



UNITED NATIONS  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

# World Manufacturing Production

Statistics for Quarter II, 2018



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## Report on world manufacturing production

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This report presents the observed growth rates and growth estimates of world manufacturing production for the second quarter of 2018. The figures are based on the index numbers of industrial production (IIP) collected by UNIDO Statistics from national data sources.

IIP measures the growth of the volume of industrial production in real terms, free from price fluctuations. Users are advised to take note that while annual industrial growth rates generally refer to changes in manufacturing value added (MVA), i.e. output net of intermediate consumption, the quarterly indices reflect the growth of gross output. Given the temporal nature of estimates, output growth provides the best approximation of value added growth, assuming that the input-output relationship is relatively stable during the observation period.

UNIDO has been publishing quarterly reports on world manufacturing since 2011. The data compilation and presentation methods are regularly updated. Earlier reports included index figures for some countries which were not seasonally adjusted or for which no information

on seasonal adjustments was available. Growth figures have been published based on seasonally adjusted index numbers since 2013. The TRAMO/SEATS method<sup>1</sup> in the JDemetra+ software has been used since 2017 to make seasonal adjustments. The purpose of seasonal adjustments is to filter out any fluctuations or calendar effects within time series shifts.

In 2013, UNIDO Statistics introduced new country groups, with economic territories being classified based on their stage of industrialization. This grouping is implemented in all of UNIDO's statistical publications. The grouping is particularly useful for presenting aggregated growth estimates by country group at different levels of industrialization. In the aftermath of the economic crisis, the pattern of growth, particularly in industrialized and developing countries, differed considerably. A comparative picture of growth trends in different parts of the world has been provided to users. The full list of economies used in the country groups is available in the International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>TRAMO stands for Time series Regression with ARIMA noise, Missing values and Outliers, and SEATS for Signal Extraction in ARIMA Time Series. ARIMA is the abbreviation of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average, a widely applied statistical method for time series analyses.

<sup>2</sup><https://www.unido.org/resources/publications/flagship-publications/international-yearbook-industrial-statistics>

The present report implements Revision 4 of the International Standard for Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4)<sup>3</sup> in the quarterly data. For countries that publish monthly/quarterly index numbers based on ISIC Rev 4, national data are used in their original form. For countries that still produce index numbers based on ISIC Rev 3, growth figures are estimated at the 2-digit level of Rev 4 using correspondence tables. In both cases, data on index numbers are derived from national statistical sources. In case of missing data, UNIDO conducts imputations or projections, where appropriate. These estimates are generally replaced as soon as the officially reported values become available in national statistical publications.

Growth rates are calculated from the national index numbers that are aggregated to the given country group or world region us-

ing weights based on the country's contribution to world manufacturing value added in 2010. The country groups are based on economic territories rather than political boundaries. This report presents the growth figures for country groups by stage of industrial development and geographic region.

Users can find further information on the methodology of index numbers, estimation procedure or compilation of the country groups' indices in a methodological document<sup>4</sup> which is available on the statistical pages of UNIDO's website, together with the actual indices published in UNIDO's Quarterly IIP database, available on the UNIDO's Statistics Data Portal<sup>5</sup>.

This report presents estimates for the second quarter of 2018 as well as revised estimates for the first quarter of 2018.

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<sup>3</sup>[http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesM/seriesm\\_4rev4e.pdf](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesM/seriesm_4rev4e.pdf)

<sup>4</sup>[http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user\\_media/Publications/Research\\_and\\_statistics/Branch\\_publications/Research\\_and\\_Policy/Files/Reports/World\\_Manufacturing\\_Production\\_Reports/Methodology\\_of\\_the\\_Quarterly\\_Report.pdf](http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Publications/Research_and_statistics/Branch_publications/Research_and_Policy/Files/Reports/World_Manufacturing_Production_Reports/Methodology_of_the_Quarterly_Report.pdf)

