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Kent Needs Manston Airport Oral Presentation ,given to the ExA at the open floor hearing on evening of 10th January , including Source PDF attachments(4).

My name is Dave Ashley.

I am vice-chair of Kent Needs Manston Airport. KNMA.

We started up KNMA as a voluntary sector organisation as soon as the closure of Manston airport was announced.

KNMA's Purpose; is to bring to the attention of Kent businesses, Kent Local Councils, and Kent Education Establishments, the asset that is on their doorstep but is now unused.

In KNMA's conformation letter of 20th Dec.2018 we outlined two issues that we were most interested in, Employment, Training and Education and where a re-opened Manston could play a major positive part for Thanet ,Kent and the South East of England.

Unemployment level statistics

South East 3.5%

Thanet 3,900 5.6%

+ source NOMIS (ONS)report Employment and Unemployment July2017-June2018 page2

Claimant Count by age 18-24yr olds

South East 2%

Thanet 875 ,8.2%

+ source NOMIS (ONS) report Claimant Count November 2018 page 4

Wages in Thanet are lower than both the England & Kent averages for both full & part-time workers.

Too many jobs are “low-wage” & part-time in character; and the number of jobs within the District needs to grow.

There is also a need to diversify the business base so it is less reliant on ‘public sector’ type roles (36% in health, education & public administration).

Thanet has the highest child poverty rates in Kent.

Thanet has some 10,500 under 18’s living below the poverty line, which equates to 34.7%.

§ source’s Thanet District Council 2016 ,Kent County Council 2018 ,www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2018/ (PDF Attached)

KNMA has recently been approached by some local business’s, who have asked as to how they can show their support for the re-opening Manston Airport,

KNMA will be bringing the details and numbers in our written submission to PINS

At the moment the number of businesses that are involved is at approximately 50.

Thanet continues to rank as the most deprived local authority in Kent.

§ source’s Thanet District Council 2016 ,Kent County Council 2018 ,www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2018/ (PDF Attached)

KNMA believe that the answer to deprivation is gainful employment. Reducing unemployment will increase prosperity.

In the employment forecasts for a re-opened Manston airport the total jobs created are :

Year 2 - 2,398 rising to 18,693 by end of year 10.

± source Riveroak Strategic Partners submission documents

What other industry could bring these figures to Thanet?

Thanet and East Kent is lucky in that it has one thing that can bring prosperity, Manston Airport.

Therefore help to bring about the feeling of well- being, something that we feel has been absent for too long from Thanet.

Continued increase in the population of Thanet can only bring greater deprivation without a substantial increase in real job availability.

Training

Engineering apprenticeship's and on the job training for young people of all educational abilities ,as proposed by Riveroak Strategic Partners for Manston Airport will help to raise the aspiration's & stimulate the desire of the young people of Thanet & surrounding areas.

Generally people are unaware that the aviation industry has a major shortage of Engineers, Pilots & Air Traffic Controllers.

Statistics

In the next 20 years, airlines will have to add 25,000 new aircraft to the current 17,000-strong commercial fleet

*It is estimated that there will be a requirement for 480,000 new technicians to maintain aircraft and of course many more pilots to fly the aircraft.**

** source ICAO Addresses shortages of skilled Aviation Professionals (PDF attached)
In Europe this equates to ,New Pilots 104,000, Technicians 118,000 ,Cabin Crew 169,000.\$ source Boeing Forecasts 2016-07-25 Region Europe (PDF Attached)*

The underlying problem

Simply stated, the demand for aviation professionals will exceed supply.

Factors include:

Wholesale retirements in the current generation of aviation personnel.

Existing training capacity insufficient to meet increased demand

Learning methodologies not responsive to evolving learning styles & requirements.

Accessibility to affordable training

Little or no awareness by our “next generation” of types of aviation professions available.

(Due to time limitation paragraph below was not given in the oral presentation.)

KNMA working in Partnership with SMAa (Save Manston Airport Association) & relevant professional organisations are soon to begin a process of engaging with young people to raise the awareness of the potential job/career training opportunities that a re-opened Manston Airport can bring.

This will also have a positive effect in raising young people’s aspirations & give them an increased chance to access the jobs that will be available to them.

Sources :

+NOMIS (ONS) report,

§Thanet District Council 2016 ,Kent County Council 2018 ,www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2018/,

*ICAO Addresses shortages of skilled Aviation Professionals,

\$Boeing Forecasts 2016-07-25 Region Europe

± Riveroak Strategic Partners

Best Regards

Keith C Nicholls

Keith Nicholls

Chairman for and on behalf of KNMA Group.

