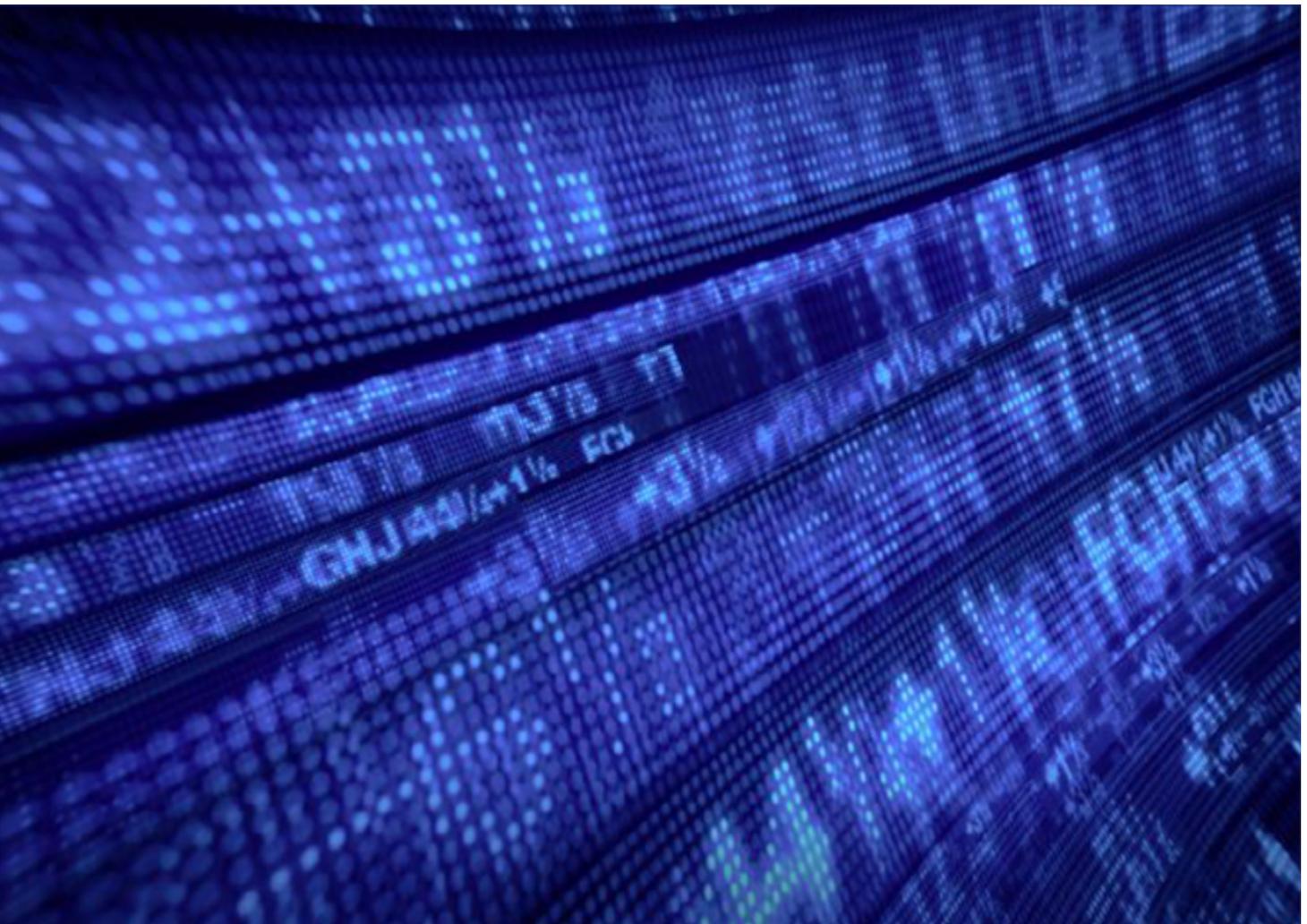




UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

World Manufacturing Production

Statistics for Quarter II, 2019



Report on world manufacturing production

This report presents the observed growth rates and growth estimates of world manufacturing production for the second quarter of 2019. 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 method¹ 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 Statistics².

¹TRAMO 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.

²<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)³ 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 group indices in a methodological document⁴ 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 Portal⁵.

