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Technical information: (202) 691-5606 • mfp@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/mfp

Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

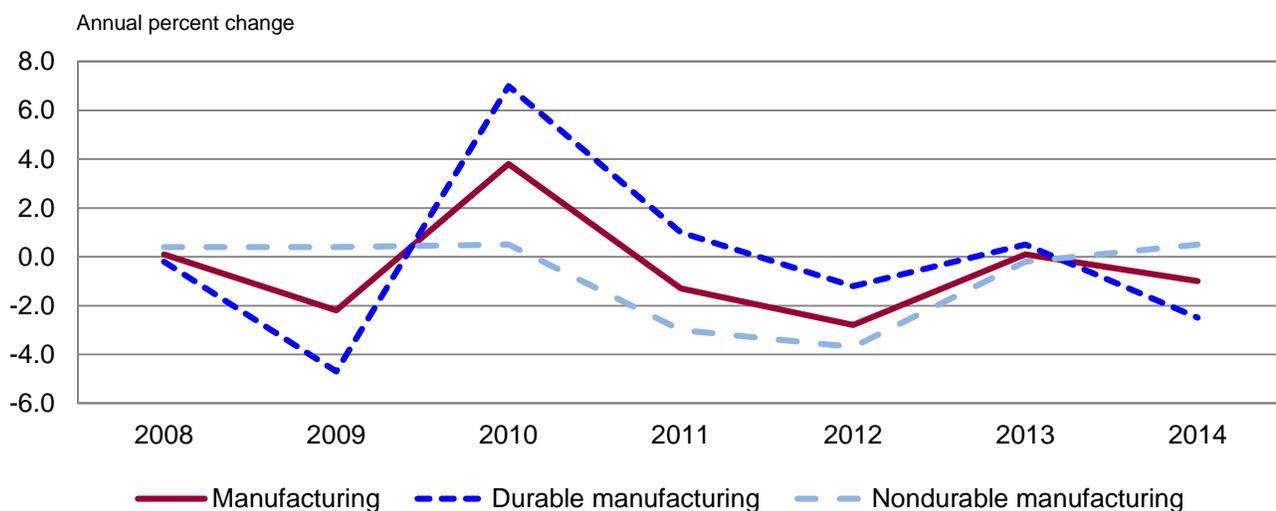
## MULTIFACTOR PRODUCTIVITY TRENDS IN MANUFACTURING - 2014

**Manufacturing sector** multifactor productivity decreased at a 1.0-percent annual rate in 2014, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This decrease followed a 0.1-percent increase in 2013. The 2014 decline reflected a 1.7-percent increase in output and a 2.6-percent increase in combined inputs. (See table A, table 1.)

Multifactor productivity is calculated by dividing an index of real output by an index of combined units of labor input, capital services, and intermediate inputs. It is designed to measure the joint influences of technological change, efficiency improvements, returns to scale, reallocation of resources, and other factors of economic growth, allowing for the effects of capital, labor, and intermediate inputs. Multifactor productivity annual measures differ from BLS quarterly labor productivity or output per hour measures because the former also includes information on capital services, shifts in the composition of the workforce, and intermediate inputs. Additionally, much of the source data needed to construct multifactor productivity measures is not available on a quarterly basis.

