

Northern Ireland Quarterly Index of Production

Quarter 3 (July – September) 2021

Theme: Economy
Frequency: Quarterly
Geographical Area: Northern Ireland
Date: 16 December 2021

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 IOP indices, along with other published quarterly data and unpublished agricultural output data, are used to generate the [Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index \(NICEI\)](#).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 2 2021 and Quarter 3 2020 estimates.

- The NI IOP showed no change (0.0%) over the quarter (July - September) and increased by 3.6% over the year.
- The UK IOP reported increases of 0.7% over the quarter and 3.7% over the year.
- When the most recent four quarters are compared to the previous four quarters, the NI production sector increased by 8.1% while the UK production sector increased by 4.2%.
- The NI IOP is 0.1% below the pre-Coronavirus pandemic level seen in Quarter 4 2019, while the UK is 2.1% below Quarter 4 2019.
- Two of the four main sectors reported increases over the quarter: Manufacturing (0.3%) and Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling) (6.9%). Decreases have been reported in the Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (1.8%) and Mining and quarrying (3.5%) sectors.
- The annual increase in NI production output of 3.6% was driven by increases in all four of the main sectors: Manufacturing (0.5%); Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling) (30.0%); Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (2.6%) and Mining and quarrying (12.8%).

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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 5th 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 PDF \(623KB\)](#) 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.

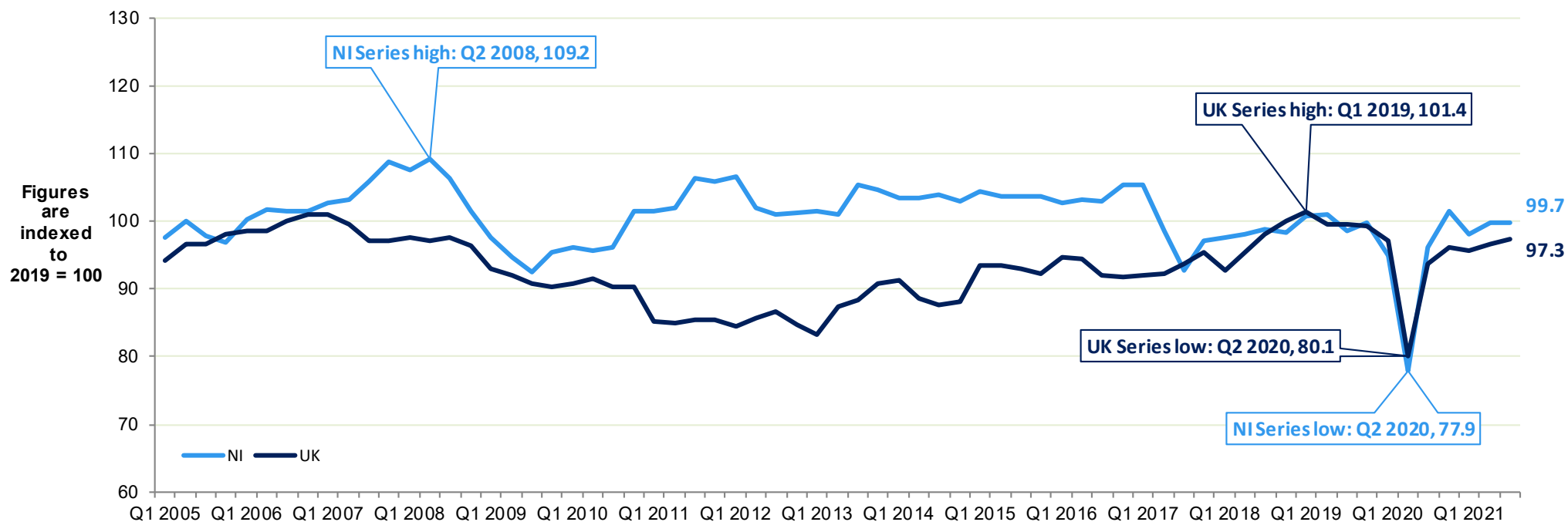
1 Summary of Index of Production

Change in IOP

The seasonally adjusted estimate for the NI IOP for Quarter 3 2021 showed:

- no change over the quarter from the Quarter 2 2021 revised estimate;
- an increase of 3.6% over the year from the Quarter 3 2020 revised estimate;
- an increase of 8.1% when the most recent four quarters are compared to the previous four quarters.

Figure 1.1 IOP, NI & UK, Q1 2005 – Q3 2021



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Commentary

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and subsequent measures taken to reduce the transmission of the virus impacted on the economy in 2020 and 2021. Further information on restrictions on businesses can be found on [NI Direct: Coronavirus guidance documents](#).

Output in the NI Production sector reported no change in real terms (0.0%) over the third quarter of 2021. The UK Production sector reported an increase of 0.7% over the same period. There was a similar increase over the year in both NI (3.6%) and the UK (3.7%). The NI IOP remains 0.1% below its pre-pandemic level in Quarter 4 2019.

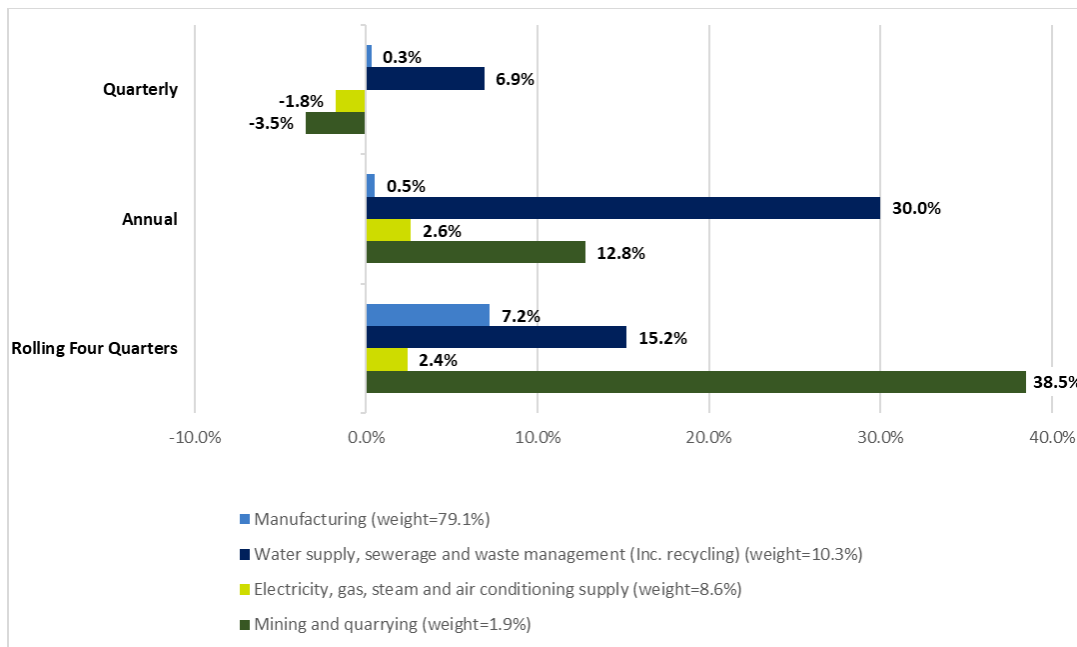
In Quarter 3 2021, NI output is 28.0% above the series low (Quarter 2 2020), but remains 8.7% below the series high (Quarter 2 2008).

Comparing the seasonally adjusted NI IOP from Quarter 2 2021 to Quarter 3 2021, two of the four main sectors showed increases, with the largest increase of 6.9% reported in the Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling) sector. The largest decrease over the quarter was reported by the Mining and quarrying sector (3.5%).

Comparing the seasonally adjusted NI IOP from Quarter 3 2020 to Quarter 3 2021, all of the four main sectors showed increases, the largest increase of 30.0% being in the Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling) sector.