<sup>5</sup><http://stat.unido.org/>

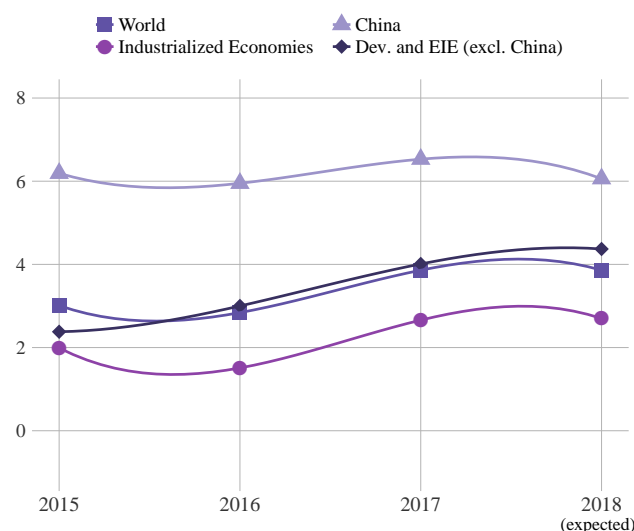
## MVA growth prospects in 2018

World manufacturing growth is expected to remain stable in 2018. However, the prospects of dynamism are hampered by a risk of a major downturn caused by a new wave of protectionism. Even though current data indicate stability in industrial growth, new tariffs and economic sanctions in addition to uncertainties related to Brexit, are considered impending threats that may lead to a slowdown of global industrial growth in the near future. Despite these challenges, the positive impact of improved growth conditions in industrialized economies in 2016-2017 on global manufacturing is expected to continue. As a result, world manufacturing value added (MVA)<sup>6</sup> is likely — according to the latest estimates — to sustain a 3.9 per cent growth rate in 2018. This implies that the previous year’s pace will be maintained, as revised growth figures for 2017 show. Figure 1 presents a more detailed picture of the performance of different country groups.

MVA in industrialized economies is expected to expand at a rate of 2.7 per cent in 2018. While growth in European countries is seen to stabilize at 2.9 per cent, North America’s growth rate is likely to increase from 2.0

per cent in 2017 to 3.0 per cent in 2018, partly due to U.S. fiscal stimulus generating a short-term boost. East Asian industrialized economies are likely to experience some slowdown in MVA growth. After 3.4 per cent increase in 2017, their economic performance has remained solid and will likely reach a growth rate of 2.3 per cent.

Figure 1: Annual MVA growth rates by country groups, at constant US\$ 2010



<sup>6</sup>For a description of the variable Manufacturing Value Added (MVA), see <https://stat.unido.org/content/learning-center/what-is-manufacturing-value-added%253f>

China's MVA growth is predicted to stay slightly above 6.0 per cent, which implies only a minor decline of the world's largest manufacturer's growth rate in the context of increasing tensions over trade with the United States.

The growth performance of developing and emerging industrial economies (excl. China) has been improving continuously, resulting in 4.4 per cent expected growth in 2018 on a year-to-year basis. A closer look reveals that the Asia and Pacific region is the fastest growing region in this country group, and will likely reach a growth rate of 6.7 per cent in 2018. Eastern European countries are expected to prosper as well with an increase in MVA of 5.2 per cent in 2018, which however is much lower than the 7.3 per cent recorded in 2017.

MVA growth in Latin America registered a slightly positive value (+0.4 per cent). Central America and the Caribbean in particular are likely to grow by 1.6 per cent each in 2018, while uncertainties in South America might lead to a

slight decline of MVA compared to 2017 (-0.3 per cent).

Africa's performance is generally expected to continue improving, as growth has been observed across the African continent. Africa's overall growth rate of 3.2 per cent in 2018 is the highest growth rate in years. Countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) recorded a comparably slower rate of growth, with an increase of 1.6 per cent in MVA, while the Eastern Africa region achieved 5.7 per cent. The MVA of African LDCs is expected to grow by around 4.2 per cent, which is higher than in the previous year, but much lower than the rate required to achieve SDG 9.2 by 2030.

In general, manufacturing growth prospects for 2018 remain positive. The growth performance of several world regions has maintained a solid pace. African LDCs pose the main challenge, with the pace of industrialization remaining too slow to achieve SDG 9.2 by 2030.