This report presents estimates for the second quarter of 2019 as well as revised estimates for the first quarter of 2019.

³https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesM/seriesm_4rev4e.pdf

⁴https://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

⁵<https://stat.unido.org/>

MVA growth prospects in 2019

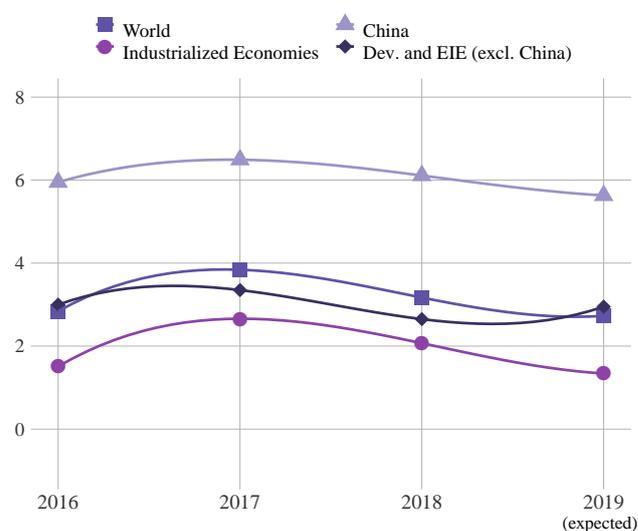
World manufacturing production growth is expected to slow down in 2019 as a result of continued conflict over trade and tariffs between the world's two largest manufacturers: China and the United States. Manufactured goods account for more than 80.0 per cent of the total merchandise exports of both countries. Against the backdrop of falling global merchandise trade, the growth of world manufacturing value added (MVA)⁶ is — according to the latest estimates — expected to drop to 2.7 per cent in 2019, following 3.2 per cent in 2018.

The pace of MVA growth has been slowing down both in the United States and China. While annual growth in the United States is likely to drop to 1.9 per cent in 2019, following a rate of 3.0 per cent in 2018, China's manufacturing growth is also expected to fall to 5.6 per cent from 6.1 per cent in 2018.

Trade and tariff frictions between the United States and Europe are also taking its toll. U.S. restrictions on the import of several manufactured goods, compounded by uncertainties over Brexit, are contributing to a downturn in European manufacturing, which is expected to

grow at slightly less than 1.0 per cent in 2019. Growth in East Asia is expected to be moderate, at a rate of 1.6 per cent. The overall growth of industrialized economies for 2019 is expected to drop to 1.3 per cent from 2.1 per cent in 2018.

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



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

Developing and emerging industrial economies (excl. China) are expected to achieve a slightly higher growth in 2019 at around 3.0 per cent compared to 2.7 in 2018. This can be to some extent attributed to the improving situation in Latin America where negative growth is expected to ease to -0.9 per cent in 2019 from -2.8 per cent in 2018. The fast growing econo-

mies of Asia account for most of the developing countries' growth. MVA is expected to rise by 8.2 per cent in India and 5.6 per cent in Indonesia.

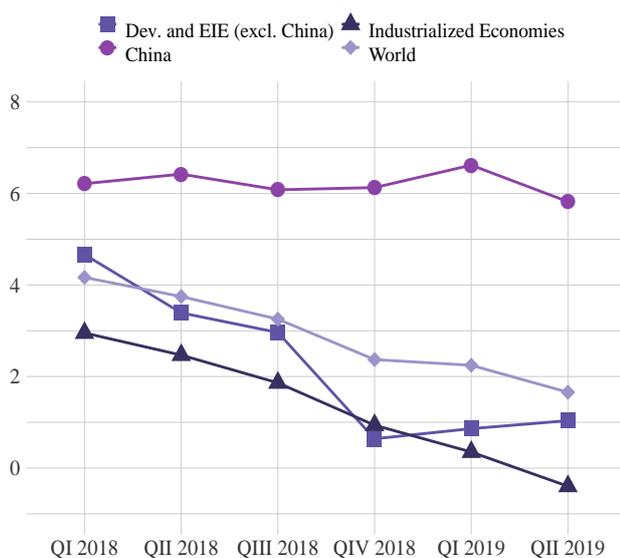
Least developed countries are expected to improve their production performance with a growth at 7.1 per cent compared to 5.9 per cent in 2018.

