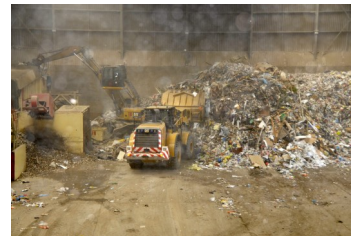


Shropshire Manufacturing Sector

July 2018



Shropshire Manufacturing at a Glance

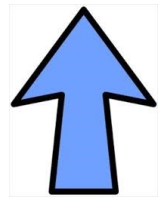


12,000 employees

810 enterprises

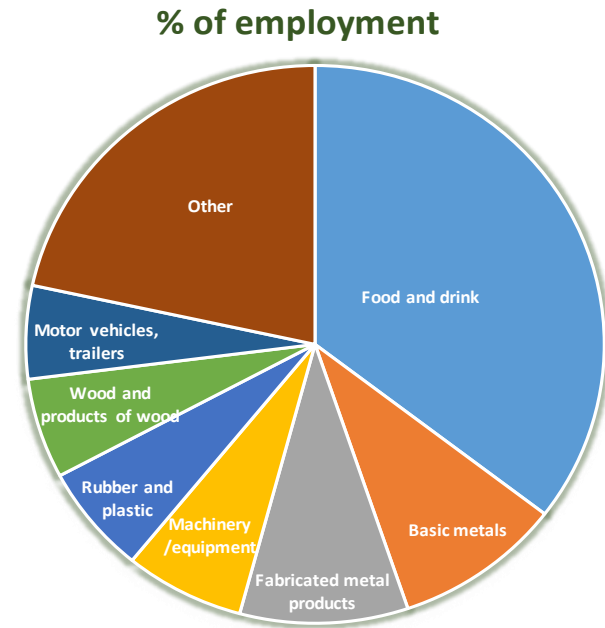


Contributes more than **10%** to the Shropshire economy



+7% growth 2016

Each job generates 12% more GVA than the average for jobs in Shropshire



Advanced manufacturing employment up **25%** since 2010



Specialisms in architectural engineering and technical testing

Shropshire Context

Shropshire is one of the most rural and sparsely populated local authorities in the country, with less than one person per hectare compared with more than four persons per hectare in England. The size of the county (319,736 hectares) is approximately ten times that of all inner London Boroughs put together. The population stands at 317,500 people (2017), having grown by almost 13,000 since 2010.

Generally, Shropshire is an affluent location, with low levels of deprivation and minimal unemployment. Economic activity rates are high and the working age population tends to be well qualified.

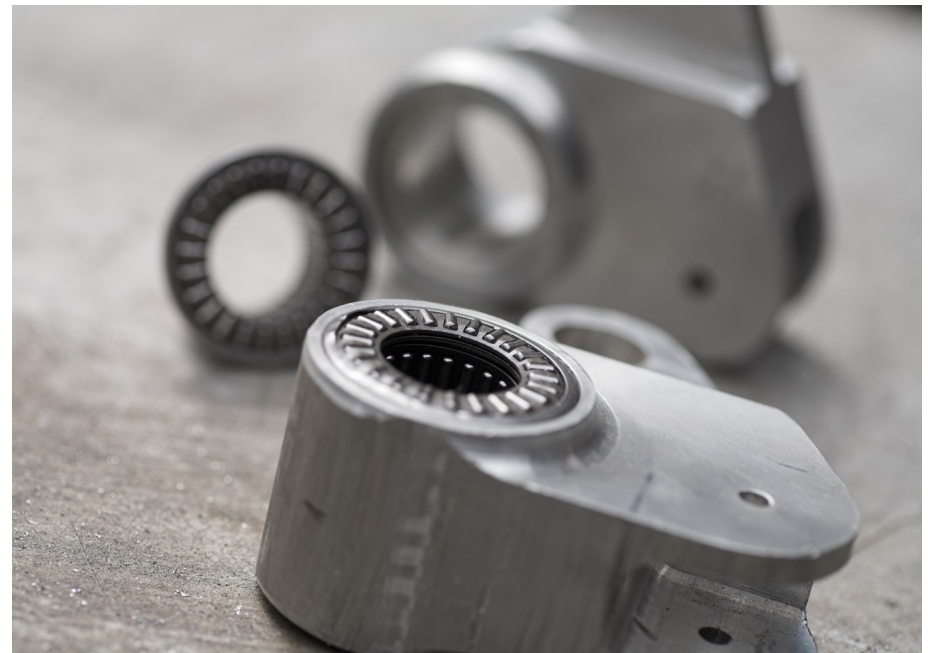
Shropshire offers a very high quality of life, with a rich natural, historic and cultural heritage. Levels of pollution are low, as are crime rates. It has excellent schools (89% rated outstanding or good by Ofsted as of August 2016), a strong FE offering and the scope of HE provision is also strengthening.

Like many rural areas, the population is ageing, with approaching one in four people aged 65 or over. Since 2011, the Shropshire population of traditional working age (16-64) has been in decline, and it now represents just 60% of the total population. By 2037, this percentage will have declined to 52%.

The large retired population, combined with high out-migration amongst the 16-19 age band, is exerting pressure on the labour market and is causing an upward shift in the age profile of the workforce. This is impacting on the skills pool within the County and succession planning is becoming an issue in some industry sectors.

Despite this, Shropshire's business base is relatively stable and experiences less churn than many other localities. This means that survival rates are good (with 68% of businesses surviving past three years compared with 60% nationally), and staff retention is likewise high. Shropshire's industrial make-up is strongly linked to its rurality, with agriculture, other land-based and ancillary sectors as well as tourism all strong contributors to the economy.

Other key employment sectors include health, education, retail and manufacturing and Shropshire is also over-represented in motor trades and construction. Shropshire is under-represented in private sector services such as professional, scientific and technical and finance and insurance.



Manufacturing – National Context¹

Manufacturing contributes £6.7 trillion to the global economy. The UK is the world's eighth largest industrial nation, and if current trends continue, will break into the top five by 2021. Manufacturing provides work for more than 2.5 million people across the UK, accounts for 44% of total exports and for 10% of output, represents 70% of business research and development and provides 13% of business investment.

