

District Datapack

The post 16 landscape in Thanet



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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 LPUK datadashboard on level 3 provision and their own data systems to complement the process.

Nigel Holmes your local Skills and Employability Area Manager and Jonathon Smith the 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

The Year 7-11 school population in Thanet is forecast to decline until 2016/17 after which it will start to climb. This will impact on the post 16 population. In the case of sixth forms, using the current forecast model, the sixth form population is expected to fall by 251 by 2018/19 after peaking at 1545 in 2014/15.

In 2009* the breakdown of the Year 11 population by education level showed that:

- 12% (183) of 16 year olds are below level 1 at 16,
- 17% (268) are at level 1,
- 21% (320) are at level 2 without English and Maths
- 50% (770) are at level 2 with English and Maths.

There is little movement of Thanet learners for sixth form study, 105 travelled out and 66 travelled into Thanet in 2012. There is more movement for FE, with 385 learners travelling to Canterbury College in 2010, 44 of whom travelled for level 1 learning.

The population of Thanet creates significant challenges to the local economy, the largest groups are: retired people living comfortably in large bungalows and houses, often close to the sea (14.4%), - middle aged parents receiving benefits, living in neighbourhoods of social housing with higher levels of unemployment (14.4%), vulnerable singles and lone parents with young children, living in higher crime areas in neighbourhoods of social housing (11.3%)

When collectively planning the post 16 offer in Thanet, providers need to consider that there are falling numbers of learners, the educational levels of the cohort and that there may be an opportunity to increase the number of learners studying locally by encouraging some FE learners to study within the district.

Thanet providers will also need to consider that the 16-18 population will be moving into a challenging economic landscape. They will need to be equipped with strong educational attainment, employability skills and resilience if they are to compete in the local labour market.

2. Raise Attainment

The most significant theme from this analysis of post 16 learning in Thanet is that there is participation but not always educational progression, or in the case of HE students, progression that may not meet their full potential.

The majority of participating learners do progress through the educational levels. However 436 (28% of the Thanet, 2009 Year 11 cohort) learners participated in either sixth form, FE or work based training and gained qualifications, but at the same level as those held at 16.

This was particularly an issue for three groups of learners, those whose prior attainment at 16 was:

- Level 2 without English or Maths, where 52% (166 learners) participated but did not progress to the next level.
- Level 1, where 37% (99 learners) participated but did not progress
- Below level 1, 33% (61 learners) participated but did not progress

* 2009 data has been used so that it is consistent with the cohort used in the analysis of achievement by age 19 by 08/12 in the next section. The percentage of learners who were at level 2 with English and Maths who did not progress is much lower (14%) but still represents 110 learners.

Added to this are 220 learners who gained no further qualifications by age 19. The prior attainment of 3 these learners at 16 was at every level.

- 74 were below level 1, 57 were at level 1
- 50 were at level 2 without English and Maths

- 39 were at level 2 with English and Maths.
- These numbers could include learners who were unsuccessful in addition to those who did not participate.

The percentage of the Year 11 cohort in 2012 that did not get a grade C or above in English was 39% (607 learners) and in Maths was 32% (497 learners) and Thanet is in the fourth quartile in Kent for both subjects.

Attainment by provider suggests that certain types of providers have strengths delivering particular levels of learning.

- FE is strong at progressing learners who at 16 are below level 1 or at level 1
- Sixth forms are strong at level 3 delivery.

This could however just reflect a historic perspective of the structure of post 16 learning, one that is not supporting the whole cohort. It is possible that a new model should be developed redistributing the delivery of level 1, 2 and 3 learning between sixth forms, FE and training providers. For example in Kent, where a learner has moved school to study a level 2 qualification, the percentage who are successful is only 1% lower than FE.

Attainment at level 3 is generally good in Thanet. The average point score for Thanet level 3 learners in 2012 was significantly higher (797.2) than both Kent (737.3) and nationally (714.3). This however may reflect the impact of the IB being available at one school which adds both breadth and choice to the post 16 offer and the number of A level subjects some learners are studying. A better insight on performance may be gained from the average point per entry score, where Thanet performance (208.3) is very similar to both Kent (210.7) and national (209.3) performance.

In 2012 there was real strength in Thanet in BTEC performance, where 35.5% gained D* compared to 20.9% in Kent and 19.8% nationally.

There is a good spread of A level subjects on offer, six of the most popular subjects are Russell Group facilitating subjects and a good spread of level 3 BTECs. There are however some specific issues that need addressing on an individual provider basis and there are also a number of A level courses running with very low number of learners.

However despite good levels of attainment at A level and the take up of facilitating subjects, progression to the Sutton Trust Universities is below the average for Kent selective schools. For example, the 2011 Sutton Trust report highlighted that the average points per student for Kent selective schools was 890 and the average percentage who go to selective universities is 35%. In comparison, one Thanet selective school had average exam points per student of 955 and the percentage moving to selective universities 24%.

Thanet has the highest number of young people who are eligible for Free School Meals and performs strongly in relation to FSM achievement by age 19 compared to the Kent average. At level 2 the gap is 17 which is below the national gap (-18) and well below the Kent gap (-25.5). At level 3 the gap in Thanet (-32) is again below the Kent gap (-34.4) but above the national gap (-24.3).

To conclude, there are strengths at all levels and types of delivery in Thanet, but there is a large cohort who are not raising their attainment. Thanet providers should:

- Collectively look at developing solutions that will overcome barriers at entry to Key Stage 5,
- Provide a joined up Key Stage 5 offer that encourages retention and attainment at all levels, with clear progression to FE, HE and employment,
- Focus particular attention on the attainment of learners who are below level 1, level 1 and level 2 without English and Maths at age 16
- Raise the aspirations of all Thanet learners.

3. Improve and extend vocational education, training and apprenticeships

The global recession has had a greater impact in terms of employment in Thanet than the rest of the county. In November 2012 unemployment stood at 6.3% in Thanet, compared to 3.1% in Kent and 2.4% in the South East. The same pattern holds for youth unemployment.

Sectors that were in decline in 2008 have continued to decline in terms of the number of employees: Manufacturing, Primary Industries and Administration and Support Service Activities. However, the numbers employed can hide a more complex picture, for example, manufacturing may employ less people but productivity may have increased and as a sector it still has a significant number of employees. It is more likely the case that those who may want to work in this sector will need to have a greater level of skills.

Thanet is still reliant on public sector employment (25%) and to date the impact of public sector cuts do not seem to have hit Thanet. Although the economy needs to diversify, the rising population in Thanet and the high level of Mosaic category C and J households (Retired people living comfortably in large bungalows and houses, often close to the sea, - Middle aged parents receiving benefits, living in neighbourhoods of social housing with higher levels of unemployment) would suggest that the need for health and social care sector in Thanet could continue to grow.

Whilst employment has shrunk in Thanet there has been growth in some sectors:

- Human, Health and Social Work Activities,
- Wholesale and Retail,
- Education,
- Accommodation and Food Services,
- Financial, Scientific and Technical Activities and
- Transport and storage.

A particularly encouraging area of growth has been in the 'knowledge economy', which has grown faster in Thanet than in other East Kent districts, albeit from a low starting point.

The Thanet workforce has fewer vocational qualifications than both the South East and England at level 2, 3 and 4 and is paid significantly lower rates of pay (£403 per week) than the South East (£548) and England (£506). With the decline in Administration and Support Services, Primary Industries and Manufacturing it is clear that there is real need to improve the skill levels of the Thanet workforce. Thanet also has higher levels of self employment than the rest of the South East and England and it may be worth including business management as part of a skill strategy.

The data on employment is useful in that it reflects where there has been growth, but it is important to look forward at what could be the employment trends in the future. Predicting future growth is very difficult but Thanet District Council in its strategy – Setting the Direction for Economic growth in Thanet and the East Kent Regeneration Board (Ashford, Canterbury, Thanet, Dover and Shepway) in East Kent Growth Plan have identified a number of areas where there is potential for growth. These are:

- The Green Economy (Low carbon and environmental goods and services)
- Life Sciences
- Higher education
- Creative and Media
- Food production
- Transport and Logistics
- Tourism

It is also important to note that some of these growth sectors are reliant on employees with high levels of skills and knowledge and that work needs to be done to ensure that Thanet graduates are attracted back to the county to engage in the diversification of the economy.

The Thanet District Council and East Kent Regeneration Board both recognise the need for skills growth and are to develop specific strategies and it is important that local education and training providers are fully engaged in this process; particularly in the Thanet District Council 14+ Transition Board.

There is some correlation between employee numbers, the predicted growth areas and the Thanet post 16 offer but there is still over representation in sport, leisure and recreation and performing arts courses.

Tourism is a sector that has shown growth since 2008 and has been identified an area with growth potential. Hospitality and Catering is well represented in full time education and apprenticeships but there are fewer opportunities available in Travel and Tourism.

Human, Health and Social Work is one of highest employment sectors in Thanet and there are full time courses and apprenticeship opportunities from level 2-3, but none available at level 1.

Retail is the other major employer of Thanet residents but there is only one full time course and one level apprenticeship framework in warehousing and storage.

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.

Responding to RPA, the destination measure and laying the foundations to support the reduction of youth unemployment will be significant challenges for Thanet providers, as not only does it have a challenging economic landscape it also has the highest rates of NEET 16-18 year olds in the county (8% compared to 5% in Kent) and the highest levels of youth unemployment for 18-24 year olds in the South East (13%).

In relation to RPA, 87% of 16-18 year olds already participate, although as highlighted earlier there is a need to address educational progression for some specific participating groups. The remaining 13% will create the challenge. On examination of the 13% it can be seen that:

- Participation in Year 12 (92%) is significantly better than in Year 13 (82%). This equates to 106 learners in Year 12 and 268 in Year 13, making a total of 374 extra young people who will need to participate.
- Within these numbers are a new group of learners, those that are in employment without training. In November 2012 there were 113.

Within the Thanet NEET group there are a number of young people who are in the current KCC Priority groups, which covers 16-24 year olds. Of this group the largest number are Caring for own child (93), LDD (83) and Looked after/In care.

A recent learner voice survey carried out by the Skills and Employability Service identified that young people in Kent currently do not understand the concept of RPA, many think it is about staying on at school and are looking for face to face guidance to support them making important post 16 decisions.

Realigning the post 16 offer to improve educational progression and to better reflect the local economy will impact on RPA but providers will also need to collectively consider specifically what the post 16 offer should be and the support required for those that are NEET, in danger of becoming NEET and how jobs without training can be converted into jobs with training. See sections 2 and 3.

Thanet continues to have the highest unemployment rate in the KCC area at 6.1% (4919 claimants). It also has the highest proportion of 18-24 year olds who are unemployed in the South East (13%). In all age groups Thanet has higher unemployment rates than are seen nationally.

It is not possible for individual providers to tackle youth unemployment, but clearly they have a significant role in preparing young people for the challenges of seeking employment in an economically depressed area. Providers may benefit from a collective approach to developing employability skills, access to impartial IAG and engagement with partner agencies, for example the Youth Contract.

5. Target Support to Vulnerable Young People

In Thanet there are over 100 more 16-24 year olds who are NEET and in one of the CXK priority groups⁶ than any other district in Kent. In the 16-18 year old NEET group 56% (179) have a registered disability

type. If the number of young people who are NEET is to be reduced in Thanet, it is these young people who will need to be engaged.

This creates significant challenges to Thanet providers who will need to consider how they prepare their learners for transition from 16 onwards, how learners are supported through transition, what the most appropriate post 16 pathways are and what additional support is needed.

The largest 16-24 NEET priority group in Thanet is, **caring for own child** (93). Moving this group into education, training or employment with training will require a collective approach by KCC, Thanet providers and other agencies to find new models of delivery.

While it is not possible to predict the number or individuals who will become pregnant, it is possible to identify many of the other young people who are in danger of becoming NEET and their additional needs.

- **LDD** – The second largest group of young people who were NEET and in the 16-24 priority group are LDD (83) and yet they have detailed data histories that could support post 16 planning. More use of this data and in particular the Year 9 Moving On plan would support this process. Thanet has the highest number of stated young people in the county (823 young people of all ages), so this will be a reoccurring problem, unless a process is developed to plan and deliver appropriate, local, post 16 provision.
- **Looked after Children** are over represented in Thanet and are the third largest group in the 16-24 Year old NEET priority group. In November 2012 there were 38 NEET young people who were registered with CXK as looked after/In care and 20 registered care leavers. In February 2013 there were 338 LACs of all ages known to KCC, 109 of whom were the responsibility of other Local Authorities, 104 had a statement, 54 of which were BESD.
- **Alternative Provision/PRU** – Thanet has the highest number of young people in Years 10-14 attending Alternative Provision, including PRUs (44). In November 2012, the NEET rate for those leaving a PRU/Alternative Provision in Kent was 27% compared to 8% for mainstream leavers in Thanet and 5% in Kent.
- **BESD** – In the 16-18 year old NEET group 34% (109) of the whole NEET group were registered as BESD

It has not been possible to quickly pull together a post 16 curriculum map of provision that could support these young people and their additional needs, which is in contrast to the ease of finding mainstream provision and yet these are the young people in most need, most likely to become NEET and probably the least skilled in researching their options.

In Thanet there is a hidden problem that is difficult to plan for, but has the potential to impact on post 16 NEET numbers. In 2011-12 Thanet had the highest number of known Children Missing Education (200) and in February 2013 there were 133 Children known to be educated at Home. It is hoped that when the tracking process for all young people moves into KCC from September 2013, more use of existing data can be used to try to target support on these young people.

KCC has a statutory responsibility to support vulnerable learners and as a consequence are running a number of initiatives. The pending release of the SEN and Disability strategy, the PRU review, the piloting of the Kent Integrated Adolescence Support Service (KIAS) in Thanet, the vulnerable learner apprenticeship programme, the BESD virtual sixth form project and the new arrangements for support for vulnerable learners from 1st September 2013. However, some of these are emerging plans and they do not address the lack of appropriate, local provision, which can only be delivered by providers. They will also only succeed if there is a collective and cohesive local response.

Key challenges for Thanet providers

- 1. Improving educational progression for learners with prior attainment at 16 which is below level 1, level 1 and level 2 without English and Maths.**

436 or 28% of the Year 11 cohort in 2009 had gained further qualifications by age 19 in 2012 but had not progressed to the next educational level.

- 2. Engaging learners who are not participating, particularly in the Year 13 age group and those that are in employment without training.**

In November 2012 there were 374 learners who were not participating, 268 of whom were in the Year 13 age group and 113 who were in employment without training.

- 3. Creating a stimulating and relevant post 16 offer that could involve some type of work experience or work based learning that will engage learners at level 1 and level 2 without English and Maths**

There is currently a reasonable spread of vocational courses available in Thanet and Canterbury offering progression from level 1 to level 3, a good spread of A levels and the International Baccalaureate and yet young people are disengaging in Year 13 and not progressing through the education levels.

- 4. Reducing youth unemployment**

Education providers cannot stimulate economic growth, but they can equip their learners with the skills they need to look for employment and sustain it.

- 5. Establishing a role for individual providers in a climate of falling post 16 numbers that meets the needs of Thanet young people and avoids over and under supply.**

Thanet providers (schools, FE and training Providers) need a strategic approach to planning the post 16 offer, without this, there is a danger that there could be oversupply in some areas and under supply where there is most need.

- 6. Raising the aspirations of learners and access to impartial IAG**

Thanet has the highest levels of unemployment in the county and it would not be surprising if this did not impact on young peoples' aspirations. This is perhaps reflected in the disproportionately low number of the most academic learners moving onto selective universities, despite having the required points score.

- 7. Engaging with employers, the District Council and the East Kent Regeneration Board.**

Despite economic decline in Thanet there are still areas of growth – health and social care, retail and tourism. Providers need to engage in sector based dialogues to promote opportunities for their learners and engage with strategic organisations who are promoting economic growth and skills development in Thanet.

- 8. Improving outcomes and progression for vulnerable learners, particularly teenage parents, LDD learners, Looked after Children, those who attend alternative provision/PRUs and those who are BESD**

Thanet has the highest number of young people in all of these categories who are NEET.

1. Background - The 16-18 Thanet Population

1. Summary

The Year 7-11 school population in Thanet is forecast to decline until 2016/17 after which it will start to climb. This will impact on the post 16 population. In the case of sixth forms, using the current forecast model, the sixth form population is expected to fall by 251 by 2018/19 after peaking at 1545 in 2014/15.

In 2009* the breakdown of the Year 11 population by education level showed that:

- 12% (183) of 16 year olds are below level 1 at 16,
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- 50% (770) are at level 2 with English and Maths.

There is little movement of Thanet learners for sixth form study, 105 travelled out and 66 travelled into Thanet in 2012. There is more movement for FE, with 400 learners travelling to Canterbury College in 2010, 44 of whom travelled for level 1 learning.

