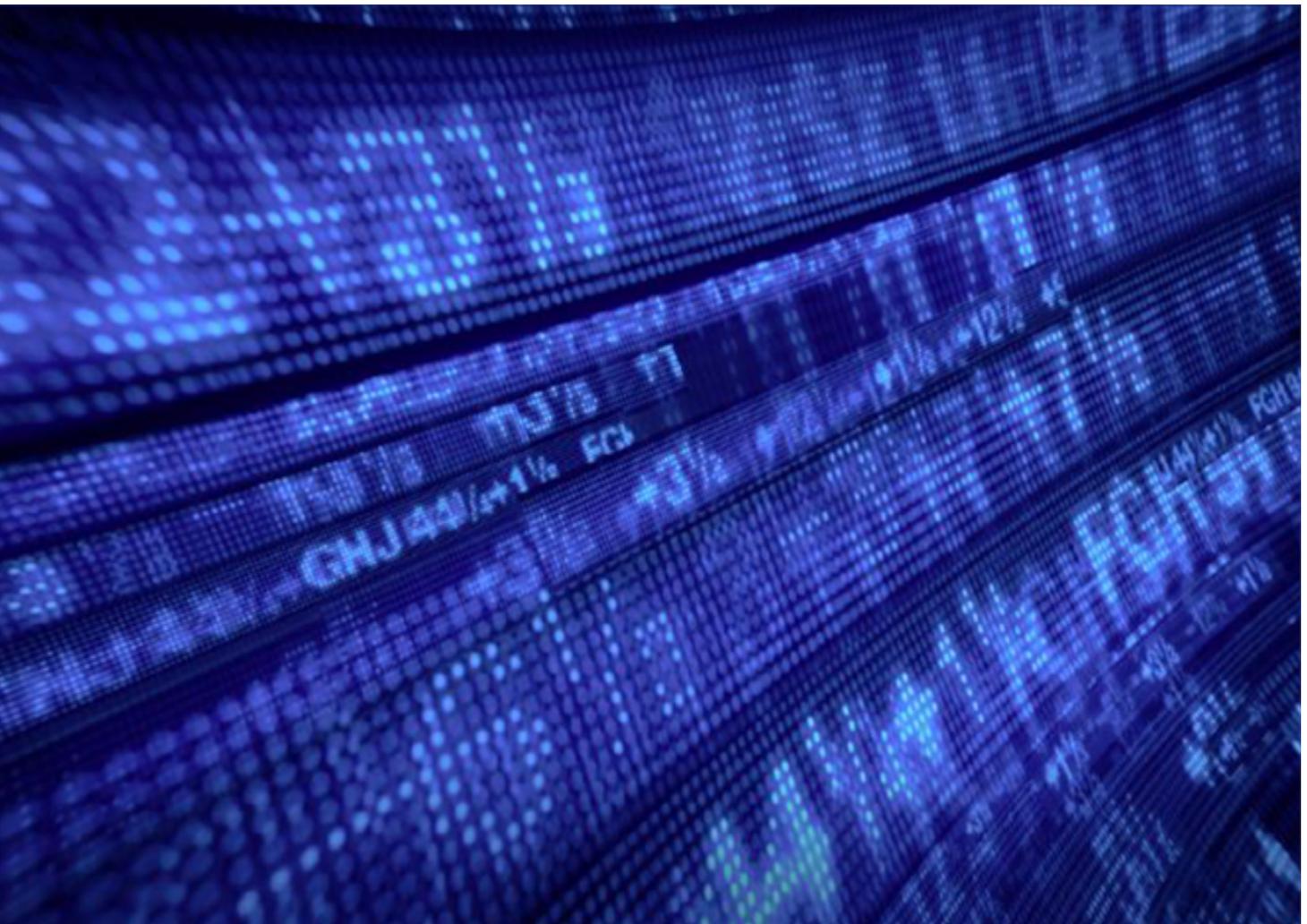




UNITED NATIONS  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

# World Manufacturing Production

Statistics for Quarter II, 2017



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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 2017. 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. Since 2013, growth figures have been published based on seasonally adjusted index numbers. Since 2017, seasonal adjustments are made using the TRAMO/SEATS method<sup>1</sup> in the JDemetra+ software. The purpose of seasonal adjustment 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 was provided to users. The full list of economies used in the country groupings is avail-

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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><http://www.unido.org/resources/publications/flagship-publications/international-yearbook-of-industrial-statistics.html>

able in the International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics<sup>2</sup>.