Manufactured exports are up, boosted by a global upswing in demand and the weak sterling. The EU is the most important export destination, accounting for 48% of manufactured exports in Q2 2017, although the USA is the single largest recipient of UK manufactured exports.

The four largest manufacturing sub-sectors, which all employ more than 250,000 people are:

- Food & drink
- Chemicals and pharmaceuticals
- Metals
- Transport

Transport and machinery are particularly important exporting sub-sectors.

Manufacturing is under-going significant change, with the industry gearing up for what is referred to as the fourth Industrial Revolution. It is acknowledged that the adoption of advanced technologies is necessary to compete successfully in the manufacturing market place of tomorrow. The two sub-sectors within the UK manufacturing sector which are driving innovation are chemicals and pharmaceuticals and transport, which together account for around two-thirds of investment into R&D.

Key findings from the 2018 Annual Manufacturing report (which surveyed a range of manufacturers across all sub-sectors and different size bands) include:

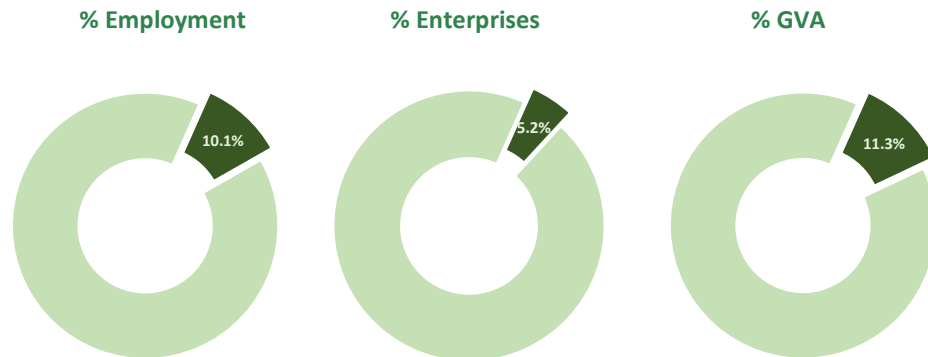
- 80% of manufacturers believe Smart Factory technologies will improve supply chain relationships
- 89% believe that Smart Factory technologies will enable staff to work smarter while 92% of believe Smart Factory technologies will enable them to increase productivity per headcount
- 67% said that low interest rates and funding availability makes it easier to access cash
- 61% said that they can self-finance investment
- 87% are ready to invest in new digital technologies to boost productivity
- 69% benefit from tax incentives such as R&D tax credits
- 71% believe apprenticeships are developing into a proper alternative to higher education for school leavers although 59% believe the Apprenticeship Levy is a tax on employment
- 66% said that digital technologies will be a massive growth driver in UK manufacturing
- 85% are using digital technologies to transform their business, from design to customer engagement/retention
- 72% have confidence in overseas trade, and 75% have an export-based growth strategy
- However, 67% said Brexit is making planning difficult and damaging business prospects

¹Sources: The Manufacturer; 2018 Annual Manufacturing Report

Shropshire's Manufacturing Sector

12,000 people were employed in Shropshire's manufacturing sector in 2016. This is the equivalent of a tenth of all jobs in the county and incorporates a wide range of different manufacturing sub-sectors including food and drink, metal products, chemicals and wood. The only sectors in Shropshire which employ more people than manufacturing are health and social care and wholesale and retail. There are 810 enterprises (registered for VAT or PAYE) operating in the sector (5.2% of all enterprises) and together these contribute 11.3% to Shropshire GVA.

Manufacturing's Contribution to the Shropshire Economy



Source: Business Register of Employment, 2016, IDBR, 2017
ONS GVA (Balanced Approach) 2016, ONS © Crown Copyright 2018

Compared to Great Britain, the contribution made by manufacturing to the Shropshire economy is above average. Nationally, manufacturing accounts for 8.1% of employment, 5.0% of enterprises and makes a 9.6% contribution to GVA. In the West Midlands, manufacturing accounts for 11.8% of employment, 6.9% of enterprises and 13.4% of GVA. Within the context of the regional manufacturing industry, Shropshire accounts for 4.1% of employment, 5.5% of business enterprises and 3.6% of GVA.

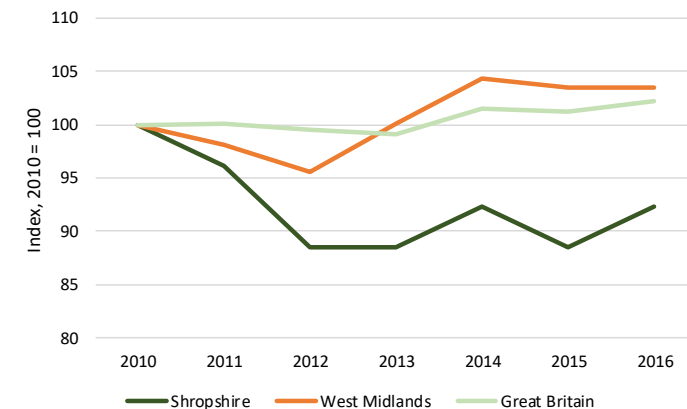
Employment

The number of jobs in Shropshire's manufacturing sector has fallen by just over 7%, or by 1,000 people since 2010. This compares with 4% growth regionally and 2% growth nationally. However, employment did rise by 500 from a low of 11,500 between 2015 and 2016.

Employment in Manufacturing, 2010-2016			
	Employment	% Annual Change	Index, 2010 = 100
2010	13,000	-	100.0
2011	12,500	-3.8%	96.2
2012	11,500	-8.0%	88.5
2013	11,500	0.0%	88.5
2014	12,000	+4.3%	92.3
2015	11,500	-4.2%	88.5
2016	12,000	+4.3%	92.3

