



# Forest of Dean Economic Profile

The RSN Economic Profile brings together key data to inform and contextualise a local authority areas economic situation. The sheets are editable to allow narrative descriptions and to emphasize or delete the graphs as may be appropriate for the intended use and for your local authority area.

The areas covered are:

[Working age population](#)

[Average hours worked and pay](#)

[Proportion of employees and enterprises in each sector](#)

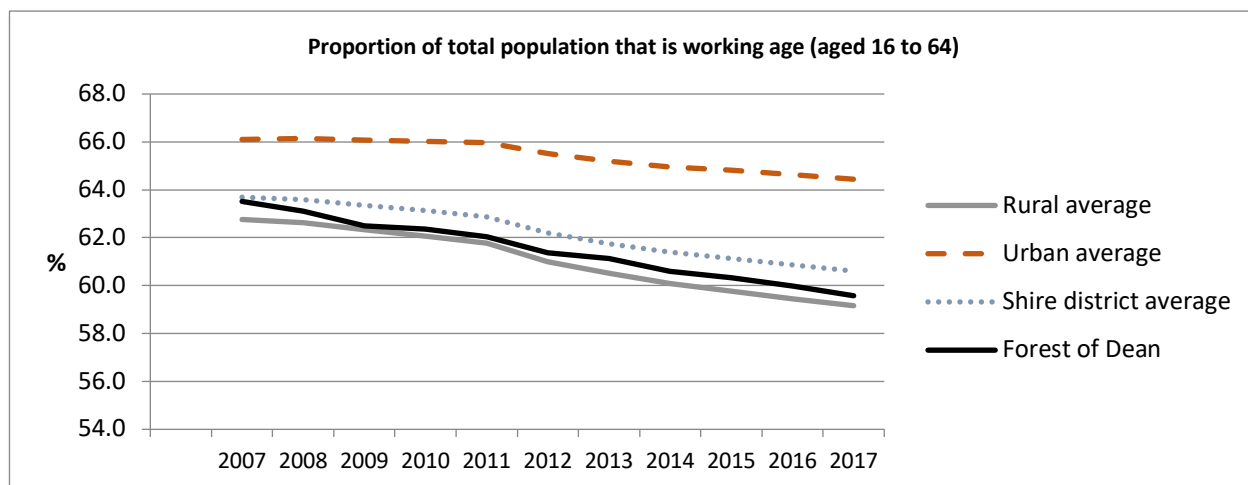
[Private/public sector employment](#)

[Jobs density](#)

[Economic inactivity](#)

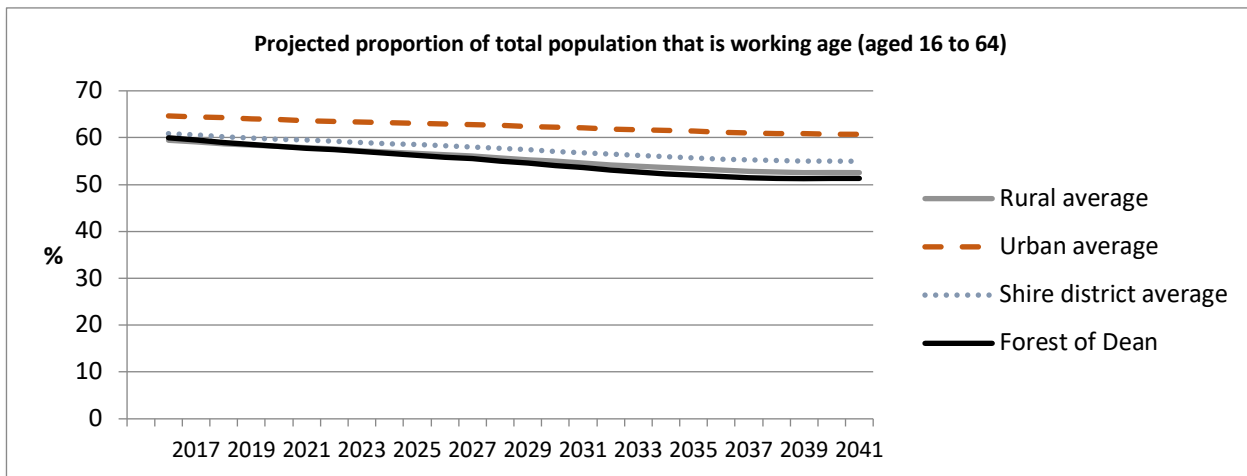
[Claimant counts](#)

## Working age population



ONS Population estimates

In 2017, 59% of the predominantly rural population was of working age, 16 to 64 (64% for predominantly urban).

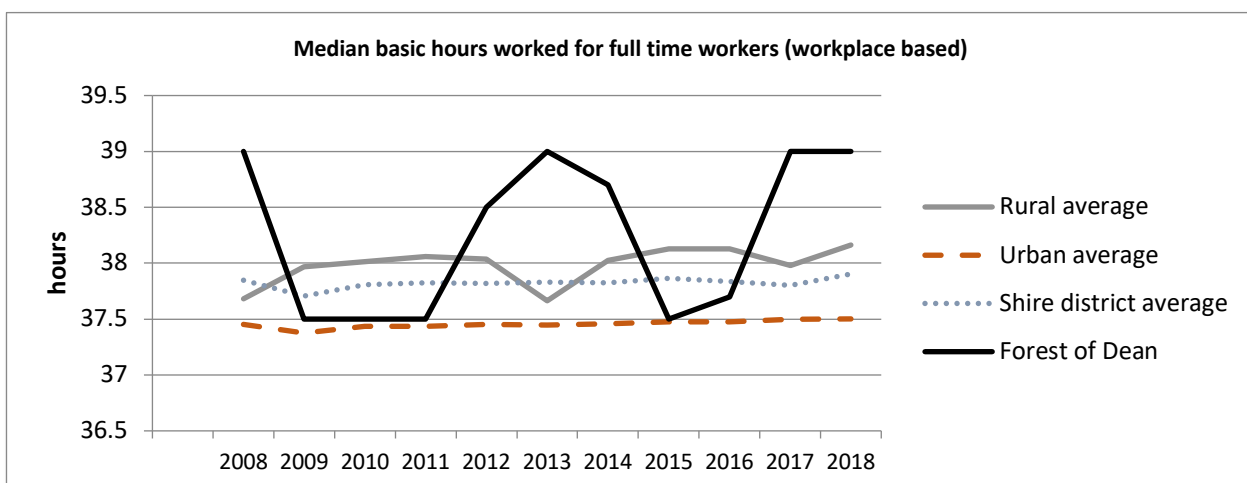


*ONS 2016 based population projections*

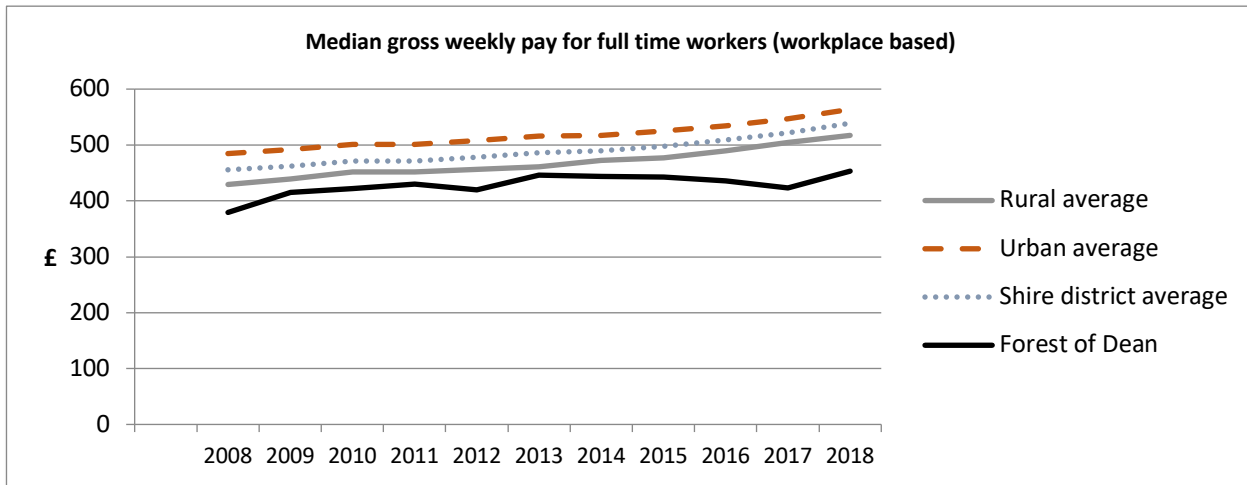
In 2041, it is expected that only 53% of the population of predominantly rural areas will be of working age (61% for predominantly urban).

Clearly for predominantly rural areas the availability of people who are within the working age group (aged 16 to 64) is both a current issue, and one that will become more significant in the future with the proportion of total population within this age bracket diminishing each year. Naturally the age bracket that is considered to be of working age is likely to be extended in the future as people work into older age, yet it is important to understand the age demographic from which employers will be recruiting.