The population of Thanet creates significant challenges to the local economy, the largest groups are retired people living comfortably in large bungalows and houses, often close to the sea (14.4%), - middle aged parents receiving benefits, living in neighbourhoods of social housing with higher levels of unemployment (14.4%), vulnerable singles and lone parents with young children, living in higher crime areas in neighbourhoods of social housing (11.3%)

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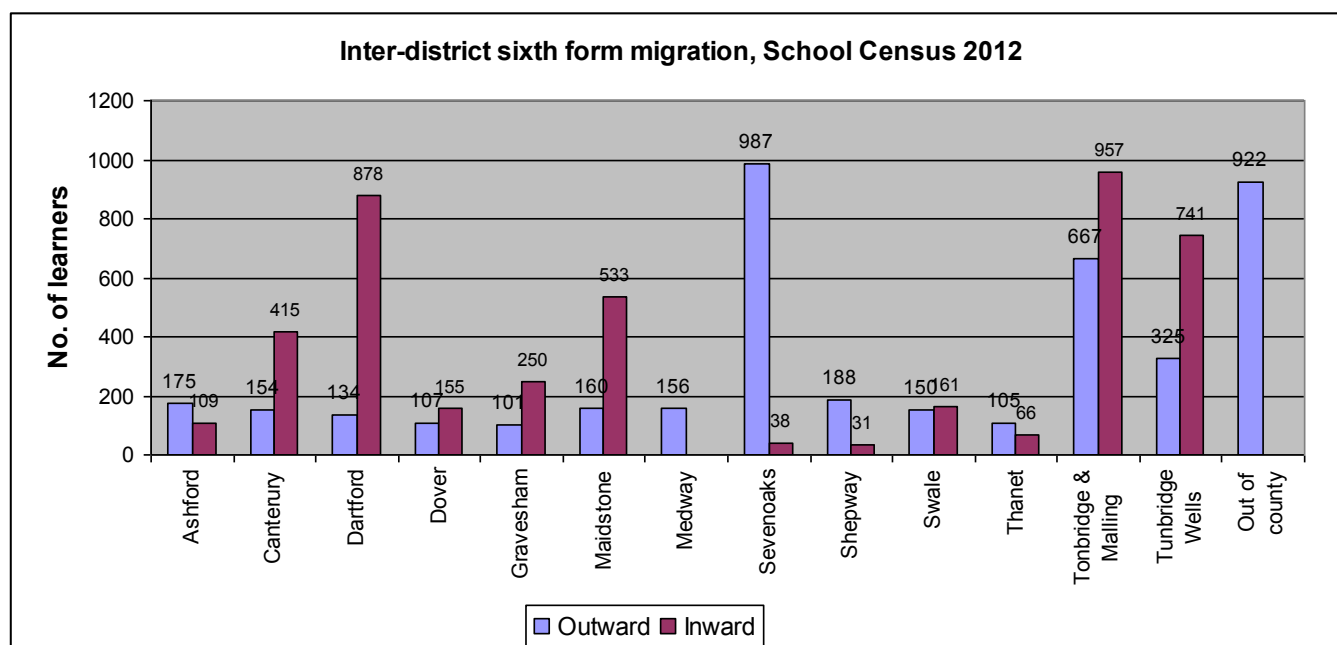
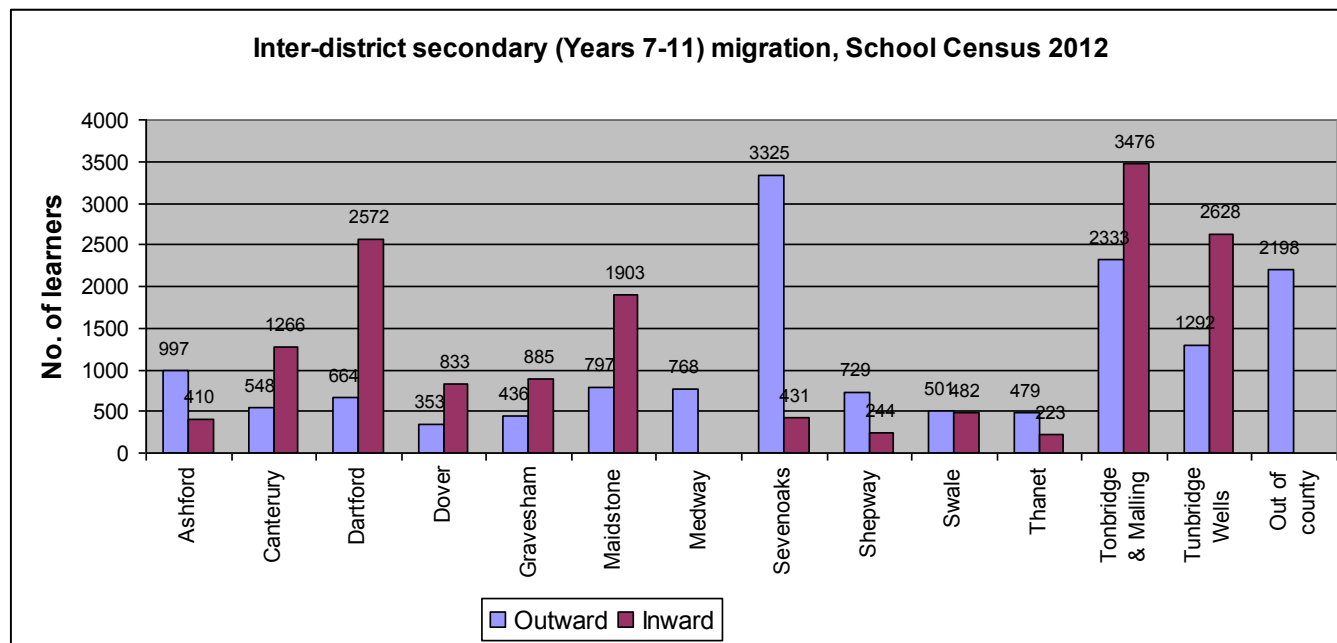
1.2 Supporting data

1.2.1 Learner Migration Years 7-11 and at sixth form

In Thanet

- 479 learners travel out of the district for Year 7-11 secondary education and 223 learners travel in.
- 105 learners travel out for sixth form education and 66 travel in.

Compared to other Kent district, levels of inward and outward migration for school and sixth form education is

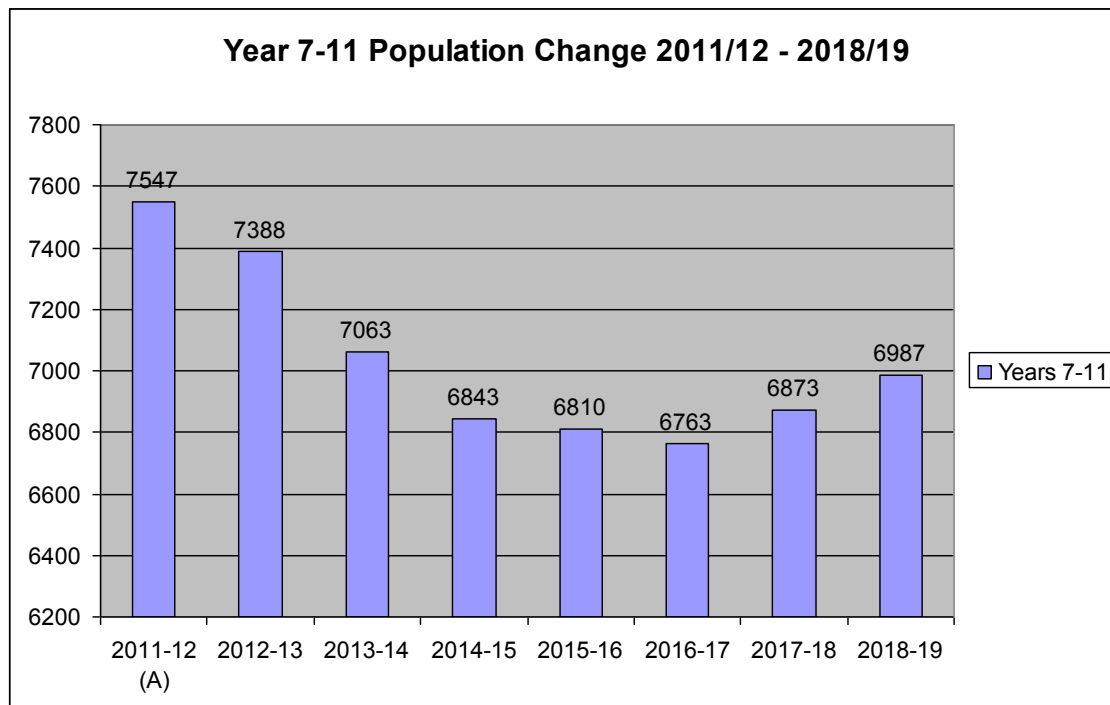


1.2.2 Population change

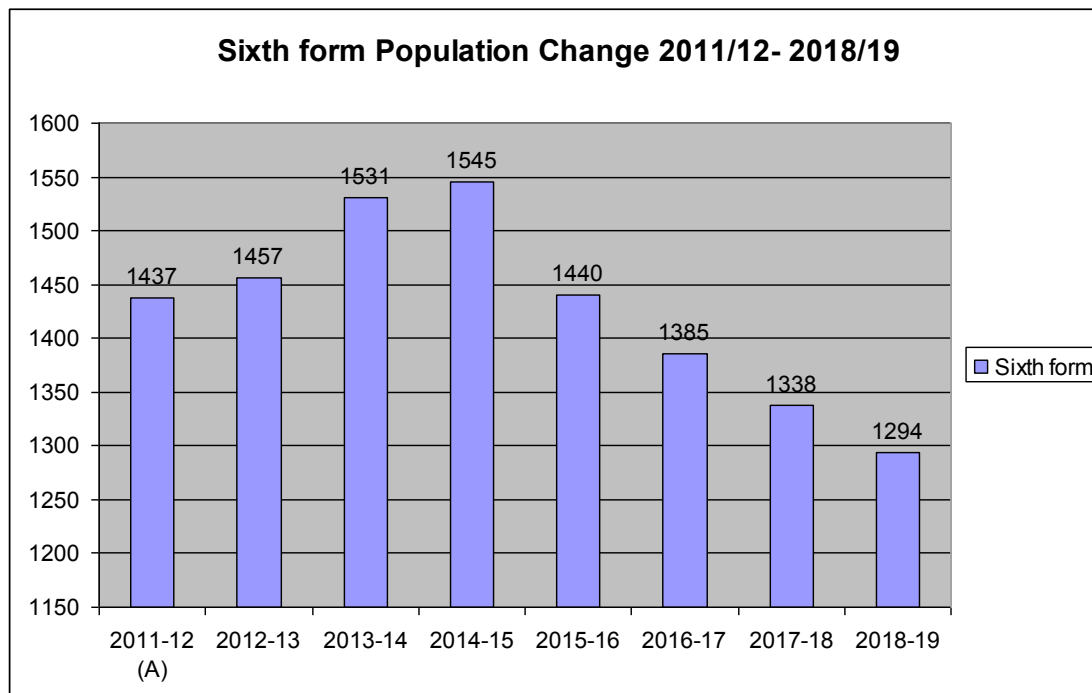
The Year 7-11 population is predicted to decline until 2016/17, after which it will start to climb again.

The sixth form population is forecast to rise until 2014/15, after which it is due to decline by 2018/19 to its lowest level in the eight years included in this data set.

The sixth form forecast models do not take into account the impact that Raising the Participation Age will have on sixth forms.



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 Thanet residents for Further Education

Of the 1526 16-18 year old Thanet residents who were in Further Education in 2009/10, 1109 (73%) studied in Thanet. Those who did travel out of the district went mainly to Canterbury, 385 (92%), where 12% studied at level 1, 23% at level 2 and 65% at level 3.

At level 1 those who travelled to Canterbury most studied Health, Public Services and Care.

At level 2 there was fairly even spread of low numbers studying Health, Public Services, Construction, Planning and Building, Retail and Commercial Enterprises and Engineering, Manufacturing Technologies.

At Level 3, 85 (27%) studied Arts, Media and Publishing, followed by 43 (14%) Business Administration and Law and 37 (12%) Leisure, Travel and Tourism.

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

Total number of 16 - 18 year old Shepway FE learners	2008/09	2009/10
	Learners	Learners
All levels	1573	1526

Learners who travelled out of Thanet for FE		2008/09	2009/10
District travelled to	NVQ level	Learners	Learners
Ashford	Level 1 & entry	1	
	Level 2	1	
	Level 3	2	1
Total		4	1
Canterbury	Level 1 & entry	41	44
	Level 2	103	90
	Level 3	256	251
Total		400	385
Dover	Level 1 & entry	4	1
	Level 2	3	3
Total		7	4
Maidstone	Level 3	1	
Total		1	
Shepway	Level 1 & entry	2	4
	Level 2	3	
	Level 3	1	1
Total		6	5
Swale	Level 1 & entry	3	
Total		3	
Tonbridge & Malling	Level 2	8	8
	Level 3	10	14
Total		18	22
Total number of learners who travelled out of Thanet		439	417

Source: ILR 2008/09 and 2009/10

Number learners who studied in Shepway		2008/09	2009/10
	NVQ level	Learners	Learners
Thanet	Level 1& entry	262	251
	Level 2	487	484
	Level 3	385	373
Number of learners who studied in Thanet		1134	1109

Source: ILR 2008/09 and 2009/

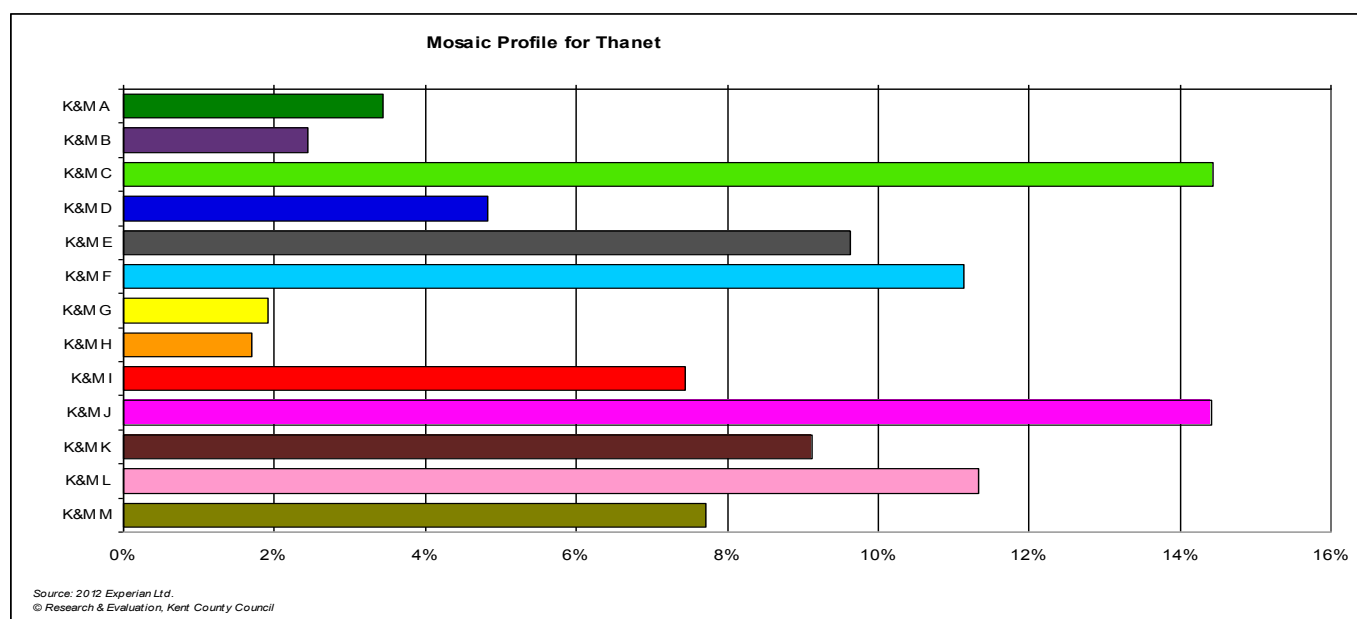
1.2.5 Migration from Thanet to Canterbury by Level and Learner Aim 2008-10

- Learning aims studied in Canterbury at level 1 in 2009/10 by Thanet residents
 - 362 (63%) in Preparation for Learning
 - 115 (20%) in Health, Public Services and Care
 - 34 (6%) in Retail and Commercial Enterprises
 - 33 (6%) in Engineering Manufacturing Technologies
- Learning aims studied in Canterbury at Level 2 in 2009/10 by Thanet residents
 - 285 (67%) in Preparation for Life
 - 23 (5.3%) in Health, Public Services and Care
 - 18 (4.2%) in Construction, Planning and Building
 - 17 (3.9%) in Retail and Commercial Enterprises
 - 17 (3.9%) Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies
- Learning aims studied in Canterbury at Level 3 in 2009/10 by Thanet residents
 - 85 (27%) Arts, Media and Publishing
 - 43 (14%) Business Administration and Law
 - 37 (12%) Leisure, Travel and Tourism
 - 24 (8%) Health, Public Services and Care

	2008-2009				2009-2010			
	Entry Level	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Entry Level	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal		13	14	24		5	16	19
Arts, Media and Publishing		3	22	87		2	14	85
Business, Administration and Law		2	6	24			8	43
Construction, Planning and building		10	27	9		19	18	3
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	1	29	31	13		33	17	16
Health, Public Services and Care		135	9	39		115	23	24
History, Philosophy and Theology				8				9
Information and Communication Technologies		2	1	17		1	5	11
Language, Literature and Culture			3	16			7	16
Leisure, Travel and Tourism			12	29		1	8	37
Preparation for Life and Work	7	310	227	35	13	362	285	15
Retail and commercial Enterprise		10	10	4		34	17	4
Science and Mathematics			4	31			8	23
Social Science				6				11

Source: ILR 2008/09 and 2009/10

1.2.6 The Mosaic profile of Thanet residents



Mosaic Categories

		Thanet	KCC Area
K&M A	- Extremely affluent, well educated owner occupiers	3.4%	12.2%
K&M B	- Well off families with older children, working in managerial and professional careers	2.4%	8.8%
K&M C	- Retired people living comfortably in large bungalows and houses, often close to the sea	14.4%	10.8%
K&M D	- Middle aged couples living in well maintained often semi detached houses that they own	4.8%	8.4%
K&M E	- Cusp of retirement trades people with some health issues, mainly owning their homes	9.6%	5.5%
K&M F	- Singles and divorcees approaching retirement, mostly living in privately rented flats and bungalows	11.1%	6.0%
K&M G	- Younger professionals with children, some living in ethnically diverse neighbourhoods	1.9%	11.7%
K&M H	- Young singles and couples in small privately rented flats and terraces on moderate incomes	1.7%	3.1%
K&M I	- Transient young singles on benefits and students, renting terraces in areas of higher ethnic diversity	7.4%	3.4%
K&M J	- Middle aged parents receiving benefits, living in neighbourhoods of social housing with higher levels of unemployment	14.4%	13.7%
K&M K	- Singles and lone parents on low incomes, renting terraces in town centres	9.1%	3.9%
K&M L	- Vulnerable singles and lone parents with young children, living in higher crime areas in neighbourhoods of social housing	11.3%	7.0%
K&M M	- Elderly pensioners in poor health, living in social housing on very low incomes	7.7%	4.7%

2. Raise attainment (post 16)

2.1 Summary

The overriding theme in post 16 learning in Thanet is that there is participation but not always educational progression or in the case of HE students progression that may not meet their full potential.

Whilst the majority of participating learners do progress through the educational levels, 436 (28% of the Thanet, 2009 Year 11 cohort) learners participated in either sixth form, FE or work based training and gained qualifications, but by age 19 had not moved to the next level i.e. the qualifications they gained were at the same level of qualifications they already held at 16.

This was particularly an issue for three groups of learners, those whose prior attainment at 16 was:

- Level 2 without English or Maths, where 52% (166 learners) participated but did not progress to the next level.
- Level 1, where 37% (99 learners) participated but did not progress
- Below level 1, 33% (61 learners) participated but did not progress

The percentage of learners who were at level 2 with English and Maths who did not progress is much lower (14%) but represents 110 learners.

Added to this are 220 learners who gained no further qualifications by age 19. The prior attainment of these learners at 16 was at every level. 74 were below level 1, 57 were at level 1, 50 were at level 2 without English and Maths and 39 were at level 2 with English and Maths. These numbers could include learners who were unsuccessful in addition to those who did not participate.

The percentage of the Year 11 cohort in 2012 that did not get a grade C or above in English was 39% (607 learners) and in Maths was 32% (497 learners) and Thanet is in the fourth quartile in Kent for both subjects.

Attainment by provider suggests that certain types of providers have strengths delivering particular levels of learning. FE is strong at progressing learners who at 16 are below level 1 or at level 1 and sixth forms are strong at level 3 delivery. This could however just reflect a historic perspective of the structure of post 16 learning, one that is not supporting the whole cohort. It is possible that a new model should be developed redistributing the delivery of level 1, 2 and 3 learning between sixth forms, FE and training providers. For example in Kent, where a learner has moved school to study a level 2 qualification, the percentage who are successful is only 1% lower than FE.

Attainment at level 3 is generally good in Thanet. The average point score for Thanet level 3 learners in 2012 was significantly higher (797.2) than both Kent (737.3) and nationally (714.3). This however may reflect the impact of the IB being available at one school which adds both breadth and choice to the post 16 offer and the number of A level subjects some learners are studying. A better insight on performance may be gained from the average point per entry score, where Thanet performance (208.3) is very similar to both Kent (210.7) and national (209.3) performance.

In 2012 there was real strength in Thanet in BTEC performance, where 35.5% gained D* compared to 20.9% in Kent and 19.8% nationally.

