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Local Authorities (LA) have a range of statutory duties which are set out in the DfE Statutory Guidance in the delivery of education and training provision for young people (16- and 17-year-olds). The legislation that this guidance relates to is sections 18 and 68(4) of the Education and Skills Act 2008 (ESA 2008) in relation to sections 10, 12 and 68 of that Act. This guidance is for all LAs in England, it sets out guidance to LA staff responsible for promoting participation of young people and tracking and supporting young people's activity.

Tracking young people's participation is a key element of these duties, and LAs are required to collect information about young people so that those who are not participating or are NEET can be identified and given support to re-engage. Robust tracking also provides the LA with information that will help to ensure that suitable education and training provision is available and that resources can be targeted effectively. In addition, the ESA 2008 places two duties on local authorities regarding 16 and 17-year-olds: Local authorities must promote the effective participation in education and training of 16 and 17-year-olds in their area with a view to ensuring that those persons fulfil the duty to participate in education or training. A key element of this is identifying the young people in their area who are covered by the duty to participate and encouraging them to find a suitable education or training place.

The DfE monitors the performance of all LAs in delivering these duties, specifically in tracking and supporting 16 and 17-year-olds using data submitted to the National Client Caseload Information System (NCCIS) monthly.

There is no blueprint to how LAs fulfil their duties and in South Tees both Redcar and Cleveland and Middlesbrough LAs have had resources reduced over the past few years, so that once well-resourced Connexions services have become much smaller teams, however both LAs fulfil their duties by:

- Ensuring that every young person leaving year 11 and year 12 has a September Guarantee: a suitable offer of education and training by the end of September.
- Undertaking monthly tracking to capture information on those young people who are participating in education or training and those who are NEET.
- Providing bespoke support for those young people who are NEET to support them to move back into education or training.
- Submitting monthly performance data to the DfE and the annual activity survey (with the latter identifying the destination of every year 11 leaver on November 1st each year).
- Working closely with schools, colleges and training providers and wider partners to fulfil these duties.

The statutory guidance for local authorities can be found here;

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/660e971663b7f8001fde187f/Participation_of_young_people_in_education_employment_or_training.pdf

In 2010, the Audit Commission produced a report, *Against the Odds*, contained in the report is the table which summarises the increased likelihood of young people becoming NEET over a longer-period associated with certain risk factors, as shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Factors contributing to NEETs

Factor	Increased chance of being NEET for 6 months or more
Being NEET at least once before	7.9 times more likely
Pregnancy or parenthood	2.8 times more likely
Supervision by the Youth Offending Team	2.6 times more likely
Less than three months in post-16 education	2.3 times more likely
Disclosed substance abuse	2.1 times more likely
Responsibilities as a carer	2.0 times more likely

Source – Audit Commission

Other risk factors include:

- Low educational attainment at GCSE
- A range of personal risk factors including health problems, caring responsibilities, and difficult family circumstances
- Structural risk factors including difficult labour market conditions, a lack of training and apprenticeship opportunities and welfare support providing a higher income than potential wages.

The Youth Futures Foundation on behalf of the National Centre for Social Research published a report in December 2023 ‘Risk factors for being NEET among young people.’

<https://youthfuturesfoundation.org/news/new-research-identifies-the-key-risk-factors-for-young-people-becoming-neet/>

This report explores the extent and degree of overlap between different forms of marginalisation among young people (aged 13 to 25) in England, and how experiencing multiple types of marginalisation may increase the risk of young people not being in employment, education, or training (NEET). This study was conducted using Next Steps, a national longitudinal cohort study following a sample of people born in 1989-90 from age 13/14 through to the age of 25, this covers the years 2004 to 2015.

Five domains of marginalisation were explored covering 19 individual risk factors:

- Education: having a special educational need, absence from school, suspension or exclusion from school, low parental involvement in education and low academic attainment (by age 25).
- Family circumstances: having caring responsibilities after the age of 16, having a parent with a disability, having lived in a single parent household, neither parent having a qualification, having been in care or lived apart from their birth parents in childhood and having had a child of their own.

- Health: having had a limiting disability or health condition and having had a mental health problem.
- Living standards: having lived in social housing while growing up and having lived in a household where either parent was unemployed.
- Risky behaviour: engaged in anti-social behaviour, had their parents contacted about their behaviour by either the police or by a social or educational welfare service.