**Average hours worked and pay**



*Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings*

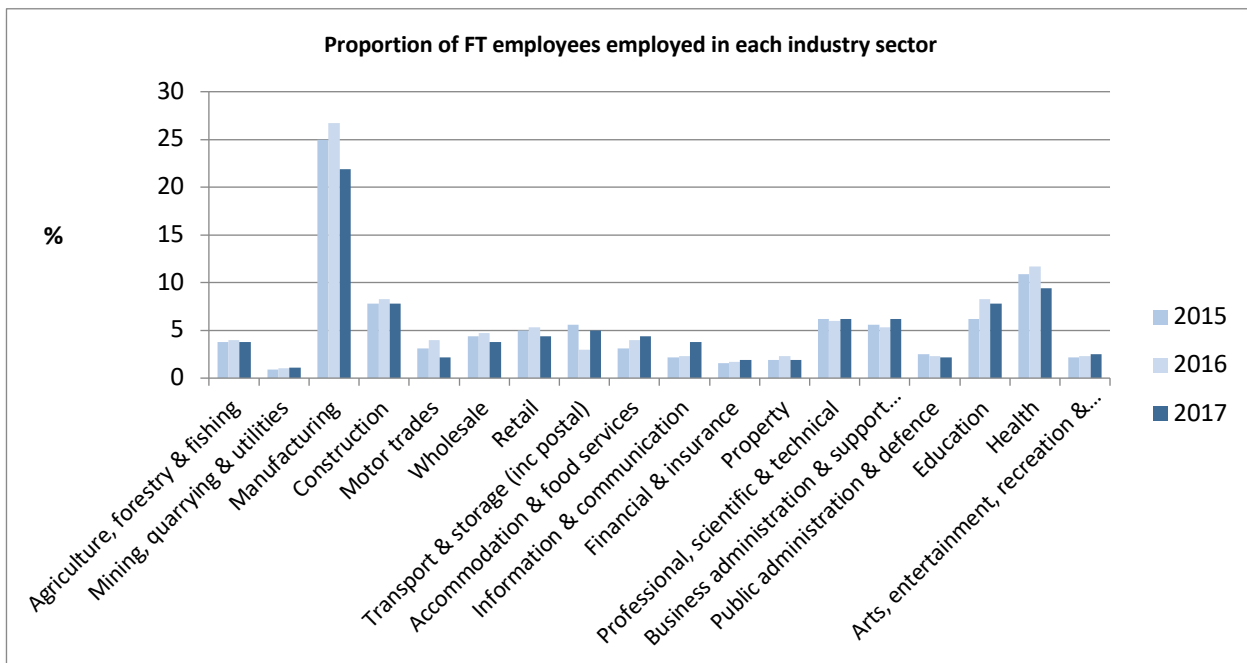


*Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings*

Workers in predominantly rural areas tend to work longer hours when in full time employment, but for less weekly pay, workplace based. Workplace based median gross weekly pay for full time workers is 9% greater in predominantly urban areas compared to predominantly rural areas.

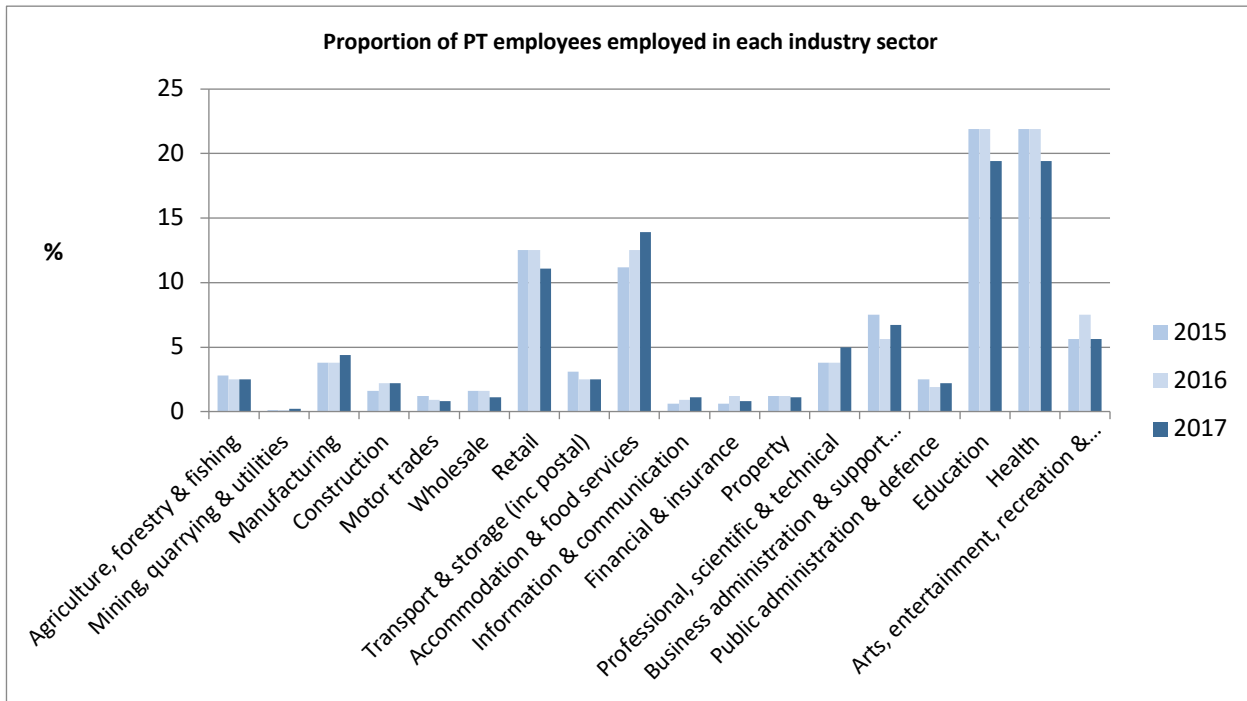
**Proportion of employees and enterprises in each sector**

For the Forest of Dean area:



*ONS Business Register and Employment Survey*

The top sectors for employment of full time workers in Forest of Dean in 2017 were Manufacturing, Health, Construction and Education with 21.9%, 9.4%, 7.8% and 7.8% of full time employees employed in these sectors respectively.

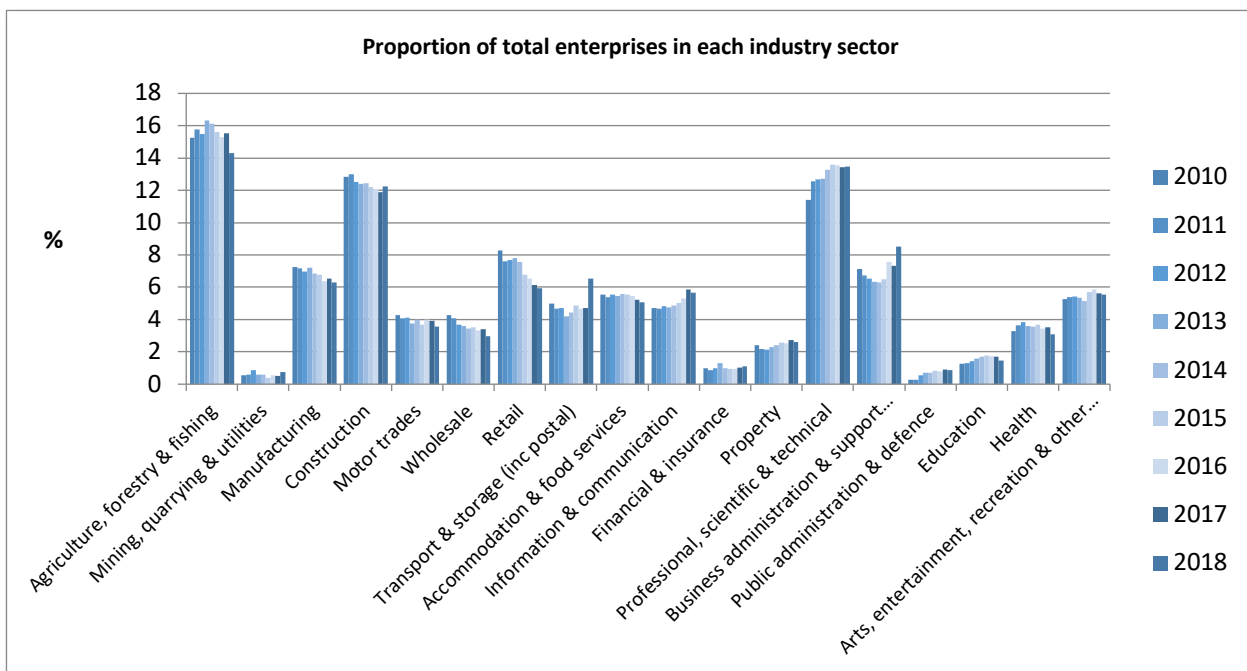


ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

There tend to be clear industries that are significant employers of part time workers. In 2017, the top sectors for employment of part time workers in Forest of Dean were Health, Education, Accommodation & Food Services, and Retail with 19.4%, 19.4%, 13.9% and 11.1% of part-time employees employed respectively.

It is interesting to compare the proportion of employees employed in each industry sector to the proportion of enterprises in each category.

