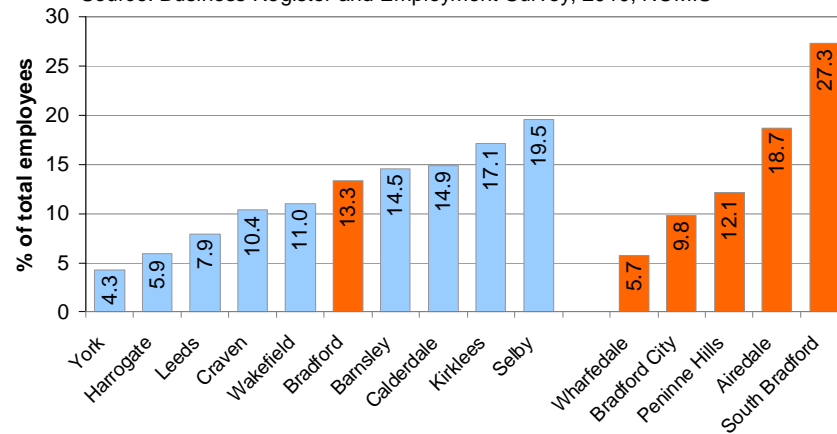


### Key points

- There are 25,200 manufacturing employees in Bradford.
- Key sectors include engineering (7,500 jobs in total), food and drink (4,200), paper and printing (4,600).
- Manufacturing accounts for 13.3% of all Bradford employees compared to 8.8% for Great Britain.
- Over a quarter of South Bradford employees work in manufacturing (27.3% of all employees).
- Between 2008 and 2010 manufacturing employment in Bradford increased slightly by 0.1%, this is in contrast to the 9.3% fall experienced across Great Britain.
- However, between 1998 and 2010 15,000 manufacturing jobs were lost in the district.
- In 2009 the value of manufacturing output was £1.7 billion, 22% of the district's total GVA.
- Output from this sector is forecast to grow and productivity is forecast to increase.

### Bradford's manufacturing sector is relatively large

Manufacturing employees as a proportion of all employees  
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, 2010, NOMIS



Manufacturing is still well represented in the Bradford economy with around one in eight people in the district working in this sector. This is not as great as the proportions found in some LCR districts, most notably Selby where one in five employees work in manufacturing, but it does rise to 27% of employees in South Bradford and almost 19% of employees in Airedale.

### Sector definition:

The manufacturing sector includes all industries defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 as manufacturing industries. It has been included in this series of sector studies because of its importance in Bradford district in terms of both employment and economic output.

### Almost a fifth of Leeds City Region manufacturing employees work in Bradford

Bradford's manufacturing base is relatively large. In Bradford 13.3% of employees (25,200 in total) work in manufacturing compared to 8.8% in GB as a whole and 11.4% in Yorkshire and Humber. Almost one fifth of all LCR manufacturing employees are based in Bradford.

### Manufacturing employment 2010

Area	No. manufacturing employees	% of total employees in each area
Great Britain	2,298,700	8.8
Yorkshire & Humber	247,300	11.4
Leeds City Region	135,300	10.9
<b>Bradford</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Airedale	6,800	18.7
Bradford City	10,500	9.8
South Bradford	6,200	27.3
Peninne Hills	800	12.1
Wharfedale	1,000	5.7

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey 2010, NOMIS (Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.)

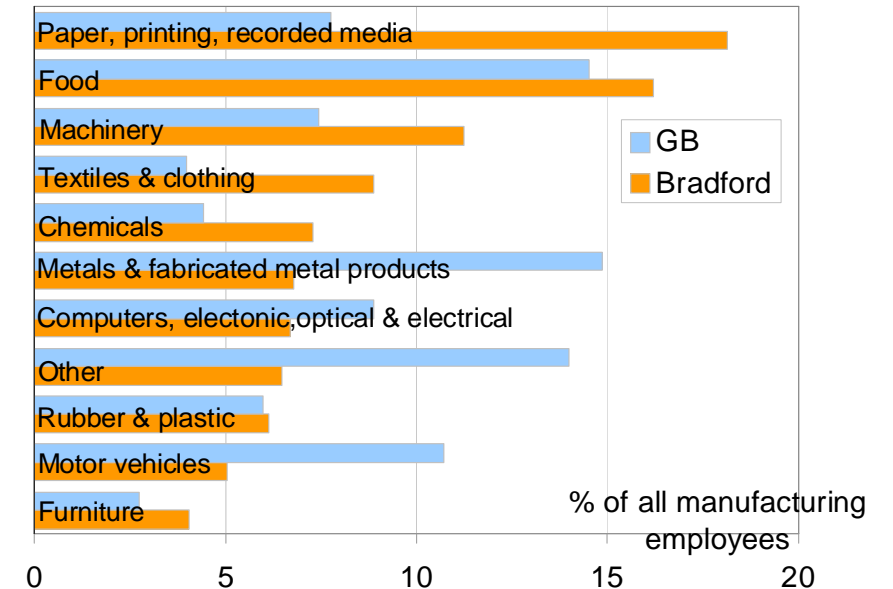
### The industry structure of manufacturing in Bradford differs markedly to that found nationally