World manufacturing growth in Quarter II 2019

World manufacturing output growth has been decelerating since 2018, and this trend has continued in the second quarter of 2019 amid escalating trade tensions between the United States and China, with manufacturing output growth down to a rate of 1.7 per cent following a rate of 2.2 per cent in the first quarter of the year. The manufacturing sector which plays dominant role in global merchandise trade has been hit hard by tariffs and associated uncertainties.

Industrialized economies, which account for more than half of world industrial output, faced a contraction in the second quarter of 2019. Manufacturing output decreased by a mere 0.4 per cent, compared to the second quarter of 2018. North America’s manufacturing output rose by moderate 0.5 per cent, following a growth of 1.6 per cent in the preceding quarter, nearly entirely on account of weaker growth in the United States against the backdrop of fading fiscal stimulus from last year. Negative year-on-year growth rates were recorded for industrialized economies in Europe and East Asia (0.8 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively).

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



China’s seasonally adjusted manufacturing output growth rose by 5.8 percent in the second quarter of 2019. This is the first time since UNIDO started compiling the quarterly index that China’s quarterly growth rate has dropped below the landmark figure of 6.0 per cent.

Data on the growth performance of developing and emerging industrial economies (excluding China) indicated a further tendency of stabilization at a low rate after the abrupt plunge in the fourth quarter of 2018. The respective year-on-year output growth rate in the second quarter of 2019 is estimated at 1.0 per cent, following 0.9 per cent in the first quarter of 2019 and 0.6 per cent in the fourth quarter

of 2018. However, several major manufacturers in this country group still seem to be struggling with generally difficult economic conditions.

Latin America observed an expansion of manufacturing output with a growth rate of 0.4 per cent compared to the second quarter of 2018. While in Argentina a deep recession was prolonged with a falling manufacturing output of 8.9 per cent, Mexico and Brazil, the region's two largest manufacturers, witnessed positive year-on-year growth rates of 1.4 and 2.4 per cent, respectively. Brazil was able to return to the growth path, following two consecutive quarters of declining year-on-year output rates (minus 1.5 per cent in the first quarter of 2019 and minus 2.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2018).

Estimates based on limited data indicate a positive growth rate of Africa's manufacturing output at around 2.0 per cent.

Developing economies in Asia and the Pacific recorded a year-on-year growth rate of 2.0 per cent in the second quarter of 2019, primarily a result of India's increase in manufacturing

output by 2.9 per cent, Indonesia's by 3.8 per cent and Viet Nam's by 6.8 per cent.

Among other developing economies, Poland's manufacturing output rose by 4.6 per cent, while Turkey and Romania experienced negative growth on a year-on-year basis of 3.5 per cent and 2.6 per cent, respectively. For Romania this marked an end to a period of steady expansion lasting for almost a decade. Altogether, the developing countries group witnessed a decline in manufacturing output growth of 0.7 per cent compared to the second quarter of 2018.

In summary, the year 2018 began with major downturn risks caused by a new wave of protectionism, and UNIDO and other institutions like the OECD⁷ regularly pointed to uncertainties that could significantly affect the world economy. One year later, global momentum, especially in manufacturing industries, has weakened markedly and growth is set to remain sub-par as trade tensions seem set to persist.

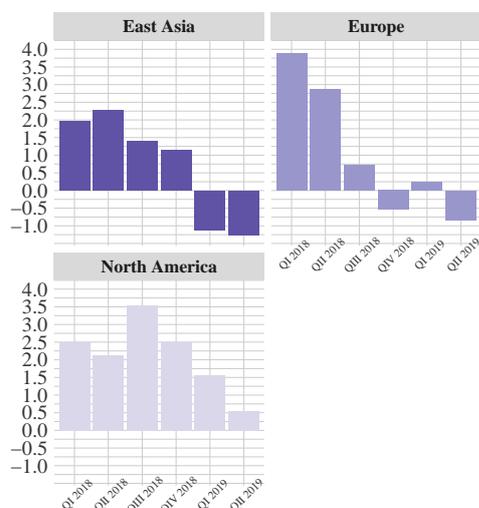
⁷OECD: Economic Outlook, <https://www.oecd.org/eco/outlook/economic-outlook/>

Findings by country group

Industrialized economies

The manufacturing output growth of industrialized economies has been continuously declining over the last two quarters. According to UNIDO's most recent seasonally adjusted estimates, the second quarter of 2019 even showed a contracting manufacturing output for the first time after 14 consecutive quarters of expansion. Compared to the same period of the previous year, manufacturing production decreased 0.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2019, following a 0.4 per cent increase in the first quarter of 2019. A more detailed look at selected industrialized regions provides further insights.

