908	128	38	166
Lambeth	Sep-2014	3,480	1,872	154	112	266
Lancashire	Sep-2015	8,620	3,420	257	81	338
Leeds	Sep-2014	6,900	3,754	1,350	494	1,844
Leicester	Jan-2015	3,940	1,523	125	75	200
Leicestershire	Sep-2014	2,770	1,703	386	319	705
Lewisham	Jan-2015	3,170	906	351	25	376
Lincolnshire	Jan-2015	4,760	2,405	94	238	332
Liverpool	Sep-2014	6,760	3,500	138	591	729
Luton	Jan-2015	1,940	959	266	35	301
Medway Towns	Apr-2015	2,060	1,011	100	73	173
Merton	Sep-2014	1,150	525	272	22	294

Local authority	Local Programme Start Date	Maximum funded families up to 2020	Funded families on the programme as at December 2016	Number of families achieved significant and sustained progress as at 28th March 2017	Number of families achieved continuous employment as at 28th March 2017	Total claims for results as at 28th March 2017
Middlesbrough	Sep-2014	1,860	834	356	45	401
Milton Keynes	Apr-2015	1,600	707	374	2	376
Newcastle upon Tyne	Sep-2014	3,010	1,520	350	20	370
Newham	Apr-2015	4,020	1,702	150	13	163
Norfolk	Apr-2015	5,680	2,872	621	30	651
North East Lincolnshire	Jan-2015	1,700	885	248	3	251
North Lincolnshire	Jan-2015	1,260	549	167	9	176
North Somerset	Sep-2014	1,010	429	33	3	36
North Tyneside	Jan-2015	1,480	402	72	18	90
North Yorkshire	Sep-2014	2,700	1,902	915	86	1,001
Northamptonshire	Jan-2015	4,420	1,941	476	2	478
Northumberland	Jan-2015	2,120	672	242	47	289
Nottingham	Jan-2015	3,840	1,717	500	175	675
Nottinghamshire	Jan-2015	5,170	2,288	368	40	408
Oxfordshire	Sep-2014	2,850	1,352	377	68	445
Peterborough	Jan-2015	1,730	883	181	114	295
Plymouth	Sep-2014	2,380	1,080	198	74	272
Poole	Sep-2014	820	452	127	7	134
Portsmouth	Jan-2015	1,900	595	23	12	35

Local authority	Local Programme Start Date	Maximum funded families up to 2020	Funded families on the programme as at December 2016	Number of families achieved significant and sustained progress as at 28th March 2017	Number of families achieved continuous employment as at 28th March 2017	Total claims for results as at 28th March 2017
Reading	Apr-2015	1,170	543	95	44	139
Redbridge	Sep-2014	1,990	1,104	451	99	550
Redcar and Cleveland	Sep-2014	1,290	754	205	31	236
Richmond upon Thames	Sep-2014	650	335	92	4	96
Rotherham	Apr-2015	2,500	974	43	42	85
Rutland	Apr-2015	100	53	18	0	18
Sandwell	Jan-2015	3,920	2,047	359	63	422
Sefton	Jan-2015	2,130	1,072	74	67	141
Sheffield	Sep-2014	5,360	2,880	1,044	84	1,128
Shropshire	Jan-2015	1,580	557	12	26	38
Slough	Apr-2015	1,260	644	221	9	230
Solihull	Jan-2015	1,210	512	56	8	64
Somerset	Jan-2015	3,000	1,507	169	60	229
South Gloucestershire	Sep-2014	1,050	563	80	21	101
South Tyneside	Apr-2015	1,430	576	16	31	47
Southampton	Sep-2014	2,230	1,107	184	150	334
Southend-on-Sea	Jan-2015	1,480	625	216	21	237
Southwark	Apr-2015	3,340	1,041	53	43	96
St. Helens	Jan-2015	1,710	852	30	16	46