## World manufacturing growth in quarter II 2018

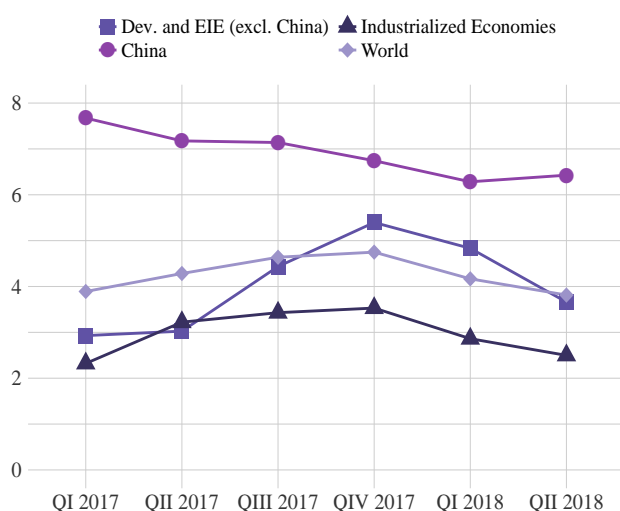
The rate of world manufacturing growth in the second quarter of 2018 slightly declined against the backdrop of escalating tensions over global trade. Despite these problems, global manufacturing output rose by 3.8 per cent in the second quarter of 2018 compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Although the growth rate is below the 4.2 percent registered in the first quarter, it still indicates strong momentum.

The stable growth of industrialized economies, accounting for over half of world industrial output, has played a major role in this development. New fiscal stimuli adopted by some countries are expected to further boost short-term growth and continue to drive and strengthen world manufacturing output.<sup>7</sup> At the same time, increased trade tensions may have detrimental effects on production growth and jobs.

Data for the second quarter of 2018 indicate a deceleration in the expected annual manufacturing growth of all country groups (Figure 2). China is an exception which is presented separately.

While manufacturing in industrialized economies has not reached the desired level of dynamism, growth in this country group has been stable. In the second quarter of 2018, manufacturing output rose by 2.5 per cent compared to the same period in 2017. This growth was attributable to the sustained recovery of Europe's manufacturing sector, which increased by 3.0 per cent in the second quarter of 2018. At the same time, North America's manufacturing output rose by 1.8 per cent. After a slightly weaker performance in the first quarter of 2018,

Figure 2: Growth of world manufacturing output in % compared to the same quarter of the previous year



<sup>7</sup>OECD: Interim Economic Outlook (March 2018), <http://www.oecd.org/eco/outlook/economic-outlook/>

the year-to-year growth rate of East Asia's industrialized economies reached a solid 2.6 per cent again. The Republic of Korea recovered from a weak performance in the first quarter and witnessed an improved growth of 2.9 per cent compared to the first quarter 2018.

China, the world's largest manufacturer, maintained a robust year-over-year growth rate of around 6.4 per cent, despite ongoing trade tensions.

The manufacturing output of developing and emerging industrial economies (excluding China) registered the most dynamic development in recent quarters. The growth pattern of the upswing throughout the 2017 quarters as well as the cool-down in the first half of 2018 followed a more erratic path in comparison to China or the group of industrialized countries, resulting in an overall growth rate of 3.7 per cent compared to the same quarter of 2017.

Developing economies in Asia and the Pacific recorded a high growth rate of 4.8 per cent in the second quarter of 2018, supported by strong growth in India (+5.3 per cent) and Indonesia (+4.6 per cent). An even higher increase of 5.3 per cent was observed in the group of de-

veloping economies in the Eastern Europe region.

The overall year-to-year growth in Latin America slowed to 1.3 per cent but sustained its momentum in the second quarter despite some turbulence in a number of the regions' economies. After a period of strong expansion, the growth rate of Brazil's manufacturing sector dropped to 0.8 per cent compared to the second quarter 2017. Argentina, another key economy of the region, even experienced a shrinking manufacturing output of -1.9 per cent in an uncertain monetary environment backed by assistance from the International Monetary Fund to reduce peso volatility.

Growth estimates based on limited data also show a positive growth rate of around 1.6 per cent for Africa's manufacturing output.

In short, despite a noticeable slowdown in the pace of growth in some regions, manufacturing production expanded across all industrialized and developing countries in the second quarter of 2018 compared to the same period of the previous year, which confirms the sustained recovery of manufacturing at the global level.