Comparing the seasonally adjusted NI IOP for Quarter 4 2020 to Quarter 3 2021 with Quarter 4 2019 to Quarter 3 2020, all of the four main sectors reported an increase, with the largest increase of 38.5% reported in the Mining and quarrying sector.

Figure 1.2 Quarterly, annual and rolling four quarters changes in IOP at sector level Quarter 3 2021¹



¹ For further information on weights see Regional GVA information on page 20

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; Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling); Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply 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 3 2021).

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 very 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.

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. 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

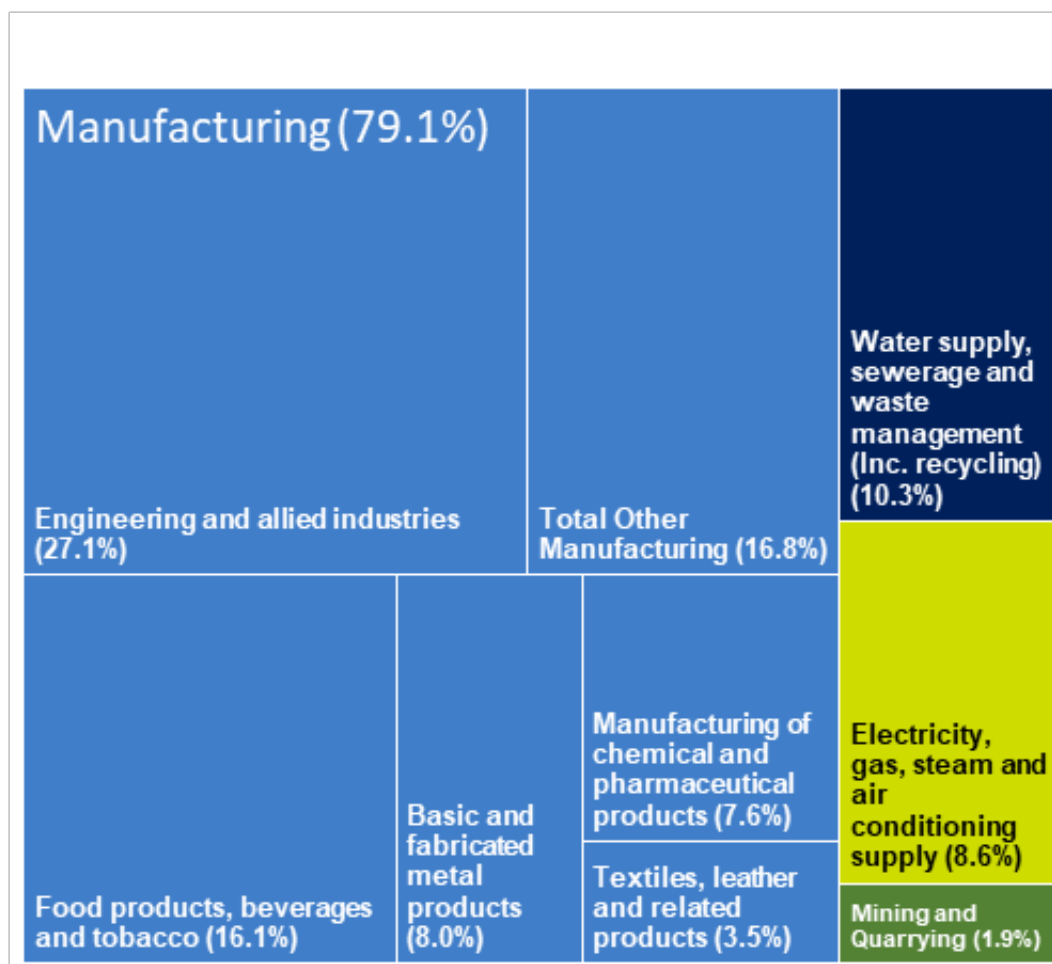
Output: Turnover, defined as the value of total sales generated from all NI based activity, excluding VAT. Turnover is rounded to the nearest thousand and is then deflated and seasonally adjusted.

2.1 Key findings

- The IOP reported no change (0.0%) over the quarter, increased by 3.6% over the year and by 8.1% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- Two of the four main sectors have reported increases over the quarter: Manufacturing (0.3%) and Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling) (6.9%). There are decreases reported in the Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (1.8%) and Mining and quarrying (3.5%) sectors.
- The annual increase in NI production output of 3.6% was driven by increases in all four of the main sectors: Manufacturing (0.5%); Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling) (30.0%); Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (2.6%) and Mining and quarrying (12.8%).
- The NI IOP remains 0.1% below the pre-pandemic level seen in Quarter 4 2019, while the UK is 2.1% below the Quarter 4 2019 level.

The Production sector is dominated by Manufacturing, which accounts for approximately 79.1% of total production Gross Value Added (GVA) at 2019 prices.

Figure 2.1 IOP sector split (based on 2019 GVA)



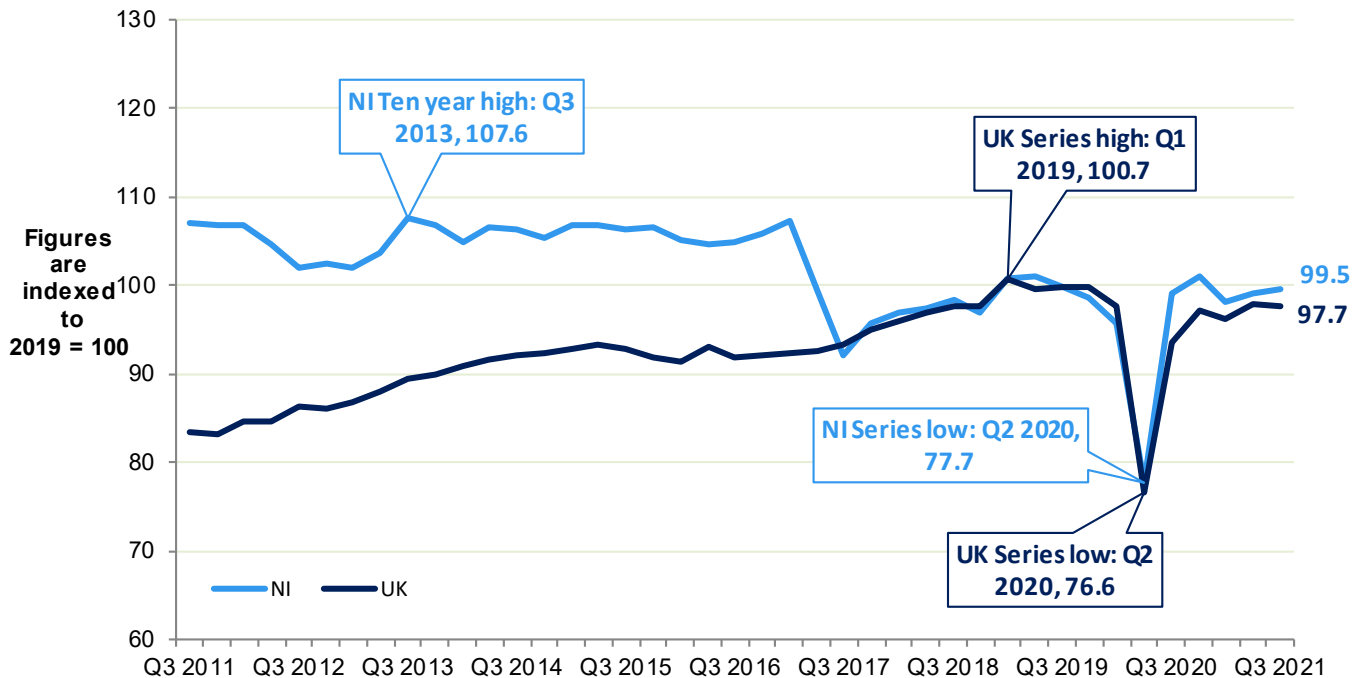
2.2 Manufacturing

Manufacturing sector (SIC07 Section C) - (weight = 79.1% 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 0.3% over the quarter, 0.5% over the year and 7.2% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- The UK seasonally adjusted figures show a decrease of 0.2% over the quarter and increases of 4.5% over the year and 5.8% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- NI output is 7.6% below the highest point recorded (Quarter 3 2013) over the last ten years.
- NI output is 28.0% above the series low recorded in Quarter 2 2020.
- Within manufacturing, three 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, Q3 2011 – Q3 2021



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The NI index has been outperforming the UK in the Manufacturing sector, with both NI and UK indices following a similar trend since Quarter 3 2017. In Quarter 3 2021 NI Manufacturing was 0.9% above the pre-pandemic level seen in Quarter 4 2019 while UK Manufacturing was 2.2% below this level.

