

Appendix B

KENT YOUTH SERVICE:

NEEDS ANALYSIS AND OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK FOR THE COMMISSIONING OF YOUTH WORK PROVISION IN KENT

1. Introduction

- 1.1** The publication 'Bold Steps for Kent' outlines the medium term plan for Kent County Council for the next four years; one of its three aims is to 'put the citizen in control':

"power and influence must be in the hands of local people and local communities so they are more able to take responsibility for their own community and service needs, such as creating new social enterprise".

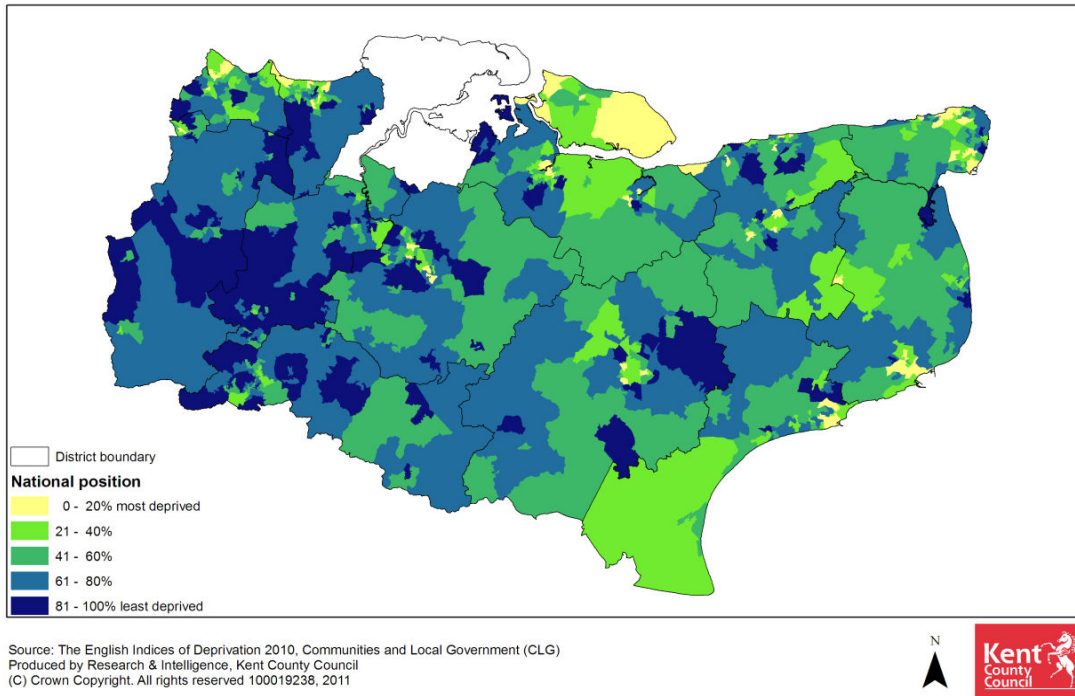
In line with this aim, Kent Youth Service is seeking to commission a range of providers to deliver youth work within local communities. This document lays out the intended outcomes for young people and the communities in which they live as a result of this commissioning process.

2. Service Context

- 2.1** The Education and Inspections Act 2006 (Section 6) places a duty on local authorities to provide for young people aged 13-19 (and up to 24 for those with learning difficulties and/or disabilities) sufficient recreational and educational leisure time activities and facilities for the improvement of young people's well-being and their personal and social development.
- 2.2** The focus on the ages 13-19 reflects the fact that these ages are commonly understood to represent a transition period for young people during which the engagement in positive leisure time activities as described in the Education and Inspection Act 2006 can offer significant benefits to young people. The statutory guidance for this duty states that local authorities should be clear that they are able to secure access to positive activities in order to accommodate individuals with early or delayed transitions.

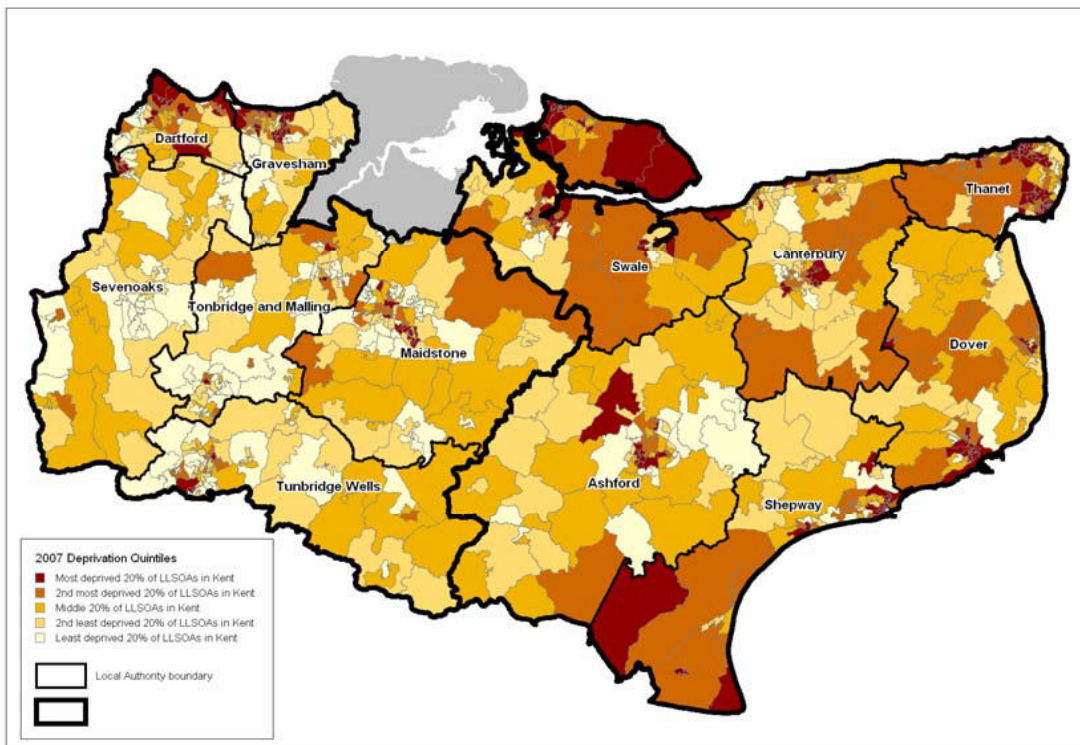
- 2.3** The statutory duty also requires the local authority to involve young people in the planning and decision making around the delivery of positive activities. The guidance is clear that the local authority and its partners should take into account the needs of groups of young people most at risk of negative outcomes and whose access to and engagement in positive activities is often limited.
- 2.4** The guidance also states that local authorities should consider the benefits of securing access to activities resulting in recorded and accredited outcomes, which young people can use to demonstrate competencies and access further opportunities.
- 2.5** Kent County Council covers an area including 12 districts/borough which have a combined 13-19 population of 131,030 young people (based on mid-2009 population estimates) located across a large number of urban population centres, with a significant number also living in more isolated rural communities.
- 2.6** Kent Youth Service has traditionally delivered positive activities to these young people through a network of Youth Centres, schools based youth work and a variety of street-based projects, all supplemented by a Partnership Awards process which supported youth work delivered through annual grants to the voluntary and community sector.
- 2.7** A geographical area the size of Kent naturally covers a wide range of socio-economic situations of local citizens and, whilst there are some relatively affluent areas of Kent, there are also areas with very high proportions of people with very low socio-economic status.
- 2.8** Whilst the mapping of areas of concentrated deprivation and therefore service need is important, the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Children in Kent identifies that young people and their families who live in relative deprivation in the most prosperous parts of Kent risk being isolated and have a strong likelihood of social exclusion.
- 2.9** Map 1 below shows the distribution of Indices of Multiple Deprivation within Kent on a national scale of deprivation whilst Map 2 ranks each of the Lower Level Super Output Areas (LLSOAs) for Kent into quintiles highlighting areas where there are significant concentrations of households living in relative deprivation.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Map1

Rank of Index of Multiple Deprivation Scores for LLSOAs in Kent



Map 2

3. Needs Analysis

- 3.1** Kent Youth Service is committed to the delivery of a high quality range of youth work opportunities which develop the confidence and self esteem and is accessible to all young people, but which also offers specific support and guidance to young people during more vulnerable periods in their lives and therefore contribute to the Preventative Strategy through supporting positive life choices amongst young people.
- 3.2** In order to ensure the intended outcomes meet the appropriate needs of the wide range of young people throughout Kent, this document draws on a range of existing data sets and needs assessments such as the mid 2009 Population Estimate; the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Children in Kent; The Kent Children's Trust Strategic Planning Framework to Support Positive Outcomes for Children and Young People; The Pattern of Deprivation in Kent; The Equality and Diversity Profile for Kent; District and Borough Youth Strategies and the Local Children's Trust Board Children and Young People's Plans as well as local and national research into young people's development and engagement in activities.
- 3.3** The Strategic Planning Framework to Support Positive Outcomes for Children and Young People indicates seven key areas of need for all young people, of which three are particularly pertinent to outcomes for young people achieved through youth work. Each of the outcomes described in Section 4 below will in some way contribute to these three areas of need:
- Adolescent Engagement: Young people will be emotionally healthy with positive aspirations, equipped and informed in order to make healthy life choices, including developing healthy relationships, not misusing alcohol or drugs and not offending.
 - Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health: Children and young people are equipped with emotional skills to build on success and deal with life's challenges.
 - Safeguarding: Children and young people are nurtured and protected in their families and are safe at school and in their communities.
- 3.4** Responses from young people in the 'Kent Youth Service, A Study of Engagement' demonstrates the value placed on existing provision. The outcomes achieved by young people through their attendance highlight the importance of safe places to socialise with friends and the ability to meet new people and take part in new and challenging activities.
- 3.5** The importance of appropriate spaces for young people to socialise and take part in positive activities is recognised at a local and national

level: research with teenagers and parents suggests that the lack of local, non-commercial spaces where teenagers can spend time together off the streets, contributed to reported levels of boredom and subsequent trouble among teenagers. (NACRO 2000).

- 3.6** The provision of universally accessed positive activities in a range of settings has proven to be effective in reducing the level of anti-social behaviour amongst young people and provides a positive pro-social environment which promotes the active personal and social development of the young person. (Tired of Hanging Around – Audit Commission 2009)
- 3.7** The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Children in Kent (after Cassen et al 2009) defines resilience as positive adaptation in the face of adversity and highlights the importance of promoting resilience in young people in order to increase the likelihood of achieving positive outcomes despite being at high risk for poor outcomes from a range of factors.
- 3.8** The provision of challenging positive activities and positive social environments can provide all young people with ways of developing some of the protective factors identified by Best and Witton (2001), most notably in developing the kind of self-esteem and pro-social relationships which are recognised by young people in the Kent Youth Service Study of Engagement - where 82.9% of young people (from a sample of 1176) indicated they have increased in personal confidence by taking part in youth work and 64% indicated they had made new friends.
- 3.9** Whilst the need to invest in the personal and social development of all young people is recognised by Kent Youth Service and reflected in the outcomes below, the need to give additional support and therefore targeted services for some is recognised where young people may be temporarily experiencing increased risks of negative outcomes (such as periods of familial breakdown, leaving education or employment or transition periods) or who are subject to ongoing and multiple risk factors (such as parental substance misuse, domestic violence, low socio-economic status).
- 3.10** The number of young people who live in Kent and are from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds is lower than the average across the UK; however, there are concentrations of particular communities in various locations throughout the county. Allied to this, the population estimates are based on 2001 estimates and therefore may not reflect recent migration patterns both into and out of Kent due to changes in public policy and economic conditions, particularly in the last few years.
- 3.11** The Children and Young People of Kent Survey 2009 (NFER 2010) identified that 8% of young people feel sad and depressed on most days. Whilst this is a reduction from the 2008 survey, it still represents

a significant minority of young people who may need support with mental wellbeing (as per the young person's own perception as there is no empirical link drawn here to diagnosed mental health conditions).

- 3.12** The incidence of poor self-perception of mental health increases significantly amongst more vulnerable young people. For example young people who are eligible for free school meals have a higher incidence of feeling sad or depressed most days and Looked After Children respond twice as highly as the average (16% rather than 8%). The need to support all young people to achieve the emotional skills to deal with life's challenges is recognised in the Strategic Planning Framework. These groups may therefore justify additional resources to support them.
- 3.13** The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment recognises that problematic risk-taking behaviours amongst young people are more strongly associated with social deprivation; for example, a strong class gradient exists between teenagers in the lowest income groups who are the heaviest smokers and those from families with professional backgrounds who are the lightest smokers.
- 3.14** Not only does education play a critical link between childhood disadvantage and adult disadvantage but also young people who are not engaged in education, employment and/or training are more likely to become involved in problematic risk taking behaviours as described above.
- 3.15** The same correlation between social deprivation and drug and alcohol misuse is more complex as there is no strong association between the use of cannabis and amphetamines and social deprivation, whilst highly problematic drug and alcohol use remains strongly linked to social deprivation. Therefore the use of positive activities to inform and influence all young people's choices around alcohol and drug use is important additional resource, and justified in supporting those from lower socio-economic backgrounds in their choices.
- 3.16** The prevalence of outcomes such as teenage pregnancy, early school leavers, poor employment prospects and becoming a lone parent all have strong links to young people who begin having sexual intercourse at an early age, as well of course as a increased likelihood of contracting STI's. As such, the use of positive activities to inform and influence young people's healthy life choices is paramount.
- 3.17** 'Kent Youth Service, A Study of Engagement' demonstrated relatively high levels of participation amongst young people who identified themselves as disabled, from a Black and Minority Ethnic background or Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual. As each of these groups is recognised as including young people who are potentially more vulnerable to negative outcomes, they justify continued allocation of resource to ensure an

ongoing high level of participation and access to personal and social development opportunities.

- 3.18** When a young person enters the youth justice system it is clear that the risk of negative outcomes later in life significantly increases; furthermore, the higher the number of engagements the higher the likelihood of negative outcomes. Therefore, the need to engage with young people to prevent entry and minimise involvement in the Youth Justice System is of considerable importance. In 2010, 68% of First Time Entrants were young men, an increase from 63% in 2009.
- 3.19** The needs identified above will directly influence the desired outcomes for the young people of Kent through engaging in youth provision. These outcomes are described in detail in section 4 below. Each district or borough has an appendix where specific identified needs relevant for more targeted approaches or groups of young people have been identified.

4. Outcomes

- 4.1** Kent Youth Service is committed to the provision of high quality youth work activities for the young people of Kent and in order to do this has identified a set of outcomes which young people should be able to achieve through their engagement with services. The following outcomes are generic which should be provided regardless of location. Each district or borough has an appendix which identifies any outcomes which may be linked to geographical or local strategic issues.
- 4.2** Young people should have access to dedicated spaces over which they are able to exercise a degree of ownership. These spaces should be suitable for a range of educational and recreational leisure activities as described in the Education and Inspections Act 2006. These spaces should primarily be available for positive activities during the hours of 6pm and 10pm weekday evenings and during the weekend. These dedicated spaces could be supplemented by the delivery of positive activities in a range of locations suitable to the local community context of the young people.
- 4.3** Provision of educational and recreational leisure activities should be delivered in an inclusive manner which allows young people from a variety of socio-economic and demographic backgrounds and varied ability to engage.
- 4.4** Provision of these activities should be gender, age, culture, ability and sexual identity specific as required by the local context but overall providing an equal offer for male & female, all ages, black and minority ethnic groups, disabled young people and lesbian, gay and bisexual young people.

- 4.5** Educational and recreational leisure time activities delivered should be both fun and challenging, enabling young people the opportunity to develop positive relationships with each other (including other young people they would otherwise not meet) and with appropriately skilled adults leading to an increased level of personal, social and emotional skill.
- 4.6** Young people should have access to a range of challenging outdoor education and residential activities both in the UK and overseas in order to provide key life milestones and increased opportunities for developing confidence, new skills and interpersonal relationships.
- 4.7** Educational and recreational leisure time activities should be delivered across a broad youth work curriculum activities including, but not exclusively, information and advice about sexual health, smoking cessation, drug and alcohol misuse and activities which challenge prejudice. In addition, more vulnerable young people should be able to access clear pathways to more intensive health interventions as and when they require it.
- 4.8** The emotional well-being and mental health of young people is paramount to their ability to cope with transition periods in adolescence, and educational and recreational leisure time activities should have a strong focus on developing young people's resilience and emotional well-being. In addition, more vulnerable young people should be able to access clear pathways to more intensive support as and when they require it.
- 4.9** Young people will have the opportunity to develop a range of skills in a variety of performing arts and sports with the opportunity to celebrate these skills at local and regional young people's events in order to both increase confidence and self-esteem and promote a positive image of young people.
- 4.10** Young people should have the opportunity to take part in educational and recreational activities which offer routes to skills development in both locally and nationally recognised accreditation frameworks and support their continued engagement in wider education or employment.
- 4.11** Young people will have a range of opportunities provided to them to engage in volunteering to support both their own development and also to enable them to take an active part in their local communities.
- 4.12** Young people should be fully involved in a decision making process about the design, delivery and evaluation of any educational and recreational leisure activities in order to ensure it directly meets their needs and allows the development of personal and social skills.

4.13 Young people should be supported to take part in local and regional participation activities in order to support their political understanding and development as citizens.

4.14 Educational and recreational activities should work to prevent or minimise the levels of engagement of young people at vulnerable periods in their lives with the Youth Justice System.

5. Commissioning Resources

5.1 Following a reduction in direct delivery, Kent Youth Service will redirect resources to the commissioning of youth work activities across Kent. The amount allocated for commissioning is expected to be £1.2 million. It is proposed to allocate this amount between organisations which directly deliver youth work and organisations which provide infrastructure services, i.e. the support for small direct delivery organisation through sector development, affiliation and CRB processing.