Dedicated to support retaining Manston first and foremost as a centre of excellence for aviation facilities

Kent Needs Manston Airport

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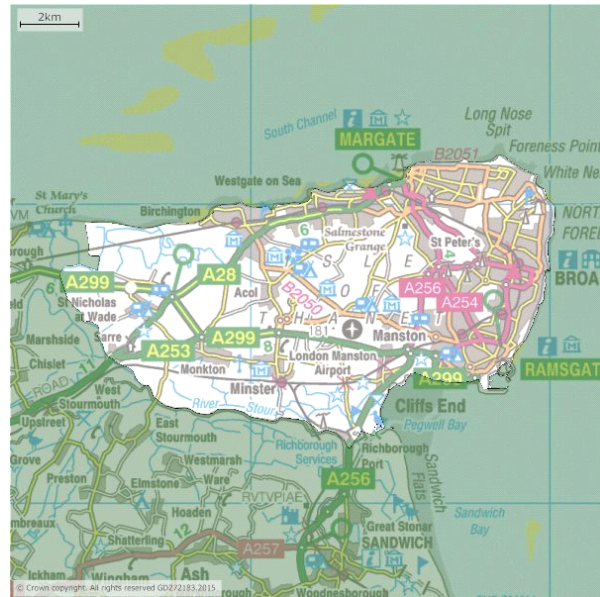
The connection for Businesses , Local Councils & Educationalists

<https://kentneedsmanstonairport.wordpress.com>



Labour Market Profile - Thanet

The profile brings together data from several sources. Details about these and related terminology are given in the definitions section.



Resident Population

Total population (2017)

	Thanet (Numbers)	South East (Numbers)	Great Britain (Numbers)
All People	141,300	9,080,800	64,169,400
Males	68,500	4,474,400	31,661,600
Females	72,800	4,606,400	32,507,800

Source: ONS Population estimates - local authority based by five year age band

Population aged 16-64 (2017)

	Thanet (Numbers)	Thanet (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People Aged 16-64	81,700	57.8	61.8	62.9
Males Aged 16-64	39,700	58.0	62.5	63.6
Females Aged 16-64	42,000	57.7	61.0	62.2

Source: ONS Population estimates - local authority based by five year age band

Notes: % is a proportion of total population

Labour Supply

Employment and unemployment (Jul 2017-Jun 2018)

	Thanet (Numbers)	Thanet (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People				
Economically Active†	69,500	77.2	81.1	78.4
In Employment†	65,200	72.6	78.3	75.0
Employees†	51,200	58.5	66.2	64.2
Self Employed†	14,000	14.1	11.8	10.6
Unemployed (Model-Based)§	3,900	5.6	3.5	4.2
Males				
Economically Active†	35,800	83.5	85.9	83.4
In Employment†	33,600	77.9	82.9	79.7
Employees†	25,700	61.4	67.7	65.4
Self Employed†	7,900	16.5	14.9	14.0
Unemployed§	#	#	3.4	4.3
Females				
Economically Active†	33,700	71.5	76.5	73.5
In Employment†	31,700	67.9	73.7	70.4
Employees†	25,500	55.9	64.8	62.9
Self Employed†	6,200	11.9	8.7	7.1
Unemployed§	#	#	3.6	4.2

Source: ONS annual population survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate

† - numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64

§ - numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

Economic inactivity (Jul 2017-Jun 2018)

	Thanet (Level)	Thanet (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People				
Total	19,000	22.8	18.9	21.6
Student	#	#	26.7	26.8
Looking After Family/Home	#	#	24.8	24.0
Temporary Sick	!	!	1.4	2.0
Long-Term Sick	7,000	36.7	18.7	22.3
Discouraged	!	!	#	0.4
Retired	#	#	15.1	13.1
Other	!	!	13.1	11.3
Wants A Job	#	#	24.6	22.0
Does Not Want A Job	16,600	87.3	75.4	78.0

Source: ONS annual population survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate

! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive

Notes: numbers are for those aged 16-64.

% is a proportion of those economically inactive, except total, which is a proportion of those aged 16-64

Local authority profile for Thanet

Workless Housholds (Jan-Dec 2017)

	Thanet	South East	Great Britain
Number Of Workless Households	#	306,900	2,943,800
Percentage Of Households That Are Workless	#	11.0	14.5
Number Of Children In Workless Households	!	112,100	1,280,500
Percentage Of Children Who Are In Households That Are Workless	!	6.6	10.7

Source: ONS annual population survey - households by combined economic activity status

Sample size too small for reliable estimate

! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive

Notes: Only includes those households that have at least one person aged 16 to 64.
Children refers to all children aged under 16.