## Findings by country group

### Industrialized economies

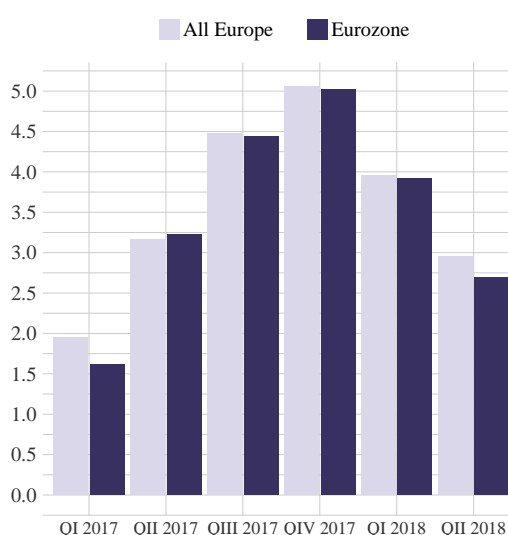
According to UNIDO estimates, industrialized regions, namely East Asia, Europe and North America, maintained positive growth rates in the second quarter of 2018. With some moderate deceleration, these countries' manufacturing output rose by 2.5 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year.

The robust growth of manufacturing observed in European industrialized economies since 2014 has recently undergone a downward trend. This is especially visible when the data are compared to 2017, a year characterized by high growth rates. For instance, the year-to-year growth of manufacturing output reached 5.1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2017. The first half of 2018 showed a notable deceleration. The manufacturing output growth rate dropped to 4.0 per cent in the first quarter and decreased further to 3.0 per cent in the second quarter of 2018. However, there is no hard evidence yet whether this is anyhow related to a soft cyclical downturn.

A closer look at the leading eurozone economies reveals that year-on-year manufacturing output increased by 2.9 per cent in Germany, 2.5 per cent in Italy, 2.1 per cent in Spain and 1.4 per cent in France. With the exception of Malta (-2.9 per cent) and Portugal (-0.3 per

cent), the manufacturing production of other eurozone economies continued to witness positive growth. Slovenia achieved a remarkable growth rate (6.8 per cent), as did Austria (6.2 per cent) and Lithuania (6.0 per cent). A fairly robust growth rate was furthermore observed in Slovakia (4.0 per cent), the Netherlands (3.7 per cent) and Finland (3.5 per cent).

Figure 3: Growth rates of manufacturing output in Europe, in % compared to the same period of the previous year





Beyond the eurozone, Sweden (+4.8 per cent), Hungary (+3.6 per cent) and Czechia (+2.8 per cent) recorded higher growth in manufacturing output than Denmark (+1.9 per cent) or the United Kingdom (+1.4 per cent). As for the latter, the European Central Bank generally points to short-term indicators for the export-oriented manufacturing sector, signalling a less optimistic outlook, as the latest negotiations on the country's withdrawal from the European Union in March 2019 have created an environment of heightened uncertainty.<sup>8</sup>

Among non-EU economies, Switzerland, one of the world's most advanced economies, experienced an impressive high year-on-year growth rate of 9.6 per cent on the back of a strong performance in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals and the manufacturing of computer, electronic and optical products. Belarus, which in accordance with UNIDO criteria has recently joined the group of industrialized economies, recorded a remarkable growth rate in the second quarter of 2018 as well (+4.6 per cent). Norway's manufacturing output has grown continuously over the last quarters, but at 0.7 per cent compared to the same quarter of the previous year, its growth rate indicates a comparably

low pace.

The State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation recently published revised figures on industrial production resulting in higher seasonally adjusted estimates of year-on-year growth of Russia's manufacturing output. According to updated figures, manufacturing output rose by 2.9 per cent in the first quarter and by 2.8 per cent in the second quarter of 2018.

North America's overall manufacturing production grew by 1.8 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year, with an increase of 1.8 per cent for both the United States and Canada.

Japan's manufacturing output rose by 2.1 per cent, the eighth straight quarter of year-on-year growth of manufacturing production. Industrial momentum remains strong in the world's third-largest manufacturer. The country's manufacturing output was boosted by the growth of machinery and equipment as well as the automotive industry. Among other East Asian economies, Singapore, Taiwan and Malaysia showed a strong performance with a growth rate of 10.3 per cent, 6.8 per cent and 4.6 per cent, respectively.

