

Northern Ireland Quarterly Index of Production

Quarter 2 (April – June) 2022

Theme: Economy
Frequency: Quarterly
Geographical Area: Northern Ireland
Date: 15 September 2022

Introduction

The quarterly Index of Production (IOP) provides a timely indicator of growth in the output of the production industries in Northern Ireland (NI). IOP indices, along with other published quarterly data and unpublished agricultural output data, are used to generate the [Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index \(NICEI\)](#). The NICEI is an experimental quarterly measure of economic activity in NI.

Key Points

Output estimates are calculated from the IOP aspect of the Quarterly Business Survey (QBS). The IOP has a sample size of approximately 1,200 covering all production businesses with 40 or more employees and a representative sample of smaller businesses. All estimates are compared to the revised Quarter 1 2022 and Quarter 2 2021 estimates.

- The NI IOP increased by 0.5% over the quarter (April - June) and by 3.9% over the year.
- The NI IOP is at a ten year high in Quarter 2 2022.
- The UK IOP reported increases of 0.5% over the quarter and 2.0% over the year.
- When the most recent four quarters are compared to the previous four quarters, the NI production sector increased by 4.9% while the UK production sector increased by 2.0%.
- The NI IOP is 6.5% above the pre-Coronavirus pandemic level seen in Quarter 4 2019, while the UK remains 1.2% below its Quarter 4 2019 level.
- The quarterly increase in NI production output of 0.5% has been driven by increases in two of the four main sectors: Manufacturing (0.6%) and Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling) (0.5%). This was partially offset by decreases in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (8.7%) and Mining and quarrying (3.2%).
- The annual increase in NI production output of 3.9% was driven by increases in two of the four main sectors: Manufacturing (2.9%) and Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling) (25.3%). This was partially offset by decreases in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (5.8%) and Mining and quarrying (16.3%).

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NATIONAL STATISTICS STATUS

National Statistics status means that our statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value, and it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.

These statistics were designated as National Statistics on 5 August 2011 following a full [Index of Production assessment](#) against the UK [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

Since the assessment by the UK Statistics Authority we have continued to comply with the Code of Practice for Statistics and have made the following improvements:

- Removed pre-release access to enhance trustworthiness and also brought the publication date forward as a result;
- Reduced [business burden](#) by offering the option of online data returns;
- Improved accessibility of Index of Production Statistics by amending the format and structure of reports in line with accessibility regulations.

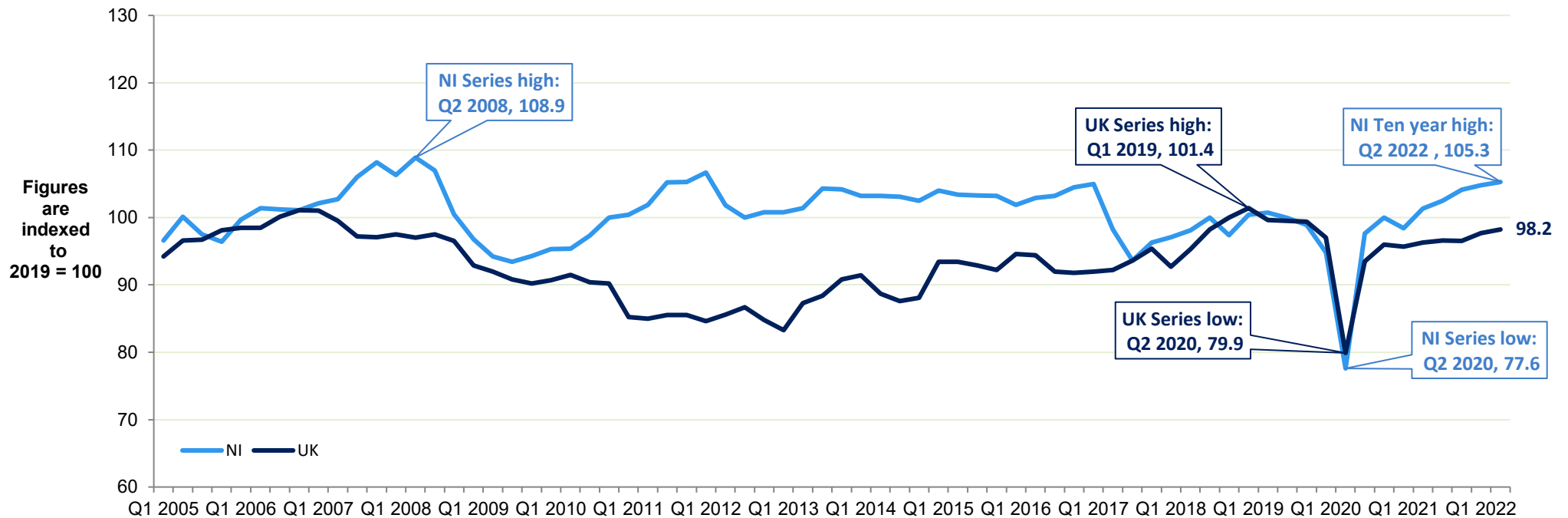
1 Summary of Index of Production

Change in IOP

The seasonally adjusted estimate for the NI IOP for Quarter 2 2022 is a ten year high and showed increases:

- of 0.5% over the quarter from the Quarter 1 2022 revised estimate;
- of 3.9% over the year from the Quarter 2 2021 revised estimate; and
- of 4.9% when the most recent four quarters are compared to the previous four quarters.

Figure 1.1 IOP, NI & UK, Q1 2005 – Q2 2022



[Download Q2 2022 Data](#)

Commentary

Between Quarter 1 2016 and Quarter 4 2019, the NI Index of Production output showed growth in ten out of sixteen quarters. The IOP fell to its series low in Quarter 2 2020 and has generally been on an upward trend since (with one quarterly decrease in Quarter 1 2021).

Output in the NI Production sector reported an increase of 0.5% in real terms over the second quarter of 2022. The UK Production sector also reported an increase of 0.5% over the same period. There was an increase over the year in both NI (3.9%) and the UK (2.0%). The NI IOP is 6.5% above its pre-pandemic level in Quarter 4 2019 while, in contrast, the UK IOP remains 1.2% below this level.

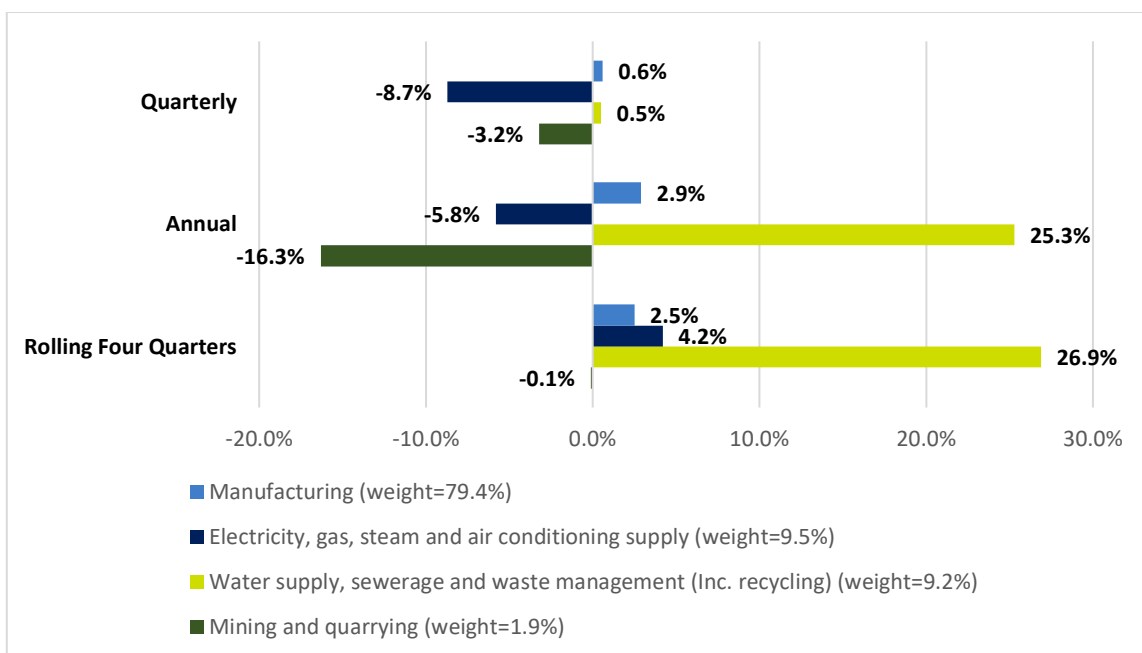
In Quarter 2 2022 NI output is 35.7% above the series low (Quarter 2 2020), but remains 3.3% below the series high (Quarter 2 2008). NI output is reporting a ten year high in Quarter 2 2022.