Local authority	Local Programme Start Date	Maximum funded families up to 2020	Funded families on the programme as at December 2016	Number of families achieved significant and sustained progress as at 28th March 2017	Number of families achieved continuous employment as at 28th March 2017	Total claims for results as at 28th March 2017
Staffordshire	Jan-2015	4,680	2,396	403	50	453
Stockton-on-Tees	Jan-2015	1,560	741	487	5	492
Stoke-on-Trent	Apr-2015	2,890	1,476	412	14	426
Suffolk	Jan-2015	4,110	2,035	568	121	689
Sunderland	Jan-2015	2,540	1,213	138	76	214
Surrey	Sep-2014	3,700	1,963	500	90	590
Sutton	Apr-2015	1,110	584	89	44	133
Swindon	Jan-2015	1,310	677	106	7	113
Telford and Wrekin	Jan-2015	1,360	662	132	41	173
Thurrock	Apr-2015	1,220	511	158	90	248
Torbay	Apr-2015	1,180	351	57	28	85
Tower Hamlets	Apr-2015	3,660	846	41	57	98
Wakefield	Sep-2014	3,030	1,321	398	126	524
Walsall	Jan-2015	2,830	1,430	476	91	567
Waltham Forest	Jan-2015	2,990	1,249	414	14	428
Wandsworth	Sep-2014	2,190	1,269	434	41	475
Warrington	Apr-2015	1,250	470	56	15	71
Warwickshire	Sep-2014	2,790	1,371	534	29	563
West Berkshire	Sep-2014	540	322	93	19	112

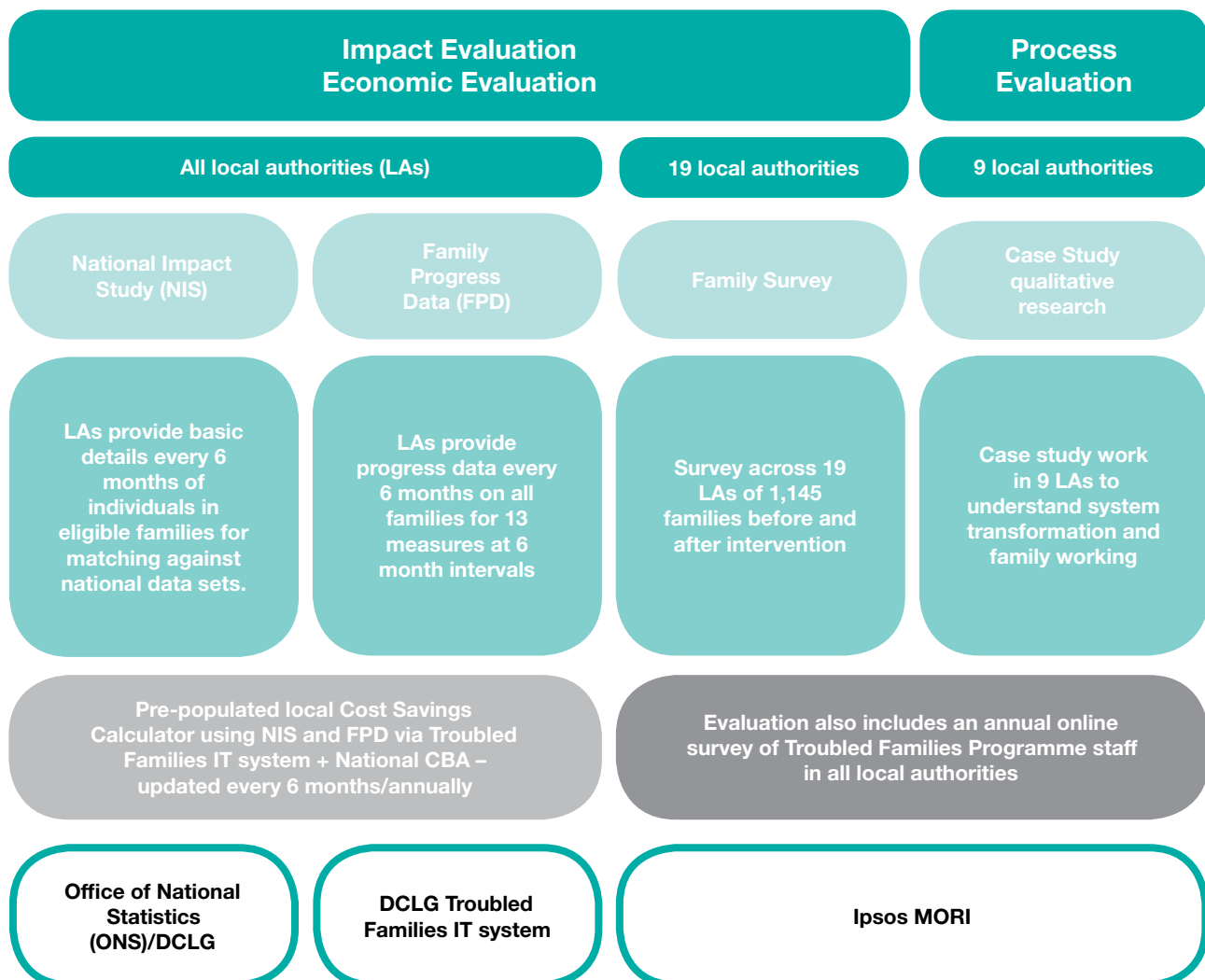
Local authority	Local Programme Start Date	Maximum funded families up to 2020	Funded families on the programme as at December 2016	Number of families achieved significant and sustained progress as at 28th March 2017	Number of families achieved continuous employment as at 28th March 2017	Total claims for results as at 28th March 2017
West Sussex	Sep-2014	3,940	2,455	1,236	45	1,281
Westminster	Sep-2015	2,080	1,147	207	97	304
Wiltshire	Jan-2015	1,990	827	239	27	266
Windsor and Maidenhead	Jan-2015	460	192	53	21	74
Wirral	Jan-2015	3,000	922	133	6	139
Wokingham	Apr-2015	340	153	0	6	6
Wolverhampton	Apr-2015	2,890	993	122	42	164
Worcestershire	Jan-2015	3,180	1,201	96	51	147
York	Jan-2015	950	421	31	27	58
Total		399,960	185,420	43,813	9,157	52,970