Figure 3: Growth rates of manuf. output of industrialized regions in % compared to the same period of the previous year



North America's manufacturing output rose by moderate 0.5 per cent in the second quarter of 2019 compared to the same period of the previous year. In the United States manufacturing activity has slowed against the backdrop of fading fiscal stimulus. On a year-on-year basis, data show a modest increase of 0.4 per cent in the second quarter, following an expansion of 1.6 per cent in the first quarter of 2019 and 2.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2018.

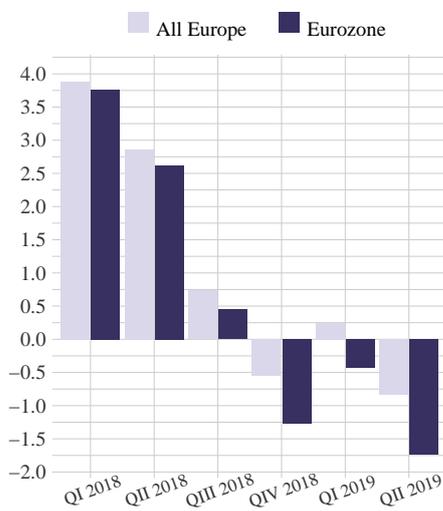
Shrinking manufacturing output was widespread among East Asia's industrialized countries, leading to a year-on-year decline of altogether 1.3 per cent. In addition to a contraction in Singapore's manufacturing output of 3.1 per cent, of 2.6 per cent in the Republic of Korea and of 0.6 per cent in Taiwan, Province of China, Japan, the largest manufacturer of the region, registered a negative growth rate of 1.2 per cent. Compared to the same period of the previous year, Hong Kong SAR and Malaysia were able to withstand this downward trend with growth rates of 0.9 per cent and 4.1 per cent, respectively.

European industrialized economies faced another plunge in manufacturing production in the second quarter of 2019 with the rate falling

by 0.8 per cent. The first quarter of 2019 was characterized by a temporary year-on-year expansion of 0.2 per cent following a decrease of 0.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2018. Experts once more point mainly to the proposed Brexit, as well as the Sino-U.S. trade frictions, that introduce uncertainty for businesses and negatively affect the economy of export-oriented countries when enterprises throttle production and investments.

Disaggregated data on industrialized economies in Europe revealed a comparatively lower manufacturing output growth of eurozone countries.

Figure 4: Growth rates of manufacturing output in Europe, in % compared to the same period of the previous year



Data for the second quarter of 2019 indicated a decline of manufacturing output in two leading eurozone economies. Manufacturing output in Italy fell by 1.5 percent, whereas

Germany faced a decline at the rate of 5.0 per cent. The production of motor vehicles was one of the worst-affected sectors in both economies. By contrast, compared to the second quarter of 2018, France and Spain witnessed an expansion of manufacturing output by 1.0 per cent and by 1.4 per cent, respectively.

Other eurozone economies also showed a mixed picture of growth. Compared to the same period of the previous year, manufacturing output in the second quarter of 2019 rose by 5.6 per cent in Lithuania, by 5.4 per cent in Estonia, by 4.6 per cent in Belgium and by 3.2 per cent in Finland and Slovenia, whereas manufacturing production growth fell in Austria, Malta, the Netherlands and Portugal.