Comparing the seasonally adjusted NI IOP from Quarter 1 2022 to Quarter 2 2022 two of the four main sectors showed increases, with the largest increase of 0.6% reported in the Manufacturing sector. The largest decrease over the quarter was reported by the Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply sector (8.7%).

Comparing the seasonally adjusted NI IOP from Quarter 2 2021 to Quarter 2 2022 two of the four main sectors showed increases, the largest increase of 25.3% being in the Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling) sector. The largest decrease over the year was reported by the Mining and quarrying sector (16.3%). In Quarter 2 2021, some restrictions on businesses due to the Coronavirus pandemic were still in place.

Comparing the seasonally adjusted NI IOP for the most recent four quarters to the previous four quarters, three of the four main sectors reported an increase, with the largest increase of 26.9% reported in the Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling) sector. The large increase on the rolling four quarters measure is impacted by the notable lows in 2020 due to the coronavirus pandemic. Only the Mining and quarrying sector reported a decrease of 0.1%.

Figure 1.2 Quarterly, annual and rolling four quarters changes in IOP at sector level Quarter 2 2022¹



¹ For further information on weights see Regional GVA information on page 19

Context

The IOP is an important short-term measure of change in the output of the production sector of the economy. The contents of this report will be of interest to government policymakers, Members of the Legislative Assembly, the business community, economic commentators, academics and members of the general public with an interest in the NI economy. A [summary of recent uses](#) is available on the NISRA website.

The Department for the Economy (DfE) [Economic Commentary](#) provides an overview of the NI economy, setting it in context with the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The most up-to-date official statistics on the economy and labour market are available on the [Economic Overview](#) dashboard on the [Economic and Labour Market Statistics \(ELMS\) section](#) of the NISRA website.

The IOP is published on a Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC07) basis. IOP data prior to Quarter 2 2011 were collected on a SIC03 basis and have been converted to approximate the SIC07 coverage. Volatility can arise when businesses inform NISRA of SIC code changes via business surveys, the Office of National Statistics (ONS) or HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC). This new information helps to improve the industry estimates of production output but can add volatility to quarterly and annual changes.

The background notes (Section 4) provide information on the methodology used to produce the statistics, as well as information on the quality and accuracy of the data. This bulletin contains results for the production sector as a whole, for Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling) and Mining and quarrying sectors. Production sector series are seasonally adjusted (unless otherwise stated) on a 2019=100 basis using X-13 ARIMA SEATS, giving data up to the most recent available quarter (Quarter 2 2022).

Comparative UK data, produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), are presented where these are available. The [latest UK IOP results](#) can be found on the ONS website. Note that processing of data can result in small rounding differences between percentage change estimates reported by ONS and this report.

This publication provides three measures of growth for the index.

1. **Quarter-on-quarter change** provides the most recent measure of how the sector is changing. It is appropriate to compare consecutive quarters as the indices are seasonally adjusted to remove the effects of changes in output as a result of the time of the year;
2. **Year-on-year change** compares the current quarter with the same quarter one year ago; and
3. **Rolling four quarter change** compares the most recent twelve months with the twelve months before. This comparison is useful for identifying changes in output over a longer time period than the other two approaches and is less affected by shocks impacting one quarter.

Revisions

Results are provisional and subject to revision which can be made for a variety of reasons. The most common include late responses to surveys, estimates being replaced by actual data, revisions to seasonal adjustment factors, methodological changes and changes to business classifications. A revisable period of the preceding four quarters is applied for late responses for IOP census businesses. Volatility also arises when businesses inform NISRA of SIC code changes via business surveys, ONS or HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC). This new information helps to improve the estimates of growth each quarter but also adds volatility to quarterly and annual changes. Only rarely are there avoidable 'errors' such as human or system failures, and such mistakes are made quite clear when they do occur.

2 Production output by sector

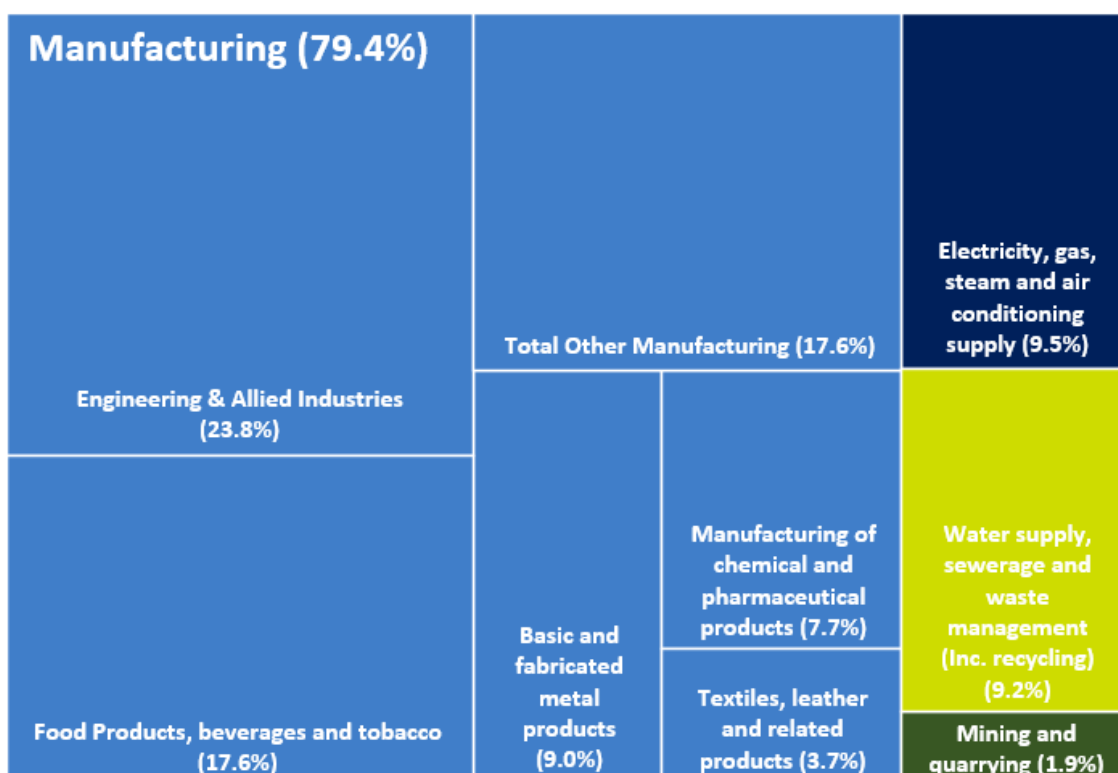
Output: Turnover, defined as the value of total sales generated from all NI based activity, excluding VAT. Turnover is rounded to the nearest thousand and is then deflated. This turnover is then converted into an index value, which is a convenient form of expressing a series in a way that makes it easier to see changes in that series. The numbers in the series are expressed relatively, in this case the average of the turnover in 2019 chosen to be the 'base' (expressed as 100) and other turnover values being measured relative to this base.

2.1 Key findings

- The IOP reported increases of 0.5% over the quarter, 3.9% over the year and 4.9% on a rolling four quarters basis. NI IOP is reporting a ten year high in Quarter 2 2022.
- The quarterly increase in NI production output of 0.5% has been driven by increases in two of the four main sectors: Manufacturing (0.6%) and Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling) (0.5%). This was partially offset by decreases in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (8.7%) and Mining and quarrying (3.2%).
- The annual increase in NI production output of 3.9% was driven by increases in two of the four main sectors: Manufacturing (2.9%) and Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling) (25.3%). This was partially offset by decreases in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (5.8%) and Mining and quarrying (16.3%).
- The NI IOP is 6.5% above the pre-pandemic level seen in Quarter 4 2019, while the UK is 1.2% below the Quarter 4 2019 level.

The Production sector is dominated by Manufacturing, which accounts for approximately 79.4% of total production Gross Value Added (GVA) at 2020 prices.