There is a good spread of A level subjects on offer, six of the most popular subjects are Russell Group facilitating subjects and a good spread of level 3 BTECs. There are however some specific issues that need addressing on an individual provider basis and there are also a number of A level courses running with very low number of learners.

However despite good levels of attainment at A level and the take up of facilitating subjects, progression to the Sutton Trust Universities is below the average for Kent selective schools. For example, the average points per student for Kent selective schools is 890 and the average percentage who go to selective universities is 35%. In comparison, one Thanet selective school had average exam points per student of 955 and the percentage moving to selective universities 24%.

Thanet has the highest number of young people who are eligible for Free School Meals and performs strongly in relation to FSM achievement by age 19 compared to the Kent average. At level 2 the gap is 17 which is below the national gap (-18) and well below the Kent gap (-25.5). At level 3 the gap in Thanet (-32) is again below the Kent gap (-34.4) but above the national gap (-24.3).

To conclude, there are strengths at all levels and types of delivery in Thanet, but there is a large cohort who is not raising their attainment. Thanet providers should collectively look at developing solutions that will overcome barriers at entry to Key Stage 5, provide a joined up Key Stage 5 offer that encourages retention and attainment at all levels, with clear progression to FE, HE and employment, particular attention should be focused on the attainment of learners who are below level 1, level 1 and level 2 without English and Maths at age 16 and work needs to be done raising the aspirations of all Thanet learners.

2.2 Supporting Data

2.2.1 Participation without progression – See landscape table on next page

- 436 (28%) of the Thanet learners who left compulsory education in 2009, gained qualifications but did not progress to the next level by age 19.
 - 166 (52%) of learners at level 2 without English and Maths gained qualifications but not at level 3
 - 99 (37%) of learners at level 1 gained qualifications but not at level 2
 - 61 (33%) of learners below level 1 gained qualifications but not at level 1

2.2.2 No qualifications post 16 by age 19 – See landscape table on next page

- 220 Thanet learners did not gain any further qualifications. This could include those who sat qualifications but were unsuccessful
 - 74 (40%) of learners below level 1
 - 57 (21%) of learners at level 1
 - 50 (16%) of learners at level 2 without English and Maths
 - 39 (5%) of learners at level 2 with English and Maths

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	12.0%	87495	100.0%	87495	100.0%	33510	38.3%	43329	49.0%
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	315964	10457	3.0%	315964	100.0%	315964	100.0%	263727	83.5%	41780	13.0%
	All Pupils	593199	65862	11.0%	558518	94.2%	486234	82.0%	322101	54.3%	138464	23.0%
Kent	Below Level 1	1477	651	44.1%	407	27.6%	170	11.5%	48	3.2%	419	28.0%
	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	17018	2010	11.8%	15948	93.7%	14022	82.4%	9169	53.9%	4217	25.0%
Thanet	Below Level 1	183	74	40.4%	48	26.2%	19	10.4%	3	1.6%	61	33.0%
	Level 1, below Level 2	268	57	21.3%	268	100.0%	112	42.0%	37	13.8%	99	37.0%
	Level 2 without English and Maths	320	50	15.6%	320	100.0%	320	100.0%	104	32.5%	166	52.0%
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	777	39	5.0%	777	100.0%	777	100.0%	628	80.8%	110	14.0%
	All Pupils	1548	220	14.2%	1413	91.3%	1228	82.4%	772	49.9%	436	28.0%

Source: DB 14-19 Prior Summary: School at age 16

- 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 RM who draw data from the DfE

2.2.3 English and Maths at level 2

- 607 (39%) Thanet learners did not get a grade C or above in English (2012)
- 497 (32%) Thanet learners did not get a grade C in maths (2012)
- Thanet is in the fourth quartile in Kent for both English and Maths

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

- 53% (36) of learners below level 1 at 16 who went to a FE college gained a level 1 qualification, compared to 23% (7) at training providers (exact definition unclear) and 10% (3) who went to their home sixth form.
- 54% (83) of learners at level 1 at 16 who went to a FE College gained a level 2 qualification, compared to 40% (8) who went to their home sixth form. 40% (16) who went to a training provider. The number who went to another sixth form is too low to draw conclusions (5).
- Across Kent 68% (53) who were at level 1 at 16 who went to a sixth form at another school progressed to level 2.
- 74% (14) of learners who were level 2 without English and Maths who went to another sixth form gained a level 3 qualification, compared to 58% (39) who went to their home sixth form and 29% went to a FE College. This data includes A level students and those studying vocational courses.
- 94% (159) of learners at level 2 with English and Maths who went to another sixth form gained a level 3 qualification, compared to 93% who went to their home sixth form and 68% who went to a FE College. This data includes A level students and those studying vocational courses.
- The characteristics of learners attending types of providers needs to be taken into account when considering this data.
- Source EPAS, Destination Prior Summary: school at age 16, cohort age 19 at 31/8/12.

Attainment by Provider type in Thanet

Kent District at age 16:Thanet		Percentage of Learners by age 19 attaining				
Latest Establishment Post 16	Prior attainment at age 16	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	No further
		Learners	or above	or above	or above	qualifications Post 16
Same School	Below Level 1	29	10.3	10.3	3.4	13.8
	Level 1, below Level 2	20	100	40	45	10
	Level 2 without English and Maths	67	100	100	58.2	13.4
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	374	100	100	93	0.8
	All Pupils	490	94.7	92.2	81	3.7
Another School or Sixth Form College within this LA	Below Level 1	<	<	<	<	<
	Level 1, below Level 2	5	100	60	40	0
	Level 2 without English and Maths	19	100	100	73.7	5.3
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	159	100	100	93.7	0
	All Pupils	185	100	100	91.9	2.7
FE College within this LA	Below Level 1	68	52.9	19.1	1.5	26.5
	Level 1, below Level 2	155	100	53.5	15.5	7.1
	Level 2 without English and Maths	151	100	100	29.1	2
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	170	100	100	67.6	0.6
	All Pupils	544	94.1	76.7	33.8	6.1
Another School or Sixth Form College in another LA	Below Level 1	<	<	<	<	<
	Level 1, below Level 2	<	<	<	<	<
	Level 2 without English and Maths	<	<	<	<	<
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	6	100	100	66.7	16.7
	All Pupils	10	100	100	50	50
FE College in another LA	Below Level 1	<	<	<	<	<
	Level 1, below Level 2	5	100	40	20	0
	Level 2 without English and Maths	12	100	100	33.3	0
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	7	100	100	14.3	0
	All Pupils	30	83.3	83.3	33.3	0
Any other establishment	Below Level 1	31	22.6	3.2	0	0
	Level 1, below Level 2	40	100	40	2.5	2.5
	Level 2 without English and Maths	35	100	100	8.6	2.9
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	28	100	100	39.3	3.6
	All Pupils	134	82.1	59.7	11.2	2.2
None or Unknown	Below Level 1	51	0	0	0	100
	Level 1, below Level 2	43	100	0	0	100
	Level 2 without English and Maths	36	100	100	0	100
	Level 2 incl Eng and Maths	33	100	100	0	100
	All Pupils	163	68.7	42.3	0	100

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

Attainment by provider type Kent

Kent at age 16		Percentage of Learners by age 19 attaining				
Latest Establishment Post 16	Prior attainment at age 16	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	No further
		Learners	or	or	or	qualifications
			above	above	above	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 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 Thanet schools

- While performance at A level across Thanet is generally high, there are specific courses and providers that raise some concerns. This further data is available on request by individual institutions.

Kent		Kent LA	National
Thanet Aggregated Data			
Average KS4 points on entry	45.2	44.5	44
Students 5 A*-C EM	83%	78%	76%
Students with 5 A*-C	98%	94%	92%
APS	797.2	737.3	714.3
APE	208.3	210.7	209.3
Fails % (AS level – cashed in only)	15.9%	12.0%	11.9%
Fails % (A Level)	3.0%	2.2%	2.1%

LPUK Datadashboard, Spring 2013

A level or academic equivalent performance

- Fewer A level students (4.9%) achieved 3+ AAB(or higher) in facilitating subjects than in Kent(8.6%) or nationally (7.4%)
- More students (56%) achieved 2+levels A* - E than in Kent (45%)
- More students (61%) achieved 3+ A levels or academic equivalent at A* - E than in Kent (51%) or nationally (53%)
- Fewer students (97%) were awarded A* - C grades in A level examinations than in Kent (76%) or nationally (74%).

Kent 2012		Thanet	Kent	National
1	3+ AAB (or higher) in facilitating subject (KS5 students)	3.40%	5.30%	4.80%
2	3+ AAB (or higher) in facilitating subject (A-level students)	4.90%	8.60%	7.40%
3	3+ A-levels at A*-E	53%	47%	52%
4	2+ A-levels at A*-E	56%	55%	61%
5	1+ A-levels at A*-E	58%	63%	67%
6	3+ A-levels or academic equivalent at A*-E	61%	51%	53%
7	2+ A-levels or academic equivalent at A*-E	64%	59%	62%
8	1+ A-levels or academic equivalent at A*-E	67%	67%	67%
9	% of A-level examinations awarded A*-E grades	97%	98%	98%
10	% of A-level examinations awarded A*-C grades	70%	76%	74%
11	% of A-level examinations awarded A*-B grades	41%	51%	48%
12	% of A-level examinations awarded A*-A grades	16%	25%	22%

LPUK Datadashboard, Spring 2013

Grade breakdown for A level

- Achievement at A* - C was lower 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 A level							
	A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
Thanet District	57	163	337	405	244	126	41
%	4.2	11.9	24.5	29.5	17.8	9.2	3
predicted %	4	12	24	28	20	10	3
Kent LA %	7.4	17.5	26.2	24.5	15.5	6.6	2.3
National %	6.2	15.7	25.6	26	17	7.4	2.1

LPUK Datadashboard, Spring 2013

Grade breakdown for AS level

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

Grade breakdown for AS level						
	A	B	C	D	E	U
Thanet District	296	375	531	468	312	372
%	12.6	15.9	22.6	19.9	13.3	15.8
predicted %	12	17	22	20	14	14
Kent LA %	18.3	20	21.4	17	11.1	12.1
National %	16.5	19.6	22.2	18.1	11.8	11.7

LPUK Datadashboard, Spring 2013

Grade breakdown for BTEC

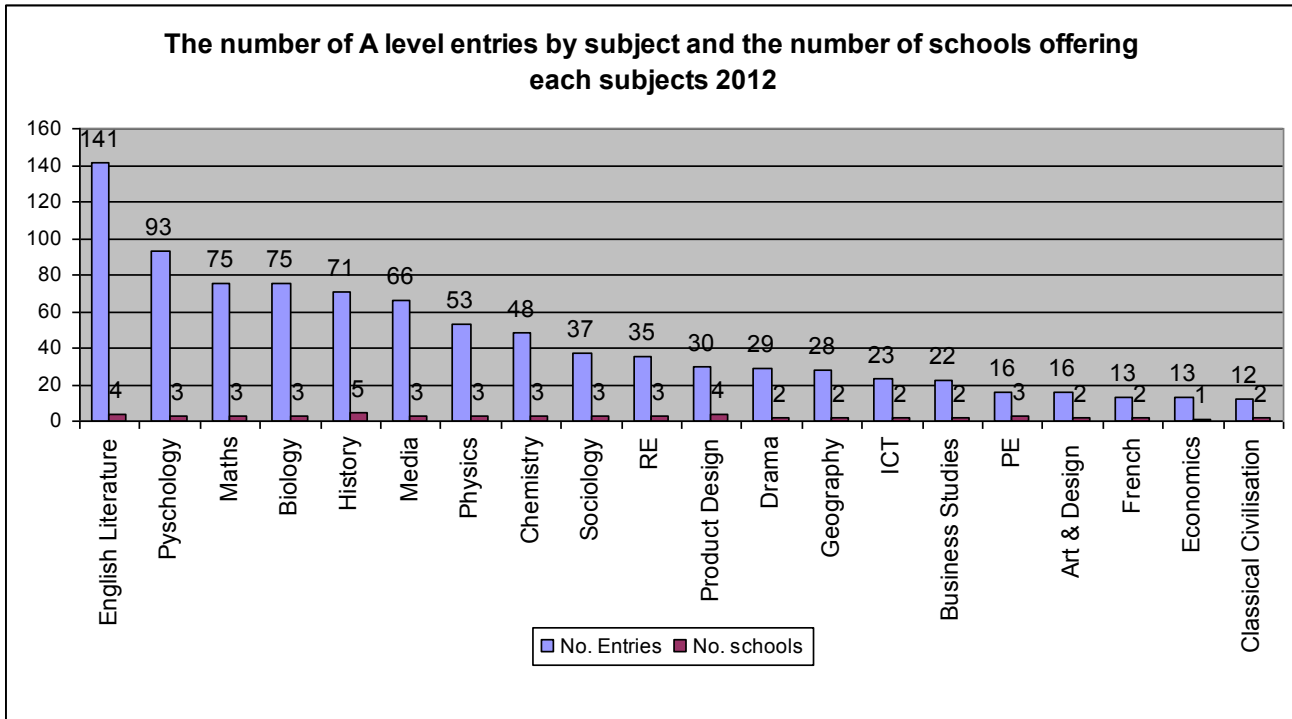
- Achievement D* - D was higher than the figure recorded for Kent or nationally.
- Achievement M – P was lower than the figure recorded for Kent or nationally.

Grade breakdown for BTEC				
	D*	D	M	P
Thanet District	138	112	75	64
%	35.5	28.8	19.3	16.5
predicted %	23	21	26	29
Kent LA %	20.9	22.3	30.5	26.4
National %	19.8	24	29.9	26.3

LPUK Datadashboard, Spring 2013

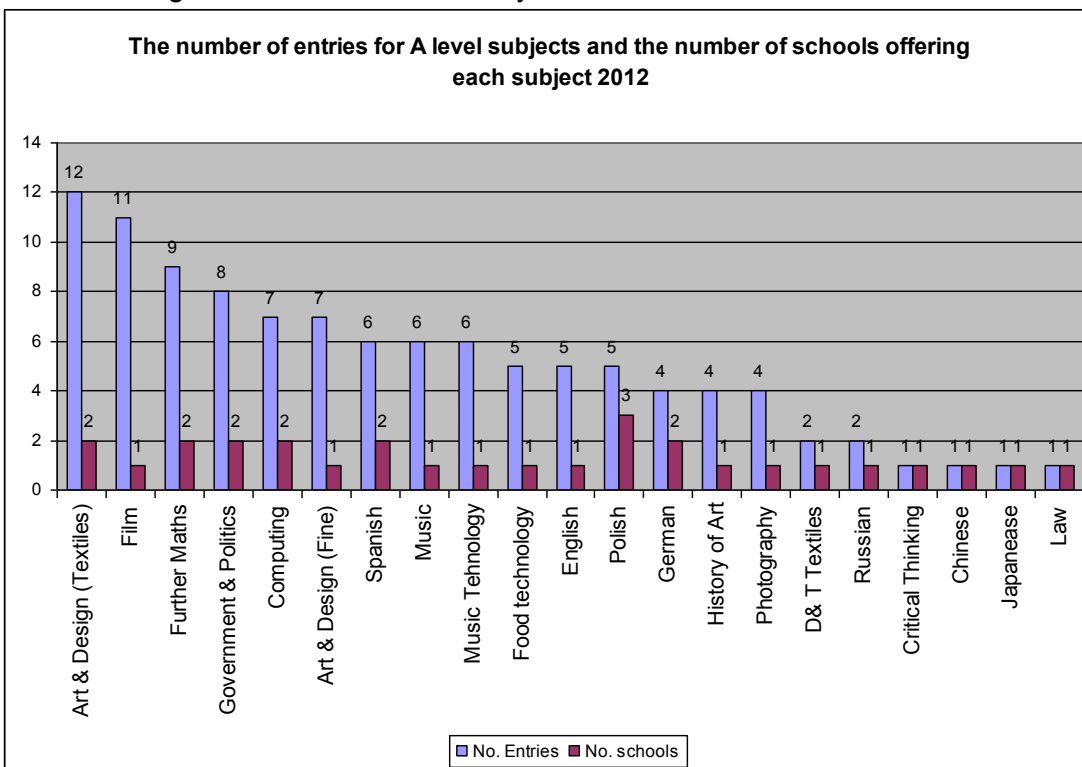
2.2.6 A level provision in Thanet

- There is a good spread of A level provision in Thanet, with six of the Russell Group facilitating subjects in the top 10 most popular courses.



Source: KCC Management Information Unit

The remaining A level courses offered by Thanet schools



2.2.7 Progression of A Level students into Higher Education

- Progression into Higher Education from Thanet schools generally matches that for the county, but progression into the selective Sutton Trust Universities is below county levels, despite having similar exam points per student.
- The take up of the Russell Group facilitating subjects by Thanet learners suggests that there may be an issue linked to the aspirations of some Thanet learners.

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?
Thanet schools					
School 1	43	401	46	2	
School 2	51	537	58	1	
School 3	59	542	53	4	
School 4	110	899	83	26	
School 5	111	857	72	17	
School 6	144	955	82	24	
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

- Thanet has the highest number of FSM eligible learners
- The gap at level 2 by age 19 in Thanet is lower (-17) than the national (-18) and Kent (-25.5) gap
- The gap at level 3 by age 19 in Thanet is lower (-32) than the Kent gap (-34.4), but higher than the national gap (24.3)

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

Source: DB 14-19: Narrowing the Gap Summary, cohort are 19 at 31/08/2012

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

Source: DB 14-19: Narrowing the Gap Summary, cohort are 19 at 31/08/2012

2.3 Action

1. Are there barriers at point of entry into key stage 5?

- Is there a disconnect between the key stage 4 and key stage 5 curriculum? For example are learners repeating a level in Year 12 and is this having an impact on attainment and participation? Is a negative experience of learning in Year 12 a factor behind lower participation in Year 13?
- Is there sufficient and appropriate level 1 provision in Thanet? There were 183 learners below level 1 at 16, 40% (74) of whom gained no further qualifications by age 19. In, 2009/10, 44 learners travelled to Canterbury for level 1 learning.
- Do we need to review the transition process between providers – learners at lower levels are more likely to change providers?

2. Is the key stage 5 offer encouraging retention and attainment with clear progression to FE, HE and employment?

- Is the offer for learners at level 2 without English and Maths appropriate and are they receiving suitable advice and guidance? 52% (166) learners do not progress to level 3. More work is needed to identify what courses these learners are doing.
- Are there creative ways of moving learners towards and achieving level 2 English and Maths?
- Are there innovative ways of changing the post 16 offer in line with the opportunities explained in the 16 – 19 study programme guidance?
- Participation in year 13 is significantly lower than in year 12 – is this because of a negative experience in year 12?
- How can the offer for the most challenging learners – those below and at level 1, who may have additional needs – have more impact?

3. How can providers learn from each other?

- Can we learn from FE colleges regarding attainment at level 1 and 2?
- Can training providers be supported in delivering level 1 qualifications, to some of the most challenging young people? Is more needed to be done to support transition?
- Should schools be encouraged to offer level 1 courses and more level 2 courses or level 1 and 2 study programmes?
- How can we raise attainment at level 3?
- What are the best forums to discuss cross provider issues?

4. How can the local authority support Key Stage 5 attainment?

5. How can providers raise the aspirations of Thanet A level students?

3. Improve and extend vocational education and training and apprenticeships

3.1 Summary

The global recession has had a greater impact in terms of employment in Thanet than the rest of the county. In November 2012 unemployment stood at 6.3% in Thanet, compared to 3.1% in Kent and 2.4% in the South East. The same pattern holds for youth unemployment.