5.2 It is proposed that the commissioning budget will be distributed according to a resource allocation model which can take into account the local population, local levels of deprivation and the previous levels of attainment of an area, recognising that these combined factors are indicative of the likelihood of young people achieving positive outcomes.

5.3 Whilst commissioning allocations may be proposed on a district/borough basis this is not intended to prevent the development of work across boundaries where relevant.

5.4 The amount of £1.2m for the commissioning of youth work activities is intended to be a basic amount which is spent on these activities. This should be understood as only the starting point as it is intended that by working more closely with partners both countywide and at a local level other resources which are intended to meet similar outcomes for young people could support integrated responses to the provision of activities for young people. In this way, there will be greater opportunities for high quality, local service delivery and administrative efficiencies.

6. Local Context

6.1 In addition to the Service context in Section 2 and the general needs analysis in Section 3, the 12 appendices below give more detailed information from a range of sources on each of the districts and boroughs.

- 6.2** Each appendix includes a Children's Wellbeing Index (CWI) Score, this is a figure provided by the Department for Communities and Local Government (2009). Like the Indices of Multiple Deprivation score, the CWI scores provide a relative ranking of areas across England according to their level of deprivation but with reference to children specifically; higher scores indicate higher levels of deprivation.
- 6.3** Whilst some local demographic information is available, figures for the number of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender (LGBT) young people within the population are not available in any data set. Stonewall, the lesbian gay and bisexual charity currently states that the government's estimate of 5-7% of the population is reasonable. This estimate can safely be assumed to apply across the districts/boroughs.

Appendix 1: Youth Provision, Ashford

Local level of need:

The Borough of Ashford has a 13-19 population of 10,100 young people placing it joint seventh in the county for this age group. The area has a further 10,100 young people between the ages of 11-25. The population density of the 13-19 population is demonstrated on the map below.

- The Children's Wellbeing Index (CWI) Score for Ashford is 118.7 which places it 5th amongst Kent area.
- On national Indices of Deprivation, Ashford has moved from being ranked 206 in 2007 to 198 in 2010. Whilst it remains ranked 8th out of 12 for KCC, it does indicate that it has become relatively more deprived than other areas in England. Ward level deprivation is demonstrated on the map below.
- 5.4% of all residents are from BME communities (Kent average 6.3% England average 11.8%). BME children and young people aged 0-15 comprise 8% of the local population.
- 3% of young people aged 0-24 in Ashford claim disability living allowance; 1.2% of secondary school children have a statement whilst a further 19.8% have additional needs but no statement. From this it is possible to estimate that between 2000 and 2250 young people could benefit from additional support through youth provision.
- There are 239 Looked After Children in Ashford Borough 130 of which are other LA children placed in Kent.
- 106 young people were First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System in 2010, down from 165 in 2009.
- The under 18 Conception rate for 2007/09 was 39.9 per 1000; the target rate for 2009/11 is 25.6.
- In February 2011 3.92% of 16-18 year olds were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) whilst a further 3.17% were 'Not Known' i.e. it is not possible to identify whether they are currently in employment or some kind of education environment.

The Ashford Youth Framework to 2013 highlights 7 priority outcomes and strategic actions which include ensuring young people are involved in the consultation processes for future development, well connected to job opportunities, represented positively and are able to access a broad range of provision.

Local level of provision:

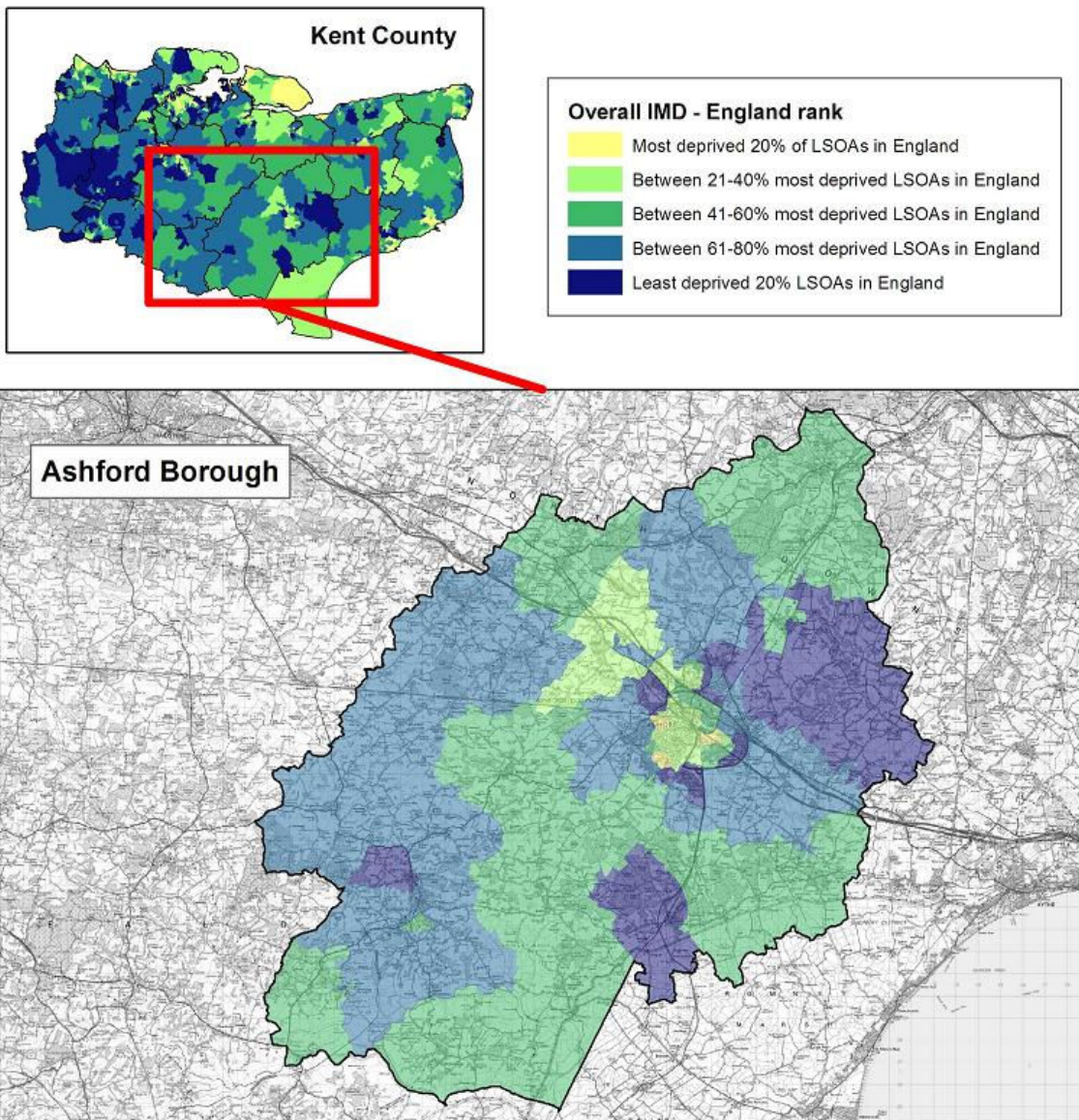
The proposed new model of service delivery for Kent Youth Service in Ashford will consist of direct delivery through:

- a Youth Hub at the existing Ashford North Youth Centre;
- the Community Youth Tutor based at the Towers School;
- the development of an Ashford Borough Detached Project.

This means that the facilities currently used for the XC Youth Centre at John Wallis Academy and Sk8side would no longer be used directly by Kent Youth Service and could be available for future provision as decided through the commissioning process.

Under the new model of service delivery, Kent Youth Service would be seeking to commission youth work delivery which reflected by the general needs and outcomes outlined in sections 3 and 4 in the body of this report as well as the local issues highlighted in this appendix and throughout the consultation process.

National rank of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Ashford based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Ashford is ranked 198th out of 326 authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the most deprived. This places Ashford in England's least deprived half of authorities.

Stanhope has the highest level of deprivation in Ashford, followed by Aylesford Green and Victoria.

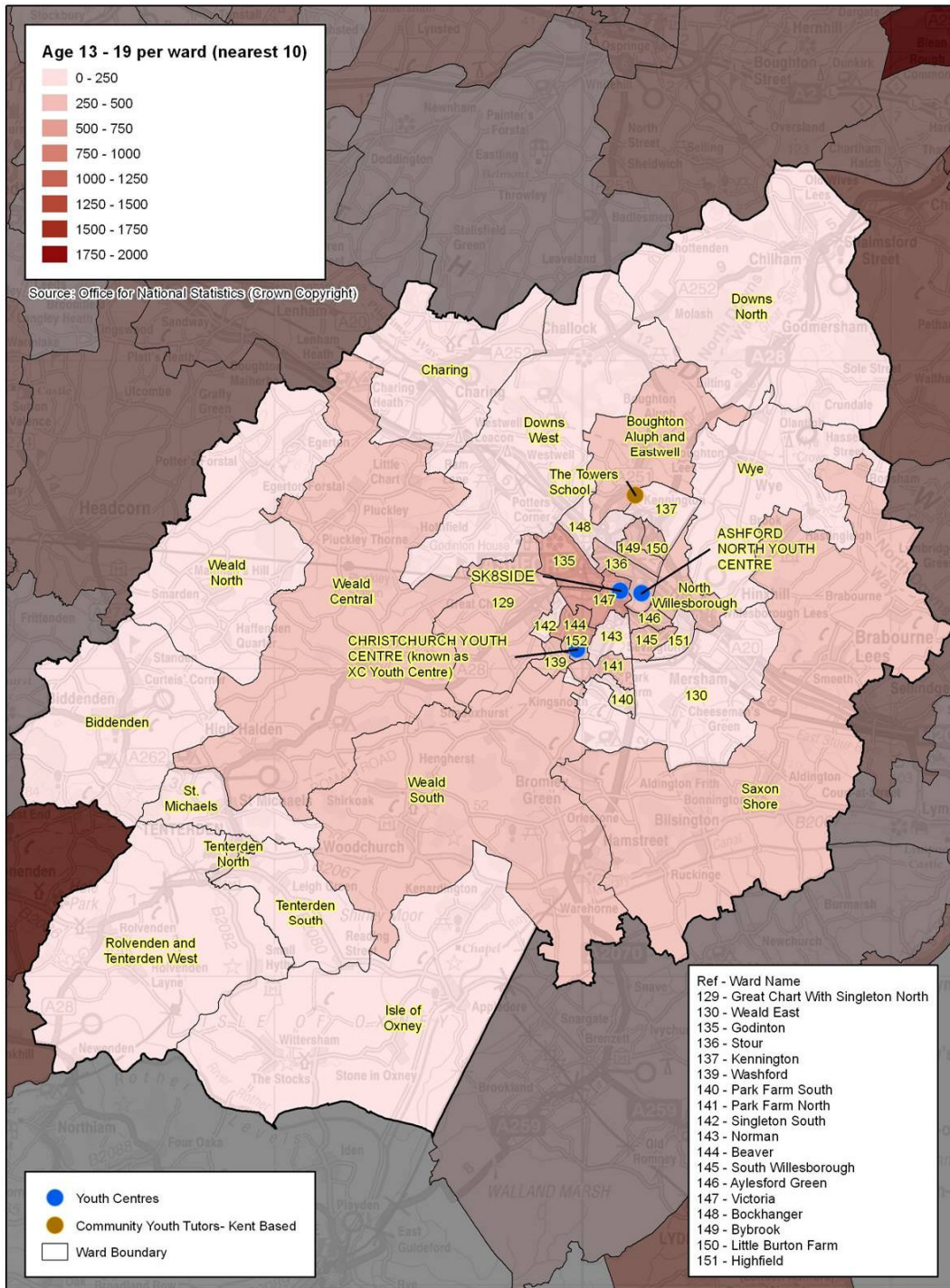
Ashford LSOAs	Number	%
Within England's top 20% most deprived	4	5.7%
Within South East's top 20% most deprived	15	21.4%
Within Kent's top 20% most deprived	10	14.3%

Out of a total of 70 LSOAs

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Communities and Local Government (CLG)
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13-19 Population Density, Ashford (with existing provision)



Produced by the KCC GIS Team

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Appendix 2: Youth Provision, Canterbury

Local level of need:

Canterbury has the highest 13-19 population with 16,300 young people; however, this may be slightly skewed due to the increased number of 18-19 year old residents in the area studying at the University located in the city. The area has a further 21,100 young people between the ages of 11-25 with a similar distortion likely at the higher end of this range. The population density of the 13-19 population is demonstrated on the map below, the distortion caused by student residents evident through the high density of Blean Forest ward within which the halls of residence are located.

- The overall Children's Wellbeing Index (CWI) Score for Canterbury is 123 which places it 6th in the county.
- On the national Indices of Deprivation, Canterbury has moved from being ranked 180 in 2007 to 166 in 2010, and has moved from being the 7th most deprived area of KCC to the 6th which indicate that it has become relatively more deprived than some other areas in Kent and England. Ward level deprivation is demonstrated on the map below.
- 7.8% of residents are from BME communities (Kent average 6.3% England average 11.8%). BME children and young people aged 0-15 comprising 8% of the local population.
- 3% of young people aged 0-24 in Canterbury claim disability living allowance; 1.6% of secondary school children have a statement whilst a further 20.6% have additional needs but no statement. From this it is possible to estimate that between 2750 and 3000 young people could benefit from additional support through youth provision.
- There are 280 Looked After Children in the Canterbury over 150 of which are other LA children placed in Kent.
- 112 young people were First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System in 2010, down from 156 in 2009.
- The under 18 Conception rate for 2007/09 was 31.1 per 1000; the target rate for 2009/11 is 19.8.
- In February 2011 6.16% of 16-18 year olds were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) whilst a further 2.60% were 'Not Known' i.e. it is not possible to identify whether they are currently in employment or some kind of education environment.

The local Canterbury district Youth Strategy 2008 – 2012 outlines four key themes so that services in the area can work closely together to improve outcomes: things to do places to go; active citizens; advice and guidance; intensive support.

Local level of provision:

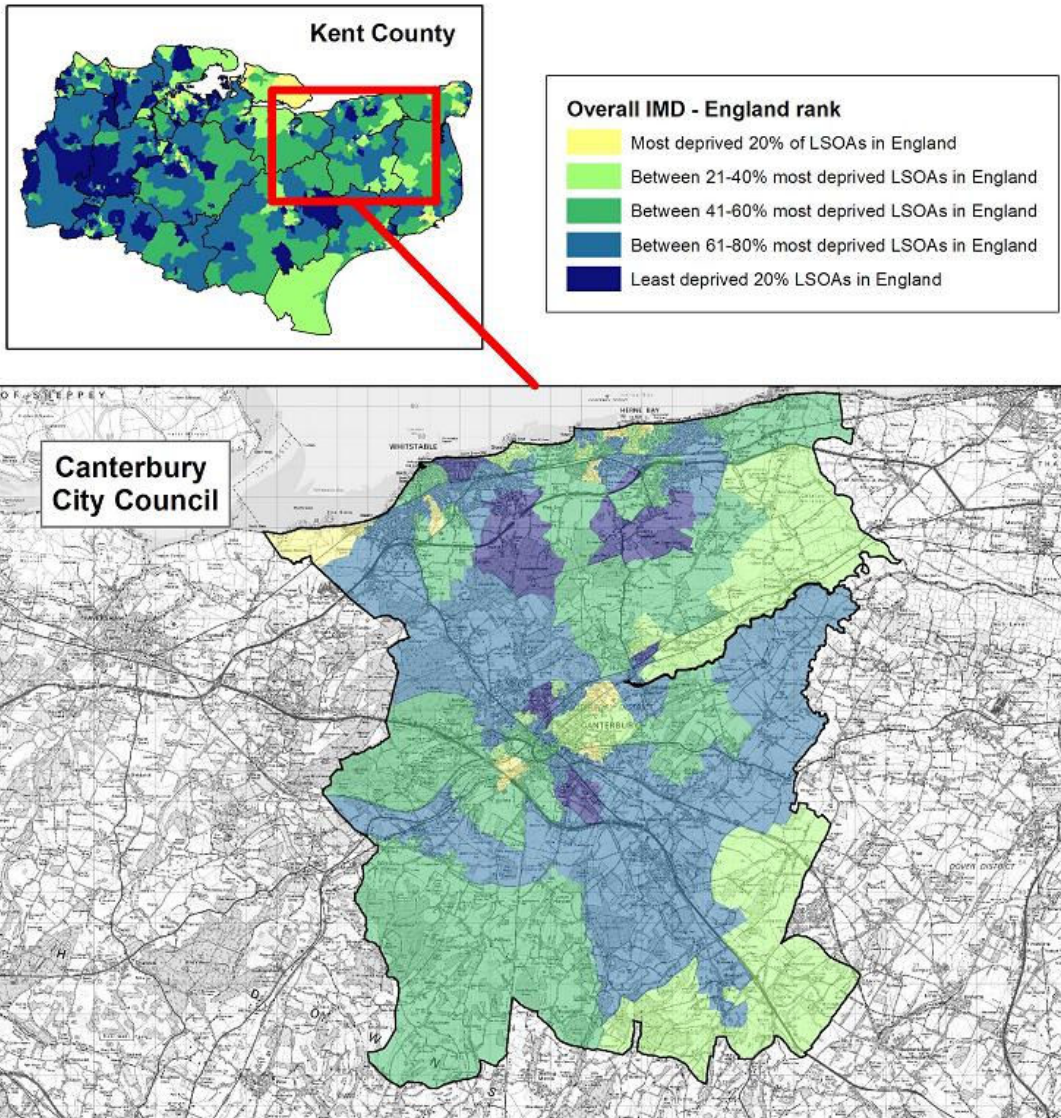
The proposed new model of service delivery for Kent Youth Service in Canterbury will consist of direct delivery through:

- A Youth Hub at the existing Riverside Youth Centre;
- the Community Youth Tutors based at the Canterbury Academy, Herne Bay High School and Spires Academy;
- the development of a Canterbury Detached Project;
- the Community Youth Tutor based at Herne Bay High School continuing to manage and deliver youth work at the Parklife Centre in Herne Bay.