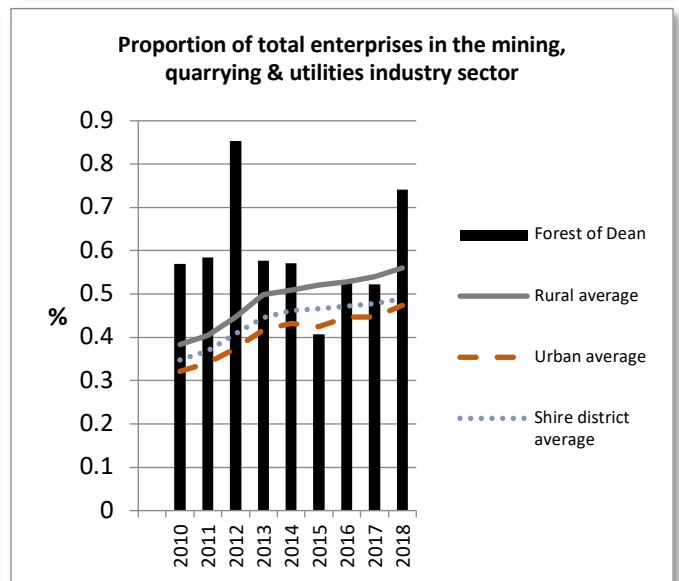
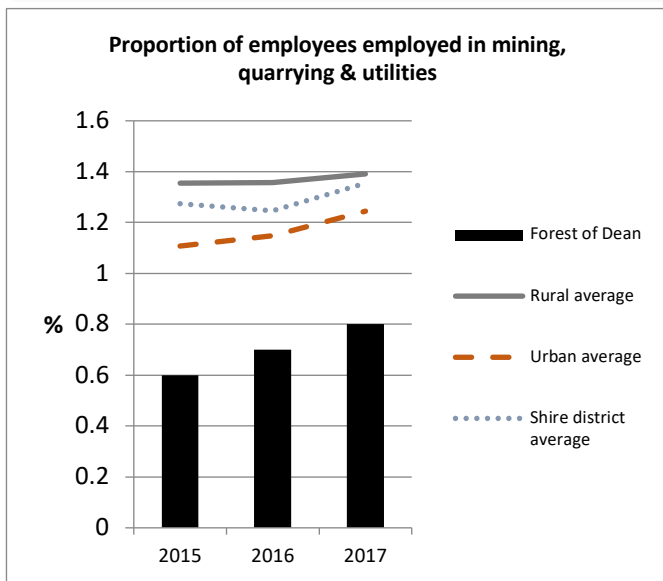
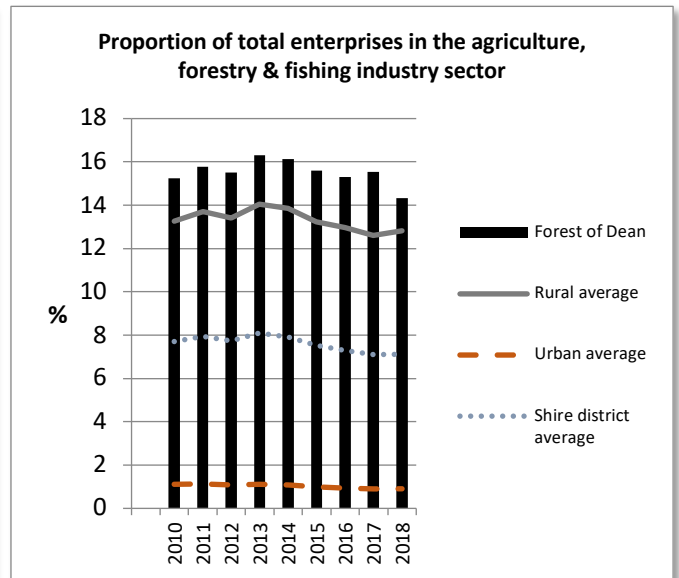
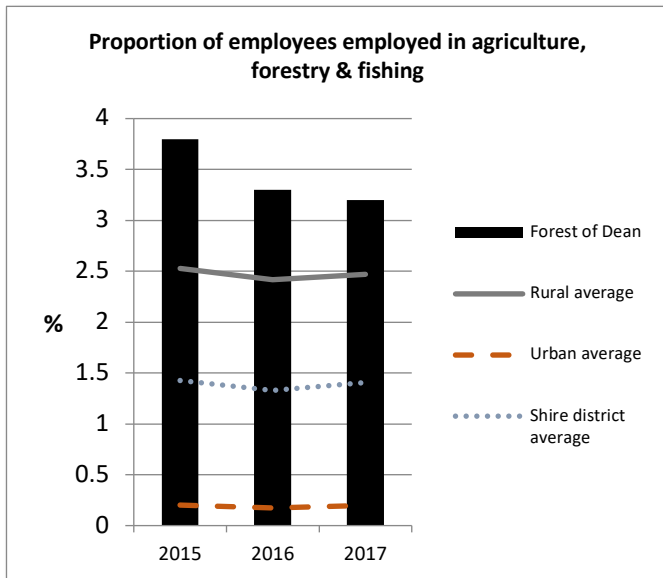
For the Forest of Dean area:



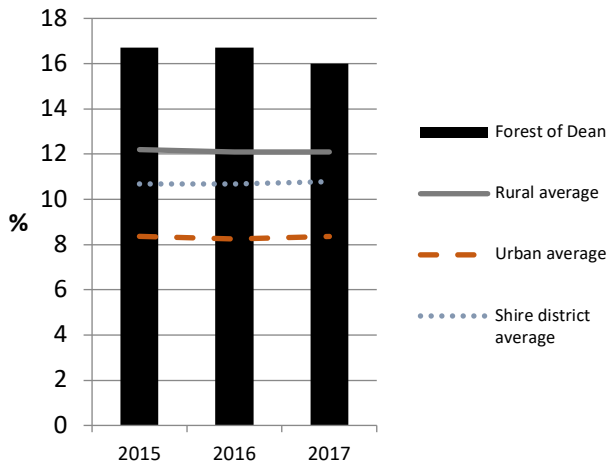
ONS Inter Departmental Business Register

The sectors with the highest proportion of enterprises in Forest of Dean are 'Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing', 'Professional, Scientific & Technical' and 'Construction' with 14.3%, 13.5% and 12.2% of enterprises in 2018 respectively.

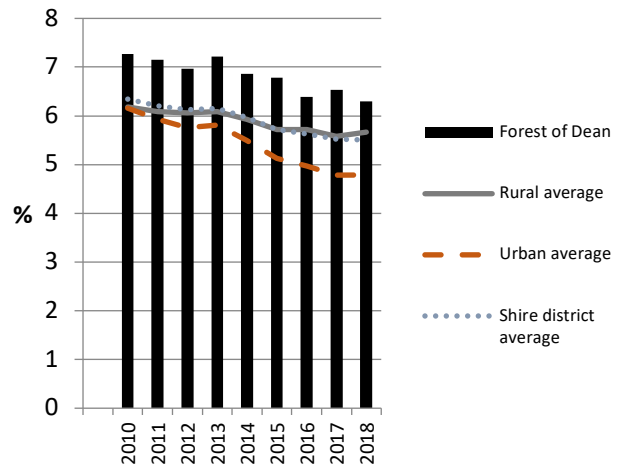
Time series of the proportion of total employees employed in each sector and the proportion of enterprises are given below:



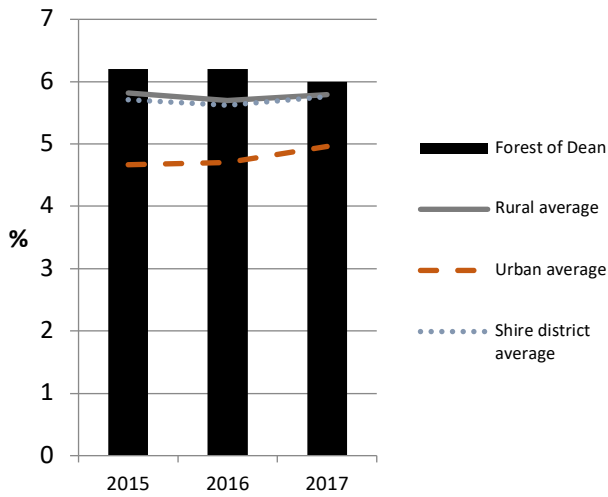
**Proportion of employees employed in manufacturing**



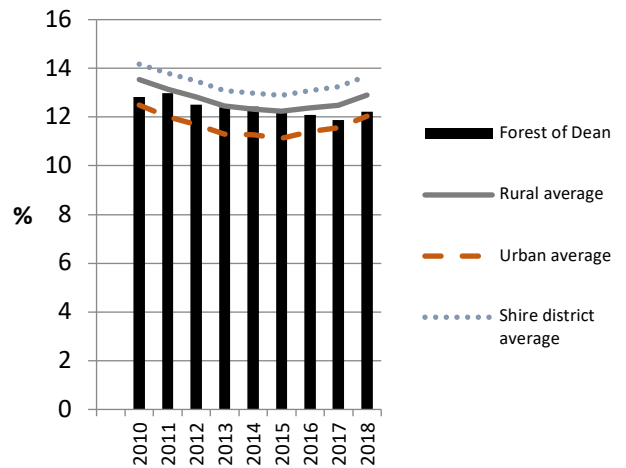
**Proportion of total enterprises in the manufacturing industry sector**



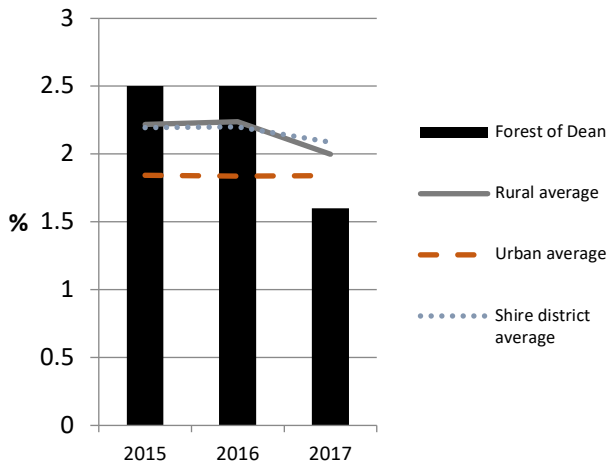
**Proportion of employees employed in construction**



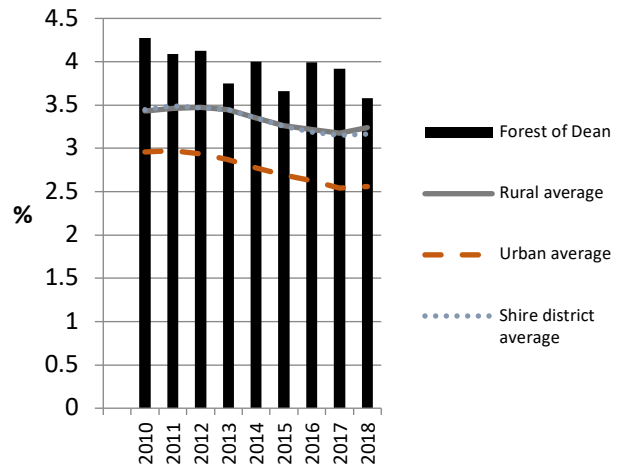
**Proportion of total enterprises in the construction industry sector**



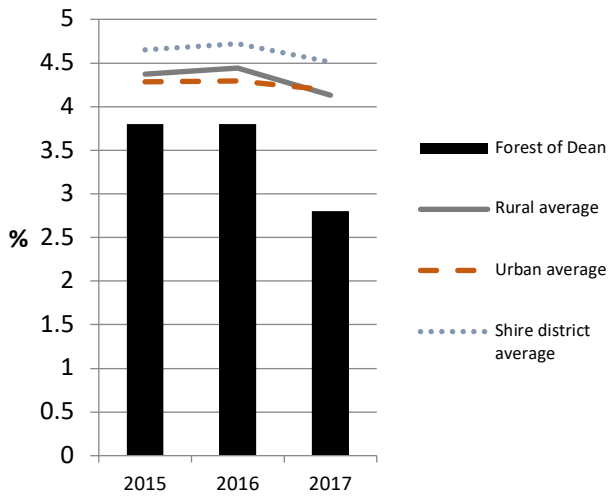
**Proportion of employees employed in motor trades**