Figure 2.1 IOP sector split (based on 2020 GVA)



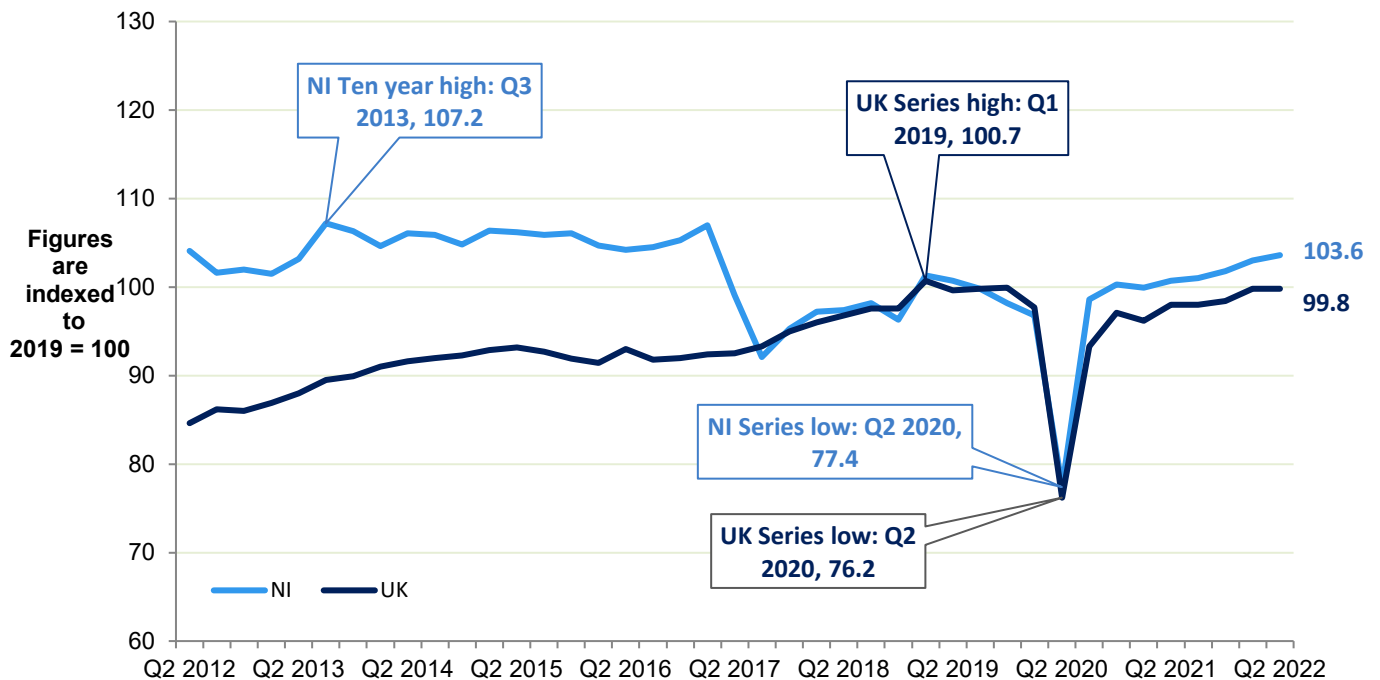
2.2 Manufacturing

Manufacturing sector (SIC07 Section C) - (weight = 79.4% of IOP): Manufacturing involves the transformation of materials into new products (outputs). It is comprised of six subsectors, as shown in Figure 2.1.

Key findings

- The NI seasonally adjusted figures show increases of 0.6% over the quarter, 2.9% over the year and 2.5% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- The UK seasonally adjusted figures show no change (0.0%) over the quarter, an increase of 1.8% over the year and an increase of 3.0% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- NI output is 3.3% below the highest point recorded (Quarter 3 2013) over the last ten years.
- NI output is 33.9% above the series low recorded in Quarter 2 2020.
- Within manufacturing four of the six broad subsectors (as shown in Figure 3.1) have increased over the quarter (See Section 3, page 12).

Figure 2.2 Manufacturing sector, NI & UK, Q2 2012 – Q2 2022



[Download Q2 2022 Data](#)

The NI index has generally been outperforming the UK in the Manufacturing sector, with both NI and UK indices following a similar trend since Quarter 3 2017. In Quarter 2 2022 NI Manufacturing was 5.5% above the pre-pandemic level seen in Quarter 4 2019 while UK Manufacturing remains 0.1% below its pre-pandemic level.

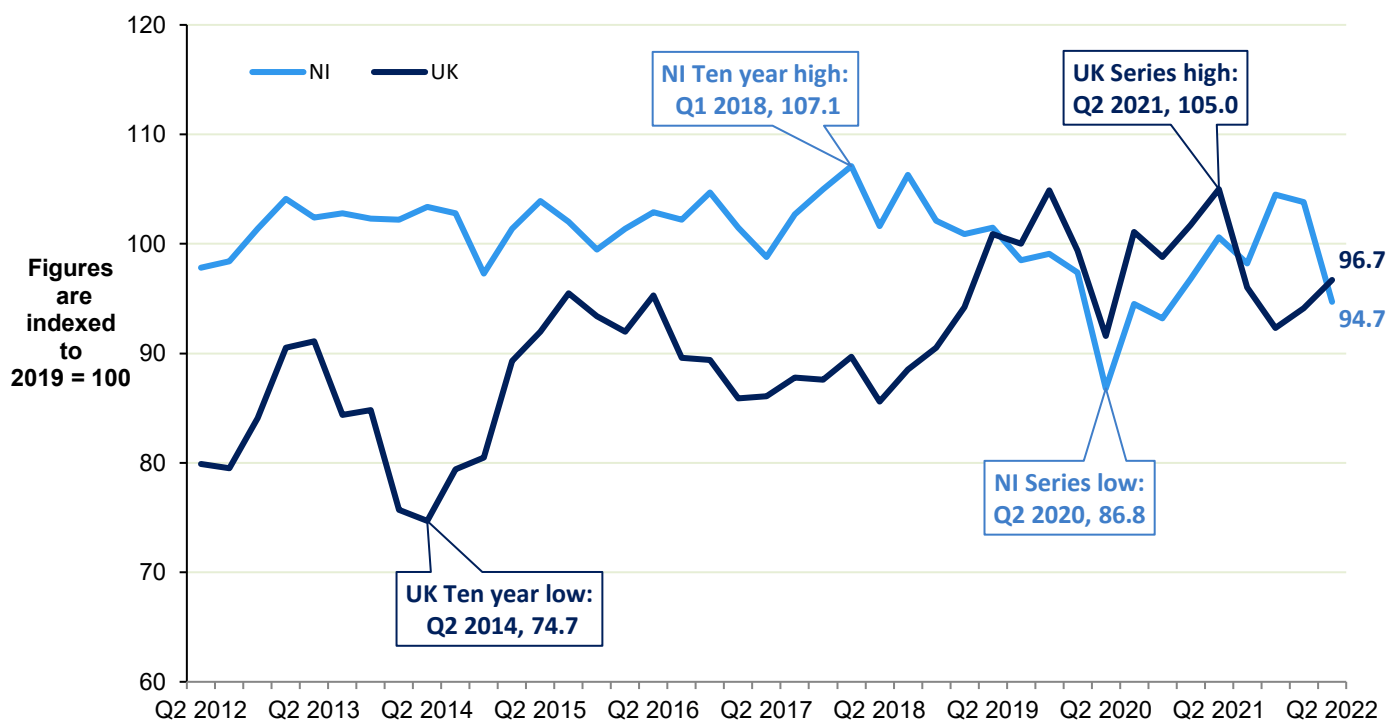
2.3 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (SIC07 Section D) (weight = 9.5% of IOP): This sector includes the activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes. Also included is its distribution in industrial parks or residential buildings. Therefore, the operation of electric and gas utilities are included.

Key findings

- The NI seasonally adjusted figures show decreases of 8.7% over the quarter, 5.8% over the year and an increase of 4.2% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- The seasonally adjusted figures for the UK show an increase of 2.8% over the quarter and decreases of 7.9% over the year and 6.8% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- The NI estimate is 13.1% below the series high recorded in Quarter 1 2018 and 11.5% below the ten year high recorded in Quarter 1 2018.
- NI output is 9.2% above the series low recorded in Quarter 2 2020.

Figure 2.3 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, NI & UK, Q2 2012 – Q2 2022



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The NI index remained relatively stable between Quarter 2 2012 and Quarter 2 2019 while, during the same period, the UK index saw an upward trend. The NI index has generally outperformed the UK index in this sector with the exception of the period between Quarter 3 2019 until Quarter 2 2021. NI output saw a more substantial decrease in early 2020 than the UK index. In NI this sector is 4.4% below the pre-pandemic level of Quarter 4 2019 while in the UK this sector remains 7.8% below its Quarter 4 2019 level.