This means that the facilities currently used for Whitstable Youth Centre would no longer be used directly by Kent Youth Service and could be available for future provision as decided through the commissioning process.

Under the new model of service delivery Kent Youth Service would be seeking to commission youth work delivery which reflected by the general needs and outcomes outlined in sections 3 and 4 in the body of this report as well as the local issues highlighted in this appendix and throughout the consultation process.

National rank of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Canterbury based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Canterbury City council is ranked 166th out of 326 authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the most deprived. This places Canterbury in England's most deprived half of authorities.

Correll has the highest level of deprivation in Canterbury, followed by Heron and Wincheap.

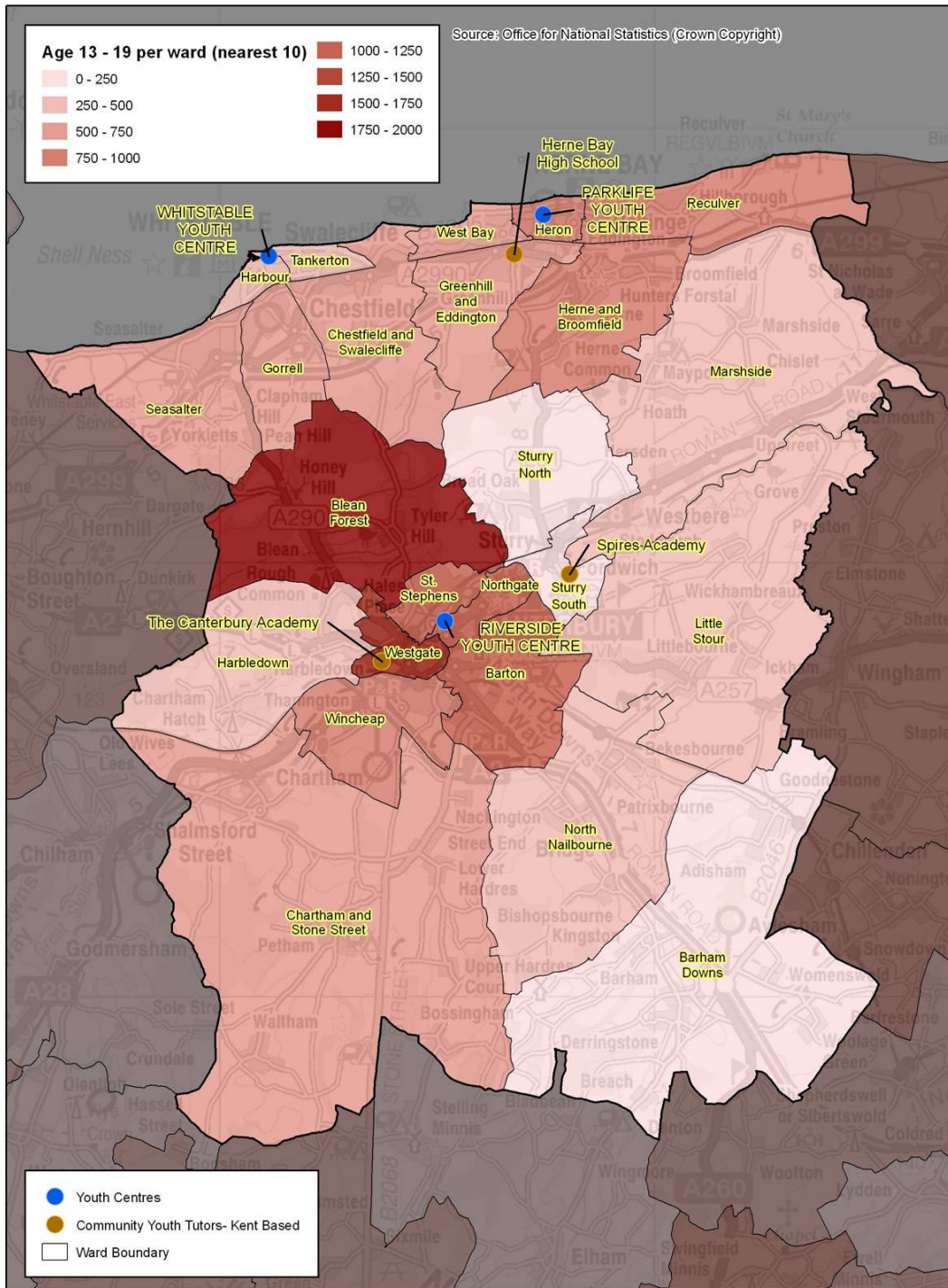
Canterbury LSOAs	Number	%
Within England's top 20% most deprived	8	8.9%
Within South East's top 20% most deprived	21	23.3%
Within Kent's top 20% most deprived	16	17.8%

Out of a total of 90 LSOAs

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Communities and Local Government (CLG)
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13-19 Population Density, Canterbury (with existing provision)



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Appendix 3: Youth Provision, Dartford

Local level of need:

Dartford has the joint smallest 13-19 population with 8,400 young people, the area has a further 9,400 young people between the ages of 11-25. The population density of the 13-19 population is demonstrated on the map below.

- The overall Children's Wellbeing Index (CWI) Score for Dartford is 126.2 which places it 7th in Kent.
- On the national Indices of Deprivation, Dartford has moved from being ranked 180 in 2007 to 166 in 2010, and has moved from being the 7th most deprived area of KCC to the 6th which indicate that it has become relatively more deprived than some other areas in Kent and England. Ward level deprivation is demonstrated on the map below.
- 9.6% of all residents are from BME communities (Kent average 6.3%, England Average 11.8%). BME children and young people aged 0-15 comprise 12% of the local population.
- 3% of young people aged 0-24 in Dartford claim disability living allowance; 1.3% of secondary school children have a statement whilst a further 14.1% have additional needs but no statement. From this it is possible to estimate that between 1200 and 1400 young people could benefit from additional support through youth provision.
- There are 330 Looked After Children across Dartford and Sevenoaks over 200 of which are other LA children placed in Kent.
- 85 young people were First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System in 2010, down from 134 in 2009.
- The under 18 Conception rate for 2007/09 was 36.1 per 1000; the target rate for 2009/11 is 19.6.
- In February 2011 6.20% of 16-18 year olds were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) whilst a further 3.92% were 'Not Known' i.e. it is not possible to identify whether they are currently in employment or some kind of education environment.

Under the theme of Adolescent Engagement the Draft Local Children's Trust Board Children and Young People's Plan 2011 - 2014 for Dartford identifies the need to: engage young people in local decision making; create targeted resources for healthy lifestyle choices and sexual health; help young people achieve skills which allow them to take an active part in society.

Local level of provision:

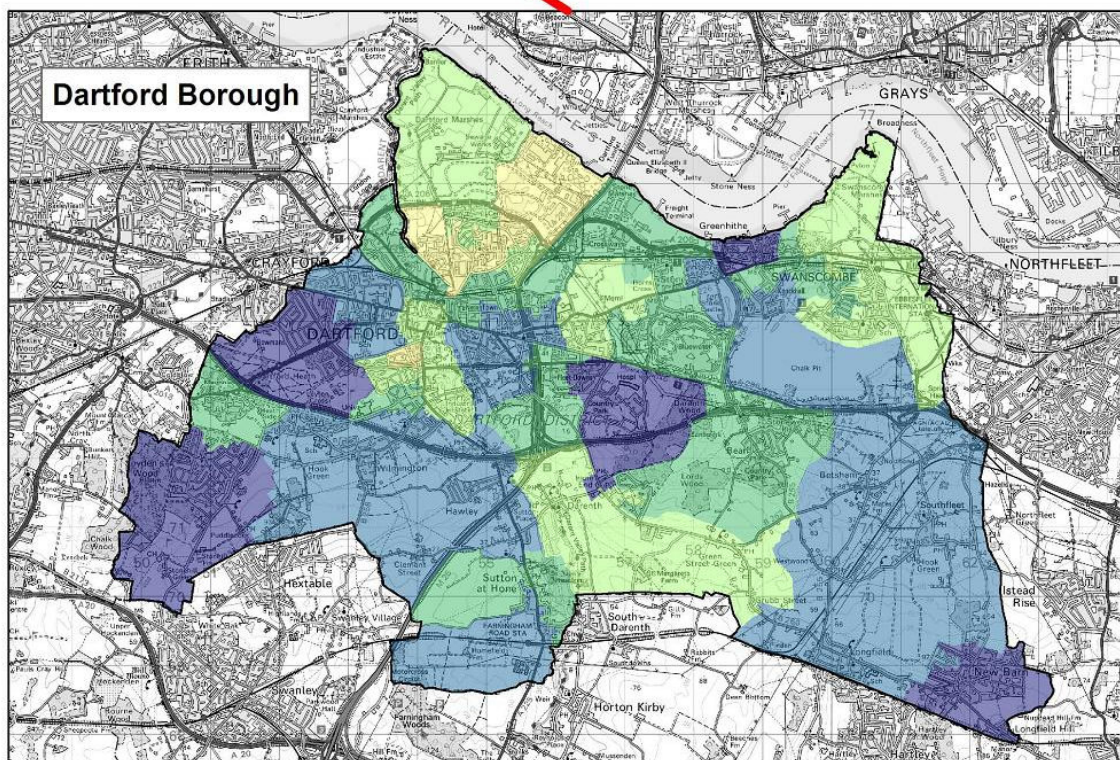
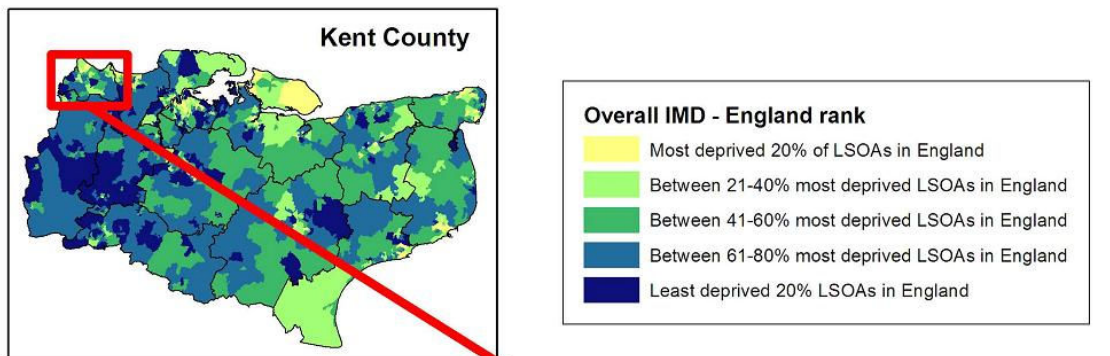
The proposed new model of service delivery for Kent Youth Service in Dartford will consist of direct delivery through:

- A Youth Hub by developing a partnership approach with Thames Gateway YMCA at the Dartford Hub;
- developing a Community Youth Tutor based at Swan Valley School;
- the development of a Dartford Borough Detached Project.

This means that the facilities currently used for The Bridge for Young People would no longer be used directly by Kent Youth Service and could be available for future provision as decided through the commissioning process.

Under the new model of service delivery Kent Youth Service would be seeking to commission youth work delivery which reflected by the general needs and outcomes outlined in sections 3 and 4 in the body of this report as well as the local issues highlighted in this appendix and throughout the consultation process.

National rank of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Dartford based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Dartford is ranked 175th out of 326 authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the most deprived. This places Dartford in England's least deprived half of authorities.

Littlebrook has the highest level of deprivation in Dartford, followed by Joyce Green and Princes.

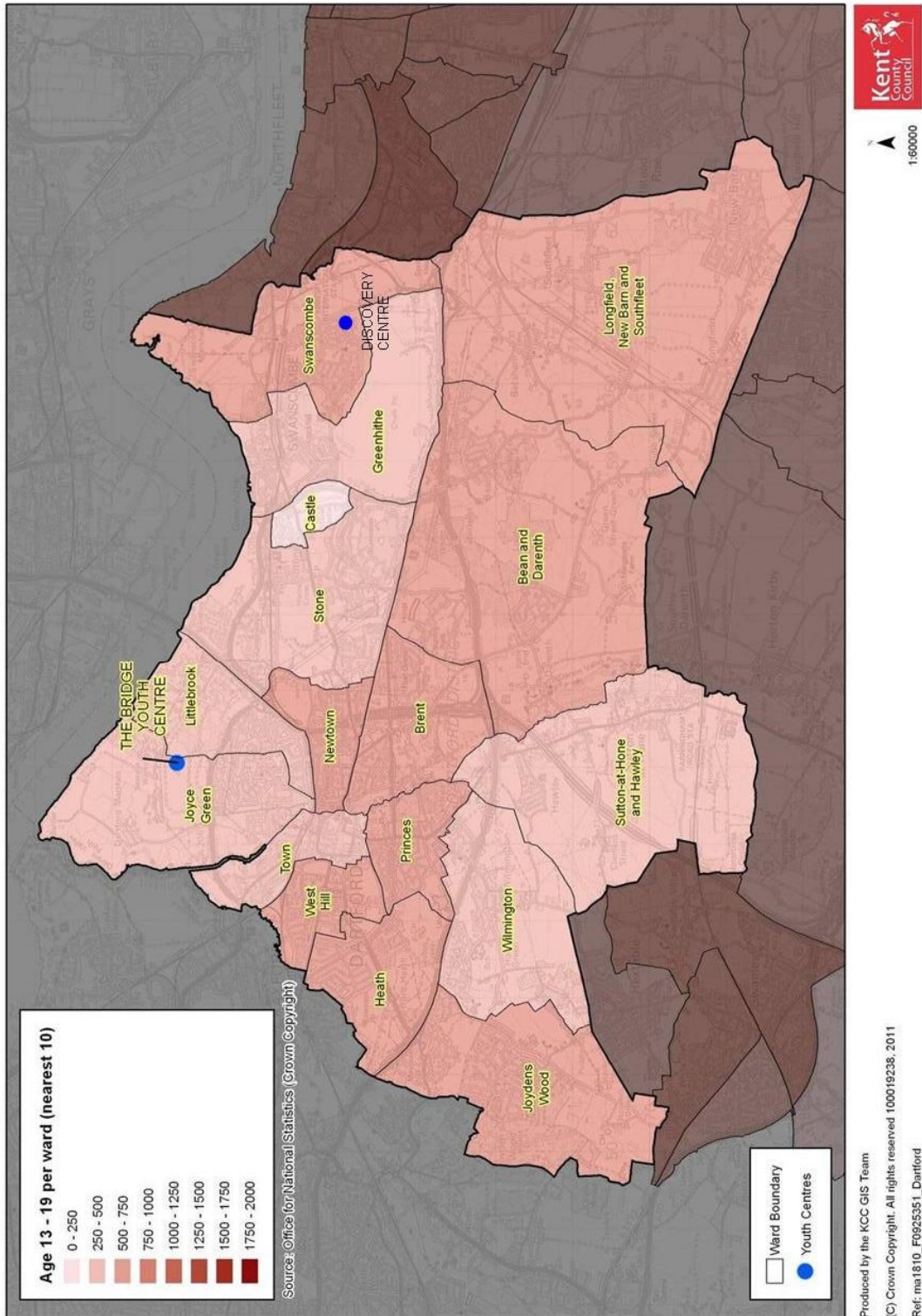
Dartford LSOAs	Number	%
Within England's top 20% most deprived	3	5.2%
Within South East's top 20% most deprived	12	20.7%
Within Kent's top 20% most deprived	8	13.8%

Out of a total of 58 LSOAs

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Communities and Local Government (CLG)
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13-19 Population Density, Dartford (with existing provision)



Appendix 4: Youth Provision, Dover

Local level of need:

The District of Dover has a 13-19 population of 10,100 young people placing it joint seventh in the county for this age group, the area has a further 8,800 young people between the ages of 11-25. The population density of the 13-19 population is demonstrated on the map below.

- The overall Children's Wellbeing Index (CWI) Score for Dover is 137.7 which places it 8th in Kent.
- On the national Indices of Deprivation Dover has moved from being ranked 142 in 2007 to 127 in 2010, and has moved from being the 5th most deprived area of KCC to the 4th which indicates that it has become relatively more deprived than some other areas in Kent and England. Ward level deprivation is demonstrated on the map below.
- 3.6% of all residents are from BME communities (Kent average 6.3%, England Average 11.8%). BME children & young people aged 0-15 comprise 5% of the local population.
- 4% of young people aged 0-24 in Dover claim disability living allowance; 1.7% of secondary school children have a statement whilst a further 22% have additional needs but no statement. From this it is possible to estimate that between 2100 and 2300 young people could benefit from additional support through youth provision.
- There are 164 Looked After Children across Dover over 70 of which are other LA children placed in Kent.
- 138 young people were First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System in 2010, down from 203 in 2009.
- The under 18 Conception rate for 2007/09 was 36.4 per 1000; the target rate for 2009/11 is 23.6.
- In February 2011 4.89% of 16-18 year olds were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) whilst a further 1.88% were 'Not Known' i.e. it is not possible to identify whether they are currently in employment or some kind of education environment.

The local Youth Strategy for Dover District 2008 – 2012 identifies 55 separate aims under the Every Child Matters themes along with a specific focus on Disabled Young People.