Employment by occupation (Jul 2017-Jun 2018)

	Thanet (Numbers)	Thanet (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2010 Major Group 1-3	29,100	45.4	50.6	45.9
1 Managers, Directors And Senior Officials	8,300	12.8	12.1	10.9
2 Professional Occupations	11,400	17.4	22.3	20.3
3 Associate Professional & Technical	9,500	14.5	16.0	14.5
Soc 2010 Major Group 4-5	11,100	17.3	19.9	20.4
4 Administrative & Secretarial	#	#	10.4	10.2
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	7,800	11.9	9.5	10.1
Soc 2010 Major Group 6-7	11,900	18.5	16.0	16.7
6 Caring, Leisure And Other Service Occupations	9,900	15.2	8.9	9.0
7 Sales And Customer Service Occs	#	#	7.1	7.6
Soc 2010 Major Group 8-9	12,100	18.9	13.4	17.0
8 Process Plant & Machine Operatives	#	#	4.6	6.3
9 Elementary Occupations	7,500	11.5	8.8	10.6

Source: ONS annual population survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate

Notes: Numbers and % are for those of 16+

% is a proportion of all persons in employment

Qualifications (Jan 2017-Dec 2017)

	Thanet (Level)	Thanet (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 And Above	19,800	25.3	41.4	38.6
NVQ3 And Above	33,700	43.0	61.1	57.2
NVQ2 And Above	49,100	62.6	78.6	74.7
NVQ1 And Above	65,300	83.2	89.5	85.4
Other Qualifications	7,200	9.2	5.3	6.9
No Qualifications	6,000	7.6	5.2	7.7

Source: ONS annual population survey

Notes: For an explanation of the qualification levels see the definitions section.

Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64

% is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

Local authority profile for Thanet

Earnings by place of residence (2018)

	Thanet (Pounds)	South East (Pounds)	Great Britain (Pounds)
Gross Weekly Pay			
Full-Time Workers	528.0	614.5	571.1
Male Full-Time Workers	547.9	670.8	612.2
Female Full-Time Workers	474.0	541.9	510.0
Hourly Pay - Excluding Overtime			
Full-Time Workers	13.35	15.65	14.36
Male Full-Time Workers	13.59	16.61	14.89
Female Full-Time Workers	13.02	14.43	13.56

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis

Notes: Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.

Out-Of-Work Benefits

Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

Claimant count by sex - not seasonally adjusted (November 2018)

	Thanet (Numbers)	Thanet (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People	4,220	5.2	1.5	2.3
Males	2,520	6.3	1.7	2.7
Females	1,700	4.0	1.2	1.9

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age

Note: % is the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64 and gender

Claimant count by age - not seasonally adjusted (November 2018)

	Thanet (Level)	Thanet (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Aged 16+	4,220	5.2	1.5	2.3
Aged 16 To 17	10	0.3	0.1	0.2
Aged 18 To 24	875	8.2	2.0	3.2
Aged 18 To 21	545	8.9	2.2	3.4
Aged 25 To 49	2,200	5.5	1.5	2.4
Aged 50+	1,140	4.1	1.4	2.0

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age

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

Working-age client group - main benefit claimants - not seasonally adjusted (November 2016) [Discontinued]

	Thanet (Numbers)	Thanet (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total Claimants	13,620	16.6	8.3	11.0

Local authority profile for Thanet

By Statistical Group

Job Seekers	1,980	2.4	0.7	1.1
ESA And Incapacity Benefits	6,550	8.0	4.4	6.1
Lone Parents	1,220	1.5	0.8	1.0
Carers	2,320	2.8	1.3	1.7
Others On Income Related Benefits	260	0.3	0.1	0.2
Disabled	1,130	1.4	0.8	0.8
Bereaved	160	0.2	0.2	0.2
Main Out-Of-Work Benefits†	10,010	12.2	6.1	8.4

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group

† Main out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the Definitions and Explanations below for details

Notes: % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64
 Figures in this table do not yet include claimants of Universal Credit

Labour Demand

Jobs density (2016)

	Thanet (Jobs)	Thanet (Density)	South East (Density)	Great Britain (Density)
Jobs Density	48,000	0.59	0.88	0.84

Source: ONS jobs density

Notes: The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64.

Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

Employee jobs (2017)

	Thanet (Employee Jobs)	Thanet (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total Employee Jobs	42,000	-	-	-
Full-Time	25,000	59.5	66.2	67.5
Part-Time	17,000	40.5	33.8	32.5

Employee Jobs By Industry

B : Mining And Quarrying	0	0.0	0.0	0.2
C : Manufacturing	3,000	7.1	6.2	8.2
D : Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	175	0.4	0.5	0.5
E : Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	250	0.6	0.8	0.7
F : Construction	2,250	5.4	5.5	4.8
G : Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	7,000	16.7	16.3	15.2
H : Transportation And Storage	1,500	3.6	4.6	4.7
I : Accommodation And Food Service Activities	4,500	10.7	7.3	7.5
J : Information And Communication	600	1.4	5.9	4.4
K : Financial And Insurance Activities	800	1.9	2.8	3.5
L : Real Estate Activities	600	1.4	1.6	1.7

