

# Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index (NICEI)

Quarter 2 (April - June) 2024

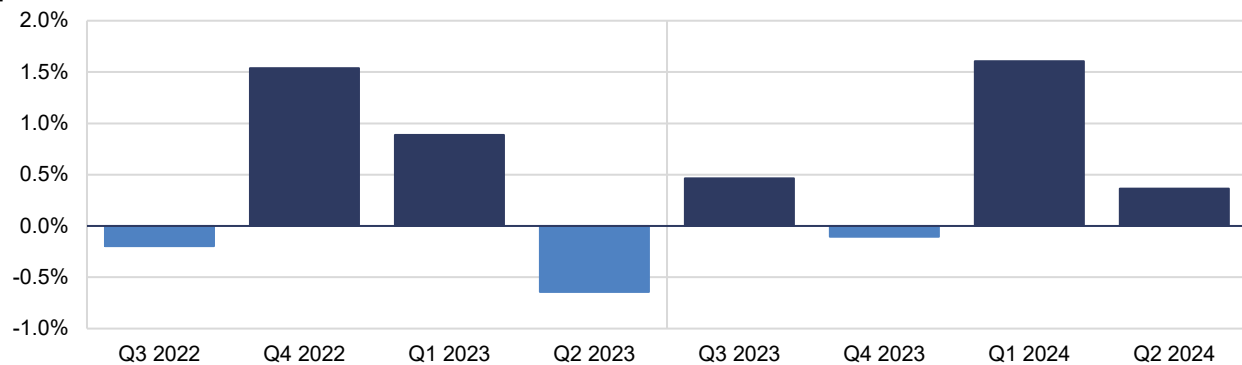
Theme: Economy

Frequency: Quarterly

Geographical Area: Northern Ireland

Date: 26 September 2024

**Chart 1: Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index (NICEI) Quarter on quarter change (%), last 8 quarters**



Quarterly change	Annual change	Pre-pandemic change (Q4 2019)*	Annualised change**	Private Sector		Public Sector	
				Quarterly	Annual	Quarterly	Annual
<b>+0.4%</b>	<b>+2.3%</b>	<b>+8.1%</b>	<b>+1.6%</b>	<b>+0.5%</b>	<b>+3.0%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>+0.1%</b>
				Pre-pandemic	Annualised	Pre-pandemic	Annualised
				<b>+8.7%</b>	<b>+1.8%</b>	<b>+6.0%</b>	<b>+0.9%</b>

\* We have included the pre-pandemic change (i.e. Q2 2024 vs. Q4 2019) to illustrate to users the impact compared to the last quarter before pandemic.

\*\*Annualised change: Q3 2023 to Q2 2024 compared with Q3 2022 to Q2 2023.

## Key Points

- Economic Activity in Northern Ireland increased by 0.4% in real terms over the quarter to Q2 2024. Compared to Q2 2023 NI's output has increased by 2.3% and is now 8.1% above the pre-pandemic level seen in Q4 2019. When assessing annualised change NI output has increased by 1.6%.
- The largest upward contribution to change this quarter came from increased activity in the Construction sector 0.3 percentage points (pps).
- NI's Private sector output as measured by the NICEI increased by 0.5% over the quarter and by 3.0% over the year. NI's Public sector output as measured by the NICEI decreased by 0.2% over the quarter and increased by 0.1% over the year.
- Although the measures are not produced on a fully equivalent basis, [UK Gross Domestic Product \(GDP\)](#) increased 0.6% over the quarter and 0.9% over the year to Quarter 2 2024. UK GDP is now 2.4% above its pre-pandemic level seen in Q4 2019.

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b><i>Context</i></b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b><i>Contribution of sectors to overall NICEI</i></b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3</b>	<b><i>Long-term NICEI trend</i></b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4</b>	<b><i>Economic Commentary</i></b>	<b>5</b>
<b>5</b>	<b><i>Comparison with measures of GDP</i></b>	<b>7</b>
<b>6</b>	<b><i>List of Tables</i></b>	<b>9</b>
<b>7</b>	<b><i>Further Information</i></b>	<b>9</b>

**[Official statistics in development](#)** (previously called Experimental Statistics) are official statistics that are undergoing a development, and may be new or existing official statistics. They are published to involve users and stakeholders in their development and as a means to ensure they will meet user needs going forward. As these statistics are still in development, they are subject to retrospective revision in any future releases. The methodology and quality assurance are still in development and are subject to change.

In October 2018, the Methodology Advisory Service (MAS) in the ONS completed a review into the NICEI, which made a number of recommendations to enhance the robustness of the measure of output for the NI economy. These include improvements to the measure of Public Sector Output (i.e. Health, Education and Collective Public Services) and some Private Sector additions (i.e. Imputed Rents and Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)).

NISRA is currently working on implementing the MAS recommendations, with a view to producing a quarterly measure of GDP for NI, which builds upon the NICEI. It is our goal that the new quarterly measure of GDP will undergo assessment by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) to ensure compliance with the standards of the Code of Practice for Statistics.

Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics that all producers of official statistics should adhere to. You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards. Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing [regulation@statistics.gov.uk](mailto:regulation@statistics.gov.uk) or via the [OSR website](#).

Feedback on these statistics is particularly welcome from users and will be used to further develop the statistics. Please email [economicstats@nisra.gov.uk](mailto:economicstats@nisra.gov.uk).

# 1 Context

The NICEI is a quarterly measure of economic activity in NI based on available official statistics<sup>1</sup>. The NICEI statistics in this release are official statistics in development<sup>2</sup>, which are still undergoing evaluation and are subject to revision (please refer to the background notes for further information). The NICEI is broadly equivalent to the output measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and is used to measure the performance of the NI economy. NISRA is currently working to develop a quarterly measure of GDP for NI which builds upon the NICEI.

Following NISRA's [consultation](#) on changes to statistical outputs, the NICEI statistical bulletin has been scaled back to headline results only; some detailed analysis and economic commentary has been removed. Data will continue to be provided in the existing supplementary tables.

In line with guidance detailed in the [UK National Accounts Blue Book 2023](#) (published on 31 October 2023), figures in this publication have been weighted using the revised Northern Ireland 2019 GVA figures, and the base year has remained at 2019 for a third consecutive year. There were methodological changes made by the ONS detailed here, that resulted in greater revision to the UK data than is normally expected.

This report covers the period 1 April to 30 June 2024 (Quarter 2 2024).

---

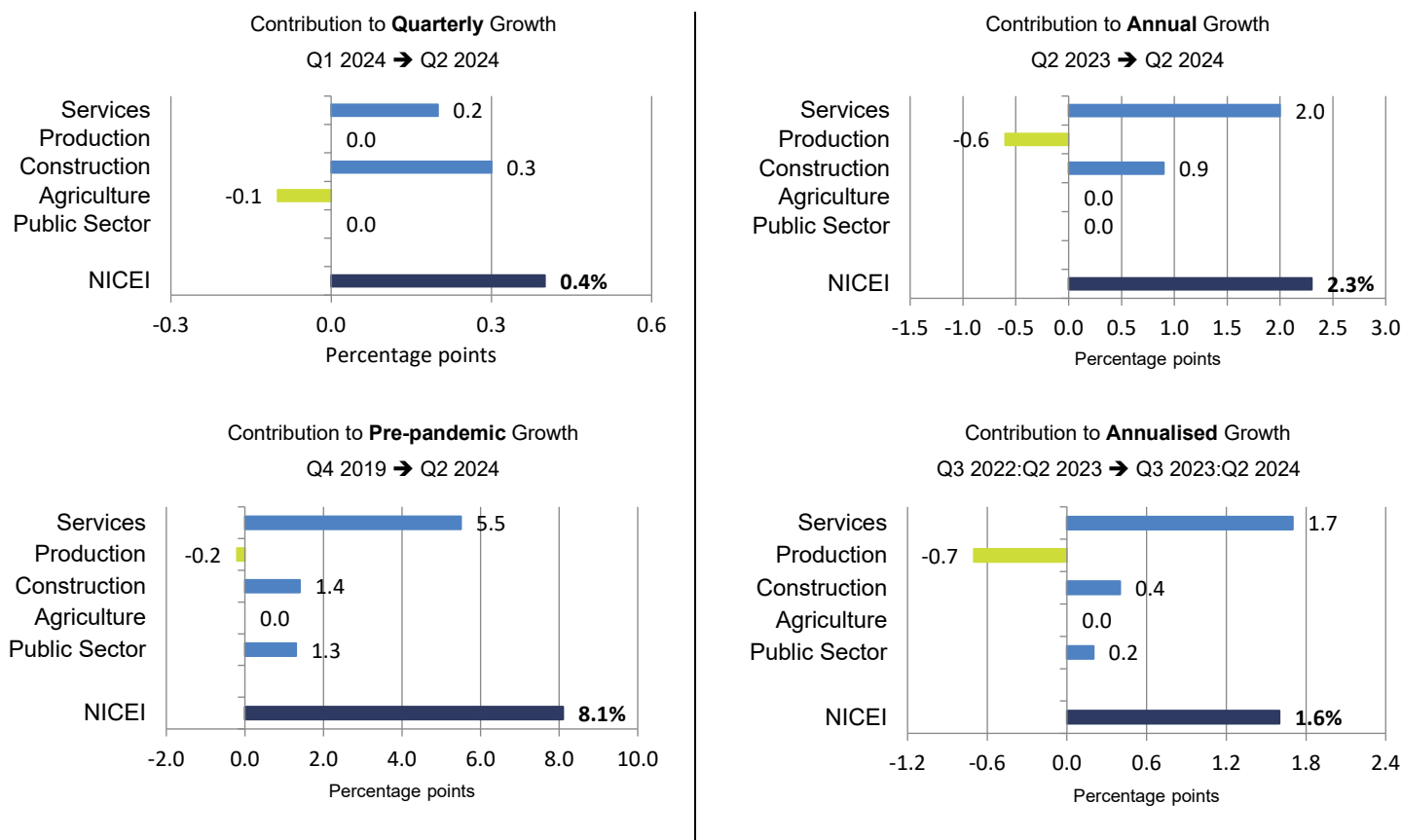
<sup>1</sup> Published quarterly indices (Index of Services, Index of Production, Quarterly Construction Enquiry), public sector employee jobs data from the Quarterly Employment Survey, plus agricultural output data from the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, are weighted using the ONS Regional Accounts Gross Value Added (GVA) data and combined to provide a proxy measure of total economic output.