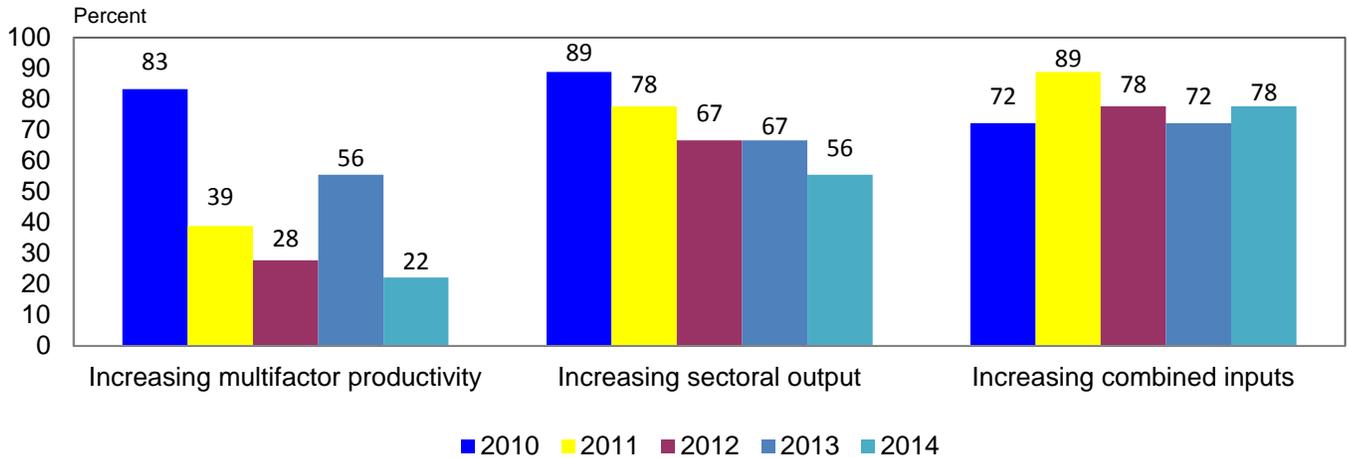
**Durable manufacturing sector** multifactor productivity decreased 2.5-percent in 2014, following a 0.5-percent increase in 2013. **Nondurable manufacturing sector** multifactor productivity increased 0.5 percent in 2014, following a 0.2-percent decrease in 2013. (See table C, table 3.)

**Chart 1. Multifactor productivity for the manufacturing, durable manufacturing, and nondurable manufacturing sectors, 2008-2014**



In 2014, the number of NAICS three-digit manufacturing industries exhibiting an increase in multifactor productivity growth decreased compared to 2013. Fewer manufacturing industries exhibited an increase in sectoral output growth compared to 2013, and more manufacturing industries had an increase in combined inputs. Four out of 18 manufacturing industries exhibited an increase in multifactor productivity. Textile mills and textile product mills and petroleum and coal products showed the highest growth in multifactor productivity, while apparel, leather, and allied products and primary metals showed the largest declines in multifactor productivity. In 2014, 10 industries showed increasing sectoral output and 14 industries showed an increase in combined inputs. (See chart 2, table 3.)

**Chart 2. Percent of manufacturing industries with increases in multifactor productivity, sectoral output, and combined inputs, 2010-2014**



### Historical trends in manufacturing

Multifactor productivity in manufacturing grew 0.9-percent annually from 1987 to 2014 with sectoral output increasing at an annual rate of 2.2 percent, faster than the 1.3-percent annual increase in combined inputs. During the same period, labor productivity increased 3.4 percent annually. (See table A.) Of the 3.4-percent growth rate in labor productivity, multifactor productivity contributed 0.9 percent, capital intensity contributed 0.8 percent, intermediate inputs intensity contributed 1.5 percent, and labor composition contributed 0.2 percent. (See table B.)

For the most recent 2007-2014 period, multifactor productivity declined at a 0.5-percent annual rate compared to a 1.7-percent annual increase in the 2000-2007 period. (See table A.) Sectoral output increased 0.4 percent and combined inputs rose 0.9 percent over the 2007-2014 period.

### Revised measures

Previous and revised productivity measures and related data for 2012 and 2013 for the manufacturing, durable manufacturing, and nondurable manufacturing sectors are displayed in table C. In 2013, multifactor productivity in the manufacturing sector increased 0.1 percent compared to the previously reported 0.7-percent decrease. Multifactor productivity in the durable manufacturing sector increased 0.5 percent compared to the previously reported 1.8-percent decrease. In the nondurable manufacturing sector, multifactor productivity decreased 0.2 percent; previously it was reported as a 0.4-percent increase. In 2012, multifactor productivity measures in the manufacturing, durable manufacturing, and nondurable manufacturing sectors were also revised. The revisions in both years were due to the annual revision of the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) released on January 29, 2016.

