

District Datapack

The post 16 landscape in Maidstone



Lead Officer
Rob Williamson
Skills and Employability Service
5th July 2013
Written by Simon Bounds



Index	Page
Introduction	2
Executive summary	3
Key Challenges for Maidstone providers	7
Background – The Maidstone population	8
Raise Attainment	
Summary	15
Supporting data	16
Discussion Points	28
Improve and Extend Vocational Education, Training and Apprenticeships	
Summary	29
Supporting data	30
Discussion Points	39
Increase Participation and Employment	
Summary	40
Supporting data	41
Discussion Points	47
Target Support for Vulnerable Young People	
Summary	48
Supporting data	49
Discussion Points	63
Appendix 1 – The Vocational Curriculum Map 2013/14	64
Appendix 2 – The A Level Curriculum Map 2012/13	
Appendix 3 – Apprenticeship provision	

Introduction

What is the purpose of the District Data Pack?

The purpose of the district data packs is to stimulate discussion within district education/training communities on how best to prepare young people for employment, be that at the end of Key Stage 4 or after post graduate study.

The packs look at new and old data sets and ask searching questions about local pathways, their compatibility with the local economy and the support young people receive; particularly vulnerable young people. They have been produced as a desk top exercise, they do not propose solutions, but provide the key questions that need addressing and the data to support the development of localised solutions.

What data has been used?

The intention has been to use where possible data that has not been widely used and to collate data to give an overview at a district, county, regional and national level to provide a wider context.

A significant number of data sources have been drawn together and as a consequence there will be some minor inconsistencies in the data. However, where there may be inconsistencies in the data, this is highlighted and the messages the data provide are consistent.

This is unavoidable due to the way data is collected locally, regionally and nationally. Kent County Council, Education Learning and Skills Directorate are currently reviewing the way it stores data and the way it works with other directorates.

How does the District Data Pack support Kent County Council Policy?

The Local Authority has clearly articulated how it intends to support young people make the most of their potential in the 14-24 Learning, Employment and Skills Strategy and the structure of the data pack reflects its four strategic priorities:

- To raise attainment and skill levels
- To extend and improve vocational education, training and apprenticeships
- To increase participation and employment
- To target support to vulnerable young people

How should the District Data Pack be used?

The executive summary tells the high level picture of the district and raises 8 key questions. Each priority section then has a summary, the supporting data from which the conclusions have been drawn, followed by a number of more searching questions.

It would not be possible to address all of the issues raised in the data pack at once, it is for local groups of education/training providers and employers to identify their own local priorities and strategies.

The data packs should not be used in isolation and local providers may wish to use the UKLP datadashboard on level 3 provision and their own data systems to complement the process.

Allan Baillie, your local Skills and Employability Area Manager and Simon Bounds, Participation and Progression Manager will be able to support districts co-ordinate their response.

The relationship with the District scorecards

The district data packs do not establish any new benchmarks or measures for local providers; their purpose is support providers' strategic planning.

Executive summary

1. 16-18 population

Given the geographical location of Maidstone, central to the county and bordering five other districts, it is unsurprising that migration is relatively high with a net inward migration of over 1106 learners in years 7-11 and 373 sixth formers.

The secondary school population is set to rise to 2018/2019 but this will not have any impact on sixth form numbers until after 2019, based on current forecasts.

The number of sixth formers, on current projections, will fall by approximately 3% between 2015 and 2019. However, this does not take account of RPA. Schools that shape their offer to increase participation should not suffer from falling sixth form enrolment.

There is a net inward migration from other Kent Districts and Boroughs of learners to study FE. Maidstone is well served by FE provision at all levels and attracts learners from a large catchment area, including Canterbury, the Medway towns and Tonbridge. Much of the inward migration is for higher level courses at Level 3, but there is a good balance of provision across Levels 1, 2 and 3.

The mosaic profile illustrates that Maidstone is a fairly affluent town in comparison to the rest of Kent, with higher numbers of 'extremely affluent,' 'well off families' and 'young professionals'. Conversely there are fewer 'elderly pensioners in poor health' or 'vulnerable single/lone parents'.

2. Raise Attainment

22% of Maidstone students, who were 16 in 2009, participated in post-16 education and training but did not progress to a higher level of attainment. This is lower than Kent and national averages.

Added to this there are 223 students who did not get any further qualifications at all between 16 and 19, either through non-participation or lack of success at their qualification. At 11% this is slightly higher than the national average but slightly lower than Kent as a whole

The percentages of students who were at or below Level 1 at age 16 in Maidstone, who failed to progress post-16, is higher than the Kent average. At higher prior achievement levels the situation is reversed, with more students at Level 2 (both with and without Maths and English) progressing to Level 3 than the Kent average. Maidstone performs extremely well at Level 3 compared to the averages for Kent and nationally but performs far less well for those below Level 2 at 16.

Maidstone providers out perform the Kent and national averages in all measures of A Level or academic equivalent performance. Maidstone schools perform very strongly at A Level and have good retention rates compared to the Kent average. The APS and APE figures were significantly higher than the Kent and national averages.

However the A Level provision in Maidstone is not as strong as some Districts for accessing Russell Group universities as only 6 of the top 10 choices are in facilitating subjects. The selective school sector is not as strong at getting students accepted at selective universities as the average across the sector in the rest of Kent.

In relation to Narrowing the Gap by age 19, Maidstone has a significant achievement gap at Level 3 by age 19 of 34%, although this is approximately the median for Kent schools. Unfortunately it has a much wider gap than the median for Kent for Level 2 at age 19: at 33% it is the second highest in Kent. Thanet is only 17% by comparison.

3. Improve and extend vocational education, training and apprenticeships

Between 2008 and 2011, total employment in Maidstone decreased by 2,800 jobs, a reduction of 3.8%. This compares to an overall fall in employment in Kent of only 0.4%.

Maidstone is the largest employment centre in the Kent County Council area. The distribution of firms and employment reflects its County Town status, with almost a third of employment being in the Public Administration, Education and Health sectors – more than double the proportion employed in the South East and Great Britain.

Maidstone has a large professional services sectors including legal, insurance, and accountancy firms, complementing a growing presence in the medical services and technology sectors. Maidstone town centre is a major retail and leisure destination. Maidstone is also the largest late night retail and leisure hub in Kent, providing 4000 jobs and a night time economy worth £75m.

The vocational offer in Maidstone for these sectors appears to be variable. For the Wholesale and Retail sector there are no vocational courses available. There are only 3 courses in Child Development and Well Being, which would help those young people who wanted to work in schools. There are only 5 courses in Human Health and Social Care, with only 1 course at Level 1 and 1 course at Level 2.

Maidstone has a relatively large proportion of people working in manufacturing, typically paper and chemicals. However there are no courses in Engineering and only one in Manufacturing technologies in the District.

However the Public Administration sector is quite well supported, with 7 courses in Public Services and 1 course in Administration. The Agricultural sector is also a relatively large employment sector in the District. It is well supported with 12 courses in Agriculture and Horticulture.

According to the Maidstone Borough Council Strategic Plan 2011-2015, the Borough's key outcomes for economic development by 2015 are:

- a transport network that supports the local economy, with a focus on the delivery of an integrated transport strategy in conjunction with Kent County Council.
- a growing economy with rising employment, catering for a range of skill sets to meet the demands of the local economy, with a focus on the following areas;
 - Creating the right planning environment
 - Developing key infrastructure
 - Business expansion
 - Inward investment
 - Developing stronger business relationships
 - Tackling worklessness

4. Increase Participation and Employment

In September 2013 the current Year 11 will for the first time have to participate for an additional year in learning, education or employment with training; by September 2015 this will rise to participation up to their 18th birthday.

Education providers will be held accountable for the destinations of their learners two terms after they have left learning at Key Stage 4 and Key Stage 5. This will apply to all types of learning providers. The release of the 2012 destination data is expected in June 2013 and will include employment data for the first time.

In Maidstone, rates of overall participation in some form of employment or education exactly match the Kent average in Years 12 and 13.

Maidstone has a lower rate of NEET young people in Year 12 and 13 than the Kent average (4% against 5%). Rates of sixth form and FE participation are very similar to the Kent average for Year 12, but in Year 13 FE participation is 3% less than the Kent average.

In Year 13 there is a higher proportion of young people who are in jobs without training than the Kent average (9% against 7%). This is a group of youngsters who will need to participate in training to meet RPA, and who are likely to benefit from participating in FE.

Based on the figures for November 2012 from CXK we can project that some 127 additional learners will need help to participate in learning in September 2013 to meet RPA. Using the same projections and assumptions for September 2015 would suggest over 391 learners needing help to participate to meet RPA.

Maidstone has 190 16-24 year olds who are NEET and in priority groups. By far the largest group of young people are in the categories of Caring for their Own Child and those who are Pregnant, who account for about 55% of the total. The next largest group are young people with LLD who account for 28% of the total. Understanding the needs of these young people, their reasons for disengagement and identifying the gaps in the provision they will need will be key activity over the coming year.

A learner voice study undertaken by the Skills and Employability Service into RPA has identified that young people are very unclear about what it means for them and their options. Below are some of the main findings:

- there were problems in the communication of what RPA means to young people. They perceived it as meaning they had to stay at school and were not well informed about opportunities beyond that;
- there was little knowledge of training, work experience, volunteering or apprenticeships among 16 – 24 year olds. Half of them did not have any career plan. However, they did appreciate careers advice and guidance and preferred to receive it on a one to one basis or using online facilities. It seems that they would respond very positively to bespoke personal guidance and help in planning their future and this would encourage them to continue participating in education or training until 18;
- encouragingly young people recognised the importance of Level 2 English and Maths and expected to study this post 16 until they achieved it.

5. Target Support to Vulnerable Young People

A close examination of the 16-18 year old NEET group in Maidstone shows that just over half have been identified by CXK as having a disability. Of this group just under half have statements for educational and behavioural difficulties (BESD). There are very low numbers of NEET young people in the other categories, with no more than 9 in any one for any age group. This suggests that these young people are able to access provision in the district.

The most significant needs for statemented learners of Year 9 to 11 in Maidstone are also for those with BSED (214 learners). This group represents a significant challenge for the delivery of RPA in Maidstone. The second highest group of young people in Years 9-11 with statements are those with autistic spectrum disorders (93). There are also a significant number of young people in years 9 to 11 with moderate learning difficulties.

When compared to other districts Maidstone has low numbers of looked after children and very few from other local authorities, as at February 2013. Nearly 50% of the looked after children in Maidstone have some form of special or additional needs.

In 2011/12 Maidstone had the fifth lowest referrals for Children Missing from Education in the county but does not compare well with other boroughs of similar affluence. However Maidstone has very high levels of children who are educated at home. It is ranked third in the county, close behind Thanet.

Maidstone was only the seventh highest district in Kent for producing young offenders, and has seen a significant downward trend of offending by young people overtime in line with the pattern seen across Kent as a whole. However, although it is an affluent District, Maidstone has two of the wards in Kent which produce the most young offenders. This suggests that much offending and anti-social behaviour is concentrated in particular locations rather than spread across the district.

Maidstone has a relatively high incidence of school exclusion at 25 in the year 2011/12. It is the fourth highest in Kent. Persistent Absence in secondary school is a key predictor of the risk of being NEET post 16. About 1 in 10 pupils in Maidstone schools are persistently absent. This is towards the lower end for the county as a whole but when taken together with the high numbers of young people educated at home is concerning as it adds to the total number of pupils who run the risk of not participating post 16.

Key challenges for Maidstone providers

- 1. There are very high rates of teenage pregnancy in Maidstone compared to other districts. These seem to be concentrated in a small number of wards.**

Schools should develop more multi-agency preventative programmes, targeted at particular wards and taking advantage of new initiatives such as Troubled Families and KIAS.

Post 16 providers must consider how to work with other agencies to encourage young parents back into learning and make courses accessible to them.

- 2. The local FE college should find ways of increasing the relatively low numbers of Year 13 students who access FE in Maidstone compared to those in Year 12 and to other districts in Kent.**

This could be by developing pathways for those below Level 2 who are not progressing well in the district and offering more flexible programmes of study for those who are in jobs without training.

- 3. Sixth forms of schools should collaborate to ensure that there is a broad offer in spite of falling numbers and that there is the necessary variety to encourage wider participation and increased progression to Russell Group universities.**

Collaboration across A Levels could ensure the survival of less popular facilitating subjects such as Philosophy and Further Maths at some schools. Collaboration on BTECs could ensure the quality and range of a vocational offer across the levels.

- 4. There are a high number of young people with EBD statements who become NEET post 16.**

Some providers need to consider how to develop a specialist approach which includes and engages these learners. They could take advantage of the new flexible programmes of study funding mechanism to create innovative programmes involving a mixture of different delivery organisations. There will be support through the Youth Contract and the KCC Virtual Sixth Form.

- 5. There are high numbers of home educated young people in Maidstone. This presents a considerable challenge to post 16 transition and progression.**

Schools and the local authority could work together to reduce these numbers pre 16. The local authority and post 16 providers should create transitional study programmes for these young people to facilitate their participation to 18 and beyond.

- 6. The vocational offer from schools, MidKent College and training providers needs to be more closely aligned with the needs of the local economy and the areas of activity where employment is predicted over the medium term.**

- 7. There are high numbers of young people in jobs without training especially at 17.**

Local authorities could work collectively with employers and providers to ensure that young people can study and work if that is their preferred choice.

- 8. New programmes of study are needed in some post 16 institutions to increase participation and progression and which will offer a two or three year programme to those below Level 2 at 16, maybe involving a mix of providers, which will:**

- Ensure learners get Level 2 Maths and English by 19.
- Increase employability skills and ensure progression towards full time employment.

1. Background - The 16-18 Maidstone Population

1. Summary

Given the geographical location of Maidstone, central to the county and bordering five other districts, it is unsurprising that migration is relatively high with a net inward migration of over 1106 learners in years 7-11 and 373 sixth formers.

The secondary school population is set to rise to 2018/2019 but this will not have any impact on sixth form numbers until after 2019, based on current forecasts.

The number of sixth formers, on current projections, will fall by 3.4% between 2105 and 2019. However, this does not take account of RPA. Schools that shape their offer to increase participation should not suffer from falling sixth form enrolment.

There is a net inward migration from other Kent Districts and Boroughs of learners to study FE. Maidstone is well served by FE provision at all levels and attracts learners from a large catchment area, including Canterbury, the Medway towns and Tonbridge. Much of the inward migration is for higher level courses at Level 3, but there is a good balance of provision across Levels 1, 2 and 3.

The mosaic profile illustrates that Maidstone is a fairly affluent town in comparison to the rest of Kent, with higher numbers of 'extremely affluent,' 'well off families' and 'young professionals'. Conversely there are fewer 'elderly pensioners in poor health' or 'vulnerable single/lone parents'.

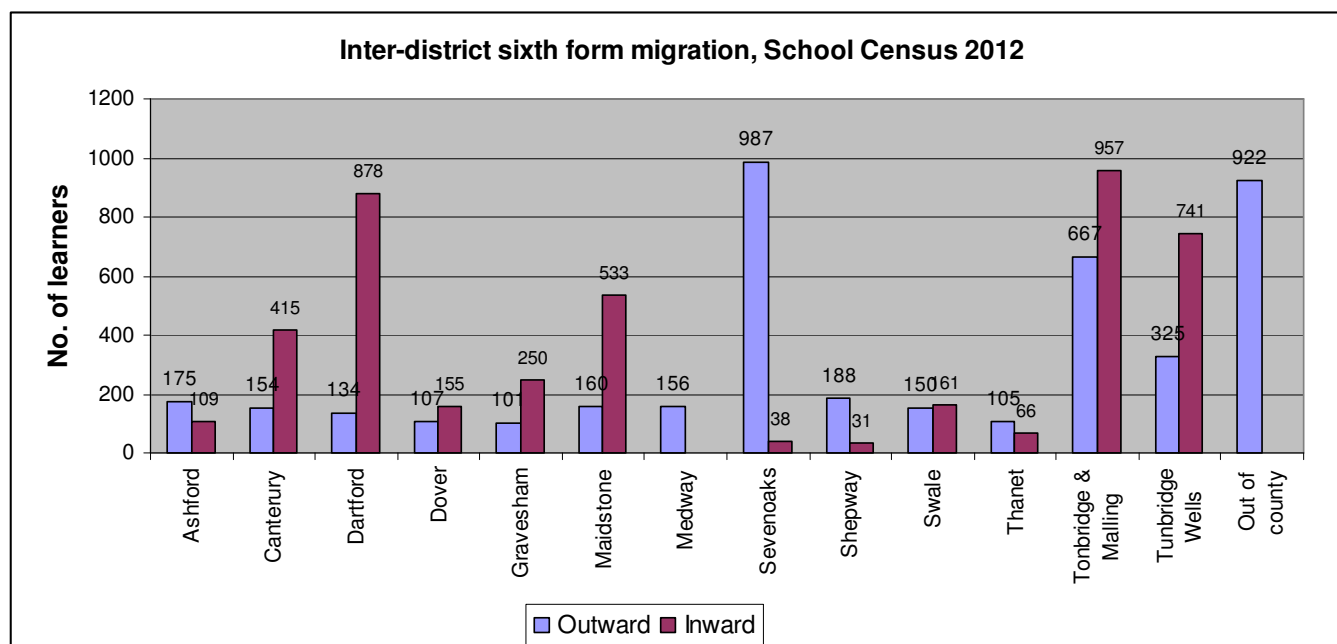
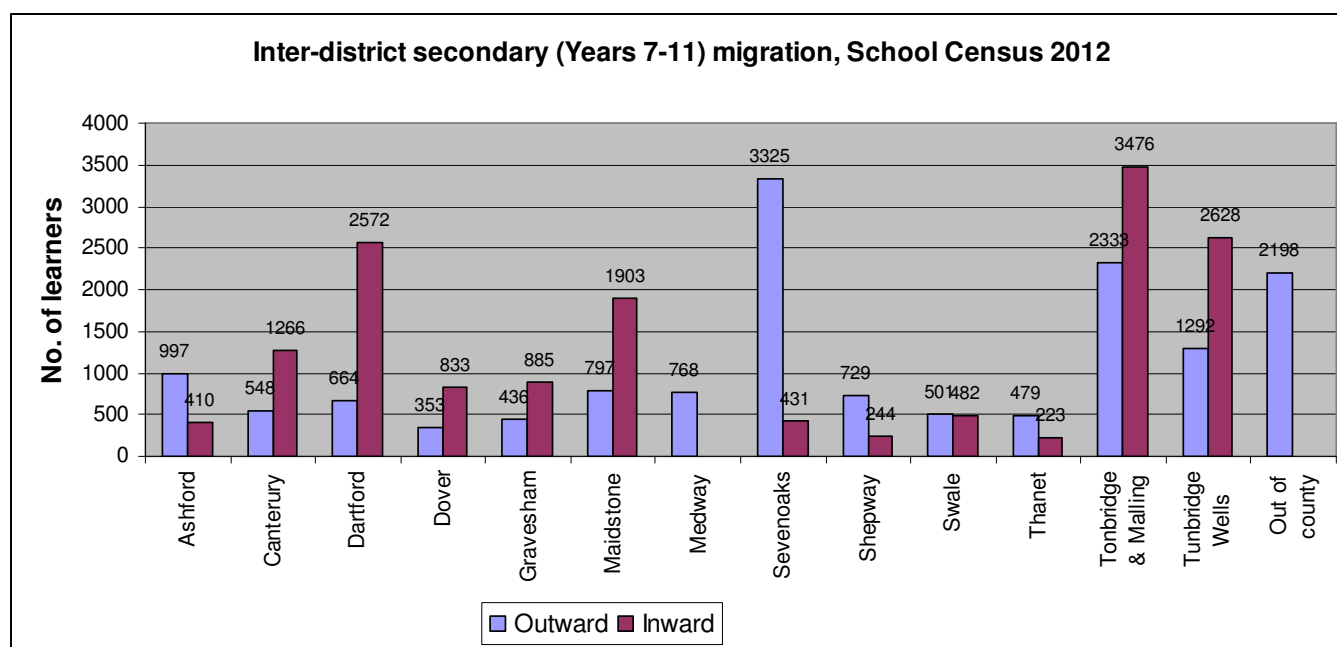
1.2 Supporting data

1.2.1 Learner Migration Years 7-11 and at sixth form

In Maidstone:

- 797 learners travel out of the district for Year 7-11 secondary education and 1903 learners travel in.
- 160 learners travel out for sixth form education and 533 travel in.