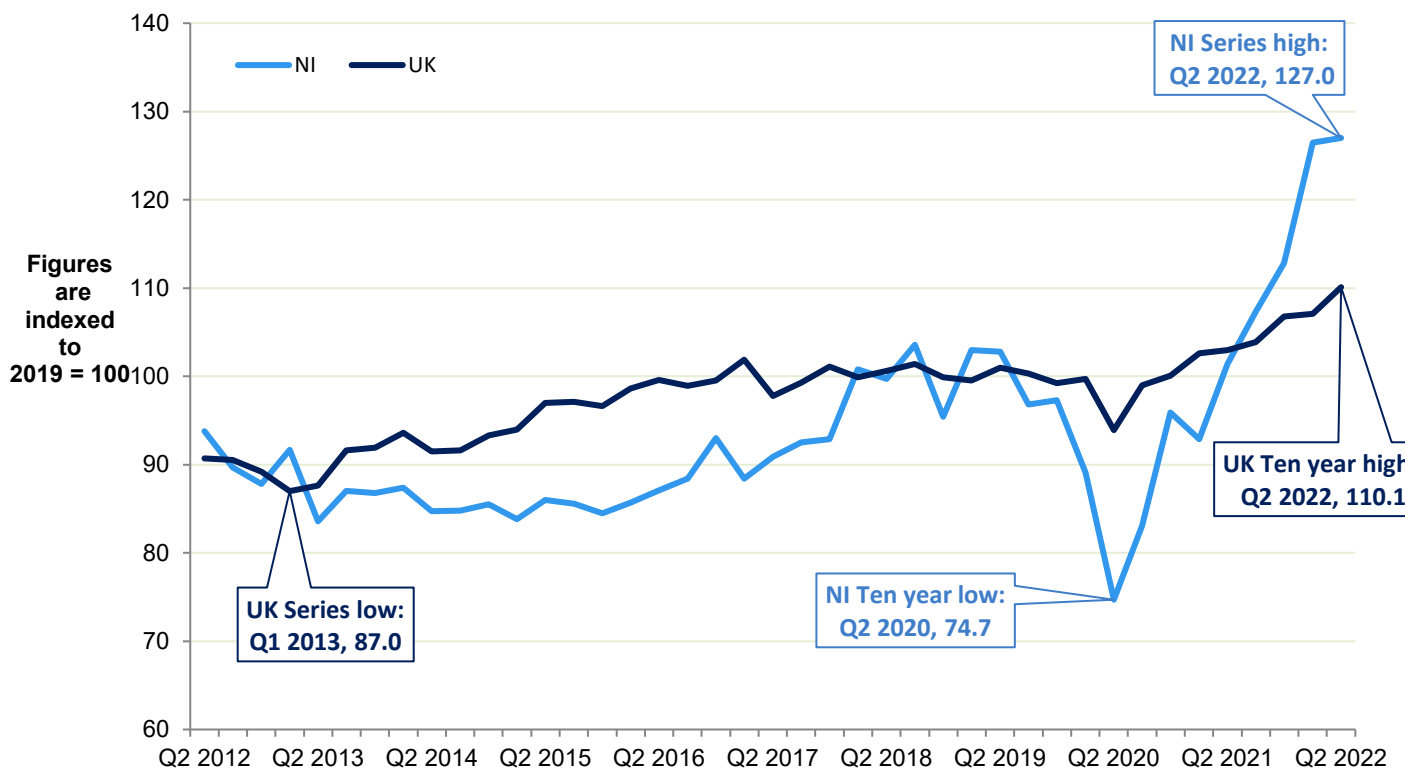
2.4 Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling)

Water supply, sewerage, and waste management (Inc. recycling) (SIC07 Section E) (weight = 9.2% of IOP): This section covers activities related to the management (including collection, treatment and disposal) of various forms of waste, such as solid or non-solid industrial or household waste, as well as contaminated sites. Activities of water supply are also grouped in this section since they are often carried out in connection with, or by units also engaged in, the treatment of sewage.

Key findings

- The NI seasonally adjusted figures show increases of 0.5% over the quarter, 25.3% over the year and 26.9% on a rolling four quarters basis. NI output has reached a series high in this sector.
- The UK reports increases of 2.8% over the quarter, 6.9% over the year and 5.7% on a rolling four quarters basis. The UK has reached a ten year high in this sector.
- NI output is 69.9% above the ten year low recorded in Quarter 2 2020 and is 85.1% above the series low recorded in Quarter 3 2005.

Figure 2.4 Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling), NI & UK, Q2 2012 – Q2 2022



[Download Q2 2022 Data](#)

The UK index has generally been outperforming the NI index in this sector since Quarter 2 2013. NI output saw a substantially larger decrease in 2020 than UK output, but has grown in recent quarters to reach a series high in Quarter 2 2022. UK output has continued to grow in recent quarters, reaching a ten year high in Quarter 2 2022. In NI this sector is 30.5% above the pre-pandemic level of Quarter 4 2019 and in the UK it is 11.0% above its Quarter 4 2019 level.

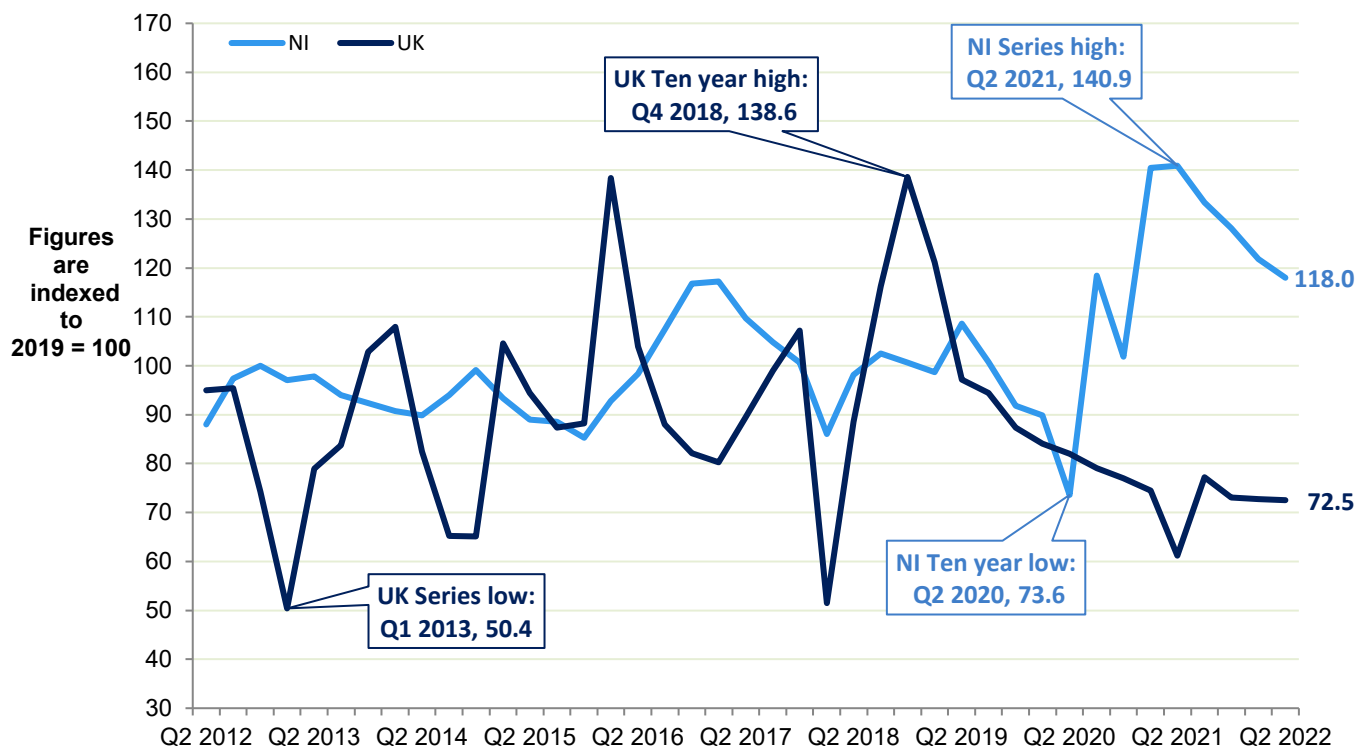
2.5 Mining and quarrying

Mining and quarrying (SIC07 Section B) (weight = 1.9% of IOP): This section covers the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be achieved by different methods such as underground or surface mining, well operation, seabed mining, etc.

Key findings

- The NI seasonally adjusted figures show decreases of 3.2% over the quarter, 16.3% over the year and 0.1% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- The UK seasonally adjusted figures show a decrease of 0.3% over the quarter and increases of 18.5% over the year and 1.3% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- NI output is 16.3% below the series high recorded in Quarter 2 2021.
- NI output is 60.4% above its ten year low (Quarter 2 2020) and 73.4% above the series low (Quarter 1 2005).

Figure 2.5 Mining and quarrying, NI & UK, Q2 2012 – Q2 2022



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Both the NI and the UK indices have shown volatility in the Mining and quarrying sector. Since Quarter 3 2016 NI has generally performed better than the UK in this sector. In NI this sector is currently 28.5% above the pre-pandemic level reported in Quarter 4 2019, whereas in the UK this sector is 17.0% below its Quarter 4 2019 level.