**Table A. Productivity, sectoral output, and inputs in the manufacturing sector for selected periods, 1987-2014**

Compound annual growth rates

	1987-2014	1987-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2007	2007-2014	2013-2014
<u>Productivity</u>							
Multifactor Productivity <sup>1</sup>	0.9	0.2	1.1	1.9	1.7	-0.5	-1.0
Labor Productivity <sup>2</sup>	3.4	1.9	3.3	4.9	4.6	2.0	0.0
Output per unit of capital services	-0.2	-0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	-1.2	-0.8
<u>Sectoral Output</u>							
	2.2	1.8	3.2	4.7	1.5	0.4	1.7
<u>Inputs</u>							
Combined Inputs <sup>3</sup>	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.7	-0.2	0.9	2.6
Labor input <sup>4</sup>	-0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	-2.3	-1.2	0.6
Hours	-1.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-3.0	-1.5	1.7
Labor composition <sup>5</sup>	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	-1.0
Capital services	2.4	2.7	2.7	4.2	1.3	1.7	2.5
Energy	-0.2	1.9	1.6	6.6	-3.9	-3.4	-1.6
Materials	2.3	0.1	3.1	5.2	1.0	2.0	3.3
Purchased business services	1.5	5.4	3.2	1.4	-0.6	1.1	4.6

1 Output per combined units of labor input, capital services, energy, materials, and purchased business services.

2 Output per hour worked.

3 The growth rate of each input is weighted by its share of current dollar costs.

4 Hours at work by age, education, and gender group are weighted by each group's share of total wages.

5 Ratio of labor input to hours.

**Table B. Labor productivity and contributions of capital intensity, intermediate inputs intensity, labor composition, and multifactor productivity to labor productivity in the manufacturing sector for selected periods, 1987-2014**

Compound annual growth rates

	1987-2014	1987-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2007	2007-2014	2013-2014
<u>Labor Productivity</u> <sup>1</sup>	3.4	1.9	3.3	4.9	4.6	2.0	0.0
Contribution of capital intensity <sup>2</sup>	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.2
Information processing equipment intensity <sup>3</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Research and Development intensity <sup>4</sup>	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
All other intellectual property products intensity <sup>5</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other capital services intensity	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0
Contribution of intermediate inputs intensity <sup>6</sup>	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.0
Energy intensity <sup>7</sup>	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Materials intensity <sup>8</sup>	1.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.6
Purchased business services intensity <sup>9</sup>	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Contribution of labor composition <sup>10</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.2
Multifactor productivity <sup>11</sup>	0.9	0.2	1.1	1.9	1.7	-0.5	-1.0

1 Output per hour worked.

2 Capital intensity multiplied by capital's share of current dollar costs.

3 Information processing equipment per hour multiplied by its share of current dollar costs.

4 Research and development per hour multiplied by its share of current dollar costs.

5 Software and artistic originals per hour multiplied by their share of current dollar costs.

6 Intermediate inputs per hour multiplied by intermediate inputs' share of current dollar costs.

7 Energy per hour multiplied by energy's share of current dollar costs.

8 Materials per hour multiplied by materials' share of current dollar costs.

9 Purchased business services per hour multiplied by purchased business services' share of current dollar costs.

10 Labor composition multiplied by labor's share of current dollar costs.

11 Output per combined units of labor input, capital services, energy, materials, and purchased business services.

**Table C. Previous and revised multifactor productivity and related measures for the 2012-2013 and 2011-2012 periods**

Sector	Multifactor productivity <sup>1</sup>	Sectoral output	Inputs					Purchased business services
			Combined inputs <sup>2</sup>	Labor <sup>3</sup>	Capital services	Energy	Materials	
Annual percent change, 2012-2013								
<u>Manufacturing</u>								
Previous	-0.7	1.5	2.1	0.8	1.0	-0.1	2.5	5.3
Revised	0.1	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.9	-0.3	-1.0	3.6
<u>Durable manufacturing</u>								
Previous	-1.8	1.8	3.7	1.0	1.0	-0.7	6.1	6.7
Revised	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.2	-3.9	-0.6	1.6
<u>Nondurable manufacturing</u>								
Previous	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	3.6
Revised	-0.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.7	0.0	5.8
Annual percent change, 2011-2012								
<u>Manufacturing</u>								
Previous	-0.8	3.0	3.9	2.3	1.1	-0.4	5.8	6.3
Revised	-2.8	4.1	7.0	2.5	1.3	5.5	12.5	8.0
<u>Durable manufacturing</u>								
Previous	-0.8	5.9	6.8	3.1	1.0	4.5	12.2	9.6
Revised	-1.2	5.5	6.7	3.5	1.1	4.4	13.0	6.0
<u>Nondurable manufacturing</u>								
Previous	-0.8	0.7	1.5	0.9	1.2	-3.1	1.7	2.6
Revised	-3.7	1.8	5.8	0.8	1.4	6.1	8.0	10.3

1 Output per combined units of hours, capital services, energy, materials, and purchased business services.

2 The growth rate of each input is weighted by its share of current dollar costs.

3 Previous: Hours at work. Revised: Hours at work by age, education, and gender group, weighted by each group's share of total wages.