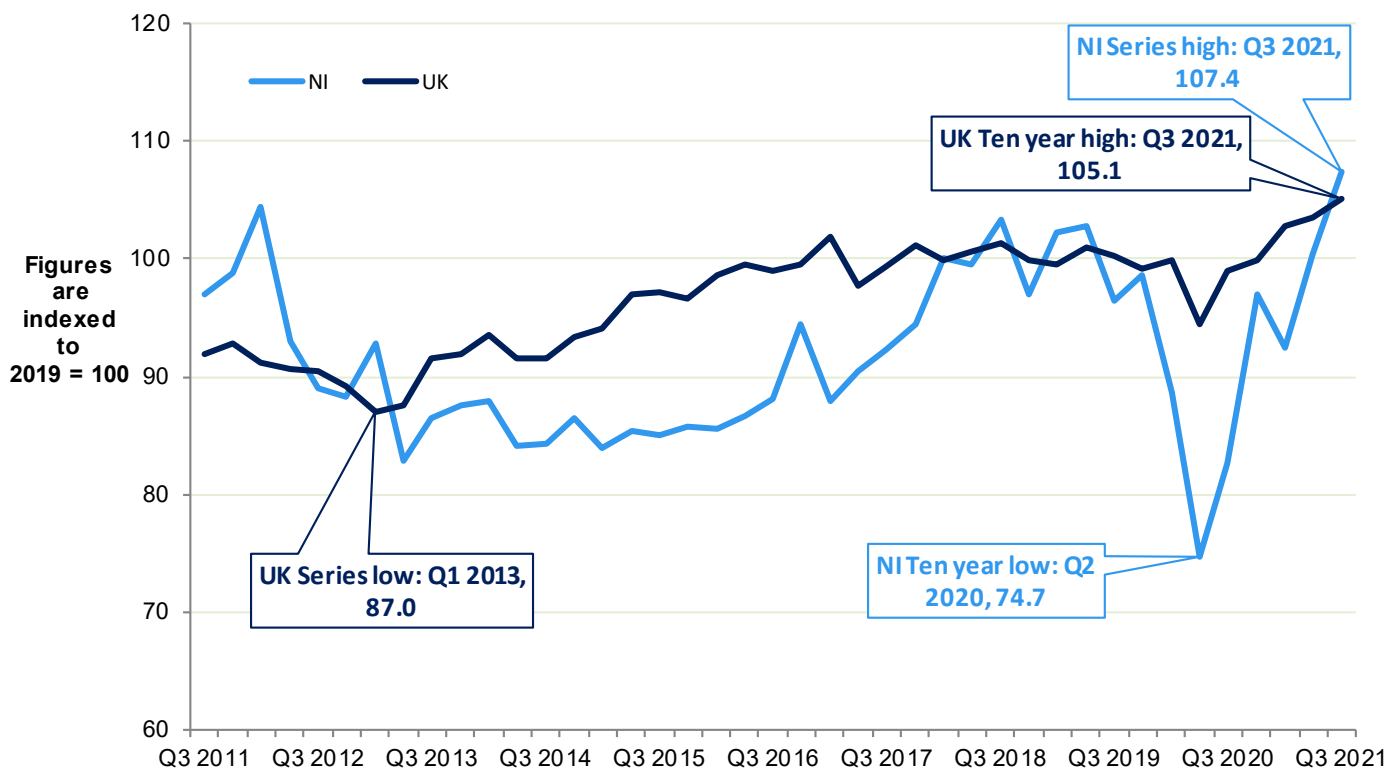
2.3 Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling)

Water supply, sewerage, and waste management (Inc. recycling) (SIC07 Section E) (weight = 10.3% 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 6.9% over the quarter, 30.0% over the year and 15.2% on a rolling four quarters basis. NI output has reached a series high in this sector.
- The UK reports increases of 1.4% over the quarter, 6.3% over the year and 4.8% on a rolling four quarters basis. The UK has reached a ten year high in this sector.
- NI output is 43.7% above the ten year low recorded in Quarter 2 2020 and is 56.7% above the series low recorded in Quarter 3 2005.

Figure 2.3 Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling), NI & UK, Q3 2011 – Q3 2021



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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 3 2021. UK output has continued to grow in recent quarters, reaching a ten year high in Quarter 3 2021. In NI this sector is 8.9% above pre-pandemic levels of Quarter 4 2019 and in the UK it is 5.9% above Quarter 4 2019.

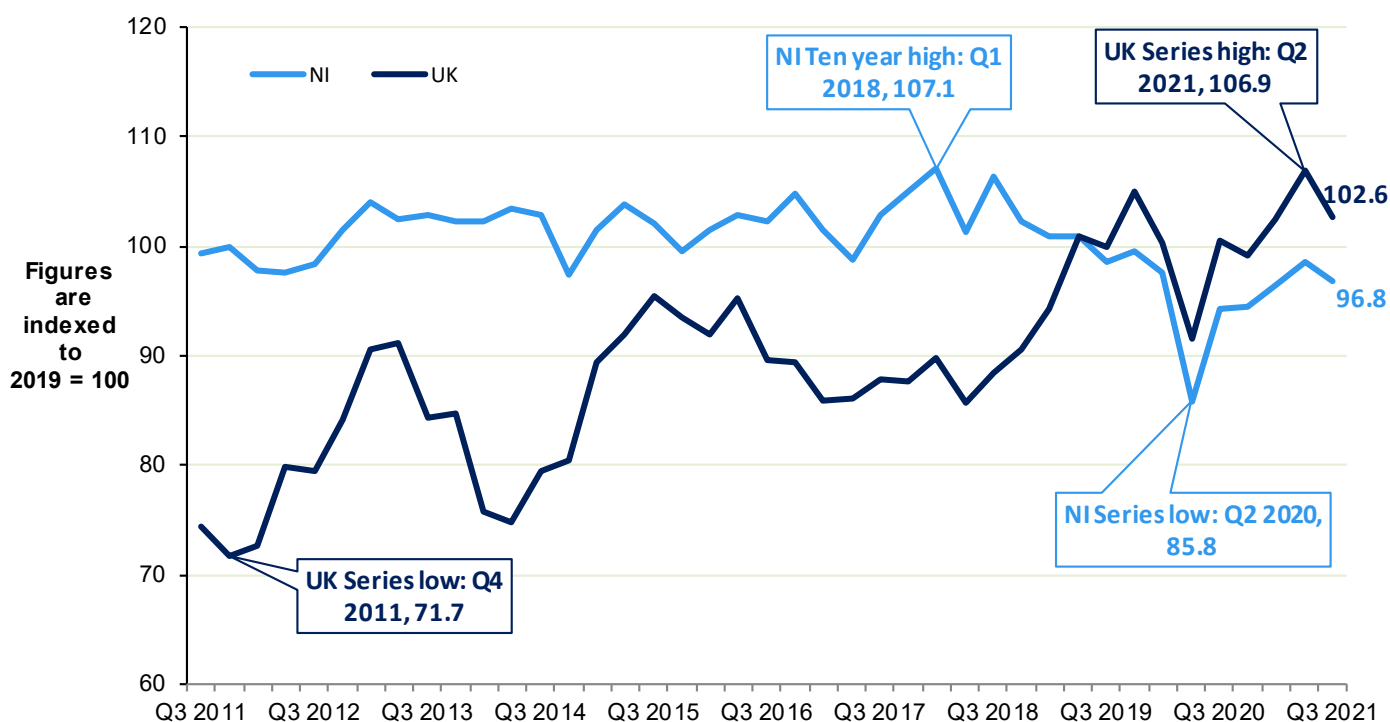
2.4 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (SIC07 Section D) (weight = 8.6% 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 a decrease of 1.8% over the quarter and increases of 2.6% over the year and 2.4% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- The seasonally adjusted figures for the UK show a decrease of 4.0% over the quarter and increases of 2.1% over the year and 3.5% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- The NI estimate is 11.0% below the series high recorded in Quarter 1 2018 and 9.6% below the ten year high recorded in Quarter 1 2018.
- NI output is 12.8% above the series low recorded in Quarter 2 2020.

