

Embargoed until 1100 EDT (1500 UTC) 1 June 2021

# J.P.Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI™

## Strong upswing in global manufacturing sector led by solid expansions in the eurozone, UK and US

### Key findings

Global Manufacturing PMI at 56.0 in May

New order growth hits 11-year high

Capacity pressures drive surge in price inflation

The global manufacturing sector expanded at a robust pace in May. Production rose at one of the fastest rates in a decade, as new order growth accelerated to an 11-year high. The outlook remained positive, with manufacturers forecasting further increases in output over the next 12 months.

The J.P.Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI™ – a composite index produced by J.P.Morgan and IHS Markit in association with ISM and IFPSM – posted 56.0 in May, up from 55.9 in April, to register its highest level in over 11 years (April 2010). Solid improvements in business conditions were seen across the consumer, intermediate and investment goods sectors.

*Notes: A later-than-usual release date meant May data for Indonesia were not available for inclusion in the global manufacturing figures.*

24 out of the 30 nations for which May data were available registered better business conditions. Europe was a bright spot in the upturn, with the six top-ranked countries (the Netherlands, Austria, the UK, Germany, Ireland and Italy) located in that region. The US also saw a solid pace of expansion. Subdued growth was registered in Japan, China, Russia and India. The Philippines, Turkey, Thailand, Mexico, Colombia and Myanmar all saw contractions.

Manufacturing employment rose for the seventh consecutive month in May, with the rate of jobs growth remaining close to April's three-year high. The consumer, intermediate and investment goods industries all registered solid increases in workforce numbers. Job creation was led by the euro area, where staffing levels rose at a near-record pace. The UK saw a survey record increase (since 1992). The US, Japan and China were among the other nations to register increased employment, although the gain in China was only slight.

*Continued on next page.*

J.P.Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI™

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month

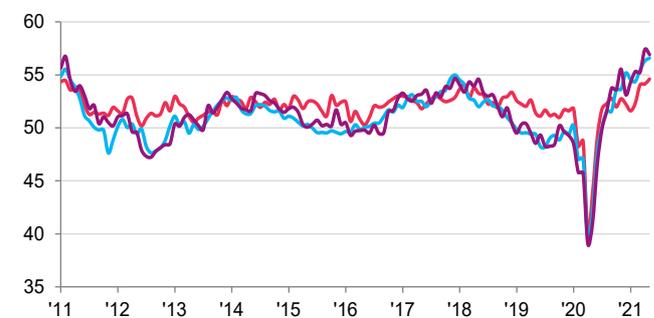


Sources: J.P.Morgan, IHS Markit.

PMI by goods sector

Consumer / Intermediate / Investment

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month

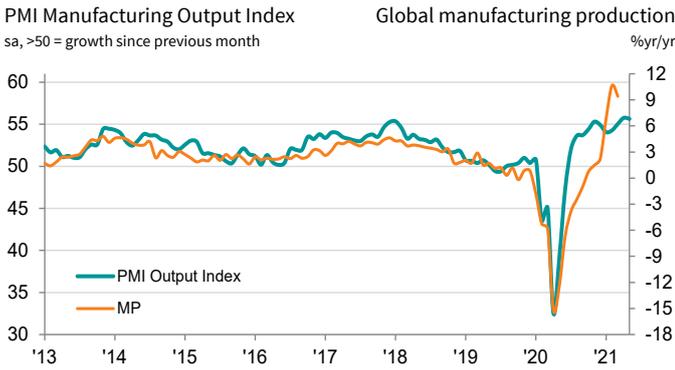


Sources: J.P.Morgan, IHS Markit.

Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month. \*50 = no change over next 12 months.

Index	Apr-21	May-21	Interpretation
PMI	55.9	56.0	Improvement, faster rate
Output	55.8	55.6	Growth, slower rate
New Orders	56.8	57.3	Growth, faster rate
New Export Orders	54.7	54.9	Growth, faster rate
Future Output	66.6	65.1	Growth expected, weaker sentiment
Employment	52.6	52.5	Growth, slower rate
Input Prices	69.7	71.6	Inflation, faster rate
Output Prices	59.8	62.6	Inflation, faster rate