Sectors that were in decline in 2008 have continued to decline in terms of the number of employees: Manufacturing, Primary Industries and Administration and Support Service Activities. However, the numbers employed can hide a more complex picture, for example, manufacturing may employ less people but productivity may have increased and as a sector it still has a significant number of employees. It is more likely the case that those who may want to work in this sector will need to have a greater level of skills.

Thanet is still reliant on public sector employment (25%) and to date the impact of public sector cuts do not seem to have hit Thanet. Although the economy needs to diversify, the rising population in Thanet and the high level of Mosaic category C and J households (Retired people living comfortably in large bungalows and houses, often close to the sea, - Middle aged parents receiving benefits, living in neighbourhoods of social housing with higher levels of unemployment) would suggest that the need for health and social care sector in Thanet could continue to grow.

Whilst employment has shrunk in Thanet there has been growth in some sectors:

- Human, Health and Social Work Activities,
- Wholesale and Retail,
- Education,
- Accommodation and Food Services,
- Financial, Scientific and Technical Activities and
- Transport and storage.

A particularly encouraging area of growth has been in the 'knowledge economy', which has grown faster in Thanet than in other East Kent districts, albeit from a low starting point.

The Thanet workforce has fewer vocational qualifications than both the South East and England at level 2, 3 and 4 and is paid significantly lower rates of pay (£403 per week) than the South East (£548) and England (£506). With the decline in Administration and Support Services, Primary Industries and Manufacturing it is clear that there is real need to improve the skill levels of the Thanet workforce. Thanet also has higher levels of self employment than the rest of the South East and England and it may be worth including business management as part of a skill strategy.

The data on employment is useful in that it reflects where there has been growth, but it is important to look forward at what could be the employment trends in the future. Predicting future growth is very difficult but Thanet District Council in its strategy – Setting the Direction for Economic growth in Thanet and the East Kent Regeneration Board (Ashford, Canterbury, Thanet, Dover and Shepway) in East Kent Growth Plan have identified a number of areas where there is potential for growth. These are:

- The Green Economy (Low carbon and environmental goods and services)
- Life Sciences
- Higher education
- Creative and Media
- Food production
- Transport and Logistics
- Tourism

Both strategies are important to Thanet residents as although the opportunities for growth may be in other districts for example, Higher Education in Canterbury, they are within travel to work patterns.

It is also important to note that some of these growth sectors are reliant on employees with high levels of skills and knowledge and that work needs to be done to ensure that Thanet graduates are attracted back to the county to engage in the diversification of the economy.

The Thanet District Council and East Kent Regeneration Board both recognise the need for skills growth and are to develop specific strategies and it is important that local education and training providers are fully engaged in this process; particularly in the Thanet District Council 14+ Transition Board.

There is some correlation between employee numbers, the predicted growth areas and the Thanet post 16 offer but there is still over representation in sport, leisure and recreation and performing arts courses.

Tourism is a sector that has shown growth since 2008 and has been identified an area with growth potential. Hospitality and Catering is well represented in full time education and apprenticeships but there are fewer opportunities available in Travel and Tourism.

Human, Health and Social Work is one of highest employment sectors in Thanet and there are full time courses and apprenticeship opportunities from level 2-3, but none available at level 1.

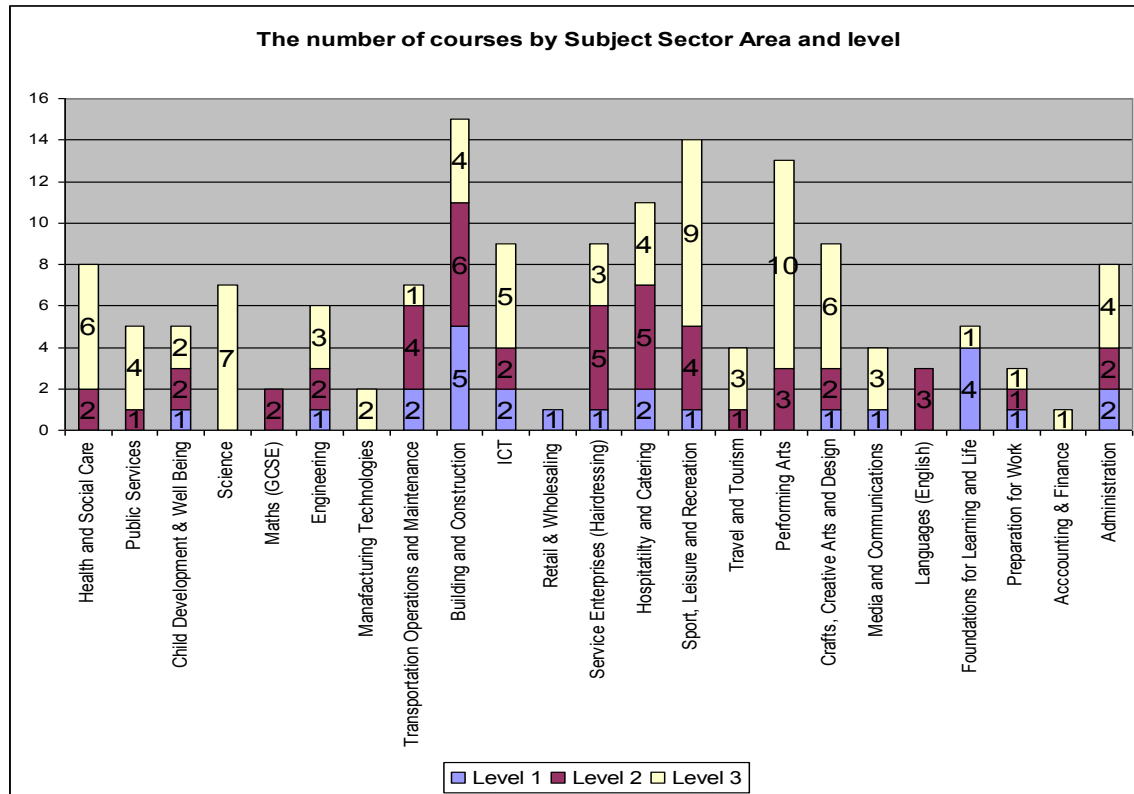
Retail is the other major employer of Thanet residents but there is only one full time course and one level apprenticeship framework in warehousing and storage

3.2 Supporting data

3.2.1. The Thanet Vocational offer and the local economy

1. **Construction** offers the most courses in Thanet (15) and has progression from level 1-3. Whilst construction is in decline (5%) in Thanet the rate of decline is less than Kent (15.4%) and regionally (11.4%)
2. **Sport, Leisure and Recreation** offers 14 courses in Thanet with progression from level 1-3 available, but this sector is not a significant employer of local people.
3. **Performing Arts** offer 13 courses with progression from level 2-3. Again this is not a sector that offers high levels of employment for local people.
4. **Hospitality and Catering** offers 11 courses with progression from level 1-3. This sector has been a growth area and has been identified as a possible area for growth by both Thanet District Council and the East Kent Regeneration Plan. There are also 5 apprenticeship frameworks in Hospitality and catering at level 2 and 1 at level 3.
5. **Crafts, Creative Arts and Design** offers 9 courses with progression from level 1-3. Although currently not a large employment sector, it has been identified as a possible area for growth by the East Kent Regeneration Plan. However, earlier work with this sector highlighted the need to include business management in related courses due to the high level of self employment and small businesses in this sector.
6. **Service Enterprises (Hairdressing)** 9 courses progression from level 1-3.
7. **ICT** offers 9 courses and progression from level 1-3, with decline in admin and support service progression likely to be important in the future. This need for progression through levels also applies to those taking Admin courses (8 available in Thanet with progression available from 1-3).
8. **Health and Social Care** offers 8 courses with progression from level 2-3, but has no full time level 1 provision. There are also apprenticeship frameworks available at level 2 and 3 in Health and Social Care. This is the sector that employs the highest number of residents, has grown in recent years and the economic profile of Thanet suggests will continue to grow.
9. **Science** offers 7 level 3 courses. Life sciences, low carbon and environmental goods and services have been identified as having the potential for growth.
10. There are progression opportunities in **engineering** but not in **manufacturing technologies**. While the numbers employed in manufacturing are dropping, this may not be a reflection of output and young people entering these industries will likely need to be highly skilled.
11. **Travel and tourism** has been targeted as a potential growth area by both Thanet District Council and the East Kent Regeneration Board, but there are only four full time courses and no level 1 provision.
12. **Retail** employs the joint highest number of Thanet residents, but there is only one full time course. Although a level 2 apprenticeship framework is available at level 2 in Warehousing and storage.
13. **Child Development and Well Being**. There are 5 full time courses offering progression from level 1-3. There are also 3 apprenticeship frameworks at level 2 and one at level 3.
14. **Transport Operations and Maintenance** offers 7 full time courses with progression from level 1-3. There is also level 2 apprenticeship framework in this sector.

3.2.2 The Thanet Vocational offer by Subject Sector Area



Source: Kentchoices4u, March 2013

3.2.3 The Economic Landscape of Thanet, 2008-11

3.2.4 Introduction

The rebalancing of the economy that started before 2008 and was noted in Bold Steps 16-19 Provision appears to be continuing. The sectors that were in decline then continue to decline: Manufacturing, Primary Industries and Administration and Support Service Activities. There is the start of some growth in higher skilled sectors: Financial and Insurance Activities and Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities. This suggests that in the future, Thanet employees will need to be more skilled.

There are encouraging signs that some of the major employment sectors are increasing and in some cases bucking county and regional trends, most notably in Wholesale and Retail and Accommodation and Food Service Activities. In some other sectors, Construction, the expected decline has not been as great as across the rest of the county and region. There is still a strong reliance on the public sector which employs 25% of the work force, compared to 17.8% across the South East. However, the public sector in Thanet, where there is a high level of demand, so far seems to have weathered the storm of public sector cuts.

Overall, the change in employment in Thanet since 2008 shows some encouraging signs, but it needs to be remembered that this data reflects change, not levels of employment and in 2008 Thanet was the area of highest unemployment in the county. Also, that the growth in some sectors has not matched the decline in other sectors.

3.2.5 Sectors where there has been growth

Retail

The numbers employed in retail after falling between 2008-10, rose by 400 between 2010-11, bucking the national trend of falling numbers working in retail, as the impact of internet shopping continues. In Thanet, retail is the joint highest sector for employment. The growth in this sector is more likely to be the impact of the continued expansion of the Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, rather than the impact of the regeneration of the town centres of Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs. The data does not unfortunately give a breakdown of whether this is full or part time work.

Human, Health and Social Work Activities

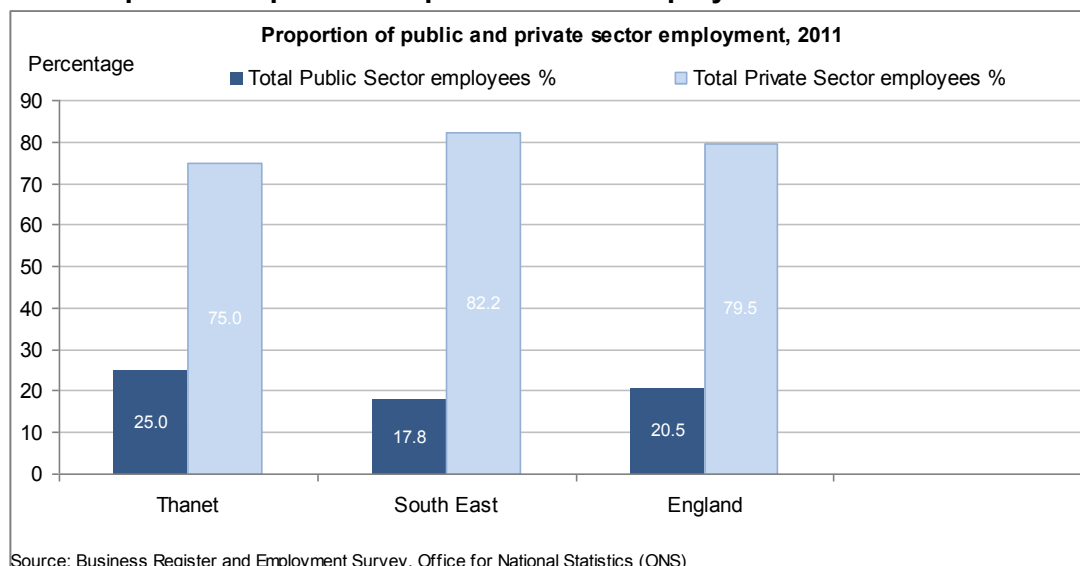
Human, Health and Social Work Activities is the other highest employment sector in Thanet, having been caught up by the retail sector in 2011. This sector also employs 7,700 employees. It would appear that in the short term Thanet has not yet been affected by the public sector spending cuts. In fact this sector has also increased across Kent by 12.6%.

Public Administration and Defence

This would also appear to be the case for Public Administration and Defence which has increased by 100 employees to 1100. Across Kent this sector has shrunk by 14% and regionally by 9.1%.

The size of the public sector in Thanet is illustrated in the graph below, which compares the percentage of the Thanet work force in the public sector to the South East and England.

3.2.6 Proportion of public and private sector employment



Education

Employment in Education remains strong in Thanet and it is still the third largest sector (5,800 employees) in the district, adding to the reliance on public sector employment.

Accommodation and Food Services

Accommodation and food service activities have seen growth by 200 employees, making it the fourth largest sector in Thanet. This 5.9% growth compares well to the Kent growth of 5.7% and regional growth of 1.1%. This is an encouraging sign for an area that once had a strong tourist industry which it is trying to revive.

The Financial, Scientific and Technical Activities

The Financial, Scientific and Technical Activities sector has seen a growth of 200 employees, which is perhaps surprising as it was expected to shrink following the closure of Pfizers.

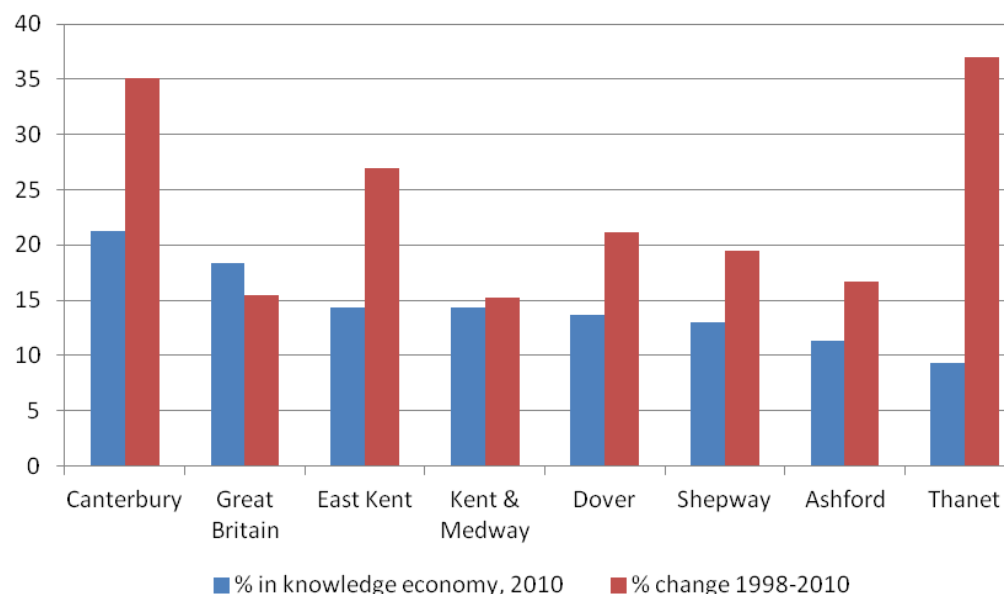
Transportation and Storage

Transportation and Storage has declined across the county by 7%, but in Thanet the number of employees has remained static at 1500, where it would appear that it has not been hit by the recession.

Knowledge Economy

A strong 'knowledge economy' is a key factor in economic growth and Thanet has seen significant growth, 37% 1998 – 2010, albeit from a low starting point.

3.2.7 Employees in the Knowledge Economy 2011



KCC Research and Evaluation (October 2011), Redefining of the Knowledge Economy

3.2.8 Sectors that have seen declining numbers of employees

Administration and Support Service Activities

The sector that has seen the biggest decline is Administration and Support Service Activities, which has declined by 50% or 1500 employees, this was an area that was in decline prior to 2008. However, the 2008 statistics used in Bold Steps in 16-19 Provision, 2010 used a slightly different data set.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing continues to decline in Thanet, at a rate of 11.4%, which although similar to the rest of Kent is larger than the regional decline of 6.8%. However, it still remains a significant employer in Thanet, employing 3100. Again this was noted as a sector in decline in Bold Steps in 16-19 Provision.

Construction

Construction has declined in Thanet but not by significant numbers (100 employees). The percentage decrease of 5% also compares favourably against the county decrease of 15.4% and the regional drop of 11.4%. In total 1900 are employed in construction.

Primary Industries

The other area that has seen significant decline is the Primary Industries (agriculture/Mining/Utilities). Again, this was noted as a sector in decline in Bold Steps in 16-19 Provision.

3.2.9 Sectors employing small numbers of employees

Finance and Insurance Activities

Finance and Insurance Activities has seen an 80% increase. However, this is only a rise of 400 employees and could just reflect the introduction of a single large employer rather than a trend. It is a notable change and needs to be monitored in the future.

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

The numbers employed in the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation sector has remained static at 800, since 2008, which is encouraging during a recession.