Figure 2.4 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, NI & UK, Q3 2011 – Q3 2021



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The NI and UK indices have followed similar trends in the Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply sector throughout the series. The NI index has generally outperformed the UK index in this sector with the exception of recent quarters since Quarter 2 2019. NI output saw a more substantial decrease in early 2020 than the UK index. In NI, this sector remains 2.8% below the pre-pandemic levels of Quarter 4 2019, whilst in the UK this sector is 2.2% below Quarter 4 2019.

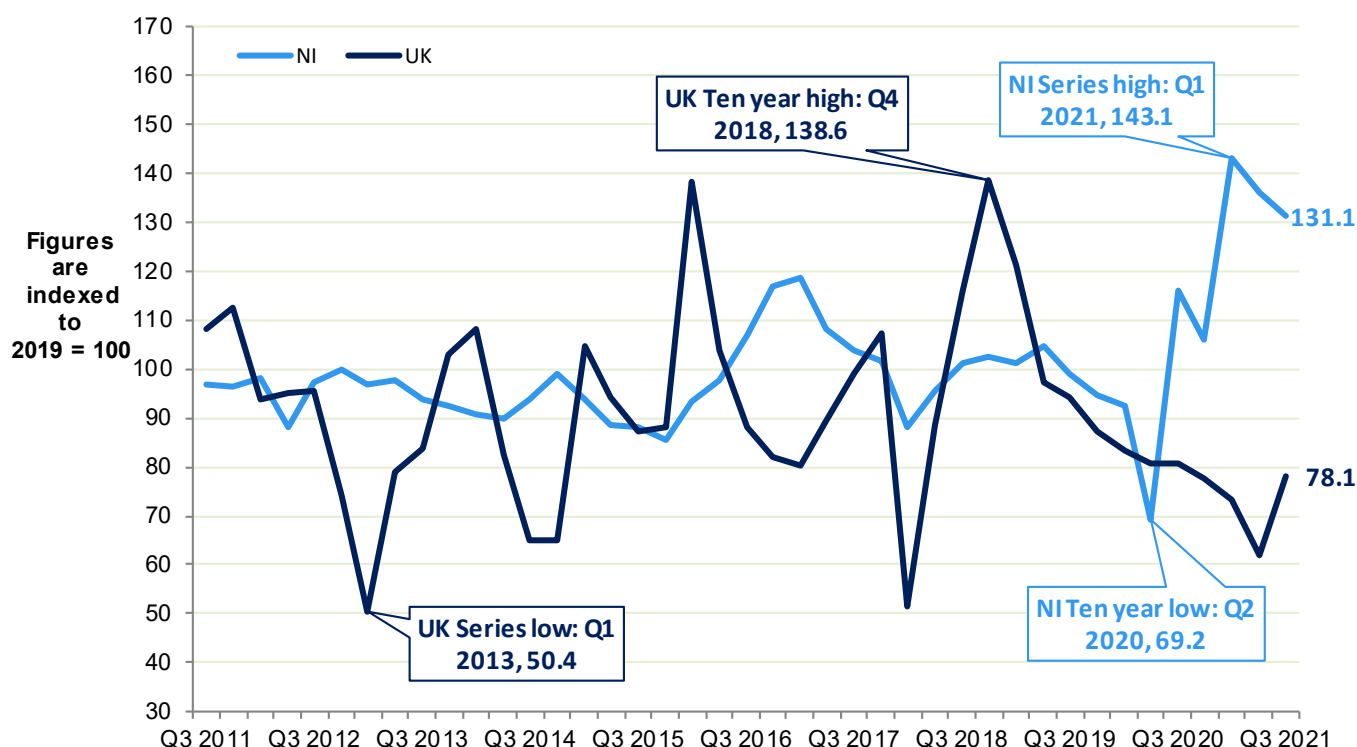
2.5 Mining and quarrying

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 a decrease of 3.5% over the quarter and increases of 12.8% over the year and 38.5% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- The UK seasonally adjusted figures show an increase of 26.4% over the quarter and decreases of 3.3% over the year and 12.4% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- NI output is 8.4% below the series high recorded in Quarter 1 2021.
- NI output is 89.6% above its ten year low (Quarter 2 2020) and 92.9% above the series low (Quarter 1 2005).

Figure 2.5 Mining and quarrying, NI & UK, Q3 2011 – Q3 2021



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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 38.5% above the pre-pandemic levels reported in Quarter 4 2019, whereas in the UK this sector is 10.5% below Quarter 4 2019.