Local authority profile for Thanet

M : Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	1,250	3.0	8.0	8.4
N : Administrative And Support Service Activities	1,500	3.6	8.7	9.1
O : Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	1,250	3.0	3.2	4.3
P : Education	6,000	14.3	10.4	8.9
Q : Human Health And Social Work Activities	8,000	19.0	12.7	13.3
R : Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	1,500	3.6	2.7	2.6
S : Other Service Activities	900	2.1	2.5	2.0

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey : open access

- Data unavailable

Notes: % is a proportion of total employee jobs excluding farm-based agriculture

Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

Data excludes farm-based agriculture

Earnings by place of work (2018)

	Thanet (Pounds)	South East (Pounds)	Great Britain (Pounds)
Gross Weekly Pay			
Full-Time Workers	464.5	589.2	570.9
Male Full-Time Workers	514.0	635.0	611.8
Female Full-Time Workers	449.6	521.7	509.8
Hourly Pay - Excluding Overtime			
Full-Time Workers	11.51	14.91	14.35
Male Full-Time Workers	11.71	15.70	14.88
Female Full-Time Workers	11.48	13.85	13.55

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis

Notes: Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area.

Civil service jobs as a proportion of employee jobs (2018)

	Thanet (Headcount)	Thanet (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total civil service jobs	350	0.9	0.9	1.5
Full-time	250	0.6	0.7	1.1
Part-time	110	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: ONS Annual Civil Service Employment Survey

Note: Percentages based on % of total jobs in area that are civil service jobs

Composition of civil service jobs by sex and hours worked (2018)

	Thanet (Headcount)	Thanet (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total civil service jobs	350	-	-	-
Full-time	250	71.4	77.4	76.9
Part-time	110	31.4	22.6	23.1
Male	130	37.1	49.8	45.7
Full-time	120	34.3	44.6	41.5
Part-time	20	5.7	5.2	4.2
Female	220	62.9	50.2	54.3
Full-time	130	37.1	32.8	35.4

Local authority profile for Thanet

Part-time	90	25.7	17.4	18.9
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Source: ONS Annual Civil Service Employment Survey

Note: Percentages based on % of Total Civil Service Jobs made up of each category

Businesses

UK Business Counts (2018)

	Thanet (Numbers)	Thanet (%)	South East (Numbers)	South East (%)
Enterprises				
Micro (0 To 9)	3,440	89.0	363,890	89.9
Small (10 To 49)	355	9.2	33,090	8.2
Medium (50 To 249)	60	1.6	6,035	1.5
Large (250+)	10	0.3	1,535	0.4
Total	3,865	-	404,555	-
Local Units				
Micro (0 To 9)	3,930	82.8	398,835	85.4
Small (10 To 49)	685	14.4	55,365	11.9
Medium (50 To 249)	115	2.4	11,340	2.4
Large (250+)	15	0.3	1,620	0.3
Total	4,745	-	467,160	-

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)

Note: % is as a proportion of total (enterprises or local units)

Definitions And Explanations

Resident Population

The estimated population of an area includes all those usually resident in the area, whatever their nationality. HM Forces stationed outside the United Kingdom are excluded but foreign forces stationed here are included. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address.

Labour Supply

Labour supply consists of people who are employed, as well as those people defined as unemployed or economically inactive, who can be considered to be potential labour supply. Information in this section relates to the characteristics of people living in an area.

Most labour supply data comes from the Annual Population Survey (APS). The APS is the largest regular household survey in the United Kingdom. It includes data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), plus further sample boosts in England, Wales and Scotland. The survey includes data from a sample of around 256,000 people aged 16 and over.

As APS estimates are based on samples, they are subject to sampling variability. This means that if another sample for the same period were drawn, a different estimate might be produced. In general, the larger the number of people in a sample, the smaller the variation between estimates. Estimates for smaller areas such as local authorities are therefore less reliable than those for larger areas such as regions. When the sample size is too small to produce reliable estimates, the estimates are replaced with a #.

Economically Active

Economically Active

People who are either in employment or unemployed.

Economic Activity Rate

People, who are economically active, expressed as a percentage of all people.

In Employment

People who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (eg, on holiday); those on government-supported training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work.

Employment Rate

The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16-64.

Employees And Self Employed

The division between employees and self employed is based on survey respondents' own assessment of their employment status. The percentage show the number in each category as a percentage of all people aged 16-64. The sum of employees and self employed will not equal the in employment figure due to the inclusion of those on government-supported training and employment programmes, and those doing unpaid family work in the latter.