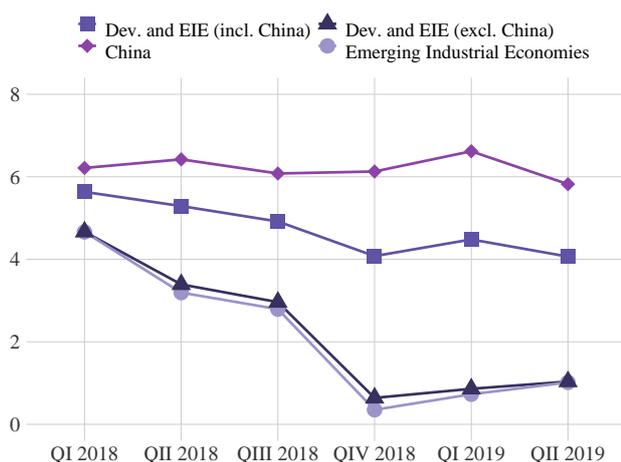
Beyond the eurozone, manufacturing output rose in Denmark by 7.4 per cent, Hungary by 5.3 per cent, Sweden by 1.7 per cent and Czechia by 1.1 per cent. However, manufacturing output dropped in the United Kingdom by around 1.0 per cent. Uncertainty over Brexit has made trade relations between the United Kingdom and the European Union extremely vulnerable.

Among non-EU and other industrialized economies, year-on-year manufacturing output grew by 4.0 per cent in Norway, by 2.5 per cent in Belarus, by 1.9 per cent in the Russian Federation and by 1.1 per cent in Israel. Furthermore, Switzerland, one of the worlds most advanced economies, registered a growth rate of 5.3 per cent compared to the second quarter of the previous year on the back of a two-digit growth in chemical as well as pharmaceutical industries.

Developing and emerging industrial economies

Consistent with previous quarterly reports, China is presented separately from other country groups due to its size and the new characteristics of its economy, as the country's extended high growth rate is rapidly transforming China into an industrialized economy.

Figure 5: Growth of manufacturing output of developing economies in % compared to the same quarter of the previous year



China

Compared to the same period in the previous year, in the second quarter of 2019 China's manufacturing output expanded at a rate of 5.8 per cent. This represents the lowest growth rate recorded across all the quarters covered by the seasonally adjusted UNIDO estimates (calculated index growth rates are available from 2006 onwards). Amid news of a de-escalation

in the trade dispute between China and the United States at the end of 2018, the first quarter 2019 was characterized by improved year-on-year growth figures (6.6 per cent following 6.1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2018). However throughout the second quarter of 2019, there was less evidence regarding a quick resolution in the trade dispute. Intensified trade pressures since May 2019 might further prompt some manufacturers to move capacity to neighbouring countries and rebuild supply chains outside of China. Regarding specific industries, basic metals (11.5 per cent) and computer electronics (10.5 per cent) continued to show high growth rates in the second quarter, while growth in machinery, another major industry in Chinese manufacturing, slowed to 3.7 per cent following a growth of 8.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2019.

Developing and emerging industrial economies (excl. China)

After an accelerated slowdown in manufacturing output growth in the last quarter of 2018, developing and emerging industrial economies showed a tendency to stabilize in the first as well as the second quarter of 2019, resulting in a slightly improved year-on-year growth rate of 0.9 per cent in the first and 1.0 per cent in the second quarter of the year after the plunge to 0.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2018.

The growth performance of Asia and the Pacific remained above this country group's av-

erage and reached an overall 2.0 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year. A closer look at particular countries of this region shows a diverse picture. While the rate of India's, Indonesia's and Viet Nam's manufacturing output growth, at 2.9, 3.8 and 6.8 per cent respectively, contributed to the positive trend, Jordan, Thailand, Pakistan and the Philippines faced drops in their manufacturing output of 2.4, 2.5, 5.7 and 8.2 per cent respectively.

On a year-on-year basis, Latin America's manufacturing output moderately expanded by 0.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2019 following two consecutive quarters of declining manufacturing production (1.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2018 and 1.2 per cent in the first quarter of 2019). The region's two biggest manufacturers, Brazil and Mexico, contributed substantially to this return to the growth path, expanding by 2.4 per cent and by 1.4 per cent, respectively.

Compared to the second quarter of the previous year, growth estimates based on limited data for African countries generally indicated a rise in manufacturing output of 2.0 per cent. Among others, Egypt's and South Africa's ma-

nufacturing output expanded by 2.2 and 0.9 per cent respectively.