In comparison to Great Britain, Bradford is over-represented in paper and printing, food manufacture, textiles and clothing, chemicals and furniture production. But is under-represented in motor vehicle, computer, electrical and electronic manufacture and also the manufacture of metals and fabricated metal products.



### Manufacturing structure Bradford and Great Britain

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey 2010, NOMIS



### Manufacturing businesses

Of the total 1,300 manufacturing businesses in Bradford 71% are small, employing between one and ten employees, with a further 21% employing between 11 and 49. Around 100 manufacturing companies in the district employ more than 100 employees (8%) – a slightly larger proportion than found in Great Britain or the Yorkshire and Humber region.

### Employment trends

Between 2008 and 2010 the number of manufacturing employees in Bradford increased very slightly by 0.1%, this was in sharp contrast to the 9.3% fall across Great Britain. Within the district, Bradford City performed very well with an increase of almost 1,000 employees whereas Wharfedale and Airedale lost employees (300 and 800 respectively). Over the longer term, however, 15,000 manufacturing jobs were lost in the district between 1998 and 2010.

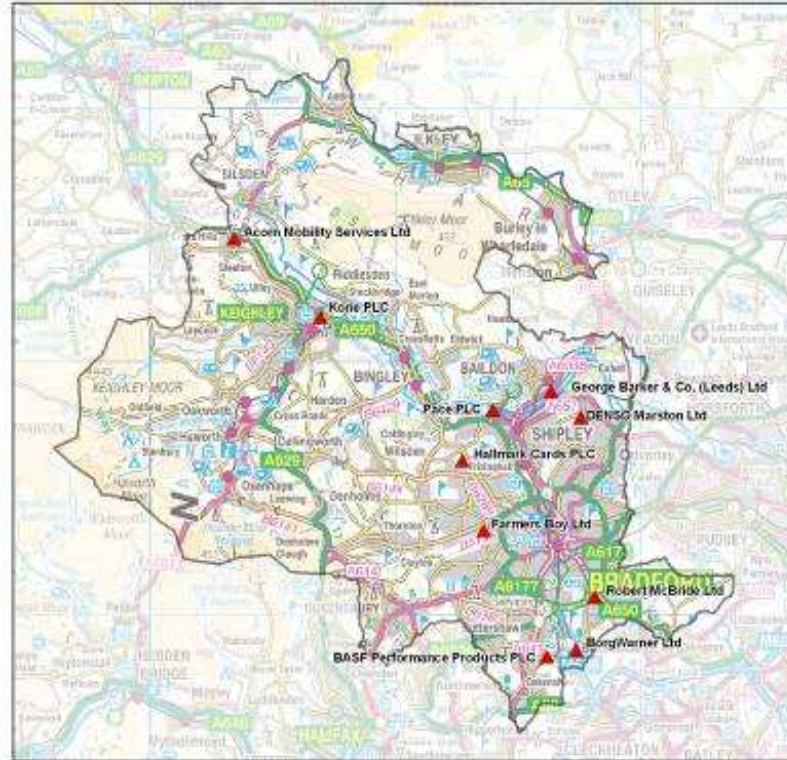
### Change in employee numbers 2008 to 2010

Area	2008	2009	2010	% change 2008 to 2010
Great Britain	2,534,200	2,355,500	2,298,700	-9.3
Yorkshire and Humber	267,200	250,600	247,300	-7.4
Leeds City Region	143,800	136,800	135,300	-5.9
<b>Bradford</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>25,500</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Airedale	7,600	6,500	6,800	-10.4
Bradford City	9,500	10,800	10,500	10.1
South Bradford	6,000	6,000	6,200	3.1
Pennine Hills	700	800	800	5.5
Wharfedale	1,300	1,300	1,000	-27.1

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, NOMIS (Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100)



## Location of major manufacturing employers



Source: Key Companies, Bradford Central Library, CBMDC

### Case Study: BASF, Low Moor

Allied Colloids began manufacturing at the Low Moor site in Bradford over 50 years ago and was acquired by Ciba in 1997 and subsequently by BASF in 2008. The site is approximately 50 acres with 11 main production facilities.