Unemployed

Refers to people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Model-Based Unemployed

As unemployed form a small percentage of the population, the APS unemployed estimates within local authorities are based on very small samples so for many areas would be unreliable. To overcome this ONS has developed a statistical model that provides better estimates of total unemployed for unitary authorities and local authority districts (unemployment estimates for counties are direct survey estimates). Model-based estimates are not produced for male or female unemployed.

The model-based estimate improves on the APS estimate by *borrowing strength* from the Claimant Count to produce an estimate that is more precise (i.e. has a smaller confidence interval). The number of people measured by the Claimant Count is not itself a measure of unemployment but is strongly correlated with unemployment, and, as it is an administrative count, is known without sampling error. The gain in precision is greatest for areas with smaller sample sizes.

Unemployment Rate

Unemployed as a percentage of the economically active population.

Economically Inactive

Economically Inactive

People who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired.

Wanting A Job

People not in employment who want a job but are not classed as unemployed because they have either not sought work in the last four weeks or are not available to start work.

Not Wanting A Job

People who are neither in employment nor unemployed and who do not want a job.

Workless Households

Households

A household is defined as a single person, or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only or main residence and either share one main meal a day or share living accommodation (or both). For the purposes of this table, estimates only include those households where at least 1 person is aged 16 to 64.

Workless Households

Households where no-one aged 16 or over is in employment. These members may be unemployed or economically inactive. Economically inactive members may be unavailable to work because of family commitments, retirement or study, or unable to work through sickness or disability.

Children

Children refers to all children under 16.

Occupation

Occupations are classified according to the Standard Occupation Classification 2010. Descriptions of the job titles included in each code are available in the [SOC manuals](#).

Qualifications

Qualifications data are only be available from the APS for calendar year periods, for example, Jan to Dec 2005. The variables show the total number of people who are qualified at a particular level and above, so data in this table are not additive. Separate figures for each NVQ level are available in the full Annual Population Survey data set (Query data).

The trade apprenticeships are split 50/50 between NVQ level 2 and 3. This follows ONS policy for presenting qualifications data in publications. Separate counts for trade apprenticeships can be obtained from the full APS data set (Query data).

No Qualifications

No formal qualifications held.

Other Qualifications

includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications.

NVQ 1 Equivalent

e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent.

NVQ 2 Equivalent

e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent.

NVQ 3 Equivalent

e.g. 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent.

NVQ 4 Equivalent And Above

e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent.

Earnings By Residence

The figures show the median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area who are on adults rates of pay and whose pay was not affected by absence. Figures for earnings come from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). The ASHE is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained from employers. The survey does not cover self-employed. Information relates to a pay period in April.

The earnings information collected relates to gross pay before tax, national insurance or other deductions, and excludes payments in kind. It is restricted to earnings relating to the survey pay period and so excludes payments of arrears from another period made during the survey period; any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey will also be excluded.

Out-Of-Work Benefits

Claimant Count (Experimental Statistics)

The Claimant Count is the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed. This is measured by combining the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits with the number of people receiving Universal Credit principally for the reason of being unemployed. Claimants declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made.

The measure of the number of people receiving Universal Credit principally for the reason of being unemployed is still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions. Consequently this component of the total Claimant Count does not yet correctly reflect the target population of unemployed claimants and is subject to revisions. For this reason the Claimant Count is currently designated as Experimental Statistics.

The Claimant Count is mostly derived from DWP administrative systems. For various reasons, e.g. a claimant's National Insurance number is not known, a small number of claims have to be dealt with manually. These clerical claims do not have as much detail as the computerised claims and therefore, whilst part of the claimant count by sex table, cannot be included the age breakdown.

Rates By Age

Unemployment benefits normally only apply to people aged 18 years and over. They can only be claimed by 16 and 17 year olds in exceptional circumstances. Consequently the counts for this age group are typically very low.

DWP Working-Age Client Group

From August 2017 DWP discontinued this dataset when they changed the way they publish their benefit statistics. The last period of data is the November 2016 figures published in May 2017.

The number of working-age people who are claiming one or more main DWP benefits. The main benefits are: bereavement benefit, carer's allowance, disability living allowance, ESA and incapacity benefit, severe disablement allowance, income support, jobseeker's allowance, and widow's benefit. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Throughout this period, only women below State Pension age are counted as working age benefit claimants."

The total count is broken down by statistical groups. These categorise each person according to the main reason why they are claiming benefit. Each client is classified to a single group.

Benefits are arranged hierarchically and claimants are assigned to a group according to the top most benefit they receive. Thus a person who is a lone parent and receives Incapacity Benefit would be classified as incapacity benefits. Consequently, the group lone parent will not contain all lone parents as some will be included in the incapacity benefits group and Job seekers groups.

Main out-of-work benefits consists of the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits.