Source: Business Register of Employment, 2016, ONS © Crown Copyright 2018

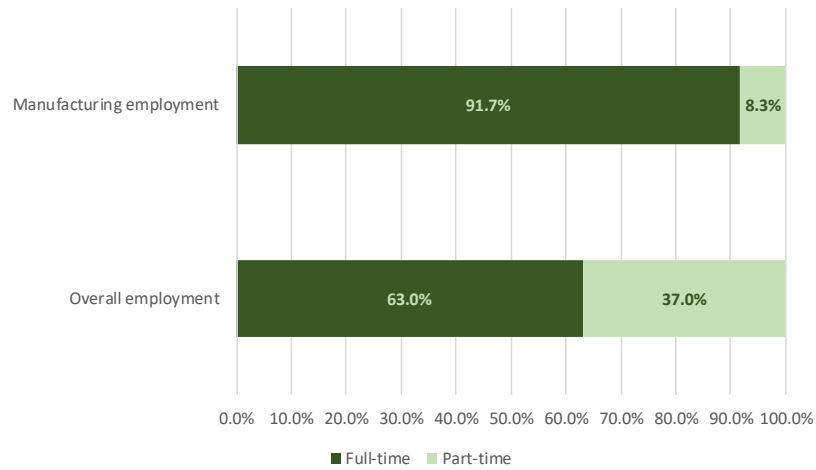
Growth in Manufacturing Employment, 2010-2016



Source: Business Register of Employment, 2016, ONS © Crown Copyright 2018

Unlike most sectors in Shropshire where part-time employment is prevalent, the vast majority of jobs in manufacturing are full-time.

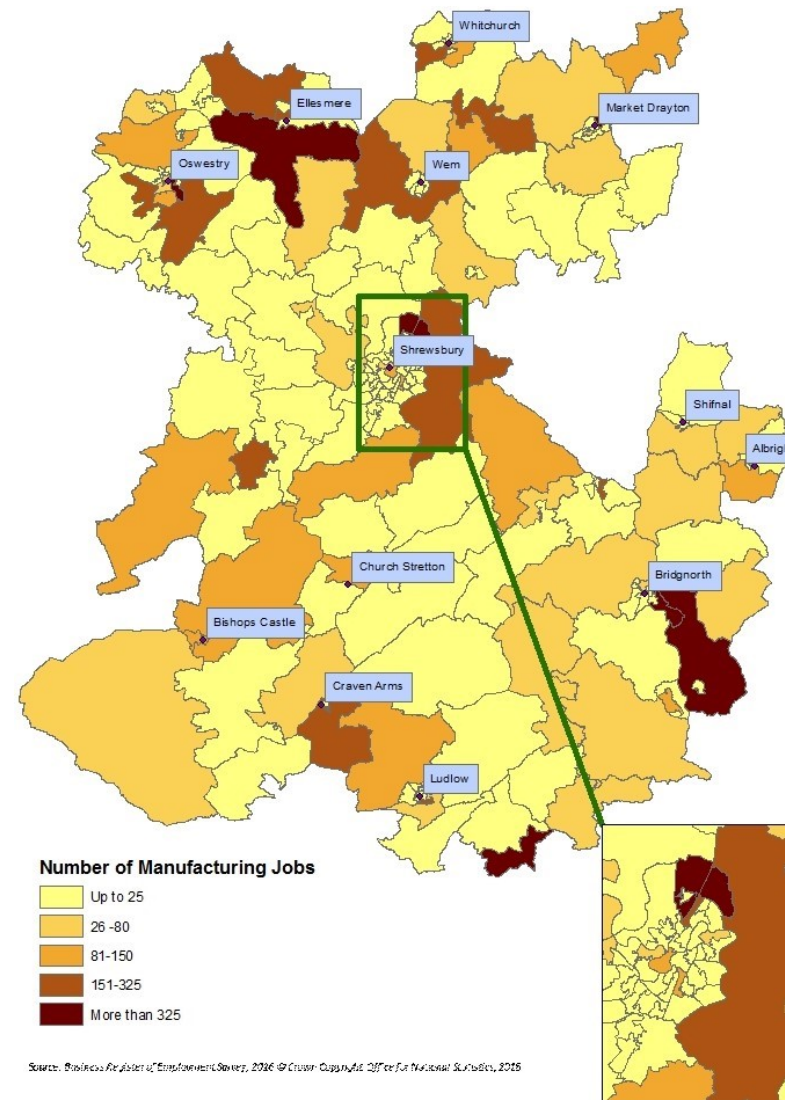
Breakdown between Full-Time and Part-Time Employment, 2016



Source: Business Register of Employment, 2016, ONS © Crown Copyright 2018

The following map shows where in Shropshire employment in manufacturing is located. It is clear that the sector is an important employer across much of the county, with particular concentrations around Ellesmere, Bridgnorth and north Shrewsbury.

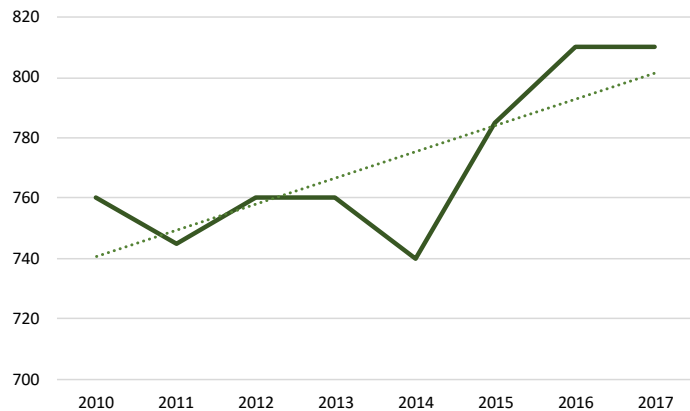
Employment Density in the Manufacturing Sector, 2016 (Number of employees per LSOA)



Business Counts

Official statistics suggest that there are 810 enterprises operating in Shropshire in the manufacturing sector (2017). This compares with 760 businesses operating in 2010 – consequently, the number of operators has risen by 50 (+6.6%). The general upward trend that has been in evidence over the last seven years disguises a substantial decline in businesses operating in 2014.

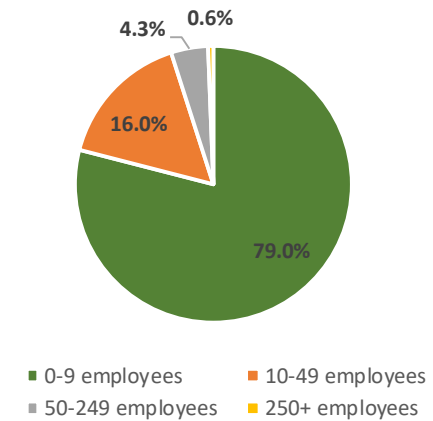
Growth in the Number of Manufacturing Enterprises, 2010-2017



Source: IDBR 2017, ONS © Crown Copyright 2018

The number of enterprises in the sector has risen while employment in the sector has fallen, which means that the average size of businesses has reduced. 79% of enterprises have less than 10 employees and a further 16% have between 10 and 49 employees. Despite the large number of small businesses, the average size of businesses in the sector is comparatively large (at an average of around 15 employees compared with an average of 7 employees for all Shropshire businesses).