Real Estate

Real Estate has increased slightly and Information and Communication has remained static at 500 employees

Table 1 below summarises the number and proportion of employees in each employment sector in Thanet between 2008-2011:

Thanet	2008	2009	2010	2011	Change 2008 - 2011	
					No.	%
Primary Industries (Agriculture/Mining/Utilities)	1,000	1,000	1,200	700	-300	-30.00%
Manufacturing	3,500	3,300	3,300	3,100	-400	-11.40%
Construction	2,000	2,200	2,100	1,900	-100	-5.00%
Wholesale and retail trade	7,500	7,100	7,300	7,700	200	2.70%
Transportation and storage	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0.00%
Accommodation and food service activities	3,400	3,100	3,100	3,600	200	5.90%
Information and communication	500	500	400	500	0	0.00%
Financial and insurance activities	500	900	900	900	400	80.00%
Real estate activities	400	500	500	500	100	25.00%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,100	1,300	1,300	1,300	200	18.20%
Administrative and support service activities	3,000	1,800	1,600	1,500	-1,500	-50.00%
Public administration and defence	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,100	100	10.00%
Education	5,700	5,400	5,900	5,800	100	1.80%
Human health and social work activities	7,700	7,600	7,800	7,700	0	0.00%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	800	800	900	800	0	0.00%
Other service activities	800	800	800	700	-100	-12.50%
Total	40,300	38,900	39,600	39,300	-1,000	-2.50%

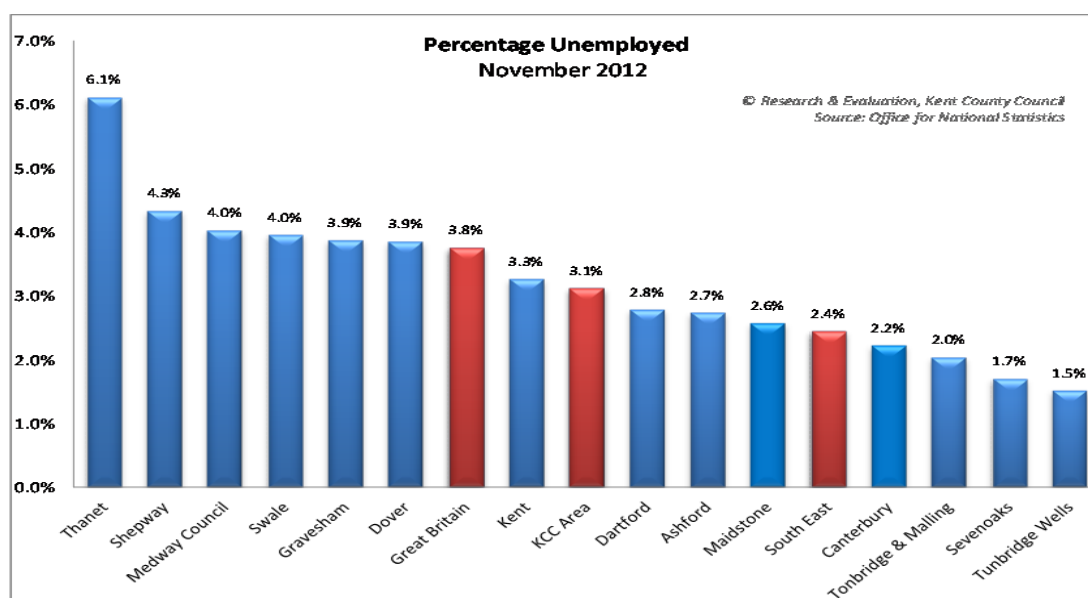
Source: Business Register & Employment Survey (BRES) 2008-11

3.3.1 Unemployment in Thanet

Thanet continues to have rising unemployment and has the highest levels of unemployment in Kent, including for young people aged 18-24 years old.

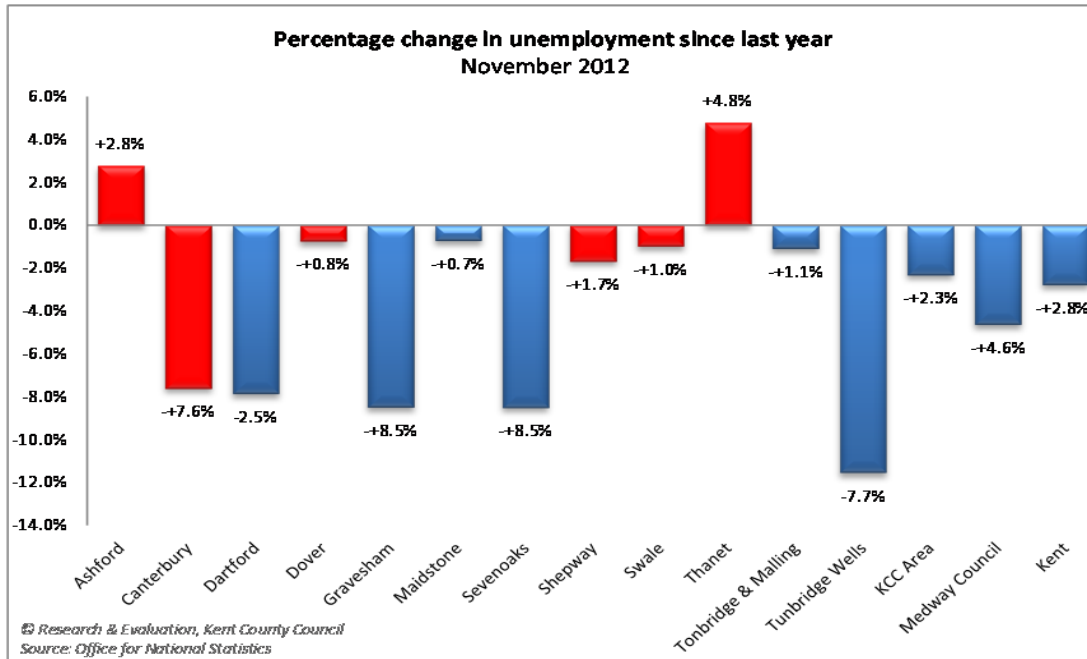
3.3.2 Percentage Unemployed November 2012

- In November 2012 the percentage of Thanet residents claiming unemployment benefit was 6.3% which is the highest in Kent, higher than the GB, 3.8% and the South East 2.4%.



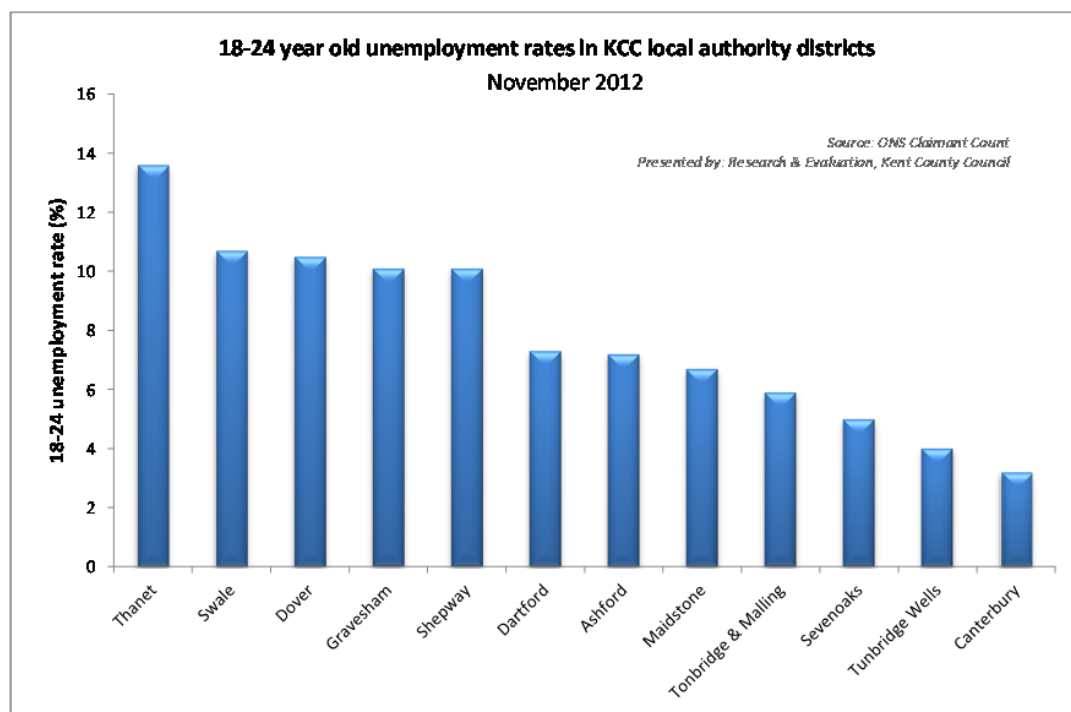
3.3.3 Percentage change in unemployment since last year November 2012

- Thanet and Ashford are the only districts in Kent that have seen an increase in unemployment since the same period last year.



3.3.4 18-24 year old unemployment rates in KCC LA districts, November 2012

Thanet has the highest rate of 18-24 year old unemployment in Kent



3.4.1 Employment in Thanet

In Thanet the percentage of residents who are self employed and working in the public sector is higher than the South East and England and they have fewer qualifications. The median weekly gross pay is considerably lower than the South East and England.

3.4.2 Self employment

Although the number of self-employed has dropped in Thanet from 22.4% in July 2007 – June 2008 to 17.1% by July 2011-June 2012, the percentage of Thanet residents who are self employed is still higher than in the South East and England.

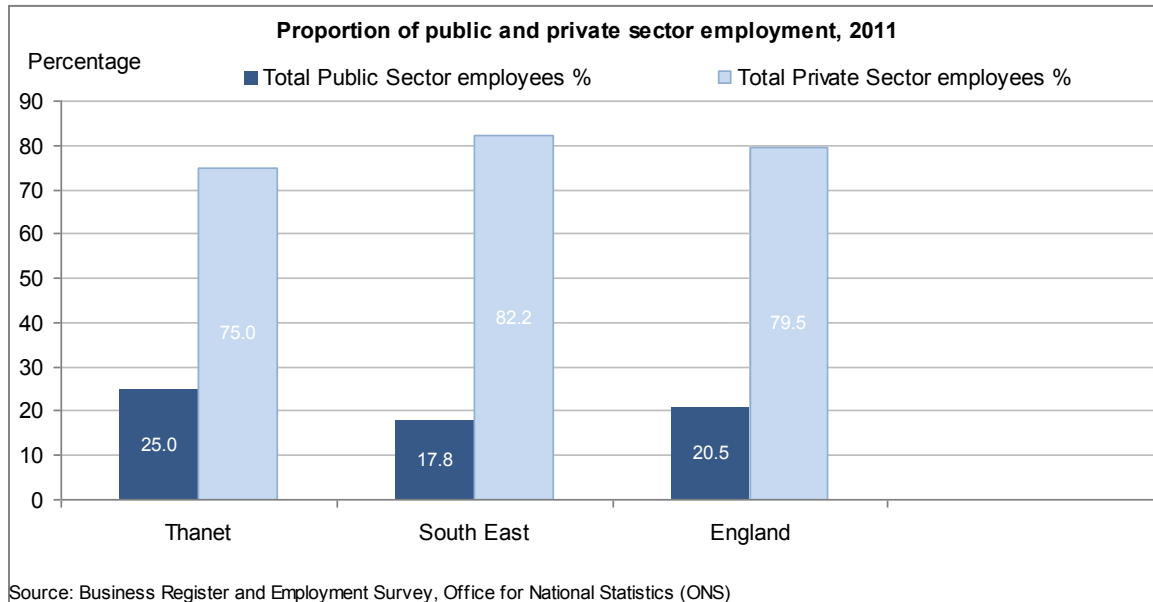
Adult Population in Employment Who are Self-Employed

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
	%	%	%	%	%
Thanet	22.4	12.7	11.7	14.5	17.1
South East	14	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)					

3.4.3 Private and Public Sector employment

Proportion of public sector and private sector employment, 2011

- The percentage of Thanet residents who work in the public sector is significantly higher than the South east and England.



3.4.4 Residence and Workplace Earnings

Full time workers median weekly gross pay

- The Thanet full time workers median weekly gross pay is significantly lower than for England and the South East

	Residence based £ per week
Thanet	403
South East	548
England	506

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and earnings (ASHE), through NOMIS, Office for National Statistics

Full time workers median weekly gross pay 2008-2011

The Thanet full time median weekly gross pay has reduced by £23 since 2008.

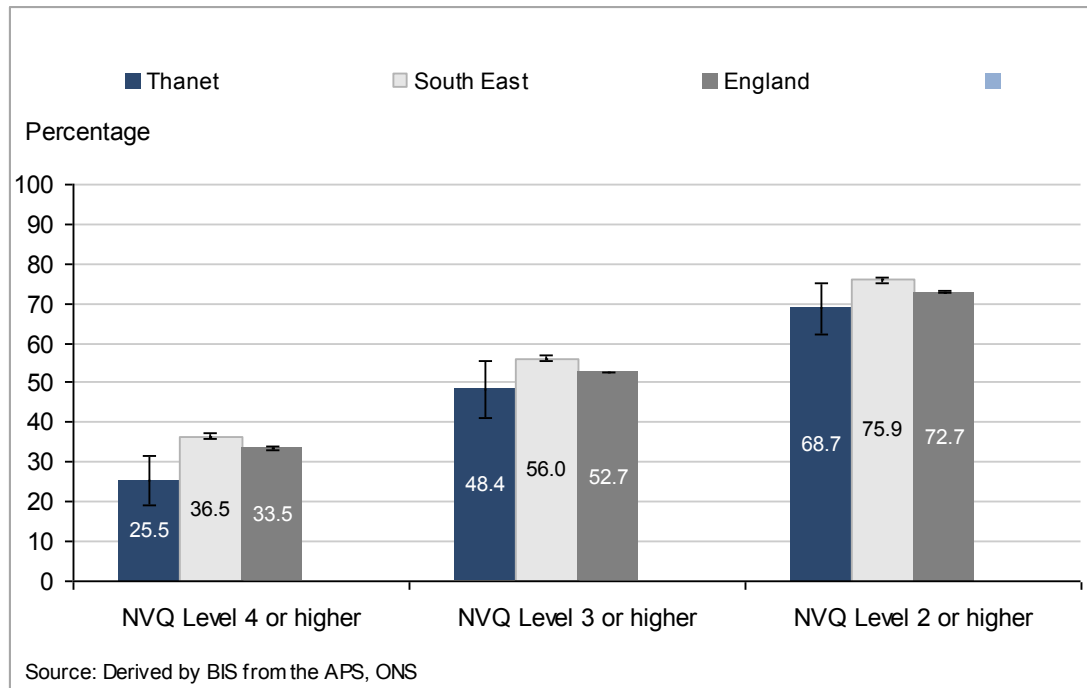
Full time workers median weekly gross pay				
Thanet	2008	2009	2010	2011
Residence based	£ per week	£ per week	£ per week	£ per week
	426	426	423	403

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

3.4.5 Qualification levels of males aged 16-64 and females aged 19-59, 2010

Qualification levels of males aged 16-64 and females aged 19-59, 2010

- The Thanet workforce has fewer qualifications at level 2, 3 and 4 than the South East and England.



3.2 Action

1. Thanet providers need to engage in a dialogue with employers and a focused sector based dialogue could prove an effective approach.
2. In the case of Human, Health and Social and Retail there are barriers to young people entering these sectors, relating to maturity and flexibility, however as they are the major employment sectors more must be done to engage with local employers to overcome them.
3. The Creative and Media sector has been identified as an area with growth potential but this is already well represented in full time provision. However, courses need to be audited to ensure that they are equipping learners with the resilience and business competence they will need to succeed in a sector made up of small businesses and the self employed.
4. Tourism is forecast to be a growth area for Thanet, a dialogue with local providers and the District council is needed to understand the range of opportunities that could develop in this sector, in addition to those offered through hospitality and catering. There is limited provision in travel and tourism.
5. There appears to be a reasonable range of level 1 and level 2 courses available in Thanet, but progression for this group as identified in the earlier section needs improving. What needs to be done with entry and level 1 provision and the support learners receive in order to improve progression into local employment and further learning?
6. Providers need to consider developing an employability programme that can support other programmes and be implemented at key stage 4 and possibly continued in key stage 5 regardless if a learner is in full time learning or employment with training.
7. Life Sciences, Low Carbon and Environmental Goods and Services have been identified as having the potential for growth. Opportunities in these sectors are currently limited, may be aimed at a technician or a higher level and based on science, however, it would be difficult at this stage to recommend curriculum development in this sector.
8. Thanet District Council in Setting the Direction for Economic Growth has proposed the development of a 14+ Board. The aim of the board is to prepare young people for employment. Thanet providers should engage in this process in structured and inclusive manner.
9. The East Kent Regeneration Board (Ashford, Canterbury, Dover, Shepway and Thanet District councils) in the East Kent Growth Plan have commissioned a skills plan which will report back in early April. Thanet providers have been identified as potential contributors and should engage in this process.

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.

Responding to RPA, the destination measure and laying the foundations to support the reduction of youth unemployment will be significant challenges for Thanet providers, as not only does it have a challenging economic landscape, it also has the highest rates of NEET 16-18 year olds in the county (8% compared to 5% in Kent) and the highest levels of youth unemployment for 18-24 year olds in the South East (13%).

In relation to RPA, 87% of 16-18 year olds already participate, although as highlighted earlier there is a need to address educational progression for some specific participating groups. The remaining 13% will create the challenge. On examination of the 13% it can be seen that:

- Participation in Year 12 (92%) is significantly better than in Year 13 (82%). This equates to 106 learners in Year 12 and 268 in Year 13, making a total of 374 extra young people who will need to participate.
- Within these numbers are a new group of learners, those that are in employment without training. In November 2012 there were 113.

Within the Thanet NEET group there are a number of young people who are in the current KCC Priority groups, which covers 16-24 year olds. Of this group the largest number are Caring for own child (93), LDD (83) and Looked after/In care.

A recent learner voice survey carried out by the Skills and Employability Service identified that young people in Kent currently do not understand the concept of RPA, many think it is about staying on at school and are looking for face to face guidance to support them making important post 16 decisions.

Realigning the post 16 offer to improve educational progression and to better reflect the local economy will impact on RPA, but providers will also need to collectively consider specifically what the post 16 offer should be and the support required for those that are NEET, in danger of becoming NEET and how jobs without training can be converted into jobs with training. See sections 2 and 3.

Thanet continues to have the highest unemployment rate in the KCC area at 6.1% (4919 claimants), it also has the highest proportion of 18-24 year olds who are unemployed in the South East (13%). In all age groups Thanet has higher unemployment rates than is seen nationally.

It is not possible for individual providers to tackle youth unemployment, but clearly they have a significant role in preparing young people for the challenges of seeking employment in an economically depressed area. Providers may benefit from a collective approach to developing employability skills, access to impartial IAG and engagement with partner agencies, for example the Youth Contract.

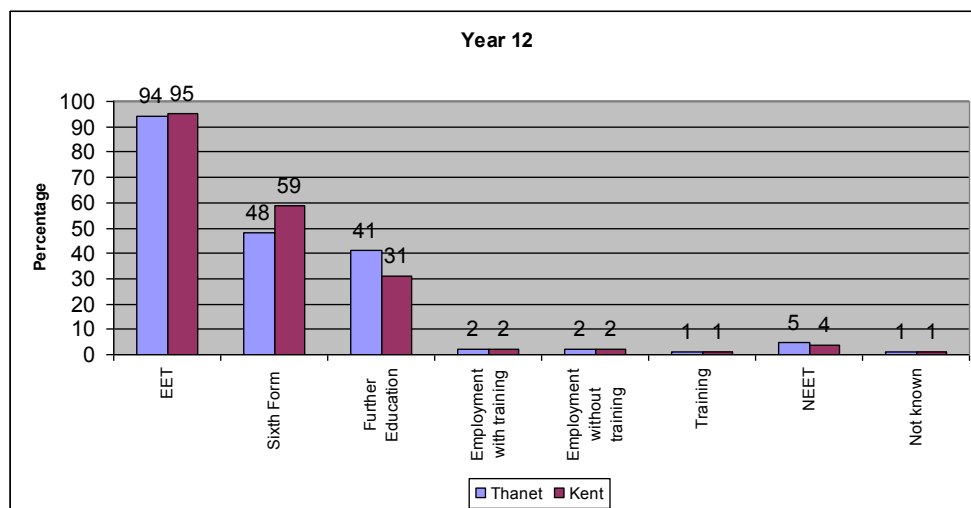
In section 2, it was highlighted that whilst attainment at A level is good in Thanet, the movement into selective universities was less than in the rest of Kent. This could reflect a lack of awareness of opportunities, more specific barriers, for example finance or a lack of aspiration. If the most able learners in Thanet are affected by these issues it is likely that these views are inherent with all Thanet young people who should expect more from their future.

To conclude, it will be difficult for Thanet providers to deal with all the challenges that RPA and high unemployment will create, particularly if it is a reactive response to the problem. Providers need to consider how they can develop early intervention strategies in Key Stage 4 and in Year 12, in addition to realigning the post 16 offer.