Analysis – main findings

Descriptive analysis was conducted to explore the prevalence of each of the 19 risk factors and their association with a young person's likelihood of being NEET. Most of these young people experienced at least one risk factor, only 8% of young people experienced none, 14% experienced only one, 52% experienced between two and five risk factors and 23% experienced over six risk factors, the average number of risk factors experienced by these young people was 4.

The preliminary descriptive results showed that each individual risk factor was associated with an increase in a young person's likelihood of being NEET. They also showed that as the number of risk factors a young person experienced increased, their likelihood of being NEET increased also. For example, among young people with zero risk factors only 5% were NEET, increasing to 18% among those with 2-5 factors, and 74% for young people with 10 or more. Risk factors for NEET status did overlap among these young people, and that the overlap of multiple risk factors is associated with an increased risk of NEET status.

The importance of different risk factors for someone's likelihood of being NEET changed once the influence of the others was controlled for using a logistic regression model. The model identified seven risk factors which were no longer associated with an increased risk of being NEET once the role of the other risk factors was adjusted for. Five of these were indicators related to behaviour, including the three risk factors belonging to the 'risky behaviour' domain, as well as two related to behaviour at school – whether the young person had been suspended /excluded from school or been absent from school. The two other factors which were no longer associated with NEET status were low parental involvement in education and having a disabled parent in the household.

The remaining twelve factors were all associated with a statistically significant increase in risk of NEET status in the logistic regression model, of these, the six risk factors which were found to be most strongly associated with NEET status, once the others had been controlled for, were not having an academic qualification above level 1, having a limiting disability, having a child before age 21, having a child between age 21 and 25, having poor mental health and having been identified as having SEN.

Following this, to identify whether certain types of risks factors were more likely to be found together, a cluster analysis was conducted, six distinct clusters were identified, containing between 2 and 3 risk factors (outlined in Figure 2 below).

Figure 2: Clusters of marginalisation

Cluster	Risk factors forming each cluster:
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspension or exclusion from school • Parents contacted by the police about young persons' behaviour • Parents contacted by social or educational services about young persons' behaviour
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having had a child before age 21 • having had a child between age 21 and 25
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lived in a single parent household • Lived in socially rented accommodation • Engaged in anti-social behaviours
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special educational needs • Low academic attainment (does not hold a qualification at Level 2 or higher)
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having a parent with a disability • Having two parents with no qualifications • Had caring responsibilities after the age of 16
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting disability or health condition • Having experienced a mental health problem

Source – Youth Futures Foundation

This report concluded that there was substantial overlap among different forms of marginalisation in the form of risk factors, each risk factor was individually associated with an increased risk of a young person being NEET and having multiple risk factors was linked to a cumulative increase in their likelihood of being NEET. This shows that paying attention to the collective impact of different factors in a young person's life is important to understanding how at risk they may be of poor employment and education outcomes, using the NEET Risk Index, it is possible to identify broad groups of young people who may be at heightened risk of being NEET, as well identifying the risk faced by individuals based on their unique combinations of risk factors. Although more research will be needed to explore this area, for example, considering the role of timing, when the young person experiences a risk factor and whether this may change its effect, **this study highlights the importance of taking a multidimensional approach to understanding labour market exclusion.**

The report mirrors the characteristics of the NEET population in Middlesbrough and Redcar and Cleveland and demonstrates that a one size approach does not work and that earlier identification of risk and targeted intervention is required to prevent some young people from becoming long-term NEET. In Redcar and Cleveland, a risk indicator has been introduced with all schools/academies to identify those young people who are at most risk of becoming NEET to provide a multi-agency and disciplined approach to support transition from pre-16 education to post-16 education or training however, this is not completed until the end of year 10/beginning of year 11 and with higher levels of need and less resource, early intervention for all young people who would benefit is difficult to achieve.

In Middlesbrough, there are similar approaches with those young people who are at risk of NEET are identified in partnership with schools, however this approach is focussed on year 11 pupils only due to limited resources and would have a greater impact on outcomes if interventions were provided earlier.