Breakdown of Manufacturing Enterprises by Size, 2017



Source: IDBR 2017, ONS © Crown Copyright 2018

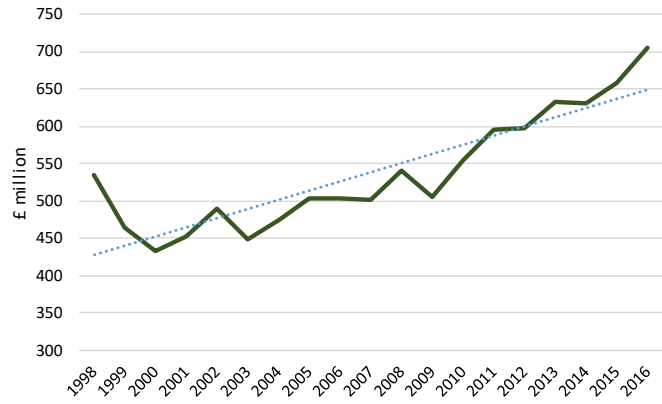
As well as enterprises which are captured by official statistics, there are also a number of smaller producers which operate below the VAT or PAYE thresholds. According to the business directory Mint there are 1,181 manufacturers in Shropshire (July 2018). Furthermore, some businesses classified in other sectors may also manufacture.

Gross Value Added²

The manufacturing sector made a GVA contribution of £705 million to the Shropshire economy in 2016. This is the equivalent of more than a tenth of the county's total economic value. Sector GVA has risen by 40% over the last decade. However, as illustrated in the following chart, the value of the sector declined significantly in 1999 and again in 2009. Growth was particularly strong in 2016.

² GVA is a means of measuring the contribution to the economy made by producers or sectors. It is the difference between the value of goods and services produced and the cost of raw materials and other inputs which are used in production

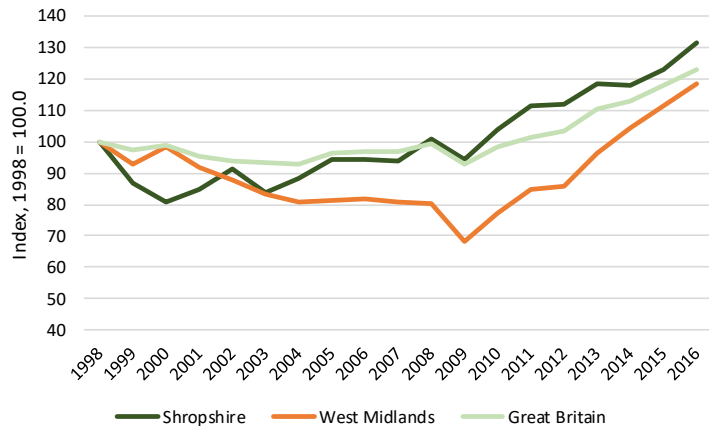
Growth in Manufacturing GVA, 1991-2016



Source: ONS (Balanced Approach) © Crown Copyright 2018

When compared with growth regionally and nationally, GVA growth in Shropshire has been comparatively strong, as illustrated in the chart below. Since 2003, growth has consistently been stronger than in the West Midlands and since 2009 growth has also been superior to the national manufacturing sector.

Indexed Growth in GVA, 1998-2016



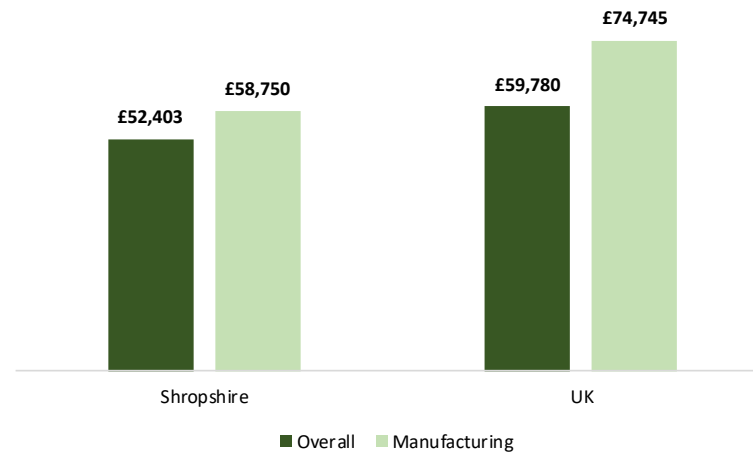
Source: ONS (Balanced Approach) © Crown Copyright 2018

GVA per Job

GVA per Shropshire employee job is higher in the manufacturing sector than the average at £58,750 compared with £52,403. This is £6,347, or 12.1% more. However, compared with the national average, GVA per job is lower, both generally and in the manufacturing sector specifically. Each job nationally is worth £7,377 more than a Shropshire job (+14.1% more). In the manufacturing sector, this differential even more acute with jobs nationally commanding £15,995 more GVA per annum than is the case in Shropshire (27.2% more)

It would appear, therefore, that a lower proportion of manufacturing jobs in Shropshire are at the high value end of the scale.

GVA per Job, 2016



Source: Business Register of Employment, 2016, , ONS (Balanced Approach) © Crown Copyright 2018

Manufacturing Sub-Sectors

Food and drink is the largest of Shropshire’s manufacturing sub-sectors, accounting for 35.4% of all employment and for about a tenth of all businesses operating in the sector. Manufacture of base metals and of fabricated metal products both account for just under 10% of manufacturing employment. However, there are significantly more manufacturers of fabricated metal products than there are basic metal manufacturers, the former accounting for more than a fifth of businesses and the latter for just 1.2%.

Other significant sub-sectors include machinery and equipment, rubber and plastic, wood and wooden products (excluding furniture) and motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.