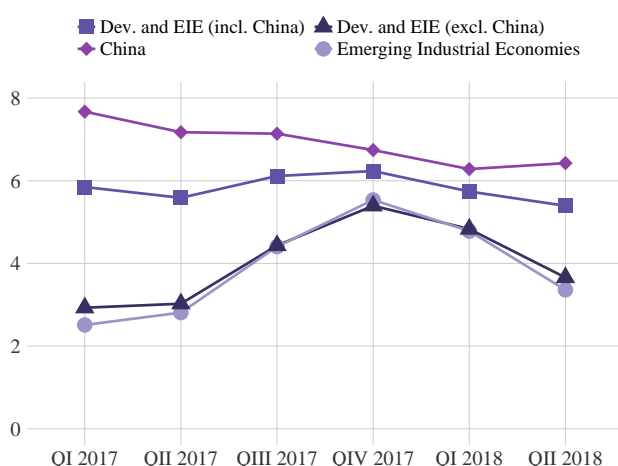
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<sup>8</sup>ECB Economic Bulletin, Issue 5 / 2018, <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/economic-bulletin/html/eb201805.en.html>

## Developing and emerging industrial economies

Consistent with the last quarterly report (Quarter I, 2018), China is generally presented separately from other country groups due to its size and new characteristics of its economy, as the country's extended high growth period is rapidly transforming China into an industrialized economy.

Figure 4: Growth of manufacturing output of developing economies in % compared to the same quarter of the previous year



### China

China's manufacturing output rose by 6.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2018. The country's pace of year-on-year growth declined in comparison to that of the 2017 quarters. However, considering the escalating trade tensions with the United States, this growth rate seems quite impressive, especially as the seasonally adjusted quarterly growth rate remained

positive at 1.5 per cent compared to the first quarter 2018. The strongest growth performance was observed in the production of motor vehicles with an increase of 13.2 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year. Computer electronics (11.9 per cent) and pharmaceuticals (10.3 per cent) both prolonged their periods of two-digit growth. The combined expansion of medium high- and high-technology industries was estimated at 9.1 per cent, indicating a significant shift of Chinese manufacturing from low- to high-tech industries.

### Developing and emerging industrial economies (excl. China)

More evidence of a slowdown in manufacturing output was observed in developing and emerging industrial economies (excluding China), especially when compared to Chinese data. Figure 4 illustrates the respective dynamics over the last quarters in further detail, revealing that emerging industrial economies still grew by 3.4 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year.

The growth performance of Asia and the Pacific region remained stable at a high level of 4.8 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year. India's manufacturing output grew by 5.3 per cent and therefore substantially contributed to this development as did Indonesia with 4.6 per cent. Mongolia and Bangladesh continued their year-on-year double-

digit growth periods. The manufacture of textiles and wearing apparel are the main drivers of this development in Mongolia and Bangladesh. Manufacturing has also been a key driver of growth for the Philippines (+11.5 per cent).

Manufacturing output data for Latin American economies draw a diverse picture against the backdrop of turbulences and uncertain prospects in key economies. Overall, the region's year-on-year growth reached 1.3 per cent. While Mexican data was solid, showing a growth rate of 1.7 per cent, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia and Ecuador, in particular, performed well with growth rates of 11.5 per cent, 5.3 per cent, 4.7 per cent and 4.0 per cent, respectively. By contrast, Brazil's impressive growth in recent quarters dropped sharply from over 4.0 per cent to 0.8 per cent, underscored by a nationwide truckers' strike that affected many industries in Latin America's largest economy. Argentina's growth rate even declined by 1.9 per cent compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Experts attribute this to struggling businesses due to peso depreciation and high interest rates as the Central Bank seeks to combat inflation.

Among Africa's economies, South Africa, the region's most industrialized country, registered a 0.3 per cent marginal positive growth in the second quarter of 2018 compared to the same

period of the previous year. Positive growth rates were also achieved in Tunisia (1.2 per cent), Morocco (3.0 per cent), Senegal (3.7 per cent) and Egypt (4.3 per cent). Accompanied by a strong growth rate in Côte d'Ivoire (6.5 per cent), UNIDO estimates for developing economies in Africa indicate a growth of 1.6 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year. However, it should be noted that estimates for Africa are based on limited data, revealing high instability and volatility.

As regards other developing economies, the manufacturing output of Eastern European countries grew by 5.3 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year. Manufacturing output rose by 10.2 per cent in the Republic of Moldova, 7.2 per cent in Albania, 7.1 per cent in Romania and 6.7 per cent in Poland. Turkey's manufacturing sector performed quite well in the second quarter compared to the same quarter of 2017 (+5.1 per cent), but the country's quarterly growth rate dropped to -0.9 per cent. In the last quarter before the expiration of the third and last Economic Adjustment Programme on 20 August 2018, Greece's manufacturing output has continued to grow on a year-on-year basis since the beginning of 2016, but at a lower pace in the second quarter of 2018 at 1.6 per cent.