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 the corresponding 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 na-

tional index numbers that are aggregated to the given country group or world region using weights based on the country's contribution to world manufacturing value added in 2010. The country grouping is based on economic territories rather than political boundaries. This report presents growth figures for country groups by stage of industrial development and by geographic region.

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

This report presents growth estimates for the second quarter of 2017 as well as expected growth figures for the year of 2017.

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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 2017

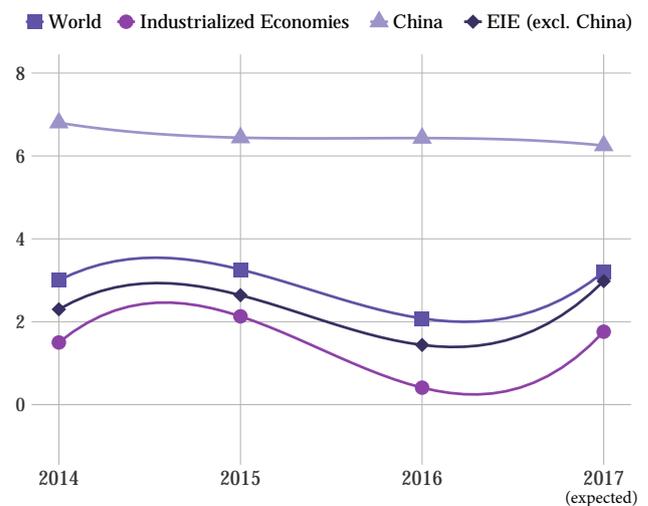
The rate of world manufacturing growth is expected to increase in 2017 due to a steady improvement of the recovery process in industrialized economies, especially in Europe, and a relatively higher growth rate in developing and emerging industrial economies. The downturn of industrial production in Latin American countries has significantly weakened and the first signs of recovery are visible. MVA growth in other developing countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), has also been stable. Under the prevailing conditions, world MVA is expected to grow by 3.2 per cent in 2017 - the highest rate in the last six years.

There have been positive signs in Europe and the United States with an increasing job rate and consumer confidence extending the scope of domestic demand for manufactured goods. Low energy prices and stable inflation helped countries' growth gain momentum. Export growth and a rise in investment had a positive impact on manufacturing in Japan. Based on this scenario, the manufacturing value added of industrialized economies is expected to grow by nearly 2.0 per cent in 2017 compared to less than 1.0 per cent in 2016.

EU countries' economies have performed well since the beginning of 2017, where MVA is likely to grow by 1.6 percent in 2017. A positive growth of manufacturing is also expected in

non-EU countries. Manufacturing production in Norway and the Russian Federation, which have been affected by lower energy prices in previous years, are likely to record a positive growth rate in 2017.

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



Among the developing and emerging industrial economies, China is expected to maintain a comparably high growth rate in 2017, however, it may decrease slightly to 6.3 per cent from 6.4 per cent of 2016. One important change has occurred in Latin America, where the decline in production has almost ceased. The declining trend of MVA has been reversed in Brazil,

while Argentina and Chile are likely to achieve positive growth in 2017. The MVA of emerging industrial economies excluding China is likely to grow by 3.0 percent compared to 1.4 percent in 2016.

A high growth of MVA is also expected in Asian economies. The combined growth of MVA in ASEAN economies is likely to reach up to 5.0 per cent in 2017. Viet Nam's manufacturing is expected to maintain a double-digit growth rate of 10.5 per cent in 2017. A high growth of MVA of 5.7 per cent is expected in Indonesia.

Africa's growth performance is generally expected to improve in 2017. However, manufacturing in South Africa, the largest manufac-

turer on the continent, is likely to shrink in the wake of a new recession. Low growth in South Africa will have a negative impact on the SADC economy in general. MVA in African LDCs is expected to grow by around 4.0 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, the manufacturing growth prospect for 2017 is bright. The growth performance of several world regions has improved. African LDCs pose the main challenge, with the pace of industrialization remaining too slow to achieve SDG9 by 2030.