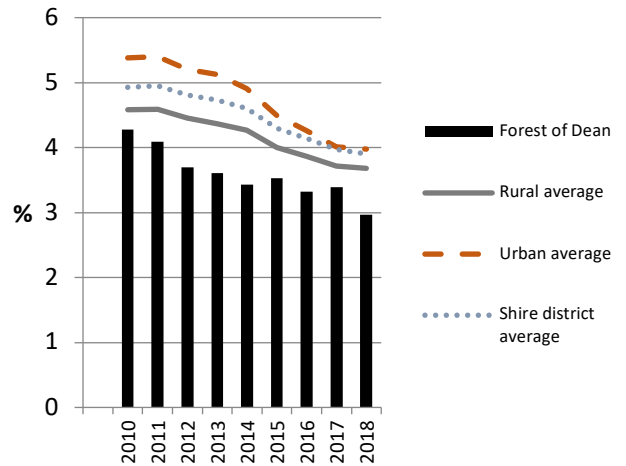
**Proportion of total enterprises in the motor trades industry sector**



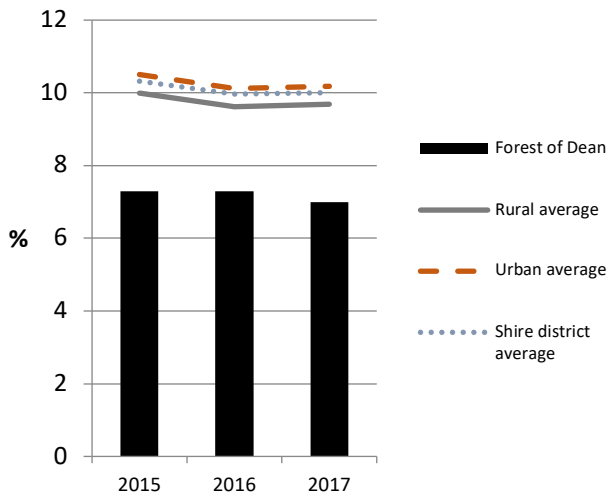
**Proportion of employees employed in wholesale**



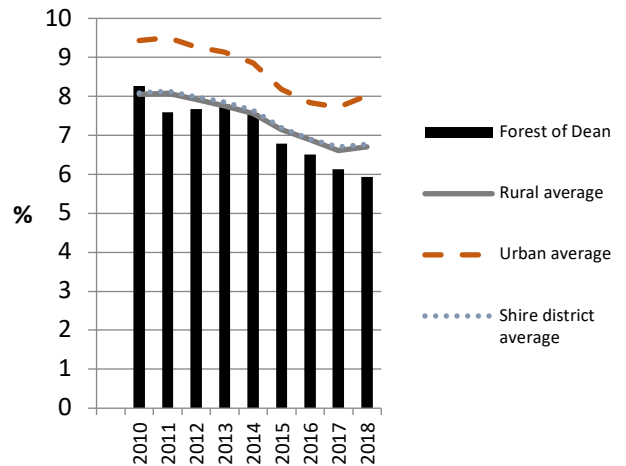
**Proportion of total enterprises in the wholesale industry sector**



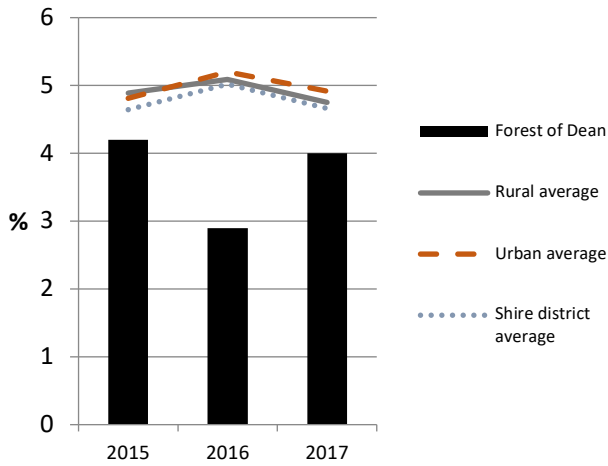
**Proportion of employees employed in retail**



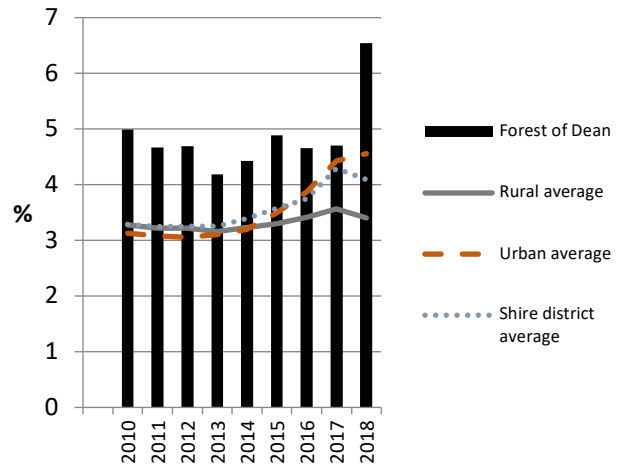
**Proportion of total enterprises in the retail industry sector**



**Proportion of employees employed in transport & storage (inc postal)**

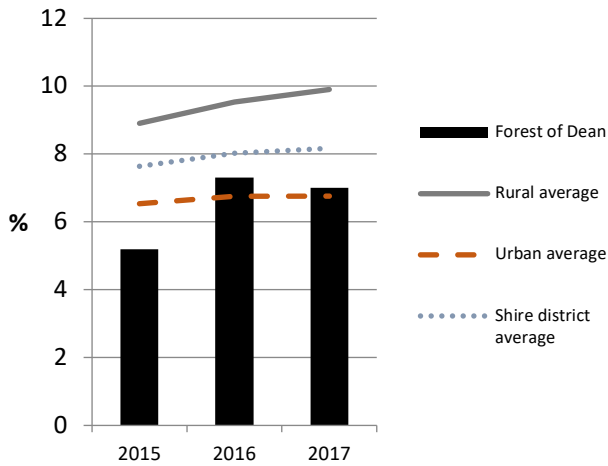


**Proportion of total enterprises in the transport & storage (inc postal) industry sector**

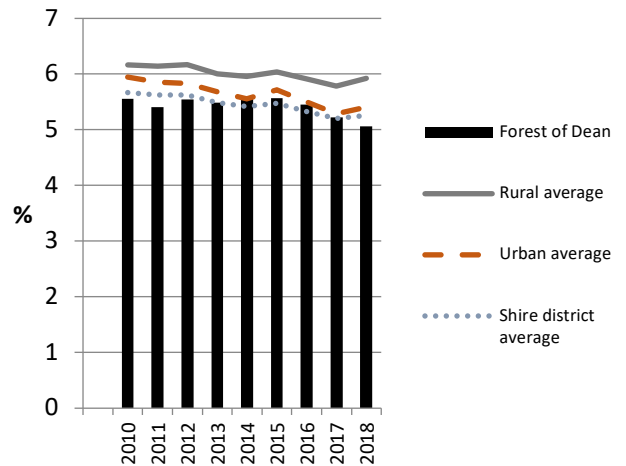




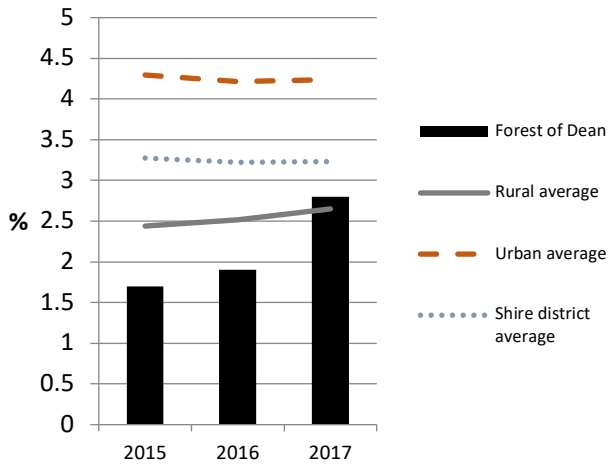
**Proportion of employees employed in accommodation & food services**



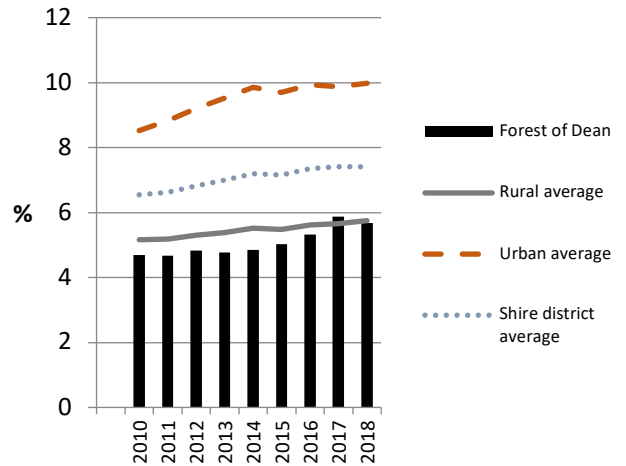
**Proportion of total enterprises in the accommodation & food services industry sector**



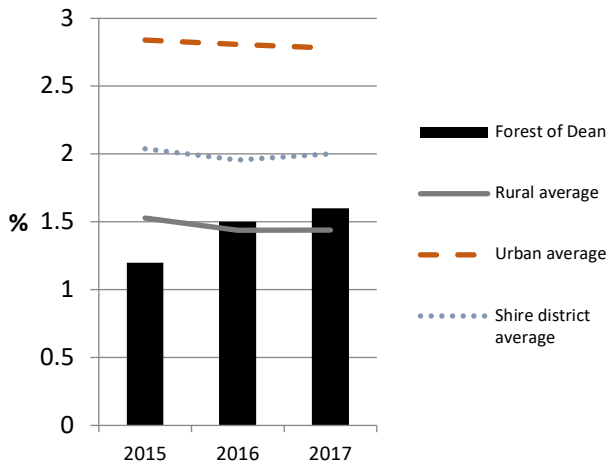
**Proportion of employees employed in information & communication**