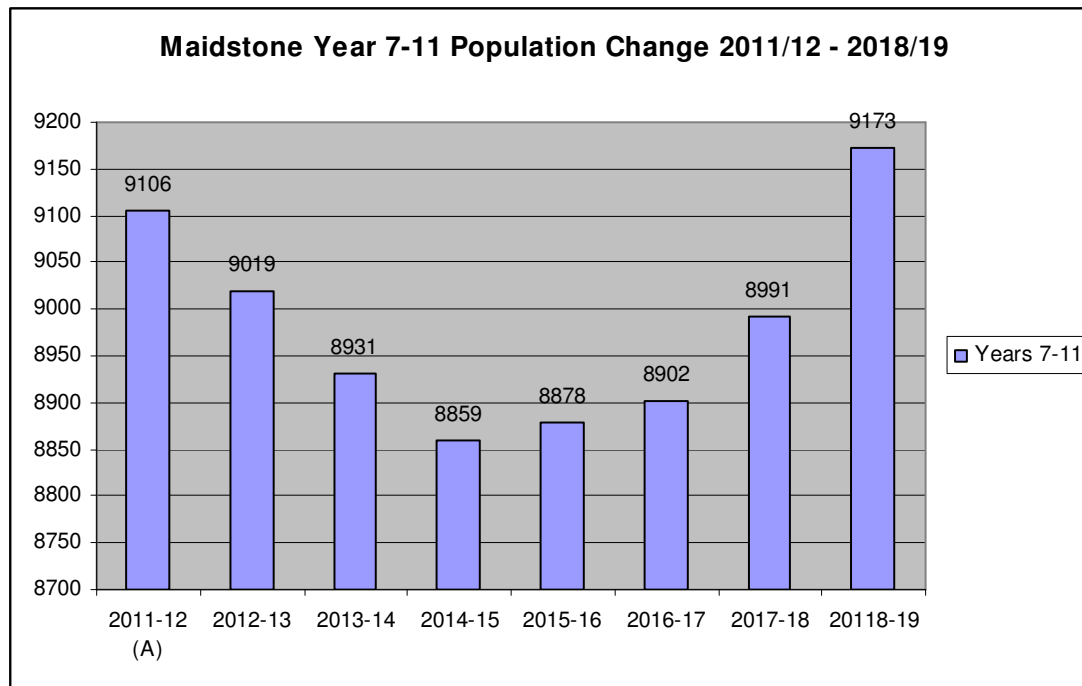
Given the geographical location of Maidstone, central to the county and bordering five other districts, it is unsurprising that migration is relatively high with a net inward migration of over 1106 learners in Years 7-11 and 373 sixth formers.



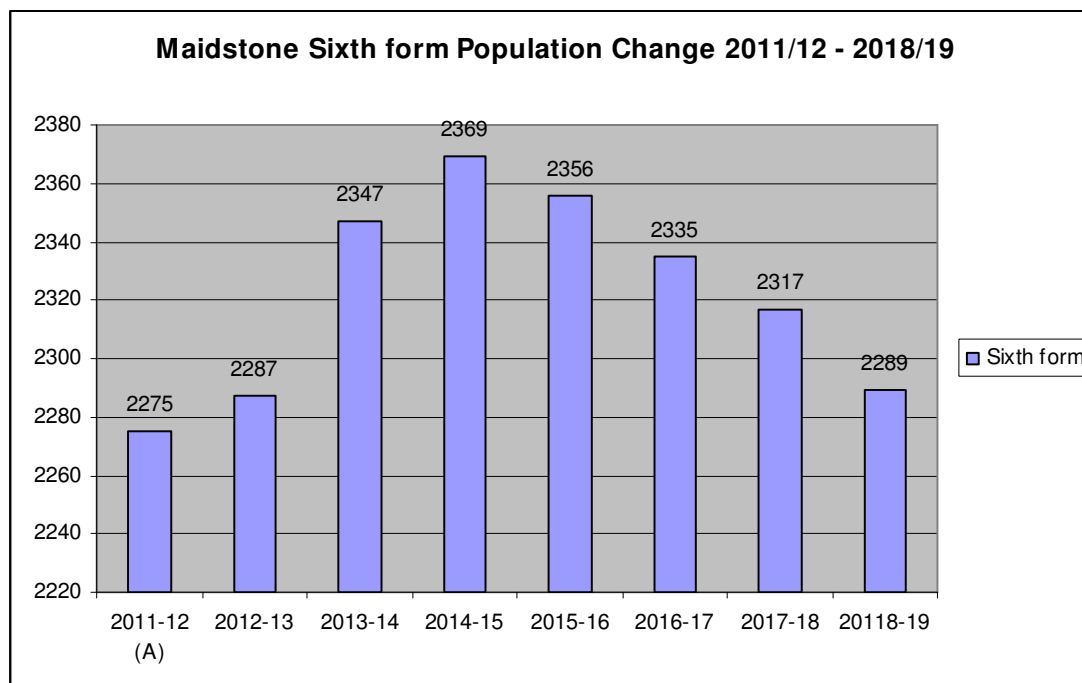
1.2.2 Population change

The secondary school population, Years 7-11, is set to rise but this will not have any impact on sixth form numbers until after 2019 based on current forecasts.

The number of sixth formers, on current projections will fall by 80 students (-3.4%). However, this does not take account of RPA. Schools that shape their offer to increase participation should not suffer from falling sixth form enrolment.



Source: Forecast of pupils in secondary schools (June 2012), ELS Provision Planning & Operations, KCC



Source: Forecast of pupils in secondary schools (June 2012), ELS Provision Planning & Operations, KCC

1.2.3 Inter-district migration of Maidstone residents for Further Education

There is a net inward migration of learners to study FE. This is unsurprising given the presence of Mid Kent College Maidstone campus. With the refurbishment and expansion of the college this is likely to rise in coming years.

1.2.4 16-18 year old Migration 2008-2010 by number and level of study

Maidstone is well served by FE provision at all levels and attracts learners from a large catchment area, including Canterbury, the Medway towns and Tonbridge. Much of the inward migration is for higher level courses (level 3), but there is a good balance of provision across Levels 1, 2 and 3.

Total number of 16 - 18 year old Maidstone FE learners	2008/09	2009/10
	Learners	Learners
All levels	1162	1216

Source: ILR 2008/09 and 2009/10

Learners who travelled out of Maidstone for FE		2008/09	2009/10
District travelled to	NVQ level	Learners	Learners
Ashford	Level 1 & entry	1	
	Level 2	6	3
	Level 3	5	11
total		12	14
Canterbury	Level 1 & entry	10	6
	Level 2	4	9
	Level 3	29	43
total		43	58
Dartford	Level 2		1
	Level 3	2	1
	Level 4+	1	
total		3	2
Dover	Level 1 & entry		1
	Level 3		1
r total		0	2
Gravesham	Level 1 & entry	14	17
	Level 2		1
	Level 3	3	2
total		17	20
Shepway	Level 2	2	2
	Level 3	2	
total		4	2
Swale	Level 1 & entry		2
total			2
Thanet	Level 1 & entry	9	1
	Level 2	6	1
	Level 3		1
total		15	3
Tonbridge & Malling	Level 1 & entry	18	13
	Level 2	53	48
	Level 3	110	108
	Other	1	
total		182	169
Tunbridge Wells	Level 1 & entry	1	4
	Level 2	4	6
	Level 3	3	3
total		8	13
Total number of learners who travelled out of Maidstone		284	285

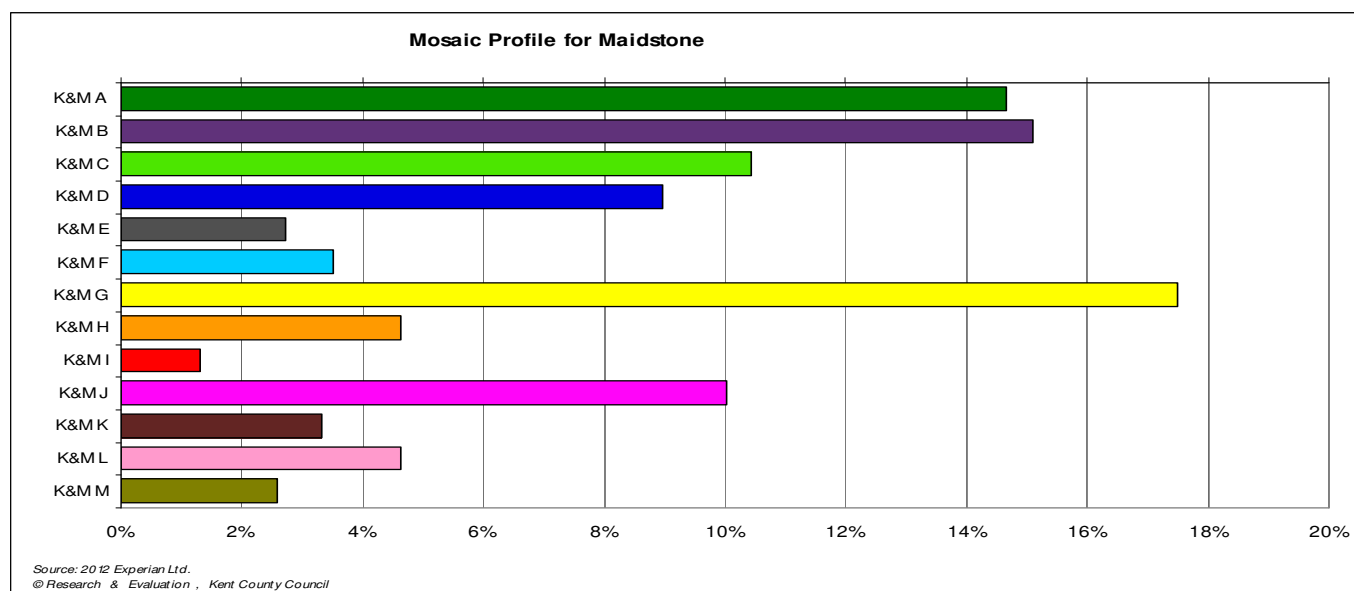
Source: ILR 2008/09 and 2009/10

Number learners who studied in Maidstone		2008/09	2009/10
	NVQ level	Learners	Learners
Maidstone	Level 1 & entry	231	262
	Level 2	329	289
	Level 3	318	380
total		878	931

Source: ILR 2008/09 and 2009/10

1.2.5 The Mosaic profile of Maidstone residents

- The mosaic profile illustrates that Maidstone is a fairly affluent town in comparison to the rest of Kent, with higher numbers of 'extremely affluent,' 'well off families' and 'young professionals'. Conversely there are fewer 'elderly pensioners in poor health' or 'vulnerable single/lone parents'.



		Maidstone	KCC Area
K&M A	- Extremely affluent, well educated owner occupiers	14.7%	12.2%
K&M B	- Well off families with older children, working in managerial and professional careers	15.1%	8.8%
K&M C	- Retired people living comfortably in large bungalows and houses, often close to the sea	10.4%	10.8%
K&M D	- Middle aged couples living in well maintained often semi detached houses that they own	9.0%	8.4%
K&M E	- Cusp of retirement trades people with some health issues, mainly owning their homes	2.7%	5.5%
K&M F	- Singles and divorcees approaching retirement, mostly living in privately rented flats and bungalows	3.5%	6.0%
K&M G	- Younger professionals with children, some living in ethnically diverse neighbourhoods	17.5%	11.7%
K&M H	- Young singles and couples in small privately rented flats and terraces on moderate incomes	4.6%	3.1%
K&M I	- Transient young singles on benefits and students, renting terraces in areas of higher ethnic diversity	1.3%	3.4%
K&M J	- Middle aged parents receiving benefits, living in neighbourhoods of social housing with higher levels of unemployment	10.0%	13.7%
K&M K	- Singles and lone parents on low incomes, renting terraces in town centres	3.3%	3.9%
K&M L	- Vulnerable singles and lone parents with young children, living in higher crime areas in neighbourhoods of social housing	4.6%	7.0%
K&M M	- Elderly pensioners in poor health, living in social housing on very low incomes	2.6%	4.7%

2. Raise attainment (post 16)

2.1 Summary

22% of Maidstone students, who were 16 in 2009, participated in post-16 education and training but did not progress to a higher level of attainment. This is lower than Kent and national averages.

Added to this there are 223 students who did not get any further qualifications at all between 16 and 19, either through non-participation or lack of success at their qualification. At 11% this is slightly higher than the national average but slightly lower than Kent as a whole

The percentages of students who were at or below Level 1 at age 16 in Maidstone, who failed to progress post-16, is higher than the Kent average. At higher prior achievement levels the situation is reversed, with more students at Level 2 (both with and without Maths and English) progressing to Level 3 than the Kent average. Maidstone performs extremely well at Level 3 compared to the averages for Kent and nationally but performs far less well for those below Level 2 at 16.

Maidstone providers out perform the Kent and national averages in all measures of A Level or academic equivalent performance. Maidstone schools perform very strongly at A Level and have good retention rates compared to the Kent average. The APS and APE figures were significantly higher than the Kent and national averages.

However the A Level provision in Maidstone is not as strong as some Districts for accessing Russell Group universities as only 6 of the top 10 choices are in facilitating subjects. The selective school sector is not as strong at getting students accepted at selective universities as the average across the sector in the rest of Kent.

In relation to Narrowing the Gap by age 19, Maidstone has a significant achievement gap at Level 3 by age 19 of 34%, although this is approximately the median for Kent schools. Unfortunately it has a much wider gap than the median for Kent for Level 2 at age 19: at 33% it is the second highest in Kent. Thanet is only 17% by comparison.

2.2 Supporting Data

2.2.1 Participation without progression

438 Maidstone students, who were 16 in 2009, participated in post-16 education and training but did not progress to a higher level of attainment; that is they achieved qualifications at the same level of attainment. At 22.3% this is lower than Kent (25%) and nationally (23%).

2.2.2 No qualifications post 16 by age 19

- In Maidstone 223 students did not get any further qualifications between 16 and 19, either through non-participation or lack of success at their qualification. At 11.4% this is slightly higher than the national average but slightly lower than Kent as a whole.
- 47 students who were below Level 1 made no progression. This is 30.7% and higher than Kent (28%) and nationally (26%).
- 76 (26.3%) who were at Level 1 got no further progression. This is higher than Kent (19%) and national (17%).
- 134- 46.4%- made progression from Level 1 to Level 2. This is less than Kent (50%) and nationally (54.3%).
- 10.9% of students who had Level 2 without English and Maths did not get further qualifications between 16 and 19: this is considerably lower than Kent (13.7%) and similar to nationally.
- Progression for these students to Level 3 was 37.1%, higher than Kent (34.6%) but lower than nationally (38.3%).
- Progression for students with Level 2 including English and Maths was the same as Kent and nationally.
- Progression for all students in the district is higher than Kent and nationally. It is particularly marked at Level 3: nearly 6% higher than the others.

EPAS Analysis										KCC Analysis		
LA at age 16	Prior attainment at age 16	Total Learners	Of which No further qualifications Post 16		Percentage of learners by age 19 attaining						Of which participated but did not progress to the next level of qualification	
			Number	%	Level 1 or above	Level 2 or above	Level 3	Number	%	Number	%	
National	Below Level 1	51087	21244	41.6%	16409	32.1%	7548	14.8%	2030	4.0%	13434	26.0%
	Level 1, below Level 2	138650	23502	17.0%	138650	100.0%	75227	54.3%	22834	16.5%	39921	29.0%
	Level 2 without English and Maths	87498	10659	12.2%	87495	100.0%	87495	100.0%	33510	38.3%	43329	49.0%
Kent	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	315964	10457	3.3%	315964	100.0%	315964	100.0%	263727	83.5%	41780	13.0%
	All Pupils	593199	65862	11.1%	558518	94.2%	486234	82.0%	322101	54.3%	138464	23.0%
	Below Level 1	1477	651	44.1%	407	27.6%	170	11.5%	48	3.2%	419	28.0%
Maidstone	Level 1, below Level 2	3377	642	19.0%	3377	100.0%	1688	50.0%	425	12.6%	1047	31.0%
	Level 2 without English and Maths	3031	416	13.7%	3031	100.0%	3031	100.0%	1049	34.6%	1566	52.0%
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	9133	301	3.3%	9133	100.0%	9133	100.0%	7647	83.7%	1185	13.0%
All Pupils	All Pupils	17018	2010	11.8%	15948	93.7%	14022	82.4%	9169	53.9%	4217	25.0%
	Below Level 1	153	63	41.2%	43	28.1%	21	13.7%	4	2.6%	47	30.7%
	Level 1, below Level 2	289	76	26.3%	289	100.0%	134	46.4%	38	13.1%	79	27.3%
All Pupils	Level 2 without English and Maths	350	38	10.9%	350	100.0%	350	100.0%	130	37.1%	182	52.0%
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	1166	46	3.9%	1166	100.0%	1166	100.0%	990	84.9%	130	11.1%
	All Pupils	1958	223	11.4%	1848	94.4%	1671	85.3%	1162	59.3%	438	22.3%

- Notes:
- Of which no further qualifications post 16 could include learners who took qualifications but were unsuccessful
 - KCC analysis 'Of which participated but did not progress to next level of qualification'. This is calculated by taking the total number of learners at each prior attainment level at 16, minus the number who gained no further qualifications plus the number who gained qualifications at the next level to that that they had gained at 16. The assumption has been made that the number who progressed two or possibly three levels from that attained at 16 would be included in the number who had progressed to the next level after 16.
 - The total number of All pupils will not add up to the totals in the level 1,2,3 and the other two columns beginning 'Of which' because learners' starting points at 16 are different and they could therefore be included in more than one column.
 - The data source is RMW who draw data from the DfE

2.2.3 English and Maths at level 2

- Maidstone performs very well at achieving grade C in English and Maths for its pupils at Key Stage 4.
- However the 439 pupils who do not get a C in GCSE English and the 483 who do not achieve it in Maths must be progressed to Level 2 in these subjects to compete in the labour market with their peers.

Learners who did not get a grade C or above at GCSE in English			
District	Number	Percentage	
Tunbridge Wells	246	16%	Quartile 1
Gravesham	446	23%	
Dartford	313	23%	
Maidstone	439	24%	Quartile 2
Tonbridge	451	30%	
Shepway	330	31%	
Swale	516	32%	Quartile 3
Ashford	424	33%	
Canterbury	661	34%	
Thanet	607	39%	Quartile 4
Dover	515	40%	
Sevenoaks	177	42%	

Learners who did not get a grade C or above at GCSE in Maths			
District	Number	Percentage	
Tunbridge Wells	260	17%	Quartile 1
Gravesham	240	18%	
Dartford	376	25%	
Maidstone	483	26%	Quartile 2
Tonbridge	483	26%	
Shepway	387	30%	
Swale	482	30%	Quartile 3
Ashford	396	31%	
Canterbury	405	31%	
Thanet	497	32%	Quartile 4
Dover	345	33%	
Sevenoaks	164	38%	

2.2.4 Attainment by Provider Type

Learners with prior attainment at 16:

- The picture for learners staying at the same school was mixed for the academic year ending Summer 2012:
 - 44 (29.5%) learners in Maidstone schools who were Level 1 and below Level 2 progressed to Level 3 by staying at the same school. Across Kent it was 26.6%.
 - 9.1% got no further qualifications compared to only 6.1% in Kent.
 - Altogether only 1.6% of learners staying at the same school got no further qualifications whereas it was 2.4% across Kent.
- Maidstone students progressed slightly less well than Kent average when moving to another school:
 - 1.5% of pupils who had Level 2 with English & Maths who went to another school in the LA got no further qualifications; in Kent it was only 0.5%.
 - 96.8% of students who went to another school in the LA attained Level 1 or above; in Kent it was 98.9%.
 - 3.2% of them got no further qualifications, higher than in Kent (1.8%).
- In Maidstone there was stronger progression than in Kent as a whole from Level 2 to Level 3 when going to FE in the same LA:
 - 7.4% of students in Maidstone who were at Level 1 and went to an FE college within the LA progressed to Level 3; a lot lower than in Kent where it was 12.7%.
 - 47.8% of students in Maidstone who were at Level 2 without English & Maths and went to an FE college within the LA progressed to level 3; in Kent it was 34.8%.
 - 75.4% of students in Maidstone who were at Level 2 with English & Maths and went to an FE college within the LA progressed to Level 3, in Kent it was 68.3%.
 - 88% of students who went to an FE college within the LA progressed to Level 2 and 50.4% to Level 3 which was significantly higher than the Kent average.
- Generally those going from Maidstone schools to an FE college in another LA progressed less than in Kent as a whole:
 - 20.5% below Level 1 got no further qualifications (14.2% for Kent).
 - 7.3% who were Level 1 but below Level 2 got no further qualifications (Kent 4.5%).
 - 66.9% of those who were at Level 2 with English & Maths got to Level 3 (Kent 69.6%).
- Those going to “any other establishment” – mainly training providers- progressed further than for Kent as a whole
 - 34.2% who were below Level 1 reached Level 1 and 21.1 % reached Level 2.
 - For Kent this was 25.1% and 10%.
 - 54.5% who were Level 1 below Level 2 progressed to Level 2 and 9% to Level 3.
 - For Kent this was 49.7% and 5%.
 - Altogether 75.6% got to Level 2 and 30.2% to Level 3 which was considerably higher than Kent as a whole.
 - However 5.4% got no further qualifications, for Kent this was 3%.