Local level of provision:

The proposed new model of service delivery for Kent Youth Service in Dover will consist of direct delivery through:

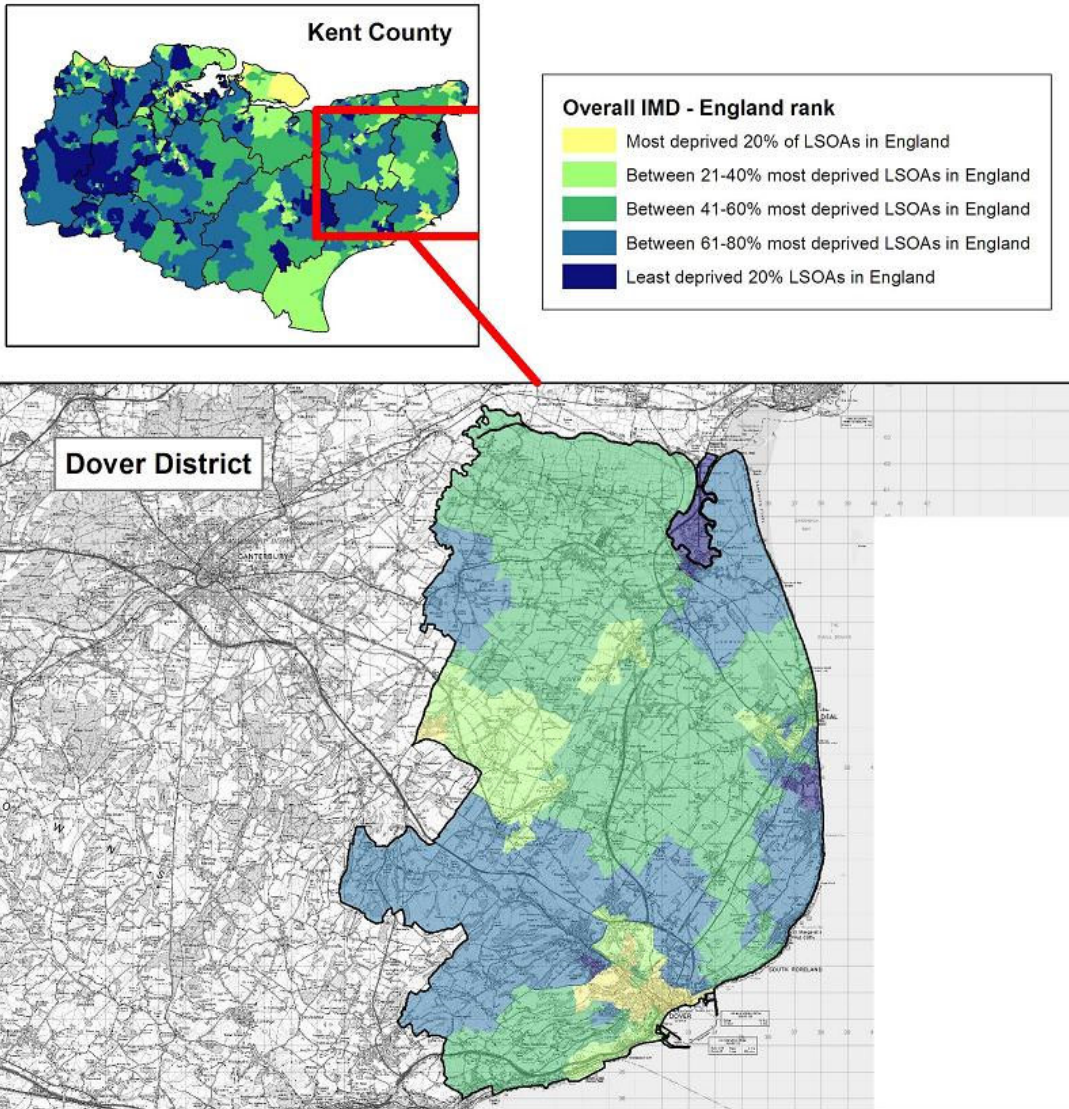
- A Youth Hub at the existing Archers Court Youth Centre;

- the Community Youth Tutors based at Sandwich Technology School and Harbour/St Edmunds RC Schools;
- the development of a Dover District Detached Project.

This means that the facilities currently used for Aylesham Youth Centre and Linwood Youth Centre would no longer be used directly by Kent Youth Service and could be available for future provision as decided through the commissioning process.

Under the new model of service delivery Kent Youth Service would be seeking to commission youth work delivery which reflected by the general needs and outcomes outlined in sections 3 and 4 in the body of this report as well as the local issues highlighted in this appendix and throughout the consultation process.

National rank of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Dover based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Dover is ranked 127th out of 326 authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the most deprived. This places Dover in England's most deprived half of authorities.

St.Radigunds has the highest level of deprivation in Dover, followed by Buckland and Tower Hamlets.

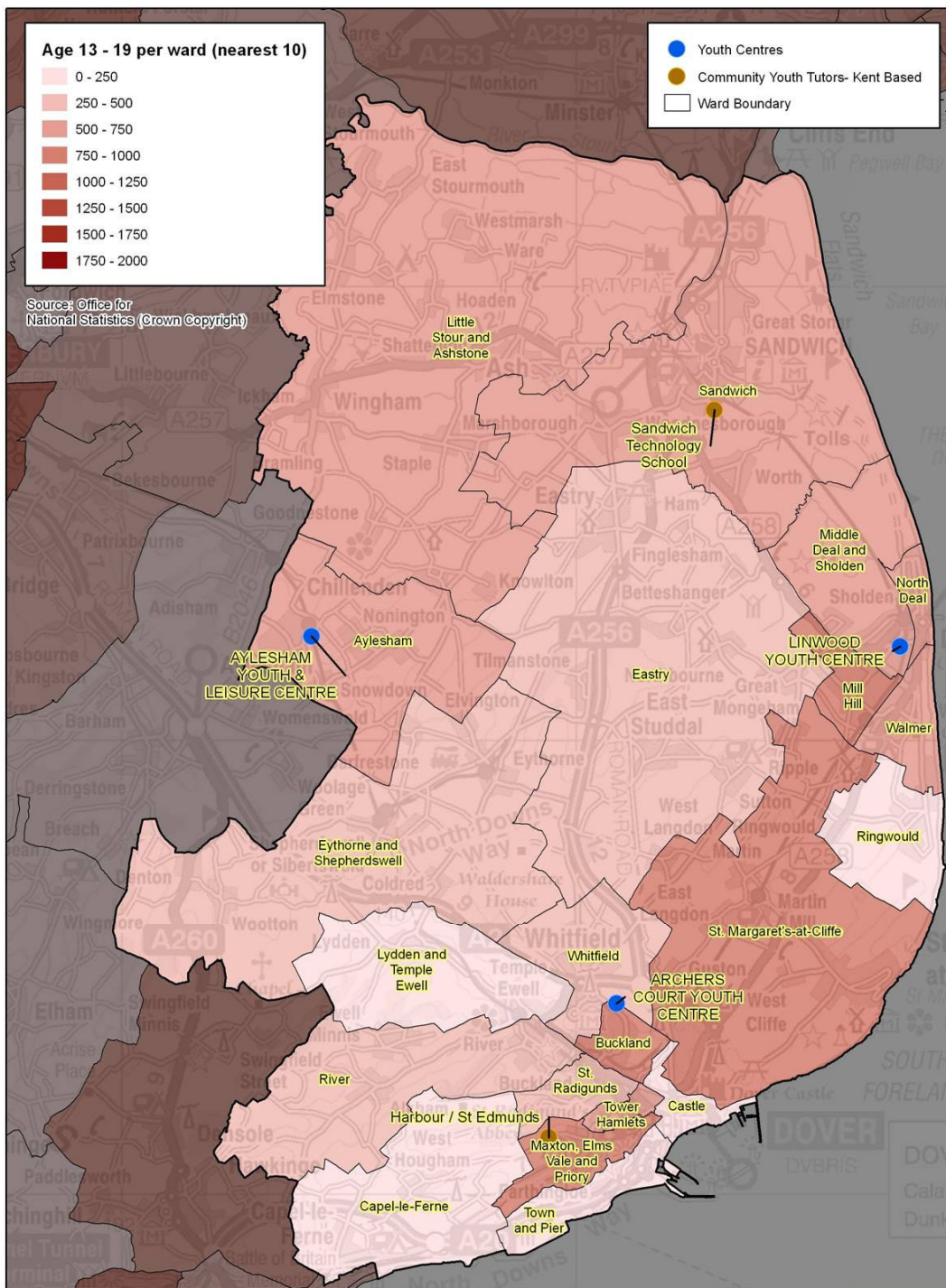
Dover LSOAs	Number	%
Within England's top 20% most deprived	11	16.4%
Within South East's top 20% most deprived	21	31.3%
Within Kent's top 20% most deprived	15	22.4%

Out of a total of 67 LSOAs

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Communities and Local Government (CLG)
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13-19 Population Density, Dover (with existing provision)



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Ref: ma1810_F0925351_Dover

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Appendix 5: Youth Provision, Gravesham

Local level of need:

The Borough of Gravesham has a 13-19 population of 9,300 young people placing it 10th in the county for this age group, the area has a further 9,700 young people between the ages of 11-25. The population density of the 13-19 population is demonstrated on the map below.

- The overall Children's Wellbeing Index (CWI) Score for Gravesham is 146.8 which places it 9th in Kent.
- On the national Indices of Deprivation Gravesham has moved from being ranked 134 in 2007 to 142 in 2010, and has moved from being the 4th most deprived area of KCC to the 5th which indicates that it is one of the few that has become relatively less deprived than other areas in Kent and England. Ward level deprivation is demonstrated on the map below.
- 12.9% of all residents are from BME communities (Kent average 6.3%, England Average 11.8%). BME children and young people aged 0-15 comprise 15.4% of the local population.
- 3.8% of young people aged 0-24 in Gravesham claim disability living allowance; 1.5% of secondary school children have a statement whilst a further 22.1% have additional needs but no statement. From this it is possible to estimate that between 2000 and 2200 young people could benefit from additional support through youth provision.
- There are 199 Looked After Children across Gravesham over 100 of which are other LA children placed in Kent.
- 144 young people were First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice system in 2010, down from 153 in 2009.
- The under 18 Conception rate for 2007/09 was 38.1 per 1000; the target rate for 2009/11 is 21.6.
- In February 2011 5.17% of 16-18 year olds were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) whilst a further 3.45% were 'Not Known' i.e. it is not possible to identify whether they are currently in employment or some kind of education environment.

The Draft Local Children's Trust Board Children and Young People's Plan 2011 - 2014 for Gravesham identifies the teenage conception rates, sexual health issues, higher than average numbers of entrants in to the Youth Justice system and the engagement of participation of young people as key issues under the theme of Adolescent Engagement.

Local level of provision:

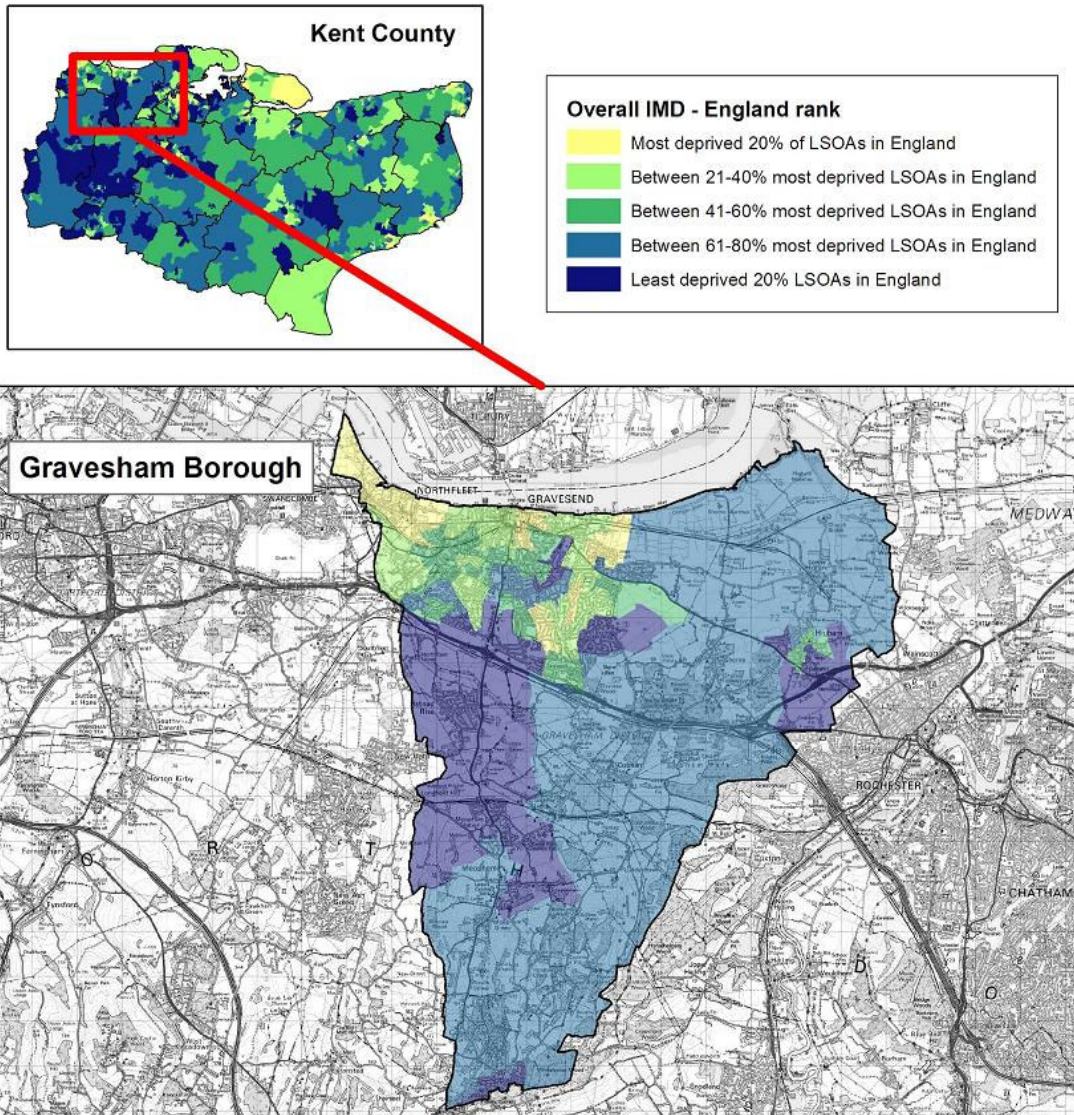
The proposed new model of service delivery for Kent Youth Service in Gravesham will consist of direct delivery through:

- A Youth Hub at the existing Northfleet Youth Centre;
- the Community Youth Tutor based at Thamesview School;
- the development of a Gravesham Borough Detached Project.

This means that the facilities currently used for the Miracles Youth Centre and The Gr@nd would no longer be used directly by Kent Youth Service and could be available for future provision as decided through the commissioning process.

Under the new model of service delivery Kent Youth Service would be seeking to commission youth work delivery which reflected by the general needs and outcomes outlined in sections 3 and 4 in the body of this report as well as the local issues highlighted in this appendix and throughout the consultation process.

National rank of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Gravesham based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Gravesham is ranked 142nd out of 326 authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the most deprived. This places Gravesham in England's most deprived half of authorities.

Singlewell has the highest level of deprivation in Gravesham, followed by Northfleet North and Central.

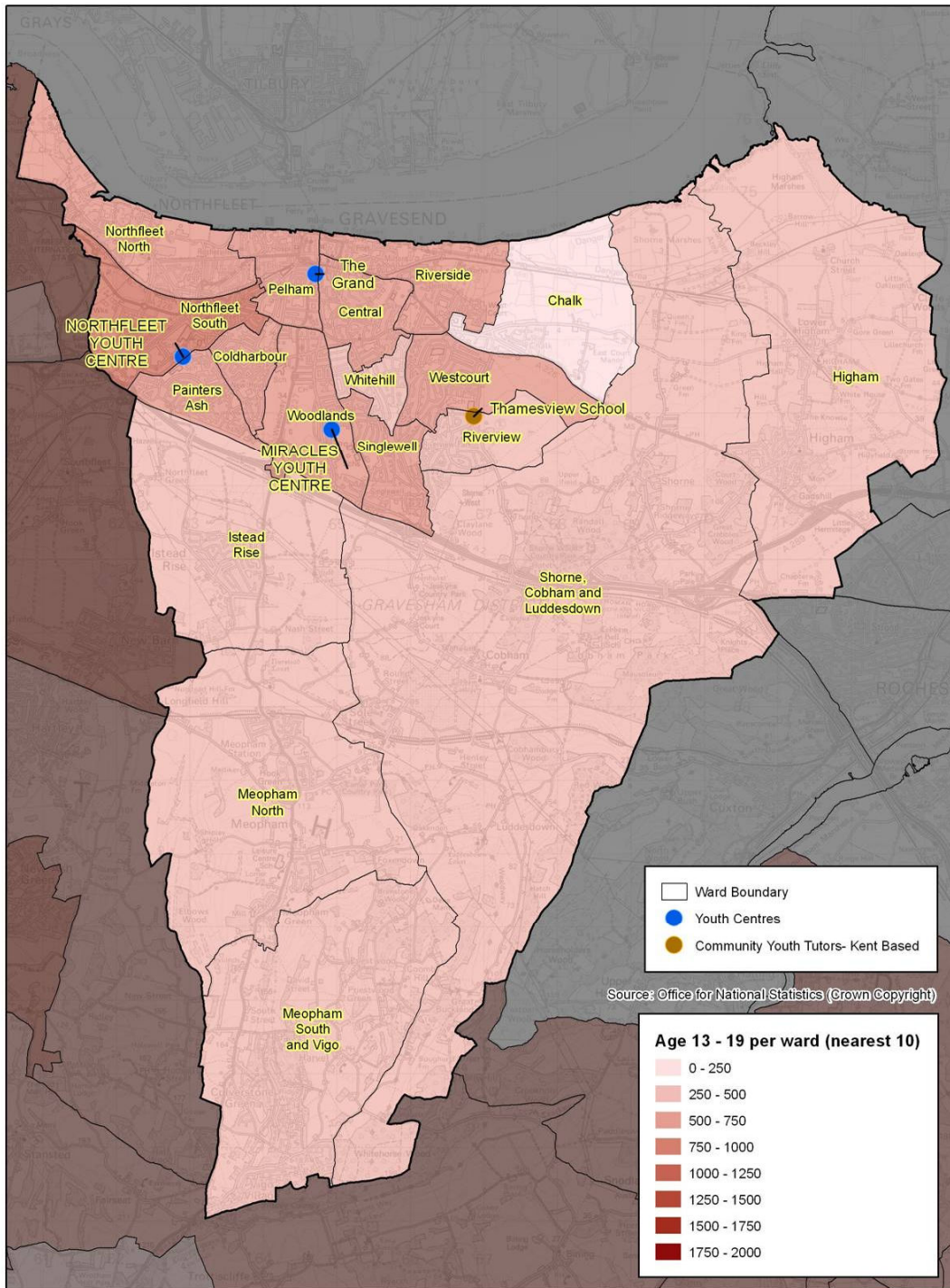
Gravesham LSOAs	Number	%
Within England's top 20% most deprived	8	12.7%
Within South East's top 20% most deprived	22	34.9%
Within Kent's top 20% most deprived	14	22.2%

Out of a total of 63 LSOAs

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Communities and Local Government (CLG)
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13-19 Population Density, Gravesham (with existing provision)



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Ref: ma1810_F0925351_Gravesham

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Appendix 6: Youth Provision, Maidstone

Local level of need:

The Borough of Maidstone has a 13-19 population of 12,400 young people placing it joint second in the county for this age group, the area has a further 13,300 young people between the ages of 11-25. The population density of the 13-19 population is demonstrated on the map below.