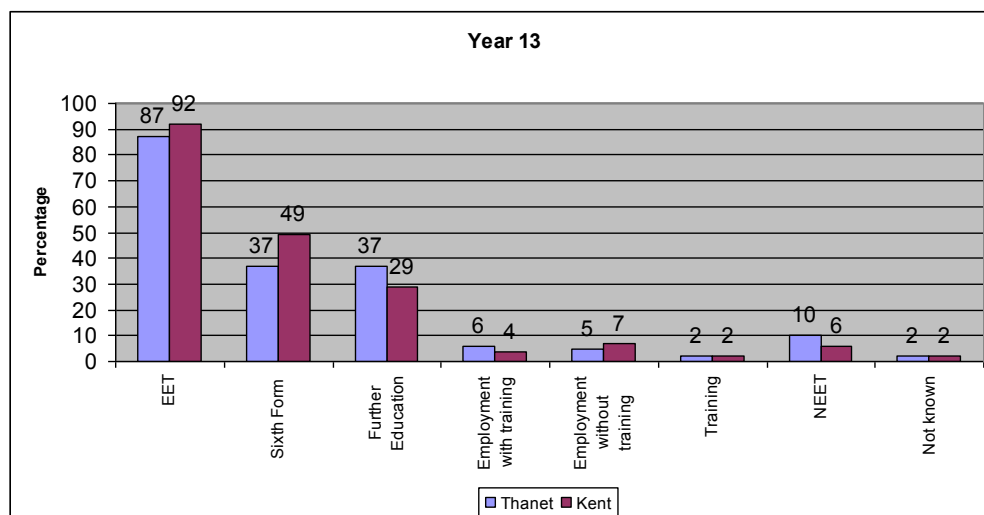
4.2 Supporting data

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 Thanet and Kent

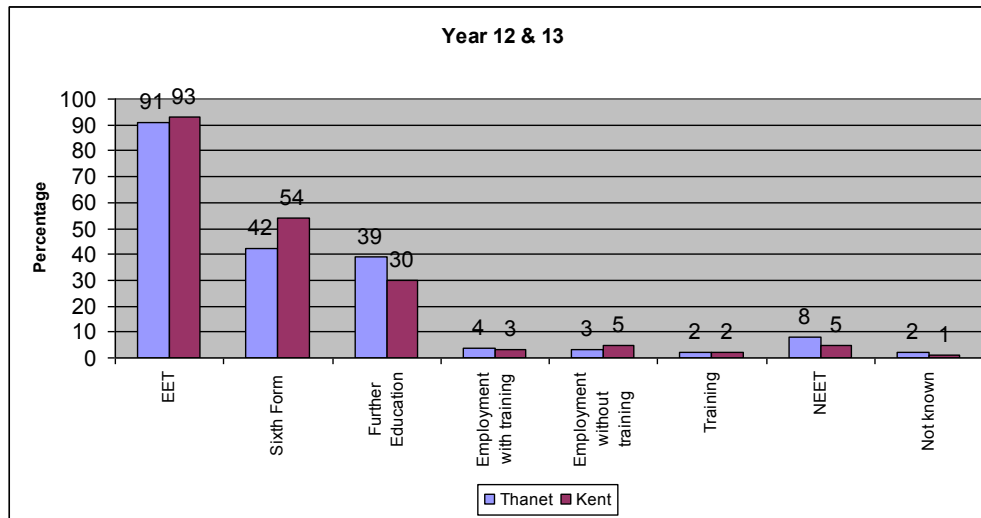
- The NEET rate for the combined Yr12 and Yr 13 age group for Thanet was 8% compared to 5% for Kent.
 - Participation at Sixth Form is lower in Thanet (42%) compared to Kent (54%) but participation at FE is higher (39%) than Kent (30%).
 - Employment with Training is 4% in Thanet, compared to 3% in Kent.
 - Employment without Training is 3% compared to 5% in Kent.
 - 2% are in Training in Thanet, which is the same percentage as Kent.
- Participation for Yr 13 age group is considerably less than Yr 12
 - The percentage of Yr 13 who are NEET is 10%, compared to 5% in Yr 12.
- The percentage of learners who participate in Sixth Form and College drops by a higher percentage between Year 12 to Year 13 in Thanet than in the rest of the county.



Source: CXK November 2012



Source: CXK November 2012



Source: CXK November 2012

4.2.2 Number of young people not participating in Thanet

- Based on November 2012 CXK data we can project, using the assumption that if the same circumstance were in place in September 2013, a further 106 Year 12 young people will need to participate
- Using the same projections and assumptions, In September 2015, a further 374 young people will need to participate

	Year 12	Year 13	Year 12 & 13
Employment without training	23	90	113
NEET available to participate	69	140	209
NEET not available to participate*	10	30	40
Not Known	14	38	52
Total able to participate	106	268	374

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

- The largest group within the NEET priority group is caring for own child 30% (93)
- The second largest group is LDD, 27% (83)
- The third largest group is Looked after/In care, 12% (38)

Priority Groups with NEET (16-24)	Number	Percentage
Looked after/In care	38	12%
Caring for own child	93	30%
Refugee/Asylum seeker	1	0
Carer not own child	7	2%
Substance misuse	12	4%
Care Leaver	20	7%
Supervised by YOT	28	9%
Pregnancy	26	8%
Parent not caring for own child	4	1%
LDD	83	27%
Total	312	100%

Source: CXK Nov12 Thanet NEET report

4.2.4 Preferred vocational areas of NEET group

- 30% of NEETS were looking for employment in growth areas or areas identified as possible growth areas

Preferred area of employment	Number	Percentage
No choice recorded	51	12%
Admin, ICT & Office Work	30	7%
Art & Design	17	4%
Building & Construction	45	10%
Catering, Hospitality & Cleaning Services	16	4%
Engineering	34	8%
Environment, Animals and Plants	12	3%
Health & Social Care	61	14%
Leisure, Sport & Toursim	28	6%
Manufacturing & Warehousing	2	0%
Media	8	2%
Others	30	7%
Personal Health and Beauty	37	9%
Retail & Sales	35	8%
Scientific & Laboratory Work	5	1%
Uniformed & Transport services	20	5%
Total	431	100%

Source: CXK Nov12 Thanet NEET 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

- To develop methods of communication for RPA. 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 Thanet delivering the Youth Contract – East Kent ITeC and the Shaw Trust.

386 starts have been profiled over three years in Thanet, but recent changes to the eligibility criteria means that this number is likely to rise and there are thoughts of looking for an additional provider.

To date there have been 40 starts, of which 28 (70%) have already entered a re-engagement activity and all of these are in education or training.

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 Thanet

- Thanet continues to have the highest unemployment rate in the KCC area at 6.1%, (4,919 claimants).
- Thanet has the highest proportion of 18-24 year olds who are unemployed in the South East (13.0%)
- In all age groups Thanet has higher unemployment rates than is seen nationally

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

Action

1. Thanet providers will need to think carefully about the type of provision that will appeal to and benefit young people who are NEET. It is likely that these young people will be looking for some type of work based learning.
2. Thanet providers should consider how they could offer training to employers so that jobs without training can be converted to jobs with training
3. Education and work with training for young people in the priority groups will need to focus on addressing their additional support needs. This will be picked up again in the next section.
4. Thanet Providers should consider engaging with the Skills and Employability Service who are developing a Kent wide and district Risk Of NEET Indicator (RONI). This uses data to create a model of NEET young people that can be used to identify those at risk of becoming NEET as early as Year 9.
5. Thanet providers should consider, perhaps collectively and in partnership with KCC, a communication strategy for RPA, to ensure young people, parents/carers and all teaching/training staff are aware of the facts. This could use the established kentchoices4u brand.
6. Thanet providers and other relevant organisations (Job CentrePlus) should participate in a NEET to EET group, similar to those that operate in the county. At these meetings learners who are participating but are in danger of disengaging and those who are NEET can be discussed to identify providers who could support them.
7. There is a clear need for young people to have access to impartial IAG, a learner voice survey undertaken by the Skill and Employability Service identified that young people most value face to face guidance.
8. Thanet providers could in partnership with kentchoices4u consider how they could present a clear provision map to Thanet young people and their parents/carers and consider how they could use new technologies to communicate the offer.
9. Thanet schools should sign up to the new Year 11, 12, and 13 privacy notice for their learners and parents/carers, so that under the new tracking arrangements post September 2013, KCC can share individualised destination data.
10. Thanet providers should consider adapting their data sharing agreements with learners so that under the new tracking arrangements post September 2013, KCC can share individualised destination data.
11. Thanet providers should consider working with the Youth Contract providers to support the transition of learners who have the potential to become NEET in to post 16 learning.
12. Thanet providers should engage with the Youth Employment and Learning Zones which will be introduced in Thanet, Swale, Shepway, Gravesham and Dover to tackle youth unemployment.

5. Target Support to Vulnerable Young People

5.1 Summary

In Thanet there are over 100 more 16-24 years who are NEET and in one of the CXK priority groups than any other district in Kent. In the 16-18 year old NEET group 56% (179) have a registered disability type. If the number of young people who are NEET is to be reduced in Thanet, it is these young people who will need to be engaged.

This creates significant challenges to Thanet providers who will need to consider how they prepare their learners for transition from 16 onwards, how learners are supported through transition, what the most appropriate post 16 pathways are and what additional support is needed.

The largest 16-24 NEET priority group in Thanet is **caring for own child** (93). Moving this group into education, training or employment with training will require a collective approach by KCC, Thanet providers and other agencies to find new models of delivery.

While it is not possible to predict the number or individuals who will become pregnant, it is possible to identify many of the other young people who are in danger of becoming NEET and their additional needs.

- **LDD.** The second largest group of young people who were NEET and in the 16-24 priority group are LDD (83) and yet they have detailed data histories that could support post 16 planning. More use of this data and in particular the Year 9 Moving On plan would support this process. Thanet has the highest number of stated young people in the county (823 young people of all ages), so this will be a reoccurring problem, unless a process is developed to plan and deliver appropriate, local, post 16 provision.
- **Looked after Children** are over represented in Thanet and are the third largest group in the 16-24 Year old NEET priority group. In November 2012 there were 38 NEET young people who were registered with CXK as looked after/ In care and 20 registered care leavers. In February 2013 there were 338 LACs of all ages known to KCC, 109 of whom were the responsibility of other Local Authorities, 104 had a statement, 54 of which were BESD.
- **Alternative Provision/PRU.** Thanet has the highest number of young people in Years 10-14 attending Alternative Provision, including PRUs (44). In November 2012, the NEET rate for those leaving a PRU/Alternative Provision in Kent was 27% compared to 8% for mainstream leavers in Thanet and 5% in Kent.
- **BESD.** In the 16-18 year old NEET group 34% (109) of the whole NEET group were registered as BESD.

It has not been possible to quickly pull together a post 16 curriculum map of provision that could support these young people and their additional needs, which is in contrast to the ease of finding mainstream provision and yet these are the young people in most need, most likely to become NEET and probably the least skilled in researching their options.

In Thanet there is a hidden problem that is difficult to plan for, but has the potential to impact on post 16 NEET numbers. In 2011-12 Thanet had the highest number of known Children Missing Education (200) and in February 2013 there were 133 Children known to be educated at home. It is hoped that when the tracking process for all young people moves into KCC from September 2013, more use of existing data can be used to try to target support on these young people.

KCC has a statutory responsibility to support vulnerable learners and as a consequence are running a number of initiatives. The pending release of the SEN and Disability strategy, the PRU review, the piloting of the Kent Integrated Adolescence Support Service (KIAS) in Thanet, the vulnerable learner

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

- 312 (18%) of the Kent young people in the priority groups are Thanet residents. This is over 100 more young people than the district with the second highest number of young people in the priority group.
- Thanet has the highest number of young people in each priority group in Kent.
- The groups with the highest number of young are: caring for own child (93 and another 26 who are registered as pregnant), LLD (83) and Looked after/In care in total (38).

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 Thanet NEET Group by First Disability Type - February 2013

- 179 young people or 56% of the Thanet NEET group had a registered CCIS defined disability
- 140 young people or 44% of the Thanet NEET group had no registered CCIS disability
- 109 young people or 34% of the Thanet NEET group were registered as BESD
- 16 young people or 5% of the Thanet NEET group were registered as having Other Health Issues
- 12 young people or 4% of the Thanet NEET group were registered as having Specific Learning Difficulties.

Disability Type	Age			Grand Total
	16	17	18	
~School Action - no disability specified	3	6		9
ADHD		1	1	2
Aspergers Syndrome			1	1
Autism (ASD)		4	2	6
Dyslexia		1	1	2
Emotional/Behavioural (BESD)	14	42	53	109
Epilepsy		1		1
Hearing Impairment (HI)		1	1	2
Mental Health Diffs	2	2		4
Mild Learning Diffs		1	3	4
Moderate Learning Diffs (MLD)	1	1	3	5
Other Health Issues (OTH)	1	4	11	16
Physical Diffs (PD)			1	1
Profound/Multiple Lrn Diffs (PMLD)				
Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD)		1	1	2
Specific Learning Diffs (SPLD)		8	4	12
Speech/Language Diff (SLCN)	1			1
Visual Impairment (VI)			2	2
None	14	47	79	140
Grand Total	36	120	163	319

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 Looked after Children

5.3.1 Looked after Children by Key Stage – February 2012

- In February 2013 there were 338 known looked after children in Thanet, 109 (32%) who were the responsibility of other local authorities.
- Of the 388 Looked After Children
 - 24 were in Foundation Stage
 - 21 Key Stage 1
 - 72 Key Stage 2
 - 80 Key Stage 3
 - 94 Key Stage 4
 - 47 post 16

Key Stage	Year Group	Kent	OLA	Total
FS	-2	0	0	0
	-1	4	1	5
	0	17	2	19
FS Total		21	3	24
KS1	1	7	2	9
	2	8	4	12
KS1 Total		15	6	21
KS2	3	9	5	14
	4	16	3	19
	5	17	3	20
	6	11	8	19
KS2 Total		53	19	72
KS3	7	12	10	22
	8	15	12	27
	9	21	10	31
KS3 Total		48	32	80
KS4	10	29	22	51
	11	28	15	43
KS4 Total		57	37	94
Post 16	12	28	9	37
	13 and over	7	3	10
Post 16 Total		35	12	47
District Total		229	109	338

Source: Management Information Unit, Impulse, February 2012

5.3.2 Thanet Looked after Children by SEN – February 2013

- Out of the 338 Looked After Children in Thanet
 - 104 or 31% had a statement
 - 53 were statement and the responsibility of another Local Authority
 - 54 had BESD statements
 - 20 had ASD statements
- 50 (15%) were School Action Plus, of this number 10 were from other Local Authorities
- 35 (10%) were School Action, of this number 9 were from other Local Authorities

District Total													
SEN Level	ASD	BESD	HI	MED	MLD	PD	PMLD	SLCN	SLD	SPLD	VI	UNKNOWN	Total
School Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35
School Action Plus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
Statemented	20	54	0	0	7	4	3	12	4	0	0	0	104

The number of the district total who are the responsibility of Kent County Council													
SEN Level	ASD	BESD	HI	MED	MLD	PD	PMLD	SLCN	SLD	SPLD	VI	UNKNOWN	Total
School Action												29	29
School Action Plus												40	40
Statemented	14	22			4	3	2	5	1				51

The number of the district total who are the responsibility of other local authorities													
SEN Level	ASD	BESD	HI	MED	MLD	PD	PMLD	SLCN	SLD	SPLD	VI	UNKNOWN	Total
School Action												6	6
School Action Plus												10	10
Statemented	6	32			3	1	1	7	3				53

Source: KCC Management Information Unit, Impulse, February 2012

5.3.3 Thanet Looked after Children by Gender – February 2013

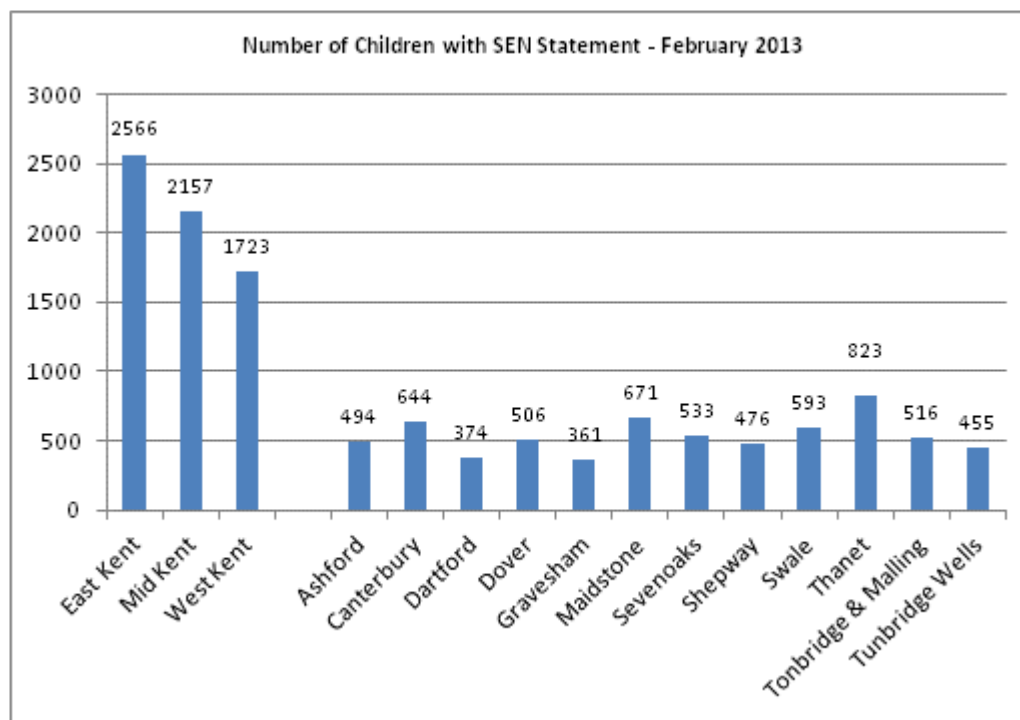
- 204 or 60% of the Thanet Looked After Children (60%) of these were male.