Breakdown of Employment in the Manufacturing Sector, 2016

	Employment	% of total
Food and drink	4,300	35.4%
Basic metals	1,100	9.4%
Fabricated metal products	1,100	9.4%
Machinery and equipment	800	6.7%
Rubber and plastic	800	6.3%
Wood and products of wood	700	5.8%
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	700	5.4%
Other	2,500	21.6%
Total	12,000	100.0%

Source: Business Register of Employment, 2016, ONS © Crown Copyright 2018

Note: Figures rounded to nearest 100, percentages based on unrounded figures

Breakdown of Businesses in the Manufacturing Sector, 2017

	Businesses	% of total
Food and drink	85	10.5%
Basic metals	10	1.2%
Fabricated metal products	165	20.4%
Machinery and equipment	50	6.2%
Rubber and plastic	40	4.9%
Wood and products of wood	85	10.5%
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	25	3.1%
Other	350	43.2%
Total	810	100.0%

Source: IDBR 2017, ONS © Crown Copyright 2018

The following sub-sectors employ more than 100 but fewer than 700:

- Paper and paper products (200 employees)
- Printing and reproduction of recorded media (300 employees)
- Coke and refined petroleum products (100)
- Other non-metallic mineral products (200)
- Computer, electronic and optical products (200)
- Electrical equipment (100)
- Other transport equipment (300)
- Furniture (200)
- Other manufacturing (400)
- Repair and installation of machinery and equipment (600)

The following sectors employ less than 100:

- Tobacco products
- Textiles
- Wearing apparel
- Leather
- Chemicals and chemical products
- Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations

Comparing the relative importance of manufacturing sectors in Shropshire with the national average shows that there are four sub-sectors which are much more important in Shropshire than they are nationally. Proportionally, more than three times as many people are employed in the manufacture of basic metals and in the preparation of coke and refined petroleum products than is the case nationally. More than twice as many are employed in the food production industry, and the wood and wooden products sub-sector is also of above average significance for the county.

At the other end of the spectrum, there is no production of tobacco or pharmaceutical products in Shropshire, and the chemical sector is also extremely under-represented. While tobacco production is very much a niche and declining market in Great Britain, the chemical and pharmaceutical sectors both employ significant numbers, albeit not in the West Midlands.

Relative Importance of Manufacturing Sub-Sectors, 2016³

Sub-Sector	LQ
Basic metals	3.24
Coke and refined petroleum products	3.08
Food products	2.28
Wood and of products of wood and cork	1.83
Other manufacturing	1.05
Rubber and plastic products	1.00
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	0.97
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0.95
Paper and paper products	0.80
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0.79
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	0.74
Wearing apparel	0.63
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.57
Beverages	0.49
Other non-metallic mineral products	0.46
Furniture	0.39
Other transport equipment	0.36
Computer, electronic and optical products	0.35
Electrical equipment	0.30
Textiles	0.28
Leather and related products	0.26
Chemicals and chemical products	0.06
Tobacco products	0.00
Basic pharmaceutical products/pharmaceutical preparations	0.00

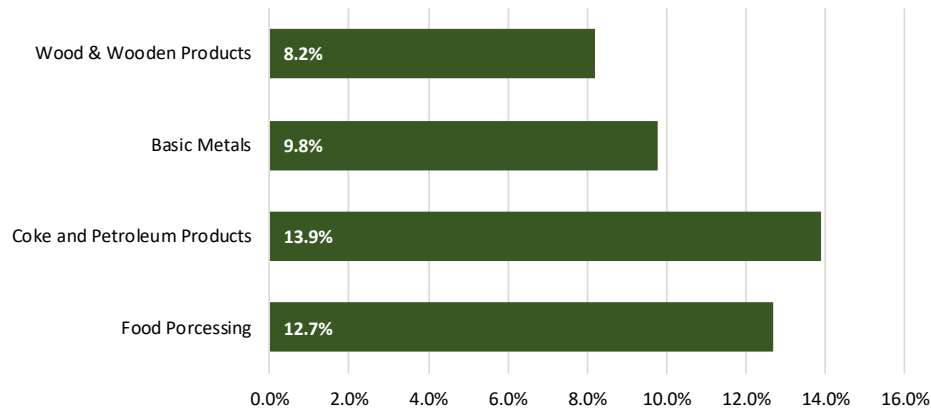
Source: Business Register of Employment, 2016, ONS © Crown Copyright 2018

³ Location Quotient calculated by dividing the relative importance of each sector in Shropshire by the national average

Shropshire's Regional Importance

Just over 4% of all regional manufacturing takes place in Shropshire. This includes 12.7% of food processing in the West Midlands, 13.9% of coke and petroleum products and 9.8% of basic metal manufacture.