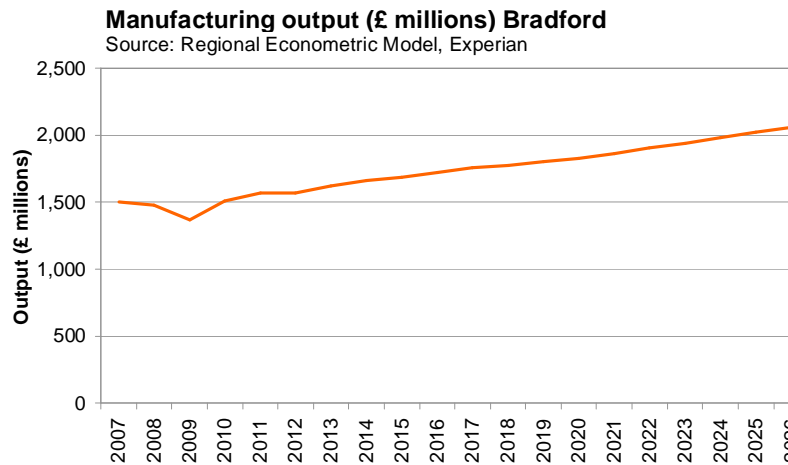
It is now one of the largest single site chemical plants in the UK and the largest chemical plant in the district. The annual output of the site is over 250,000 tonnes of which 84% is exported. The site primarily manufactures products used to enhance industrial processing in various industries such as papermaking, mining, oil extraction, wastewater treatment and textile processing. It also manufactures ingredients that are used in home and personal care products.

### Case Study: Bradford and Airedale Manufacturing Alliance (BAMA)

The Alliance has formed an association between manufacturers, local businesses and the wider community, to help manufacturers benefit by mutual working and to bolster globally competitive manufacturing in the Bradford and Airedale area.

BAMA aims to create a forum to advise members of manufacturing best practice, provide contact points for accessing manufacturing support and advice, and give guidance and support in relation to workforce skills and development. An interactive website provides further information. <http://www.ba-ma.co.uk>

## Manufacturing output is forecast to grow



Output in the district fell substantially during the recession, falling from £1,503 million in 2007 to £1,365 million in 2009. The Regional Econometric Model (REM) forecasts continuing increases to around £2,060m by 2026. However, this rate of growth is forecast to be slightly lower than the average rate of growth in output for all industries and services in the district between 2012 and 2026.



According to the REM manufacturing employment is forecast to reach pre-recessionary levels in 2011 but thereafter is set to fall slightly year on year. In total it is anticipated that there will be a fall of around 3,500 full-time equivalents in manufacturing employment between 2012 and 2026. This forecast fall represents a continuation of an historic trend towards decreasing levels of manufacturing employment in the district and throughout the country.

The REM data does however also show that within manufacturing the paper, printing and publishing sub-sector is anticipated to grow significantly over the forecast period to 2026. In addition there are smaller sub-sectors, not identified in the REM, that may also grow in employment.

## Additional manufacturing sector analysis

Regional earnings data shows that manufacturing as a whole pays higher wages than the average for all industries and services (£500.5 full-time average gross weekly earnings per week compared to £465.5). This is a reflection of the relatively high productivity levels in manufacturing compared to all industries in total and service industries overall.

However, within the sector there is a fairly wide range of earnings from just £425.0 average weekly earnings in furniture manufacture to £586.6 in chemicals and £564.8 in computer, electronics and optical equipment manufacture.

## National and regional outlook

Manufacturing continues to be an important part of the UK economy. UK manufacturing has well established strengths in sectors such as aerospace, pharmaceuticals and electronics,. Through diversification and recognising the need to evolve and embrace new and evolving markets, it is seen to be in a strong position and well placed to respond to new challenges and future opportunities. Manufacturing in the UK:

- contributes £140 billion per annum to the economy,
- accounts for 52% of UK exports and over 2.5m workforce jobs,
- accounts for 74% of business R&D,
- is the seventh largest exporter of high or medium-high technology goods in the OECD, representing 65% of total goods exports by the UK manufacturing sector,
- is the 3rd largest destination for inward foreign direct investment in manufacturing in the OECD (behind US and Netherlands).

Although recent business surveys have been encouraging, investment and exports have been particularly affected by the recession. Nevertheless significant opportunities are believed to exist in manufacturing, particularly around high value manufacturing. Despite the recent slowdown in global growth, the world economy is predicted to double in size over the next two decades - driven by growth in emerging markets such as China and India. The transition to a low carbon economy is also expected to present opportunities for the manufacturing sector.

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