As regards other developing economies, the manufacturing output of Eastern European countries dropped by 0.7 per cent compared to the same period in the previous year. While manufacturing output rose by 4.6 per cent in Poland and 2.6 per cent in Greece, two other large economies in this country group experienced negative year-on-year growth. Compared to the same period of the previous year, Romania's manufacturing output fell by 2.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2019, representing a shrinking manufacturing output for the first time in the aftermath of the financial crisis of 2007-2009. Turkey, the region's largest manufacturer, had a negative growth rate for the third consecutive quarter. However, the year-on-year contraction of 3.5 per cent in the second quarter of 2019 represents the slowest pace since the begin of its currency crisis last year, following a decline of 7.7 in the fourth quarter of 2018 and of 5.2 per cent in the first quarter of 2019. It remains to be seen if this is already a substantial sign that the downturn in Turkey's manufacturing sector is coming to an end.

Findings by industry group

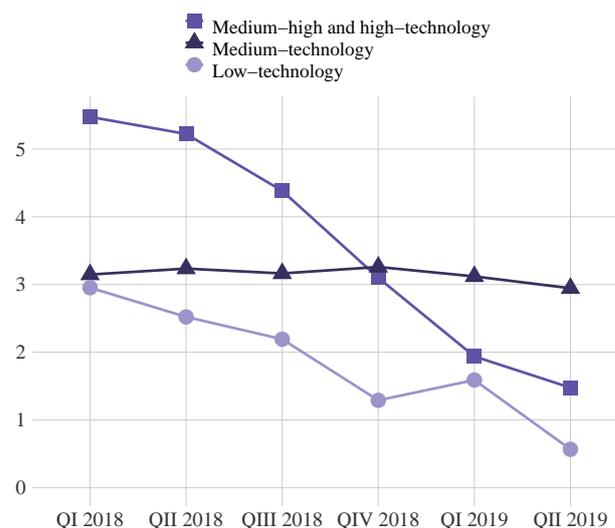
Industries grouped according to technological intensity have seen varied growth patterns in recent periods.

Medium high- and high-technology industries had a significantly higher year-on-year growth rate, especially in the first half of 2018, and contributed substantially to overall economic performance. In the second quarter of 2019, the year-on-year growth rate is estimated at 1.5 per cent, down from 5.5 per cent in the first quarter of 2018. Despite a gradual decline throughout 2018, structural change represented by a shift towards high-technology manufacturing industries is evident and will play a key role in promoting innovation in the long term. Investment in new sustainable technologies continues to represent a major component in the generation of the innovation that is shaping the future of manufacturing in both advanced and emerging economies.

Figure 6 further illustrates the relative stability of the manufacturing output growth rates of medium-technology industries, inter alia comprising basic metals. Compared to the same period of the previous year, this industry group's overall output rose by 2.9 per cent in the se-

cond quarter of 2019. This is to a significant extent attributable to continued high growth of China, the world's largest producer of basic metals, where output increased by 11.5 per cent compared to the second quarter of 2018. India, which according to the World Steel Association⁸ recently bagged the tag of world's second largest producer of crude steel from Japan, also expanded its year-on-year output of basic metals in the second quarter of 2019, with a two digit growth rate of 15.4 per cent.

Figure 6: Growth of manufacturing industries by technological intensity, in % compared to the same quarter of the previous year



⁸World Steel Association, <https://www.worldsteel.org>

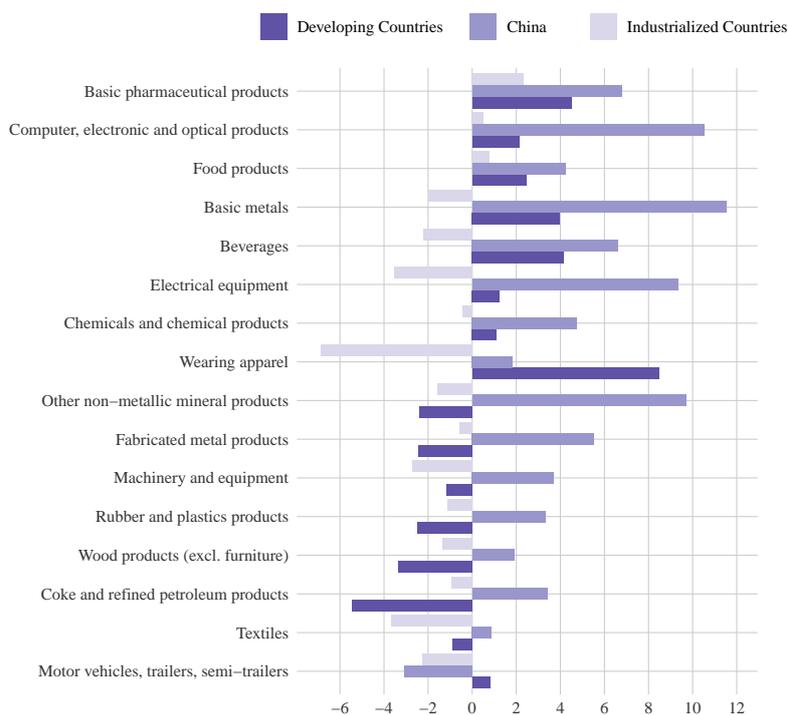
Among other industries, wearing apparel expanded by 2.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2019 on a year-over-year basis. Wood products, paper products as well as coke and refined petroleum products, experienced negative growth rates compared to the same period of the previous year, falling by 0.8 per cent, by 0.9 per cent and by 1.1 per cent, respectively.