Proportion of West Midlands Manufacturing Taking Place in Shropshire, 2016



Source: Business Register of Employment, 2016, ONS © Crown Copyright 2018

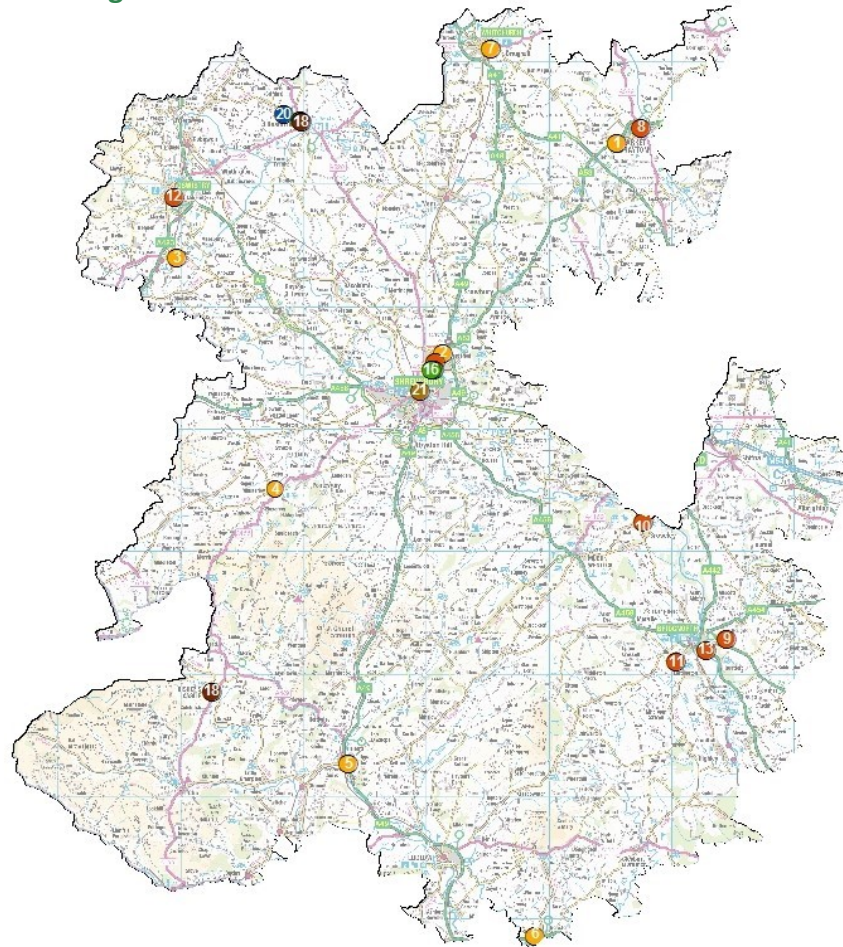
Top Companies

Manufacturing companies tend to be larger than businesses operating in the service sector (other than health, education and public administration). There are a number of key players in most of the main manufacturing sub-sectors as shown below.

Food & Drink <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muller ABP Zwanenberg Food Euro Quality Lambs Addo Food Group Ornua Orchard Valley Lloyds Animal Feed 	Basic Metal/Fabricated Metal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridgnorth Aluminium Grainger & Worrall Lowe & Fletcher Syspal Salop Design Curteis Guttercrest Doncasters
Machinery & Equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caterpillar Fullwood Fabdec 	Repair & Installation of Machinery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiab
Wood & Wooden Products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles Ransford & Son 	Coke and Refined Petroleum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Morris Lubricants

The following map shows the geographic location of the main manufacturers (colour coded, whereby orange is food and drink, red is metals, green is machinery & equipment, brown is wood, blue is repair and installation of machinery and yellow is coke and petroleum products).

Leading Manufacturers



- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ● 1 = Muller | ● 8 = Grainger & Worrall | ● 15 = Caterpillar |
| ● 2 = ABP | ● 9 = Syspal | ● 16 = Fullwood |
| ● 3 = Lloyds Animal Feed | ● 10 = Lowe & Fletcher | ● 17 = Fabdec |
| ● 4 = Zwanenberg Food | ● 11 = Guttercrest | ● 18 = Charles Ransford |
| ● 5 = Euro Quality Lambs | ● 12 = Bridgnorth Aluminium | ● 20 = Hiab |
| ● 6 = Ornu | ● 13 = Salop Design | ● 21 = Morris Lubricants |
| ● 7 = Addo Food | ● 14 = Doncaster | |

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The map shows that the main manufacturers are primarily located in and around the key Shropshire towns and that the location of the main manufacturers corresponds with the concentrations of manufacturing employment shown on the map on page 5.

There is a discernible cluster of metal/fabricated metal manufacturing in the Bridgnorth area. Apart from this, manufacturers in different sectors tend to be distributed across the county.

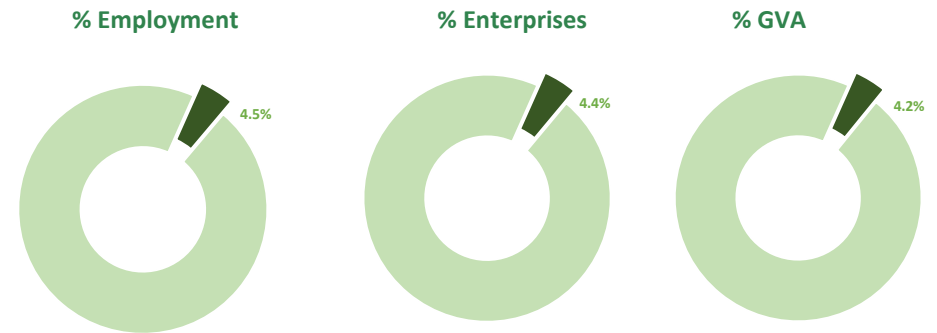
Advanced Manufacturing

Advanced manufacturing uses innovative technology to improve products or processes and usually requires fewer higher-skilled (and higher-paid) workers than traditional manufacturing. This is because many lower-skilled processes have been automated. Determining which manufacturing sub-sectors can be defined as advanced is challenging and opinions differ as to which standard industrial classification codes should be included. The following manufacturing sub-sectors plus some ancillary sectors are used as the advanced manufacturing definition by Oxford Economics:

- Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
- Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
- Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
- Manufacture of electrical equipment
- Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
- Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
- Manufacture of other transport equipment
- Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
- Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy
- Technical testing and analysis
- Research and experimental development on biotechnology

5,300 people were employed in Shropshire’s advanced manufacturing sector in 2016 according to the above definition. This is the equivalent of just over 4% of all jobs in the county. There are 690 enterprises (registered for VAT or PAYE) operating in the sector (4.4% of all enterprises) and together these contribute 4.2% to Shropshire GVA.

Advanced Manufacturing’s Contribution to the Shropshire Economy



Source: Business Register of Employment, 2016, IDBR ONS © Crown Copyright 2018, Oxford Economics

Employment

The number of jobs in Shropshire’s advanced manufacturing sector has risen by almost a quarter or by 1,000 people since 2010. This level of growth is notably higher than national growth (+12%) and on a par with the regional performance. Growth in Shropshire has been very strong over the last two years.