## World manufacturing growth in quarter II 2017

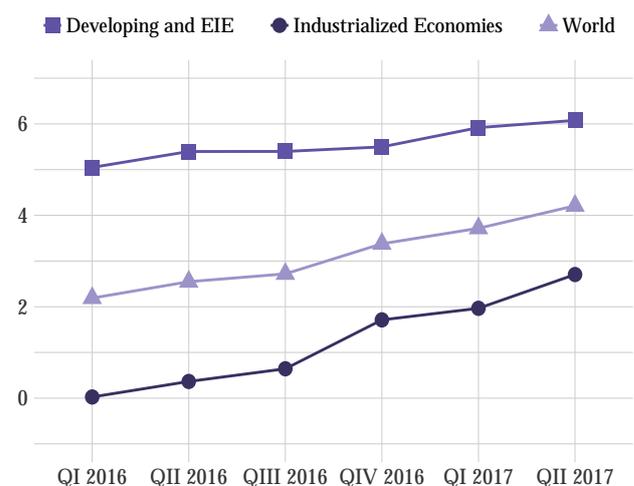
World manufacturing in the second quarter of 2017 has continued to show signs of expansion, following an upward trend observed throughout 2016 and improved growth rates in the first quarter of 2017. Both industrialized and developing and emerging industrial economies gained further strength in manufacturing production and confirmed their healthy dynamic growth.

Although the pace of growth indicates similar trends in both country groups (Figure 2), developing economies continuously performed better than industrialized ones. The current growth prospects are improving further on account of rising consumer spending and promising investment plans, which are favourably directed towards developing economies. Changing business conditions are driving industrial production growth and confidence for the overall outlook has been increasing. Moreover, the risks for global growth witnessed last year, such as political instability in Europe, unpredictability of the Brexit aftermath, the rising trade protectionism following the US election and an abrupt slowdown in China have certainly diminished, although they have not disappeared completely.

Optimistic results reported in the first quarter have carried over into the second quarter of this year. Global manufacturing out-

put rose by 4.2 per cent in the second quarter of 2017 compared to the same period of the previous year, building on the robust 3.7 per cent increase observed at the beginning of 2017. The major industrialized economies with a significant share in global manufacturing output, namely the United States, Japan, Germany, Italy and France, thrived in the second quarter of 2017. The growth prospects of China, the world's largest manufacturer, remained unchanged.

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



As depicted in Figure 2, steady progress over several consecutive quarters characterizes all country groups and the prospects for sustained global industrial growth in the coming periods are good.

Industrialized economies as a whole attained the highest manufacturing output growth in over three years at 2.7 per cent in the second quarter of 2017 compared to the same period of 2016. Europe's recovery has gone from rather modest to more dynamic; a nearly 2.7 per cent expansion was recorded in the second quarter of 2017 in a year-by-year comparison. Similar to the developments in Europe, East Asian economies had a positive impact on the overall manufacturing growth of industrialized countries with a healthy 4.4 per cent year-by-year upward trend. Despite a slight weakening compared to the results of the previous quarter, manufacturing production in East Asia has made significant progress following consecutive slumps which lasted for nearly two years. The growth of manufacturing output in the North American region also inched up - a 1.6 per cent expansion was recorded compared to the second

quarter of the previous year.

The positive results in Latin America in the first quarter of 2017, which represented the first expansion after nearly two years of declining growth rates was confirmed by the 1.8 per cent growth figure in the second quarter, the strongest growth in the last four years. A relatively higher growth rate of 6.6 per cent was achieved by Asia's developing economies. The manufacturing production of African regions increased markedly by 10.5 per cent compared to the same period of 2016. This was a signal for some economists that 2017 will be a turning point for African manufacturing. However, it will be difficult to sustain such high growth considering the currently weak foundation of the manufacturing industry in these countries.

To summarize, increased manufacturing production was observed across all industrialized and developing regions compared to the second quarter of 2016. Thus, recovery in global manufacturing is gaining momentum on the back of improvements recorded in both advanced economies and emerging market countries.