- The overall Children's Wellbeing Index (CWI) Score for Maidstone is 105.7 which places it 4th in Kent.
- On the national Indices of Deprivation Maidstone has moved from being ranked 225 in 2007 to 217 in 2010, and has remained at 8th on the list of deprived areas of KCC but it has become relatively more deprived than some other areas in England. Ward level deprivation is demonstrated on the map below.
- 5.4% of all residents are from BME communities (Kent average 6.3%, England Average 11.8%). BME children and young people aged 0-15 comprise 7% of the local population.
- 3% of young people aged 0-24 claim disability living allowance; 1.1% of secondary school children have a statement whilst a further 19.3% have additional needs but no statement. From this it is possible to estimate that between 2250 and 2500 young people could benefit from additional support through youth provision.
- There are 160 Looked After Children across Maidstone over 50 of which are other LA children placed in Kent.
- 124 young people were First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice system in 2010, down from 214 in 2009.
- The under 18 Conception rate for 2007/09 was 35.7 per 1000; the target rate for 2009/11 is 15.6.
- In February 2011 6.01% of 16-18 year olds were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) whilst a further 3.44% were 'Not Known' i.e. it is not possible to identify whether they are currently in employment or some kind of education environment.

The Draft Local Children's Trust Board Children and Young People's Plan 2011 - 2014 for Maidstone identifies the rate of teenage conception, the proportion of NEETs and the engagement of young offenders in suitable education and training as key issues under the theme of Adolescent Engagement.

Local level of provision:

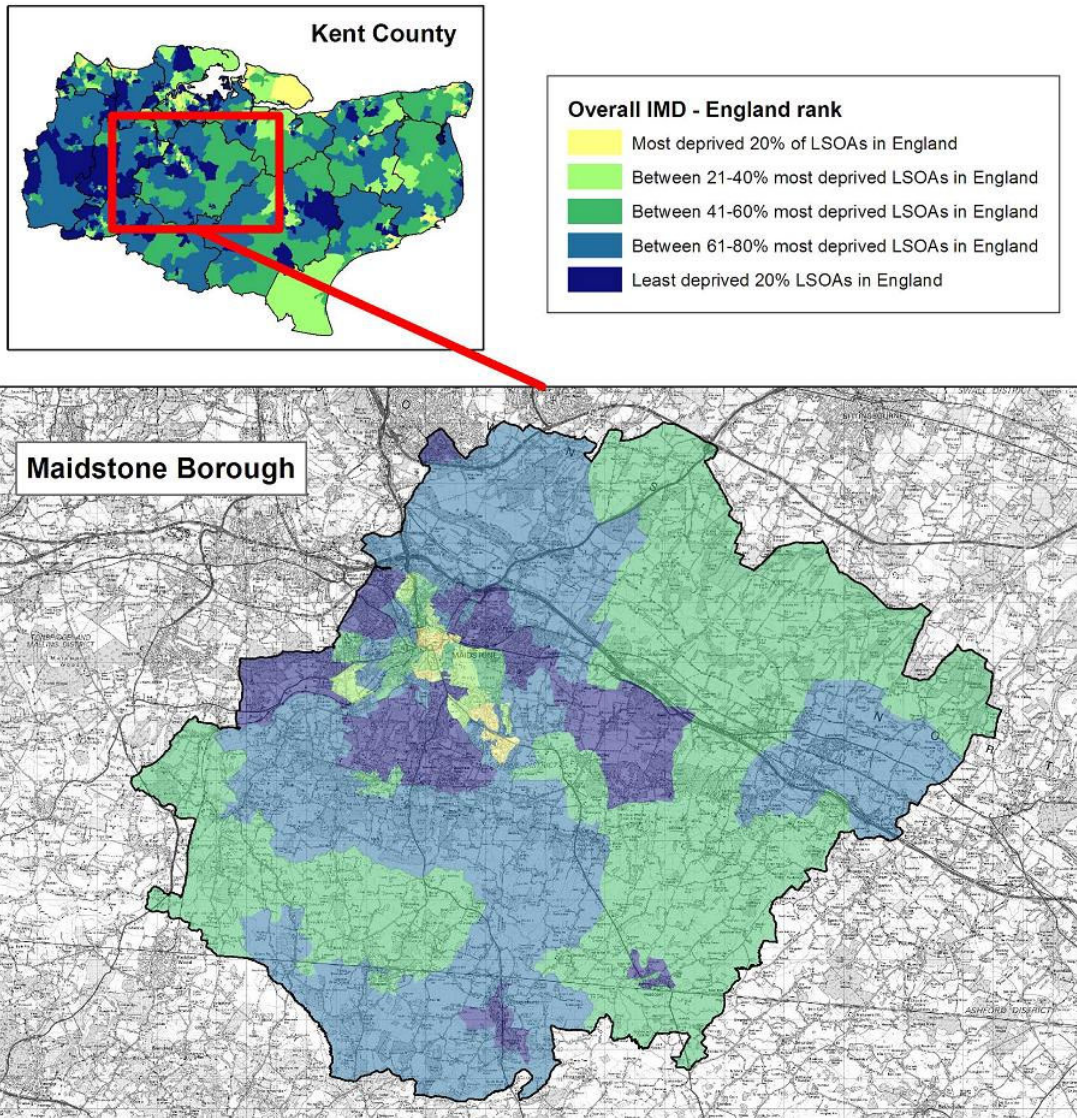
The proposed new model of service delivery for Kent Youth Service in Maidstone will consist of direct delivery through:

- A Youth Hub at the existing InfoZone Youth Centre;
- the Community Youth Tutor based at Valley Park Academy;
- the development of a Community Youth Tutor at the Senacre Community Skills Centre
- the development of a Maidstone Borough Detached Project.

This means that the facilities currently used for Shepway Youth Centre and Lenham Youth Centre would no longer be used directly by Kent Youth Service and could be available for future provision as decided through the commissioning process.

Under the new model of service delivery Kent Youth Service would be seeking to commission youth work delivery which reflected by the general needs and outcomes outlined in sections 3 and 4 in the body of this report as well as the local issues highlighted in this appendix and throughout the consultation process.

National rank of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Maidstone based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Maidstone is ranked 217th out of 326 authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the most deprived. This places Maidstone in England's least deprived half of authorities.

Park Wood has the highest level of deprivation in Maidstone, followed by High Street and Shepway South.

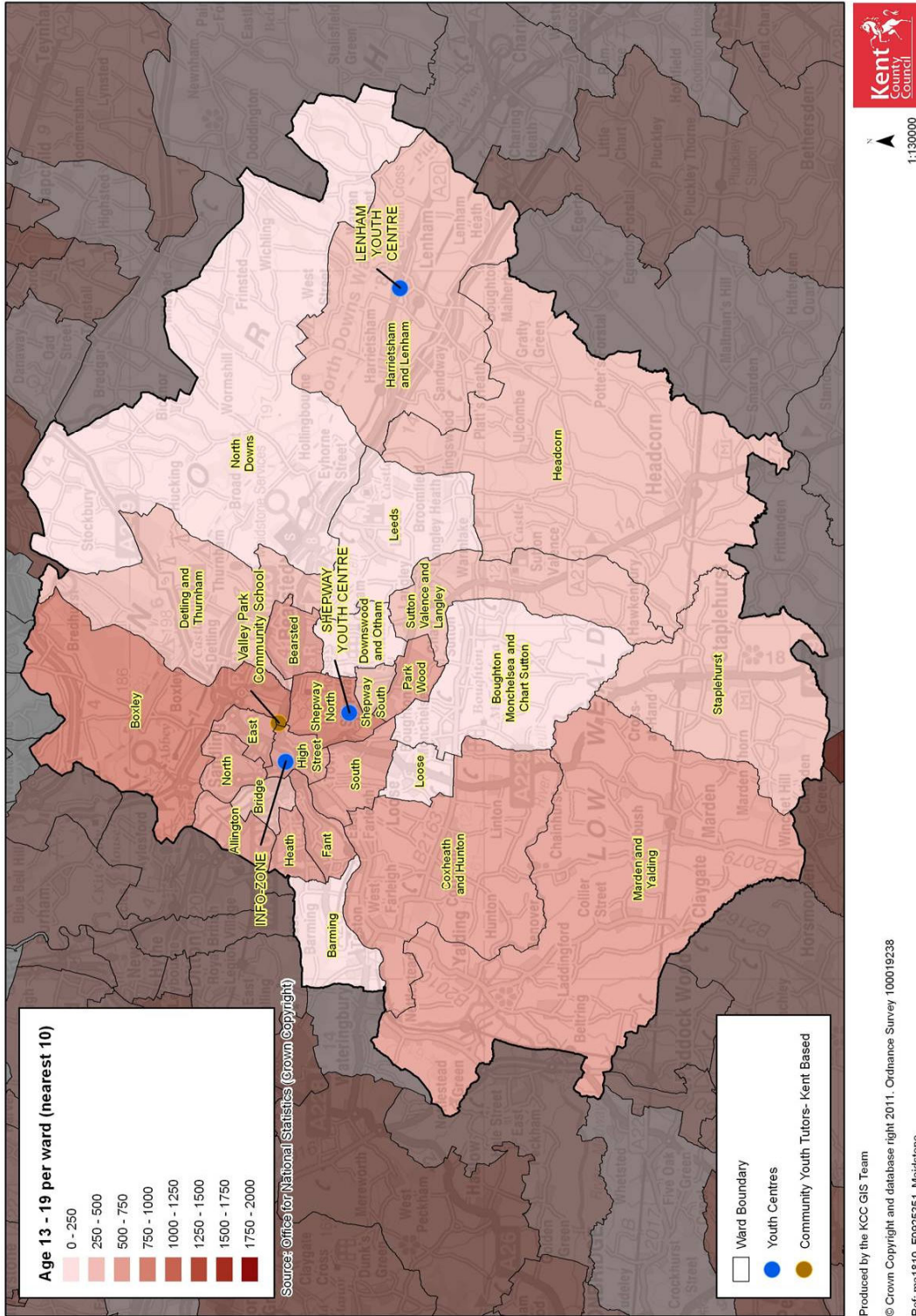
Maidstone LSOAs	Number	%
Within England's top 20% most deprived	6	6.5%
Within South East's top 20% most deprived	15	16.3%
Within Kent's top 20% most deprived	10	10.9%

Out of a total of 92 LSOAs

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Communities and Local Government (CLG)
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13-19 Population Density, Maidstone (with existing provision)



Appendix 7: Youth Provision, Sevenoaks

Local level of need:

The District of Sevenoaks has a 13-19 population of 9,800 young people placing it ninth in the county for this age group, the area has a further 8,500 young people between the ages of 11-25. The population density of the 13-19 population is demonstrated on the map below.

- The overall Children's Wellbeing Index (CWI) Score for Sevenoaks is 84.7 which places it 3rd in Kent.
- On the national Indices of Deprivation Sevenoaks has moved from being ranked 270 in 2007 to 276 in 2010, and has remained as the least deprived area of KCC and has also become relatively less deprived than some other areas in England. Ward level deprivation is demonstrated on the map below.
- 6.1% of all residents are from BME communities (Kent average 6.3%, England Average 11.8%). BME children and young people aged 0-15 comprise 9% of the local population.
- 3% of young people aged 0-24 claim disability living allowance; 2.0% of secondary school children have a statement whilst a further 32.8% have additional needs but no statement. From this it is possible to estimate that between 2800 and 3000 young people could benefit from additional support through youth provision.
- There are 330 Looked After Children across Dartford and Sevenoaks over 200 of which are other LA children placed in Kent.
- 69 young people were First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System in 2010, down from 122 in 2009
- The under 18 Conception rate for 2007/09 was 25.7 per 1000; the target rate for 2009/11 is 15.7.
- In February 2011 3.87% of 16-18 year olds were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) whilst a further 2.60% were 'Not Known' i.e. it is not possible to identify whether they are currently in employment or some kind of education environment.

The local Sevenoaks District Young People's Action Plan 2009 – 2012 identifies 12 key outcomes for young people in the area including better information about health issues, improving self-esteem, feeling safer in the community and community involvement and celebration of achievements.

Local level of provision:

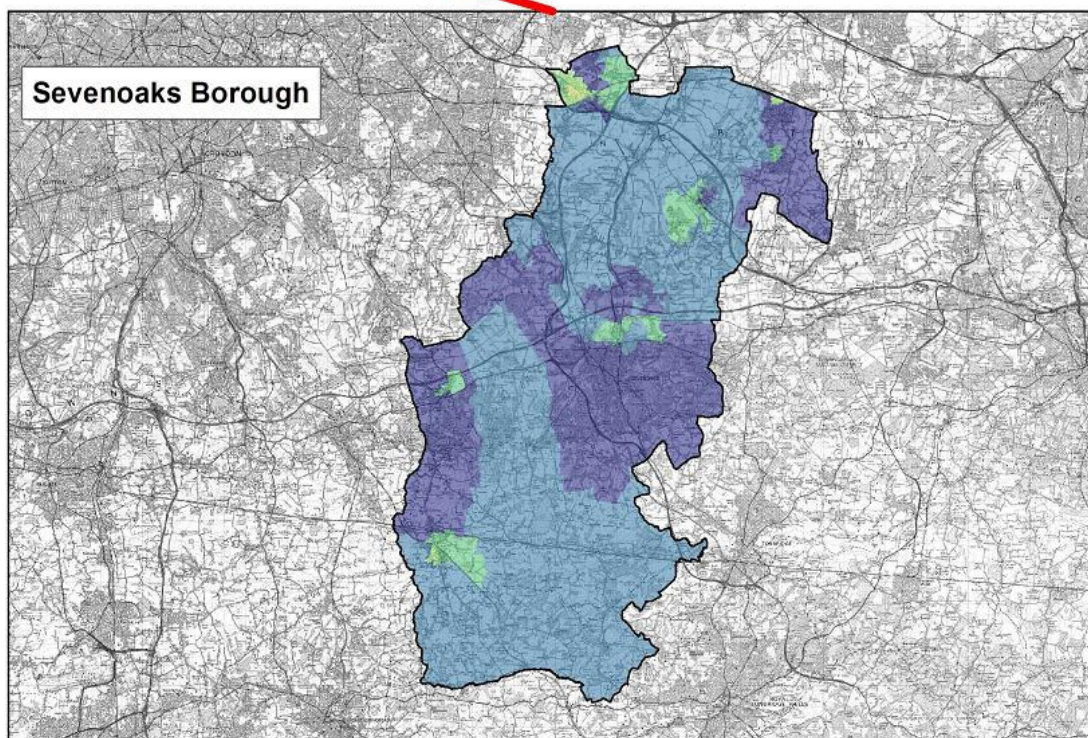
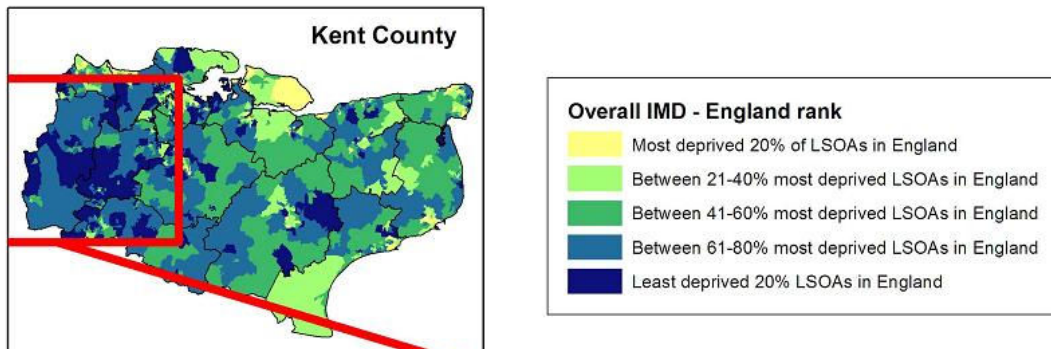
The proposed new model of service delivery for Kent Youth Service in Sevenoaks will consist of direct delivery through:

- A Youth Hub at the existing Swanley Youth Centre (The Junction);
- the development of a Community Youth Tutor at Knole Academy;
- the development of a Sevenoaks District Detached Project.

Kent Youth Service currently has no other fixed facilities in the Sevenoaks area. The Edenbridge Community Centre is expected to be open from 2012.

Under the new model of service delivery Kent Youth Service would be seeking to commission youth work delivery which reflected by the general needs and outcomes outlined in sections 3 and 4 in the body of this report as well as the local issues highlighted in this appendix and throughout the consultation process.

National rank of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Sevenoaks based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Sevenoaks is ranked 276th out of 326 authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the most deprived. This places Sevenoaks in England's least deprived half of authorities.