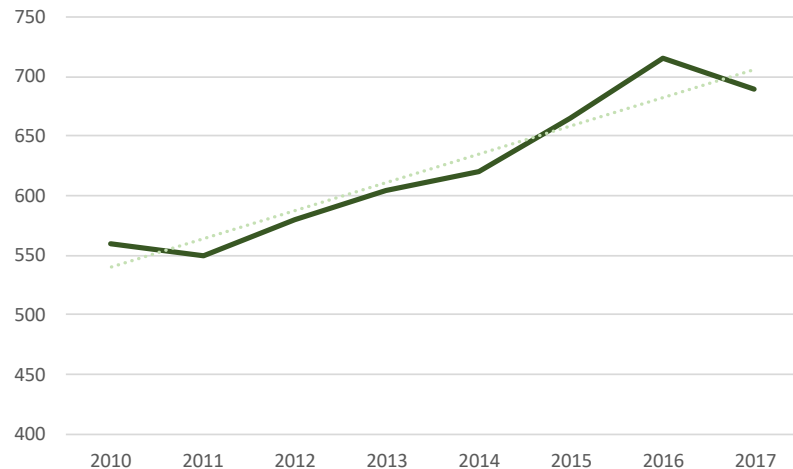
Employment in Advanced Manufacturing, 2010-2016			
	Employment	% Annual Change	Index, 2010 = 100
2010	4,300	-	100.0
2011	4,400	+2.4%	102.4
2012	3,900	-11.4%	90.7
2013	4,000	+2.6%	93.0
2014	3,900	-2.5%	90.7
2015	4,400	+12.8%	102.4
2016	5,300	+20.5%	123.3

Source: Business Register of Employment, 2016, ONS © Crown Copyright 2018

Business Counts

Official statistics suggest that there are 690 enterprises operating in Shropshire in the advanced manufacturing sector (2017). This compares with 560 businesses operating in 2010 – consequently, the number of operators has risen by 130 (+23.2%). The general upward trend that has been in evidence over the last seven years disguises a notable decline in businesses operating in 2017.

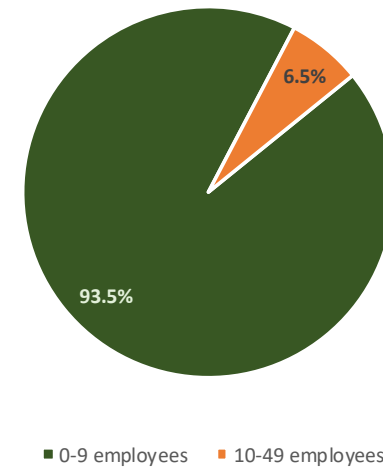
Growth in the Number of Advanced Manufacturing Enterprises, 2010-2017



Source: IDBR 2017, ONS © Crown Copyright 2018

More than 9 out of 10 enterprises have less than 10 employees and none have a workforce as large as 50 employees. Compared with manufacturing generally, where the average size of businesses is about 15 employees, businesses in advanced manufacturing are small, with an average employee count of 7.7. This is much more in line with the average for Shropshire businesses in general.

Breakdown of Advanced Manufacturing Businesses by Size, 2017



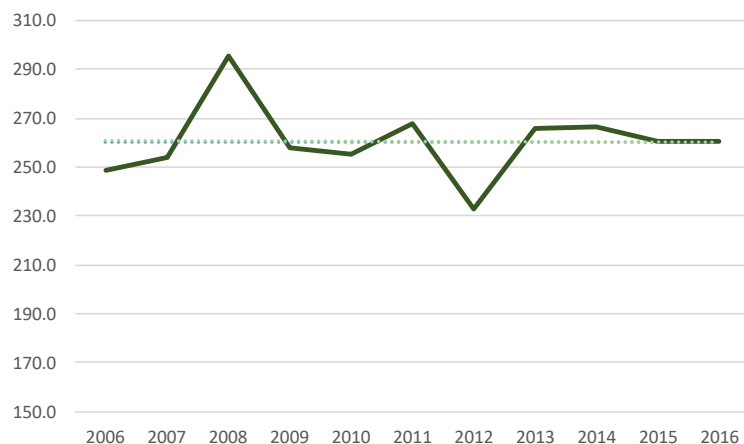
Source: IDBR ONS © Crown Copyright 2018

Gross Value Added

The advanced manufacturing sector made a GVA contribution of £260 million to the Shropshire economy in 2016. This is the equivalent of more than 4% of the total. The value of the sector has fluctuated significantly over the last decade but was just 4% higher in 2016 than it had been in 2006.

Note: The source for GVA data pertaining to the advanced manufacturing sector is Oxford Economics, while the GVA data relating to the overall manufacturing sector is provided by ONS.

Growth in Advanced Manufacturing GVA, 1991-2016



Source: Oxford Economics

GVA per Shropshire employee job in the advanced manufacturing sector is lower than for manufacturing jobs generally, at an estimated £49,000, which is almost £10,000 lower. This may be because of the large number of small businesses in the architectural and engineering activities category which Oxford Economics includes within its definition of “advanced manufacturing”.

Advanced Manufacturing Sub-Sectors

The largest sub-sectors within the advanced manufacturing sector lie within the ancillary classifications which are not included in the overall manufacturing sector. Architectural and engineering activities represent over 30% of total employment, while technical testing and analysis accounts for 17% (1,600 and 1,000 jobs respectively). The former also accounts for the majority of enterprises, at 63% of the total.

Breakdown of Employment in the Advanced Manufacturing Sector, 2016

	Employment	% of total
Chemical and chemical products	*	0.5%
Pharmaceuticals	*	0.0%
Computers, electronics and opticals	200	3.8%
Electrical products	100	2.1%
Machinery and equipment	800	15.0%
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	700	12.2%
Other transport	300	4.7%
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	600	11.3%
Architectural and engineering activities	1,600	30.3%
Technical testing and analysis	1,000	17.0%
Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	100	2.1%
Total	5,300	100.0%

Source: Business Register of Employment, 2016, ONS © Crown Copyright 2018

Note: * Employment less than 50

Breakdown of Businesses in the Advanced Manufacturing Sector, 2017

	Businesses	% of total
Chemical and chemical products	5	0.7%
Pharmaceuticals	0	0.0%
Computers, electronics and opticals	30	4.3%
Electrical products	10	1.4%
Machinery and equipment	50	7.2%
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	25	3.6%
Other transport	10	1.4%
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	85	12.3%
Architectural and engineering activities	435	63.0%
Technical testing and analysis	25	3.6%
Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	15	2.2%
Total	690	100.0%

Source: IDBR © Crown Copyright 2018

Advanced Manufacturing within the Wider Manufacturing Sector

The advanced manufacturing sector, as defined by Oxford Economics, includes an element of the overall manufacturing sector. In Shropshire, this represents 22% of total employment in manufacturing. Compared with the national average, and especially the West Midlands, this is a low proportion.