Highest Scoring Local Authorities

From the report, Figure 3 below shows the local authorities that scored the highest weighted average of NEET factors, higher values indicate regions where young people have a higher likelihood of being NEET.

Figure 3: LA weighted average scores

Local Authority	Weighted Average
Blackpool	1.88
Middlesbrough	1.63
Knowsley	1.53
Redcar and Cleveland	1.46
Great Yarmouth	1.42
Hartlepool	1.38
Stoke-on-Trent	1.23
Sunderland	1.20
Halton	1.16
Rotherham	1.15
St. Helens	1.14
Burnley	1.13
Doncaster	1.12
South Tyneside	1.11
Kingston upon Hull, City of	1.07
North East Lincolnshire	1.04
Hastings	1.04
East Lindsey	1.03
Barnsley	0.99
Thanet	0.98

Source - [Risk of NEET Factors - Youth Futures Foundation](#)

Figure 5: NEET numbers

Area	Academic Age 16 -17 (year 12-13) NEET numbers								
	2023 - 2024				2022 - 2023				Change in Avg
	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Avg	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Avg	
ENGLAND	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%	0.4%
NORTH EAST	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	0.4%
Middlesbrough	4.3%	3.7%	3.6%	3.9%	4.3%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	-0.2%
Redcar and Cleveland	6.0%	6.2%	6.1%	6.1%	7.2%	6.4%	5.9%	6.5%	-0.4%

Source – DfE

The 3-month average above in Figure 5 shows the percentage of NEET young people across the 3-month performance period and compares the academic year 2023/24 to same period in 2022/23. Redcar and Cleveland’s NEET numbers have dropped by the greatest percentage on the previous year but are still higher than both the England and Northeast average, whilst Middlesbrough has also dropped and is lower than the Northeast and only slightly above the national figure. NEET numbers were particularly high in Redcar and Cleveland in the first quarter of 2022/23 with this group of young people impacted most by COVID, both areas have high levels of multiple deprivation in specific wards but the geography in Redcar and Cleveland includes coastal and rural areas with excess of 45% of young people who are in post 16 education or training needing to travel outside of the Borough. In Redcar and Cleveland there is limited roll on/roll off employability provision with the loss of ESF and 2 established training providers having closed over the last 2-3 years.

Higher levels of drop out from education and training in Redcar and Cleveland (specifically FE) also impacts on NEET numbers, between September 22 to August 23, 352 young people joined the NEET cohort in Redcar and Cleveland (182% of the average number of NEET young people across the year) whilst in Middlesbrough this figure was 195 (139% of the average number of NEET young people across the year). 240 young people were moved into positive outcomes and out of the NEET cohort in Redcar and Cleveland between September 2022 and August 2023; 151 in Middlesbrough.

A lot of hard work is being undertaken to move young people from the NEET cohort into positive outcomes but young people not sustaining these outcomes is having the most impact on NEET numbers, with multiple causal factors parallel to those highlighted earlier and impacting some young people’s resilience in education/training and their ability to remain engaged over the longer-term.

NEET and Not Known data December 2023 to February 2024

Figure 6: NEET & not known numbers

Area	Academic Age 16 -17 (year 12-13) NEET and Not Known numbers								Change between avg
	2023 - 2024				2022 - 2023				
	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Avg	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Avg	
ENGLAND	6.0%	5.3%	4.9%	5.4%	6.0%	5.1%	4.6%	5.3%	0.1%
NORTH EAST	6.1%	5.8%	5.5%	5.8%	5.4%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	0.6%
Middlesbrough	4.5%	3.7%	3.6%	3.9%	4.7%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	-0.5%
Redcar and Cleveland	6.0%	6.2%	6.1%	6.1%	7.2%	6.4%	5.9%	6.5%	-0.4%

Source – DfE

The 3-month average above in Figure 6 shows the percentage of NEET and Not Known young people across the 3-month performance period and compares the academic year 2023/24 to the same period in 2022/23. When comparing the national combined figure to NEET alone it is clearly visible that there are many not known young people across the country (those young people who are unknown to a local authority, therefore verification of their education or training participation status cannot be checked) and there are likely to be ‘hidden NEET young people’ in these numbers. However, in the South Tees area, both Redcar and Cleveland and Middlesbrough identify where all young people are through monthly robust tracking processes with no Not Known young people remaining in the above figures. Close partnership working supports this with monthly lists provided by every college and training provider so that young people who have withdrawn from education or training provision can be identified quickly and assigned to a Careers Adviser or Practitioner to provide support to find alternative education or training.