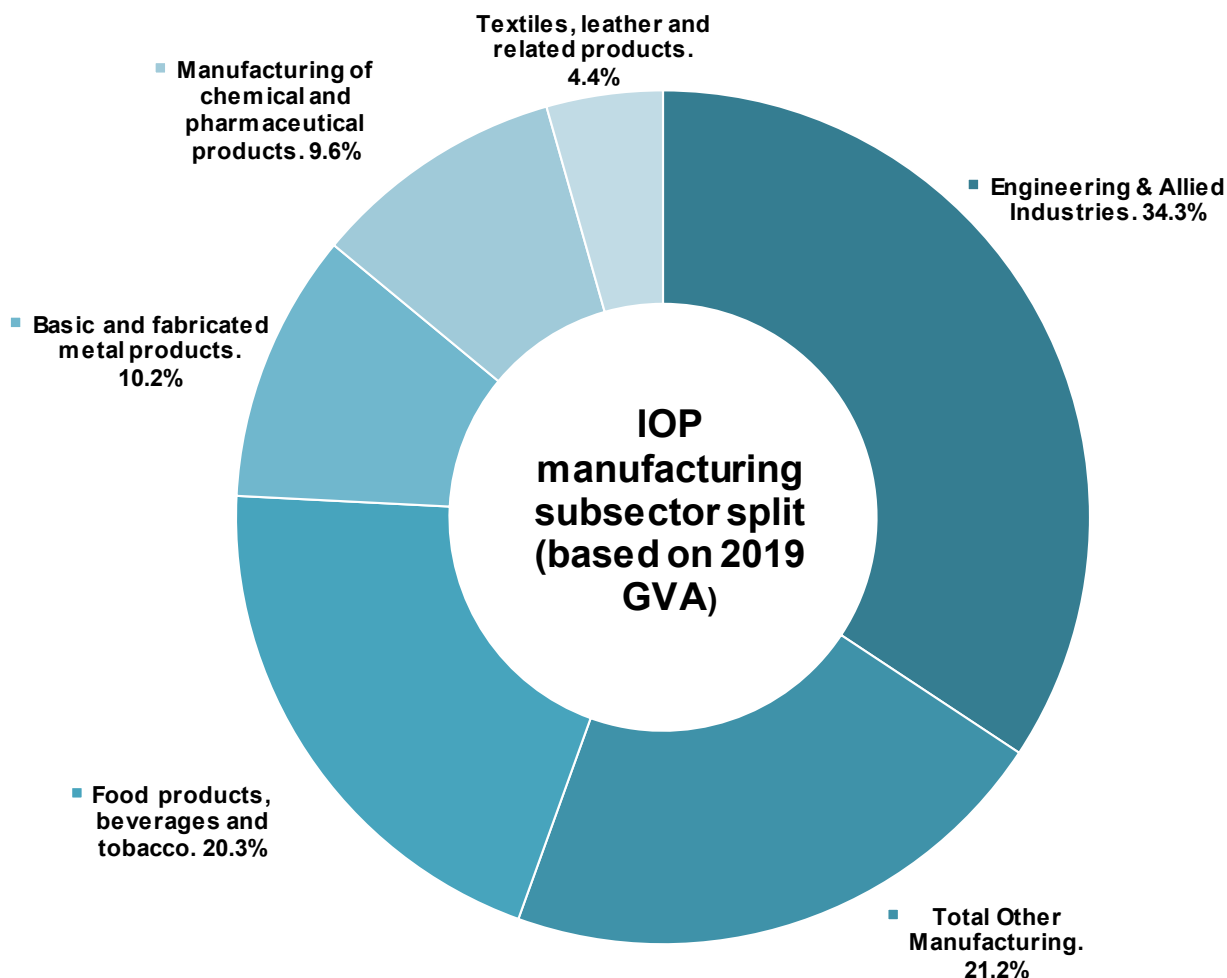
3 Manufacturing subsectors

Key findings

- The quarterly increase in Manufacturing output (0.3%) was driven by increases in three of the six main subsectors: Manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical products (4.7%); Food products, beverages and tobacco (1.1%) and Total other manufacturing (0.1%).
- This increase is partially offset by decreases in the Basic metals and fabricated metal products (3.8%); Manufacture of textiles, leather and related products (3.6%) and Engineering and allied industries (2.6%) subsectors.
- Over the year the increase in Manufacturing (0.5%) was driven by increases in three of the six main subsectors: Total other manufacturing (12.5%); Food products, beverages and tobacco (9.0%) and Basic metals and fabricated metal products (5.5%).
- These increases were partially offset by decreases in the Manufacture of textiles, leather and related products (26.0%); Engineering and allied industries (7.5%) and Manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical products (7.0%) subsectors.

Almost a third of the Manufacturing sector is made up by the Engineering & Allied Industries subsector, which accounts for 34.3% of total Manufacturing production Gross Value Added (GVA) at 2019 prices.

Figure 3.1 Manufacturing subsector split (based on 2019 GVA)

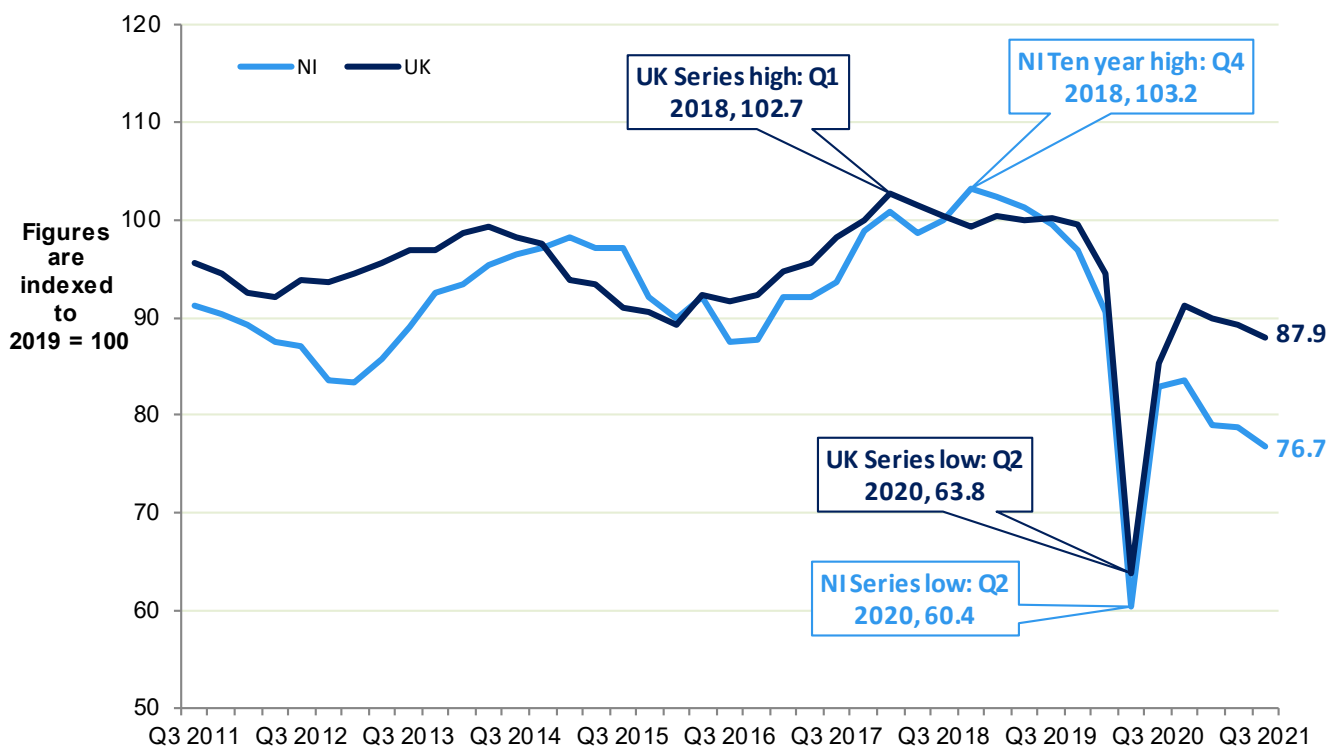


3.2 Engineering and allied industries (weight=27.1% of IOP, 34.3% of Manufacturing)²

Key findings

- NI seasonally adjusted figures show decreases over the quarter (2.6%), over the year (7.5%) and on a rolling four quarters basis (3.8%).
- The UK estimate shows a decrease of 1.6% over the quarter, and increases of 2.9% over the year and 4.4% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- NI output is 26.9% above its series low (Quarter 2 2020).
- NI output is 25.6% below its ten year high (Quarter 4 2018).