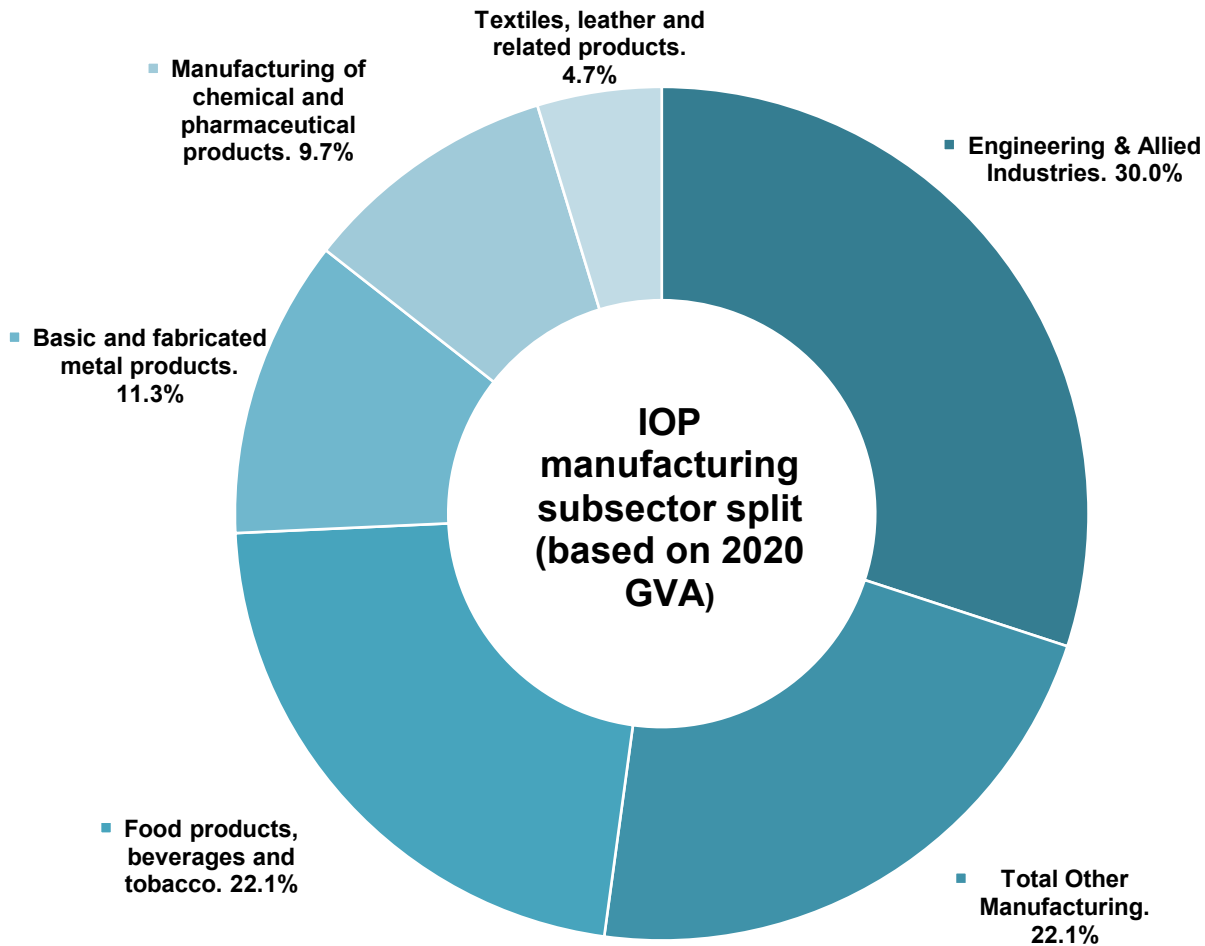
3 Manufacturing subsectors

Key findings

- The quarterly increase in Manufacturing output (0.6%) was driven by increases in four of the six main subsectors: Food products, beverages and tobacco (6.2%); Manufacture of textiles, leather and related products (2.7%); Engineering and allied industries (1.1%) and Total other manufacturing (0.1%).
- These increases are offset by decreases in the Basic metals and fabricated metal products (5.6%) and Manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical products (2.1%) subsectors.
- Over the year the increase in Manufacturing (2.9%) was driven by increases in three of the six main subsectors: Manufacture of textiles, leather and related products (14.4%); Food products, beverages and tobacco (13.9%) and Engineering and allied industries (4.3%).
- These increases were partially offset by decreases in Basic metals and fabricated metal products (10.2%); Manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical products (4.8%); and Total other manufacturing (0.8%) subsectors.

Almost a third of the Manufacturing sector is made up by the Engineering & Allied Industries subsector, which accounts for 30.0% of total Manufacturing production Gross Value Added (GVA) at 2020 prices.

Figure 3.1 Manufacturing subsector split (based on 2020 GVA)



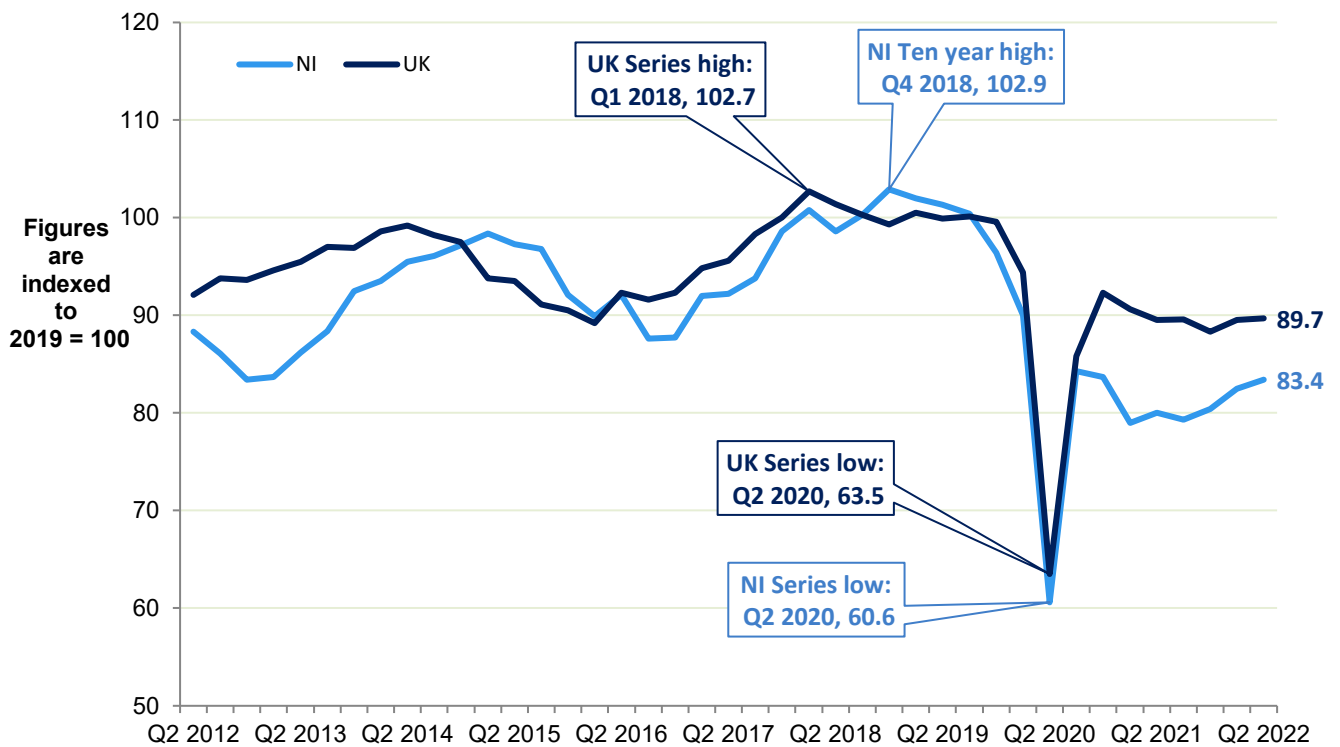
*may not total 100% due to rounding

3.2 Engineering and allied industries (weight=23.8% of IOP, 30.0% of Manufacturing)²

Key findings

- NI seasonally adjusted figures show increases over the quarter (1.1%) and year (4.3%), and a decrease on a rolling four quarters basis (0.4%).
- The UK estimate shows increases of 0.2% over both the quarter and year, and a decrease of 0.3% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- NI output is 37.6% above its series low (Quarter 2 2020).
- NI output is 18.9% below its ten year high (Quarter 4 2018).