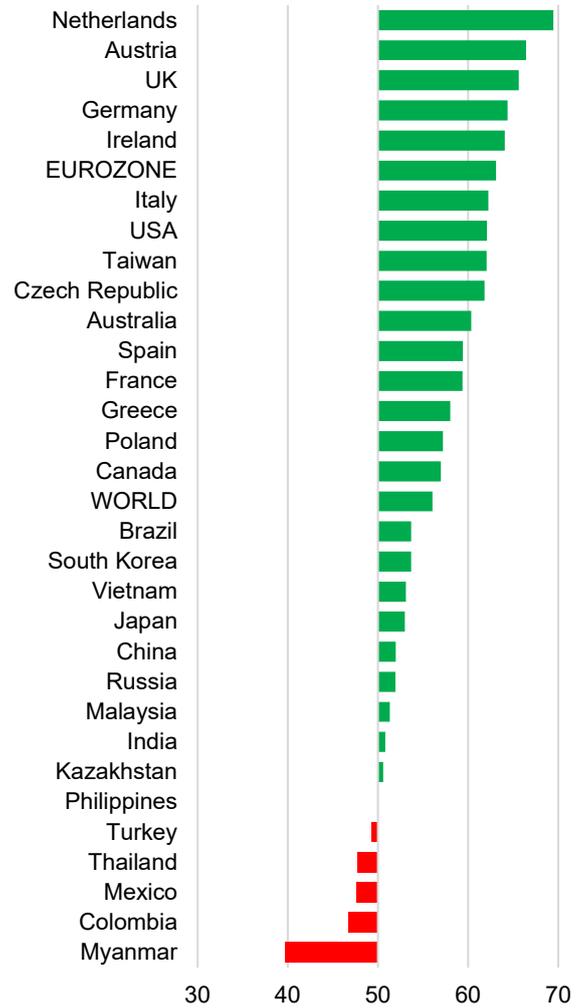


Sources: J.P.Morgan, IHS Markit.

Pressure on capacity continued to build during May. Average vendor lead times lengthened to the greatest extent in the survey history, while backlogs of work at manufacturers rose at a near survey-record pace. This fed through to increased inflation, as highlighted by the steepest rise in input costs for over a decade and record inflation of selling prices.

Delays in the receipt of goods ordered from suppliers combined with higher production needs encouraged manufacturers to raise purchasing levels in May. Buying activity expanded for the tenth month in a row and to the second-greatest extent on record. This led to a slight gain in pre-production stocks for a second successive month. In contrast, finished goods inventories fell further.

Manufacturing PMI  
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month  
May '21



Sources: J.P.Morgan, IHS Markit, Unicredit Bank Austria, Caixin, Davivienda, BME, HPI, AIB, Jibun Bank, NEVI, AERCE, Istanbul Chamber of Industry, CIPS.

## Methodology

The J.P.Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI™ is produced by IHS Markit in association with ISM and IFPSM.

Global manufacturing PMI indices are compiled by IHS Markit from responses to monthly questionnaires sent to purchasing managers in survey panels in over 40 countries (see table, right for full coverage), totalling around 13,500 companies. These countries account for 98% of global manufacturing value added\*.

Survey responses are collected in the second half of each month and indicate the direction of change compared to the previous month. A diffusion index is calculated for each survey variable, at the country level. The index is the sum of the percentage of 'higher' responses and half the percentage of 'unchanged' responses. The indices vary between 0 and 100, with a reading above 50 indicating an overall increase compared to the previous month, and below 50 an overall decrease. The indices are then seasonally adjusted.

Indices are calculated for the following variables: output, new orders, new export orders, future output, backlogs of work, employment, quantity of purchases, suppliers' delivery times, stocks of purchases, stocks of finished goods, input prices and output prices.

Global manufacturing indices are calculated by weighting together the country indices. Country weights are calculated from annual manufacturing value added\*.

The headline figure is the Global Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI). The PMI is a weighted average of the following five global indices: new orders (30%), output (25%), employment (20%), suppliers' delivery times (15%) and stocks of purchases (10%). For the PMI calculation the Suppliers' Delivery Times Index is inverted so that it moves in a comparable direction to the other indices.

Underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact [economics@ihsmarkit.com](mailto:economics@ihsmarkit.com).

The J.P.Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI provides the first indication each month of world manufacturing business conditions. The data enable decision makers in the financial world and in government to make better judgements much earlier than would otherwise be the case. The wide coverage of the indices, together with their speed of production, accuracy and direct comparability, make them unmatched as economic indicators. They provide truly "must have" information for financial institutions of all kinds and for major corporations world-wide.

\* Source: World Bank World Development Indicators.