These groups have been chosen to best represent a count of all those benefit recipients who cannot be in full-time employment as part of their condition of entitlement. Those claiming solely Bereavement Benefits or Disability Living Allowance (DLA) are not included as these are not out-of-work or income based benefits. DLA is paid to those needing help with personal care. These people can, and some will, be in full-time employment. If DLA claimants are also in receipt of JSA, IS, ESA or Incapacity Benefits in addition to DLA they will be counted under the relevant statistical group. In addition, we exclude those claiming solely carer's benefits or claiming carer's benefits alongside income support, as DWP does not pursue active labour market policies for this group. Carers benefits are paid to those with full time caring responsibilities. The group entitled to Carer's benefits alongside Income Support (IS) includes around 86,000 claimants and has been stable over time.

This Nomis series is different to that published in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Labour Market Bulletin. The Nomis series uses DWP Jobseeker's Allowance numbers, whilst the Labour Market Bulletin uses the Claimant Count, using different methods, coverage and reference periods

Labour Demand

Labour demand includes jobs available within the area.

Jobs Density

The level of jobs per resident aged 16-64. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64.

The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. The number of residents aged 16-64 figures used to calculate jobs densities are based on the relevant mid-year population estimates.

Employee Jobs

The number of jobs held by employees. Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces, so this count will be smaller than the total jobs figure shown in the Jobs density table. The information comes from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) - an employer survey conducted in September of each year. The BRES records a job at the location of an employee's workplace (rather than at the location of the business's main office).

Full-Time And Part-Time:

In the BRES, part-time employees are those working for 30 or fewer hours per week.

Note

All figures exclude farm-based agriculture

Earnings By Place Of Work

The figures show the median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area who are on adults rates of pay and whose pay was not affected by absence. Figures for earnings come from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). The ASHE is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained from employers. The survey does not cover self-employed. In 2004 information related to the pay period which included 21 April.

The earnings information collected relates to gross pay before tax, national insurance or other deductions, and excludes payments in kind. It is restricted to earnings relating to the survey pay period and so excludes payments of arrears from another period made during the survey period; any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey will also be excluded.

Annual Civil Service Employment Survey

The Annual Civil Service Employment Survey (ACSES) is based on a census of civil service departments on 31 March. ACSES counts all home Civil Service employees. It excludes the Northern Ireland Civil Service, other Crown servants and employees of the wider public sector. There are home Civil Service employees based in Northern Ireland and Overseas. Headcount statistics are based on the number of employees with an employment contract who are being paid by the organisation. Employees can be permanent, on a fixed-term contract or employed on a temporary basis. The self-employed, contract workers and agency workers are excluded. Employees not on the payroll and not being paid during the reference period are also excluded, for example, those on unpaid maternity leave, unpaid sick absence and career breaks. Full-time employees are those who are contracted to work 37 hours per week (36 hours per week in London for employees employed prior to 2013. Employees in London substantively promoted since 2013, or who have joined the Civil Service subsequent to this date, are now contracted to work 37 hours per week if on a full-time basis). Part-time employees are those who work less than the normal contracted hours.

Note ACSES data is currently only available for local authorities in England and Wales.

UK Business Counts

The data contained in the table are compiled from an extract taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the position of units as at March of the reference year. The IDBR contains information on VAT traders and PAYE employers in a statistical register which provides the basis for the Office for National Statistics to conduct surveys of businesses.

The table presents analysis of businesses at both Enterprise and Local Unit level. An Enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) which has a certain degree of autonomy within an Enterprise Group. An individual site (for example a factory or shop) in an enterprise is called a local unit.

The employment information on the IDBR is drawn mainly from the Business Register Employment Survey (BRES). Because this is based on a sample of enterprises, estimates from previous returns and from other ONS surveys have also been used. For the smallest units, either PAYE jobs or employment imputed from VAT turnover is used.

Estimates in the table are rounded to prevent disclosure.

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holders concerned.

Deprivation

In 2015, out of over 5000 wards in the South East, 5 Thanet wards were listed (most deprived first) in positions 1, 2, 3, 7, 10. The list does not stop there, with other data suggesting that matters have worsened by 2018.

Thanet unemployment rate (May 2018) is bad at 4.9%.

Rates are particularly high for young people between the ages of 18 and 24.

(Kent County Council, 2018)

"Wages in Thanet are lower than both the England and Kent averages for both full-time and part-time workers.

(Thanet District Council)

"... too many jobs are "low wage" and part time in character; and the number of jobs within the District needs to grow. There is also a need to diversify the business base so it is less reliant on 'public sector' type roles (36% in health, education and public administration).