## Findings by industry group

Global manufacturing production showed a positive growth rate in all industries in the second quarter of 2018. Industries grouped according to technological intensity yet again followed growth patterns that reveal that medium high- and high-technology manufacturing industries outperform other industry groups.

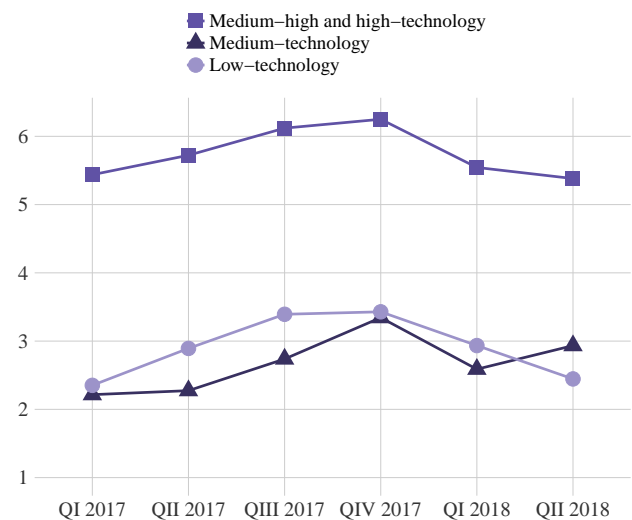
However, as depicted in Figure 5, only medium-technology industries were able to resist the slightly decelerating growth rates in manufacturing output and reached a higher year-on-year growth rate at 2.9 per cent compared to the previous quarter. This is due to improved growth in industrialized economies as well as in China. With the processing of non-metallic mineral products and the manufacturing of basic metals, this category even includes some major industries affected by tariffs and protectionist measures. It will be interesting to see how these industries will evolve in the forthcoming quarters.

Medium high- and high-technology manufacturing industries reached a year-on-year growth rate of 5.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2018. This was largely driven by strong growth of around 9.1 per cent in China. India's contribution is noteworthy as well, with a growth rate of 9.1 per cent.

A decomposition of medium high- and high-technology industries reveals that the

global production of basic pharmaceutical products recorded the highest growth rate at 8.2 per cent. It was the first time in two years that this industry's performance was at least as strong as the manufacturing of computers, electronics and optical products, both attaining a year-on-year growth rate of 8.2 per cent. The growth of machinery and equipment was very solid with a growth rate of 5.4 per cent compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

Figure 5: Growth of manufacturing industries by technological intensity, in % compared to the same quarter of the previous year



Overall global production in the important group of low-technology manufacturing industries diminished slightly, but still rose by a solid 2.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2018

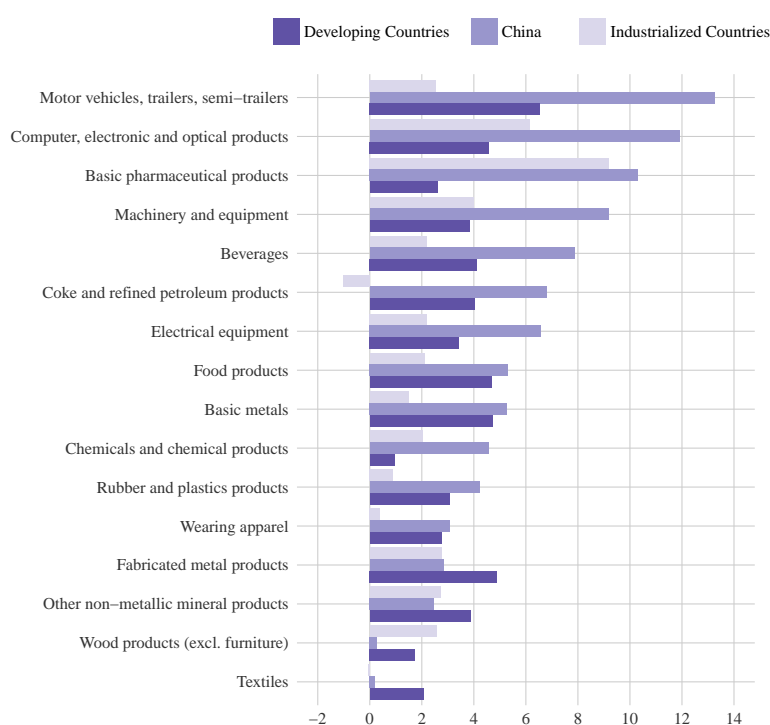
compared to the same period of the previous year. Above all, relatively high growth rates were again achieved worldwide in the production of basic consumer goods - the global manufacture of food products rose by 3.4 per cent, leather products by 3.7 per cent and the global manufacture of beverages increased by 4.1 per cent.