## Findings by country group

### Industrialized economies

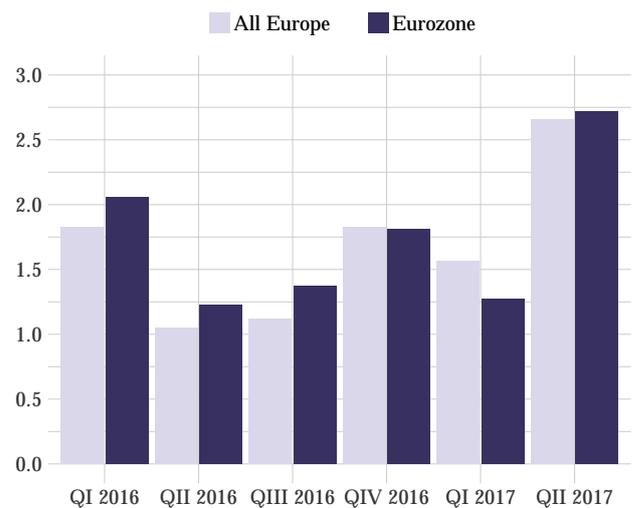
The manufacturing output growth of industrialized economies has progressively been improving over the last quarters. The upward growth trend—at a relatively moderate pace—is attributable to the robust dynamics in all industrialized regions, namely East Asia, Europe and North America.

The manufacturing sector gained increasing strength due to domestic and external demand in European economies and resulted in the solid performance recorded in the second quarter of 2017. Europe’s manufacturing output jumped to 2.7 per cent in the second quarter of 2017 from 1.6 per cent growth in the previous quarter, while the growth rate in the eurozone witness the same development during the second quarter of 2017 (Figure 3).

The disaggregated data points to continued improvement in the already healthy economic momentum of leading eurozone economies with growth figures of 2.9 per cent in Germany and Italy, and 2.4 per cent in France and Spain compared to year-to-year developments. The manufacturing production in other economies of the single currency block seemingly remained healthy in the second quarter. Strong growth of over 8.0 per cent was observed in Slovenia

and Estonia, while a fairly robust growth rate was recorded in the Netherlands (3.0 per cent), Austria (3.5 per cent), Belgium (4.2 per cent) and Finland (3.2 per cent). The manufacturing sector in the eurozone ended the second quarter on a strong note. The only exception was Ireland, where manufacturing output fell by 1.1 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year.

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



Taking a closer look at individual countries beyond the eurozone, manufacturing output remained stagnant in the United Kingdom at only 0.2 per cent growth in the second quarter of 2017. Despite remaining in positive terrain, output dipped significantly considering that the previous quarter's result was the highest one in over two years. On the other hand, the pace of growth in Czechia and Hungary strengthened, where an increase of 7.4 per cent and 4.7 per cent was recorded, respectively. Other exceptionally positive results were visible in Switzerland with a 2.4 per cent growth rate as well as in Sweden with a gain of 5.2 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year. Among the other Nordic countries, Denmark expanded its manufacturing production by 3.7 per cent, while Norway significantly moderated its contraction rate to roughly 0.4 per cent.

North America's overall manufacturing production grew by 1.6 per cent compared to the same period of 2016. The strengthening of the dollar and the consequent weak demand for U.S. goods caused the American manufacturing sector to go into recession in late 2015. However, the recent weakening of the U.S. dollar combined with a stronger global environment resulted in the opposite effect, and American total manufacturing output rose by 1.5 per cent compared

to the same period of the previous year, representing the highest increase since the last recession. Improved performance was also witnessed in Canadian manufacturing, where manufacturing production expanded by 3.5 per cent in the second quarter of 2017.

Another positive result was observed in industrialized East Asian economies in the second quarter of 2017 - a 4.4 per cent improvement compared to the same period of the previous year. The main forces that have been driving growth in Japan's manufacturing sector in recent quarters remained firmly in place in the second quarter of 2017. Japan, the major force behind the entire region's upward trend, reconfirmed the end of a long period of contractions with a growth rate of nearly 5.8 per cent. The Republic of Korea's manufacturing production, on the other hand, remained almost unchanged compared to the same period of the previous year. Malaysia's total manufacturing output recorded a 5.9 per cent rise in the second quarter of 2017; a very strong growth rate of 8.5 per cent was observed in Singapore. The manufacturing production of Taiwan, Province of China lost some steam in the second quarter of 2017 according to the latest figures, although it still expanded at a moderate 2.6 per cent pace on a year-to-year basis.