Kent District at age 16:Maidstone			Percentage of Learners by age 19 attaining			
Latest Establishment Post 16	Prior attainment at age 16	Total Learners	Level 1 or above	Level 2 or above	Level 3 or above	No further qualifications Post 16
Same School	Below Level 1	19	26.3	21.1	10.5	10.5
	Level 1, below Level 2	44	100	65.9	29.5	9.1
	Level 2 without English and Maths	103	100	100	62.1	1.9
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	723	100	100	92.8	0.8
	All Pupils	889	98.4	96.6	84.4	1.6
Another School or Sixth Form College within this LA	Below Level 1	<	<	<	<	<
	Level 1, below Level 2	<	<	<	<	<
	Level 2 without English and Maths	7	100	100	28.6	0
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	137	100	100	92.7	1.5
	All Pupils	155	96.8	96.8	83.9	3.2
FE College within this LA	Below Level 1	6	66.7	33.3	0	16.7
	Level 1, below Level 2	27	100	63	7.4	3.7
	Level 2 without English and Maths	23	100	100	47.8	0
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	61	100	100	75.4	0
	All Pupils	117	98.3	88	50.4	1.7
Another School or Sixth Form	Below Level 1	<	<	<	<	<
	Level 1, below Level 2	<	<	<	<	<
	Level 2 without English and Maths	<	<	<	<	<
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	13	100	100	100	0
	All Pupils	15	100	100	100	33.3
FE College in another LA	Below Level 1	39	51.3	15.4	2.6	20.5
	Level 1, below Level 2	110	100	55.5	15.5	7.3
	Level 2 without English and Maths	130	100	100	33.8	0
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	127	100	100	66.9	0
	All Pupils	406	95.3	79.8	36.2	3.9
Any other establishment	Below Level 1	38	34.2	21.1	2.6	7.9
	Level 1, below Level 2	44	100	54.5	9.1	6.8
	Level 2 without English and Maths	55	100	100	16.4	7.3
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	68	100	100	70.6	1.5
	All Pupils	205	87.8	75.6	30.2	5.4
None or Unknown	Below Level 1	47	0	0	0	100
	Level 1, below Level 2	59	100	0	0	100
	Level 2 without English and Maths	32	100	100	0	100
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	37	100	100	0	100
	All Pupils	175	73.1	39.4	0	100

Source EPAS, Destination Prior Summary: school at age 16, cohort age 19 at 31/8/12.

Attainment by Provider type in Kent

Kent at age 16			Percentage of Learners by age 19 attaining			
Latest Establishment Post 16	Prior attainment at age 16	Total Learners	Level 1 or above	Level 2 or above	Level 3 or above	No further qualifications Post 16
Same School	Below Level 1	186	27.4	20.4	11.8	26.3
	Level 1, below Level 2	444	100	62.4	26.6	6.1
	Level 2 without English and Maths	793	100	100	57.5	6.8
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	5411	100	100	92.3	0.6
	All Pupils	6834	98	95.4	81.8	2.4
Another School or Sixth Form College within this LA	Below Level 1	27	48.1	37	25.9	25.9
	Level 1, below Level 2	78	100	67.9	38.5	3.8
	Level 2 without English and Maths	110	100	100	48.2	7.3
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	1029	100	100	90.6	0.5
	All Pupils	1244	98.9	96.6	82.2	1.8
FE College within this LA	Below Level 1	371	55	19.1	3	21.3
	Level 1, below Level 2	1531	100	61.4	12.7	2.7
	Level 2 without English and Maths	1106	100	100	34.8	1.1
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	1443	100	100	68.3	0.4
	All Pupils	4451	96.2	80	35.4	3.1
Another School or Sixth Form College in another LA	Below Level 1	7	0	0	0	28.6
	Level 1, below Level 2	17	100	52.9	35.3	5.9
	Level 2 without English and Maths	10	100	100	50	10
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	205	100	100	93.7	0.5
	All Pupils	239	97.1	93.7	84.9	2.1
FE College in another LA	Below Level 1	113	56.6	18.6	2.7	14.2
	Level 1, below Level 2	290	100	60	18.3	4.5
	Level 2 without English and Maths	326	100	100	30.1	0.3
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	339	100	100	69.6	0
	All Pupils	1068	95.4	80.5	36.5	2.8
Any other establishment	Below Level 1	299	25.1	10	1.7	8
	Level 1, below Level 2	473	100	49.7	4.9	2.7
	Level 2 without English and Maths	353	100	100	13.9	2
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	452	100	100	67.5	0.7
	All Pupils	1577	85.8	67.9	24.2	3
None or Unknown	Below Level 1	474	0	0	0	100
	Level 1, below Level 2	544	100	0	0	100
	Level 2 without English and Maths	333	100	100	0.9	100
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	254	100	100	0	100
	All Pupils	1605	70.5	36.6	0.2	100

Source: DB 14-19 Destination Prior Summary: School at age 16. Cohort age 19 at 31/08/12 – EPAS

2.2.5 A level attainment at Maidstone schools

Maidstone schools perform very strongly at GCSE and A level, and have good retention rates compared to the Kent and National averages.

- Significantly more students (89%) achieved 5A* - C EM than nationally (76%).
- Significantly More students (99%) achieved 5 A* - C than Kent LA (94%) and nationally (92%).
- APS was significantly higher (825.1) than Kent LA (737.3) and the national average (714.3).
- APE was significantly higher (219.3) than Kent LA (210.7) and national figures (209.3).
- The transition retention rate was 3% greater than Kent LA and national figures, both at 83%.
- The overall retention rate was 6% greater than Kent LA (75%) and 5% greater than national figures (76%).

Maidstone		Kent LA	National
Aggregated data			
Average KS4 points on entry	46.7	44.5	43.7
Students 5 A* - C EM	89%	78%	76%
Students with 5 A* - C	99%	94%	92%
APS	825.1	737.3	714.3
APE	219.3	210.7	209.3
Fails % (AS level – cashed in only)	6.30%	12.00%	11.90%
Fails % (A Level)	1.20%	2.20%	2.10%
Retention - Transition (Summer Y12 - October Y13) 2011	86%	83%	83%
Retention - Overall (Start Y12 2010 - End Y13 2012)	81%	75%	76%

A level or academic equivalent performance

Maidstone providers out perform the Kent and national averages in all measures of A Level or academic equivalent performance as illustrated in the table below. Performance is particularly strong in the following areas:

- Significantly more students (64%) achieved 3+levels A* - E than in Kent (47%) or nationally (52%).
- Significantly more students (72%) achieved 2+levels A* - E than in Kent (55%) or nationally (61%).
- Significantly more students (78%) achieved 1+levels A* - E than in Kent (63%) or nationally (67%).
- Significantly more students (66%) achieved 3+ A levels or academic equivalent at A* - E than in Kent (51%) or nationally (53%).
- Significantly more students (71%) achieved 2+ A levels or academic equivalent at A* - E than in Kent (59%) or nationally (62%).

Kent 2012		Maidstone	Kent	National
1	3+ AAB (or higher) in facilitating subject (KS5 students)	7.4%	5.3%	4.8%
2	3+ AAB (or higher) in facilitating subject (A-level students)	8.7%	8.6%	7.4%
3	3+ A-levels at A*-E	64%	47%	52%
4	2+ A-levels at A*-E	72%	55%	61%
5	1+ A-levels at A*-E	78%	63%	67%
6	3+ A-levels or academic equivalent at A*-E	66%	51%	53%
7	2+ A-levels or academic equivalent at A*-E	71%	59%	62%
8	1+ A-levels or academic equivalent at A*-E	76%	67%	67%
9	% of A-level examinations awarded A*-E grades	99%	98%	98%
10	% of A-level examinations awarded A*-C grades	80%	76%	74%
11	% of A-level examinations awarded A*-B grades	54%	51%	48%
12	% of A-level examinations awarded A*-A grades	27%	25%	22%

LPUK Datadashboard, Spring 2013

Grade breakdown for A level

Grade breakdown for A level							
	A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
Maidstone District	242	511	778	717	399	144	32
%	8.6	18.1	27.6	25.4	14.1	5.1	1.1
predicted %	8.0	19.0	27.0	24.0	14.0	6.0	1.0
Kent LA %	7.4	17.5	26.2	24.5	15.5	6.6	2.3
National %	6.2	15.7	25.6	26.0	17.0	7.4	2.1

LPUK Datadashboard, Spring 2013

- Achievement at A* - C was higher than the figure recorded for Kent or nationally.
- Achievement at D – U was lower than the figure recorded for Kent or nationally.

Grade breakdown for AS level

Grade breakdown for AS level						
	A	B	C	D	E	U
Maidstone District	1018	1138	1161	815	445	311
%	20.8	23.3	23.8	16.7	9.1	6.4
predicted %	20.0	22.0	23.0	17.0	10	8.0
Kent LA %	18.3	20.0	21.4	17.0	11.1	12.1
National %	16.5	19.6	22.2	18.1	11.8	11.7

LPUK Datadashboard, Spring 2013

- Achievement at A - C was higher than the figure recorded for Kent or nationally.
- Achievement at C – U was lower than the figure recorded for Kent or nationally.

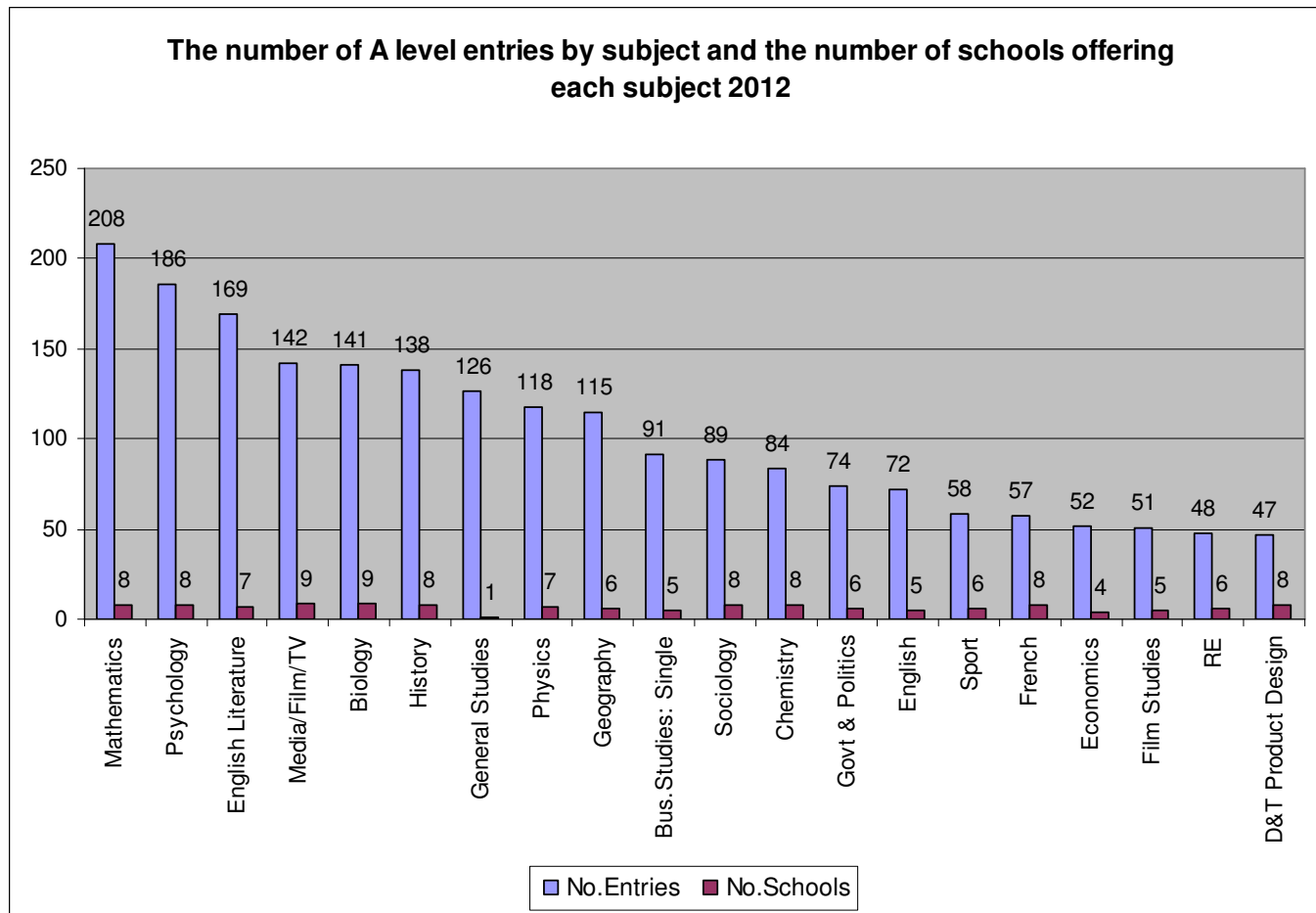
Grade breakdown for BTEC

Grade breakdown for BTEC				
	D*	D	M	P
Maidstone District	183	136	171	160
%	28.2	20.9	26.3	24.6
predicted %	29.0	18.0	27.0	27.0
Kent LA %	20.9	22.3	30.5	26.4
National %	19.8	24.0	29.9	26.3

- Achievement D* (28.2%) was higher than the figure recorded for Kent (20.9%) or nationally (19.8%).
- Achievement D – P was lower than the figure recorded for Kent or nationally.

2.2.6 A level provision in Maidstone

- The A Level provision in Maidstone is not as strong as some districts for accessing Russell Group universities as only 6 of the top 10 choices are in facilitating subjects.



Source: KCC Management Information Unit

2.2.7 Progression of A Level students into Higher Education

- Two of Maidstone's selective schools are not as strong as they could be at getting pupils accepted at selective universities: 29% and 25% against the selective average of 35%.
- The comprehensive school is excellent at getting pupils to university against the average for this group - particularly selective universities.
- One of the non selective schools is well below the average.

School Name	Average number of pupils completing sixth form study each year	Exam points per student	% of pupils accepted at university	% of pupils accepted at selective universities	High (selective) progression rate?
Maidstone schools					
	36	457	34	3	
	n/a				
	182	1022	83	32	
	174	855	87	42	
	136	890	80	29	
	57	545	34	1	
	108	763	82	25	
	77	697	71	15	
	48	542	42		
Kent averages by type of school					
Independent schools	1152	838	64	37	7
Selective schools	4028	890	82	35	4
Modern schools	1148	525	44	2	
Comprehensive	1013	598	60	8	

Sutton Trust 2011, based on DFE 2007-09 performance data

2.2.8 Narrowing the Gap by age 19

- Maidstone has a significant achievement gap at Level 3 by age 19 of 33.9% but this is in the median for Kent schools.
- It has a much wider gap than the median for Kent for Level 2 at age 19: at 32.9% it is the second highest in Kent. Thanet is only 17% by comparison.

Learners achieving Level 2 by age 19 - Narrowing the Gap					
Kent District at age 16	Pupils eligible for FSM		All pupils not in pupils eligible for FSM		Gap
	Cohort	Percentage	Cohort	Percentage	
Ashford	97	58.8	1211	77.9	-19.1
Canterbury	142	63.4	1503	86.7	-23.3
Dartford	86	58.1	1231	90	-31.9
Dover	125	64.8	1217	85	-20.2
Gravesham	94	55.3	1264	84.4	-29.1
Maidstone	118	55.1	1820	88	-32.9
Sevenoaks	44	36.4	214	75.2	-38.8
Shepway	136	65.4	977	83.6	-18.2
Swale	179	57.5	1494	82.5	-25
Thanet	194	65.5	1311	83.4	-17
Tonbridge & Malling	81	58	1389	89.1	-31.1
Tunbridge Wells	59	64.4	1403	90.9	-26.5
Unallocated	19	57.9	223	82.5	-24.6
Kent	1374	60.1	15257	85.6	-25.5
National	74109	67.7	503152	85.7	-18

Learners achieving Level 3 by age 19 - Narrowing the Gap					
Kent District at age 16	Pupils eligible for FSM		All pupils not in pupils eligible for FSM		Gap
	Cohort	Percentage	Cohort	Percentage	
Ashford	97	19.6	1211	50.5	-30.9
Canterbury	142	25.4	1503	59.6	-34.2
Dartford	86	31.4	1231	62.4	-31
Dover	125	22.4	1217	49.2	-26.8
Gravesham	94	20.2	1264	54.7	-34.5
Maidstone	118	27.1	1820	62	-33.9
Sevenoaks	44	13.6	214	33.6	-20
Shepway	136	24.3	977	49.5	-25.2
Swale	179	19.6	1494	52.8	-33.2
Thanet	194	23.2	1311	55.2	-32
Tonbridge & Malling	81	22.2	1389	62	-39.8
Tunbridge Wells	59	27.1	1403	74.1	-47
Unallocated	19	21.1	223	44.8	-23.7
Kent	1374	23.1	15257	57.5	-34.4
National	74109	34.1	503152	58.4	-24.3

2.3 Discussion points

Maidstone performs extremely well at Level 3 compared to the averages for Kent and nationally but performs far less well for those below Level 2 at 16.

1. Schools, colleges and training providers should seek ways to close the gap at Level 2 for those learners who are receiving free school meals. This will require co-ordinated and targeted support for this group who are not making sufficient progression to Level 2 compared to their peers.
2. Schools, colleges and training providers, in partnership with the local authority, should take steps to reduce the numbers of students who reach 19 without obtaining a C grade in Maths and English. This is currently over 400 learners in each year group.
3. Non selective schools, colleges and training providers should consider providing early support to students who are predicted to be below Level 2 at 16 to ensure that they have pathways to progress to Level 2 by 19.
4. The local authority will examine post 16 progression rates and work with providers catering for students below Level 2 to ensure there is a good offer; and identify organisations who are progressing their students well to identify good practice
5. The local authority could work with Mid Kent College to address the difference in progression rates between those attending the Maidstone and Medway campuses
6. Training providers could build on their good progression with the majority of students to ensure that all students make progression. The local authority and KATO need to look at detailed data from all providers to ensure that there is consistency of progression.
7. All schools with sixth forms should consider how to collaborate and take advantage of RPA to maintain sixth form numbers against a reducing demographic
8. Selective schools should consider how to encourage and support more students to take facilitating subjects to raise progression to Russell Group universities
9. Selective schools, with the support of the local authority, should consider how they can support the local wide ability school to maintain its high quality A level offer so it can continue its record of progressing students to university

3. Improve and extend vocational education and training and apprenticeships

3.1 Summary

Between 2008 and 2011, total employment in Maidstone decreased by 2,800 jobs, a reduction of 3.8%. This compares to an overall fall in employment in Kent of only 0.4%.

Maidstone is the largest employment centre in the Kent County Council area. The distribution of firms and employment reflects its County Town status, with almost a third of employment being in the Public Administration, Education and Health sectors – more than double the proportion employed in the South East and Great Britain.

Maidstone has a large professional services sectors including legal, insurance, and accountancy firms, complementing a growing presence in the medical services and technology sectors. Maidstone town centre is a major retail and leisure destination. Maidstone is also the largest late night retail and leisure hub in Kent, providing 4000 jobs and a night time economy worth £75m.

The vocational offer in Maidstone for these sectors appears to be variable. For the Wholesale and Retail sector there are no vocational courses available. There are only 3 courses in Child Development and Well Being, which would help those young people who wanted to work in schools. There are only 5 courses in Human Health and Social Care, with only 1 course at Level 1 and 1 course at Level 2.

Maidstone has a relatively large proportion of people working in manufacturing, typically paper and chemicals. However there are no courses in Engineering and only one in Manufacturing technologies in the District.

However the Public Administration sector is quite well supported, with 7 courses in Public Services and 1 course in Administration. The Agricultural sector is also a relatively large employment sector in the District. It is well supported with 12 courses in Agriculture and Horticulture.