Figure 6 illustrates the growth rates for various industries in detail, showing expanding industries. Weak data were recorded in coke and refined petroleum products in industrialized eco-

nomies, particularly in North America. While the United States had a negative growth rate of 2.7 per cent compared to the same quarter of the previous year, Canada experienced a sharp year-on-year decline of -19.3 per cent. Planned shutdowns at several refineries for maintenance and retooling work contributed to the country's lower production.

Additional data on growth rates in the second quarter of 2018 are available in the Statistical Tables.

Figure 6: Estimated growth rates by industry in % compared to previous year Quarter II, 2018



## Statistical Tables

Table 1

### Estimates of annual MVA growth by country group

In % compared to the previous year, at constant US\$ 2010

	Revised growth rates 2017	Expected growth rates 2018
World	3.9	3.9
Industrialized Economies	2.7	2.7
North America	2.0	3.0
Europe	3.0	2.9
East Asia	3.4	2.3
China	6.5	6.1
Dev. and EIE excl. China (by development group)	4.0	4.4
Emerging Industrial Economies	3.8	4.2
Least Developed Countries	7.2	7.5
Other Developing Economies	4.5	4.8
Dev. and EIE excl. China (by region)	4.0	4.4
Africa	2.7	3.2
Asia & Pacific	6.2	6.6
Latin America	-0.8	0.4

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Note: Not all subgroups are presented

**Table 2**

**Estimated growth rates of world manufacturing output**

In % compared to the previous quarter and same period of the previous year

Quarter II, 2018

	Share in world MVA (2010)	Compared to previous quarter	Compared to same period of the previous year
World	100.0	0.8	3.8
Industrialized Economies	63.2	0.6	2.5
North America	20.0	0.5	1.8
Europe	23.5	0.1	3.0
East Asia	16.4	1.5	2.6
China	19.2	1.5	6.4
Dev. and EIE excl. China (by development group)	17.6	0.0	3.7
Emerging Industrial Economies	15.9	-0.2	3.4
Other Developing Economies	1.5	0.7	4.3
Dev. and EIE excl. China (by region)	17.6	0.0	3.7
Africa	1.3	-0.1	1.6
Asia & Pacific	7.3	0.4	4.8
Latin America	6.2	-1.0	1.3
Others	2.7	0.5	5.3

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Note: Not all subgroups are presented; seasonally adjusted data

**Table 3**

**Estimated growth rates of output by manufacturing industry**

In % compared to the same period of the previous year

Quarter II, 2018

	Developing and Emerging Industrial Economies excl. China	China	Industrialized Economies	World
Food products	4.7	5.3	2.1	3.4
Beverages	4.1	7.9	2.2	4.1
Tobacco products	-2.1	5.9	-5.5	1.3
Textiles	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.5
Wearing apparel	2.7	3.1	0.4	2.5
Leather and related products	4.6	4.8	0.5	3.7
Wood products (excl. furniture)	1.7	0.3	2.6	1.9
Paper products	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.7
Printing	3.3	5.0	-0.8	0.6
Coke and refined petroleum products	4.0	6.8	-1.0	2.0
Chemicals and chemical products	1.0	4.6	2.0	2.7
Basic pharmaceutical products	2.6	10.3	9.2	8.2
Rubber and plastics products	3.1	4.2	0.9	2.0
Other non-metallic mineral products	3.9	2.5	2.7	2.9
Basic metals	4.7	5.3	1.5	3.9
Fabricated metal products	4.9	2.8	2.8	3.0
Computer, electronic and optical products	4.6	11.9	6.1	8.2
Electrical equipment	3.4	6.6	2.2	3.9
Machinery and equipment	3.8	9.2	4.0	5.4
Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	6.5	13.2	2.6	5.4
Other transport equipment	5.0	2.4	0.8	1.5
Furniture	1.1	5.3	0.0	1.1
Other manufacturing	-5.6	7.5	0.9	1.5
<b>Total Manufacturing</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Note: Seasonally adjusted data