Gender	Kent	OLA	Total
Female	100	34	134
Male	129	75	204
Total	229	109	338

Source: Management Information Unit, Impulse, February 2012

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

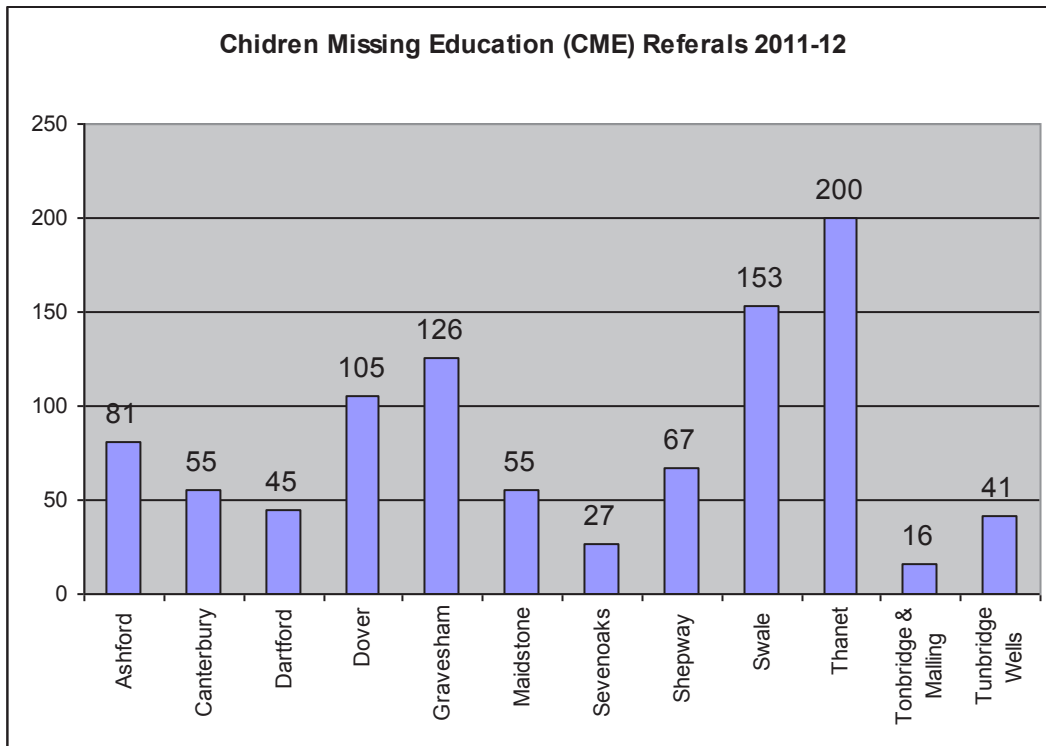
- Thanet district has the highest number of children (823) all ages with a SEN Statement



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

5.4 Children Missing Education

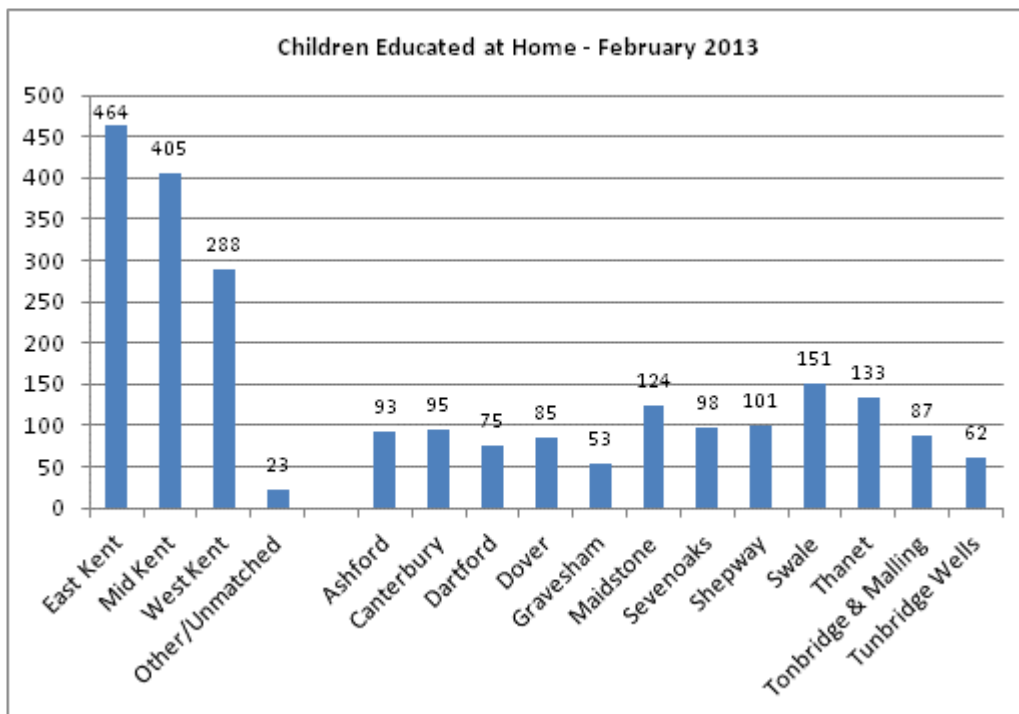
- Thanet has the highest number of Children Missing Education Referrals



Source: Management Information ELS, KCC – Impulse February 2012

5.5 Children Educated at Home

- There are 133 children educated at home in Thanet

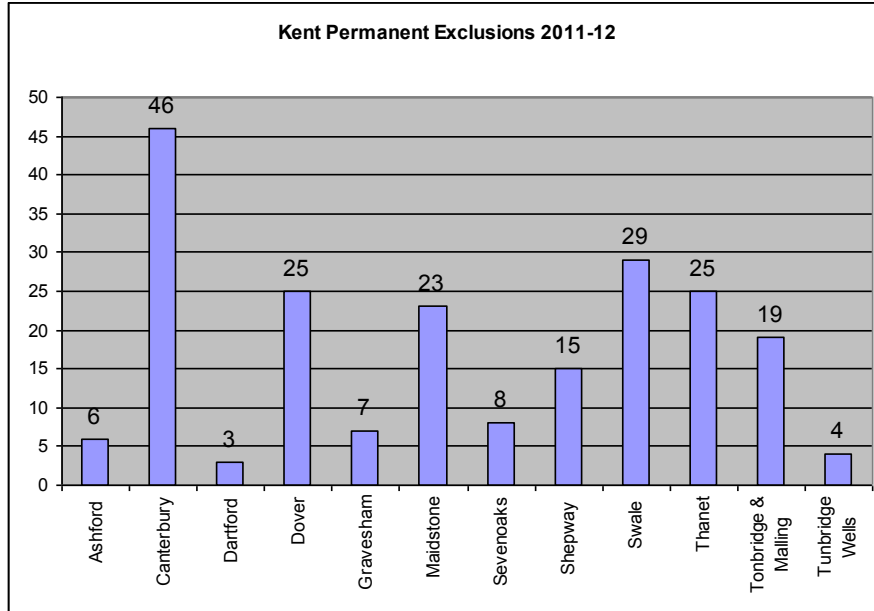


Source: Management Information Unit, KCC – Impulse Performance Monitoring, February 2013

5.6 Exclusion

5.6.1 Permanent Exclusions in Kent and district

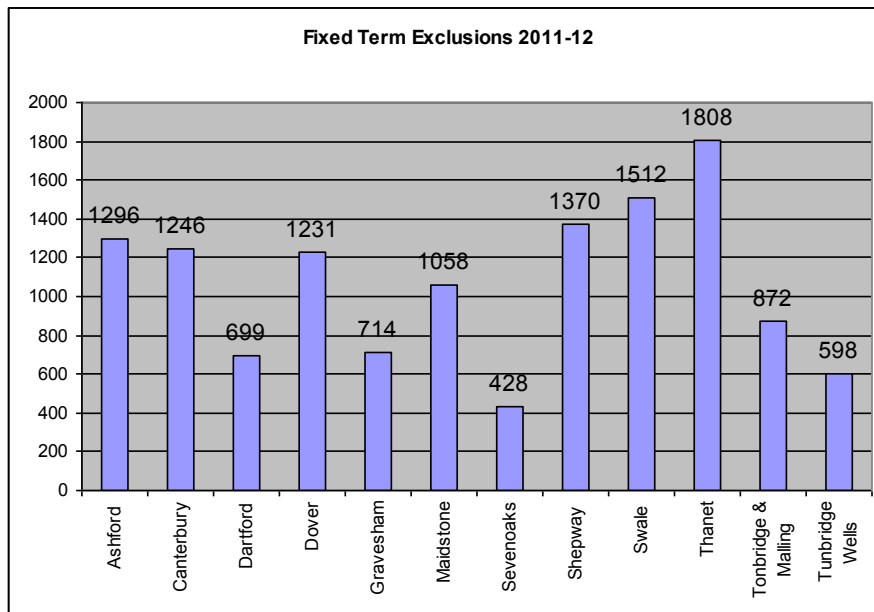
- There were 29 permanent exclusions in Thanet in 2011-12



Source: Management Information ELS, KCC – Impulse February 2012

5.6.2 Fixed Term Exclusions

- In all age groups Thanet had the highest number of fixed term exclusions (1808) compared to all the other districts.

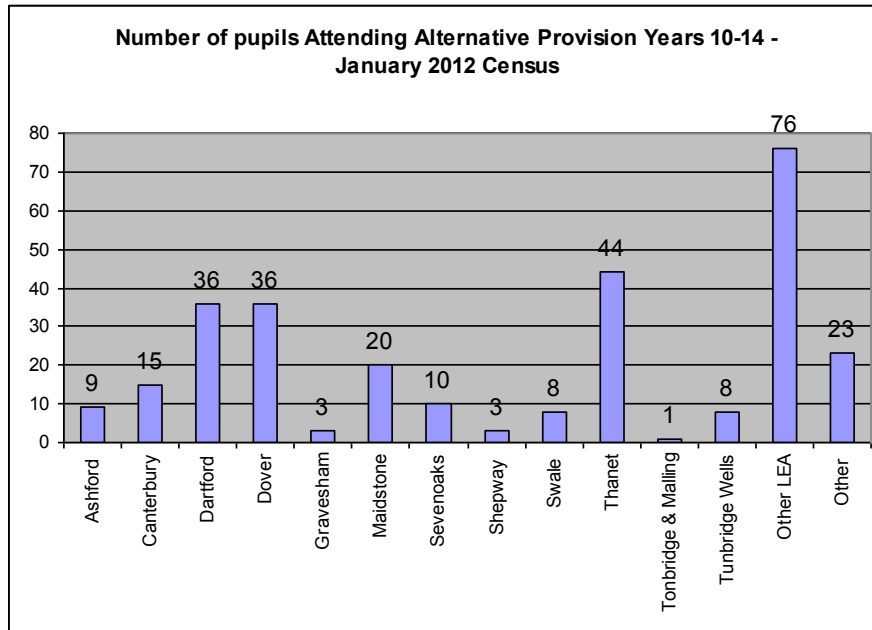


Source: Management Information ELS, KCC – Impulse February 2012

5.7 Alternative Provision and PRUs

5.7.1 The Number of pupils attending alternative provision (including PRUs) Years 10-14 by district

- Thanet has the highest number of learners (44) attending alternative provision in Kent



Source: Management Information ELS, KCC – Impulse February 2012.

Other LEA – Attending other local authority establishment and whom Kent is wholly responsible for their educational provision

Other – pupils being educated otherwise than at a school or hospital.

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

- There is currently no specific destination data for Thanet 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

5.8 Young Offenders

5.8.1 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

5.8.2 Offender Profile by District and Gender 2010-2012

- Thanet has the highest number of young offenders but there is a downward trend of -27.44% between October 2010 and September 2012.

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

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

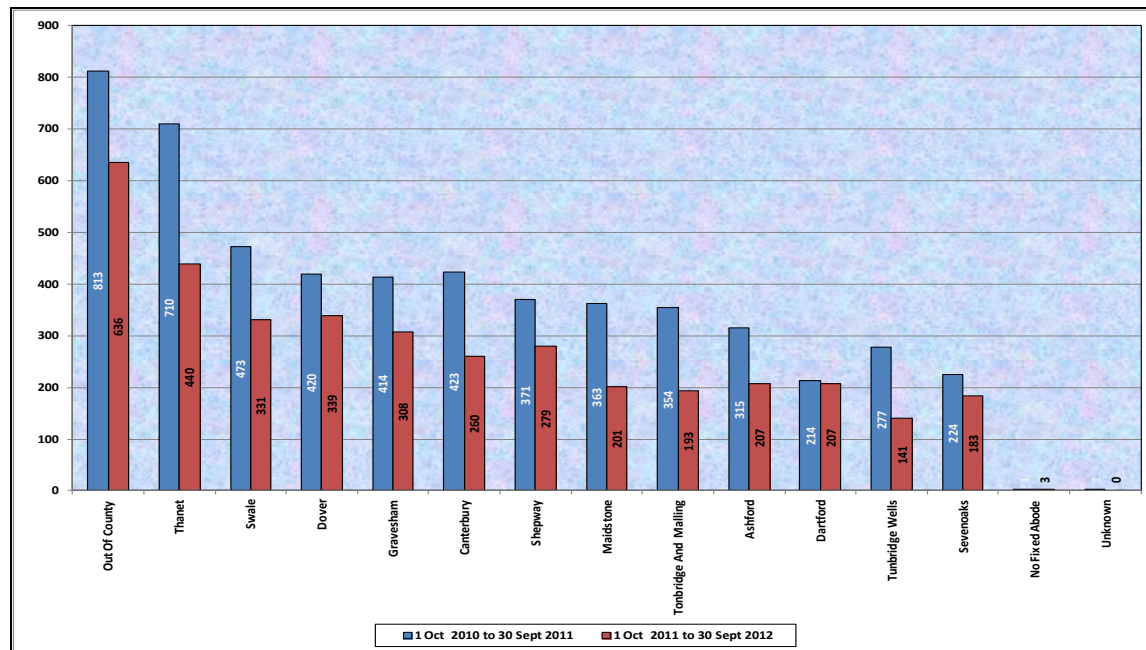
- Thanet has one ward in the top ten wards for offenders. This is an improvement on the previous year when there were three (Dale valley, Margate Central and Cliftonville West).

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

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

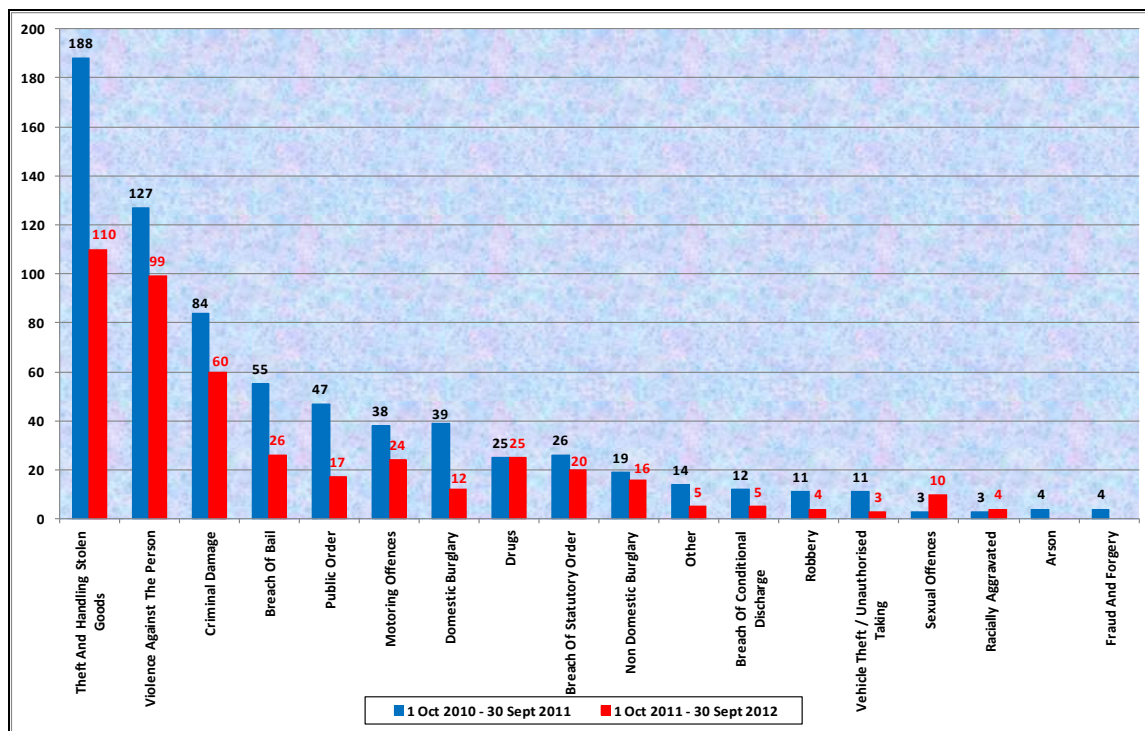
- The number of offences committed by young offenders is highest in Thanet, but it has dropped significantly on the previous year



Source: Kent Integrated Youth Service

5.8.5 Breakdown of offences in Thanet

The most frequent offences committed by Thanet young offenders are: Theft and handling stolen goods, violence against the person and criminal damage.



Source: Kent Integrated Youth Service

5.9 Absence

5.9.1 Persistent Absence

- Thanet has the third highest percentage of absence table (with 46+ sessions absent)
- Thanet is 7th out of the twelve districts for special schools in the absence table (with 46+ sessions absent)

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

Action

1. Thanet providers in collaboration with KCC and other agencies need to consider developing new models to reduce the number of teenage pregnancies, support to re-engage young parents in education, training or employment with training and develop appropriate post 16 pathways.
2. KCC and Thanet providers need to work together to make better use of the data available on young people, particularly those who are statemented, so that post 16 planning can begin in Year 9.
3. KCC, Thanet providers and other Kent specialist providers should work together to improve the information on post 16 provision and support for LDD learners, using Kentchoices4u to publicise it.
4. More local provision (not just in Thanet) should be made available to support LDD young people, which in turn will reduce the number who have to travel out of the county.
5. Considerably more specialised provision or support for BESD learners in mainstream provision needs to be made available as a matter of urgency.
6. KCC, providers and other agencies need to work collectively to target their support on the most vulnerable, particularly Looked after Children, those in alternative provision/PRU and BESD.
7. KCC, Thanet providers and other agencies need to work together to improve the tracking arrangements for young people.
8. Thanet providers should support the work of the Kent Integrated Adolescent Support Services
9. Thanet should engage with the KCC, BESD virtual sixth form project
10. Thanet Providers should work with the Youth Contract to access support for NEET learners
11. Thanet Providers should work with Virtual School Kent, who are offering post 16 support for Looked After Children.
12. KCC, Thanet providers and other agencies should develop a strategy to provide post 16 provision for vulnerable learners and coordinate the support they require.