## **Technical Notes**

Beginning with this release, BLS includes a measure of the effects of changes in the composition of the work force for manufacturing sectors and industries. Labor input in manufacturing sectors and NAICS industry groups is obtained by chained superlative Tornqvist aggregation of the hours at work, classified by age, education, and gender with weights determined by each group's share of total wages. The labor composition index estimates the effect of shifts in the age, education, and gender composition of the work force on hours worked.

## **Capital Services**

Capital services are the services derived from the stock of physical assets and intellectual property assets. There are 90 asset types for fixed business equipment, structures, inventories, land, and intellectual property products. The aggregate capital services measures are obtained by Tornqvist aggregation of the capital stocks for each asset type within each of the eighteen manufacturing NAICS industry groupings using estimated rental prices for each asset type. Each rental price reflects the nominal rate of return to all assets within the industry and rates of economic depreciation and revaluation for the specific asset; rental prices are adjusted for the effects of taxes. Data on investment for fixed assets are obtained from BEA. Data on inventories are estimated using data from BEA and additional information from IRS Corporation Income Returns. Data for land in the farm sector are obtained from USDA. Nonfarm industry detail for land is based on IRS book value data. Current-dollar value-added data, obtained from BEA, are used in estimating capital rental prices.

## **Labor Input**

Labor input in manufacturing sectors and industries is obtained by chained superlative Tornqvist aggregation of the hours at work, classified by age, education, and gender with weights determined by each group's share of total wages. The labor composition index estimates the effect of shifts in the age, education, and gender composition of the work force on hours worked. Hours at work data reflect Productivity and Costs data as of the February 4, 2016 "Productivity and Costs" news release (USD-16-0209). The growth rate of labor composition is defined as the difference between the growth rate of weighted labor input and the growth rate of the hours.

The growth rate of labor composition in manufacturing may be underestimated due to limitations in the source data. The education proxy does not include training certifications and licensing. The proxy only includes number of years of schooling.

Additional information concerning data sources and methods of measuring labor composition can be found in Cindy Zoghi, 2007, "Measuring Labor Composition: A Comparison of Alternate Methodologies" <http://www.bls.gov/bls/fesacp1121407.pdf> and in "Changes in the Composition of Labor for BLS Multifactor Productivity Measures" <http://www.bls.gov/mfp/mprlabor.pdf>.

## **Intermediate Inputs**

In manufacturing, intermediate inputs consist of energy, materials, and purchased business services, and represent a large share of production costs. Research has shown that substitution among inputs, including intermediate inputs, affects productivity change. Therefore, it is important to account for intermediate inputs in productivity measures at the level of manufacturing. In contrast, the more aggregate productivity measures compare "value-added" output with two classes of inputs, capital and labor. Because of these differences in concepts and methodology, productivity change in manufacturing cannot be directly compared with changes in private business or private nonfarm business.

Data on intermediate inputs are obtained from BEA based on BEA annual input-output tables. Tornqvist indexes of each of these three input classes are derived at the three-digit NAICS level and then aggregated to the manufacturing sectors. Materials inputs are adjusted to exclude transactions between establishments within the same sector.

## **Combined Inputs**

The five input indexes (capital services, labor, energy, materials, and purchased business services) are combined using chained superlative Tornqvist aggregation, applying weights that represent each component's share of total costs. Total costs are defined as the current dollar value of manufacturing sectoral output. Most taxes on production and imports, such as excise taxes, are excluded from costs; however, property and motor vehicle taxes remain in total costs.

## **Capital Intensity**

Capital intensity is the ratio of capital services to hours worked in the production process. The higher the capital to hours ratio, the more capital intensive the production process is.