According to the Maidstone Borough Council Strategic Plan 2011-2015, the Borough's key outcomes for economic development by 2015 are:

- a transport network that supports the local economy, with a focus on the delivery of an integrated transport strategy in conjunction with Kent County Council.
- a growing economy with rising employment, catering for a range of skill sets to meet the demands of the local economy, with a focus on the following areas;
 - Creating the right planning environment
 - Developing key infrastructure
 - Business expansion
 - Inward investment
 - Developing stronger business relationships
 - Tackling worklessness

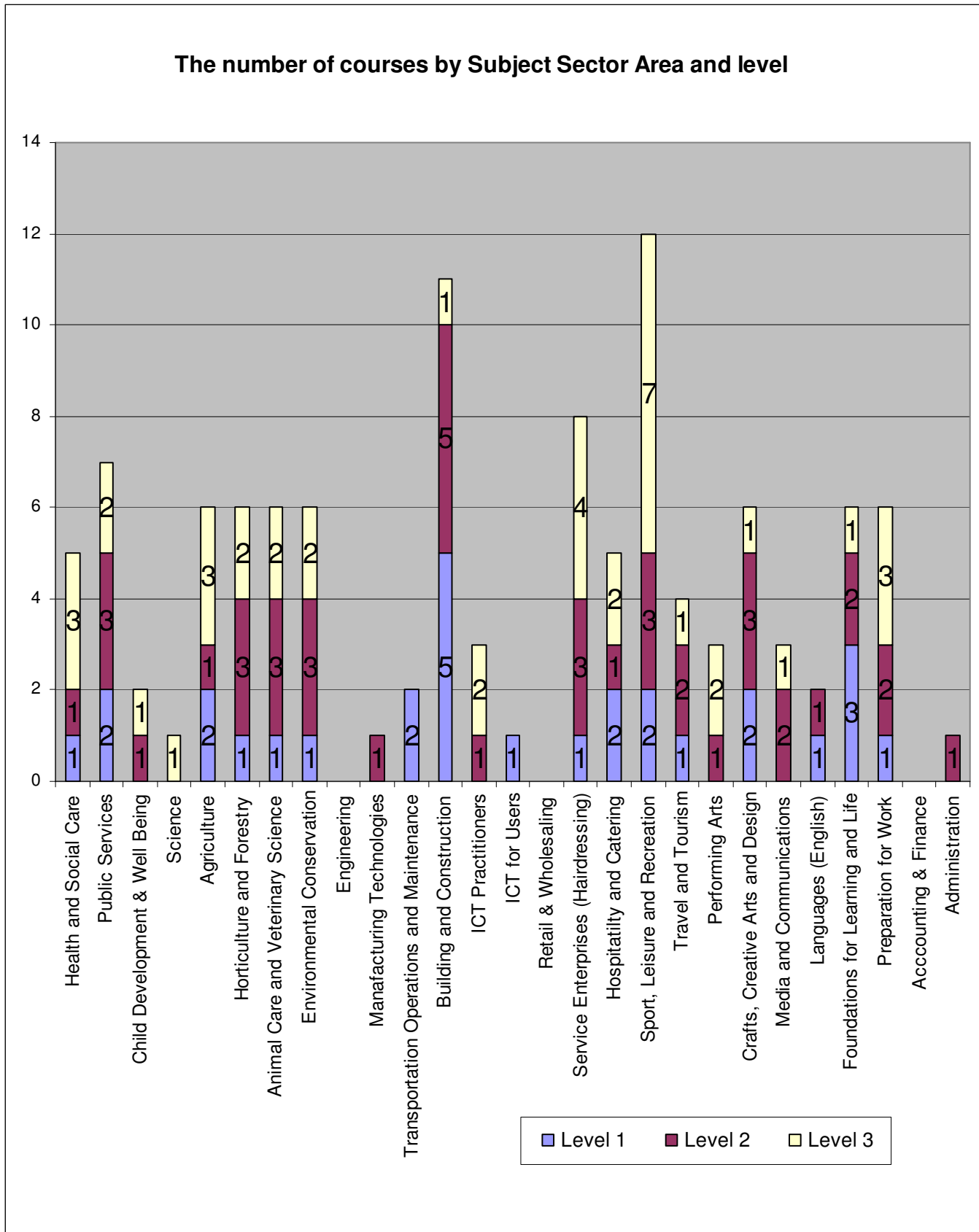
3.2 Supporting data

3.2.1. The Maidstone Vocational offer and the local economy

The vocational offer in Maidstone is very light and narrow compared to other Districts in Kent. It does not appear to be fully meeting the needs of the local economy.

1. The Wholesale and Retailing sector is the largest employer in the District - 11,200 with 200 new jobs created in 2011- but there are no vocational courses at all.
2. The Education sector is a very large employer in the district and is growing. There are only 3 courses in Child Development and Well being which would help local young people wanting to be working in schools
3. General administrative jobs employ 6,200 but there is only 1 course in Administration
4. Human Health and Social Work is the second largest employer- 10,400 jobs with growth of 200 since 2008. .However there are only 5 courses with only one at Level 1 & 2
5. Construction employs 3,800 people although it has dropped dramatically by 800 jobs since 2008. However there is only one course at Level 3.
6. Despite Manufacturing growing and providing 3,900 jobs there are no courses in Engineering and only 1 in Manufacturing Technologies
7. Maidstone is a major administrative centre for both the public and private sector in Kent yet there are only 4 courses in ICT. The Information and Communication sector is growing 7% faster in than in Kent as a whole.
8. There are 12 courses for Sports, Leisure and Recreation, supporting a small employment sector of only 1,400 employees in the district.
9. However Maidstone has strong agricultural businesses and a large proportion of employers in rural areas and this is strongly supported with 12 courses.
10. Similarly the public Administration sector is a significant employer (8,500) and there are 7 courses in Public Service.

3.2.2 The Maidstone Vocational offer by Subject Sector Area



Source: Kentchoices4u, March 2013

3.3 The Economic Landscape of Maidstone, 2008-11

3.3.1 Introduction

Between 2008 and 2011, total employment in Maidstone decreased by 2,800 jobs (73,200 to 70,400), or a reduction of 3.8%. This compares to an overall fall in employment in Kent of only 0.4%.

The main sectors in terms of employment are the Wholesale and Retail Trades, Human Health and Social Work, Public Administration and Defence, Administrative and Support Activities and Education.

Maidstone is the largest employment centre in the Kent County Council area. The distribution of firms and employment reflects its 'county town' status, with almost a third of employment in the Public administration, education and health' sector – more than double the proportion employed in the South East and Great Britain. Maidstone also has a relatively large proportion of people working in manufacturing, typically paper and chemicals. Maidstone has a growing media industry led by Maidstone Studios and the Kent Messenger. Agriculture is also strongly represented in the District.

Maidstone also has a large professional services sectors including legal, insurance, and accountancy firms, complementing a growing presence in the medical services and technology sectors. Maidstone town centre is a major retail and leisure destination. Maidstone is also the largest late night retail and leisure hub in Kent, providing 4000 jobs and a night time economy worth £75m.

According to the Maidstone Borough Council Strategic Plan 2011-2015, the Borough's key outcomes for economic development by 2015 are:

- a transport network that supports the local economy, with a focus on the delivery of an integrated transport strategy in conjunction with Kent County Council.
- a growing economy with rising employment, catering for a range of skill sets to meet the demands of the local economy, with a focus on the following areas;
 - Creating the right planning environment
 - Developing key infrastructure
 - Business expansion
 - Inward investment
 - Developing stronger business relationships
 - Tackling worklessness

Sectors that have experienced significant employment growth between 2008 and 2011 are:

- Information and Communication
- Real Estate
- Education

Sectors that have experienced significant employment decline between 2008 and 2011 are:

- Construction
- Transport and Storage
- Other Service Activities
- Wholesale and Retail
- Administrative and Support Service Activities

Table 1 below summarises the number and proportion of employees in each employment sector in Maidstone between 2008 – 2011

Maidstone	2008	2009	2010	2011	Change 2008 - 2011	
					No.	%
Primary Industries (Agriculture/Mining/Utilities)	3,000	2,600	2,800	2,800	-200	-6.7%
Manufacturing	3,800	3,600	3,700	3,900	100	2.6%
Construction	4,600	5,200	4,500	3,800	-800	-17.4%
Wholesale and retail trade	12,300	10,800	11,000	11,200	-1,100	-8.9%
Transportation and storage	3,000	3,300	2,500	2,500	-500	-16.7%
Accommodation and food service activities	4,900	4,100	4,400	4,700	-200	-4.1%
Information and communication	1,600	1,600	1,800	1,800	200	12.5%
Financial and insurance activities	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,900	100	5.6%
Real estate activities	700	800	1,000	900	200	28.6%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,700	3,600	3,700	3,600	-100	-2.7%
Administrative and support service activities	6,700	5,900	5,200	6,200	-500	-7.5%
Public administration and defence	8,600	8,900	9,100	8,500	-100	-1.2%
Education	5,200	5,400	5,800	5,600	400	7.7%
Human health and social work activities	10,200	10,500	10,400	10,400	200	2.0%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,500	1,300	1,300	1,400	-100	-6.7%
Other service activities	1,600	1,200	1,100	1,100	-500	-31.3%
Total	73,200	70,900	70,000	70,400	-2,800	-3.8%

Maidstone has a high percentage (84%) of small companies between 1 and 10 employees, but its proportion of large companies is broadly the same as the Kent average.

Table 2: Breakdown of VAT and/or PAYE businesses in Maidstone between 2006 and 2012

Firms by size band	2008	2012	2012 %
1-4	5300	5015	69
5-10	1000	1110	15
11-24	500	690	9
25-99	400	405	6
100+	100	95	1
Total	7300	7315	

Source: UK Business Survey via ONS – October 2012

3.3.2 Areas of Employment Growth, 2008 to 2011

Information and communication

Employment in the Information and Communication sector have grown by 200 jobs or 12% between 2008 and 2011, compared to growth of 5% across Kent. Maidstone has a growing media industry and is at the centre of County Council support to develop the creative and media sector in Kent.

However, in terms of the broader Knowledge Economy, Maidstone is behind other areas of Kent. Approximately 9,000 people, or 13.5% of all jobs in Maidstone are in the Knowledge Economy. This compares to 15% average across Kent and 20.3% of jobs in the South East.¹

¹ KCC R&E Department, Refining the Knowledge Economy

Real Estate

The Real estate Sector has grown by 28%, or 200 jobs, from a low base, compared to 17% growth across Kent. Maidstone has a relatively strong property market with prices reflecting ease of commuting to London and schools with good reputations.²

Education

Employment in the Education Sector in Maidstone has increased by 400, or 8%, between 2008 and 2011. This compares to 4% growth across the county as a whole.

Maidstone has the largest population of any District or Borough in Kent (155,800 people)³, which grew by 12% between 2001 and 2011⁴. Education employment growth may simply reflect the needs of the growing population and education legislative changes, such as Academy conversions.

3.3.3 Areas of Employment Decline, 2008 to 2011

Construction

Employment in the Construction Sector declined by 800 jobs, or 17%, between 2008 and 2011. This compares to a decline across Kent of 15%. Maidstone Borough Council identifies that it lacks the availability and quality of new sites for commercial development, compared to neighbouring Districts and Boroughs, which constrains construction activities⁵. However they target 10,000 houses needed by 2026 to meet population demand, so there is scope for building projects as the UK economy moves out of recession.⁶

Transport and Storage

Employment in the Transportation and Storage Sector declined by 500 jobs, or 17%, between 2008 and 2011. This compares to a reduction of 7% across the whole of Kent. The decline in employment in Maidstone probably reflects outward investment by companies to other Districts and Boroughs in the county, such as Dartford, who enjoy a competitive advantage in this Sector.

Other Service Activities

Other Services describe those activities that provide support services to households, individuals and businesses. These include domestic appliance repair services, computer repair services, dry cleaning, car breakdown services, but also the activities of trade unions, mutual societies and churches. Between 2008 and 2011, employment in this Sector fell by 500 jobs or 31% in Maidstone, compared to 14% on average across Kent. This level of decline is expected during a recession as people and organisations cut back on services.

Wholesale and Retail

Between 2008 and 2011, employment in Wholesale and Retail fell by 1,100 or 9%. During this period employment in Kent remained stable. Development of Maidstone as a main shopping centre remains a priority for Maidstone Borough Council. The main fall in employment occurred between 2008 and 2009, and has been slowly rising year on year and so may reflect a one off adjustment as a result of the recession.

Administrative and Support Service Occupations

² Maidstone Core Strategy 2011

³ Source: 2011 Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

⁴ Maidstone Borough Council Strategic Plan 2011- 2015

⁵ Maidstone Borough Council Strategic Plan 2011 - 2015

⁶ Maidstone Borough Council Core Strategy 2011

Employment in this sector fell by 500 jobs, or 7.5% between 2008 and 2011, compared to a 4% fall across Kent. This is surprising as Maidstone is historically been the administrative centre for the county. The main fall in employment occurred between 2008 and 2010 (1,500 jobs), but employment has increased by 1,000 between 2010 and 2011, indicating that the effects of the recession are falling out of the economy. The prestigious office building programmes taking pace at Junction 6 of the M20 indicates that this is continuing.

3.3.4 Other Key Employment Sectors

Human Health and Social Work

Human Health and Social Work is the second largest employment sector in Maidstone, with 10,400 jobs. Employment remained broadly static between 2008 and 2011. Maidstone is home to The Maidstone Hospital, The Kent Oncology Unit, Preston Hall, heart of Kent Hospice and a primary care structure serving a population of 155,000. However this sector in Kent has seen employment growth of 13% in the same period, so it is clear that Maidstone is bearing a disproportionate level of real term employment cuts in healthcare.

Public Sector

The Public Sector comprises employees drawn from the Human Health and Social Work Sector, the Education Sector and Public Administration and Defence. Some employees in these sectors are privately employed, such as care home staff. Taking this into account, the size of the Public Sector in Maidstone is 29% of all jobs in the Borough, compared to 21% of all jobs in Kent.

Manufacturing

Maidstone has traditionally had a strong Manufacturing base, with national companies such as Whatmans and SCA paper. In common with most areas employment fell between 1998 and 2008, but has held steady since then at about 4,000 employees, bucking county trends.

Accommodation and Food Service Sector

Employment in this Sector has remained broadly stable since 1998. Maidstone Borough Council see the development of a vibrant leisure industry as a key growth factor for the Maidstone economy.⁷

Financial and Insurance Activities

Maidstone has well developed professional services sectors including legal, insurance, and accountancy firms, but the sector is not as large as in the neighbouring Boroughs of Tunbridge Wells and Tonbridge and Malling, who enjoy some competitive advantages in terms of proximity to London. In Maidstone employment has remained stable between 2008 and 2011.

Rural Sector

Maidstone's rural towns and villages support a large number of rural and agricultural businesses. At 30% of all firms, Maidstone has a larger proportion of businesses in rural areas than regional and national averages. The economic contribution of rural areas to the local economy across a range of different activities will continue to be targeted as part of Maidstone Borough Council's Economic Development Strategy.

⁷ Maidstone Borough Council Strategic Plan 2011 - 2015

3.3.5 Unemployment in Maidstone

The unemployment rate in Maidstone is currently low, at 2.6%, compared to the Kent average of 3.2%. Unemployment in Kent is falling slowly, compared to the comparative period last year, and Maidstone is following this trend. Chart 2 below illustrates comparative rates of other Boroughs/Districts as at the end of 2012.

Chart 2: Percentage of District Unemployment as at November 2012.

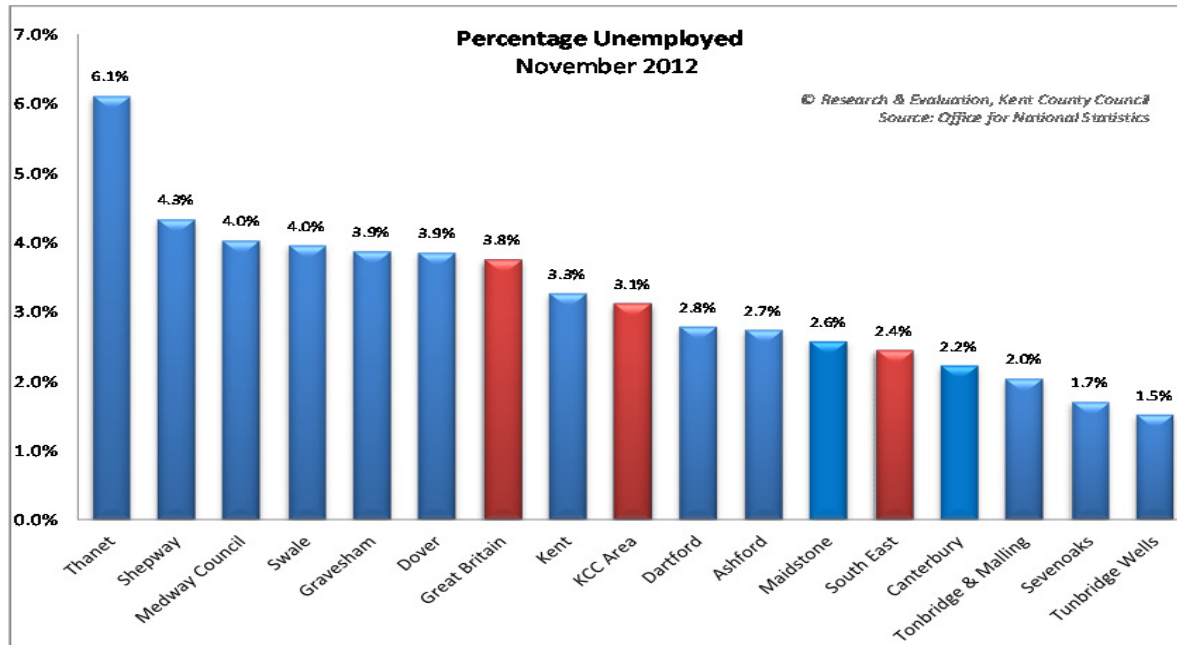


Chart 3 below illustrates the percentage change in unemployment over time. Thanet and Ashford are the only Districts that have seen an increase in unemployment between November 2011 and 2012.

Chart 3: Percentage change in District Unemployment since November 2012.