Swanley St.Mary's has the highest level of deprivation in Sevenoaks, followed by Swanley White Oak and Hartley & Hodsoll Street.

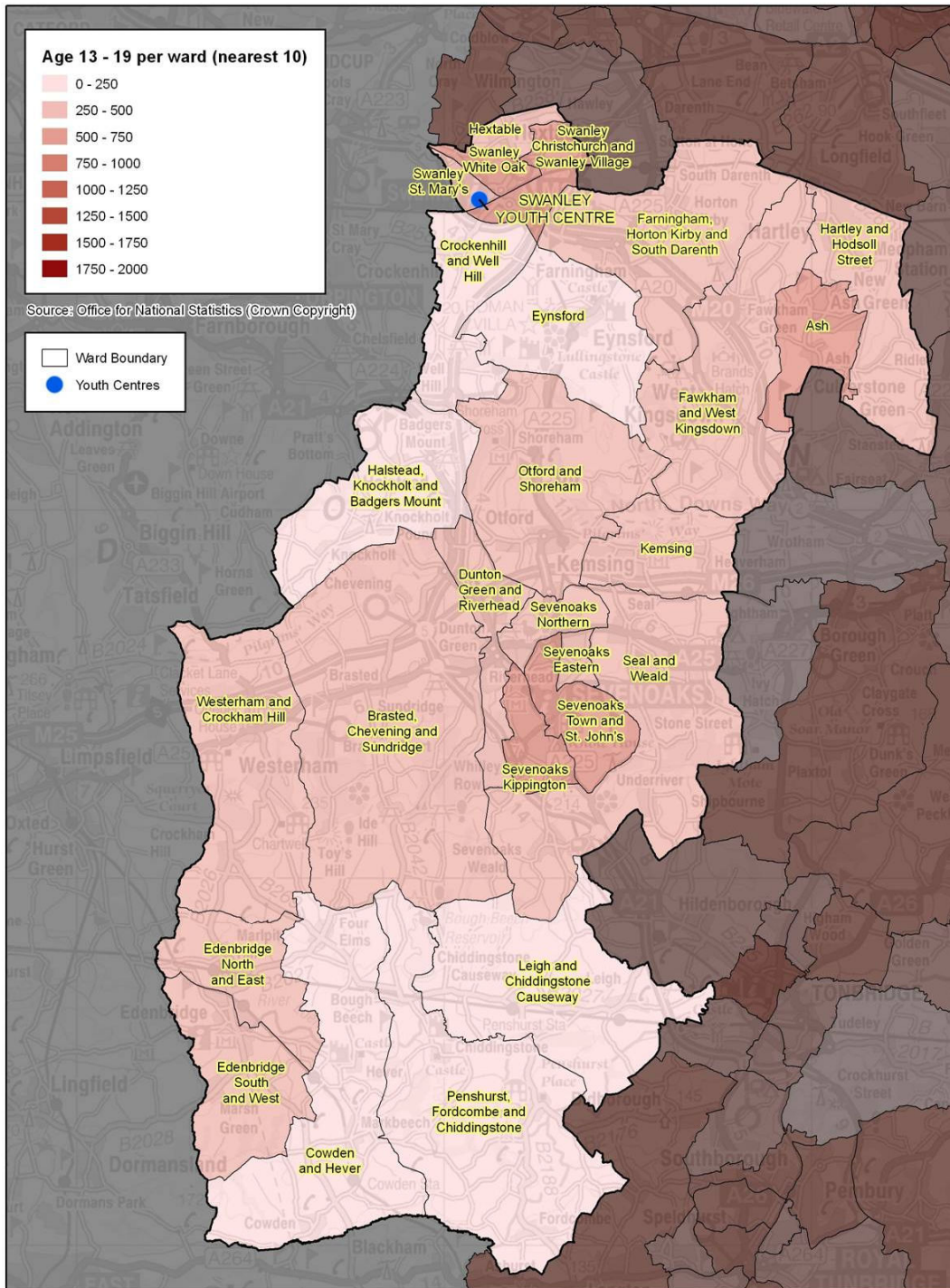
Sevenoaks LSOAs	Number	%
Within England's top 20% most deprived	1	1.4%
Within South East's top 20% most deprived	5	6.8%
Within Kent's top 20% most deprived	3	4.1%

Out of a total of 74 LSOAs

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Communities and Local Government (CLG)
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13-19 Population Density, Sevenoaks (with existing provision)



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Appendix 8: Youth Provision, Shepway

Local level of need:

The District of Shepway has a 13-19 population of 8,400 young people making it the lowest in the county for this age group, the area has a further 8,600 young people between the ages of 11-25. The population density of the 13-19 population is demonstrated on the map below.

- The overall Children's Wellbeing Index (CWI) Score for Shepway is 168.5 which places it 10th in Kent
- On the national Indices of Deprivation Shepway has moved from being ranked in 114 2007 to 97 in 2010, and has moved from being the 3rd most deprived area of KCC to the 2nd which indicate that it has become relatively more deprived than some other areas in Kent and England. Ward level deprivation is demonstrated on the map below.
- 5.7 % of all residents are from BME communities (Kent average 6.3%, England Average 11.8%). BME young people comprise 7% of the local population.
- 4% of young people aged 0-24 in Shepway claim disability living allowance; 1.4% of secondary school children have a statement whilst a further 28.1% have additional needs but no statement. From this it is possible to estimate that between 2250 and 2500 young people could benefit from additional support through youth provision.
- There are 227 Looked After Children across Shepway over 85 of which are other LA children placed in Kent.
- 152 young people were First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System in 2010, down from 185 in 2009.
- The under 18 Conception rate for 2007/09 was 46.6 per 1000; the target rate for 2009/11 is 31.5.
- In February 2011 5.33% of 16-18 year olds were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) whilst a further 2.88% were 'Not Known' i.e. it is not possible to identify whether they are currently in employment or some kind of education environment.

The Draft Local Children's Trust Board Children and Young People's Plan 2011 - 2014 for Shepway District highlights a number of issues for young people under the headings of mental and emotional health and adolescent engagement. These issues include the provision of positive activities, young people having a voice at school and in the community and the level of alcohol misuse amongst young people.

Local level of provision:

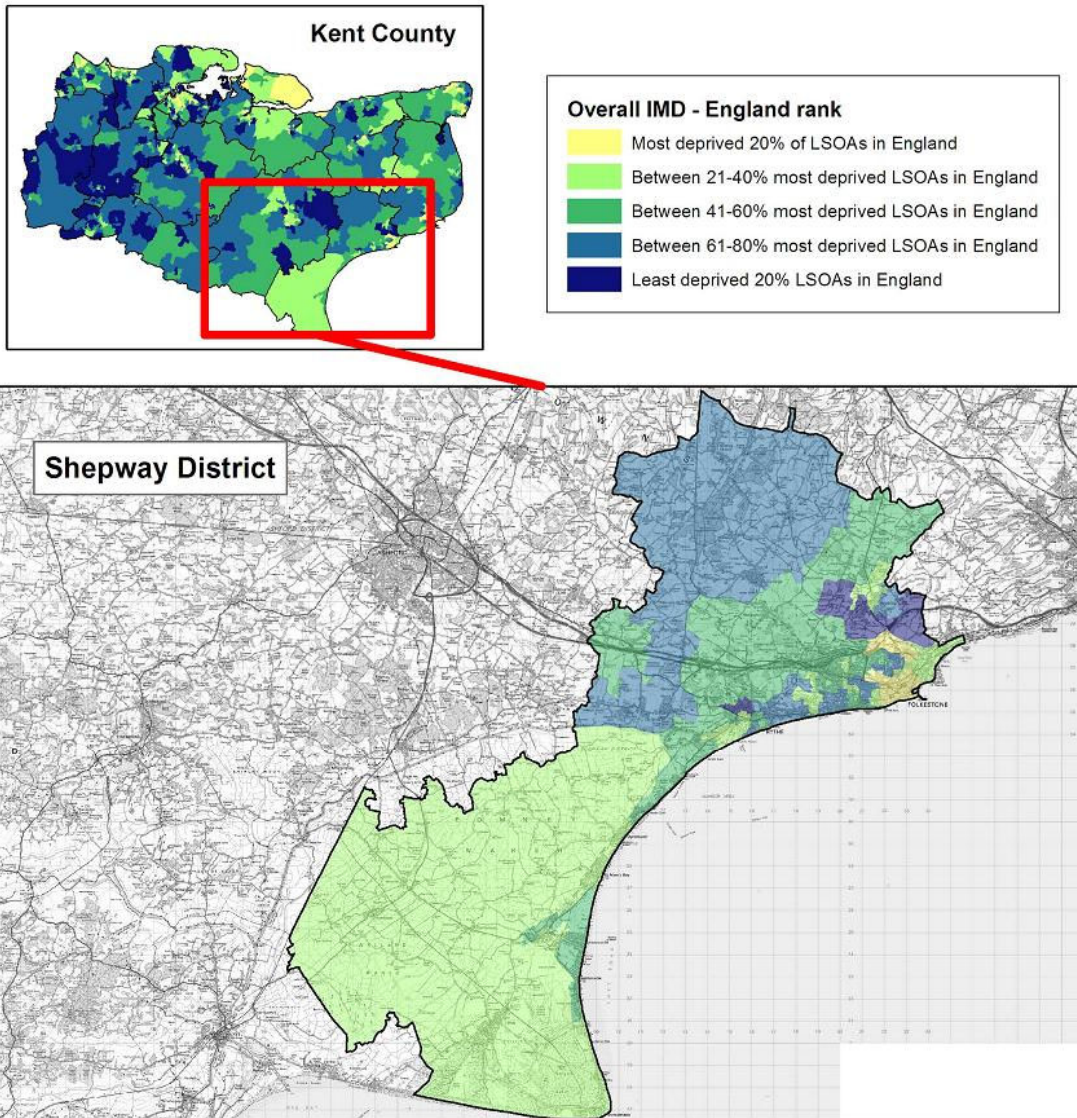
The proposed new model of service delivery for Kent Youth Service in Shepway will consist of direct delivery through:

- A Youth Hub at the existing Café IT Youth Centre;
- the Community Youth Tutors based at Folkestone Academy and Marsh Academy;
- the development of a Shepway District Detached Project.
- The Community Youth Tutor at The Marsh Academy will continue to manage and deliver youth work at the Phase II Youth Centre.

This means that the facilities currently used for Hythe Youth Centre would no longer be used directly by Kent Youth Service and could be available for future provision as decided through the commissioning process.

Under the new model of service delivery Kent Youth Service would be seeking to commission youth work delivery which reflected by the general needs and outcomes outlined in sections 3 and 4 in the body of this report as well as the local issues highlighted in this appendix and throughout the consultation process.

National rank of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Shepway based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Shepway is ranked 97th out of 326 authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the most deprived. This places Shepway in England's most deprived half of authorities.

Folkestone Harvey Central has the highest level of deprivation in Shepway, followed by Folkestone Harbour and Folkestone East.

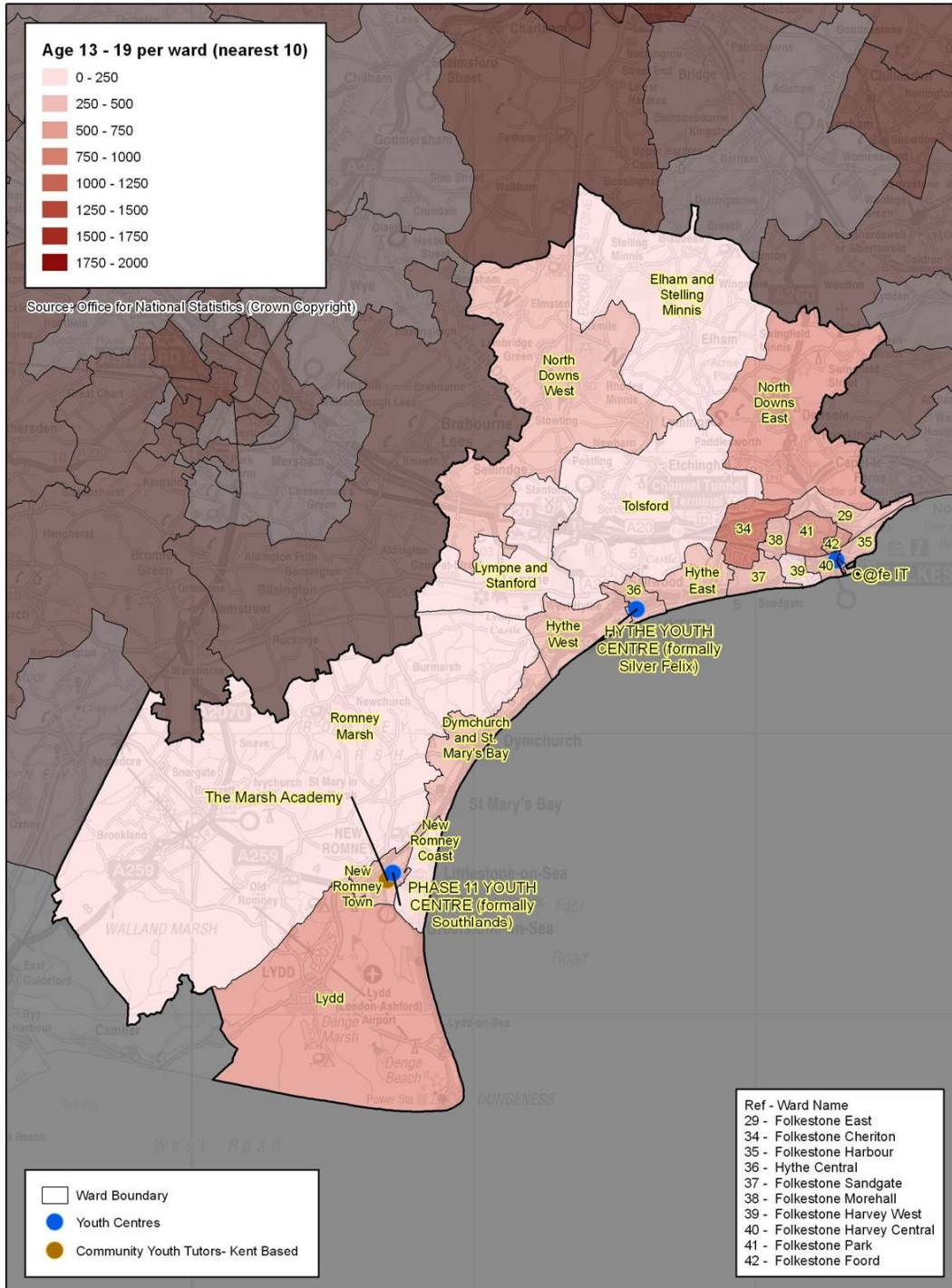
Shepway LSOAs	Number	%
Within England's top 20% most deprived	11	16.9%
Within South East's top 20% most deprived	29	44.6%
Within Kent's top 20% most deprived	20	30.8%

Out of a total of 65 LSOAs

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Communities and Local Government (CLG)
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13-19 Population Density, Shepway (with existing provision)



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Appendix 9: Youth Provision, Swale

Local level of need:

The Borough of Swale has a 13-19 population of 12,300 young people placing it third in the county for this age group, the area has a further 12,500 young people between the ages of 11-25. The population density of the 13-19 population is demonstrated on the map below.

- The overall Children's Wellbeing Index (CWI) Score for Swale is 177.6 which places it 12th in Kent.
- On the national Indices of Deprivation Swale has moved from being ranked 108 in 2007 to 99 in 2010, and has moved from being the second most deprived area of KCC to the third which indicates that it has become relatively more deprived than some other areas in England but has been 'overtaken' by Shepway District. Ward level deprivation is demonstrated on the map below.
- 5.7% of all residents are from BME communities (Kent average 6.3%, England Average 11.8%). BME children and young people aged 0-15 comprise 7% of the local population.
- 5% of young people aged 0-24 claim disability living allowance; 1.7% of secondary school children have a statement whilst a further 30.4% have additional needs but no statement. From this it is possible to estimate that between 3750 and 4000 young people could benefit from additional support through youth provision.
- There are 344 Looked After Children across Swale over 220 of which are other LA children placed in Kent.
- 196 young people were First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice system in 2010, down from 248 in 2009.
- The under 18 Conception rate for 2007/09 was 46.7 per 1000; the target rate for 2009/11 is 22.5.
- In February 2011 5.18% of 16-18 year olds were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) whilst a further 3.59% were 'Not Known' i.e. it is not possible to identify whether they are currently in employment or some kind of education environment.

The Swale District Youth Strategy 2006-2009 was created around the themes of: facilities for young people; healthy lifestyle choices; information and advice; a voice for young people; understanding and respect; crime and anti-social behaviour. Following the end of this strategy the primary focus has been on the development of the Swale Youth Forum and working alongside Local Children's Trust Board plans.