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

1.3 Health and Social Care

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Health, Social Care and Early Years, Level 3 Cambridge Tech	1.3	Hartsdown Academy Thanet Skills Studio	Other General	3
Health, Social Care and Early Years - Level 3 Cambridge Tech	1.3	Hartsdown Academy Thanet Skills Studio	A Level	3
Health & Social Care OCR National Level 2	1.3	Hartsdown Academy Thanet Skills Studio	Other General	2
Health and Social BTEC Level 3 Diploma	1.3	King Ethelbert School	BTEC	3
Health & Social Care BTEC Extended Diploma Level 3	1.3	Marlowe Academy	BTEC	3
Health and Social Care BTEC First certificate Level 2	1.3	Marlowe Academy	BTEC	2
Health & Social Care BTEC National Subsidiary Diploma Level 3	1.3	St George's C of E Foundation School	BTEC	3
Health and Social Care BTEC Diploma Level 3	1.3	Ursuline College	BTEC	3

1.4 Public Services

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Public Services Subsidiary Diploma Level 3	1.4	Hartsdown Academy	BTEC	3
Public Services BTEC Diploma Level 3	1.4	King Ethelbert School	BTEC	3
Public Services BTEC Extended Certificate Level 2	1.4	Marlowe Academy	BTEC	2
Public Services BTEC Extended Diploma Level 3	1.4	Marlowe Academy	BTEC	3
Public Services BTEC National Subsidiary Diploma Level 3	1.4	St George's C of E Foundation School	BTEC	3

1.5 Child Development and Well Being

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Children's Play, Learning and Development BTEC Level 3 National Award	1.5	Hartsdown Academy	BTEC	3
CACHE Level 3 Diploma for the Children & Young People's Workforce	1.5	East Kent College	Other General	3
Progression Curriculum - Childcare Level 1	1.5	East Kent College	FLP	1
CACHE Certificate Introducing Caring for Children and Young People Level 2	1.5	East Kent College	BTEC	2
CACHE Certificate for the Children & Young People's Workforce Level 2	1.5	East Kent College	Other General	2

2.1 Science

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Applied Science (Medical) BTEC Diploma Level 3	2.1	King Ethelbert School	BTEC	3
Science Applied (Forensic) BTEC Diploma Level 3	2.1	St George's C of E Foundation School	BTEC	3
BTEC Extended Diploma in Medical Science Level 3	2.1	East Kent College	BTEC	3
BTEC Diploma in Applied Science (Intensive Programme) Level 3	2.1	East Kent College	Diploma	3
BTEC Extended Diploma in Behavioural Science Level 3	2.1	East Kent College	BTEC	3
BTEC Extended Diploma in Forensic Science Level 3	2.1	East Kent College	BTEC	3
Industry Based Science Trainee Programme (BTEC Diploma in Applied Science) Level 3	2.1	East Kent College	BTEC	3

4.1 Engineering

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Electronic Engineering BTEC Subsidiary Diploma Level 3	4.1	Hartsdown Academy Thanet Skills Studio	BTEC	3
Engineering Certificate, Extended Certificate Level 2	4.1	Thanet Skills Studio	Other General	2
Engineering and Technology Advanced - Electronic Level 3	4.1	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Engineering and Technology - Mechanical Level 2	4.1	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Progression Curriculum - Engineering Level 1	4.1	East Kent College	FLP	1
Engineering and Technology Advanced - Mechanical Level 3	4.1	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Engineering and Technology - Electronic Level 2	4.1	East Kent College	Diploma	2

4.2 Manufacturing Technologies

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Manufacturing Engineering Level 3 Extended Diploma in (QCF)	4.2	Thanet Skills Studio	BTEC	3
Manufacturing Engineering Level 3	4.2	Hartsdown Academy Thanet Skills Studio	Other General	3

4.3 Transportation Operations and Maintenance

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Vehicle Fitting Inspection Diploma Level 2	4.3	Hartsdown Academy Thanet Skills Studio	Other General	2
Vehicle Maintenance and Repair Level 1	4.3	Thanet Skills Studio	FLP	1
Diploma in Vehicle Fitting Level 2	4.3	Thanet Skills Studio	FLP	2
Diploma in Light Vehicle Maintenance and Repair Principles Level 2	4.3	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Maintenance Operations 2	4.3	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Progression Curriculum - Motor Vehicle Level 1	4.3	East Kent College	FLP	1
Diploma in Light Vehicle Maintenance and Repair Principles Level 3	4.3	East Kent College	Diploma	3

5.2 Building and Construction

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Construction and the Built Environment Level 3	5.2	Hartsdown Academy Thanet Skills Studio	Other General	3
Construction Level 1	5.2	Thanet Skills Studio	FLP	1
Construction BTEC First Certificate Level 2	5.2	Hartsdown Academy Thanet Skills Studio	BTEC	2
Construction	5.2	Ursuline College	Other General	
Progression Curriculum - Carpentry Level 1	5.2	East Kent College	FLP	1
Site Carpentry - Construction Skills Diploma 2	5.2	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Painting and Decorating – Construction Skills Diploma 2	5.2	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Bricklaying – Construction Skills Diploma 3	5.2	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Bricklaying – Construction Skills Diploma 2	5.2	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Site Carpentry - Construction Skills Diploma 3	5.2	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Plastering – Construction Skills Diploma 2	5.2	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Progression Curriculum - Painting & Decorating Level 1	5.2	East Kent College	FLP	1
Electrical Installation Level 2	5.2	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Progression Curriculum - Construction Level 1	5.2	East Kent College	FLP	1
Painting and Decorating – Construction Skills Diploma 3	5.2	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Progression Curriculum - Bricklaying Level 1	5.2	East Kent College	FLP	1

6. Information and Communication Technology

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
ICT Cambridge Tech Introductory Level 3	6	Hartsdown Academy	Other General	3
ICT Cambridge National Level 1/2	6	Hartsdown Academy	Other General	1
ICT Cambridge Tech Diploma Level 3	6	Hartsdown Academy	Other General	3
ICT BTEC Diploma Level 3	6	Marlowe Academy	BTEC	3
ICT BTEC Subsidiary Diploma Level 3	6	St George's C of E Foundation School	BTEC	3
Information and Creative Technology - BTEC Diploma Level 2	6	East Kent College	Diploma	2
IT - BTEC - Nationals Level 3	6	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Progression Curriculum - Computing & IT Level 1	6	East Kent College	FLP	1

7.1 Retailing and Wholesaling

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Retail Level 1	7.1	Thanet Skills Studio	FLP	1

7.3 Service Enterprises

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Barbering NVQ Level 2	7.3	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Hairdressing NVQ Level 2	7.3	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Beauty Therapy NVQ Level 2	7.3	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Progression Curriculum - Hairdressing & Beauty Therapy Level 1	7.3	East Kent College	FLP	1
Beauty Therapy NVQ Level 3	7.3	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Hair and Media Make-up Level 2	7.3	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Hairdressing NVQ Level 3	7.3	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Theatrical Special Effects, Hair and Media Make-up Level 3	7.3	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Nail Services NVQ Level 2	7.3	East Kent College	Diploma	2

7.4 Hospitality and Catering

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Skills Builder Package Hospitality Level 2	7.4	Hartsdown Academy	Other General	2
Hospitality- Certificate in General Cooking Level 1	7.4	Thanet Skills Studio	FLP	1
Skills Builder Package Level 2 Jamie Oliver	7.4	Hartsdown Academy	Other General	2
Hospitality BTEC Subsidiary Diploma Level 3	7.4	St George's C of E Foundation School	BTEC	3
Diploma in Food and Beverage Service (City and Guilds) NVQ Level 2	7.4	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Diploma in Food and Beverage Service (City and Guilds) VRQ Level 2	7.4	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Diploma in Professional Cookery (Preparation and Cooking) City & Guilds, VRQ Level 3	7.4	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Progression Curriculum - Catering Level 1	7.4	East Kent College	FLP	1
National Diploma in Hospitality, Edexcel, BTEC 3	7.4	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Certificate in Professional Patisserie and Confectionery	7.4	East Kent College	Diploma	
Professional Cookery VRQ Diploma Level 2	7.4	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Diploma in Professional Cookery (Patisserie and Confectionery) City & Guilds, VRQ Level 3	7.4	East Kent College	Diploma	3

8.1 Sport, Leisure and Recreation

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Football Academy Level 2 Sport Development Coaching & Fitness	8.1	Hartsdown Academy	Other General	2
Football Academy Level 3 Sport Development Coaching & Fitness	8.1	Hartsdown Academy	Other General	3
Sport Cambridge National Level 3	8.1	Hartsdown Academy	Other General	3
Sport National Certificate Level 2	8.1	Hartsdown Academy	BTEC	2
Sport BTEC Diploma Level 3	8.1	King Ethelbert School	BTEC	3
Sport BTEC Extended Diploma Level 3 (Outdoor adventure)	8.1	Marlowe Academy	BTEC	3
Sport BTEC Diploma Level 3	8.1	St George's C of E Foundation School	BTEC	3
Sports Development BTEC National Certificate (Double Award) Level 3	8.1	Ursuline College	BTEC	3
Sports Academy Level 2	8.1	Ursuline College	Other General	2
Sports Academy Level 3	8.1	Ursuline College		3
Progression Curriculum - Sport & Fitness Level 1	8.1	East Kent College	FLP	1
BTEC Extended Diploma in Sport Performance and Excellence (Football Focus)	8.1	East Kent College	BTEC	3
BTEC Extended Diploma in Sport Development, Coaching and Fitness Level 3	8.1	East Kent College	BTEC	3
BTEC Level 2 Diploma in Sport	8.1	East Kent College	BTEC	2

8.2 Travel and Tourism

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Travel & Tourism BTEC Certificate Level 3	8.2	Hartsdown Academy	BTEC	3
Travel & Tourism BTEC Extended Diploma Level 3	8.2	Marlowe Academy	BTEC	3
Travel and Tourism BTEC	8.2	St George's C of E Foundation School	BTEC	3
Air Cabin Crew Diploma Level 2	8.2	East Kent College	Diploma	2

9.1 Performing Arts

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Music BTEC level 3 Subsidiary Diploma	9.1	Hartsdown Academy	BTEC	3
Production Arts (stage management) Subsidiary Diploma Level 3	9.1	Hartsdown Academy	BTEC	3
Performing Arts Subsidiary Diploma Level 3	9.1	Hartsdown Academy	BTEC	3
Performing Arts BTEC National Diploma Level 3	9.1	Hartsdown Academy	BTEC	3
Performing Arts Level 2	9.1	Hartsdown Academy	BTEC	2
Performing Arts BTEC Subsidiary Diploma Level 3	9.1	King Ethelbert School	BTEC	3
Performing Arts BTEC Extended Diploma Level 3	9.1	Marlowe Academy	BTEC	3
Dance BTEC National Diploma Level 3	9.1	Marlowe Academy	BTEC	3
Performing Arts BTEC First Extended Cert Level 2	9.1	Marlowe Academy	BTEC	2
Dance	9.1	Ursuline College	Other General	
Music Technology BTEC Extended Diploma Level 3	9.1	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Creative Arts BTEC Diploma : Pathways in Music Performance, Performing Arts & Music Technology Level 2	9.1	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Performing Arts BTEC Extended Diploma Level 3	9.1	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Music Performance BTEC Extended Diploma Level 3	9.1	East Kent College	Diploma	3

9.2 Crafts, Creative Arts and Design

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Art & Design BTEC Diploma Level 3	9.2	King Ethelbert School	BTEC	3
Art & Design BTEC Diploma Level 3	9.2	Marlowe Academy	BTEC	3
Art and Design BTEC Level 3	9.2	St George's C of E Foundation School	BTEC	3
Design and Technology-Product design AS/A Level 3	9.2	Ursuline College	ALevel	3
Creative Arts BTEC Diploma: Pathways in Art, Interactive Media & Photography Level 2	9.2	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Creative Media (Art and Design) BTEC Extended Diploma Level 3	9.2	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Photography and Digital Imaging BTEC Extended Diploma Level 3	9.2	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Creative Design and Technology BTEC Level 1	9.2	East Kent College	Diploma	1

9.3 Media and Communication

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Progression Curriculum - Interactive Media Level 1	9.3	East Kent College	FLP	1
Creative Media (Interactive Media) BTEC Extended Diploma Level 3	9.3	East Kent College	Diploma	3

14.1 Foundations for Learning and Life

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Skills Builder Package Road Skills Level 1	14.1	Hartsdown Academy	FLP	1
Personal Social Development Supporting Employability and Personal Effectiveness Level 1	14.1	Hartsdown Academy	Other General	1
Supported Living Entry Level 3	14.1	East Kent College	Other General	3
Diploma in Personal Progress Entry Level 1	14.1	East Kent College	Diploma	1
LEAP (Life, Employability and Personal Development) Entry Level 3 / Level 1	14.1	East Kent College	FLP	1

14.2 Preparation for Work

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
International Baccalaureate Career-related (IBCC) Level 3	14.2	Hartsdown Academy	Baccalaureate	3
Diploma in Independence and Work Entry Level 2	14.2	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Training For Work Entry Level 3/Level 1	14.2	East Kent College	FLP	1

15.1 Accounting and Finance

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Personal and Business Finance Level 3	15.1	Hartsdown Academy	Other General	3

15.2 Administration

Course title	Subject Sector Area	Venues	Course type	Level
Business Administration Level 1	15.2	Thanet Skills Studio	FLP	1
Business BTEC National Extended Diploma Level 3	15.2	Marlowe Academy	BTEC	3
Business BTEC First Extended Certificate Level 2	15.2	Marlowe Academy	BTEC	2
Business BTEC National Subsidiary Diploma Level 3	15.2	St George's C of E Foundation School	BTEC	3
Executive Business Administration Level 3	15.2	East Kent College	Diploma	3
Enterprise and Business Skills Level 2 (with Pathways in Enterprise, Administration and Finance)	15.2	East Kent College	Diploma	2
Progression Curriculum - Business Level 1	15.2	East Kent College	FLP	1
Social Media for Business Level 3 (with a pathway in Marketing)	15.2	East Kent College	Diploma	3

Appendix 2. A level curriculum map – 2012 entries, source KKC MIU

Subject	Qualification	Awarding Body	Ursuline College	Chatham House Grammar School	Clarendon House Grammar School	Dane Court Grammar School	Hartdown Technology College	St George's CE Foundation School	The Marlowe Academy	Total
Art & Des(Photo.)	GCE A level	AQA							4	4
Art & Des(Textiles)	GCE A level	AQA				4		8		12
Art & Design	GCE A level	AQA	5	3	3					11
Art & Design	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		4	1					5
Art&Des : Fine Art	GCE A level	EDEXCEL				7				7
Biology	GCE A level	AQA	8	30	7	18				63
Biology	GCE A level	OCR		4	8					12
Bus. Studs:Single	GCE A level	AQA		7	11					18
Bus. Studs:Single	GCE A level	EDEXCEL				4				4
Chemistry	GCE A level	AQA				13				13
Chemistry	GCE A level	OCR	2	24	9					35
Chinese	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		1						1
Class.Civilisation	GCE A level	AQA		2	5					7
Class.Civilisation	GCE A level	OCR	5							5
Com.Stds/Computing	GCE A level	AQA				3				3
Com.Stds/Computing	GCE A level	OCR		3	1					4
Critical Thinking	GCE A level	AQA		1						1
D&T Food Technolgy	GCE A level	AQA				5				5
D&T Product Design	GCE A level	AQA	1	9	2					12
D&T Product Design	GCE A level	EDEXCEL				15				15
D&T Product Design	GCE A level	OCR					3			3
D&T Textiles Tech.	GCE A level	AQA					2			2
Drama & Theat.Stds	GCE A level	AQA		1	11					12
Drama & Theat.Stds	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		5	5	7				17

Subject	Qualification	Awarding Body	Ursuline College	Chatham House Grammar School	Clarendon House Grammar School	Dane Court Grammar School	Hartsdown Technology College	St George's CE Foundation School	The Marlowe Academy	Total
Economics	GCE A level	AQA		10	3					13
English	GCE A level	AQA					5			5
English Literature	GCE A level	AQA	9			65				74
English Literature	GCE A level	OCR							2	2
English Literature	GCE A level	WJEC		33	32					65
Film Studies	GCE A level	WJEC		2	9					11
French	GCE A level	OCR				2				2
French	GCE A level	WJEC		6	5					11
General Studies	GCE A level	AQA		68	58					126
General Studies	GCE A level	OCR				110				110
Geography	GCE A level	AQA		6	4	18				28
German	GCE A level	AQA		1						1
German	GCE A level	OCR				3				3
Govt & Politics	GCE A level	AQA		1	1					2
Govt & Politics	GCE A level	EDEXCEL	6							6
History	GCE A level	AQA				20		6		26
History	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		18	9					27
History	GCE A level	OCR	14				4			18
History of Art	GCE A level	AQA		1	3					4
Inform Comm Tech	GCE A level	AQA	5							5
Inform Comm Tech	GCE A level	WJEC		3	15					18
Japanese	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		1						1
Law	GCE A level	AQA							1	1
Mathematics	GCE A level	AQA				27				27

Subject	Qualification	Awarding Body	Ursuline College	Chatham House Grammar School	Clarendon House Grammar School	Dane Court Grammar School	Hartdown Technology College	St George's CE Foundation School	The Marlowe Academy	Total
Mathematics	GCE A level	EDEXCEL	2	32	14					48
Maths (Further)	GCE A level	AQA				2				2
Maths (Further)	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		6	1					7
Media/Film/TV Stds	GCE A level	AQA				33				33
Media/Film/TV Stds	GCE A level	WJEC	5	9	19					33
Music	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		3	3					6
Music Technology	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		3	3					6
Physics	GCE A level	AQA				24				24
Physics	GCE A level	EDEXCEL			4					4
Physics	GCE A level	OCR	5	18	2					25
Polish	GCE A level	AQA		1	1			2	1	5
Psychology	GCE A level	AQA		2	25					27
Psychology	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		15	3					18
Psychology	GCE A level	OCR	6			42				48
Religious Studies	GCE A level	EDEXCEL				6				6
Religious Studies	GCE A level	OCR	7	9	13					29
Russian	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		2						2
Sociology	GCE A level	AQA		6	15	14			2	37
Spanish	GCE A level	AQA			1					1
Spanish	GCE A level	EDEXCEL		1						1
Spanish	GCE A level	OCR				4				4
Sport/P.E. Studies	GCE A level	AQA				5				5
Sport/P.E. Studies	GCE A level	EDEXCEL	1							1
Sport/P.E. Studies	GCE A level	OCR		9	1					10

Appendix 3. Apprenticeship Provision

Provider	Thanet Apprenticeship Provision	Level	Subject Sector Area
East Kent College	FLP		
	Apprenticeships		
	HNC's		
Key Training Services	FLP - Work ready programme	Entry 1,2,3	
	Apprenticeship -Levels - Intermediate - Advanced		
	OCR L2 NVQ Certificate in Business and Administration	2	15.2
	OCR L2 NVQ Certificate in Customer Service	2	
	C&Gs L2 Certificate for the Children and Young People's Workforce	2	
	C&G Certificate in Supporting Teaching and Learning in Schools	2	1.5
	C&G Certificate in Supporting the Wider Curriculum in Schools	2	1.5
	C&G Diploma in Play work (NVQ)	2	1.5
	C&G L2 Diploma in Health and Social Care (Adults)	2	1.3
	C&G L2 NVQ Diploma in Housekeeping	2	7.4
	C&G L2 NVQ Diploma in Food Production and Cooking	2	7.4
	C&G L2 NVQ Diploma in Hospitality Services	2	7.4
	C&G L2 NVQ Diploma in Kitchen Services	2	7.4
	C&G Certificate in Cleaning and Support Services Skills	2	7.4
	OCR L2 NVQ Certificate in Team Leading	2	
	OCR L2 Certificate in Warehousing and Storage	2	7.2
	OCR L3 NVQ Diploma in Business and Administration	3	15.2
	OCR L3 NVQ Diploma in Customer Service	3	
	C&Gs L3 Diploma for the Children and Young People's Workforce	3	1.5
	C&G Diploma in Specialist Support for Teaching and Learning in Schools	3	1.5
	C&G Diploma in Play work (NVQ)	3	1.5
	C&G L3 Diploma in Health and Social Care (Adults)	3	1.3
	C&Gs NVQ Diploma in Hospitality Supervision and Leadership	3	7.4
Adult Education Services	Skills Plus Centre		
	Functional Maths and English	2 and 3	
	ICT	2 and 3	
East Kent Itec	Youth Contract Provider		
	Game 4 Gain	Introduction Level 1	
	FL - Progress Programme	Level 1	
The Prince's Trust	Fairbridge course	Access course level 1	
	Team Programme	Access course level 1	
	Enterprise Programme	Access course level 1	
Thanet Skills Studio	Apprenticeships		
	Vehicle Mechanics	Level 2	4.3







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

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