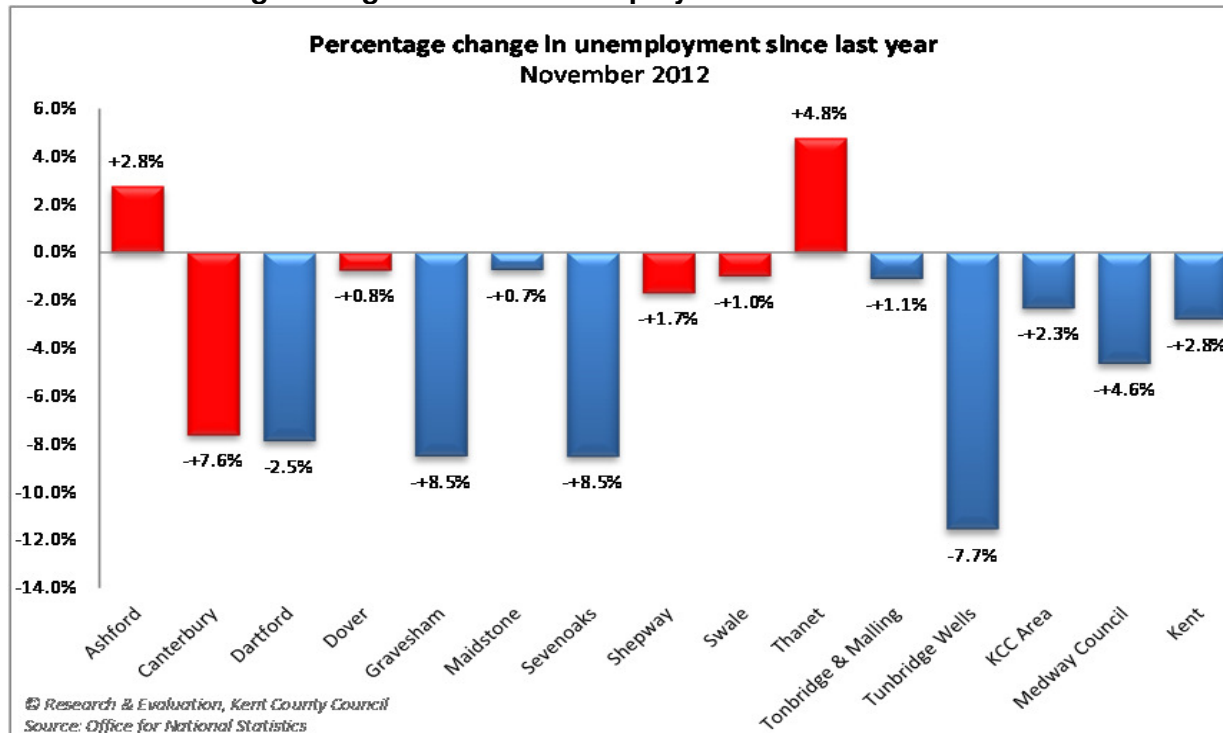
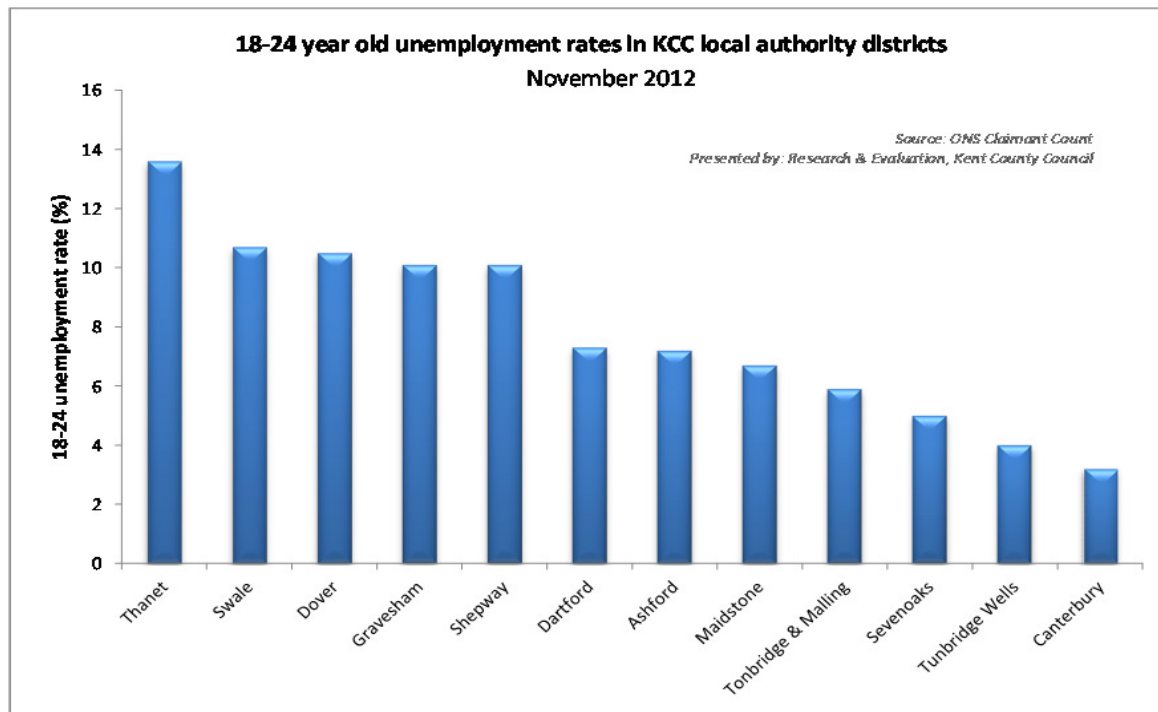


Chart 4 illustrates the comparative levels of 18-24 year old unemployment across Kent. 8% of 18-24 year olds were unemployed in November 2012.

Chart 4: 18-24 Year Old Unemployment Rates in Districts in November 2012.



Youth unemployment remains a huge issue in Kent, although Maidstone is below the Kent average.

3.3.6 Employment in Maidstone

Historically Maidstone has had lower levels of self-employment than the Kent and South East averages, despite high numbers of small companies. This is to be expected given the very high levels of public employment, where large numbers of staff are employed in a few large organisations such as KCC and The Maidstone and the Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust.

Table 3: Adult Population in Employment who are Self-Employed

Proportion in employment who are self-employed (16-64)					
	Jul 2007-Jun 2008	Jul 2008-Jun 2009	Jul 2009-Jun 2010	Jul 2010-Jun 2011	Jul 2011-Jun 2012
	%	%	%	%	%
Maidstone	12.1	12.5	12.8	14.0	14.9
Kent	13.9	13.4	14.6	14.1	15.4
South East	14.0	13.1	13.9	13.9	14.5
England	12.8	12.6	13.1	13.2	13.8
Source: Annual Population Survey, through Nomis, Office for National Statistics (ONS)					

Residence and Workplace Earnings

Residence based salaries of jobs in Maidstone are the fourth highest in the county. However in 2011 weekly salaries measured at the workplace in Maidstone were £85 a week lower than the residence based figure. This picture suggests a big impact of Maidstone residents commuting towards London, and relatively low salaries paid within the retail and care sectors in the Borough.

Table 4 below illustrates how weekly median gross pay has changed since 2009 in Maidstone

Table 4: Full time workers median weekly gross pay- residence based			
	2009	2010	2011
	£ per week	£ per week	£ per week
Maidstone	509	522	558
Kent	508	518	530
South East	525	537	548
England	485	496	506

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), through Nomis, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

3.4 Discussion Points

1. KCC and Maidstone Borough Council could work together to address the reasons for the knowledge economy being less significant than the South East average, especially given Maidstone's importance as an administrative centre.
2. KCC and Maidstone Borough Council should look at how to maximise the opportunities presented by the town's status as the centre for media production in Kent.
3. KCC and Maidstone Borough Council could look at how it can align its priorities to support the raising of skills levels and the reduction in youth unemployment in the Borough.
4. KCC must carry out a comprehensive audit of the vocational offer in the district. The indications are that it is not sufficiently reflective of the needs of the local economy and that, often, students will have to travel for specialised vocational courses.
5. KCC and Maidstone Borough Council must work together to ensure that local employers are consulted on what courses will meet their skills needs for the next decade and on their content
6. KCC Skills and Employability service should work with providers to ensure that additional courses are available for September 2014 in the following vocational sectors:
 - The Wholesale and Retailing sector
 - Child Development and well being
 - Human Health and Social work
 - Engineering
 - Manufacturing technologies
 - ICT
 - Administration
7. KCC Skills and Employability service should work with providers to establish vocational pathways for those who are below level 2 at 16 which will lead to employment in the key economic sectors of the district

4. Increase Participation and Employment

4.1 Summary

In September 2013 the current Year 11 will for the first time have to participate for an additional year in learning, education or employment with training; by September 2015 this will rise to participation up to their 18th birthday.

Education providers will be held accountable for the destinations of their learners two terms after they have left learning at Key Stage 4 and Key Stage 5. This will apply to all types of learning providers. The release of the 2012 destination data is expected in June 2013 and will include employment data for the first time.

In Maidstone, rates of overall participation in some form of employment or education exactly match the Kent average in Years 12 and 13.

Maidstone has a lower rate of NEET young people in Year 12 and 13 than the Kent average (4% against 5%). Rates of sixth form and FE participation are very similar to the Kent average for Year 12, but in Year 13 FE participation is 3% less than the Kent average.

In Year 13 there is a higher proportion of young people who are in jobs without training than the Kent average (9% against 7%). This is a group of youngsters who will need to participate in training to meet RPA, and who are likely to benefit from participating in FE.

Based on the figures for November 2012 from CXK we can project that some 127 additional learners will need help to participate in learning in September 2013 to meet RPA. Using the same projections and assumptions for September 2015 would suggest over 391 learners needing help to participate to meet RPA.

Maidstone has 190 16-24 year olds who are NEET and in priority groups. By far the largest group of young people are in the categories of Caring for their Own Child and those who are Pregnant, who account for about 55% of the total. The next largest group are young people with LLD who account for 28% of the total. Understanding the needs of these young people, their reasons for disengagement and identifying the gaps in the provision they will need will be key activity over the coming year.

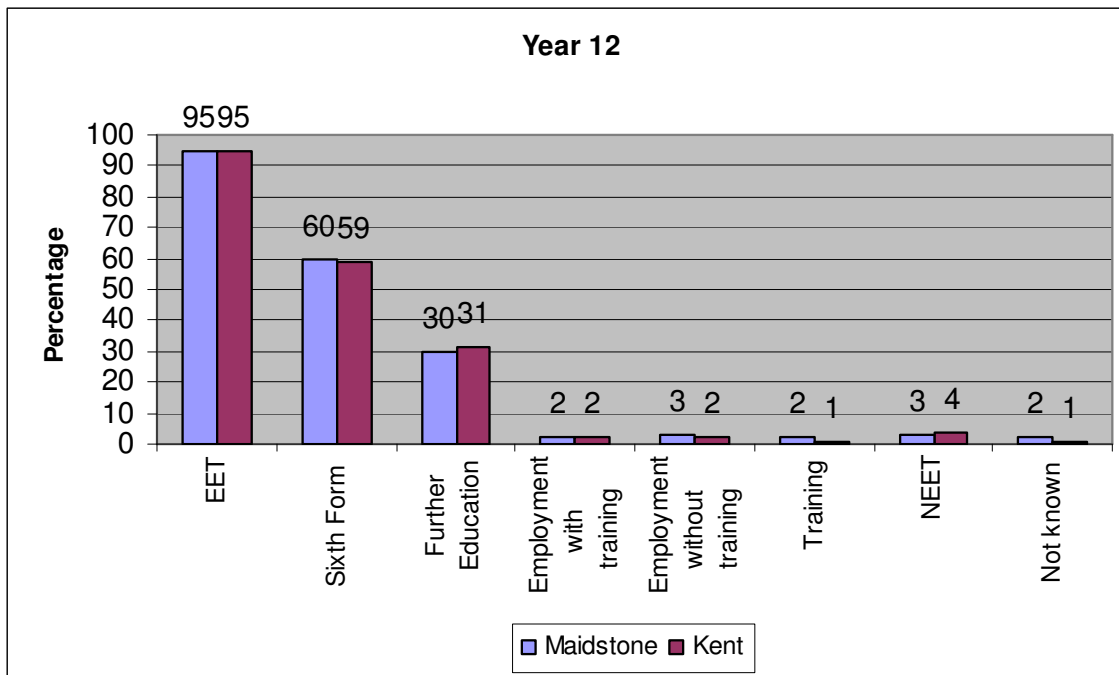
A learner voice study undertaken by the Skills and Employability Service into RPA has identified that young people are very unclear about what it means for them and their options. Below are some of the main findings:

- there were problems in the communication of what RPA means to young people. They perceived it as meaning they had to stay at school and were not well informed about opportunities beyond that;
- there was little knowledge of training, work experience, volunteering or apprenticeships among 16 – 24 year olds. Half of them did not have any career plan. However, they did appreciate careers advice and guidance and preferred to receive it on a one to one basis or using online facilities. It seems that they would respond very positively to bespoke personal guidance and help in planning their future and this would encourage them to continue participating in education or training until 18;
- encouragingly young people recognised the importance of Level 2 English and Maths and expected to study this post 16 until they achieved it.

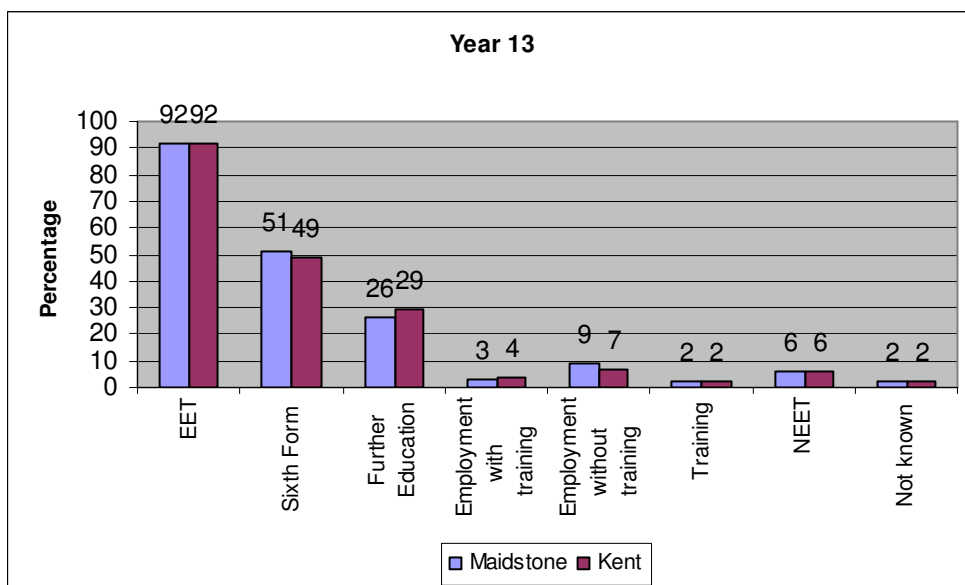
4.2 Supporting data

4.2.1 Comparison of the activities of young people age group Year 12, 13 and combined 12 and 13 who have completed compulsory education in Maidstone and Kent

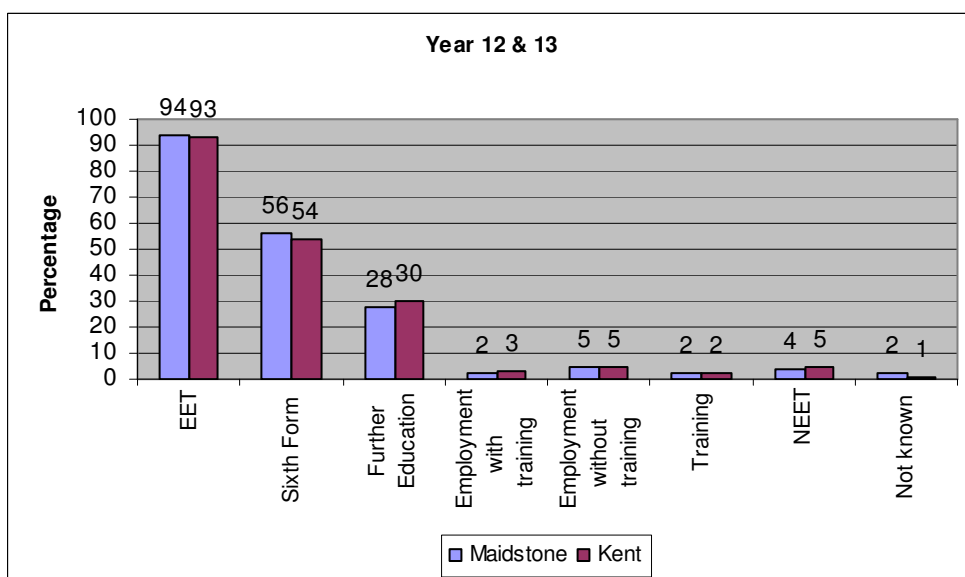
- Rates of overall participation in some form of employment or education exactly match those for the Kent average in Years 12 and 13.
- Maidstone has a lower rate of NEET young people in Year 12 and 13 than the Kent average (4% against 5%).
- It has the same rate of NEETs at Year 13 (6%) and more young people in jobs without training (9% against 7%).
- This means that in Year 13 when RPA is introduced fully 15% of young people would be classified as not participating.
- Rates of sixth form and FE participation are very similar to the Kent average for Year 12 but in Year 13 FE participation is 3% less than the Kent average.
- There is a need to increase participation in school and particularly FE for young people who are choosing jobs without training to meet full participation under RPA.



Source: CXK November 2012



Source: CXK November 2012



Source: CXK November 2012

4.2.2 Number of young people not participating in Maidstone

- Based on the figures for November 2012 from CXK we can project that if nothing changed some 127 additional learners will need help to participate in learning in September 2013.
- Using the same projections and assumptions for September 2015 would suggest over 391 learners needing help to participate.

	Year 12	Year 13	Year 12 & 13
Employment without training	45	152	197
NEET available to participate	54	76	130
NEET not available to participate*	3	21	24
Not Known	28	36	64
Total able to participate	127	264	391

Source: CXK Nov 12 Activity Survey

* This includes young people who are pregnant, young carers and several other categories that would hinder participation.

4.2.3 Breakdown of NEET priority Group 16-24

- By far the largest group of young people in the NEET priority categories are those caring for their own child. When combined with those who are pregnant this makes 98 out of 190 young people, about 55%.
- The next largest group are young people with LLD, 53 or 28%.
- All the other groups combined make up about 20%, including 14 looked after children.

Priority Groups with NEET (16-24)	Number	Percentage
Looked after/In care	14	7.37
Caring for own child	78	41.05
Refugee/Asylum seeker	1	0.53
Carer not own child	7	3.68
Substance misuse	2	1.05
Care Leaver	3	1.58
Supervised by YOT	10	5.26
Pregnancy	20	10.53
Parent not caring for own child	2	1.05
LDD	53	27.89
Total	190	100

Source: CXK Nov12 Maidstone NEET report

4.2.4 Preferred vocational areas of NEET group

- The following areas that NEET young people express as a preference are sectors of high employment in the district:
 - Building and Construction
 - Environment Animals and Plants
 - Health & Social Care
- Personal Health and Beauty is not.

Preferred area of employment	Number	Percentage
No choice recorded	13	5
Admin, ICT & Office Work	20	8
Art & Design	9	4
Building & Construction	25	10
Catering, Hospitality & Cleaning Services	11	5
Engineering	11	5
Environment, Animals and Plants	20	8
Health & Social Care	32	13
Leisure, Sport & Tourism	9	4
Manufacturing & Warehousing	0	0
Media	3	1
Others	34	14
Personal Health and Beauty	30	12
Retail & Sales	12	5
Scientific & Laboratory Work	5	2
Uniformed & Transport services	8	3
Total	242	100

Source: CXK Nov12 Maidstone report

4.2.5 Young peoples view on Participation

In November 2012 the Skills and Employability Service ran a learner voice targeting two groups of learners. The first, learners aged 13-16 who may be below the Level 2 threshold and the second, post 16 learners who were at risk of and not engaged in education, employment or training. The conclusions and recommendations are listed below.

Conclusions of learner voice

- Learners lack awareness of what RPA means. Many believe it is about staying on at school until 18, and do not seem to know about the options of taking up training either at an educational establishment with an employer or on a voluntary basis.
- Very few learners had heard about RPA outside of school. The message about changes to education and training for young people is not widely known or understood by parents or employers.
- Learners have a very good understanding of the importance of gaining qualifications in Maths and English. They expected to continue to retake these qualifications if they did not achieve the necessary grades by the end of Year 11.
- Learners prefer to access IAG by personal contact or using on-line access. They like to go to familiar places such as colleges or school or local council facilities.
- Learners prefer to receive individual 1:1 support for CEIAG.
- Learners rated specific support very highly. They rated the guidance received at school and college as good, however, they rated the guidance from employers, relatives, training providers and support workers as excellent.
- Half of the 16-24 learners who took part in the survey had no career plan. This gives an insight as to what may happen to potential RPA learners, should interventions not be developed.
- Learners aged 16-24 did not have apprenticeships on their horizon.
- Very few learners understood the voluntary route and what potential career benefits can be gained from taking up voluntary activities.
- Teenagers with young children had difficulty in considering their future beyond caring for their young child. However, they were very keen on getting help and support from such programmes as YAPs.
- More research would need to be undertaken to find out what help and support learners need with future career planning.

Recommendations of learner voice

- Information about what RPA is at one level, impartial IAG for RPA and levels of IAG support about RPA options for learners.
- To use the Report as a means to evidence the lack of understanding of RPA by learners, parents, carers and employers. This has some sense of urgency given that the current Year 11 will be affected from September 2013.
- Learners indicated they see the Local Authority, along with schools and colleges, as the place to go to for help and advice for CEIAG. The LA should consider developing its RPA role in getting a consistent message across through the use of this report, the Kentchoices4U website, transition programmes and general information events.
- There needs to be some form of RPA Transition programme available to 16-18 learners, similar to the highly regarded Princes Trust programmes available for 16-24 NEETs learners.
- The positive response to the KC4U website suggests there is an opportunity to build on the increasing use of KentChoices4U as a means to inform parents, carers, and employers as well as learners.
- Ensuring that CEIAG retains its impartiality in providing help and support for RPA options will play a crucial role for learners from Year 9 onwards. Learners are asking for face to face support on specific career outcomes. If they cannot have face to face, they would choose on-line for support. They will continue to need career planning to develop their aspirations and support in achieving their goals

4.2.6 The Youth Contract

The Youth Contract is a mentoring support programme designed to help 16 – 17 year old NEETs with low GCSE qualifications (less than 2 at Grades A* - C), those who have been or are in care (irrespective of any GCSE's gained), and those who have been in custody (including remand, again irrespective of any GCSE's gained). It gives advice and guidance and then prepares individuals to re-engage into education, training or jobs with training. It continues for at least 6 months during the re-engagement period with tracking for an additional 6 months. It therefore supports those on EFA funded programmes to minimise drop out and maximise progress towards completion of an accredited qualification and beyond, with or without some form of employment (paid or voluntary). Providers have a maximum of 6 months from the start date to get each young person into an EET activity.