## Data sources

Region	Producer	In association with
Australia	IHS Markit	-
Austria	IHS Markit	Unicredit Bank Austria / OPWZ
Brazil	IHS Markit	-
Canada	IHS Markit	-
China (mainland)	IHS Markit	Caixin
Colombia	IHS Markit	Davivienda
Czech Republic	IHS Markit	-
Denmark	DILF	Kairoscommodities
Egypt*	IHS Markit	-
France	IHS Markit	-
Germany	IHS Markit	BME
Greece	IHS Markit	HPI
Hong Kong SAR <sup>1*</sup>	IHS Markit	-
Hungary	HALPIM	-
India	IHS Markit	-
Indonesia	IHS Markit	-
Ireland	IHS Markit	AIB
Israel	IPLMA	Bank Hapoalim Ltd
Italy	IHS Markit	-
Japan	IHS Markit	au Jibun Bank
Kazakhstan	IHS Markit	Tengri Partners
Kenya*	IHS Markit	Stanbic Bank
Lebanon*	IHS Markit	BLOMINVEST Bank
Malaysia	IHS Markit	-
Mexico	IHS Markit	-
Myanmar	IHS Markit	-
Netherlands (The)	IHS Markit	NEVI
New Zealand	Business NZ	Bank of New Zealand
Nigeria*	IHS Markit	Stanbic IBTC Bank
Philippines (The)	IHS Markit	-
Poland	IHS Markit	-
Russia	IHS Markit	-
Saudi Arabia*	IHS Markit	-
Singapore*	IHS Markit	-
South Africa*	IHS Markit	-
South Korea	IHS Markit	-
Spain	IHS Markit	AERCE
Switzerland	procure.ch	Credit Suisse
Taiwan	IHS Markit	-
Thailand	IHS Markit	-
Turkey	IHS Markit	Istanbul Chamber of Industry
UAE*	IHS Markit	-
United Kingdom	IHS Markit	CIPS
United States <sup>2</sup>	IHS Markit / ISM	-
Vietnam	IHS Markit	-

\*Indices calculated from manufacturing responses extracted from survey panels covering the entire private sector economy.

<sup>1</sup>Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China.

<sup>2</sup>US data compiled by ISM pre-February 2010 and by IHS Markit post-January 2010.

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## About J.P.Morgan

JPMorgan Chase & Co. (NYSE: JPM) is a leading global financial services firm with assets of \$2.3 trillion and operations in more than 60 countries. The firm is a leader in investment banking, financial services for consumers, small business and commercial banking, financial transaction processing, asset management and private equity. A component of the Dow Jones Industrial Average, JPMorgan Chase & Co. serves millions of consumers in the United States and many of the world's most prominent corporate, institutional and government clients under its J.P. Morgan and Chase brands [www.jpmorganchase.com](http://www.jpmorganchase.com).

### About IHS Markit

IHS Markit (NYSE: INFO) is a world leader in critical information, analytics and solutions for the major industries and markets that drive economies worldwide. The company delivers next-generation information, analytics and solutions to customers in business, finance and government, improving their operational efficiency and providing deep insights that lead to well-informed, confident decisions. IHS Markit has more than 50,000 business and government customers, including 80 percent of the Fortune Global 500 and the world's leading financial institutions.

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## About IFPSM

The International Federation of Purchasing and Supply Management (IFPSM) is the union of 48 National and Regional Purchasing Associations worldwide. Within this circle, about 250,000 Purchasing Professionals can be reached. IFPSM facilitates the development and distribution of knowledge to elevate and advance the procurement profession, thus favourably impacting the standard of living of citizens worldwide through improved business practices. The term procurement is taken to embrace purchasing, materials management, logistics, supply chain management and strategic sourcing. IFPSM is a non-political, independent and non-profit oriented International Organization. [www.ifpsm.org](http://www.ifpsm.org)

## About ISM

Institute for Supply Management® (ISM®) serves supply management professionals in more than 90 countries. Its 50,000 members around the world manage about US\$1 trillion in corporate and government supply chain procurement annually. Founded in 1915 as the first supply management institute in the world, ISM is committed to advancing the practice of supply management to drive value and competitive advantage for its members, contributing to a prosperous and sustainable world. ISM leads the profession through the ISM Report On Business®, its highly regarded certification programs and the ISM Mastery Model®. [www.instituteforsupplymanagement.org](http://www.instituteforsupplymanagement.org)

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