Figure 3.2 Engineering and allied industries NI & UK, Q2 2012 – Q2 2022



[Download Q2 2022 Data](#)

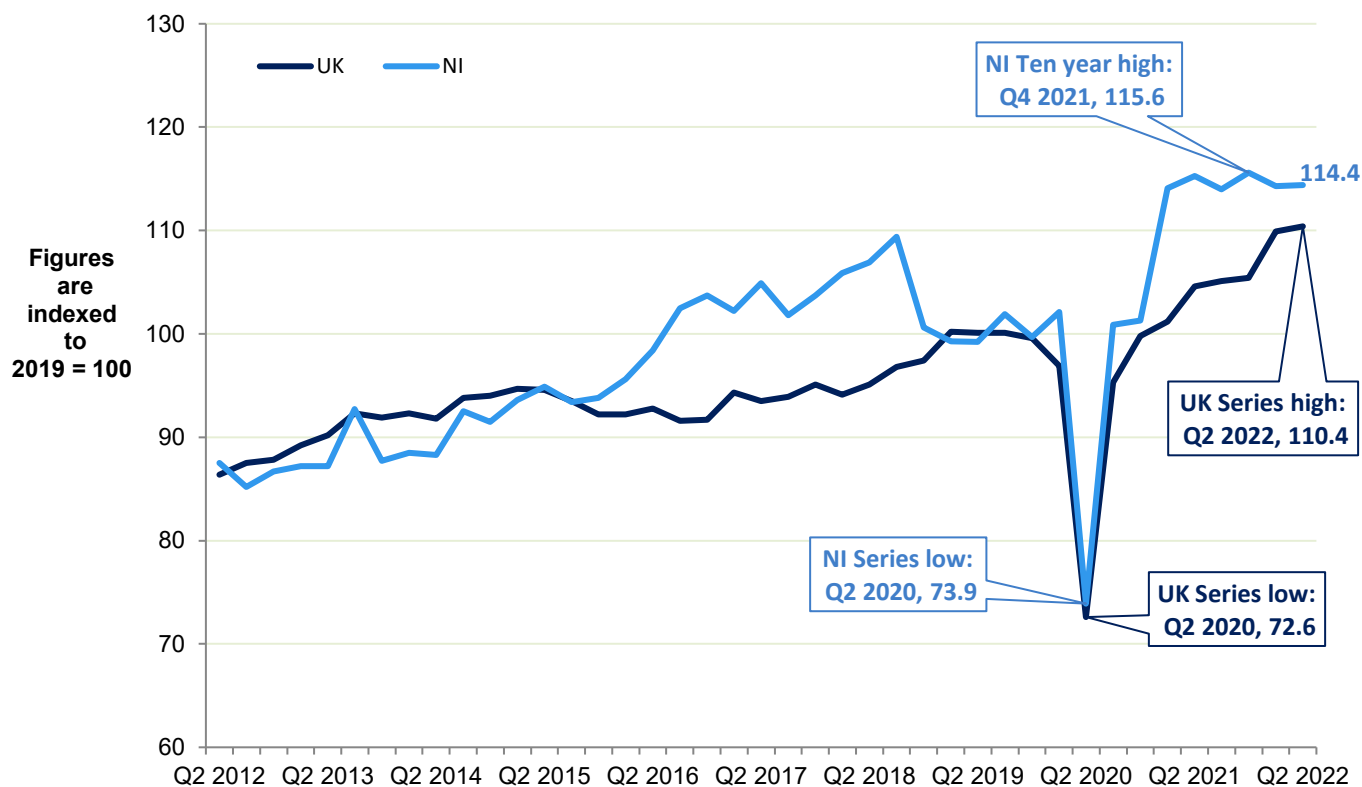
² Please note that estimates at subsector level can fluctuate due to sampling variability and also due to businesses moving industrial classification.

3.3 Total Other Manufacturing (weight=17.6% of IOP, 22.1% of Manufacturing)³

Key findings

- Seasonally adjusted figures show an increase of 0.1% over the quarter, a decrease of 0.8% over the year and an increase of 6.2% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- The UK reported increases over the quarter (0.5%), over the year (5.5%) and on a rolling four quarters basis (7.5%). The UK has reached a series high in this subsector.
- NI output is 1.1% below its ten year high (Quarter 4 2021).
- NI output is 54.7% above its series low (Quarter 2 2020).

Figure 3.3 Total Other Manufacturing, NI & UK, Q2 2012 – Q2 2022



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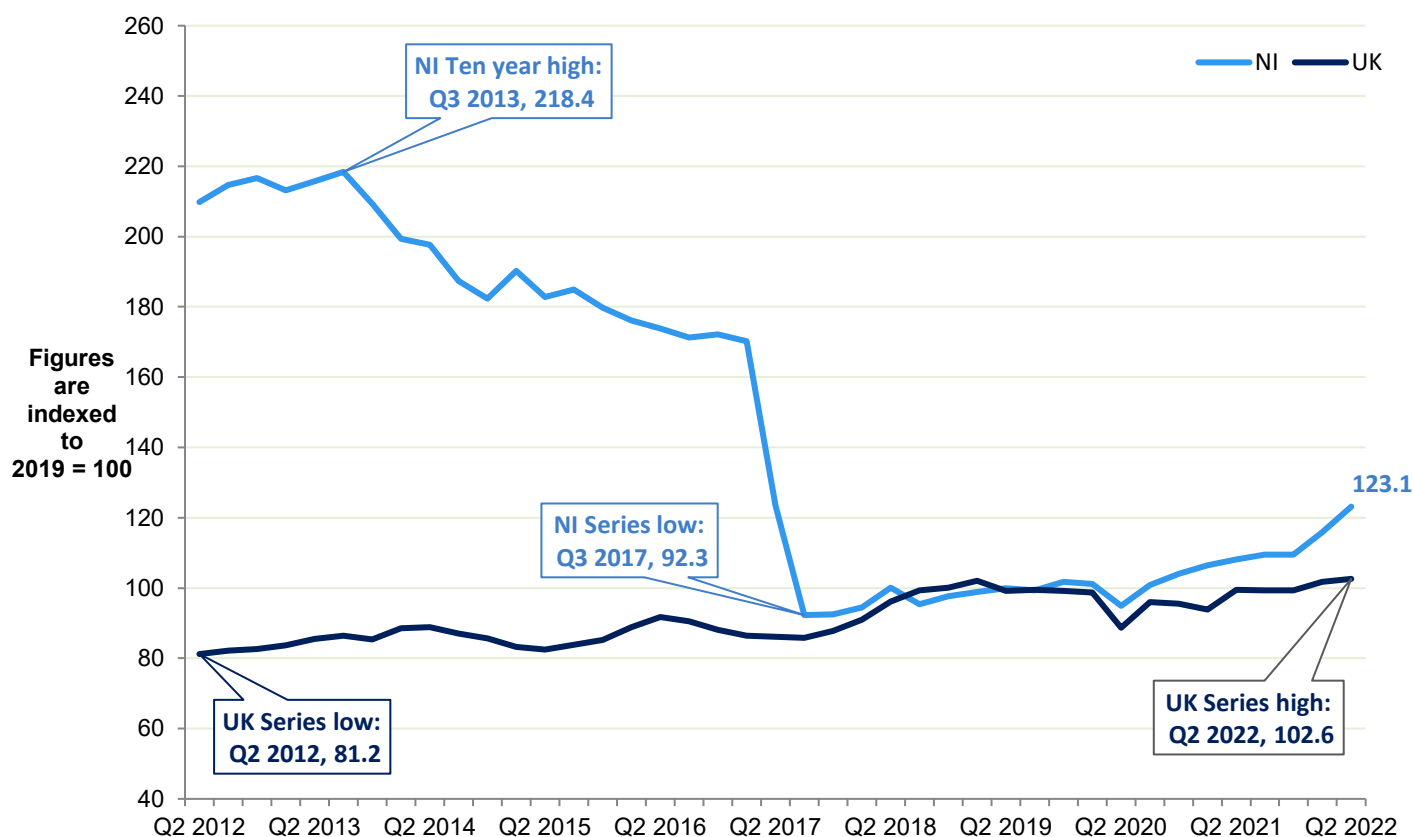
³ Please note that estimates at subsector level can fluctuate due to sampling variability and also due to businesses moving industrial classification.

3.4 Food products, beverages and tobacco (weight=17.6% of IOP, 22.1% of Manufacturing)⁴

Key findings

- NI output increased by 6.2% over the quarter, 13.9% over the year and 9.2% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- The UK increased by 0.8% over the quarter, 3.1% over the year and 4.7% on a rolling four quarters basis. The UK has reached a series high in this subsector.
- NI output is estimated to be 33.4% above the series low (Quarter 3 2017).
- NI output remains 43.6% below its ten year high (Quarter 3 2013).