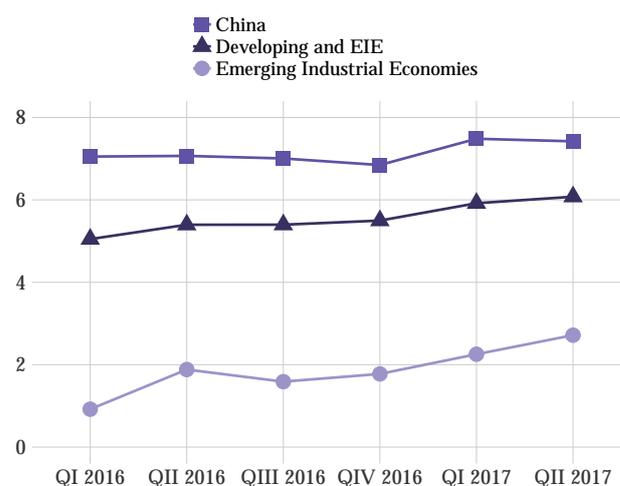
## Developing and emerging industrial economies

The second quarter of 2017 brought upward trends for all developing and emerging industrial regions. Latin America is continuing on the path to full recovery from last year's weak performance, Asian economies continue to prosper and production in Africa is profiting from boosted investor confidence. Stronger foreign demand is helping support manufacturing activity in China. Together with an improvement in domestic demand and support for the development of advanced manufacturing industries, this translated into a 7.4 per cent increase in total manufacturing production in China compared to the same period of the previous year.

Latin American economies have overcome a severe decline in economic growth, which affected the region for a long period with a 1.8 per cent upsurge in the second quarter of 2017 in a year-to-year comparison. Brazilian manufacturers are slowly emerging from the deep recession during which manufacturing production contracted at the beginning of 2014 and shrank uninterruptedly until early 2017. This steep fall was softened by a mild, but ultimately positive upward trend of 0.4 per cent recorded in the second quarter of 2017. Moreover, data for the second quarter of 2017 suggest that the recovery is finally gathering pace in Argentina's manufacturing sector. The country's manufacturing activity recorded a growth of 1.9 per cent - its best performance over the last five years. Production was driven by a broad-based expansion, with the food, automotive and metallurgic industries

leading the way. The positive momentum of manufacturing production in Mexico, the region's powerhouse, was largely retained with a positive increase of nearly 3.9 per cent. Looking at the other countries in the region, Chile recorded a minor upturn of 0.9 per cent, whereas manufacturing output in Colombia remained stagnant compared to the same period of 2016.

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



The Asia and the Pacific region saw an increase of 6.6 per cent in manufacturing output during the second quarter of 2017. Viet Nam, one of Asia's fast growing economies, maintained a solid growth rate of 11.1 per cent, continuing its long-term trajectory of double-digit year-to-year growth in manufacturing. On the other hand, a subdued export performance dampened the momentum in Indonesia, resulting in the

country's manufacturing sector expanding by 3.8 per cent, a slight deceleration compared to the 4.5 per cent average growth rate in 2016. India's manufacturing production expanded by 1.8 per cent in the second quarter of 2017. Very positive developments in growth were also observed in the Philippines, Pakistan, Kazakhstan and Mongolia. In Thailand, the weak performance of manufacturing production in the first quarter continued into the second quarter of 2017, and the manufacturing sector recorded a 0.1 per cent loss compared to the second quarter of the previous year.

According to UNIDO estimates, Africa's manufacturing output increased to 10.5 per cent in the second quarter of 2017, however, it should be noted that estimates for Africa are based on limited data revealing high instability and volatility. A two-digit growth rate was registered in Egypt; Côte d'Ivoire only barely missed a two-digit growth rate, Morocco experienced a 2.3 per cent growth, while Senegal's and Tunisia's manufacturing output dropped by 3.0

per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively, compared to the same period of the previous year. South Africa, the region's most industrialized economy, saw a contraction rate of 1.7 per cent in the second quarter of 2017, the third quarter of depressed manufacturing production in a row. Weak manufacturing together with a shrinking trade sector, uncertain political landscape and stunted investment signalizes potentially dim prospects, and perhaps not only for 2017.