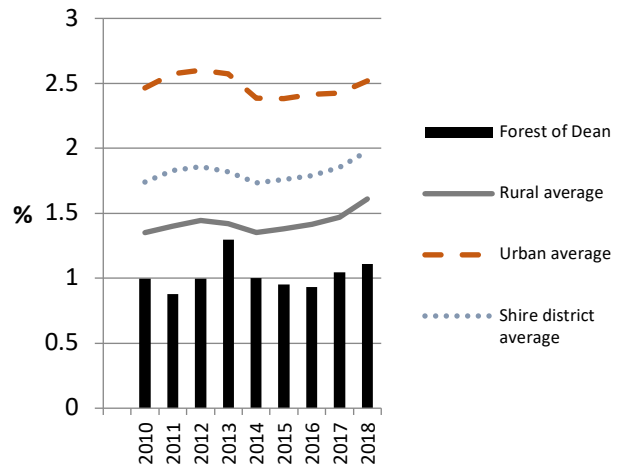
**Proportion of total enterprises in the information & communication industry sector**



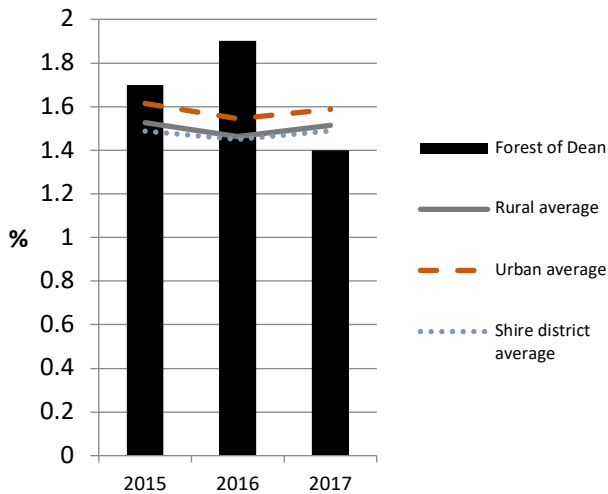
**Proportion of employees employed in financial & insurance**



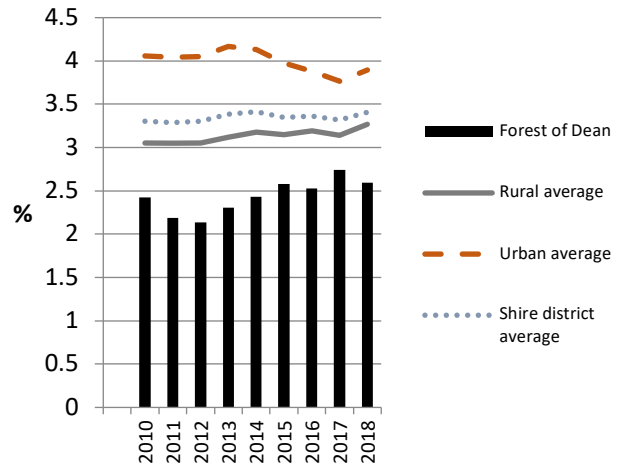
**Proportion of total enterprises in the financial & insurance industry sector**



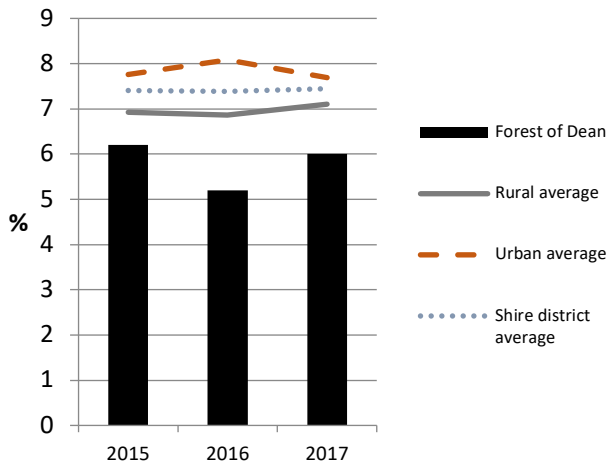
**Proportion of employees employed in property**



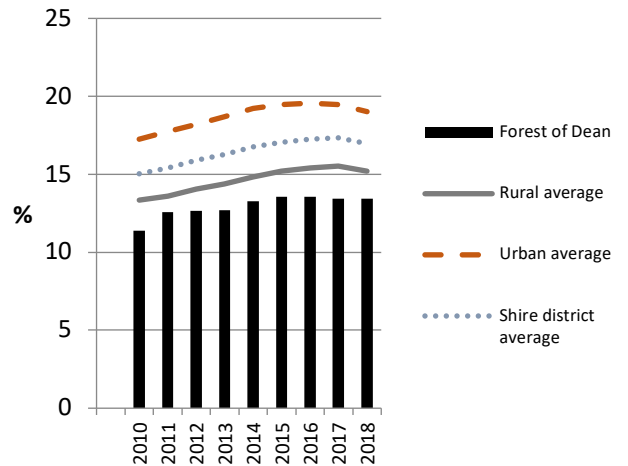
**Proportion of total enterprises in the property industry sector**



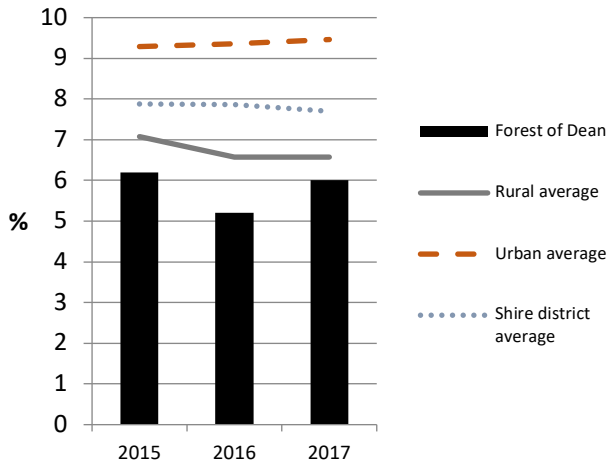
**Proportion of employees employed in professional, scientific & technical**



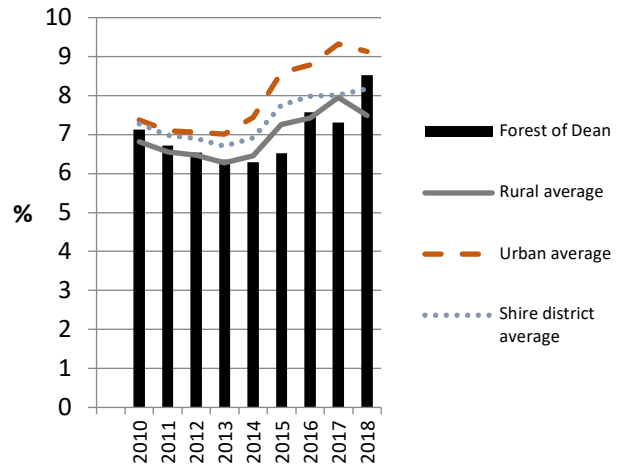
**Proportion of total enterprises in the professional, scientific & technical industry sector**



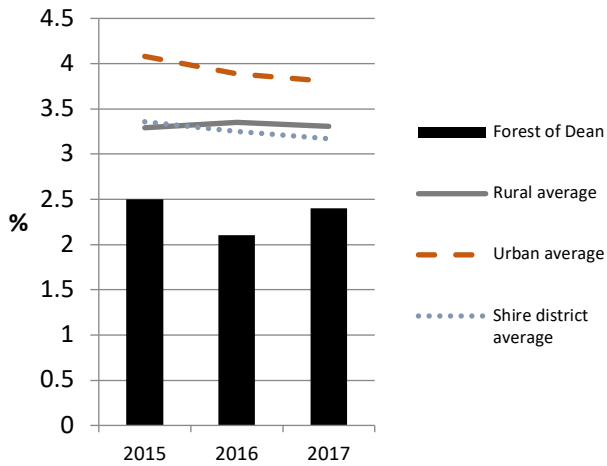
**Proportion of employees employed in business administration & support services**



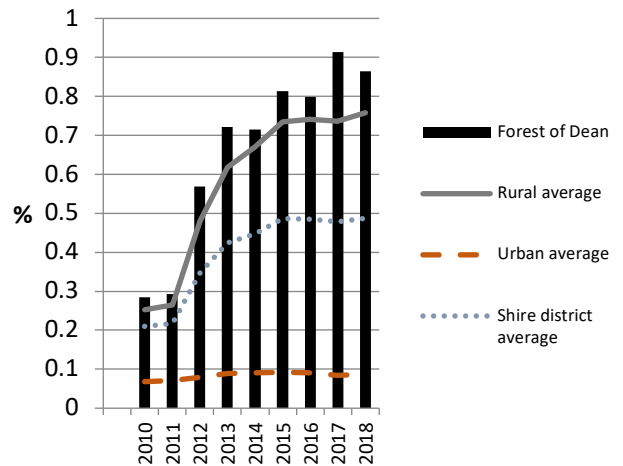
**Proportion of total enterprises in the business administration & support services industry sector**



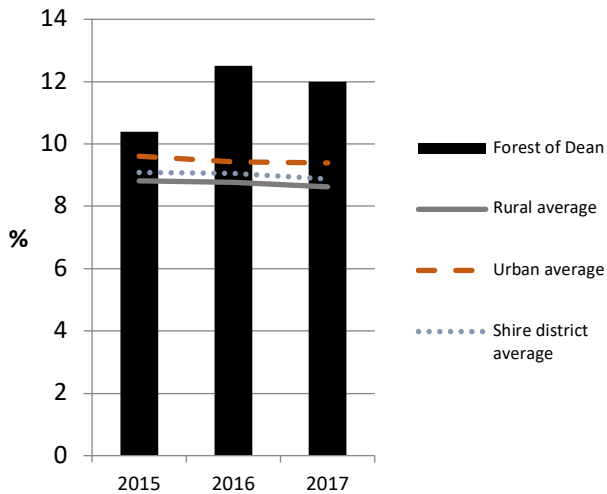
**Proportion of employees employed in public administration & defence**