(Thanet District Council, 2016)

Furthermore according to new 2017 data just released by The End Child Poverty coalition, Thanet has the highest child poverty rates in Kent,

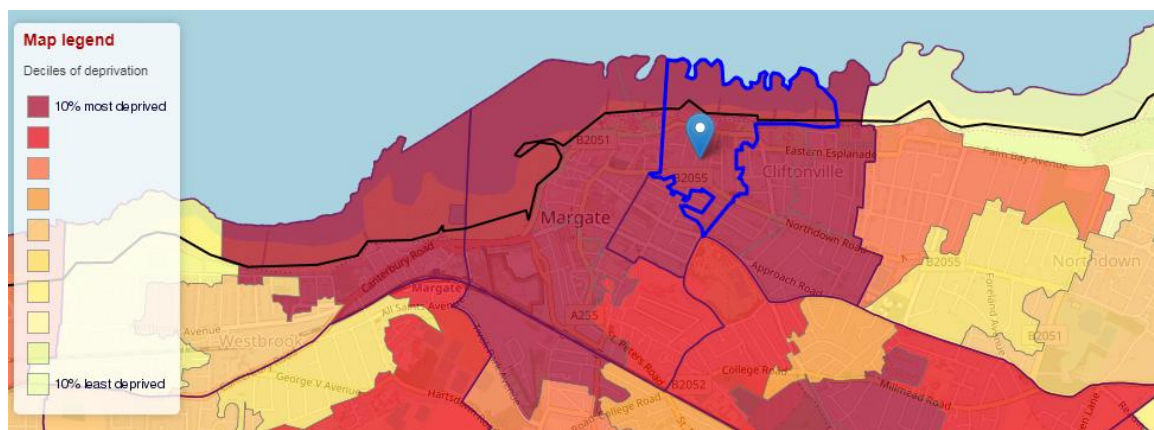
- According to the report Thanet has some 10,500 under 18s living below the poverty line, equating to 34.7% of the isle's youngsters.

- The data shows Cliftonville West as the hardest hit ward with 1,513 youngsters in poverty (after housing costs), equating to more than 52%.

- Next highest was Margate Central with 747 children in poverty, equating to 46.70% and then Newington with 777 children in poverty, equalling 46.96%.

<http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2018/>

Poverty : if household income (allowing for household size) is less than 60% of the average.



In the last year, more than half the total increase in unemployment in Kent has been in Thanet.

Unemployment	Jul 2018		Change since Jun 2018		Change since Jul 2017	
	Number	% Rate	Number	%	Number	%
Kent	17,895	1.9%	-230	-1.3%	2,365	15.2%
Great Britain	875,695	2.2%	1,500	0.2%	109,480	14.3%

	Jul 2018		Change since Jun 2018		Change since Jul 2017	
	Number	% Rate	Number	%	Number	%
Ashford	1,315	1.7%	-60	-4.4%	45	3.5%
Canterbury	1,295	1.2%	-75	-5.5%	0	0.0%
Dartford	730	1.1%	-15	-2.0%	-70	-8.8%
Dover	2,245	3.3%	10	0.4%	730	48.2%
Gravesham	1,400	2.1%	30	2.2%	5	0.4%
Maidstone	1,165	1.1%	-40	-3.3%	-75	-6.0%
Sevenoaks	470	0.7%	-20	-4.1%	-60	-11.3%
Shepway	1,475	2.3%	-35	-2.3%	115	8.5%
Swale	2,520	2.8%	40	1.6%	520	26.0%
Thanet	3,995	4.9%	-15	-0.4%	1,240	45.0%
Tonbridge and Malling	695	0.9%	-20	-2.8%	-20	-2.8%
Tunbridge Wells	595	0.8%	-20	-3.3%	-60	-9.2%
Medway	3,315	1.9%	40	1.2%	-80	-2.4%
Kent	17,895	1.9%	-230	-1.3%	2,365	15.2%

(ONS Government Statistics)

ICAO Addresses Shortage of Skilled Aviation Professionals

ICAO recently hosted a five-day event addressing the challenge posed by an anticipated shortage of skilled aviation professionals. Representatives from States, industry, training institutions and students defined and quantified the problem, proposed approaches to solve the problem and outlined the leadership role of ICAO in generating cooperation among concerned stakeholders towards reaching and implementing solutions.

Statistics

- In the next 20 years, airlines will have to add 25,000 new aircraft to the current 17,000-strong commercial fleet
- By 2026, we will need 480,000 new technicians to maintain these aircraft and over 350,000 pilots to fly them
- Between 2005 and 2015, 73% of the American air traffic controller population is eligible for retirement

The underlying problem

Simply stated, the demand for aviation professionals will exceed supply. Factors include:

- wholesale retirements in the current generation of aviation professionals
- aviation professions not attractive enough to potential candidates
- competition with other industry sectors for skilled employees
- training capacity insufficient to meet demand
- learning methodologies not responsive to new evolving learning style
- accessibility to affordable training
- lack of harmonization of competencies in some aviation disciplines, and
- little awareness by the “next generation” of types of aviation professions available.