In Learning December 2023 to February 2024

Figure 7: In learning

Area	Academic Age 16 -17 (year 12-13) In Learning								Change between avg
	2023 - 2024				2022 - 2023				
	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Avg	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Avg	
ENGLAND	91.6%	92.0%	92.2%	92.0%	91.5%	92.2%	92.4%	92.1%	-0.1%
NORTH EAST	90.2%	90.4%	90.6%	90.4%	91.1%	91.1%	90.9%	91.0%	-0.7%
Middlesbrough	94.5%	95.2%	95.3%	95.0%	93.7%	94.1%	94.0%	93.9%	1.1%
Redcar and Cleveland	91.6%	90.9%	90.8%	91.1%	89.5%	89.9%	90.0%	89.8%	1.4%

Source – DfE

The 3-month average above in Figure 7 shows the percentage of young people in learning across the 3-month performance period and compares the academic year 2023/24 to the same period in 2022/23. Participation in learning must be RPA compliant so this doesn’t include young people in part-time work or part-time education or those in employment without training, therefore the number of NEET/Not Known and in learning young people will not total 100% as some young people in both Redcar and Cleveland and Middlesbrough will

taken from the Census and combines a range data including economic status, employment, and health. [Exploring local income deprivation \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

Over the past five years there have been major research studies on the relationship between child poverty and child and adolescent neglect. Deep poverty has increased rapidly in the past five years and in England this has been accompanied by record levels of children in out-of-home care. Poverty affects every aspect of family life and is inextricably implicated in other factors which increase the risk of harm: including domestic violence, poor mental health, and substance use. Children and young people's age and ethnicity interact with poverty in ways that increase inequalities and likelihood of poor outcomes including NEET.

In England, children in the most deprived deciles were around thirteen times more likely to be on a Child Protection Plan (CPP) and over ten times more likely to be looked after (CLA) than a child in the least deprived decile. Around one child in thirty-six in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods were either on a CPP or CLA on the census day in 2015: but only one in 426 in the least deprived neighbourhoods. Over 50% of children subject to these interventions were from families in the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods; only 5% were from the least deprived 20%.

Nuffield Foundation : [New evidence on the relationship between poverty and child abuse and neglect - Nuffield Foundation](#)

Joseph Rowntree Foundation: [The relationship between poverty, child abuse and neglect: an evidence review | Joseph Rowntree Foundation \(jrf.org.uk\)](#)

Dartington Research in Practice: [frontlinebriefing-neglectmay19_web-2.pdf \(researchinpractice.org.uk\)](#)

Redcar and Cleveland

Redcar & Cleveland is one of the 20% most deprived districts/unitary authorities in England. Life expectancy for both men and women are lower than the national average, life expectancy is 11.0 years lower for men and 7.3 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Redcar and Cleveland than in the least deprived areas, Grangetown is ranked as the eighth most deprived ward in the country. The situation with regards to health deprivation is particularly stark within the borough, with five wards appearing within the 10% most deprived wards in the country in terms of health deprivation and disability (Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2019), four in ten children in Redcar and Cleveland are growing up in poverty which directly impacts their education and life chances.

or the job market. Factors such as elevated levels of poverty, low parental aspirations and limited access to quality educational resources contribute to this issue.

9. **High Unemployment Rates** – the area experiences higher than average unemployment rates which then affects young people disproportionately. Lack of job opportunities within the region contributes to the challenges faced by NEET young people, hampering their chances of securing stable employment.

10. **Social Deprivation** – the area faces high levels of social deprivation which can have a significant impact on young people's well-being and prospects. Factors such as poverty, limited access to support services and a lack of positive role models can contribute to disengagement from education and employment. A recent study conducted by The Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2023) found Middlesbrough has been ranked as third in the UK for levels of destitution. If people do not have the most basic necessities to keep themselves fed, warm, housed and safe then this is a real indicator of the levels of poverty families are facing.¹

Figure 11: Claimant count

Claimant count - February 2024 (18–24-year-olds)	numbers	%
England	246,545	5.3
Darlington	540	7.2
Hartlepool	625	8.9
Middlesbrough	1,035	7.8
Redcar and Cleveland	795	8.7
Stockton-on-Tees	1,030	7.7

Note: % is number claimants as a proportion of resident population of the same age

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age [February 2024]

professionals to ensure they have robust processes and structures in place to support children and young people with SEND and are prepared for adulthood.