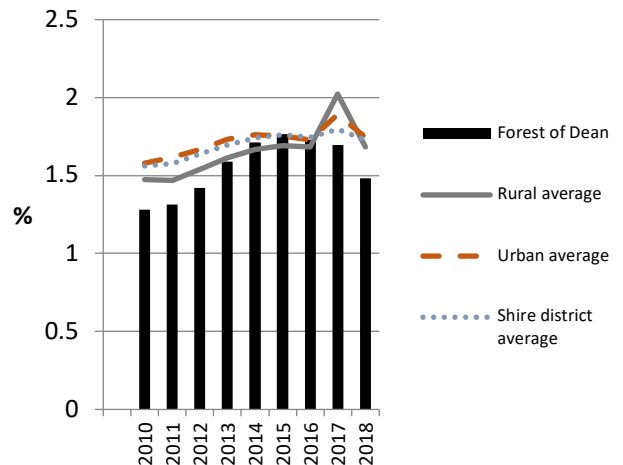
**Proportion of total enterprises in the public administration & defence industry sector**

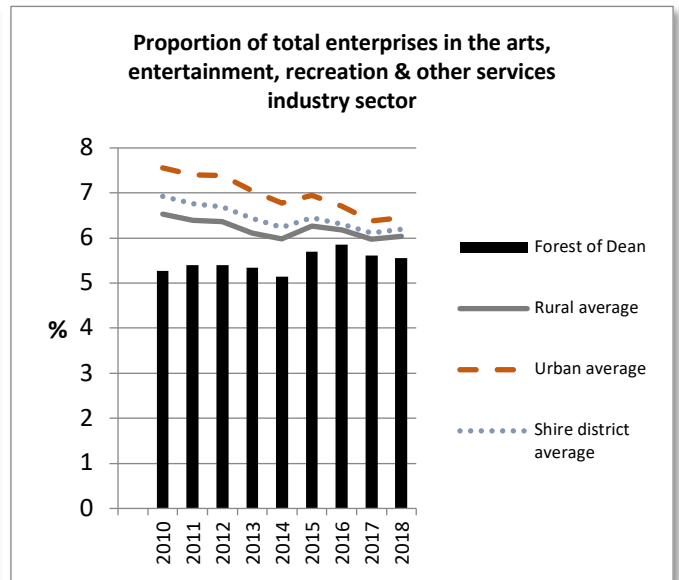
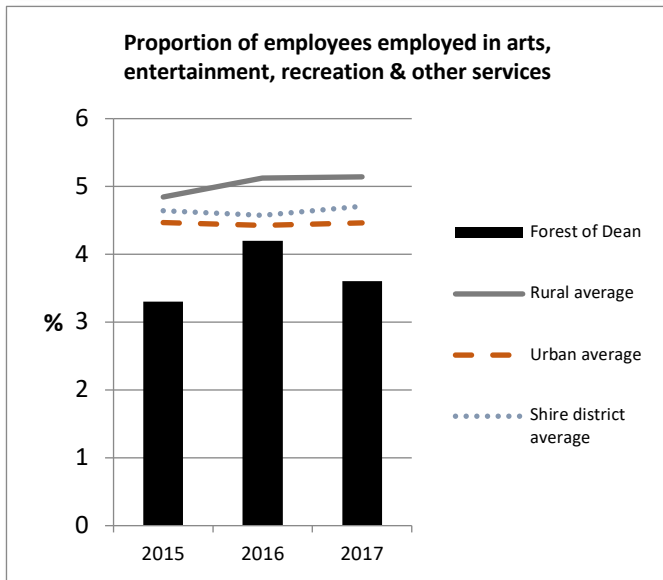
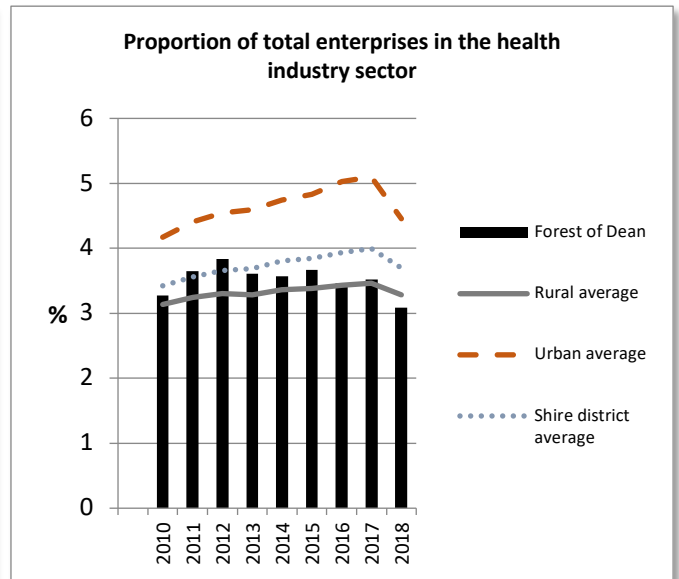
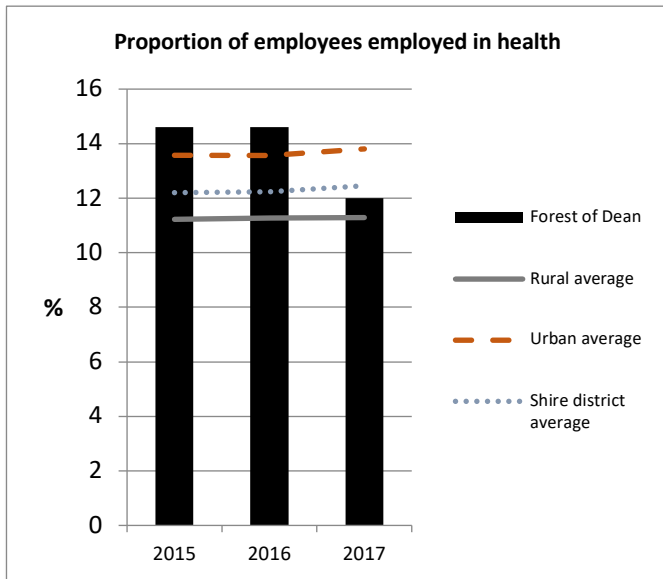


**Proportion of employees employed in education**



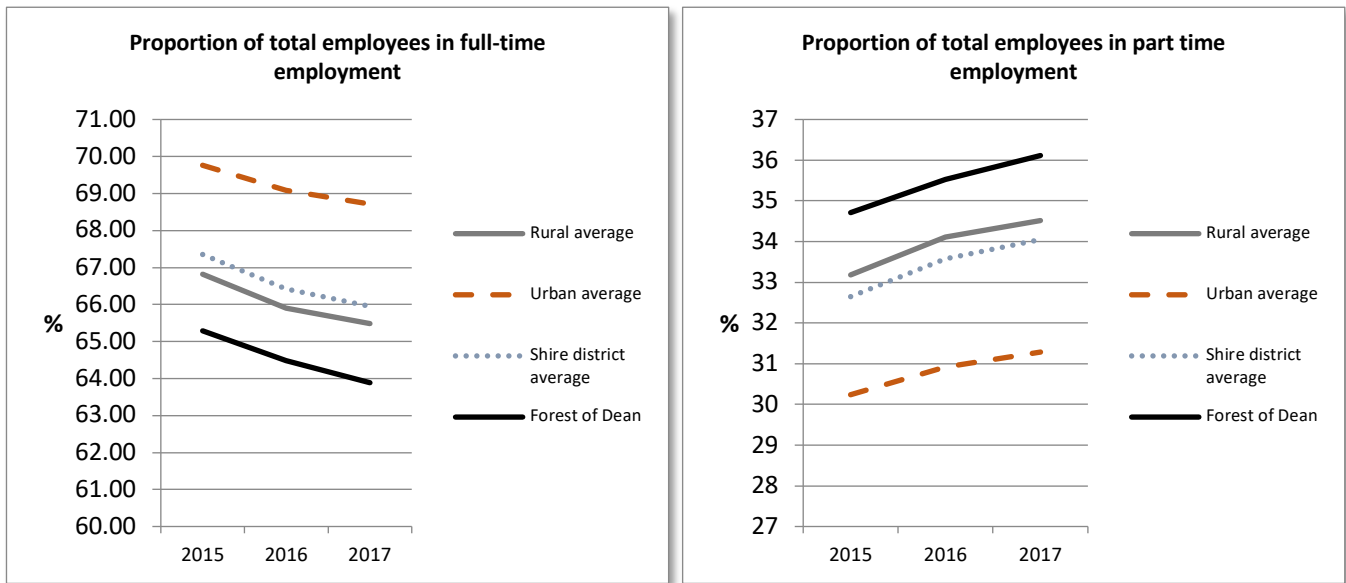
**Proportion of total enterprises in the education industry sector**