There are two providers in Maidstone delivering the Youth Contract – Go Train and The Beacon Trust. Other providers are being confirmed currently to increase the capacity.

To date there have been 66 starts which includes pre-engagement activity. Schools can request a visit to engage with a group of potentially eligible Youth Contract young persons. Sessions can happen between March and June to enable initial engagement and delivery to small groups and individuals. Young people who are already eligible can then start on the programme from July 1st – if they are sitting 2 or more GCSE's (and not in custody or care) then they can join after results day in August if eligible.

4.2.7 Unemployment and youth unemployment in Maidstone

- At 5.5% at February 2013 Maidstone has an unemployment rate for 18-24 year olds which is less than the Kent average of 6.6%. the overall unemployment rate is half a per cent less than the average for Kent as a whole and remains one of the lowest of all the districts in Kent.

Unemployment rates for each age group in KCC districts

February 2013	Total (aged 16-64)	17 & under	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
Ashford	2.8%	0.3%	6.2%	4.6%	3.4%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.1%	1.9%	0.5%
Canterbury	2.5%	0.1%	3.3%	4.1%	3.2%	2.8%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%	1.7%	0.6%
Dartford	3.0%	0.2%	6.3%	3.7%	3.2%	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	2.8%	2.1%	0.8%
Dover	4.0%	0.2%	9.4%	6.4%	4.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%	0.7%
Gravesham	4.2%	0.2%	8.5%	5.7%	4.4%	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	3.6%	3.0%	0.7%
Maidstone	2.7%	0.1%	5.9%	3.5%	3.1%	2.4%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	0.7%
Sevenoaks	1.7%	0.0%	3.5%	3.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.4%	1.5%	1.8%	1.5%	0.4%
Shepway	4.3%	0.1%	8.0%	6.9%	4.9%	4.6%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	3.1%	1.0%
Swale	4.1%	0.1%	10.3%	5.8%	4.3%	3.6%	3.5%	3.0%	3.3%	3.0%	0.8%
Thanet	6.3%	0.3%	13.4%	9.4%	8.1%	6.7%	5.6%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	1.2%
Tonbridge & Malling	2.1%	0.2%	4.3%	3.2%	2.3%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	0.8%
Tunbridge Wells	1.5%	0.1%	2.8%	2.1%	2.1%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	0.4%
KCC	3.2%	0.2%	6.6%	4.8%	3.8%	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.4%	0.7%
GB	3.9%	0.2%	7.2%	5.4%	4.4%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%	3.2%	2.8%	0.8%

Highlighted cells show unemployment rates above the national average. Source: NOMIS Claimant Count. Table prepared by: Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

4.3 Discussion Points

The critical group for RPA in Maidstone is those in Year 13, where figures for those who are NEET and in jobs without training rise sharply.

1. The local FE college should consider tackling the relatively low numbers of Year 13s who access FE in Maidstone compared to Year 12 and to other districts in Kent.
2. Providers must develop new programmes of study to take advantage of RPA which will offer a two or three year programme, potentially involving a mix of providers, which will: ensure learners achieve Level 2 Maths and English; increase employability skills; ensure progression.
3. All partners, including KCC and Maidstone borough Council should work together to convert jobs without training into apprenticeships.
4. All partners should work together with local government and the National Apprenticeship Service to increase the number of apprenticeships, especially in skills shortage sectors.
5. Young people who are NEET should receive the necessary guidance towards pathways into those sectors of the local economy where there is high employment and good medium term growth such as retail.
6. Providers should offer courses below Level 2 targeted at those young people who are NEET to better enable them to access employment opportunities.
7. Local government should work with providers and employers to help create traineeships and bespoke apprenticeships for those at risk of not participating.
8. KCC and Maidstone Borough Council should work together to develop methods of communication about RPA to all learning providers, residents and employers. This will include use of this report, the Kentchoices4U website, transition programmes, mailshots and information events.
9. Providers should continue to work with KCC Skills and employability Service to build on the increasing use of KentChoices4U as a means to communicate to parents, carers, and employers, as well as learners.
10. Consideration should be given to creating an RPA Transition programme available to post 16 learners who are not ready to access mainstream 16-19 provision.

Actions connected to priority groups within the NEET cohort in Maidstone are covered in Section 5

5. Target Support to Vulnerable Young People

5.1 Summary

A close examination of the 16-18 year old NEET group in Maidstone shows that just over half have been identified by CXK as having a disability. Of this group just under half have statements for educational and behavioural difficulties (BESD). There are very low numbers of NEET young people in the other categories, with no more than 9 in any one for any age group. This suggests that these young people are able to access provision in the district.

The most significant needs for statemented learners of Year 9 to 11 in Maidstone are also for those with BSED (214 learners). This group represents a significant challenge for the delivery of RPA in Maidstone. The second highest group of young people in Years 9-11 with statements are those with autistic spectrum disorders (93). There are also a significant number of young people in Years 9 to 11 with moderate learning difficulties.

When compared to other districts Maidstone has low numbers of looked after children and very few from other local authorities, as at February 2013. Nearly 50% of the looked after children in Maidstone have some form of special or additional needs.

In 2011/12 Maidstone had the fifth lowest referrals for Children Missing from Education in the county but does not compare well with other boroughs of similar affluence. However Maidstone has very high levels of children who are educated at home. It is ranked third in the county, close behind Thanet.

Maidstone was only the seventh highest district in Kent for producing young offenders, and has seen a significant downward trend of offending by young people overtime in line with the pattern seen across Kent as a whole. However, although it is an affluent District, Maidstone has two of the wards in Kent which produce the most young offenders. This suggests that much offending and anti-social behaviour is concentrated in particular locations rather than spread across the district.

Maidstone has a relatively high incidence of school exclusion at 25 in the year 2011/12. It is the fourth highest in Kent. Persistent Absence in secondary school is a key predictor of the risk of being NEET post 16. About 1 in 10 pupils in Maidstone schools are persistently absent. This is towards the lower end for the county as a whole but when taken together with the high numbers of young people educated at home is concerning as it adds to the total number of pupils who run the risk of not participating post 16.

5.2 Supporting Data

5.2.1 Client Caseload Information System (CCIS) data on NEET young people and vulnerable learners provided by CXK

There are two sets of data that have been supplied by CXK who under contract from KCC track all young people up to the age of 19 and up to 25 for young people who have a disability.

The data is stored on a Client Caseload Information System (CCIS) and while the initial source of the data is from KCC, CXK maintain the database which can lead to discrepancies between data held by CXK and KCC. Data held in the CCIS has to be maintained in a way that is proscribed by the DfE and this can again cause data discrepancies, particularly in terms of categorisation.

KCC also contract with CXK to provide support for vulnerable learners which include 10 priority groups which are listed in the table below.

The data held in the CCIS is important because it is used to report to the DfE, who use it to produce NEET data and because it is the only database in Kent that includes consistent data about the whole 13-19 cohort and up to 25 for those with disabilities.

Two sets of data have been taken from the CCIS and used in this report. The first is a breakdown of the 16-24 year olds in Kent, by district who are NEET and in one of the priority groups. The second is a breakdown of the 16-18 year olds have a disability registered on CCIS, as defined by the DfE guidelines. In some cases young people may have more than one disability but only one is provided in the data.

5.2.2 Breakdown of the 16-24 year olds who are NEET and in one of the Priority Groups - November 2012

- The most numerous group of NEET young people in Maidstone are those who are caring for their own child or pregnant. They total 98 out of the total priority group of 190, about 55%.
- The next highest are LLD learners of whom there are 53 as of November 2012, or 28%.
- About half the total of those with a statement have it for social, educational and behavioural difficulties. There are 50 young people aged between 16 and 18 in Maidstone who are NEET and have statements for educational and behavioural difficulties.
- There are very low numbers of NEET young people in the other LLD categories, with no more than 6 in any one for any age group. This suggests that these young people are able to access provision in the district.

Priority Group	Ashford	Canterbury	Dartford	Dover	Gravesham	Maidstone	Sevenoaks	Shepway	Tunbridge Wells	Tonbridge and Malling	Thanet	Swale	Total
Looked after / In care	12	17	5	9	10	14	5	13	4	4	38	8	139
Caring for own child	45	37	28	57	52	78	12	59	20	29	93	55	565
Refugee / Asylum	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	10
Carer not own child	4	4	1	5	2	7	3	4	2	1	7	11	51
Substance misuse	4	8	2	10	6	2	2	6	3	2	12	1	58
Care leaver	5	7	2	9	5	3	0	12	2	1	20	6	72
Supervised by YOT	11	12	5	19	9	10	5	7	3	12	28	8	129
Pregnancy	15	12	11	18	12	20	5	16	5	14	26	23	177
Parent not caring for own child	1	3	2	0	3	2	0	2	0	2	4	1	20
LLD	45	56	35	51	39	53	20	30	36	26	83	68	542
Total	143	157	91	179	139	190	52	151	75	92	312	182	1763

Source: CXK Activity Survey November 2012

5.2.3 The 16-18 year old Maidstone NEET Group by First Disability Type - February 2013

- 53% of NEET young people had a registered CCIS defined disability.
- 50 NEET young people were registered with an emotional/behavioural disability (BESD) which is 26% of the total NEET group in Maidstone, or 50% of those with a disability.

Disability Type	Age			Grand Total
	16	17	18	
~School Action - no disability specified	1	3		4
ADHD			1	1
Autism (ASD)			1	1
Dyslexia		1		1
Emotional/Behavioural (BESD)	6	20	24	50
Mental Health Diff's		2	1	3
Mild Learning Diff's			1	1
Moderate Learning Diff's (MLD)		4	4	8
Other Health Issues (OTH)	1	3	4	8
Physical Diff's (PD)		1		1
Specific Learning Diff's (SPLD)	2	1	6	9
Speech/Language Diff (SLCN)		3		3
None	10	42	50	102
Grand Total	20	80	92	192

Source: CXK, CCIS, 28/2/2013

*NB. Data extracted from entire client history, and selects first listed disability type only (some clients may have multiple disabilities - not represented here)

5.3 Learners with a statement

5.3.1 Primary needs of Yr 9, Yr 10 and Yr 11 statemented learners

- This data refers to primary needs only, some learners may have additional needs which are not included in this data.
- The most significant needs for statemented learners of year 9 to 11 in Maidstone are for those with BSED (214 learners), who are by far the highest proportion of those with statements.
- The second highest group are those with ASD (93).
- There are also a significant number (77) of young people in years 9 to 11 with MLD.

SEN Type	District			Kent		
	Year Group			Year Group		
	9	10	11	9	10	11
ASD - Autistic Spectrum Disorder	35	34	24	301	305	296
BESD - Behavioural, Emotional & Social Difficulties	60	78	76	627	676	708
HI - Hearing Impairment	4	3	1	36	39	31
MLD - Moderate Learning Difficulties	40	21	16	255	255	232
MSI - Multi-Sensory Impairment	0	0	0	1	2	2
OTH - Other	18	15	19	87	97	102
PH - Physical Disability	12	8	12	68	65	76
PMLD - Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulties	0	0	1	12	11	12
SLCN - Speech, Language & Communication Needs	10	8	6	157	157	135
SLD - Severe Learning Difficulties	6	2	3	67	54	65
SPLD - Specific Learning Difficulties	16	14	18	150	185	200
VI - Visual Impairment	2	2	0	19	21	22

Source: Spring School Census - MIU, KCC

5.4 Looked after Children

5.4.1 Looked after Children by Key Stage – February 2013

- When compared to other districts Maidstone has low numbers of looked after children (104) and very few from other local authorities (24) as at February 2013.

Key Stage	Year Group	Kent	OLA	Total
FS	-2	0	0	0
	-1	3	0	3
	0	8	1	9
FS Total		11	1	12
KS1	1	8	2	10
	2	4	2	6
KS1 Total		12	4	16
KS2	3	6	2	8
	4	5	4	9
	5	6	2	8
	6	9	4	13
KS2 Total		26	12	38
KS3	7	7	1	8
	8	7	0	7
	9	9	2	11
KS3 Total		23	3	26
KS4	10	9	3	12
	11	14	1	15
KS4 Total		23	4	27
Post 16	12	6	0	6
	13	3	0	3
Post 16 Total		9	0	9
District Total		104	24	128

Source: Management Information Unit, Impulse, February 2013

5.4.2 Maidstone Looked after Children by SEN – February 2013

- 14 (11%) were School Action Plus, of this number none were from other Local Authorities.
- 11 (9%) were School Action, of this number 3 were from other Local Authorities.
- 36 had SEN (28%), including 8 from other Local Authorities.
- Overall 48% of the LAC in Maidstone have some form of special or additional needs.

Kent

District Total										
SEN Level	ASD	BESD	HI	MLD	PD	PMLD	SLCN	SLD	UNKNOWN	Total
School Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
School Action Plus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
Statemented	2	20	1	3	1	3	3	3	0	36

Source: KCC Management Information Unit, Impulse, February 2013

The number of the district total who are the responsibility of Kent County Council										
SEN Level	ASD	BESD	HI	MLD	PD	PMLD	SLCN	SLD	UNKNOWN	Total
School Action									8	8
School Action Plus									14	14
Statemented	1	18		3	1	1	2	2		28

Source: KCC Management Information Unit, Impulse, February 2013

The number of the district total who are the responsibility of other local authorities										
SEN Level	ASD	BESD	HI	MLD	PD	PMLD	SLCN	SLD	UNKNOWN	Total
School Action									3	3
School Action Plus										0
Statemented	1	2	1			2	1	1		8

Source: KCC Management Information Unit, Impulse, February 2013

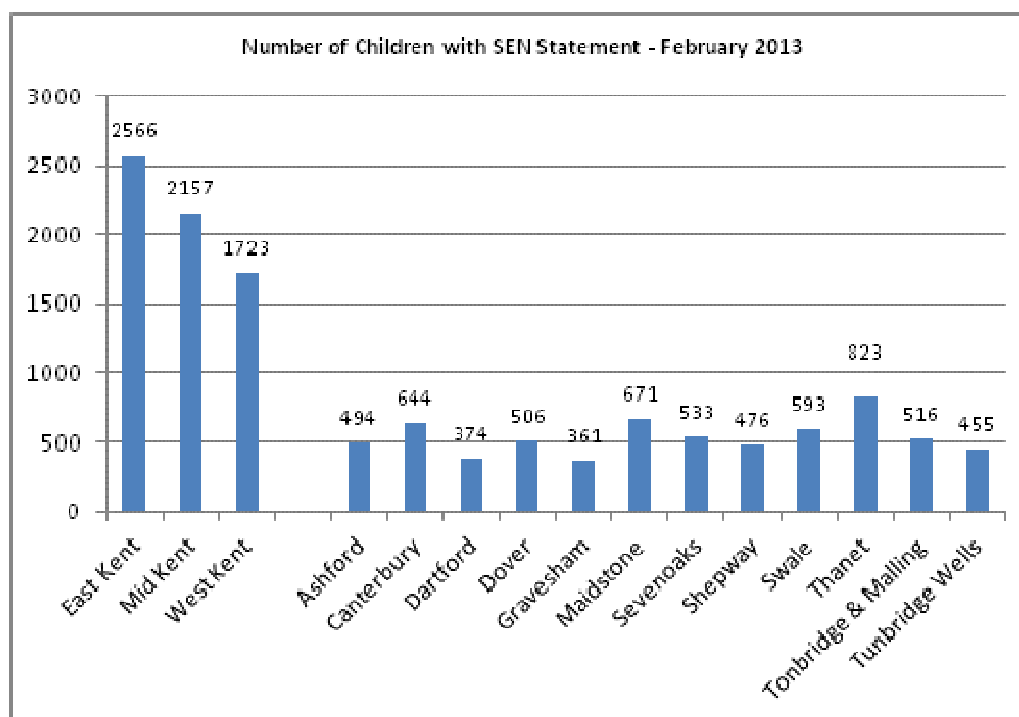
5.4.3 Maidstone Looked after Children by Gender – February 2013

Gender	Kent	OLA	Total
Female	36	11	47
Male	68	13	81
Total	104	24	128

Source: Management Information Unit, Impulse, February 2013

5.4.4 The Number of children with a SEN Statement – February 2013

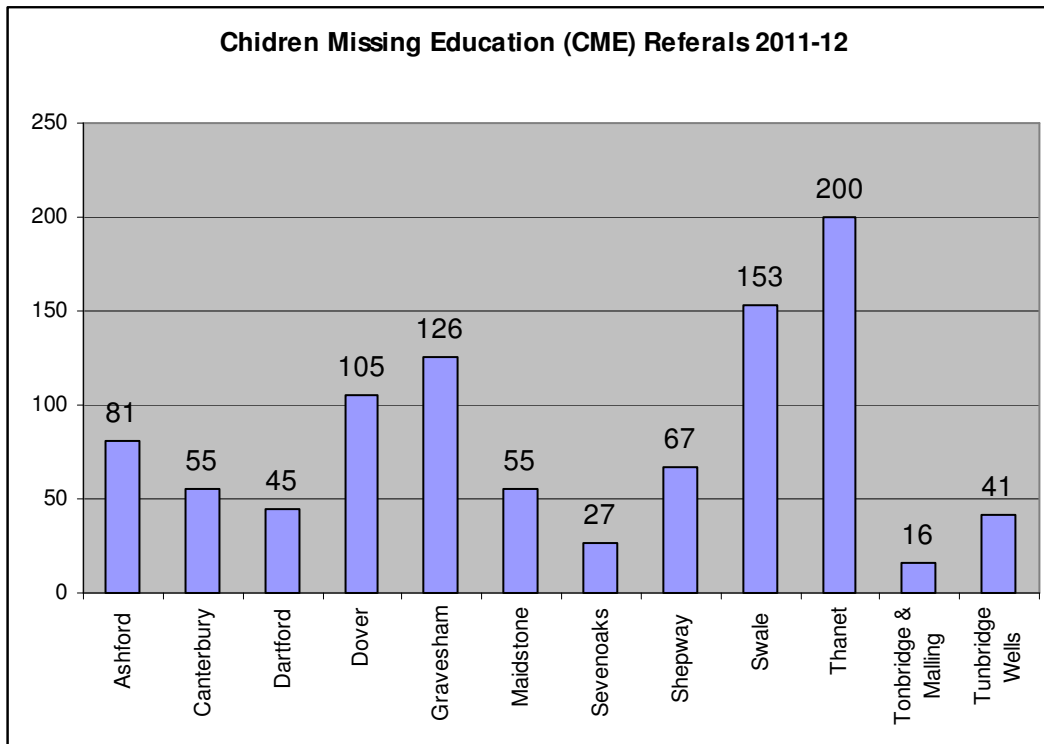
- Maidstone has the second highest number of children with statements of special educational needs in the county: 671.
- Only 8 of these are LAC from other local authorities which is a lower proportion than most districts.



Source: Management Information Unit, KCC – Impulse Performance Monitoring, February 2013

5.5 Children Missing Education

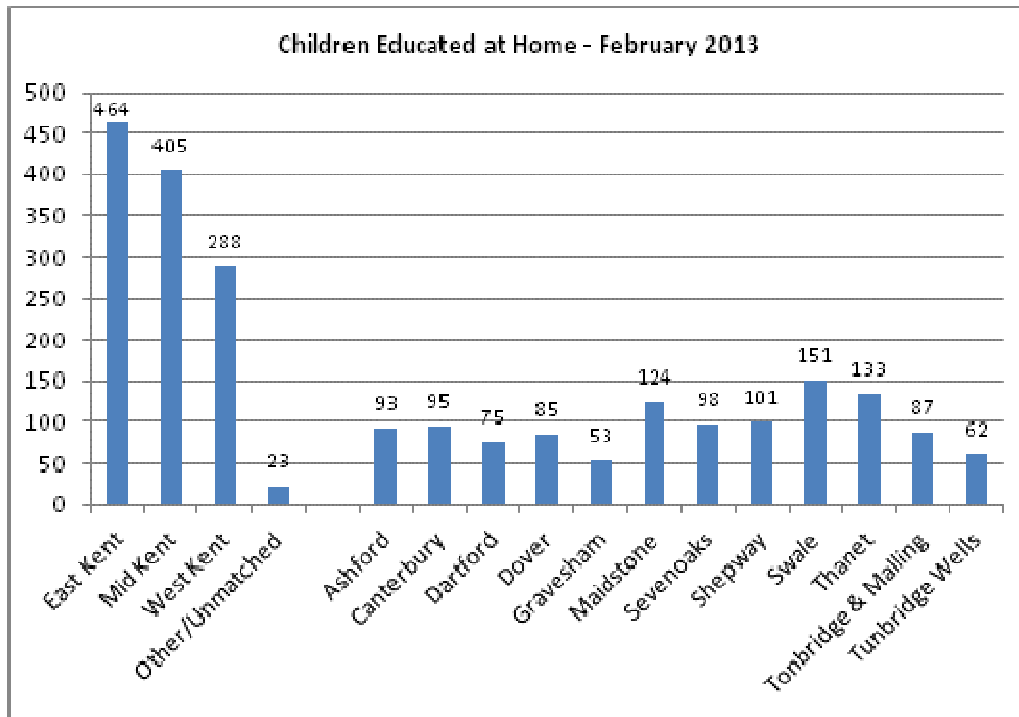
- Maidstone had 55 CME referrals in 2011/12 which is the fifth lowest in the county but does not compare well with other boroughs of similar affluence.