Figure 3.4 Food products, beverages and tobacco, NI & UK, Q2 2012 – Q2 2022



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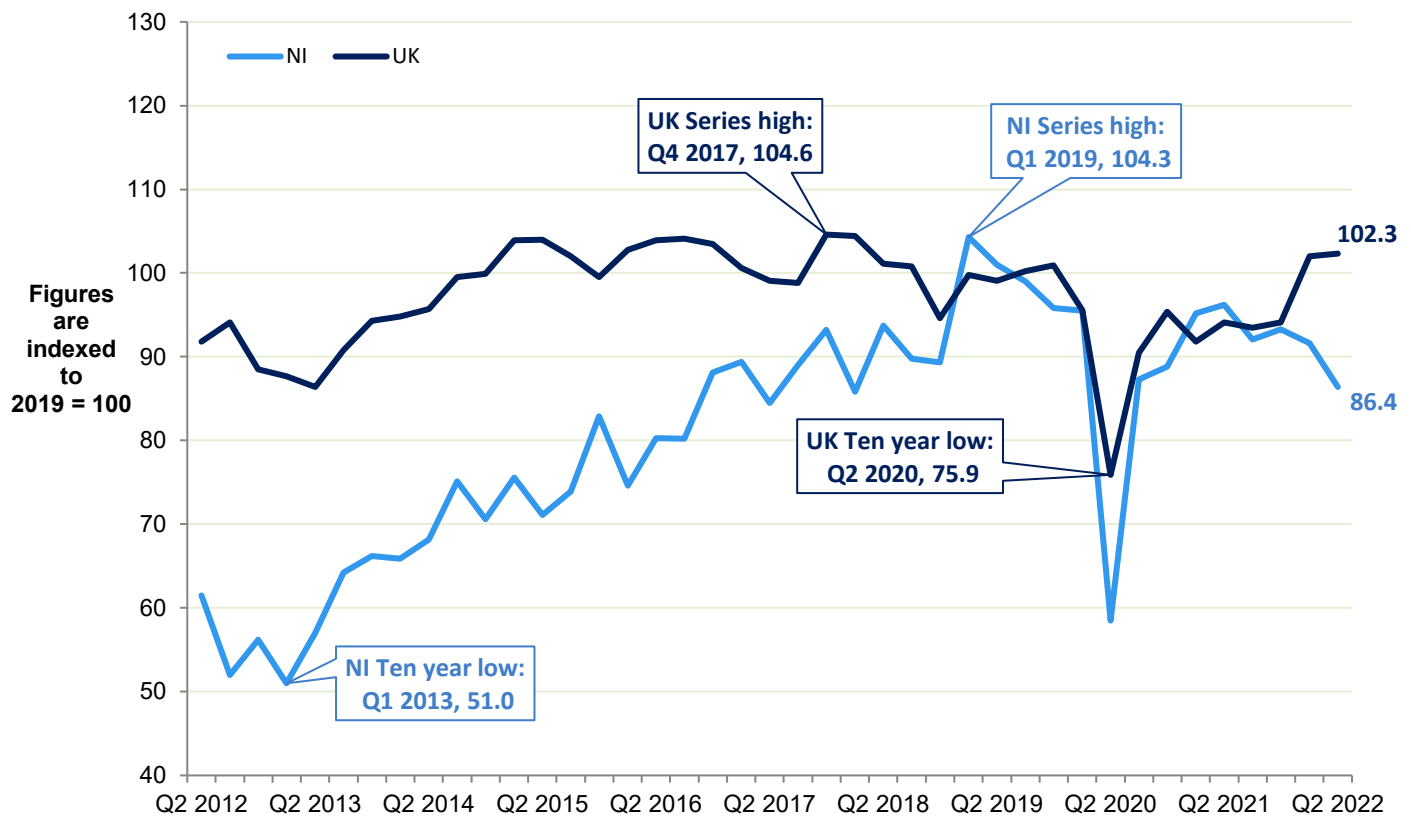
⁴ Please note that estimates at subsector level can fluctuate due to sampling variability and also due to businesses moving industrial classification.

3.5 Basic and fabricated metal products (weight=9.0% of IOP, 11.3% of Manufacturing)⁵

Key findings

- The NI seasonally adjusted figures show decreases of 5.6% over the quarter, 10.2% over the year and 1.1% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- UK seasonally adjusted figures show increases of 0.3% over the quarter, 8.7% over the year and 5.4% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- NI output is 17.1% below its series high (Quarter 1 2019).
- NI output is 69.6% above the ten year low (Quarter 1 2013).

Figure 3.5 Basic and fabricated metal products, NI & UK, Q2 2012 – Q2 2022



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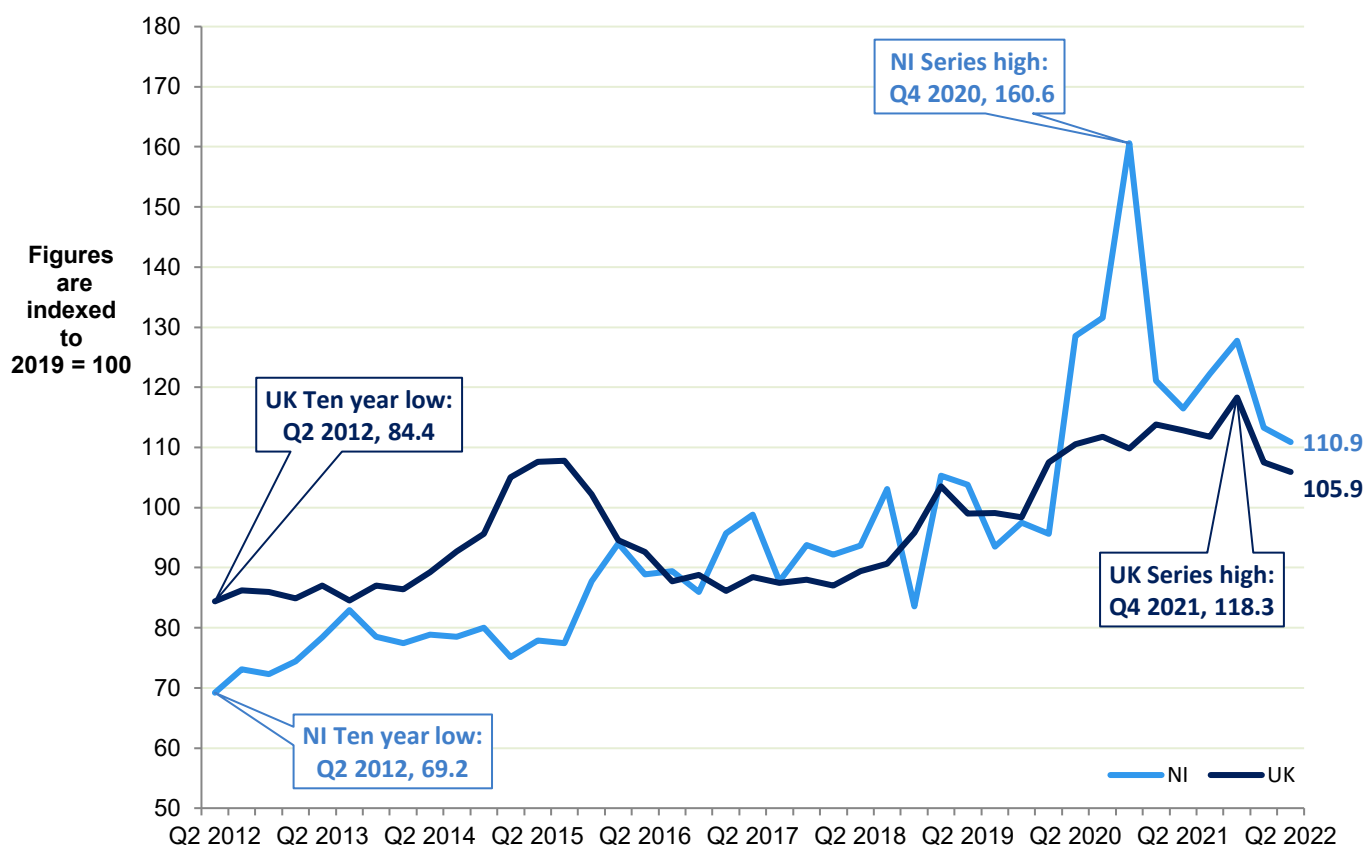
⁵ Please note that estimates at subsector level can fluctuate due to sampling variability and also due to businesses moving industrial classification.

3.6 Manufacturing of chemical and pharmaceutical products (weight=7.7% of IOP, 9.7% of Manufacturing)⁶

Key findings

- The NI seasonally adjusted figures have decreased by 2.1% over the quarter, 4.8% over the year and 10.5% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- The UK figures show decreases of 1.5% over the quarter, 6.1% over the year and 1.0% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- NI output is 31.0% below its series high (Quarter 4 2020).
- NI output is 60.2% above the ten year low point (Quarter 2 2012).