Figure 3.2 Engineering and allied industries NI & UK, Q3 2011 – Q3 2021



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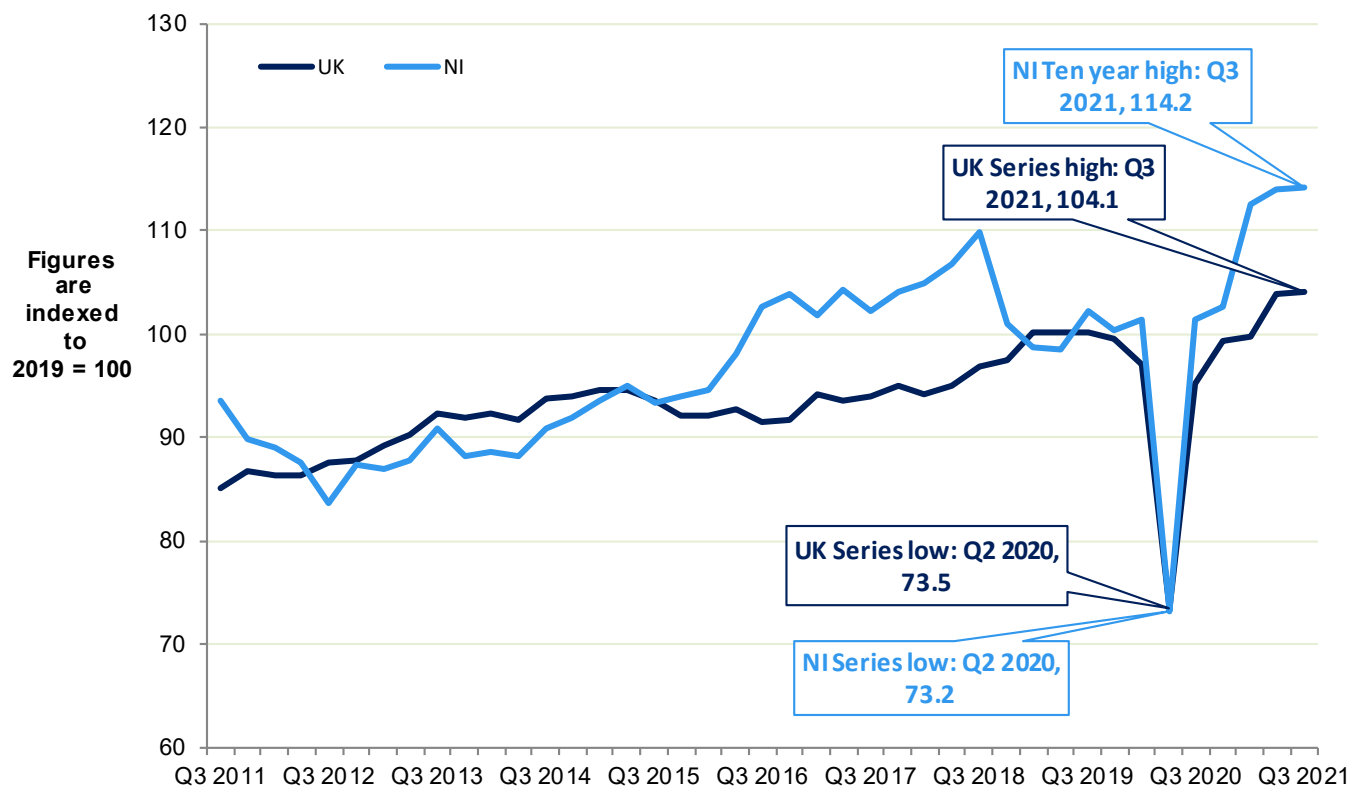
² Please note that estimates at subsector level can fluctuate due to sampling variability and also due to businesses moving industrial classification.

3.3 Total Other Manufacturing (weight=16.8% of IOP, 21.2% of Manufacturing)³

Key findings

- Seasonally adjusted figures show increases of 0.1% over the quarter, 12.5% over the year and 17.8% on a rolling four quarters basis. NI output has reached a ten year high in this subsector.
- The UK reported increases over the quarter (0.3%), over the year (9.2%) and on a rolling four quarters basis (11.4%). The UK has reached a series high in this subsector.
- NI output is 56.1% above its series low (Quarter 2 2020).

Figure 3.3 Total Other Manufacturing, NI & UK, Q3 2011 – Q3 2021



[Download Q3-21 Data](#)

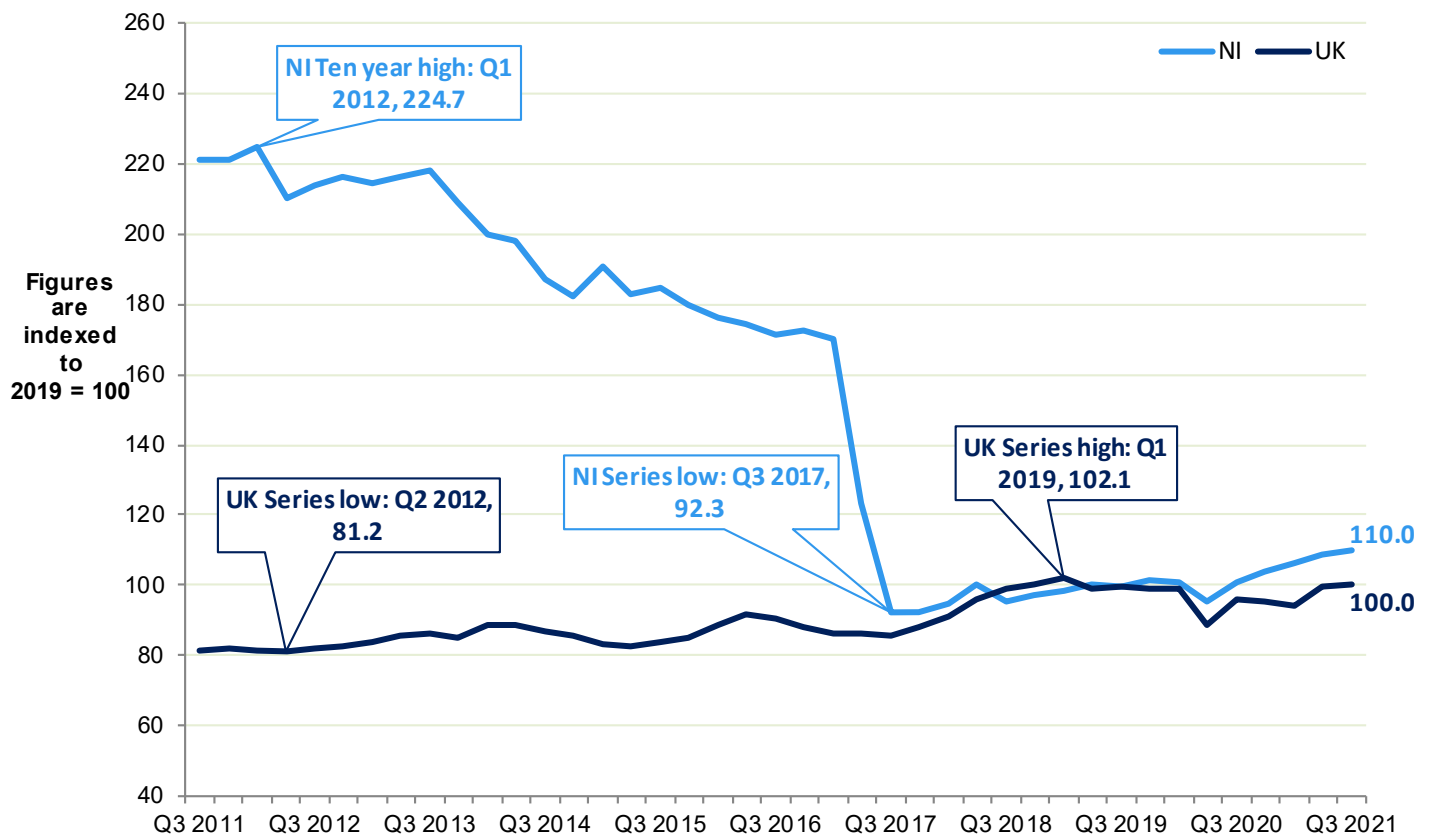
³ Please note that estimates at subsector level can fluctuate due to sampling variability and also due to businesses moving industrial classification.

3.4 Food products, beverages and tobacco (weight=16.1% of IOP, 20.3% of Manufacturing)⁴

Key findings

- NI output increased by 1.1% over the quarter, 9.0% over the year and 7.5% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- The UK increased by 0.4% over the quarter, 4.2% over the year and 1.6% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- NI output is estimated to be 19.2% above the series low (Quarter 3 2017).
- NI output remains 51.0% below its ten year high (Quarter 1 2012).

