

World Manufacturing Production in September 2022

In September 2022, global manufacturing production showed relative resilience achieving a growth rate of 4.7 per cent in year-over-year comparison. This is the biggest expansion in 2022 so far. A modest acceleration in comparison with the previous month's results is visible across all regions, with the exception of Latin America and the Caribbean, whose growth rate has stayed almost unchanged in the last three months. The growth momentum of China's production strengthened and expanded by 5.6 per cent, a 12-month high. Europe is the only region that has not crossed the line of 4 per cent expansion in recent months. Nevertheless, its 3.9 per cent growth still represents a solid result considering the declines suffered in previous periods and unprecedented regional, but also global challenges: a generalized inflation across the world, aggressive monetary tightening, and uncertainties from both the continuing conflict in Ukraine and the mounting energy costs.



Figure 1: Annual growth rates of regional manufacturing output

Year-over-year growth rates of regional manufacturing production in recent months are shown in Figure 1. In September 2022, Asia and Oceania registered a production growth of 5.3 per cent, with many economies reporting steep increases: 25.6 per cent in Viet Nam, 16.3 per cent in Israel, 10.3 per cent in Malaysia, 9.3 per cent in Japan. The Latin America and the Caribbean region reached a growth of 4.4 per cent, with strong output growth rates coming from Mexico (8.3 per cent) and Colombia (7.1 per cent). Soaring energy prices and a shortage of intermediate products continued to exert a negative influence on manufacturing output in Europe. The biggest contributors to its 3.9 per cent expansion were Ireland and Germany, reaching output growth of 31.2 and 4.2 per cent growth, respectively. On the other hand, the largest decline in manufacturing production volumes was observed in the United Kingdom (5.8 per cent). Northern America's manufacturing grew steadily in September and registered a 4.3 per cent increase.

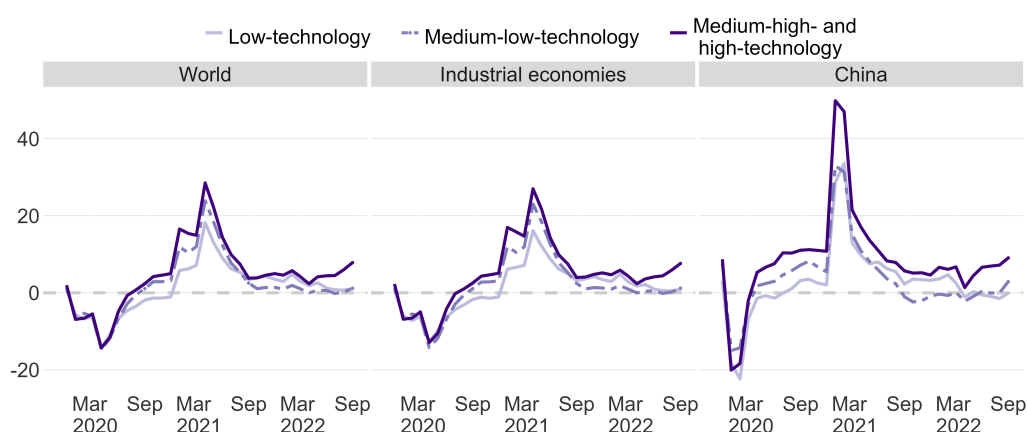


Figure 2: Annual global growth rates of manufacturing production grouped by technological intensity for selected country groups

Data on industries grouped by technological intensity (Figure 2) show that global production of medium-high and high-technology industries achieved a substantial growth of 7.8 per cent in September 2022, while low- and medium-low technology industries both increased slightly above 1 per cent globally. In China, medium-low technology manufacturing recorded a 2.9 per cent increase, while low-technology industries remained flat; these sectors were outshined by the growth of 9.1 per cent registered by higher-technology sectors in this country. On an annual basis, manufacturing of motor vehicles appeared at the top of industries with the highest performance at the global level, confirming the recovery from the pattern of negative growth observed since before the pandemic. This industry’s output increased by a staggering 23.9 per cent during September 2022. Other non-high-tech industries also kept growing and reported comparably high year-over-year growth rates (Figure 3).

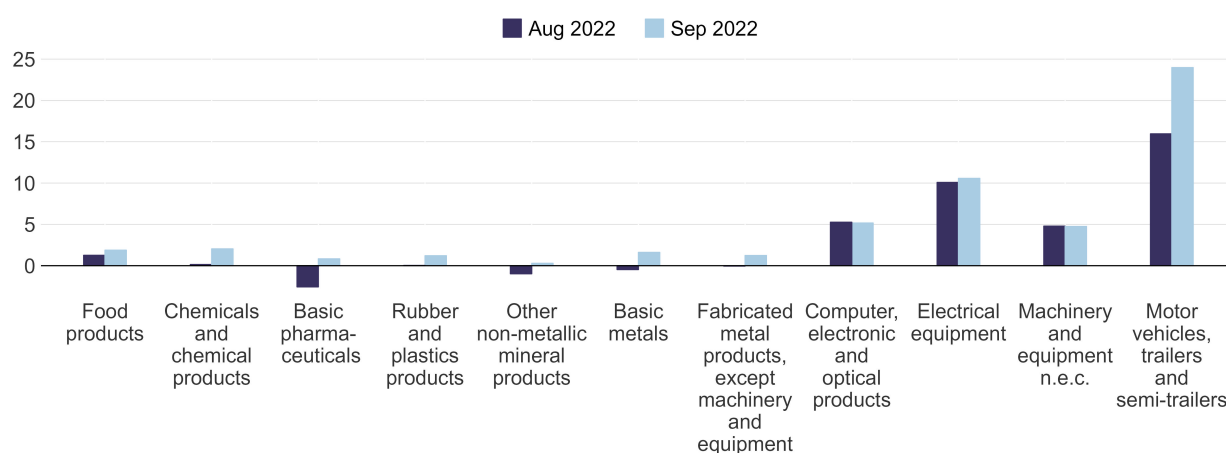


Figure 3: Annual growth rates of global manufacturing production by industry

Methodological note: Preliminary index numbers of industrial production (base 2015) are obtained from national statistical sources. UNIDO conducts seasonal adjustment where necessary and appropriate. The most recent [monthly](#) and [quarterly](#) data are available on the UNIDO Statistics data portal. The detailed data for country groups used in this overview can be downloaded [here](#). Country coverage for this monthly report is limited due to data availability, with the aggregate of world manufacturing output including around 70 countries and a share of approximately 90 per cent of global manufacturing output. Information on the methodology of index numbers can be found in this [methodological document](#) as well as in this [document on seasonal adjustment](#).