In a production process, profit maximizing/cost-minimizing firms adjust the factor proportions of capital and labor if the price of one factor falls relative to the price of the other factor; there would be a tendency for the firms to substitute the less expensive factor for the more expensive one. In the short run, changes in hours worked are more variable than changes in capital services. Changes in hours worked in business cycles can result in volatility of the capital intensity ratio over short periods of time. In the long run an increase in wages relative to the price of capital will induce the firm to substitute capital for labor, resulting in an increase in capital intensity.

Rising labor costs are, in fact, an incentive for firms to introduce automated production processes. Industry estimates of capital to hours ratios can be obtained at <http://www.bls.gov/mfp/mprdownload.htm>.

## **Sectoral Output**

The output concept used for multifactor productivity in manufacturing is “sectoral output”. Sectoral output equals gross output (sales, receipts, and other operating income, plus commodity taxes plus changes in inventories), excluding transactions between establishments within the same sector. In contrast, the output concept used for private business and private nonfarm business is “real value-added”. Real value-added output in private business equals gross domestic product less general government, government enterprises, private households (including the rental value of owner-occupied real estate), and non-profit institutions. Real value-added output excludes intermediate transactions between businesses.

The output index for manufacturing is constructed using a chained superlative index (Tornqvist) of three-digit NAICS industry outputs. Industry output is measured as sectoral output, the total value of goods and services leaving the industry. The indexes of industry output are calculated with the Tornqvist index formula. This index formula aggregates the growth rates of the various industry outputs between two periods, using their relative shares in industry value of production averaged over the two periods as weights. BLS industry output measures for manufacturing industries are constructed using data from the economic censuses and annual surveys of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, together with information on price changes, primarily from BLS.

## **Multifactor Productivity**

The manufacturing multifactor productivity measures describe the relationship between output in real terms and the inputs involved in their production. Multifactor productivity measures are not intended to capture the specific contributions of labor, capital, or intermediate inputs. Rather, they are designed to measure the joint influences on economic growth of technological change, efficiency improvements, returns to scale, reallocation of resources and other factors of economic growth, allowing for the effects of capital, labor, and intermediate inputs. The multifactor productivity indexes are derived by dividing an output index by an index of the combined inputs of labor, capital services, energy, non-energy materials, and purchased business services.

## **Other information**

Comprehensive tables containing more detailed data than that which is published in this press release are available upon request at 202-691-5606 or at <http://www.bls.gov/mfp/mprdload.htm>. More detailed information on methods, limitations, and data sources of capital and labor are provided in BLS Bulletin 2178 (September 1983), *Trends in Multifactor Productivity, 1948-81* and on the BLS Multifactor Productivity website under the title "Technical Information About the BLS Multifactor Productivity Measures" for Major Sectors and 18 NAICS 3-digit Manufacturing Industries at <http://www.bls.gov/mfp/mprtech.pdf>. General information is available on the BLS Multifactor Productivity website at <http://www.bls.gov/mfp/mprover.htm>. Additional data not contained in the release can be obtained in print or at <http://www.bls.gov/mfp>. A number of comprehensive tables set up as zip files can be obtained at <http://www.bls.gov/mfp/mprdload.htm>. Methods for measuring manufacturing multifactor productivity are discussed in the July 1995 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, "Measurement of productivity growth in U.S. manufacturing". See <http://www.bls.gov/mfp/mprgul95.pdf>.