- **Post-16 Progression and Careers** – working with all schools to support key stage 4 to key stage 5 transition, ensuring all young people have a suitable offer of education or training in line with the September Guarantee Duty, tracking young people's participation in education or training and providing individualised careers guidance and support for young people who are NEET, this includes identifying their starting point and implementing a collaborative plan to remove barriers and move them into education, employment or training based on their individual needs. Although not part of their statutory duties the Team works with schools to identify young people in Year 11 who are at risk of becoming NEET (all schools have adopted the Requiring Additional Support Indicator – RASI), providing additional transitional support, with schools also encouraged to complete and share robust transition plans with post-16 providers for the most vulnerable young people. Year 11, Electively Home Educated young people are also supported through the team with their transition as most have had no careers guidance.

Specialist support for Care Leavers who are NEET

A specialist officer works specifically with care experienced young people to move them into education, employment or training, in addition to working with the young people directly, they provide employment brokerage and provide guidance and training for employers to enable them to recognise and understand Adverse Childhood Experiences and attachment and learn how to adopt a trauma informed approach to support care leavers in employment. A flexible funding grant has been provided by Anglo American (who are a private sector investor in the area) to be used to remove any barriers a young person may have to entering work, including transport costs/interview clothing.

Transition Mentor

Unique to Redcar and Cleveland, a Transition Mentor is embedded in Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Prior Pursglove College, working alongside pastoral and attendance teams to identify and support young people who could be at risk of dropping out of college. Regular meetings are held to discuss concerns about specific young people and particularly the most vulnerable cohorts, this role has helped reduce the numbers of young people withdrawing from college who would have otherwise become NEET.

Business Mentoring Programme

Also funded through Anglo American, the Business Mentoring Programme recruits volunteers from industry, delivers training and undertakes safeguarding checks before matching the mentor to a mentee to support a young person's progression into work, whilst helping to broaden the young person's social networks. This provision prioritises NEET young people, care leavers and young people with SEND, the programme will continue until 2026.

Careers

Working strategically with business partners and the Combined Authority, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council ensure that Careers Education, Advice and Guidance, including specialist STEM provision is embedded across all schools and colleges (including primaries). The Building Our Future Primary Careers Programme raises awareness and aspirations about the STEM careers that are available now and in the future on the children's doorstep, this is funded through Dogger Bank Windfarm until 2026.

Specialist provision

Through identified gaps in provision, Redcar and Cleveland Council have commissioned specialist provision with both Redcar and Cleveland College and Prior Pursglove College for children and young people post-16 with social, emotional, mental health (SEMH) needs. The Resolve Programme at R&CC offers individualised 1:1 and small group work with young people, providing a graduated approach to re-engaging them back into mainstream provision. The young people build up their hours over time and work towards qualifications in an area of interest, many then progress to Foundation Learning. A specialist SEMH tutor is supported by 2 youth workers and wider learning support, the programme has seen good results over the past 3 years, preventing more than 30 young people becoming NEET. The Endeavour Connect programme works with young people who are socially phobic, so home learning commences first with a view to building the young person's timetable and gradually introducing steps to move them into college in a safe and supportive environment.

Supported Internships

Every local authority in England has been awarded a grant as part of the Internship Works Programme, with the aim of increasing the number of supported internships, a supported internship is the most effective way of moving a young person with a learning difficulty or autism into mainstream work. A supported internship is a study programme but most of the learning is delivered through work experience, with additional learning and qualifications undertaken at college. In Redcar and Cleveland, both Redcar and Cleveland and Prior Pursglove Colleges already offer supported internships but have engaged in the programme to improve quality and increase access, with Redcar and Cleveland College delivering the programme through their Prince's Trust programme, numbers of supported internships are expected to double by March 2025.