Figure 7 presents detailed growth rates for various industries by country groups. In the second quarter of 2019, only a few industries

observed a positive year-on-year growth rate in all country groups, namely basic pharmaceutical products, and computer, electronic and optical products. Food products also registered a positive trend, showing a growth rate of 4.2 per cent in China, 2.4 per cent in other developing and emerging industrial economies and 0.8 per cent in industrialized countries.

Additional data on growth rates during the second quarter of 2019 are available in the Statistical Tables.

Figure 7: Estimated growth rates by industry in % compared to previous year Quarter II, 2019



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 2018	Expected growth rates 2019
World	3.2	2.7
Industrialized Economies	2.1	1.3
North America	2.8	1.8
Europe	2.2	1.0
East Asia	1.4	1.6
China	6.1	5.6
Dev. and EIE excl. China (by development group)	2.7	3.0
Emerging Industrial Economies	3.1	2.6
Least Developed Countries	5.9	7.1
Other Developing Economies	4.8	4.5
Dev. and EIE excl. China (by region)	2.7	3.0
Africa	2.8	3.2
Asia & Pacific	5.5	6.0
Latin America	-2.8	-0.9

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, 2019

	Share in world MVA (2010)	Compared to previous quarter	Compared to same period of the previous year
World	100.0	0.2	1.7
Industrialized Economies	63.2	-0.2	-0.4
North America	20.0	-0.4	0.5
Europe	23.5	-0.9	-0.8
East Asia	16.4	0.9	-1.3
China	19.2	1.1	5.8
Dev. and EIE excl. China (by development group)	17.6	0.1	1.0
Emerging Industrial Economies	15.9	0.1	1.0
Other Developing Economies	1.5	-0.4	-0.9
Dev. and EIE excl. China (by region)	17.6	0.1	1.0
Africa	1.3	0.7	2.0
Asia & Pacific	7.3	0.0	2.0
Latin America	6.2	0.5	0.4
Others	2.7	-0.3	-0.7

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, 2019

	Developing and Emerging Industrial Economies excl. China	China	Industrialized Economies	World
Food products	2.4	4.2	0.8	1.9
Beverages	4.2	6.6	-2.2	1.7
Tobacco products	0.4	3.7	-4.1	0.9
Textiles	-0.9	0.9	-3.7	-0.6
Wearing apparel	8.5	1.8	-6.9	2.4
Leather and related products	-2.9	2.0	-1.2	0.0
Wood products (excl. furniture)	-3.4	1.9	-1.3	-0.8
Paper products	0.9	2.5	-3.1	-0.9
Printing	4.7	1.7	-4.0	-2.1
Coke and refined petroleum products	-5.4	3.4	-0.9	-1.1
Chemicals and chemical products	1.1	4.8	-0.4	1.5
Basic pharmaceutical products	4.5	6.8	2.3	3.6
Rubber and plastics products	-2.5	3.3	-1.1	-0.4
Other non-metallic mineral products	-2.4	9.7	-1.6	2.3
Basic metals	4.0	11.5	-2.0	5.7
Fabricated metal products	-2.4	5.5	-0.6	0.6
Computer, electronic and optical products	2.1	10.5	0.5	4.3
Electrical equipment	1.2	9.3	-3.5	1.6
Machinery and equipment	-1.2	3.7	-2.7	-0.7
Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	0.8	-3.1	-2.3	-1.9
Other transport equipment	5.8	10.9	2.6	4.3
Furniture	0.6	1.7	-1.3	-0.4
Other manufacturing	1.6	2.9	1.1	1.5
Total Manufacturing	1.0	5.8	-0.4	1.7