Among other developing economies, the manufacturing output of Eastern European countries achieved relatively higher growth rates. Manufacturing output rose by 6.2 per cent in Poland, 10.6 per cent in Romania, 8.5 per cent in Bulgaria, 6.0 per cent in Serbia and 8.7 per cent in Latvia. Turkey's manufacturing sector also performed well, growing by 4.7 per cent due to healthy export growth fueled by a weaker lira. Greek manufacturing marked 2.5 per cent growth in the second quarter of 2017 over the same period of 2016.

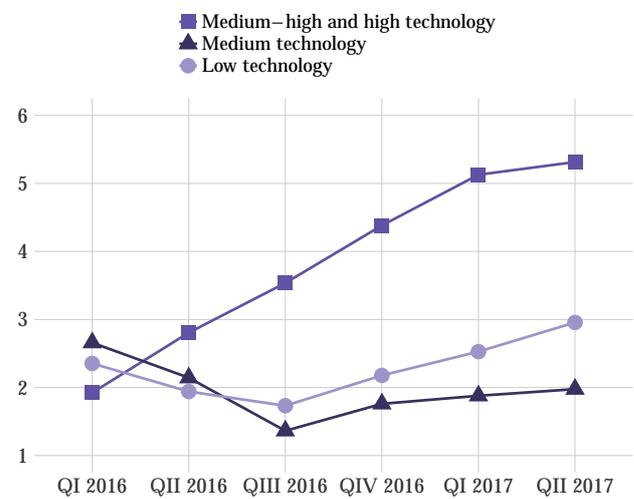
## Findings by industry group

Global manufacturing production maintained a positive growth rate in all industries in the second quarter of 2017. In the wake of the fourth industrial revolution, advanced manufacturing such as automation, robotics and digital products are experiencing a steady expansion at the global level. The development of technologies and the rise of automation in many sectors are contributing to the increase in the overall manufacturing output worldwide. Therefore, manufacturers need to invest in technology and embrace emerging technologies to not be left behind and to remain competitive. UNIDO data largely support this pro-technology approach (Figure 5).

Medium-high and high technology manufacturing industries repeatedly held top positions when looking at year-by-year developments - they witnessed a 5.3 per cent growth rate, a record-breaking result over the last five years. Examining the individual top industries, the manufacture of computers, electronics and optical products grew by 8.3 per cent, the production of machinery and equipment rose by 7.9 per cent, the manufacture of motor vehicles by 5.9 per cent and the production of electrical equipment by 4.3 per cent. Among other medium-high and high technology industries, the manufacture of pharmaceutical products increased by 3.8 per cent compared to the

same period of 2016. The high growth rate in medium-high and high technology industries led to an increase in high value goods, indicating a high level of consumer confidence. Production in all of the above mentioned industries was strongly dominated by developing and emerging industrial economies compared with industrialized economies (Figure 6).

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



As regards medium technology manufacturing industries, nearly 2.0 per cent growth was registered worldwide in the second quarter of 2017. The manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, essentially supplying construction materials, experienced a growth rate of 3.5 per cent,

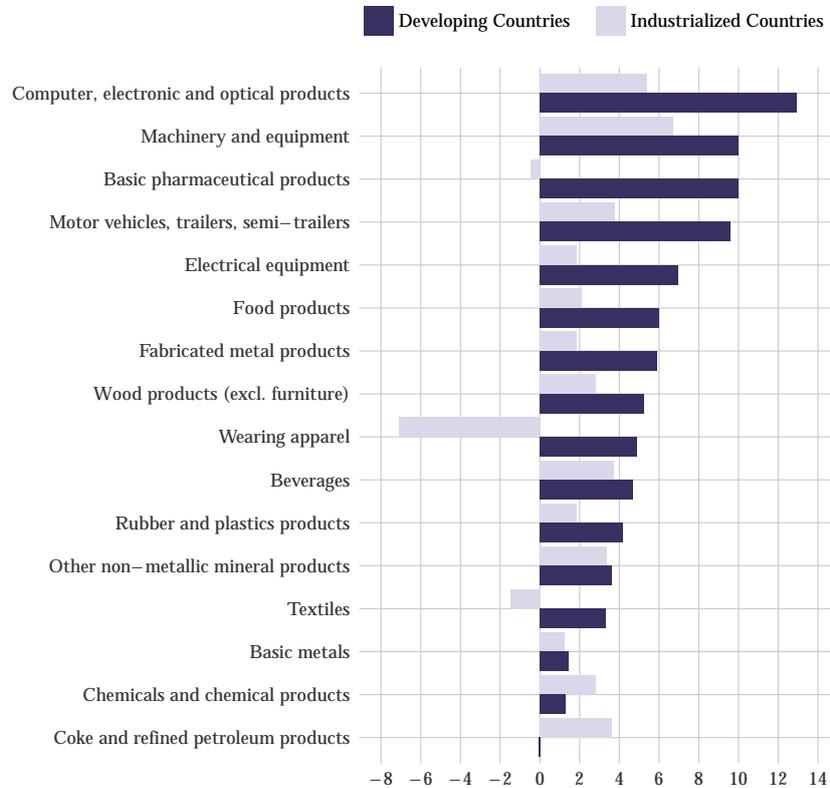
while the global manufacturing of basic metals rose at a moderate pace of 1.4 per cent. The global manufacture of rubber and plastics products increased by 2.7 per cent in a year-by-year comparison.