**Table 4**

**Estimated growth rates of output by manufacturing industry**

In % compared to the previous quarter

Quarter II, 2018

	Developing and Emerging Industrial Economies excl. China	China	Industrialized Economies	World
Food products	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Beverages	-0.2	1.7	1.1	0.9
Tobacco products	-1.1	1.7	-1.1	0.5
Textiles	0.1	0.2	-0.8	-0.1
Wearing apparel	-0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1
Leather and related products	1.1	1.4	0.3	1.1
Wood products (excl. furniture)	-2.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5
Paper products	-0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Printing	0.1	1.3	-0.6	-0.2
Coke and refined petroleum products	5.8	0.7	-0.4	1.4
Chemicals and chemical products	-0.3	1.3	0.8	0.8
Basic pharmaceutical products	-3.2	2.9	2.8	1.7
Rubber and plastics products	0.2	1.7	-0.5	0.1
Other non-metallic mineral products	-0.7	2.3	1.2	1.2
Basic metals	-0.2	1.6	0.4	0.9
Fabricated metal products	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4
Computer, electronic and optical products	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.9
Electrical equipment	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.7
Machinery and equipment	-0.9	2.3	0.1	0.6
Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	0.0	4.3	0.7	1.4
Other transport equipment	1.3	0.0	2.7	2.1
Furniture	-1.7	1.5	0.1	0.0
Other manufacturing	-2.1	2.1	1.6	1.3
<b>Total Manufacturing</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Note: Seasonally adjusted data

**Table 5**

**Estimated growth rates of world manufacturing output**

In % compared to the previous quarter and same period of the previous year

Quarter I, 2018 (revised)

	Share in world MVA (2010)	Compared to previous quarter	Compared to same period of the previous year
World	100.0	0.7	4.2
Industrialized Economies	63.2	0.1	2.9
North America	20.0	0.5	2.1
Europe	23.5	0.1	3.9
East Asia	16.4	-0.8	1.9
China	19.2	1.8	6.3
Dev. and EIE excl. China (by development group)	17.6	0.6	4.8
Emerging Industrial Economies	15.9	0.5	4.8
Other Developing Economies	1.5	1.6	3.5
Dev. and EIE excl. China (by region)	17.6	0.6	4.8
Africa	1.3	-0.5	2.2
Asia & Pacific	7.3	1.1	5.5
Latin America	6.2	0.5	2.7
Others	2.7	0.4	7.7

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Note: Not all subgroups are presented; seasonally adjusted data

Table 6

**Estimated growth rates of output by manufacturing industry**

In % compared to the same period of the previous year

Quarter I, 2018 (revised)

	Developing and Emerging Industrial Economies excl. China	China	Industrialized Economies	World
Food products	6.9	8.2	2.4	4.6
Beverages	5.3	8.3	2.4	4.6
Tobacco products	-1.4	2.0	-7.1	-1.0
Textiles	3.1	0.9	1.4	1.5
Wearing apparel	3.8	4.9	-0.7	3.5
Leather and related products	5.2	4.3	2.3	4.0
Wood products (excl. furniture)	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.1
Paper products	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.7
Printing	4.4	6.5	-0.2	1.4
Coke and refined petroleum products	-4.4	8.1	0.8	1.0
Chemicals and chemical products	0.1	4.6	2.8	3.0
Basic pharmaceutical products	7.7	10.0	5.3	6.8
Rubber and plastics products	3.0	2.9	2.0	2.3
Other non-metallic mineral products	6.1	-0.5	1.8	1.9
Basic metals	7.2	3.8	1.4	3.6
Fabricated metal products	5.4	2.8	3.4	3.5
Computer, electronic and optical products	5.0	11.9	4.4	7.1
Electrical equipment	1.3	8.5	3.0	4.6
Machinery and equipment	9.4	8.8	7.2	7.8
Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	8.4	10.5	3.0	5.4
Other transport equipment	9.2	3.7	-0.9	0.9
Furniture	5.3	5.6	-0.6	1.6
Other manufacturing	-2.5	7.6	-0.8	0.6
<b>Total Manufacturing</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Note: Seasonally adjusted data