Annex A: Overview of the 2015 - 2020 Troubled Families Programme evaluation

There are three key elements to the evaluation – a process evaluation, impact evaluation and economic evaluation. The data is from different sources, collected/compiled by our contractors and

a varying number of local authorities are involved in the different elements of the evaluation. This is illustrated below and more detail of each element follows:

Evaluation Components of the National Evaluation of the Current Troubled Families Programme



The Impact Evaluation

- 1. The National Impact Study:** Every local authority provides the personal details and some programme information on individuals and families they have identified as eligible for the Troubled Families Programme (families on the programme and those in a comparison group who are not yet receiving support) and send these to the Office for National Statistics (ONS, as a trusted third party contractor). ONS check and clean the data provided (sometimes with the local authorities themselves) then compile this and send the data to other government departments for matching with their national administrative datasets every six months. Once DCLG receive the dataset of derived data from ONS (the matched data is derived data to further anonymise it), DCLG analysts carry out further cleaning on the

data, for example to ensure families have children and adults, that ages match variables identifying adults/ children, etc. The national datasets include the Police National Computer (PNC) held by Ministry of Justice, the National Pupil Database (NPD) held by Department for Education and the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) held by Department for Work and Pensions. DCLG is discussing access to health data with Department of Health, NHS Digital and Public Health England. There are some limitations to the data: good matches with nationally held administrative data are dependent on the quality of the personal data supplied by local authorities; each government department uses a different methodology for matching the data, (their own matching algorithm), resulting in differing match rates.

2. Information gathered from these datasets includes:

<i>CRIME</i>	convictions	sentence type	sentence length	Police National Computer
<i>EDUCATION & CHILD SAFEGUARDING</i>	pupil referral unit	in care	KS1/2/3 scores	National Pupil Database
	school absence	exclusions	SEN	
<i>HEALTH</i>	hospital admissions	A&E attendance	mental health contact	Hospital Episode Statistics (forthcoming)
<i>EMPLOYMENT & BENEFITS</i>	type of benefits	employment	pay & tax	Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study
	tax credits	pensions	p45	

3. Family Progress Data: Every local authority provides information that we cannot gather using nationally held administrative datasets on families being engaged with by the programme only (i.e. not a comparison group). The data is submitted using an IT system set up to collect data for the evaluation and this IT system runs checks to ensure data is entered correctly. Once it arrives DCLG analysts carry out further checks and cleaning on the

data. The data is collected in a way to allow DCLG analysts to match Family Progress Data with National Impact Study data at the individual level. This data is of varying quality and completeness, so care needs to be taken when interpreting this data and work. DCLG have already worked with local authorities to improve the quality of some of the data and this work is on-going. Data collected from local authorities includes:

<p>Crime and ASB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cautions or convictions • Number of community sentences • Custodial sentences • Types of offences • ASB incidents* • ASB incidents resulting in further action* • ASB incidents resulting in no further action* • Police call outs* 	<p>Education and school attendance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent absence • Fixed period and permanent exclusions • GCSE attainment • Early years development • Key stage achievement • Attending alternative provision • Attending PRU • Children missing from education* 	<p>Children who need help</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children in care or looked after children • Child in need • Child protection plan • Special educational need status • Episodes of care • Time spent in care
<p>Financial exclusion and work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claiming any out of work benefits • Adults in work • Claiming ESA/IB • Claiming IS • Claiming JSA • Claiming ESA/IB or IS • Claiming DLA or PIP • Time on benefits • NEETs* • Rent arrears* • Evictions* 	<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health issue* • Dependence on non-prescription drugs* • Dependence on alcohol* <p>Pending NHS Digital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A&E attendances • Long standing illness/disability • Health conditions • Hospital admissions 	<p>Domestic abuse or violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic abuse or violence incidents* • <i>Self-reported</i> incidence of domestic abuse or violence from the Family Survey

4. The **Family Survey** is carried out face-to-face and undertaken by Ipsos MORI. The survey has a longitudinal design which allows a family's circumstances to be assessed at two points in time: just before they start receiving troubled families support and once they have been stepped down from the programme to assess how families have changed as a result. The survey aims to capture information on some outcomes that cannot be monitored through national administrative data or collected by local authorities e.g. family relationships and wellbeing. If families give their consent, the data from the Family Survey is matched to National Impact Study and Family Progress Data information. Families have been interviewed in a sample of 19 local authorities, the baseline wave of fieldwork ran between November 2015 and July 2016, interviews were conducted with 1,145 main carers and 596 young people (aged 11-21), these interviews will be repeated with c.700 main carers and young people at the follow-up stage in 2017/18. Bryson and Purdon Social Research are assisting with the project and are testing whether the findings from the survey can be compared against a historical dataset of UK families, using the UK Household Longitudinal Survey (UKHLS, or Understanding Society), to identify whether and how far families on the programme have improved over and above the changes typically seen in similar families.

The Process Evaluation

1. **Case study research** uses a qualitative approach and is also undertaken by Ipsos MORI. The aim of this research is to better understand the delivery of the programme and to provide descriptive accounts of how the programme is being received by families and delivered by staff. Baseline in-depth interviews with staff and families were carried out across a sample of nine local authorities. The fieldwork was conducted between October 2015 and March 2016 with 48 families as they started on the programme and 60 staff delivering the programme. Follow-up interviews were conducted with the families and staff one year later, and the data is still being processed. In 2017, a new sample of 11 local authorities will be selected to take part where baseline and follow-up interviews will be conducted with a new set of families and staff in a similar way.
2. The Staff Survey is an online, annual survey sent out to all current staff (until 2020) undertaken by Ipsos MORI. Three key groups of staff Troubled Families Coordinators, keyworkers and Troubled Families Employment Advisors are invited to take part. The aim of this research is to track how the programme is being delivered, how services are transforming, workforce training and development, multi-agency working, working with families and views from the perspective of staff delivering the programme in all local authorities.

The Economic Evaluation

In order to assess the economic and fiscal impact of the Troubled Families Programme, a local and national cost benefit analysis is being undertaken. The economic evaluation was informed by the work carried out by Manchester New Economy and agreed by HM Treasury. The Troubled Families Information System automatically carries out local cost benefit analysis and calculates return on investment, public value cost benefit ratio and net fiscal benefit and it provides local authorities with historical costs of families.

1. Local authorities enter the costs of delivering their local interventions via an online information system. Using data collected through the National Impact Study and Family Progress Data the monetised costs families incur on the public sector and wider society (for example, through crime and truancy) is calculated, both before and after the intervention.
2. The system uses the costs of delivering services and attaches unit costs to outcomes to allow local

authorities to see how much they are spending on their services and the outcomes and benefits associated with this spend. It also estimates how much public money was saved for each pound spent on interventions, and reports the estimates back to local authorities through an online tool.

Next steps for evaluation in the forthcoming year (2017/18)

- **Impact Evaluation:**
 - o Data linking for 4th and 5th wave of NIS
 - o Updating analysis of data, exploring progress of families and the impact of the programme on outcomes
- **Process Evaluation:**
 - o Phase 2 fieldwork for area case studies and reporting
 - o Wave 3 of staff survey
- **Economic Evaluation:**
 - o Estimates of value for money

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