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, 2019

	Developing and Emerging Industrial Economies excl. China	China	Industrialized Economies	World
Food products	0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Beverages	0.6	1.9	-1.7	-0.1
Tobacco products	-1.7	0.1	-3.5	-1.2
Textiles	0.0	-0.3	-1.6	-0.5
Wearing apparel	1.6	-0.8	-1.6	-0.1
Leather and related products	-0.1	-1.2	-0.5	-0.8
Wood products (excl. furniture)	-1.4	-1.7	-0.3	-0.8
Paper products	0.5	0.3	-1.2	-0.5
Printing	1.7	-2.3	-0.8	-0.7
Coke and refined petroleum products	-1.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.4
Chemicals and chemical products	0.3	0.7	-0.5	0.0
Basic pharmaceutical products	-0.1	2.3	2.9	2.3
Rubber and plastics products	-0.5	0.1	-1.0	-0.7
Other non-metallic mineral products	-1.9	1.1	-1.0	-0.4
Basic metals	2.5	3.9	-0.7	2.2
Fabricated metal products	-0.6	-0.6	-1.2	-1.0
Computer, electronic and optical products	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.7
Electrical equipment	-0.2	1.7	-0.5	0.4
Machinery and equipment	0.8	-1.3	-1.8	-1.5
Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.7
Other transport equipment	0.9	3.0	0.1	0.7
Furniture	0.2	-0.9	0.2	0.0
Other manufacturing	-1.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
Total Manufacturing	0.1	1.1	-0.2	0.2

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, 2019 (revised)

	Share in world MVA (2010)	Compared to previous quarter	Compared to same period of the previous year
World	100.0	0.3	2.2
Industrialized Economies	63.2	-0.6	0.4
North America	20.0	-0.4	1.6
Europe	23.5	0.5	0.2
East Asia	16.4	-2.6	-1.1
China	19.2	1.8	6.6
Dev. and EIE excl. China (by development group)	17.6	0.5	0.9
Emerging Industrial Economies	15.9	0.5	0.7
Other Developing Economies	1.5	-0.2	-0.1
Dev. and EIE excl. China (by region)	17.6	0.5	0.9
Africa	1.3	-0.8	1.1
Asia & Pacific	7.3	0.5	2.5
Latin America	6.2	0.0	-1.2
Others	2.7	1.8	0.0

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, 2019 (revised)

	Developing and Emerging Industrial Economies excl. China	China	Industrialized Economies	World
Food products	1.5	5.5	1.3	2.2
Beverages	3.9	6.1	0.4	2.8
Tobacco products	6.0	5.0	-1.2	3.5
Textiles	-1.3	1.8	-2.8	0.0
Wearing apparel	8.3	3.8	-3.5	3.9
Leather and related products	-2.4	5.3	0.0	2.0
Wood products (excl. furniture)	-3.7	4.3	-1.0	0.0
Paper products	0.1	3.2	-1.6	0.0
Printing	2.5	7.3	-4.0	-1.5
Coke and refined petroleum products	0.6	4.6	-1.1	0.6
Chemicals and chemical products	0.8	5.9	1.5	2.8
Basic pharmaceutical products	0.9	6.4	2.2	2.9
Rubber and plastics products	-2.1	5.2	-0.4	0.5
Other non-metallic mineral products	-0.6	10.4	0.7	3.9
Basic metals	-0.2	9.5	-1.0	4.3
Fabricated metal products	-2.3	8.4	0.9	2.3
Computer, electronic and optical products	-0.4	9.2	-0.4	3.2
Electrical equipment	1.3	9.5	-2.5	2.2
Machinery and equipment	-3.3	8.7	-0.9	1.7
Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	-0.1	-1.7	-2.3	-1.8
Other transport equipment	3.3	9.3	4.3	5.0
Furniture	-0.3	3.7	-1.2	-0.2
Other manufacturing	2.3	4.5	2.7	3.0
Total Manufacturing	0.9	6.6	0.4	2.2

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Note: Seasonally adjusted data