**Table 1. Manufacturing sector: productivity and related measures for the 1987-2014 period**

Annual percent change from previous year

Year	Productivity			Sectoral Output	Inputs					
	Labor Productivity <sup>1</sup>	Output per unit of capital services	Multifactor Productivity <sup>2</sup>		Labor <sup>3</sup>	Capital Services	Energy	Materials	Purchased business services	Combined units of all Inputs <sup>4</sup>
1988	2.0	1.5	2.5	4.0	2.4	2.4	4.2	-4.1	8.7	1.5
1989	-0.3	-1.7	-0.9	1.0	1.9	2.8	-0.4	-0.5	6.0	2.0
1990	3.9	-2.4	-0.8	0.5	-2.7	3.0	1.9	5.2	1.6	1.3
1991	2.2	-4.2	-0.9	-1.7	-2.9	2.6	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8
1992	5.9	2.4	-0.5	5.1	-1.0	2.6	-1.0	17.8	7.5	5.6
1993	2.4	1.2	2.4	3.7	2.2	2.5	3.2	-0.9	0.5	1.2
1994	2.9	2.7	2.8	5.3	2.6	2.5	3.6	1.1	3.8	2.4
1995	2.8	0.4	1.6	3.9	2.4	3.5	2.8	-0.7	4.9	2.3
1996	4.9	-0.1	0.2	4.2	-0.2	4.3	-2.7	13.3	-0.5	4.0
1997	4.4	1.9	2.5	6.8	3.1	4.8	-1.9	5.8	3.9	4.2
1998	2.6	-2.0	1.2	2.8	1.2	4.9	4.7	-3.6	4.9	1.5
1999	5.4	0.0	1.9	4.0	-1.0	4.0	23.7	3.9	0.7	2.1
2000	7.5	2.4	3.8	5.7	-1.3	3.3	11.5	7.3	-2.1	1.9
2001	0.4	-8.2	-1.8	-6.3	-5.6	2.1	14.5	-16.4	2.7	-4.5
2002	4.7	-3.6	2.5	-2.4	-5.9	1.3	-24.4	-8.5	-1.3	-4.8
2003	6.4	0.7	5.4	1.3	-3.7	0.6	-12.3	-6.4	-5.4	-3.9
2004	5.5	4.7	2.3	4.9	0.7	0.2	-5.2	16.8	-6.2	2.6
2005	5.9	3.9	0.8	5.0	-1.3	1.0	7.0	11.4	6.8	4.1
2006	3.5	2.6	2.0	4.0	1.4	1.4	-7.6	6.8	-3.0	2.0
2007	6.0	2.2	1.0	4.4	-1.3	2.2	6.5	8.0	2.9	3.4
2008	3.9	-3.1	0.1	-0.2	-3.2	3.0	-1.0	3.2	-8.8	-0.3
2009	-6.5	-19.9	-2.2	-18.9	-11.8	1.3	-27.4	-35.3	-3.1	-17.0
2010	10.2	9.8	3.8	10.7	0.2	0.8	-2.7	21.5	2.9	6.7
2011	5.5	6.6	-1.3	7.7	2.2	1.1	8.6	23.3	1.4	9.2
2012	1.7	2.8	-2.8	4.1	2.5	1.3	5.5	12.5	8.0	7.0
2013	0.0	-0.9	0.1	1.0	1.6	1.9	-0.3	-1.0	3.6	0.8
2014	0.0	-0.8	-1.0	1.7	0.6	2.5	-1.6	3.3	4.6	2.6

1 Output per hour worked.

2 Output per combined units of labor input, capital services, energy, materials, and purchased business services.

3 Hours at work by age, education, and gender group, weighted by each group's share of total wages.

4 Combined units of hours, capital services, energy, materials, and purchased business services, chained superlative index.

Source: The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) develops productivity measures using output data published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, and modified by BLS. Compensation and hours data are from the BLS. Capital measures are based on data supplied by the BEA, U.S. Department of Commerce. See Technical Notes in this release.