Percentage of Manufacturing Employment Classified as Advanced, 2010 - 2016



Source: Business Register of Employment Survey 2016, © Crown Copyright 2018

Note: Excludes employment in the ancillary sub-sectors not classified as manufacturing

Labour Force and Skills

Shropshire's labour force is ageing and this is particularly acute in the manufacturing sector. Nationally, a third of all those employed by manufacturing sectors are aged over 50. This proportion is comparable in Shropshire. In terms of occupational structure, Shropshire's manufacturing sector employs fewer managers and professionals, but more associate professionals than is the case nationally. High numbers of process, plant and machine operatives are employed and more in elementary occupations than is the case nationally. Fewer are qualified to degree level, at around a fifth of the manufacturing work force.

Occupational Breakdown, 2017

	Shropshire Manufacturing	UK Manufacturing	Shropshire Total Work-place
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	10.5%	12.6%	11.2%
Professional Occupations	12.0%	13.0%	14.2%
Associate Professional & Technical	15.0%	14.3%	12.0%
Administrative & Secretarial	12.8%	8.2%	9.2%
Skilled Trades Occupations	12.0%	21.6%	15.9%
Caring, Leisure & other Service	-	0.4%	9.8%
Sales and Customer Service	4.5%	2.9%	6.3%
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	21.1%	18.5%	6.3%
Elementary Occupations	12.0%	8.5%	15.2%

Source: Annual Population Survey

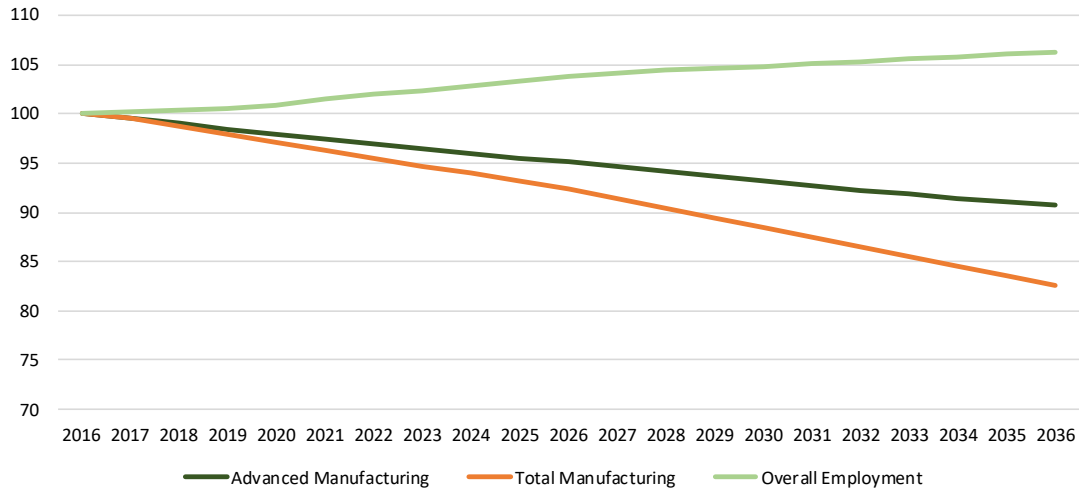
Growth Prospects

Employment in manufacturing in Shropshire is forecast to decline by about 17% over the next two decades, which is the equivalent of a loss of more than 2,000 jobs. This represents an annual loss of over 100 jobs. Employment in the sector is likewise expected to fall in the West Midlands and in the UK (both by 23%). Employment levels in advanced manufacturing are also expected to decline in Shropshire, albeit more moderately at about 9%. This compares with a reduction in employment of 15% regionally by 2016 and by 7% nationally.

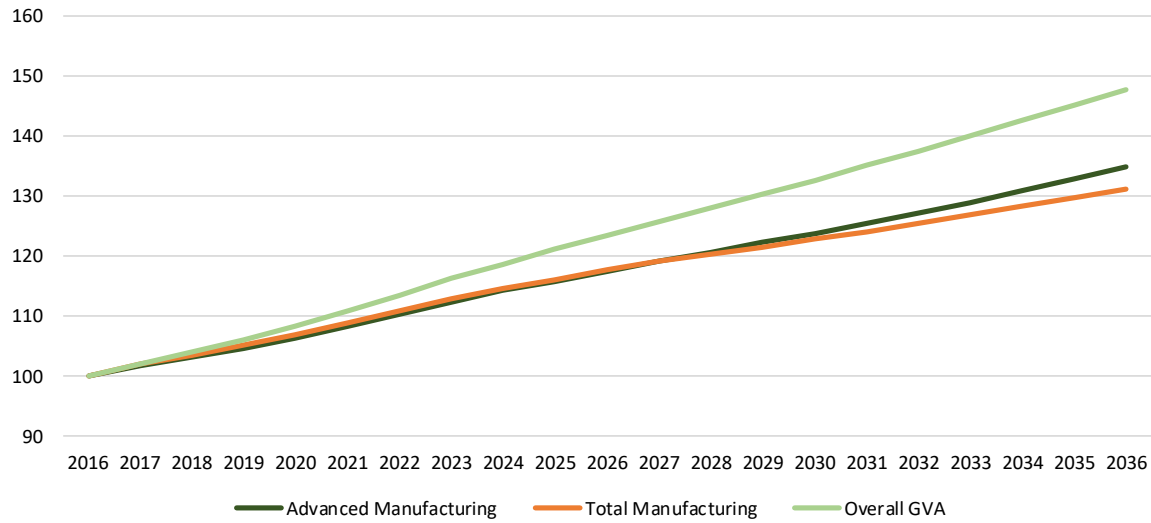
Increased use of automation within the sector is likely to negatively impact on employment levels, but should improve productivity.

As a result, the value of the manufacturing sector is forecast to continue expanding, with a projected GVA worth of £861 million by 2036. This represents growth of 31% (against +47.7% for the overall Shropshire economy). Both the regional and national advanced manufacturing sectors are forecast to grow slightly slower (+22%). The value of the advanced manufacturing sector looks set to grow by about 35% to more than £350 million. This level of growth will be slightly superior to regional growth (+29%) but will lag behind national growth (+40%).

Forecast Growth in Manufacturing Employment, 2016-2036



Forecast Growth in Manufacturing GVA, 2016-2036



Source: Oxford Economics