In low technology manufacturing industries, overall global production rose by 3.0 per cent in the second quarter of 2017 compared to the same period of the previous year. The manufacture of wood products grew by 3.7 per cent, while the global manufacture of furniture increased by 4.0 per cent. Relatively high growth rates in the production of basic consumer goods were maintained worldwide - the global manu-

facture of food products rose by 3.8 per cent, beverages by 4.2 per cent and the global manufacture of wearing apparel increased by 2.5 per cent. The production of wearing apparel fell in industrialized countries due to the decrease in production in the U.S., European economies and the Republic of Korea. The growth rate of the manufacture of paper products, coke and refined petroleum products remained below 2.0 per cent.

The growth rates for selected industries are presented below. Additional statistics on the growth rates in the second quarter of 2017 are available in the Statistical Tables.

Figure 6: Estimated growth rates by Industry in % compared to previous year Quarter II, 2017



## 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 2016	Expected growth rates 2017
World	2.1	3.2
Industrialized Economies	0.4	1.8
North America	0.6	1.9
Europe	-0.5	1.6
East Asia	1.7	2.2
Developing and EIE (by development group)	4.2	5.0
China	6.4	6.3
Emerging Industrial Economies (excl. China)	1.4	3.0
Least Developed Countries	6.2	7.4
Other Developing Economies	1.9	4.6
Developing and EIE (by region)	4.2	5.0
Africa	1.9	2.7
Asia & Pacific (excl. China)	5.7	6.2
Latin America	-4.5	-0.5

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Notes: Not all subgroups are presented

**Table 2**

**Estimated growth rates of world manufacturing output**

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

Quarter II, 2017

	Share in world MVA (2010)	Compared to the previous quarter	Compared to the same period of the previous year
World	100.0	1.1	4.2
Industrialized Economies	63.0	0.8	2.7
North America	20.1	0.4	1.6
Europe	23.6	1.0	2.7
East Asia	16.1	0.7	4.4
Developing and EIE (by development group)	37.0	1.5	6.1
China	19.4	1.7	7.4
Emerging Industrial Economies	15.5	1.1	2.7
Other Developing Economies	1.9	1.6	11.6
Developing and EIE (by region)	37.0	1.5	6.1
Africa	1.1	3.5	10.5
Asia & Pacific	26.9	1.6	6.6
Latin America	6.3	0.8	1.8
Others	2.7	1.7	5.9

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Notes: 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, 2017

	<b>Developing and Emerging Industrial Economies</b>	<b>Industrialized Economies</b>	<b>World</b>
Food products	6.0	2.1	3.8
Beverages	4.7	3.7	4.2
Tobacco products	5.0	-6.4	2.2
Textiles	3.3	-1.5	2.1
Wearing apparel	4.9	-7.1	2.5
Leather and related products	4.9	-2.7	3.0
Wood products (excl. furniture)	5.2	2.8	3.7
Paper products	3.8	0.3	1.8
Printing	6.2	-1.7	0.3
Coke and refined petroleum products	-0.1	3.6	1.8
Chemicals and chemical products	1.3	2.8	2.1
Basic pharmaceutical products	10.0	-0.5	3.8
Rubber and plastics products	4.2	1.9	2.7
Other non-metallic mineral products	3.6	3.4	3.5
Basic metals	1.5	1.3	1.4
Fabricated metal products	5.9	1.9	3.2
Computer, electronic and optical products	12.9	5.4	8.3
Electrical equipment	6.9	1.9	4.3
Machinery and equipment	10.0	6.7	7.9
Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	9.6	3.8	5.9
Other transport equipment	5.3	-1.3	0.4
Furniture	8.4	1.6	4.0
Other manufacturing	5.5	-2.0	0.3
<b>Total Manufacturing</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Notes: Seasonally adjusted data