Source: Management Information ELS, KCC – Impulse February 2012

5.6 Children Educated at Home

- Maidstone has very high levels of children who are educated at home. At 124 it is third, close behind Thanet (131).
- It would be interesting to see how many of these have SEN where Maidstone also has very high prevalence rates.
- The issue presents a substantial challenge for RPA as these young people will need intensive support and guidance in helping them choose and access the right pathway for their post 16 education or training.

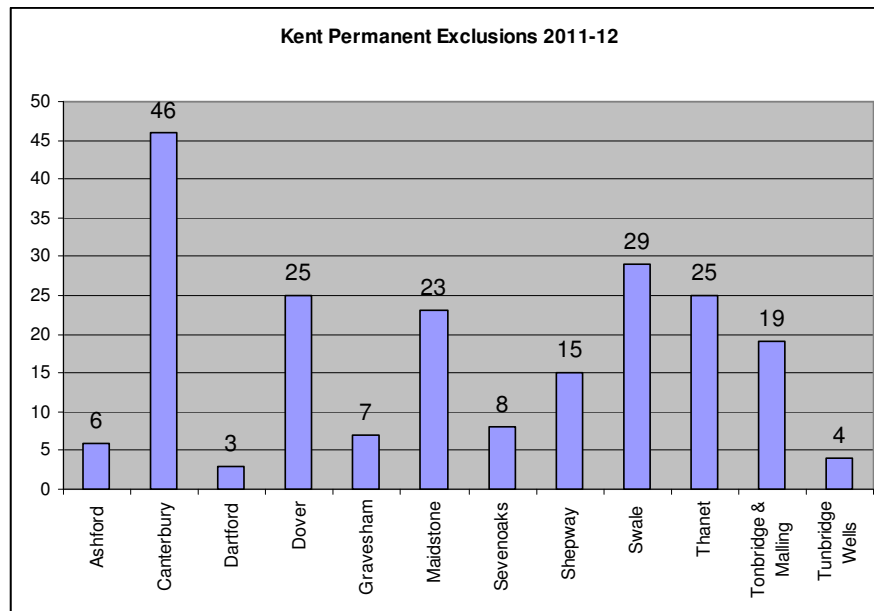


Source: Management Information Unit, KCC – Impulse Performance Monitoring, February 2013

5.7 Exclusion

5.7.1 Permanent Exclusions in Kent and district

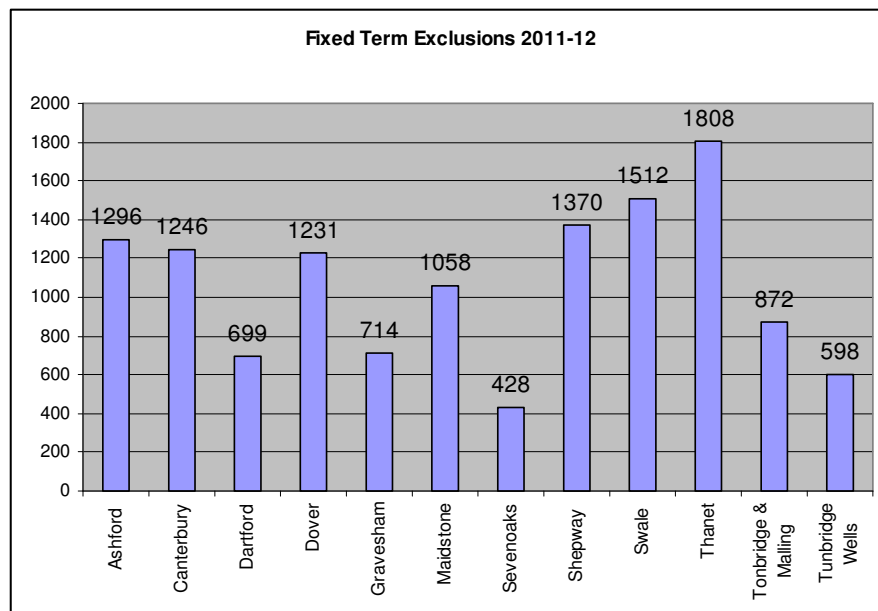
- Maidstone has a relatively high incidence of school exclusion: at 25 in the year 2011/12 it is the fourth highest in Kent.
- Interestingly it has four times the number of exclusions of one of its neighbouring districts, Ashford.



Source: Management Information ELS, KCC – Impulse February 2012

5.7.2 Fixed Term Exclusions

- Maidstone has fewer FT exclusions than most districts in Kent.
- At 1058 for the academic year 2011/12 it was the seventh highest of the 12 Kent districts.



Source: Management Information ELS, KCC – Impulse February 2012

5.8 Alternative Provision and PRUs

5.8.1 The activities of the 2011/12 Year 11 PRU/ACP learners in November 2012 (after leaving compulsory education)

- There is currently no specific district destination data for learners at alternative provision.
- The NEET rate for learners leaving alternative provision (27%) is considerably higher than learners leaving mainstream education at the end of Year 11 in Thanet 8% and Kent 5%.

Activity of PRU/ACP learners	Number	Percentage
Continued in education (College)	105	38%
Continued in education (School)	14	5%
Entered Employment with Training	16	6%
Entered Training (Non Employed Status)	20	7%
Entering Employment without Training	6	2%
Moved Away/Unavailable	19	7%
NEET	74	27%
Unknown	18	6%
Voluntary and Part Time Activities	1	1%

Source: CXK Activity Survey November 2012

5.9 Young Offenders

5.9.1 The number of young people who started a YISP intervention (a Kent Integrated Youth Service Preventative Programme)

District	2008-2009 Total	2009-2010 Total	2010-2011 Total	2011-2012 Total	2012-2013				2012-2013 Total to date
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Ashford	1	19	15	21	7	3	6		16
Canterbury	3	20	11	11	4	3	5		12
Dartford	9	3	7	11	3	1	4		8
Dover	12	27	29	14	6	2	4		12
Gravesend	18	6	14	13	0	1	6		7
Maidstone	16	7	14	19	9	5	5		19
Sevenoaks	0	21	18	14	2	1	6		9
Shepway	7	12	18	20	5	8	1		14
Swale	6	21	19	19	0	0	3		3
Tunbridge Wells	0	24	14	18	2	6	0		8
Tonbridge & Malling	0	22	24	16	6	2	5		13
Thanet	20	31	34	26	1	4	5		10
Total	92	213	217	202	45	36	50		131

Source: Kent Integrated Youth Service 2013

5.9.2 Offender Profile by District and Gender 2010-2012

- Like all districts in Kent, Maidstone has seen a dramatic fall in the number of young people who are being supervised by the youth offending service.
- This is more closely linked to changes in the way offences are treated by the youth justice system than by any radical changes in young people's behaviour.
- Maidstone has been a pioneer of restorative strategies by the police which reduces the numbers of young people convicted.

District	October 2010- September 2011			October 2011-September 2012			% Change
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	
Ashford	49	113	162	34	106	140	-13.60%
Canterbury	63	173	236	40	108	148	-37.29%
Dartford	24	88	112	20	68	88	-21.43%
Dover	67	182	249	49	120	169	-32.13%
Gravesham	44	140	184	32	99	131	-28.80%
Maidstone	44	174	218	30	102	132	-39.45%
Sevenoaks	27	94	121	10	71	81	-33.06%
Shepway	42	168	210	43	108	151	-28.10%
Swale	62	217	279	38	121	159	-43.01%
Thanet	53	264	317	42	188	230	-27.44%
Tonbridge & Malling	48	144	192	19	93	112	-41.67%
Tunbridge Wells	47	115	162	23	62	85	-47.53%
No Fixed Abode	0	2	2	0	3	3	n/a
Out of County	74	286	360	51	207	258	-28.33%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
Total	644	2160	2804	431	1456	1887	-32.70%

Source: Kent Integrated Youth Service 2013

5.9.3 Offender Profile Top 10 Wards (October 2011 – September 2012)

- Although it is an affluent district, and only seventh in the county as a whole for rates of youth offending, Maidstone has two of the wards in Kent which produce the most young offenders.
- This suggests that much offending and anti-social behaviour is concentrated in particular locations rather than spread across the district.

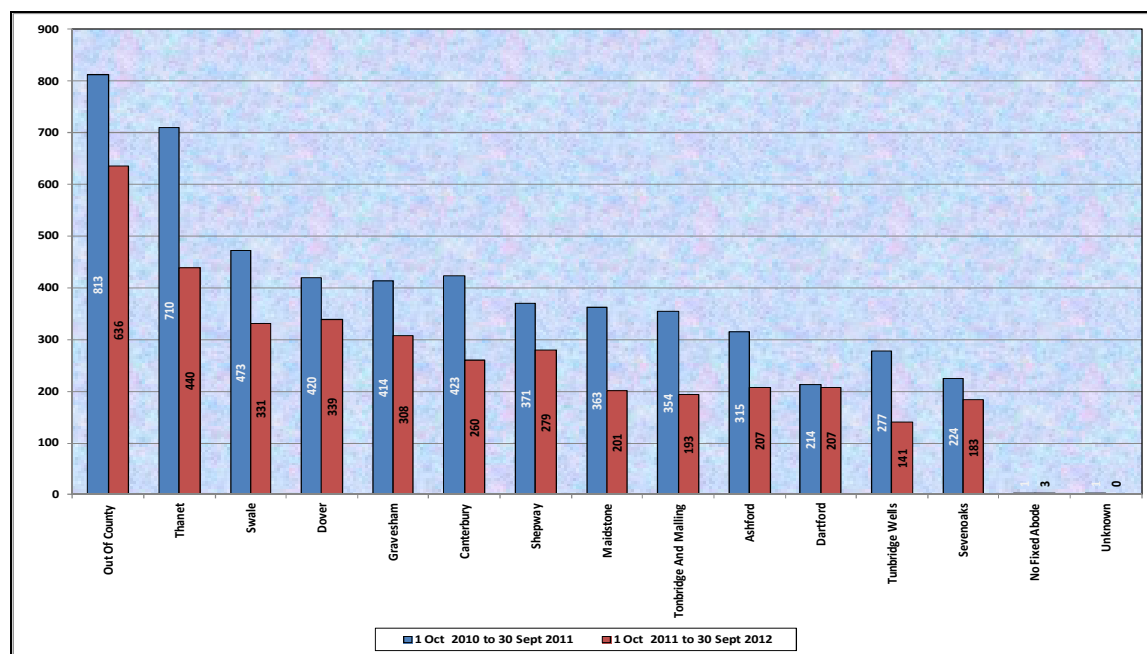
Ward	Female	Male	Total
Cliftonville West (Thanet)	4	26	30
Buckland (Dover)	7	15	22
Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	7	15	22
Folkestone Harbour (Shepway)	9	13	22
Stanhope (Ashford)	9	12	21
Northfleet North (Gravesham)	5	16	21
High Street (Maidstone)	3	17	20
Shepway North (Maidstone)	6	14	20
Tower Hamlets (Dover)	3	16	19
Folkestone Harvey Central (Shepway)	7	12	19
Total	60	156	216

Source: Kent Integrated Youth Service

5.9.4 Number of offences by District and Year, 1st October 2010 to 30 September 2011 and 1st October 2011 to 30 September 2012

- Like all districts in Kent, Maidstone has seen a dramatic fall in the number of young people who are being supervised by the youth offending service.

- This is more closely linked to changes in the way offences are treated by the youth justice system than by any radical changes in young people's behaviour.
- Maidstone has been a pioneer of restorative strategies by the police which reduces the numbers of young people convicted.



Source: Kent Integrated Youth Service

5.10 Absence

5.10.1 Persistent Absence

- Persistent absence in secondary school is a key predictor of the risk of being NEET post 16.
- About 1 in 10 pupils in Maidstone schools are persistently absent. This is towards the lower end for the county as a whole but when taken together with the high numbers of young people educated at home is concerning as it adds to the total number of pupils who run the risk of not participating post 16

School Type	District	Number of Pupils in Absence Table	Number with 64+ Sessions Absent 2011-12	% Persistent Absence Pupils (64+) 2011-12	Number with 46+ Sessions Absent 2011-12	% Persistent Absence Pupils (46+) 2011-12
PRI	Ashford	7682	67	0.9	233	3
PRI	Canterbury	7839	77	1	246	3.1
PRI	Dartford	6472	93	1.4	254	3.9
PRI	Dover	6290	77	1.2	205	3.3
PRI	Gravesham	6579	106	1.6	304	4.6
PRI	Maidstone	8933	104	1.2	264	3
PRI	Sevenoaks	6627	73	1.1	211	3.2
PRI	Shepway	5975	66	1.1	212	3.5
PRI	Swale	8900	130	1.5	318	3.6
PRI	Thanet	8170	130	1.6	365	4.5
PRI	Tonbridge and Malling	7720	67	0.9	187	2.4
PRI	Tunbridge Wells	6125	71	1.2	185	3
SEC	Ashford	6291	276	4.4	583	9.3
SEC	Canterbury	7713	418	5.4	841	10.9
SEC	Dartford	6395	198	3.1	408	6.4
SEC	Dover	6143	257	4.2	550	9
SEC	Gravesham	5897	213	3.6	468	7.9
SEC	Maidstone	8617	346	4	812	9.4
SEC	Sevenoaks	1990	102	5.1	232	11.7
SEC	Shepway	5465	282	5.2	600	11
SEC	Swale	7496	319	4.3	641	8.6
SEC	Thanet	7313	392	5.4	734	10
SEC	Tonbridge and Malling	7336	301	4.1	697	9.5
SEC	Tunbridge Wells	6407	164	2.6	423	6.6
SPE	Ashford	197	18	9.1	41	20.8
SPE	Canterbury	232	32	13.8	48	20.7
SPE	Dartford	114	27	23.7	32	28.1
SPE	Dover	166	29	17.5	46	27.7
SPE	Gravesham	146	6	4.1	11	7.5
SPE	Maidstone	335	17	5.1	32	9.6
SPE	Sevenoaks	299	46	15.4	64	21.4
SPE	Shepway	224	19	8.5	29	12.9
SPE	Swale	151	16	10.6	25	16.6
SPE	Thanet	385	30	7.8	61	15.8
SPE	Tonbridge and Malling	127	13	10.2	20	15.7
SPE	Tunbridge Wells	175	8	4.6	15	8.6

5.11 Discussion Points

Overall KCC, providers and other agencies need to work collectively to target their support to the most vulnerable, particularly teenage parents, looked after children, those educated other than in school (home educated or in alternative provision/PRU) and those with statements for BESD.

1. Schools and other agencies should consider how they can undertake preventative work with young people to reduce the very high numbers of teenage parents in the district.
2. The S & E Service, providers and YOS should work with the Troubled Families programme to raise the educational outcomes and employability for the young people in the two wards which have a high concentration of teenage parents and young offenders.
3. The district needs to develop an offer which is more accessible to learners caring for their own child. A forum such as YAPS needs to be established to support this group of young people and raise their awareness of the benefits of participation and the support available.
4. The S & E Service, Virtual School Kent and KCC Families and Social Care need to support providers in working with LAC who have SEN, usually for BSED, and require intensive and constant support to achieve good educational outcomes and participate to 18.
5. Maidstone schools should work together with the new PRU to reduce permanent and fixed term exclusions and reduce the high numbers of young people who are educated at home.
6. The S & E Service and Providers should establish a transition forum to ensure that there is transition support and oversight for all learners who are out of school to support their progression to post 16 provision.
7. KCC and Maidstone providers should work together to make better use of the data available on young people at risk of not participating, particularly those who are statemented, so that post 16 planning can begin in Year 9.
8. KCC, Maidstone providers and other Kent specialist providers should work together to improve the information on post 16 provision and support for LDD learners and teenage parents, using Kentchoices4u to publicise this information.
9. KCC, Maidstone providers and other agencies should work together to improve the tracking arrangements for vulnerable young people.
10. Maidstone providers could develop a strategy to meet the needs of the high numbers of learners with statements for social, emotional and behavioural learning difficulties. There is currently no specialist post 16 provision for these young people who are now under a duty to participate until 18. Considerably more specialised provision or support for BESD learners in mainstream provision needs to be made available as a matter of urgency. As part of this Maidstone providers should engage with the KCC BESD virtual sixth form project.
11. Maidstone Providers should work with the Youth Contract to access support for NEET learners. This work can commence with young people who are at high risk of being NEET before they finish Key Stage 4.
12. KCC should increase the scope and capacity of its Vulnerable Learner Apprenticeship Scheme and work jointly with Maidstone Borough Council to encourage their recruitment and support of apprenticeships for vulnerable learners.