Figure 3.6 Manufacturing of chemical and pharmaceutical products, NI & UK, Q2 2012 – Q2 2022



[Download Q2 2022 Data](#)

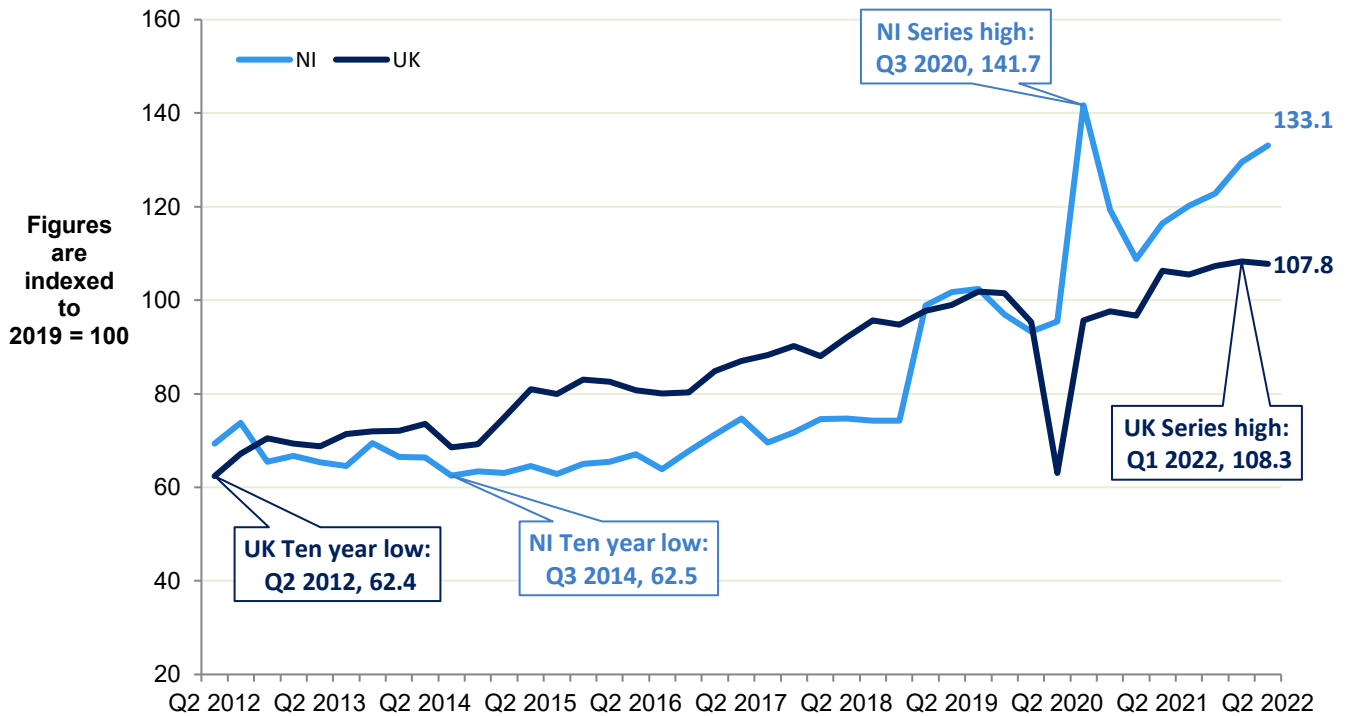
⁶ Please note that estimates at subsector level can fluctuate due to sampling variability and also due to businesses moving industrial classification.

3.7 Textiles, leather and related products (weight=3.7% of IOP, 4.7% of Manufacturing)⁷

Key findings

- The NI seasonally adjusted figures show increases over the quarter (2.7%), over the year (14.4%) and on a rolling four quarters basis (4.0%).
- UK seasonally adjusted figures show a decrease over the quarter (0.5%) and increases over the year (1.4%) and on a rolling four quarters basis (8.2%).
- NI output is 6.1% below its series high (Quarter 3 2020).
- NI output is 113.1% above the ten year low (Quarter 3 2014).

Figure 3.7 Textiles, leather and related products, NI & UK, Q2 2012 – Q2 2022



[Download Q2 2022 Data](#)

⁷ Please note that estimates at subsector level can fluctuate due to sampling variability and also due to businesses moving industrial classification.

4 Background notes

Background

The quarterly IOP provides a measure of change in the output of the production industries in NI (this is defined as SIC07 sections B to E). In 2020 these production industries accounted for 16.4% of Regional GVA. For further information please see the [Methodology for the NI Index of Production \(IOP\)](#).

Impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) on data collection and estimates

Coronavirus impacted on the data collection and the validation of turnover data, which are collected on the Quarterly Business Survey.

The following provides an overview of the IOP coverage response rates for 2019, 2020 and 2021 compared to Quarter 2 2022:

Table 1: Coverage response rates

	Quarter 2 2022	2021 (median*)	2020 (median*)	2019 (median*)
Coverage response rate (returned turnover)	59%	69%	60%	80%

*median value achieved at IOP database closure of quarters 1 to 4 2019, 2020 and 2021

Gross Value Added (GVA)

Weighting has been carried out using the balanced GVA approach, which balances the income and production approaches to measuring the economy into a single estimate. For more information please see [Regional GVA information](#). Figures in this publication are weighted using 2020 GVA, which became available on 30 May 2022.

Deflation

All series, unless otherwise quoted, are measured at a constant market price (2019 = 100). Deflators adjust the value series to take out the effect of price change to give the volume series. The deflators used in this bulletin were provided by ONS on 6 September 2022.

Seasonal Adjustment Review

Following the seasonal adjustment review conducted in May 2022 changes have been made to some regressors and models used to seasonally adjust (where applicable) time series using X13 ARIMA SEATS. This improves the reliability of results. Further details on [this review and other methodological changes](#) implemented in June 2022 are available on the NISRA website.

Table 2: Changes to recent releases

Quarter	Change	Detail
Quarter 1 2019	Seasonal Adjustment Review	Following the seasonal adjustment review conducted in November 2018 changes have been made to some regressors and models used to seasonally adjust (where applicable) time series using X13 ARIMA SEATS.
Quarter 4 2019	2018 GVA	Figures in this publication are weighted using 2018 GVA, which became available on 19 December 2019.
Quarter 3 2020	ONS Deflation Methodology Change	As recommended by Eurostat, previous method of rebasing for price statistics was changed to an annual chain-linked business price methodology .
Quarter 3 2020	NI Index Rebased to 2018	Figures rebased to 2018 = 100 in line with ONS. For further information on this please see the Quarter 3 2020 Rebasing Notice .
Quarter 1 2021	Seasonal Adjustment Review	Following the seasonal adjustment review conducted in March 2021 changes have been made to some regressors and models used to seasonally adjust (where applicable) time series using X13 ARIMA SEATS.
Quarter 1 2021	2019 GVA	Figures in this publication are weighted using 2019 GVA, which became available on 26 May 2021.
Quarter 3 2021	NI Index Rebased to 2019	Figures rebased to 2019 = 100 in line with ONS. For further information on this please see the Quarter 3 2021 Rebasing Notice .
Quarter 3 2021	Double deflation methods and deflator improvements	The UK National Accounts Blue Book 2021 was published on 29 October 2021. This introduced a number of improvements to methods, including implementing double deflation using Supply and Use Tables (SUTs). Double deflation is recognised as the best approach for producing volume estimates of GVA. These changes may result in some revisions to the backseries data. These changes are part of the wider development plan for UK Economic Accounts.

Quarter	Change	Detail
Quarter 1 2022	Seasonal Adjustment Review	Following the seasonal adjustment review conducted in May 2022 changes have been made to some regressors and models used to seasonally adjust (where applicable) time series using X13 ARIMA SEATS.
Quarter 1 2022	2020 GVA	Figures in this publication are weighted using 2020 GVA, which became available on 30 May 2022.

Publications policy

All ELMS publications are available to download free of charge from the [ELMS section of the NISRA website](#). The IOP bulletin and tables from the current publication, which includes all the data from the start of the series in 2005, are available in Excel and Open Document format to download from the [IOP section of the NISRA website](#).

Future IOP publications are due to be published on the same day as the [Index of Services](#) and [Retail Sales Index](#) in March, June, September and December of each year. The [ELMS Publication Schedule](#) is available on the NISRA website.

Next publication

The next bulletin is due to be published on 15 December 2022.

Labour Market Statistics User Group

The next Labour Market Statistics User Group will take place on 29th September 2022. To register for this event, please follow this link: [Labour Market Statistics User Group Meeting 2022 Invitation](#).

The presentation from the Labour Market Statistics User Group 2021 is available from the [Labour Market Statistics User Engagement webpage](#).

A [Labour Market Statistics Newsletter](#) was published in June 2022 providing a summary of recent developments and upcoming plans.

If you require any further information please contact:

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