**Table 4**

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

In % compared to the previous quarter

Quarter II, 2017

	<b>Developing and Emerging Industrial Economies</b>	<b>Industrialized Economies</b>	<b>World</b>
Food products	1.9	0.5	1.1
Beverages	1.4	2.0	1.7
Tobacco products	0.3	-3.7	-0.6
Textiles	0.9	-1.4	0.4
Wearing apparel	1.9	-5.2	0.5
Leather and related products	1.5	-3.0	0.4
Wood products (excl. furniture)	1.1	0.3	0.6
Paper products	1.1	-0.7	0.1
Printing	2.4	-0.6	0.2
Coke and refined petroleum products	-0.1	2.3	1.1
Chemicals and chemical products	0.9	0.8	0.9
Basic pharmaceutical products	1.6	0.5	1.0
Rubber and plastics products	0.5	0.1	0.3
Other non-metallic mineral products	0.8	-0.3	0.3
Basic metals	0.3	0.5	0.3
Fabricated metal products	1.2	-0.4	0.2
Computer, electronic and optical products	2.3	0.5	1.2
Electrical equipment	2.2	0.4	1.3
Machinery and equipment	2.6	2.1	2.3
Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	2.6	1.2	1.7
Other transport equipment	3.6	0.1	1.0
Furniture	1.9	0.3	0.9
Other manufacturing	2.2	-0.6	0.2
<b>Total Manufacturing</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Notes: Seasonally adjusted data

**Table 5**

**Estimated growth rates of world manufacturing output**

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

Quarter I, 2017 (revised)

	Share in world MVA (2010)	Compared to the previous quarter	Compared to the same period of the previous year
World	100.0	1.1	3.7
Industrialized Economies	63.0	0.5	2.0
North America	20.1	0.7	1.0
Europe	23.6	0.5	1.6
East Asia	16.1	0.5	4.5
Developing and EIE (by development group)	37.0	1.8	5.9
China	19.4	2.1	7.5
Emerging Industrial Economies	15.5	1.0	2.3
Other Developing Economies	1.9	2.6	10.7
Developing and EIE (by region)	37.0	1.8	5.9
Africa	1.1	2.7	7.4
Asia & Pacific	26.9	1.9	6.8
Latin America	6.3	0.5	0.7
Others	2.7	2.4	4.2

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Notes: 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, 2017 (revised)

	<b>Developing and Emerging Industrial Economies</b>	<b>Industrialized Economies</b>	<b>World</b>
Food products	5.8	1.8	3.6
Beverages	3.9	1.5	2.6
Tobacco products	5.8	-7.1	2.6
Textiles	3.3	-1.1	2.2
Wearing apparel	3.5	-1.9	2.4
Leather and related products	4.1	-1.3	2.7
Wood products (excl. furniture)	5.7	1.9	3.2
Paper products	4.0	0.3	1.9
Printing	4.9	-1.9	-0.2
Coke and refined petroleum products	0.0	1.6	0.8
Chemicals and chemical products	3.1	1.8	2.4
Basic pharmaceutical products	12.5	0.5	5.3
Rubber and plastics products	4.5	1.9	2.9
Other non-metallic mineral products	3.6	2.8	3.3
Basic metals	1.6	1.2	1.4
Fabricated metal products	6.2	1.1	2.8
Computer, electronic and optical products	13.2	6.0	8.8
Electrical equipment	6.4	0.7	3.3
Machinery and equipment	9.7	4.5	6.3
Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	9.6	3.0	5.4
Other transport equipment	3.4	-0.9	0.2
Furniture	5.6	0.5	2.3
Other manufacturing	2.8	-2.5	-0.9
<b>Total Manufacturing</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Notes: Seasonally adjusted data