Local level of provision:

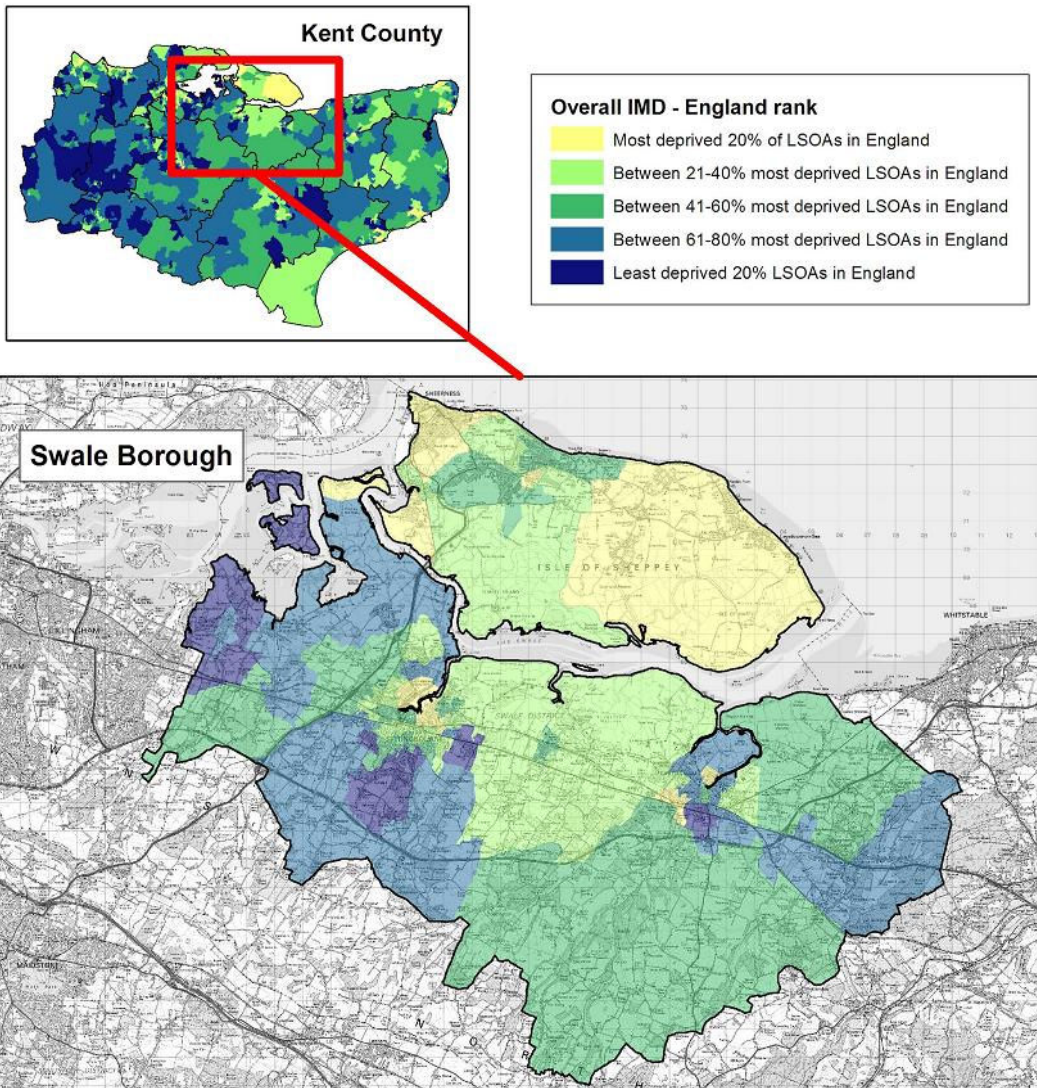
The proposed new model of service delivery for Kent Youth Service in Swale will consist of direct delivery through:

- A Youth Hub at the existing New House Youth Centre;
- the Community Youth Tutor based at The Isle of Sheppey Academy;
- the development of a Swale Borough Detached Project.
- The Community Youth Tutor at The Isle of Sheppey Academy will continue to manage and deliver youth work at Minster youth club.

This means that the facilities currently used for Sheerness County Youth Centre and Faversham Youth Centre would no longer be used directly by Kent Youth Service and could be available for future provision as decided through the commissioning process.

Under the new model of service delivery Kent Youth Service would be seeking to commission youth work delivery which reflected by the general needs and outcomes outlined in sections 3 and 4 in the body of this report as well as the local issues highlighted in this appendix and throughout the consultation process.

National rank of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Swale based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Swale Borough is ranked 99th out of 326 authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the most deprived. This places Swale in England's most deprived half of authorities.

Sheerness East has the highest level of deprivation in Swale, followed by Murston and Leysdown & Warden.

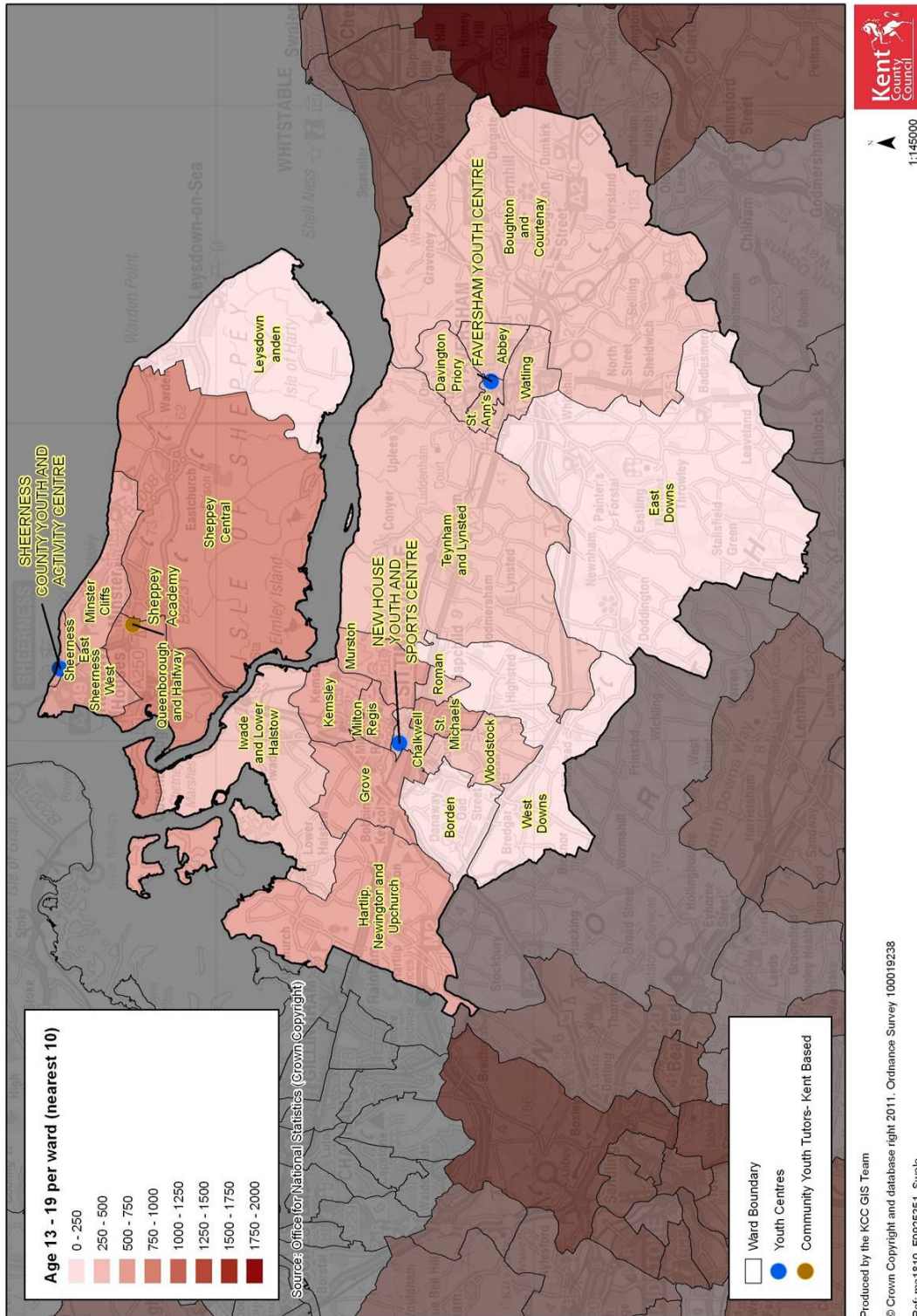
Swale LSOAs	Number	%
Within England's top 20% most deprived	17	20.7%
Within South East's top 20% most deprived	32	39.0%
Within Kent's top 20% most deprived	25	30.5%

Out of a total of 82 LSOAs

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13-19 Population Density, Swale (with existing provision)



Appendix 10: Youth Provision, Thanet

Local level of need:

The District of Thanet has a 13-19 population of 12,200 young people placing it fourth in the county for this age group, the area has a further 12,000 young people between the ages of 11-25. The population density of the 13-19 population is demonstrated on the map below.

- The overall Children's Wellbeing Index (CWI) Score for Thanet is 176.3 which places it 11th in Kent.
- On the national Indices of Deprivation Thanet has moved from being ranked 60 in 2007 to 49 in 2010, and has remained as the most deprived area of KCC whilst it has become relatively more deprived than other areas in England. Ward level deprivation is demonstrated on the map below.
- 5.6% of all residents are from BME communities (Kent average 6.3%, England Average 11.8%). BME children and young people aged 0-15 comprise 7% of the local population.
- 5% of young people aged 0-24 claim disability living allowance; 2% of secondary school children have a statement whilst a further 27.8% have additional needs but no statement. From this it is possible to estimate that the between 3250 and 3500 young people could benefit from additional support through youth provision.
- There are 470 Looked After Children across Thanet over 220 of which are other LA children placed in Kent.
- 179 young people were First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System in 2010, down from 226 in 2009.
- The under 18 Conception rate for 2007/09 was 51.0 per 1000; the target rate for 2009/11 is 29.6.
- In February 2011 7.50% of 16-18 year olds were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) whilst a further 2.62% were 'Not Known' i.e. it is not possible to identify whether they are currently in employment or some kind of education environment.

The Thanet Youth Strategy Action Plan 2011/12 has 23 aims under the headings of: Poverty; Resilience & Health; Parenting; Housing; Vulnerable children; Things to do; Engagement & Achievement and Safety.

Local level of provision:

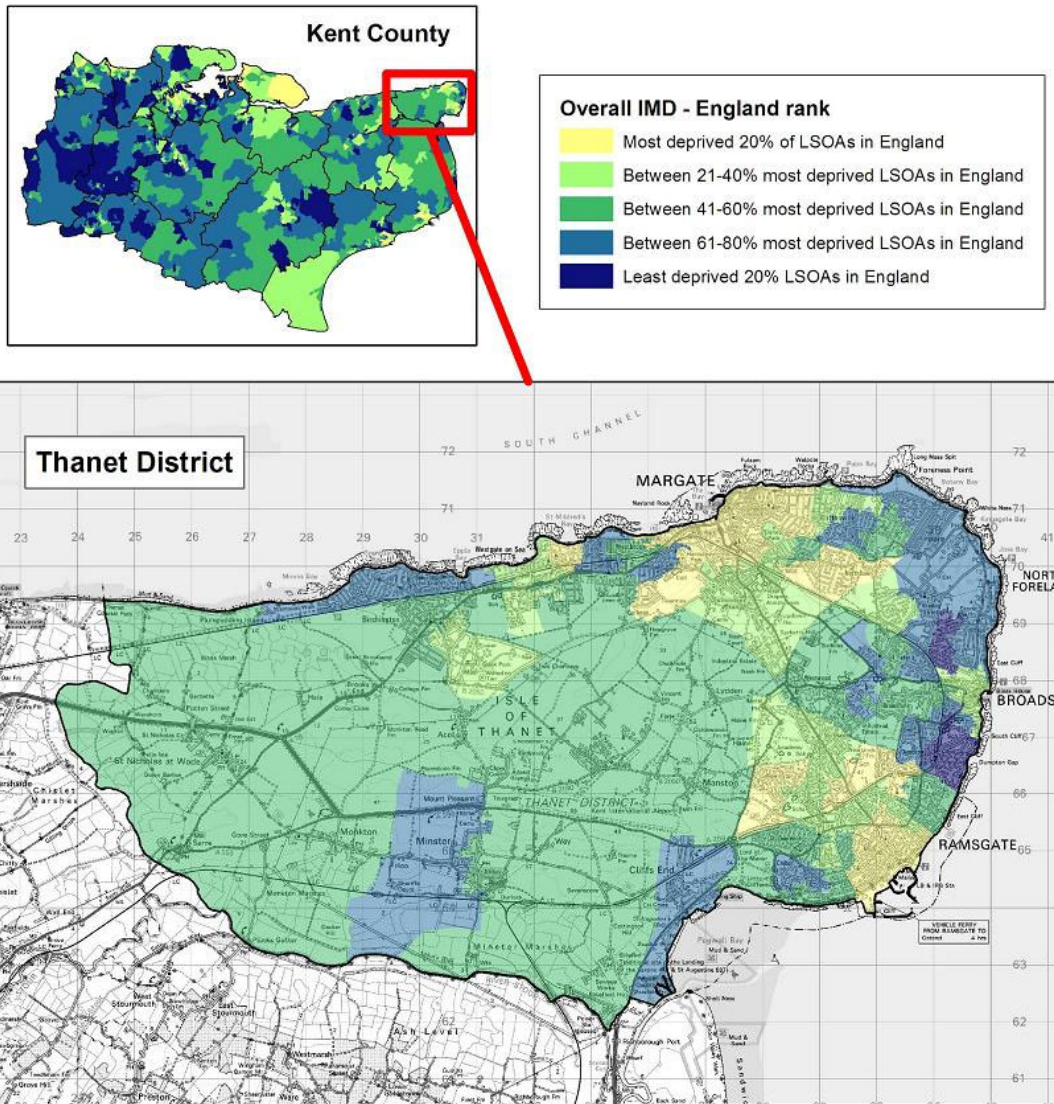
The proposed new model of service delivery for Kent Youth Service in Thanet will consist of direct delivery through:

- A Youth Hub at the existing Quarterdeck Youth Centre;
- the Community Youth Tutor based at Marlowe Academy;
- the development of a Community Youth Tutor at the Thanet Skills Centre;
- the development of a Thanet District Detached Project.

This means that the facilities currently used for Concorde Youth Centre and Artwise Youth Centre would no longer be used directly by Kent Youth Service and could be available for future provision as decided through the commissioning process.

Under the new model of service delivery Kent Youth Service would be seeking to commission youth work delivery which reflected by the general needs and outcomes outlined in sections 3 and 4 in the body of this report as well as the local issues highlighted in this appendix and throughout the consultation process.

National rank of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Thanet based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Thanet is ranked 49th out of 326 authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the most deprived. This places Thanet in England's most deprived half of authorities.

Margate Central has the highest level of deprivation in Thanet, followed by Cliftonville West and Eastcliff.

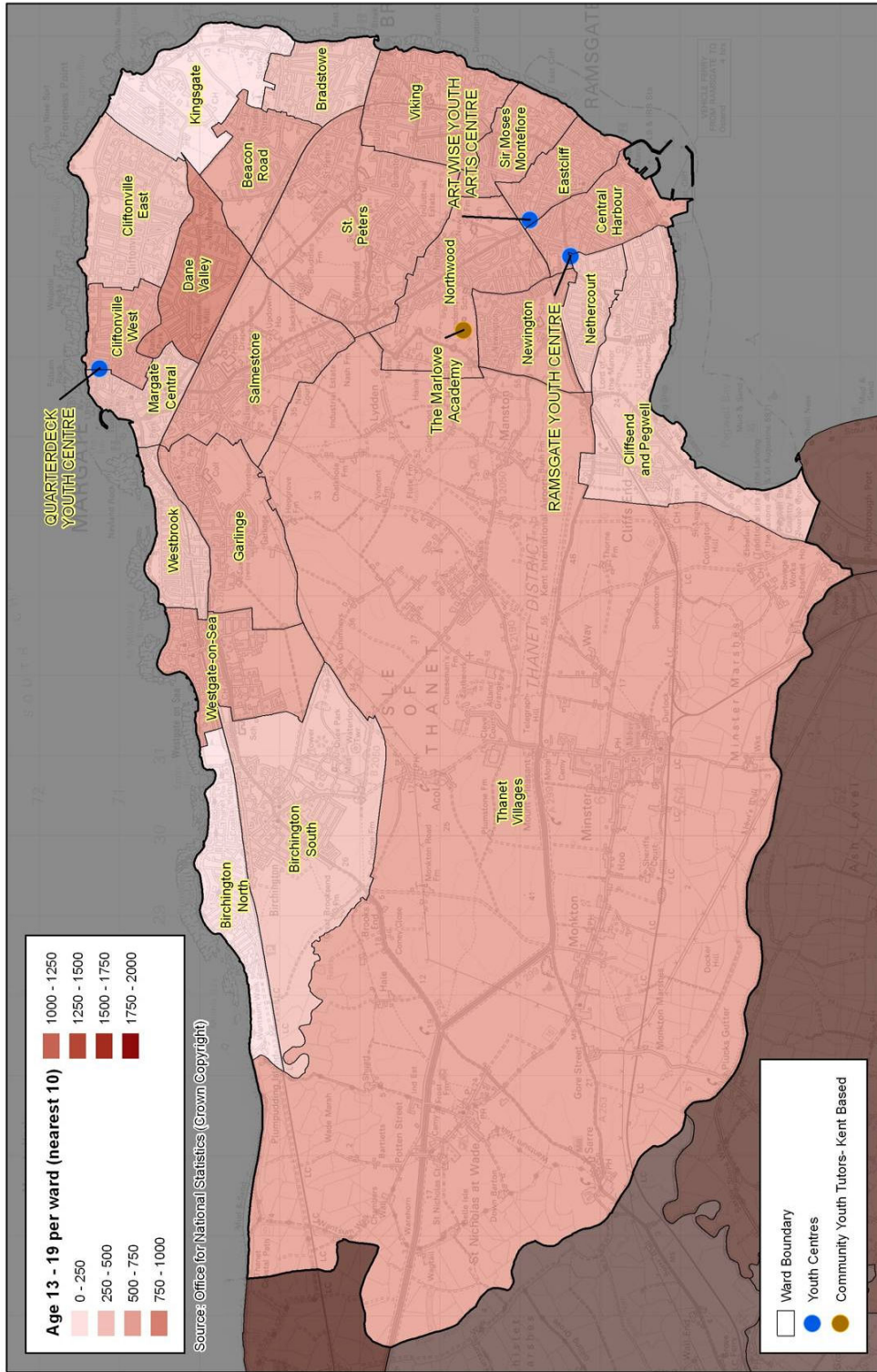
Thanet LSOAs	Number	%
Within England's top 20% most deprived	25	29.8%
Within South East's top 20% most deprived	44	52.4%
Within Kent's top 20% most deprived	33	39.3%

Out of a total of 84 LSOAs

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Communities and Local Government (CLG)
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13-19 Population Density, Thanet (with existing provision)



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Appendix 11: Youth Provision, Tonbridge & Malling

Local level of need:

The Borough of Tonbridge & Malling has a 13-19 population of 11,200 young people placing it joint fifth in the county for this age group, the area has a further 9,600 young people between the ages of 11-25. The population density of the 13-19 population is demonstrated on the map below.