**Table 2. Manufacturing sector: indexes of productivity and related measures, 1987-2014**

Indexes 2009=100

Year	Productivity			Sectoral Output	Inputs					
	Labor Productivity <sup>1</sup>	Output per unit of capital services	Multifactor Productivity <sup>2</sup>		Labor <sup>3</sup>	Capital Services	Energy	Materials	Purchased business services	Combined units of all Inputs <sup>4</sup>
1987	47.6	124.4	77.7	71.6	129.3	57.6	116.1	92.4	80.7	92.2
1988	48.5	126.3	79.6	74.5	132.4	59.0	121.1	88.6	87.7	93.5
1989	48.4	124.1	78.9	75.2	134.9	60.6	120.6	88.2	93.0	95.4
1990	50.3	121.1	78.2	75.6	131.2	62.4	122.8	92.8	94.4	96.6
1991	51.4	116.0	77.5	74.3	127.5	64.0	122.5	92.3	93.8	95.9
1992	54.4	118.9	77.1	78.1	126.1	65.7	121.3	108.7	100.8	101.2
1993	55.7	120.3	79.0	80.9	129.0	67.3	125.2	107.7	101.3	102.4
1994	57.4	123.6	81.2	85.2	132.3	69.0	129.7	108.9	105.2	104.9
1995	59.0	124.0	82.5	88.6	135.5	71.4	133.3	108.1	110.4	107.3
1996	61.9	123.9	82.7	92.3	135.2	74.4	129.7	122.5	109.8	111.6
1997	64.6	126.3	84.7	98.5	139.3	78.0	127.1	129.6	114.2	116.3
1998	66.3	123.8	85.8	101.3	141.0	81.8	133.1	125.0	119.7	118.1
1999	69.8	123.9	87.4	105.4	139.6	85.1	164.6	129.9	120.5	120.6
2000	75.1	126.8	90.7	111.4	137.7	87.9	183.6	139.4	118.0	122.8
2001	75.4	116.4	89.1	104.5	129.9	89.8	210.2	116.6	121.3	117.3
2002	78.9	112.2	91.3	101.9	122.3	90.9	158.9	106.7	119.7	111.7
2003	84.0	113.0	96.2	103.3	117.7	91.4	139.3	99.8	113.2	107.4
2004	88.6	118.3	98.4	108.4	118.6	91.6	132.1	116.7	106.2	110.2
2005	93.8	123.0	99.1	113.7	117.0	92.5	141.3	129.9	113.4	114.7
2006	97.1	126.1	101.2	118.3	118.6	93.8	130.5	138.8	110.0	117.0
2007	102.9	128.9	102.2	123.5	117.1	95.9	139.1	149.9	113.2	120.9
2008	107.0	124.8	102.3	123.2	113.4	98.7	137.7	154.7	103.2	120.5
2009	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2010	110.2	109.8	103.8	110.7	100.2	100.8	97.3	121.5	102.9	106.7
2011	116.2	117.0	102.4	119.2	102.4	101.9	105.7	149.7	104.4	116.5
2012	118.2	120.2	99.5	124.1	104.9	103.2	111.4	168.5	112.7	124.7
2013	118.2	119.1	99.7	125.3	106.6	105.2	111.1	166.9	116.8	125.7
2014	118.2	118.1	98.7	127.4	107.3	107.8	109.4	172.3	122.2	129.0

1 Output per hour worked.

2 Output per combined units of labor input, capital services, energy, materials, and purchased business services.

3 Hours at work by age, education, and gender group, weighted by each group's share of total wages.

4 Combined units of hours, capital services, energy, materials, and purchased business services, chained superlative index.

Source: The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) develops productivity measures using output data published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, and modified by BLS. Compensation and hours data are from the BLS. Capital measures are based on data supplied by the BEA, U.S. Department of Commerce. See Technical Notes in this release.

**Table 3. Multifactor productivity measures for manufacturing industries in selected periods, 1987-2014**

Compound annual growth rates

	1987-2014	1987-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2007	2007-2014	2013-2014
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b><u>Nondurable manufacturing</u></b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Food, beverage, and tobacco products	-0.3	-1.6	1.3	-1.7	0.6	-0.9	-1.8
Textile mills and textile product mills	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.1	4.3
Apparel, leather, and allied products	-1.5	-0.2	2.4	0.8	1.5	-8.9	-3.7
Paper products	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-1.0	-2.6
Printing and related support activities	0.9	0.3	-0.7	0.6	2.4	0.8	0.2
Petroleum and coal products	1.0	-0.7	1.7	2.9	0.4	0.6	3.8
Chemical products	-0.8	-0.8	-1.1	-0.5	0.7	-2.1	-0.2
Plastics and rubber products	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	1.5
<b><u>Durable manufacturing</u></b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
Wood products	-0.1	1.4	-1.7	-0.5	0.9	-0.4	-1.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.4	-3.1
Primary metals	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	-0.5	-6.2
Fabricated metal products	-0.2	-0.2	0.8	-0.4	0.5	-1.4	-0.2
Machinery	-0.4	1.0	-2.2	-1.2	1.2	-0.6	-1.9
Computer and electronic products	7.6	5.4	10.0	15.5	6.8	2.2	-2.0
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	-0.9	-2.0	-2.6	-2.8	2.0	-0.5	-0.3
Transportation equipment	0.2	-1.6	-0.2	0.2	1.7	-0.2	-2.2
Furniture and related products	-0.2	-0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	-1.2	-2.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.6	2.6	-0.4	1.0	0.9	-0.2	-1.0