Council opportunities

The Council and members have made a commitment to providing opportunities for young people in the Borough, with paid work experience available for Year 11 to Year 13 students, work-experience placements available to every school, the Inspiring Women Schools Shadowing Programme (now extended to boys), volunteering and supported internship placements.

endorsing expansion and relocation of this key features in the town such as the Employment Hub, to enable expansion and progression in this area.

The Tees Valley Combined Authority (TVCA)

Have a 'Stay Local, Go Far' campaign aimed at retaining young people to stay or return to the area to fulfil their career aspirations.⁸

Early Help and Intervention

Middlesbrough has an effective Early Help and Prevention Service which is supporting children and families to be safe and live well. The service is designed to prevent any escalation of need and risk and is underpinned by a multi-agency Early Help Strategy and the values of relationship-based practice set out in Middlesbrough Children Matter. The work of the multi-agency strategic Family Help Board which oversees the Early Help Strategy has supported to expand the early help offer in Middlesbrough and the range of different services offered from the Family Hubs which provide a single access point, a 'front door' to universal and early help services for families, with co-located services to make it easier for families to access the services they need, including Start for Life services, outreach support and virtual offers. Many early help services offered in the Family Hubs are for families who do not need intensive, whole-family Lead Practitioner support; however, the hubs ensure seamless access to more targeted support where needed. This includes Family Practitioners in the Stronger Families Service who provide interventions for more complex issues. Family Practitioners undertake child-focused assessments which focus on families' strengths alongside any worries and concerns and direct work routinely takes place with children and young people to ensure that their views inform decisions about next steps.

Youth Services

There are three elements to the Middlesbrough Youth Service commissioned model including universal, targeted and transition youth work as follows.

- Linx Youth Project offer open access universal youth provision across six areas of Middlesbrough giving young people somewhere to go and something to do in their local area. The provision regularly engages with approx. 330 young people each month, providing a safe place to meet peers and the opportunity to work with youth workers around a variety of issues.
- The Junction deliver targeted youth support and the provision regularly engages with approx. 380 young people each month and includes 1 to 1 work for young people who have been referred to access support with a specific issue, small structured group work in schools/youth settings around identified specific topics and detached street-based sessions in seven identified areas across Middlesbrough focussing on addressing local issues including anti-social behaviour and exploitation.
- Middlesbrough Football Club deliver transitional youth work to support children and young people who need additional support moving from primary to secondary school, moving between schools and or support with accessing school. The provision regularly engages with approx. thirty young people each month. There is evidence that the work

completed by MFC with young people has enabled many children to remain in school, to achieve and enjoy school.

The three youth service providers are meeting the demand for their services and are contributing to improved outcomes in their respective areas of delivery, for children and young people across Middlesbrough.

The Youth Services have also formed the 'Middlesbrough Youth Mutual' and have developed a strategy, working alongside other voluntary and community sector youth providers to develop a strong and sustainable youth sector.

Education Team

Specialist support for Care Leavers who are NEET

Young people in care who are above statutory school age (i.e. above Year 11) remain part of Middlesbrough's Virtual School as a Post-16 student.

Post-16 students require a Post 16 Personal Education Plan (PEP). A Post 16 PEP is required for all young people in education, employment, or training, as well as for those who are NEET. In Middlesbrough we have a specialised PEP that is designed to ensure root cause analysis.

Young people in care in Middlesbrough who are NEET are referred to other services such as the Virtual School drop-in sessions and the EET Clinic to support them back into education, training, or work.

EET Clinic

The EET Clinic is designed to ensure Care Experienced young people who require additional mental health support, including young people with emotional, behavioural, and social difficulties, benefit from approaches that reflect their needs or circumstances.

Such differentiated approaches include inter-agency working across all relevant organisations, especially engaging CAMHS, adult mental health services and education providers, as well as sources of informal support.

There are 4 Aims of Middlesbrough Education, Employment and Training Clinic:

1. Drive a sector-wide culture of high aspiration for CE-CYP age 16-25
2. Remove barriers for CE-CYP accessing EET
3. Ensure all CE-CYP get the support they need to succeed in EET
4. Create a network of EET providers

The first EET Clinic was held in January 2021. It occurs monthly and usually lasts around 1.5 to 2 hours, virtually via TEAMS. The clinic has grown over the past 2 years in panel members and consists of internal Middlesbrough Council staff and our external partners.