Figure 3.4 Food products, beverages and tobacco, NI & UK, Q3 2011 – Q3 2021



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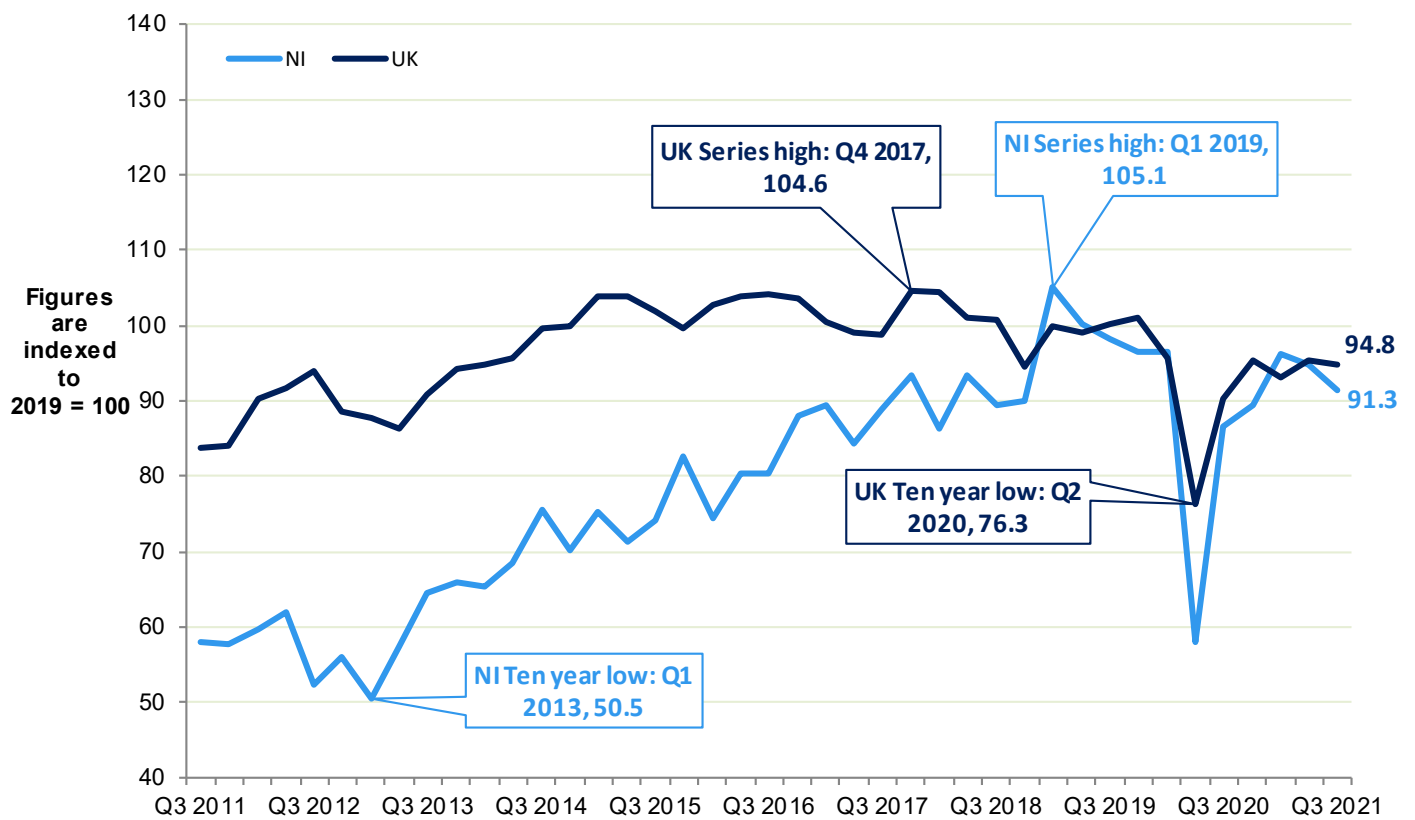
⁴ Please note that estimates at subsector level can fluctuate due to sampling variability and also due to businesses moving industrial classification.

3.5 Basic and fabricated metal products (weight=8.0% of IOP, 10.2% of Manufacturing)⁵

Key findings

- The NI seasonally adjusted figures show a decrease of 3.8% over the quarter and increases of 5.5% over the year and 10.2% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- UK seasonally adjusted figures show a decrease of 0.7% over the quarter and increases of 5.1% over the year and 4.4% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- NI output is 13.1% below its peak (Quarter 1 2019).
- NI output is 80.6% above the ten year low (Quarter 1 2013).

Figure 3.5 Basic and fabricated metal products, NI & UK, Q3 2011 – Q3 2021



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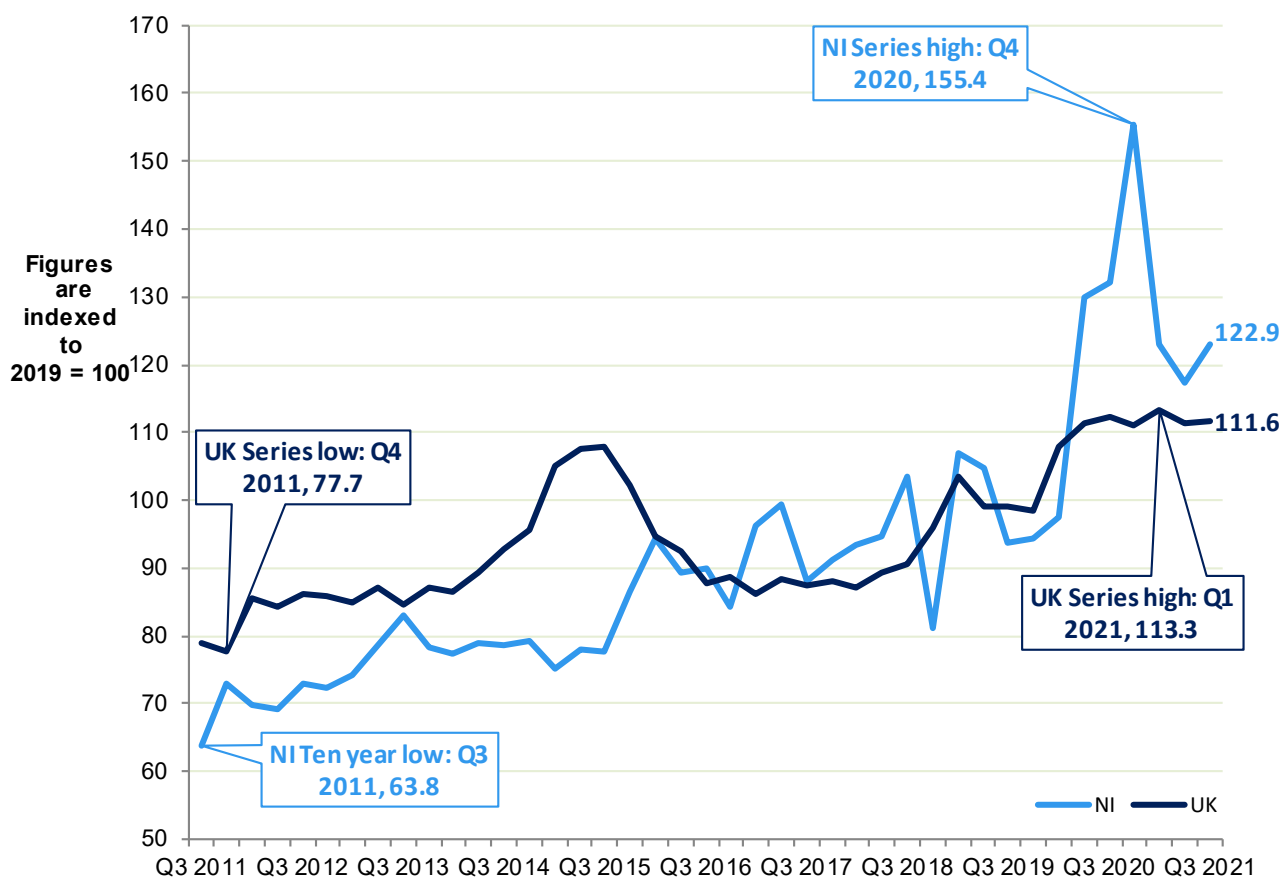
⁵ Please note that estimates at subsector level can fluctuate due to sampling variability and also due to businesses moving industrial classification.