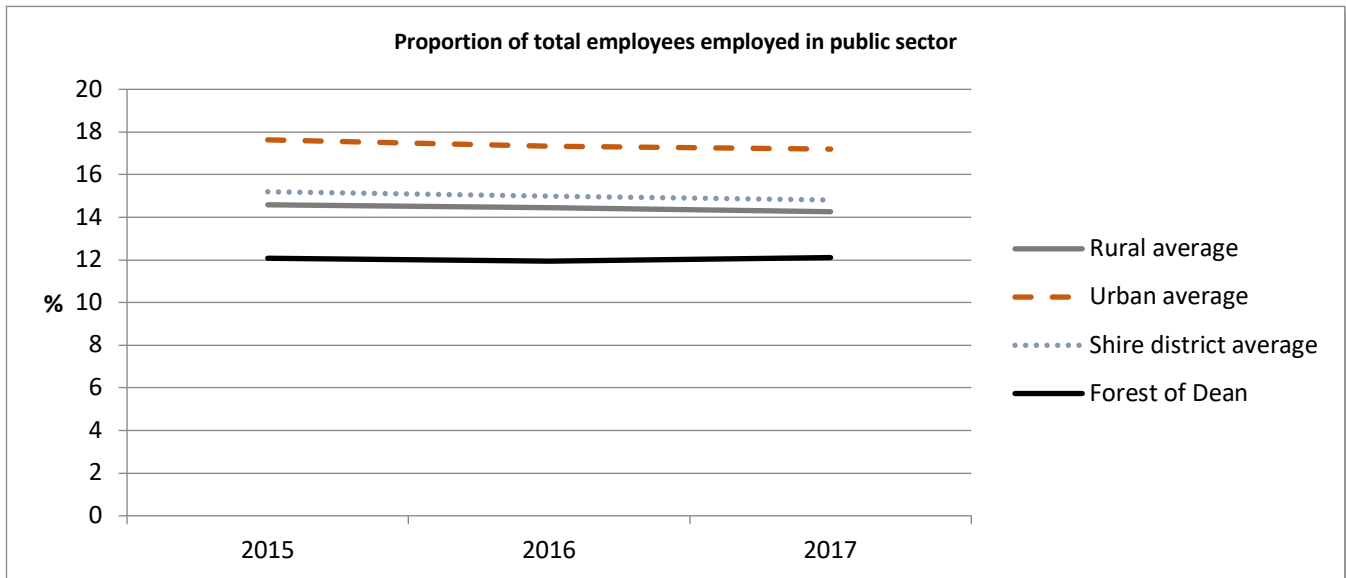
*(An Enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) which has a certain degree of autonomy within an Enterprise Group. An individual site (for example a factory or shop) in an enterprise is called a local unit.)*

**Private/public sector employment**

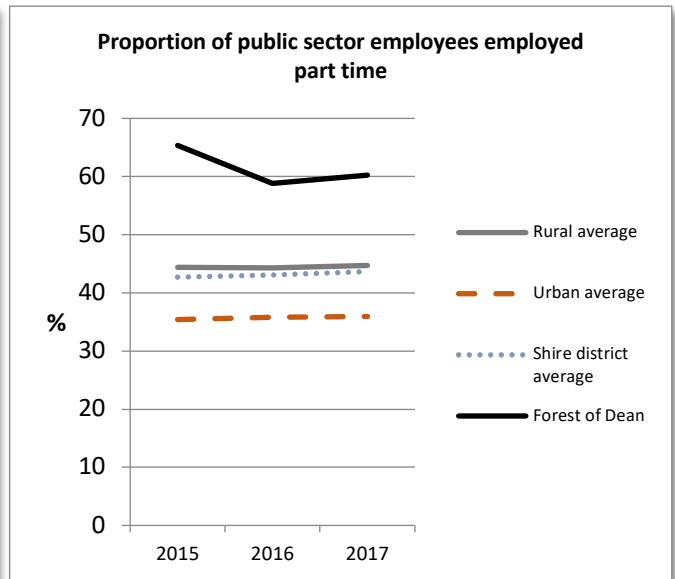
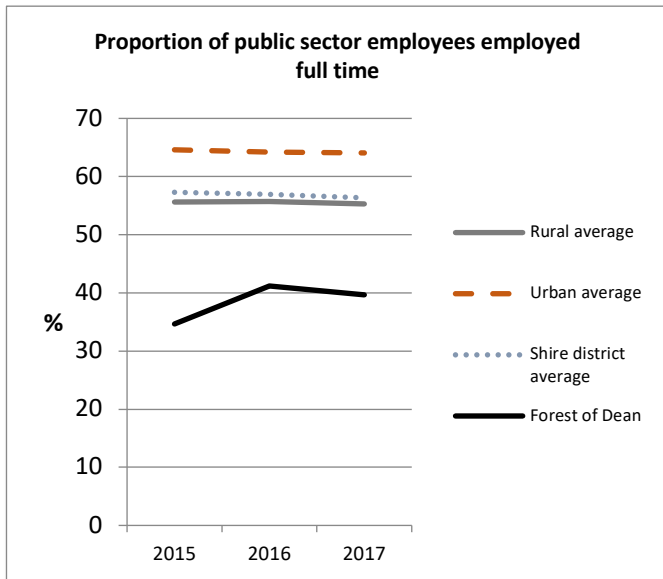


*ONS Business Register and Employment Survey*

As well as part time employment being more prevalent in some industries as already highlighted, part time employment is also more common in predominantly rural local authority areas than urban areas. In 2017, 35% of employees were in part time employment for predominantly rural areas, in comparison to 31% for predominantly urban areas.

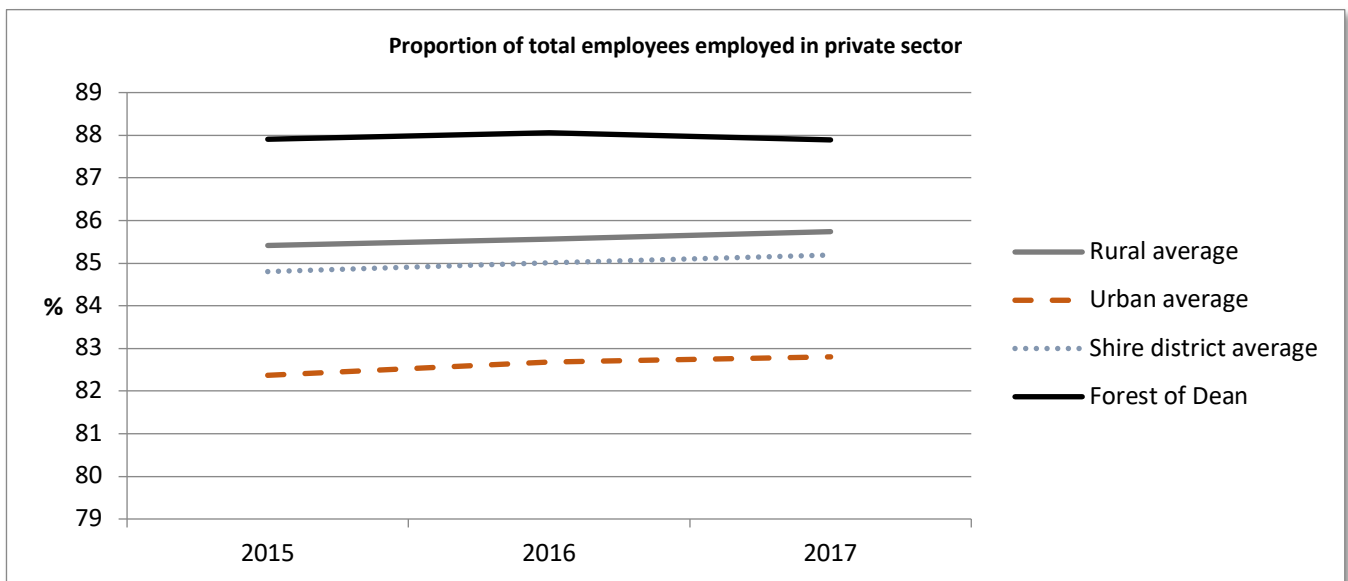


*ONS Business Register and Employment Survey*

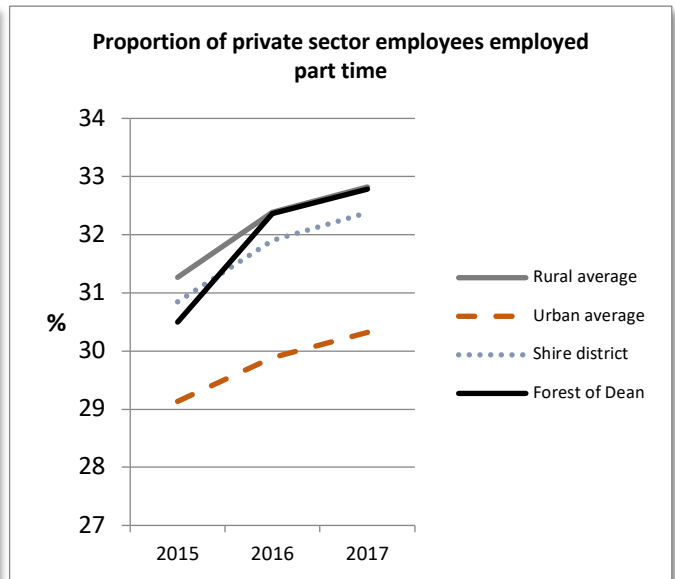
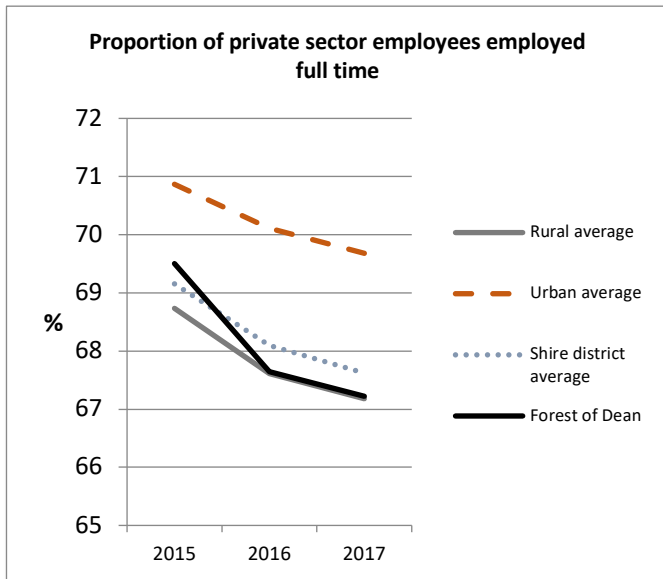


ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

More public sector employment occurs in predominantly urban areas, and again we see more part time employment of public sector workers in the predominantly rural areas (45% of public sector workers in predominantly rural areas were working part time in 2017, compared with 36% for predominantly urban).



ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

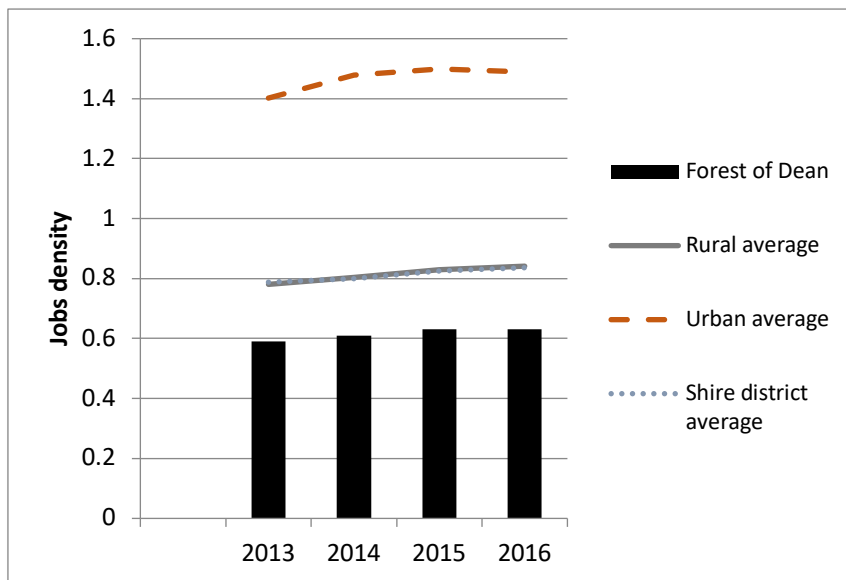


ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

Part time employment is less common within the private sector.

**Jobs density**

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.



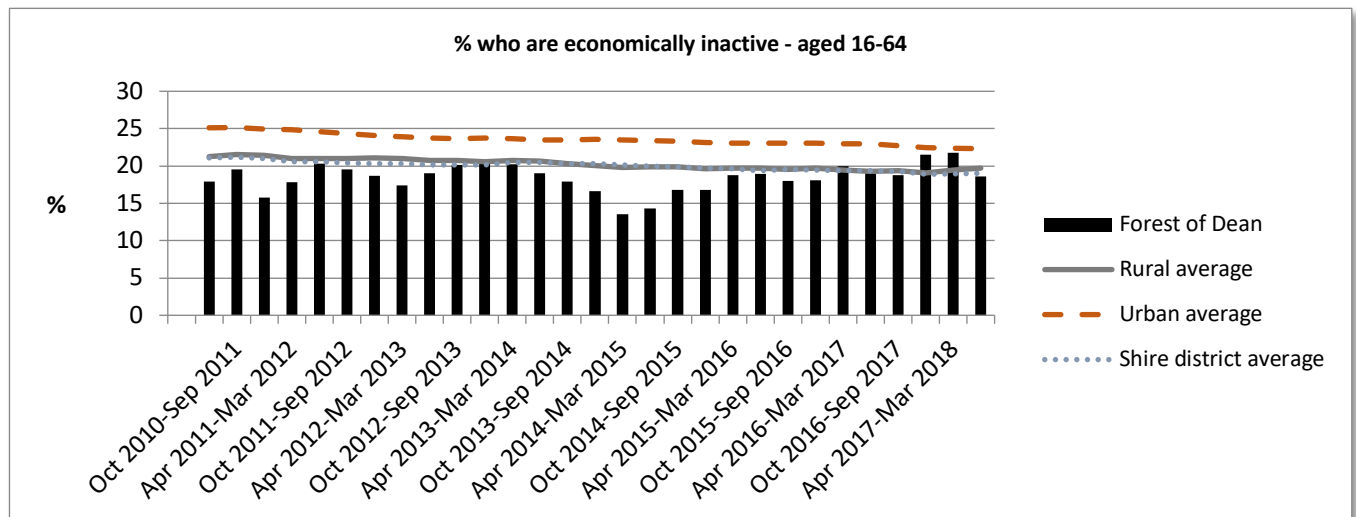
ONS Jobs density

The jobs density in predominantly urban areas is consistently 1.8 times that of predominantly rural. The implication of this on those looking for work in rural areas is compounded by the fact that the proportion of population aged 16-64 on which the density is calculated, in rural areas is smaller than in urban areas. The jobs market is therefore that much tougher for those living in rural local authority areas.

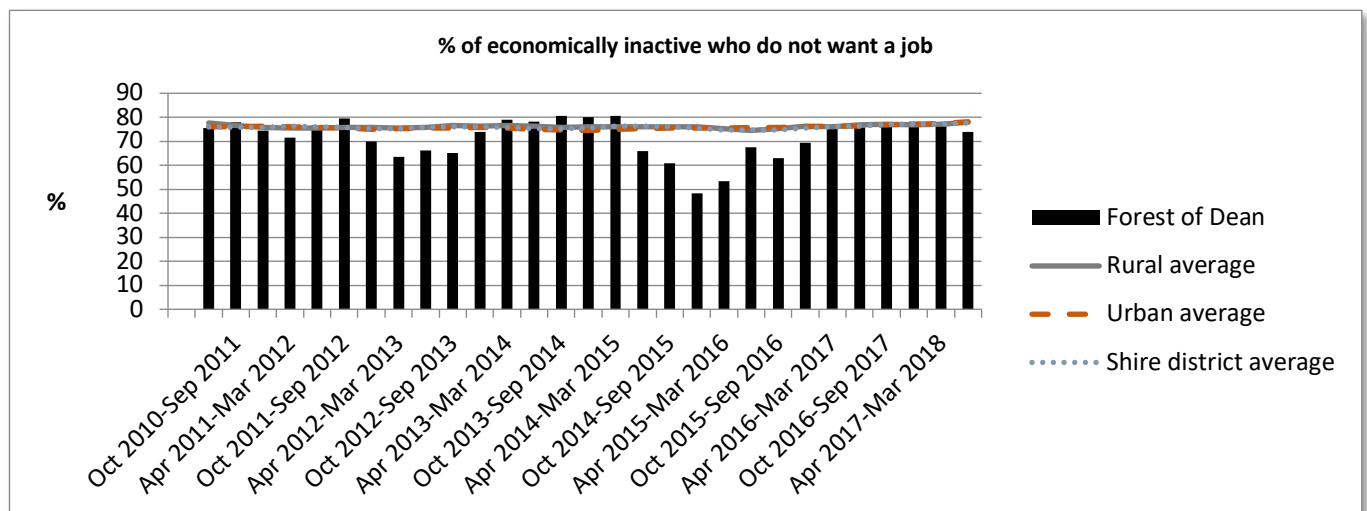


## Economic inactivity

A person who is neither in employment nor unemployed is classed as economically inactive. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired. 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 are classed as 'economically inactive - wanting a job'.

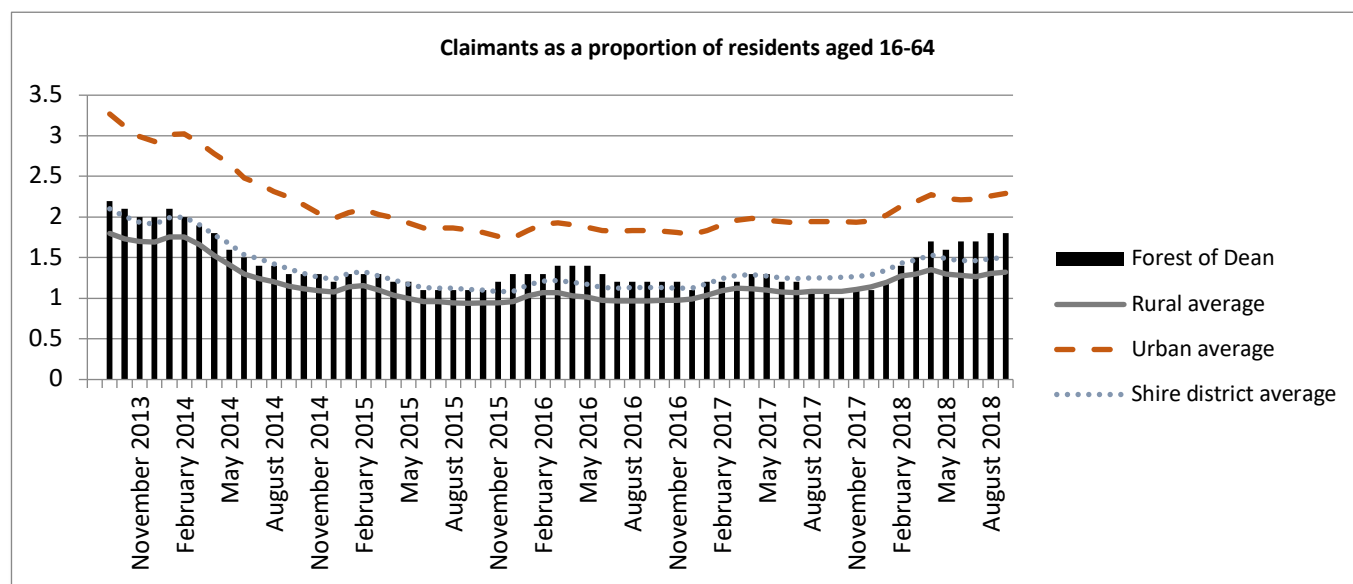


ONS Annual Population Survey



ONS Annual Population Survey

## Claimant counts



### *ONS Claimant count*

Claimant count: The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit who are out of work.

The predominantly urban proportion of claimants is greater than the rural average. It is important to place this in the context of the rural person who has additional challenges compared to their urban counterpart of accessing the benefits system (ie. travel time and cost of travel is greater the further away from the benefits office the claimant lives). The rural person might in such circumstance choose to take part time work in preference (as the part time working statistics provided above indicate) or rely on savings or the assistance of friends and relatives.

## Statistical sources

ONS Population estimates

ONS 2016 based population projections

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

ONS Annual Population Survey

ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

ONS Inter Departmental Business Register

ONS Annual Civil Service Employment Survey

ONS Jobs density

ONS Claimant count