Appendix 1. Vocational Curriculum Map Projections 2013/14, source: Kentchoices4u

1.3 Health and Social Care

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Health & Social Care Diploma Level 2 (73P114/A)	1.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2
Health & Social Care Subsidiary/Extended Diploma Level 3 (73P117/A)	1.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	3
Health, Social & Child Care Diploma Level 1 (73P127/A)	1.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1
Health and Social Care BTEC National Subsidiary Diploma Level 3	1.3	Maplesden Noakes School	BTEC	3
Health & Social Care BTEC (Double Award) Level 3	1.3	Swadelands School	BTEC	3

1.4 Public Services

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Public Services Diploma Level 2 (79P100/A)	1.4	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2
Public Services Diploma Level 1 (79P108/A)	1.4	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1
Public Services Subsidiary/Extended Diploma Level 3 (79P107/A)	1.4	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	3
Foundation Learning Vocational Public Services Entry Level (56P388/A)	1.4	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	Entry
Public Services BTEC National Subsidiary Diploma Level 3	1.4	Maplesden Noakes School	BTEC	3
Public Services Level 2	1.4	St Simon Stock Catholic School	BTEC	2
Level 1 Diploma in Public Services	1.4	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	1
Level 2 Diploma in Public Services	1.4	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	2

1.5 Child Development and Well Being

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Children & Young People's Workforce Certificate Level 2 (73P121/A)	1.5	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2
Children & Young People's Workforce Subsidiary/Extended Diploma Level 3 (73P161/A)	1.5	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	3
Foundation Learning Vocational Child Care Entry Level (56P389/A)	1.5	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	Entry

2.1 Science

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Science (Applied) BTEC Certificate/BTEC Subsidiary Diploma Level 3 (Block D)	2.1	Swadelands School	BTEC	3

3.1 Agriculture

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Fisheries, Diploma in Land-Based Studies, Level 1 (TONBRIDGE)	3.1	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	1
Agriculture, Diploma, Level 2 (TONBRIDGE)	3.1	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	2
Agriculture, Extended Diploma, Level 3 (TONBRIDGE)	3.1	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	3
Agriculture (Sheep Management), Extended Diploma, Level 3 (TONBRIDGE)	3.1	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	3
Agriculture, Diploma in Land-Based Studies (Agriculture), Level 1 (TONBRIDGE)	3.1	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	1
Fish Management, Extended Diploma, Level 3 (TONBRIDGE)	3.1	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	3

3.2 Horticulture and Forestry

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Horticulture, Diploma in Land-Based Studies, Level 1	3.2	Hadlow College, Tonbridge Hadlow College, Canterbury	BTEC	1
Horticulture, Extended Diploma, Level 3 (TONBRIDGE)	3.2	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	3
Fish Husbandry, Diploma, Level 2 (TONBRIDGE)	3.2	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	2
Horticulture, Diploma, Level 2	3.2	Hadlow College, Tonbridge Hadlow College, Canterbury	BTEC	2
Forestry and Arboriculture, Diploma, Level 2 (TONBRIDGE)	3.2	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	2
Forestry & Arboriculture, Extended Diploma, Level 3 (TONBRIDGE)	3.2	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	3

3.3 Animal Care and Veterinary Science

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Horse Care, Diploma in Land-Based Studies, Level 1 (TONBRIDGE)	3.3	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	1
Veterinary Nursing, Diploma, Level 3 (TONBRIDGE)	3.3	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	OtherGeneral	3
Horse Management, Extended Diploma, Level 3 (TONBRIDGE)	3.3	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	3
British Horse Society (Stage 2) (TONBRIDGE)	3.3	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	OtherGeneral	2
Horse Care, Diploma, Level 2 (TONBRIDGE)	3.3	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	2
Animal Nursing Assistant, Certificate, Level 2	3.3	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	OtherGeneral	2

3.4 Environmental Conservation

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Land-Based Technology, Extended Diploma, Level 3 (TONBRIDGE)	3.4	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	3
Land-Based Technology, Diploma, Level 2 (TONBRIDGE)	3.4	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	2
Countryside and Environment, Diploma, Level 2 (TONBRIDGE)	3.4	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	2
Countryside & Environment (Game Management), Diploma, Level 2 (TONBRIDGE)	3.4	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	2
Environmental Conservation, Diploma in Land-Based Studies, Level 1 (TONBRIDGE)	3.4	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	1
Countryside Management, Extended Diploma, Level 3 (TONBRIDGE)	3.4	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	3

4.2 Manufacturing Technologies

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Electrotechnical Technology Certificate Level 2 (67P101/A)	4.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2

4.3 Transportation Operations and Maintenance

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Motor Vehicle (Accident Repair - Body and Paint) Diploma Level 1 (54P171/A)	4.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1
Vehicle Maintenance Diploma Level 1 (54P167/A)	4.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1
Foundation Learning Vocational Motor Vehicle Entry Level (56P414/A)	4.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	Entry
Vehicle Systems & Body & Paint Diploma Entry Level (54P100/A)	4.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	Entry

5.2 Building and Construction

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Bricklaying Diploma Level 2 (51P116/A)	5.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2
Plumbing - Basic Plumbing Studies Certificate Level 2 (83P128/A)	5.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	OtherGeneral	2
Carpentry Diploma Level 2 (51P118/A)	5.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2
Plumbing (Introduction to Employment in Plumbing) Certificate Entry/Level 1 (83P126/A)	5.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1
Bench Joinery Diploma Level 2 (51P115/A)	5.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2
Electrical Installation - Introduction to Employment Entry Level / Level 1 (67P104/A)	5.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1
Painting & Decorating Diploma Level 1 (51P112/A)	5.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1
Brickwork Diploma Level 1 (51P114/A)	5.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1
Painting & Decorating Diploma Level 2 (51P117/A)	5.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2
Carpentry & Joinery Diploma Level 1 (51P113/A)	5.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1
Construction & Built Environment Subsidiary/Extended Diploma Level 3 (81P218/A)	5.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	3

6.1 ICT Practitioners

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
IT Subsidiary/Extended Diploma Level 3 (60P107/A)	6.1	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	3
ICT National Certificate level 2	6.1	New Line Learning Academy	OtherGeneral	2
ICT Cambridge Technical Level 3 (Block D)	6.1	Swadelands School	OtherGeneral	3

6.2 ICT for Users

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
IT Users Diploma Level 1 (60P117/A)	6.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1

7.1 Retailing and Wholesaling

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Foundation Learning Vocational Retail Entry Level (56P406/A)	7.1	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	Entry

7.3 Service Enterprises

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Hair & Beauty Diploma Level 1 (53P104/A)	7.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1
Hairdressing NVQ Diploma Level 2 (53P101/A)	7.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2
Beauty Therapy Massage NVQ/VRQ Diploma Level 3 (57P106/A)	7.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	3
Beauty Therapy General NVQ/VRQ Diploma Level 2 (57P101/A)	7.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2
Foundation Learning Vocational Hair & Beauty Entry Level (56P383/A)	7.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	Entry
Hairdressing NVQ Diploma Level 3 (53P113/A)	7.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	3
Nail Services NVQ Diploma Level 2 (57P109/A)	7.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2
Beauty Therapy Diploma VRQ Level 2 & 3	7.3	Swadelands School	OtherGeneral	3
Hairdressing (Women's) Diploma VRQ Level 2 & 3	7.3	Swadelands School	OtherGeneral	3

7.4 Hospitality and Catering

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Professional Cookery Diploma Level 2 (74P110/A)	7.4	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2
Foundation Learning Vocational Hospitality & Catering Entry Level (56P390/A)	7.4	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	Entry
Professional Cookery Diploma Level 1 (74P109/A)	7.4	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1
Professional Cookery (Advanced) NVQ Diploma Level 3 (74P107/A)	7.4	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	3
Hospitality, Travel and Tourism BTEC Introductory Diploma Level 1	7.4	New Line Learning Academy	BTEC	1
Food Science and Nutrition Level 3 (Block B)	7.4	Swadelands School	OtherGeneral	3

8.1 Sport, Leisure and Recreation

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Sport & Exercise Sciences Subsidiary/Extended Diploma Level 3 (76P123/A)	8.1	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	3
Sport Diploma Level 1 (76P103/A)	8.1	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1
Sport (Development, Coaching & Fitness) Subsidiary/Extended Diploma Level 3 (76P124/A)	8.1	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	3
Foundation Learning Vocational Sport Entry Level (56P385/A)	8.1	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	Entry
Sport BTEC National Level 3	8.1	Maplesden Noakes School	BTEC	3
Sport BTEC First Certificate level 2	8.1	New Line Learning Academy	BTEC	2
Sport BTEC Diploma Level 3 (has to be taken with Sport BTEC Cert/Sub Diploma) (Block B)	8.1	Swadelands School	BTEC	3
Swadelands Soccer Elite FA Scholarship Programme	8.1	Swadelands School	OtherGeneral	
Sport BTEC Cert/Sub Diploma Level 3 (Block A)	8.1	Swadelands School	BTEC	3
Sport (Outdoor Activities), Extended Diploma, Level 3 (TONBRIDGE)	8.1	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	3
Sport, Diploma, Level 2 (TONBRIDGE)	8.1	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	2
Sport (Outdoor Activities), Diploma, Level 2 (TONBRIDGE)	8.1	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	2
Sport and Active Leisure, Diploma, Level 1 (TONBRIDGE)	8.1	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	1
Sport, Extended Diploma, Level 3 (TONBRIDGE)	8.1	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	3

8.2 Travel and Tourism

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Foundation Learning Vocational Travel & Tourism Entry Level (56P384/A)	8.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	Entry
Travel & Tourism Diploma Level 1 (75P104/A)	8.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1
Travel & Tourism Ext Cert Level 2 (75P110/A)	8.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2
Travel & Tourism Subsidiary/Extended Diploma Level 3 (75P105/A)	8.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	3
Travel and Tourism BTEC First Diploma Level 2	8.2	New Line Learning Academy	BTEC	2

9.1 Performing Arts

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Performing Arts - Dance BTEC Subsidiary Diploma Level 3	9.1	Maplesden Noakes School	BTEC	3
Performing Arts - Acting BTEC Subsidiary Diploma Level 3	9.1	Maplesden Noakes School	BTEC	3
Performing Arts BTEC First Diploma level 2	9.1	New Line Learning Academy	BTEC	2

9.2 Crafts, Creative Arts and Design

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Art & Design Diploma Level 1 (55P107/A)	9.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1
Art & Design Diploma Level 2 (55P100/A)	9.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2
Foundation Learning Vocational Art & Design Entry Level (56P407/A)	9.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	Entry
Art and Design BTEC First Certificate Level 2	9.2	New Line Learning Academy	BTEC	2
Floristry, Diploma, Level 3 (TONBRIDGE)	9.2	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	3
Floristry, Diploma, Level 2 (TONBRIDGE)	9.2	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	2
Floristry, Diploma in Land-Based Studies, Level 1 (TONBRIDGE)	9.2	Hadlow College, Tonbridge	BTEC	1

9.3 Media and Communication

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Creative Media Production Diploma Level 2 (77P100/A)	9.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2
Creative Media Production Subsidiary/Extended Diploma Level 3 (77P119/A)	9.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	3
Music BTEC First Diploma level 2	9.3	New Line Learning Academy	BTEC	2

12.1 Languages, Literature and Culture and the British Isles

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) Entry (E1,E2,E3) Level 1 and 2 (94P001/A)	12.1	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	OtherGeneral	1
English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) Entry (E1,E2,E3) Level 1 and 2 (94P001/A)	12.1	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	OtherGeneral	2

14.1 Foundations for Learning and Life

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Foundation Learning Independent Living Programme Entry 1/2 Level (56P116/A)	14.1	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	1
Foundation Learning Independent Living Programme Entry 1/2 Level (56P116/A)	14.1	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	2
Foundation Learning Towards Independence Programme Pre-Entry/Entry 1 Level (56P114/A)	14.1	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	1
Foundation Learning Integration Programme Entry 2/3 Level (56P120/A)	14.1	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	2
Foundation Learning Integration Programme Entry 2/3 Level (56P120/A)	14.1	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	3
Foundation Learning Vocational Studies Programme Entry 3/Level 1 (56P261/A)	14.1	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	1

15.2 Administration

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Administration Certificate (Business Professional) Level 2 (64P196/A)	15.2	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2

15.3 Business Management

Course title	Subject Sector	Venues	Course type	Level
Business Subsidiary/Extended Diploma Level 3 (52P105/A)	15.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	3
Foundation Learning Vocational Business Administration Entry Level (56P410/A)	15.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	FLP	Entry
Business Diploma Level 1 (52P147/A)	15.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	1
Business Diploma Level 2 (52P146/A)	15.3	Midkent College - Maidstone Campus	Diploma	2
Business BTEC First Diploma Level 2	15.3	New Line Learning Academy	BTEC	2
BTEC Business Level 3	15.3	St Simon Stock Catholic School	BTEC	3
Business BTEC Certificate Level 3 (Block C)	15.3	Swadelands School	BTEC	3

Appendix 2. A level curriculum map - 2012

Maidstone District				Number of entries										
Subject	Qualification	Awarding Body		Cornwallis Academy	Invicta Grammar School	Maidstone Grammar School	Maidstone Grammar School for Girls	Maplesden Noakes School, The	Oakwood Park Grammar School, Maidstone	St Augustine Academy	St Simon Stock Catholic School, Maidstone	Swadelands School	Valley Park Community School	Total
Ancient History	GCE A level	OCR		2										
Art & Des(Graphcs)	GCE A level	AQA						6	13					
Art & Des(Graphcs)	GCE A level	OCR					8							
Art & Des(Photo.)	GCE A level	AQA						14			11			
Art & Des(Photo.)	GCE A level	OCR		14										
Art & Des(Textiles)	GCE A level	AQA			6			5						
Art & Design	GCE A level	AQA				12		16						
Art & Design	GCE A level	OCR		5										
Art&Des : Fine Art	GCE A level	AQA			7				7					
Art&Des : Fine Art	GCE A level	EDEXCEL								4				1
Art&Des : Fine Art	GCE A level	OCR		1			13							
Biology	GCE A level	AQA				33								
Biology	GCE A level	EDEXCEL			52			2						1
Biology	GCE A level	OCR		6			34		30	7				
Bus. Studs:Single	GCE A level	AQA			23		22							
Bus. Studs:Single	GCE A level	OCR							8		3			
Chemistry	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		4							7			
Chemistry	GCE A level	OCR			20		20		16	2			1	
Class.Civilisation	GCE A level	AQA												
Class.Civilisation	GCE A level	OCR			1		11							
Com. Stds/Computing	GCE A level	AQA				10			9					
Critical Thinking	GCE A level	OCR		1										
D&T Product Design	GCE A level	AQA		2	7	8	12	3	4	3				

Appendix 2. A level curriculum map - 2012

Maidstone District				Number of entries										
Subject	Qualification	Awarding Body	Cornwallis Academy	Invicta Grammar School	Maidstone Grammar School	Maidstone Grammar School for Girls	Maplesden Noakes School, The	Oakwood Park Grammar School, Maidstone	St Augustine Academy	St Simon Stock Catholic School, Maidstone	Swadelands School	Valley Park Community School	Total	
D&T Product Design	GCE A level	EDEXCEL						3		5				
D&T Textiles Tech.	GCE A level	AQA		8		12				3				
Dance	GCE A level	AQA		5								1		
Drama & Theat Stds	GCE A level	AQA								8		1		
Drama & Theat Stds	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		13		10								
Economics	GCE A level	AQA			28					8				
Economics	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		14								2		
English	GCE A level	AQA		28		35			2			1		
English Language	GCE A level	WJEC						20						
English Literature	GCE A level	AQA	15	29		46	12			26		8		
English Literature	GCE A level	OCR			33									
Film Studies	GCE A level	WJEC		14		5	14			7				
French	GCE A level	AQA		4	16	16	2							
French	GCE A level	OCR						10		5				
French	GCE A level	WJEC	1						3					
General Studies	GCE A level	OCR		126										
Geography	GCE A level	AQA	3							4		6		
Geography	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		23		23		31						
Geography	GCE A level	OCR							4					
German	GCE A level	AQA		2		3								
German	GCE A level	OCR						3						
German	GCE A level	WJEC			3									
Govt & Politics	GCE A level	AQA		26		8								

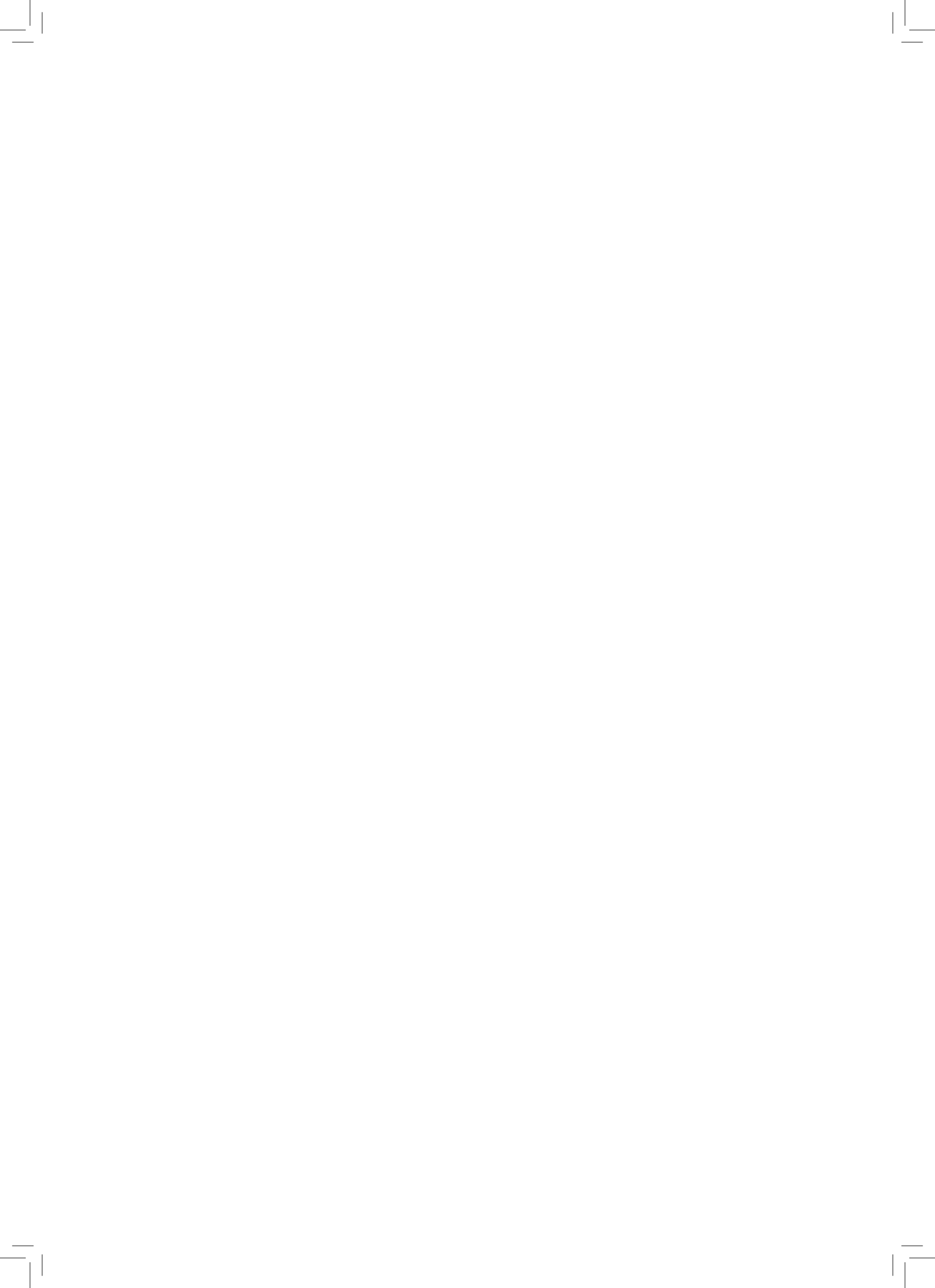
Appendix 2. A level curriculum map - 2012

Maidstone District				Number of entries										
Subject	Qualification	Awarding Body	Cornwallis Academy	Invicta Grammar School	Maidstone Grammar School	Maidstone Grammar School for Girls	Maplesden Noakes School, The	Oakwood Park Grammar School, Maidstone	St Augustine Academy	St Simon Stock Catholic School, Maidstone	Swadelands School	Valley Park Community School	Total	
Govt & Politics	GCE A level	EDEXCEL	4		1			15		5				
Govt & Politics	GCE A level	OCR			15									
History	GCE A level	AQA		34		24								
History	GCE A level	EDEXCEL	4		47				5	8		11		
History	GCE A level	OCR	1											
Inform Comm Tech	GCE A level	WJEC									2			
Italian	GCE A level	EDEXCEL			1			1						
Latin	GCE A level	OCR			3			1						
Law	GCE A level	AQA					1							
Law	GCE A level	OCR								6				
Logic / Philosophy	GCE A level	AQA			1									
Mathematics	GCE A level	AQA									1			
Mathematics	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		6	39	28			7	10				
Mathematics	GCE A level	OCR						37						
Maths (Further)	GCE A level	EDEXCEL			5	5				2				
Maths (Further)	GCE A level	OCR						7						
Media/Film/TV Stds	GCE A level	AQA	17	28		24	30			8				
Media/Film/TV Stds	GCE A level	OCR									2			
Media/Film/TV Stds	GCE A level	WJEC			20			12				1		
Music	GCE A level	AQA				4								
Music	GCE A level	EDEXCEL			2									
Music	GCE A level	OCR						4						
Music Technology	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		1	2			4					1	

Appendix 2. A level curriculum map - 2012

Maidstone District				Number of entries									
Subject	Qualification	Awarding Body	Cornwallis Academy	Invicta Grammar School	Maidstone Grammar School	Maidstone Grammar School for Girls	Maplesden Noakes School, The	Oakwood Park Grammar School, Maidstone	St Augustine Academy	St Simon Stock Catholic School, Maidstone	Swadelands School	Valley Park Community School	Total
Physics	GCE A level	AQA			42								
Physics	GCE A level	EDEXCEL	4			16				6			
Physics	GCE A level	OCR		17				28	5				
Polish	GCE A level	AQA								1			
Psychology	GCE A level	AQA	10	48		36	1		8	25			
Psychology	GCE A level	EDEXCEL			21			37					
Religious Studies	GCE A level	EDEXCEL				8		6					
Religious Studies	GCE A level	OCR	1	17			7			9			
Russian	GCE A level	EDEXCEL									1		
Sci: Environmental	GCE A level	AQA	3										
Sociology	GCE A level	AQA	11	13		18	6		5	8			
Sociology	GCE A level	OCR			11			17					
Spanish	GCE A level	AQA		11	4	11							
Spanish	GCE A level	OCR						6					
Sport/P.E. Studies	GCE A level	AQA		10									
Sport/P.E. Studies	GCE A level	EDEXCEL	4		17	9				8			
Sport/P.E. Studies	GCE A level	OCR						10					





This datapack supports the 14-24 Learning, Employment and Skills Strategy
which can be viewed on www.kent.gov.uk.

This publication is available in other formats
and can be explained in a range of languages

Please call 08458 247 247 or Text Relay 18001 247 247 for details