Solutions

Solutions must be globally-harmonized in nature and include human resource planning tools, accredited training and educational programmes adapted to the next generation, and wide-ranging cooperation among concerned stakeholders.

ICAO's role in solving the problem and moving forward

In 2009, ICAO established the Next Generation of Aviation Professionals Taskforce, consisting of 29 representatives from industry, education and training providers, regulatory bodies and international organizations. Near-term objectives are to: inventory human resources planning data; identify and support initiatives to reach out to the next generation; and, find ways to harmonize training regulations. The Task Force will also support initiatives relating to the next generation of aviation professionals.

ICAO and the International Air transport Association (IATA) are collaborating on this issue, generating synergy between ICAO's Next Generation of Aviation Professionals Taskforce and IATA's Training and Qualification Initiative (ITQI). IATA is supportive of global harmonized standards and will be implementing evidence-based training and as well as competency-based training for engineering and maintenance.

Looking ahead, the following are planned:

- In 2010, ICAO will develop a new training policy that will allow the Organization to endorse aviation training institutions by 2011.
- By the end of 2011, the Next Generation of Aviation Professionals Taskforce will complete the development of competencies for most of the Annex 1 (Personnel Licensing) functions including: airline transport pilots (ATPLs), air traffic controllers, and maintenance.

Along with all aviation training stakeholders, ICAO is committed to creating an environment that will allow the next generation to lead in the development of aviation's future. This includes maintaining active lines of communication with the students as the Next Generation of Aviation professionals.

All presentations made at the Symposium are available on the ICAO website : www.icao.int

Boeing Forecasts Nearly 1.5 Million Pilots and Technicians Needed by 2035

Boeing Forecasts Nearly 1.5 Million Pilots and Technicians Needed by 2035

20 year demand for cabin crew tops 800,000

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 25, 2016 /PRNewswire/ -- Boeing (NYSE: BA) released its 2016 Pilot and Technician Outlook today at EAA AirVenture Oshkosh and projects a demand for nearly 1.5 million pilots and technicians over the next 20 years.

In its seventh year, the outlook is a respected industry study which forecasts the 20 year demand for crews to support the world's growing commercial airplane fleet. New this year is a look at cabin crew demand.

Boeing forecasts that between 2016 and 2035, the world's commercial aviation industry will require approximately:

- 617,000 new commercial airline pilots
- 679,000 new commercial airline maintenance technicians
- 814,000 new cabin crew

The 2016 outlook shows a growth of 10.5 percent for pilots over the 2015 outlook and 11.3 percent for maintenance technicians. New pilot demand is primarily driven by new airplane deliveries and fleet mix, while new technician demand is primarily driven by fleet growth.

"The Pilot and Technician Outlook has become a resource for the industry to determine demand for successful airline operations" said Sherry Carbary, vice president, Boeing Flight Services. "Cabin crew are an integral part of operating an airline, and while Boeing does not train cabin crew like pilots and technicians, we believe the industry can use these numbers for planning purposes."

The outlook represents a global requirement for about 31,000 new pilots, 35,000 new technicians and 40,000 cabin crew annually. Projected demand for new pilots, technicians and cabin crew by global region for the next 20 years is approximately:

Region	New Pilots	New Technicians	New Cabin Crew
Asia-Pacific	248,000	268,000	298,000
Europe	104,000	118,000	169,000
North America	112,000	127,000	151,000
Latin America	51,000	50,000	51,000
Middle East	58,000	66,000	92,000
Africa	22,000	24,000	27,000
Russia / CIS	22,000	26,000	26,000

The Asia-Pacific region comprises 40 percent of the global need due to the growth in the single-aisle market which is driven by low-cost carriers, while North America is the result of new markets opening in Cuba and Mexico, and demand in Europe has increased as a response to a strong intra-European Union market.

Forward-Looking Information Is Subject to Risk and Uncertainty

Certain statements in this release may be "forward-looking" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as "expects," "forecasts," "projects," "plans," "believes," "estimates" and similar expressions are used to identify these forward-looking statements. Examples of

forward-looking statements include statements relating to our future plans, business prospects, financial condition and operating results, as well as any other statement that does not directly relate to any historical or current fact. Forward-looking statements are based on current assumptions about future events that may not prove to be accurate. These statements are not guarantees and are subject to risks, uncertainties and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict.

Many factors could cause actual events to differ materially from these forward-looking statements, including economic conditions in the United States and globally, general industry conditions as they may impact us or our customers, and other important factors disclosed previously and from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any such statement, except as required by law.

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More information: <http://www.boeing.com/commercial/market/long-term-market/pilot-and-technician-outlook/>

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