- The overall Children's Wellbeing Index (CWI) Score for Tonbridge & Malling is 82.0 which places it 1st in Kent.
- On the national Indices of Deprivation Tonbridge & Malling has moved from being ranked 256 in 2007 to 268 in 2010, and has remained as the second least deprived area of KCC whilst becoming relatively less deprived than other areas in England. Ward level deprivation is demonstrated on the map below.
- 4.8% of the all residents are from BME communities (Kent average 6.3%, England Average 11.8%). BME children and young people aged 0-15 comprise 7% of the local population.
- 3% of young people aged 0-24 claim disability living allowance; 2% of secondary school children have a statement whilst a further 19.7% have additional needs but no statement. From this it is possible to estimate that between 2000 and 2250 young people could benefit from additional support through youth provision.
- There are 109 Looked After Children across Tonbridge & Malling over 50 of which are other LA children placed in Kent.
- 127 young people were First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System in 2010, down from 155 in 2009
- The under 18 Conception rate for 2007/09 was 28.8 per 1000; the target rate for 2009/11 is 16.6.
- In February 2011 4.70% of 16-18 year olds were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) whilst a further 3.49% were 'Not Known' i.e. it is not possible to identify whether they are currently in employment or some kind of education environment.

The local Tonbridge & Malling Youth Agreement 2010 – 2012 identifies 16 initiatives and targets intended to improve services for young people, these are themed under the headings inclusion, things to do and positive images.

Local level of provision:

The proposed new model of service delivery for Kent Youth Service in Tonbridge and Malling will consist of direct delivery through:

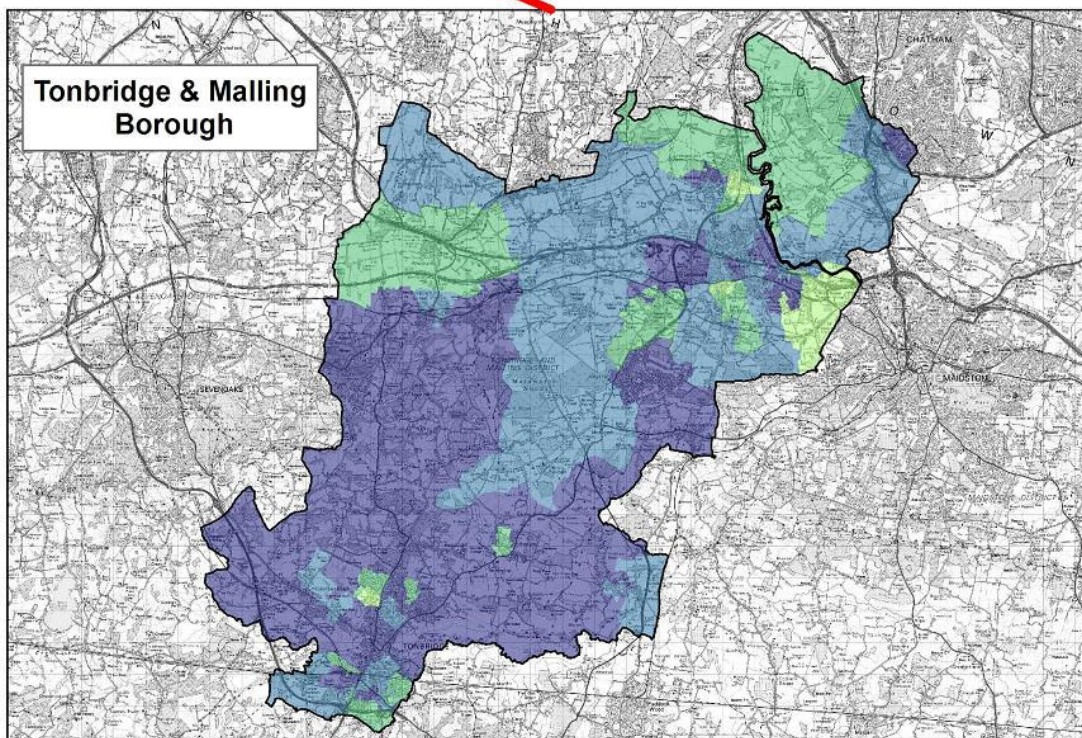
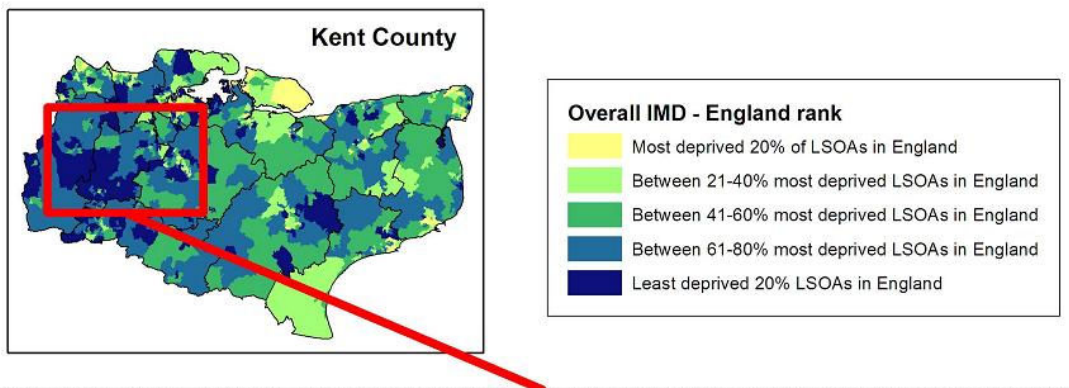
- A Youth Hub developed in partnership with the Borough Council;

- the Community Youth Tutors based at Ridgeview School and The Malling School;
- the development of a Tonbridge and Malling Borough Detached Project.

This means that the facilities currently used for SAMAYS Youth Centre would no longer be used directly by Kent Youth Service and could be available for future provision as decided through the commissioning process.

Under the new model of service delivery Kent Youth Service would be seeking to commission youth work delivery which reflected by the general needs and outcomes outlined in sections 3 and 4 in the body of this report as well as the local issues highlighted in this appendix and throughout the consultation process.

National rank of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Tonbridge & Malling based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Tonbridge & Malling is ranked 268th out of 326 authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the most deprived. This places Tonbridge & Malling in England's least deprived half of authorities.

East Malling has the highest level of deprivation in Tonbridge & Malling, followed by Trench and Snodland East.

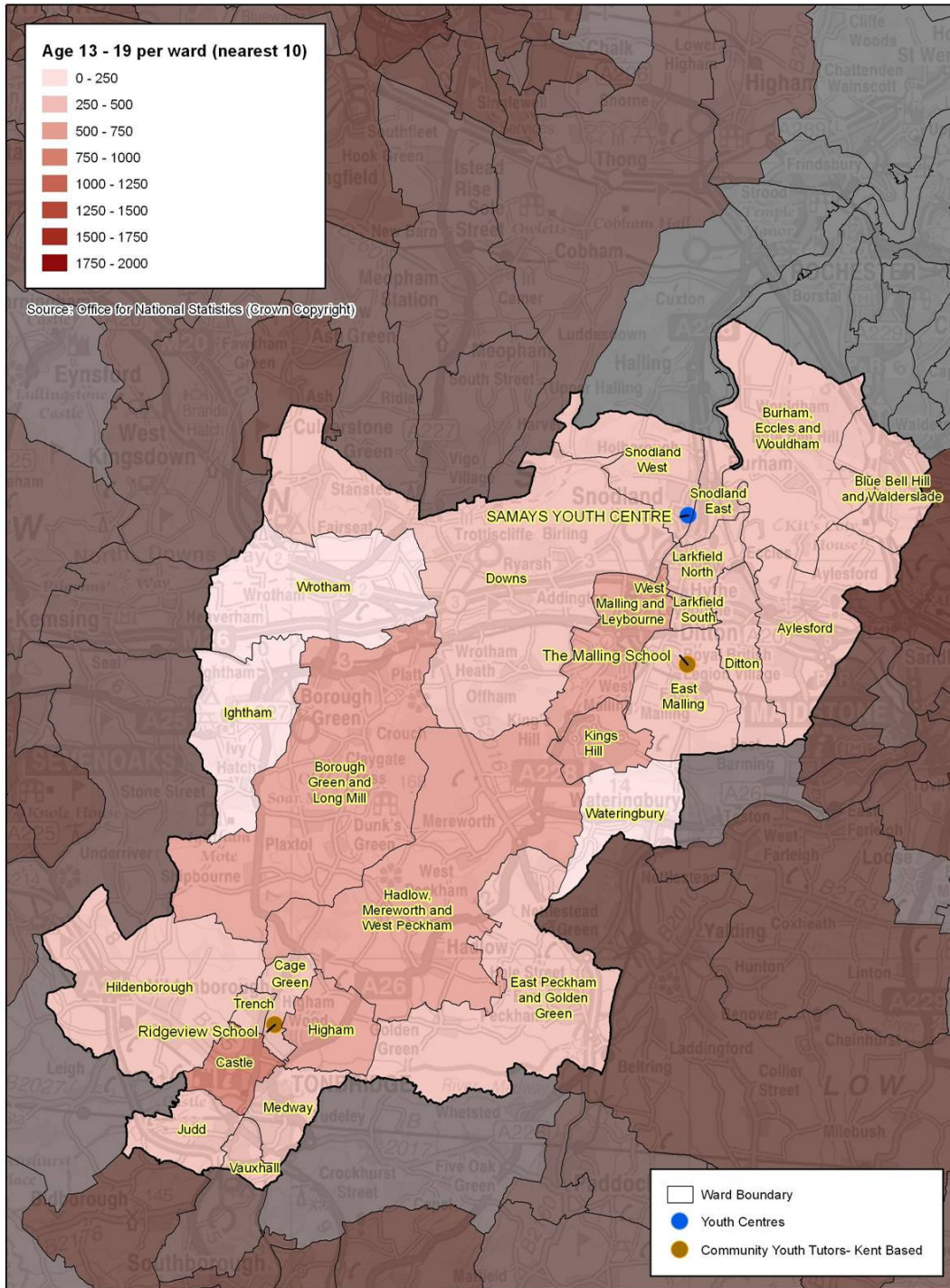
Tonbridge & Malling LSOAs	Number	%
Within England's top 20% most deprived	0	0.0%
Within South East's top 20% most deprived	4	5.7%
Within Kent's top 20% most deprived	3	4.3%

Out of a total of 70 LSOAs

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Communities and Local Government (CLG)
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13-19 Population Density, Tonbridge & Malling (with existing provision)



Produced by the KCC GIS Team

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Appendix 12: Youth Provision, Tunbridge Wells

Local level of need:

The Borough of Tunbridge Wells has a 13-19 population of 10,500 young people placing it sixth in the county for this age group, the area has a further 7,700 young people between the ages of 11-25. The population density of the 13-19 population is demonstrated on the map below.

- The overall Children's Wellbeing Index (CWI) Score for Tunbridge Wells is 84.4 which places it 2nd in Kent.
- On the national Indices of Deprivation Tunbridge Wells has moved from being ranked 250 in 2007 to 249 in 2010, and has remained the 10th most deprived area of KCC indicating that it is largely unchanged relative to other areas in Kent and England. Ward level deprivation is demonstrated on the map below.
- 5.4% of all residents are from BME communities (Kent average 6.3%, England Average 11.8%). BME children & young people aged 0-15 comprise 8% of the local population.
- 3% of young people aged 0-24 claim disability living allowance; 1% of secondary school children have a statement whilst a further 16.8% have additional needs but no statement. From this it is possible to estimate that between 1600 and 1800 young people could benefit from additional support through youth provision.
- There are 80 Looked After Children across Tunbridge Wells of which 12 are other LA children placed in Kent.
- 82 young people were First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System in 2010, down from 104 in 2009.
- The under 18 Conception rate for 2007/09 was 21.6 per 1000; the target rate for 2009/11 is 14.4.
- In February 2011 3.57% of 16-18 year olds were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) whilst a further 2.64% were 'Not Known' i.e. it is not possible to identify whether they are currently in employment or some kind of education environment.

The Tunbridge Wells Borough Youth Strategy 2008 – 2011 has 5 key aims which include: helping young people realise their potential; ensure equality of opportunity; enabling young people to have a voice; ensuring young people can contribute to the development of their communities; partners working together more effectively.

Local level of provision:

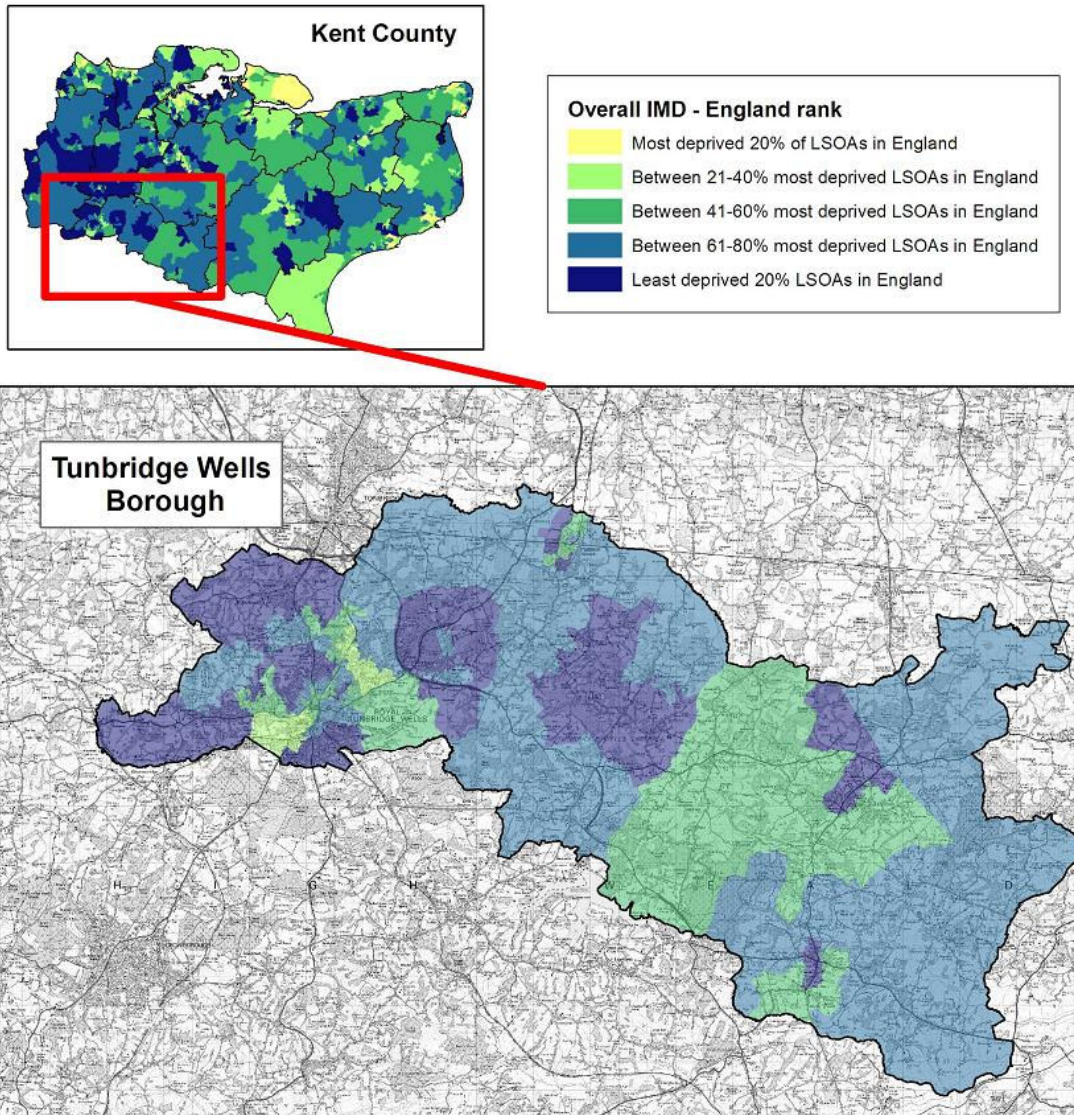
The proposed new model of service delivery for Kent Youth Service in Tunbridge Wells will consist of direct delivery through:

- A Youth Hub to be developed in partnership with Tunbridge Wells Borough Council;
- the Community Youth Tutor based at Oakley School,
- the development of a Tunbridge Wells Borough Detached Project.

This means that the facilities currently used for Mascalls Youth Centre would no longer be used directly by Kent Youth Service and could be available for future provision as decided through the commissioning process.

Under the new model of service delivery Kent Youth Service would be seeking to commission youth work delivery which reflected by the general needs and outcomes outlined in sections 3 and 4 in the body of this report as well as the local issues highlighted in this appendix and throughout the consultation process.

National rank of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Tunbridge Wells based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Tunbridge Wells is ranked 249th out of 326 authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the most deprived. This places Tunbridge Wells in England's least deprived half of authorities.

Sherwood has the highest level of deprivation in Tunbridge Wells, followed by Broadwater and Southborough & Highbrooms.

Tunbridge Wells LSOAs	Number	%
Within England's top 20% most deprived	0	0.0%
Within South East's top 20% most deprived	6	8.8%
Within Kent's top 20% most deprived	6	8.8%

Out of a total of 68 LSOAs

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Communities and Local Government (CLG)
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13-19 Population Density, Tunbridge Wells (with existing provision)