3.6 Manufacturing of chemical and pharmaceutical products (weight=7.6% of IOP, 9.7% of Manufacturing)⁶

Key findings

- The NI seasonally adjusted figures have increased by 4.7% over the quarter, decreased by 7.0% over the year and increased by 14.4% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- The UK figures show an increase of 0.4% over the quarter, a decrease of 0.5% over the year and an increase of 4.1% on a rolling four quarters basis.
- NI output is 20.9% below its series high (Quarter 4 2020).
- NI output is 92.5% above the ten year low point (Quarter 3 2011).

Figure 3.6 Manufacturing of chemical and pharmaceutical products, NI & UK, Q3 2011 – Q3 2021



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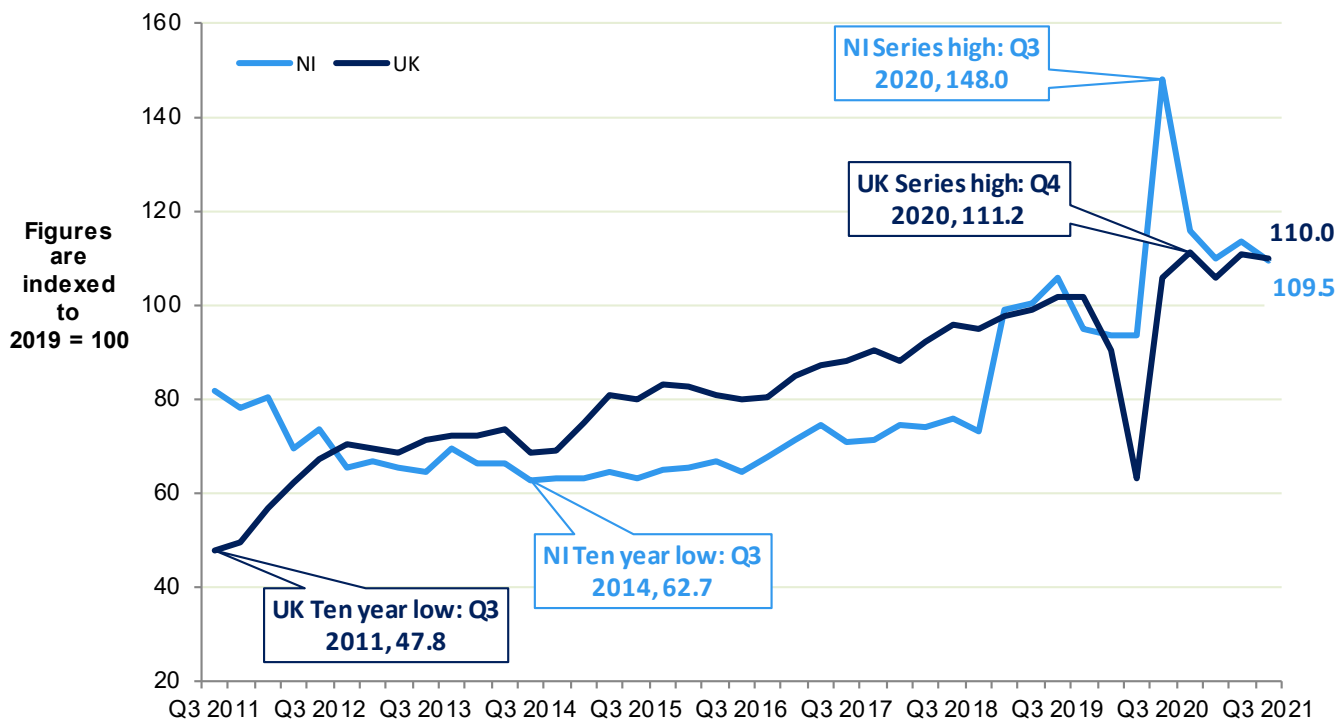
⁶ Please note that estimates at subsector level can fluctuate due to sampling variability and also due to businesses moving industrial classification.

3.7 Textiles, leather and related products (weight=3.5% of IOP, 4.4% of Manufacturing)⁷

Key findings

- The NI seasonally adjusted figures show decreases over the quarter (3.6%), over the year (26.0%) and an increase on a rolling four quarters basis (4.3%).
- UK seasonally adjusted figures show a decrease over the quarter (0.7%) and increases over the year (4.2%) and on a rolling four quarters basis (21.4%).
- NI output is 26.0% below its series high (Quarter 3 2020).
- NI output is 74.7% above the ten year low (Quarter 3 2014).

Figure 3.7 Textiles, leather and related products, NI & UK, Q3 2011 – Q3 2021



[Download Q3-21 Data](#)

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

3.8 Other notable trends in Manufacturing⁸

The six broad subsectors within manufacturing can be further broken down into ten more detailed subsectors that are not reported elsewhere in this bulletin, but are reported on within IOP tables.

This section summarises any notable trends in these manufacturing sectors.

The following subsectors are at a ten year high:

- Other manufacturing ([Table 5.4](#)). This subsector has reported increases in the last five quarters.

⁸ 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 2019 these production industries accounted for 16% 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 coverage response rates for 2019 and 2020 compared to Quarter 3 2021:

Table 1: Coverage response rates

	Quarter 3 2021	2020 (median*)	2019 (median*)
Coverage response rate (returned turnover)	69%	60%	80%

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

Coronavirus has resulted in a decrease in coverage response rates in Quarter 3 2021 when compared to 2019 figures, primarily due to the restrictions in place for businesses. As a result, the estimates for Quarter 3 2021 may be subject to higher revisions than normal over the coming quarters. Comparisons of provisional Quarter 3 2021 estimates at lower industry levels in particular should be treated with caution.

Gross Value Added (GVA)

From Quarter 4 2017 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 2019 GVA which became available on 26 May 2021.

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 December 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. This improves the reliability of results. Further details on [this review and other methodological changes](#) implemented in June 2021 are available on the NISRA website.

Table 2: Changes to recent releases

Quarter	Change	Detail
Quarter 2 2018	NI Index Rebased to 2016	Figures rebased to 2016 = 100 in line with ONS.
Quarter 4 2018	NI Index of Manufacturing Productivity removed from the Index of Production report.	We are currently reviewing the methodology as part of a wider review of productivity.
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 19th 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 26th 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 29th 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

Quarter	Change	Detail
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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.

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 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 16 March 2022.

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- [2.4 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, NI & UK](#)
- [2.5 Mining and quarrying output, NI & UK](#)
- [3.2 Food products, beverages and tobacco, NI & UK](#)
- [3.3 Engineering and allied industries, NI & UK](#)
- [3.4 Total Other Manufacturing, NI & UK](#)
- [3.5 Basic and fabricated metal products, NI & UK](#)
- [3.6 Manufacturing of chemical and pharmaceutical products, NI & UK](#)
- [3.7 Textiles, leather and related products, NI & UK](#)
- [4.1 NI Market Sector Goods](#)
- [5.1 IOP by Market Sector Goods \(annual data\)](#)
- [5.2 IOP by Market Sector Goods percentage change, NI](#)
- [5.3 IOP – Quarterly, annual and rolling annual average changes by sector, NI](#)
- [5.4 NI Manufacturing Index – Quarterly](#)
- [5.5 NI Manufacturing Index - Annual Average](#)
- [5.6 NI IOP by Manufacturing Broad Sub-sectors – Quarterly](#)
- [5.7 NI IOP by Manufacturing Broad Sub-sectors - Annual Average](#)