<sup>2</sup> Official statistics in development (previously known as experimental statistics) are official statistics that are undergoing a development; they may be new or existing statistics, and will be tested with users, in line with the standards of trustworthiness, quality, and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics.

## 2 Contribution of sectors to overall NICEI

The largest contribution to change over the quarter came from increased economic activity in the Construction sector. When comparing the NI economy to its pre-pandemic position all sectors, excluding Production, have had a positive contribution to economic activity.

Chart 2: NICEI, Contribution of sectors to quarterly, annual, pre-pandemic and annualised growth



The increase in the NICEI over the latest quarter (0.4%) was driven by positive contributions in activity in the Construction sector (0.3 pps) and the Services sector (0.2 pps). The Agriculture sector had a negative contribution (0.1 pps).

Over the year the NICEI increased by 2.3% to Q2 2024. This was driven by positive contributions from the Services sector (2.0 pps) and the Construction sector (0.9 pps). The Production sector had a negative contribution (0.6 pps).

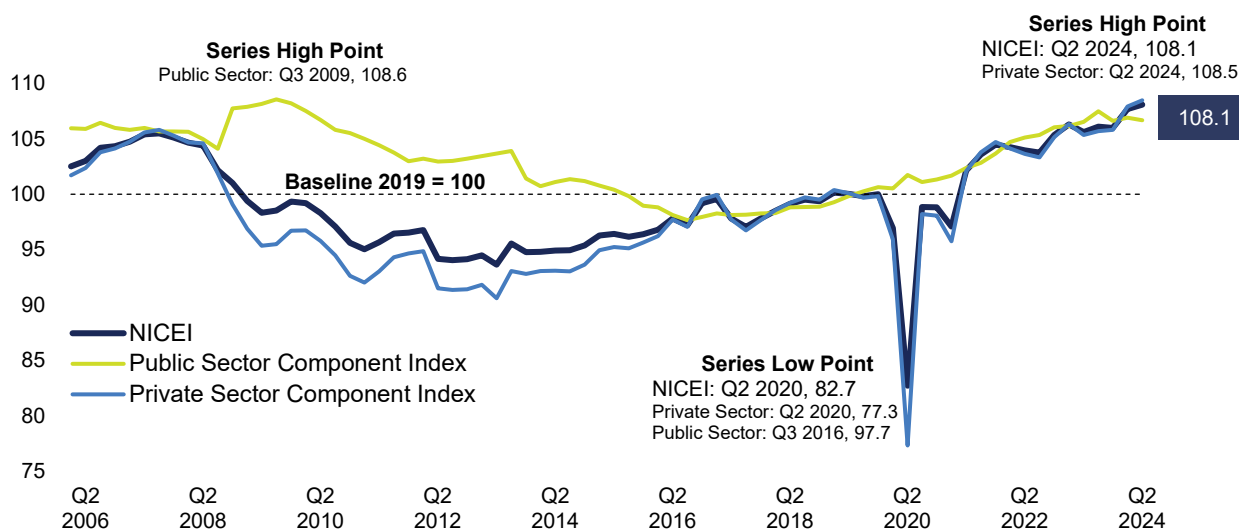
In terms of pre-pandemic change NI economic output has increased by 8.1% when compared to Q4 2019; with the growth largely driven by a positive contribution from the Services sector (5.5 pps) which has had a strong recovery post pandemic. There were also positive contributions from the Construction sector (1.4 pps) and the Public sector (1.3 pps). The Production sector had a negative contribution (0.2 pps).

The 1.6% annualised increase in the NICEI (i.e. average of the four quarters to Quarter 2 2024 compared with the previous four quarters) was driven by increased activity in the Services sector (1.7 pps), Construction sector (0.4 pps) and Public sector (0.2 pps). The Production sector had a negative contribution (0.7 pps).

### 3 Long-term NICEI trend

A new series high was reached in Q2 2024, with NI economic output now 30.7% above the series low point in Q2 2020.

Chart 3: Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index (NICEI), Q1 2006 – Q2 2024



Economic activity had increased gradually from years 2013-2019, following the prolonged downturn post the 2007 financial crisis. However, the onset of the Pandemic brought about a sharp downturn in output with the NICEI reaching a series low in Q2 2020. Since the Pandemic economic activity in NI has recovered substantially and in Q2 2024 output is now 30.7% above that series low point and is at a series high.

### 4 Economic Commentary

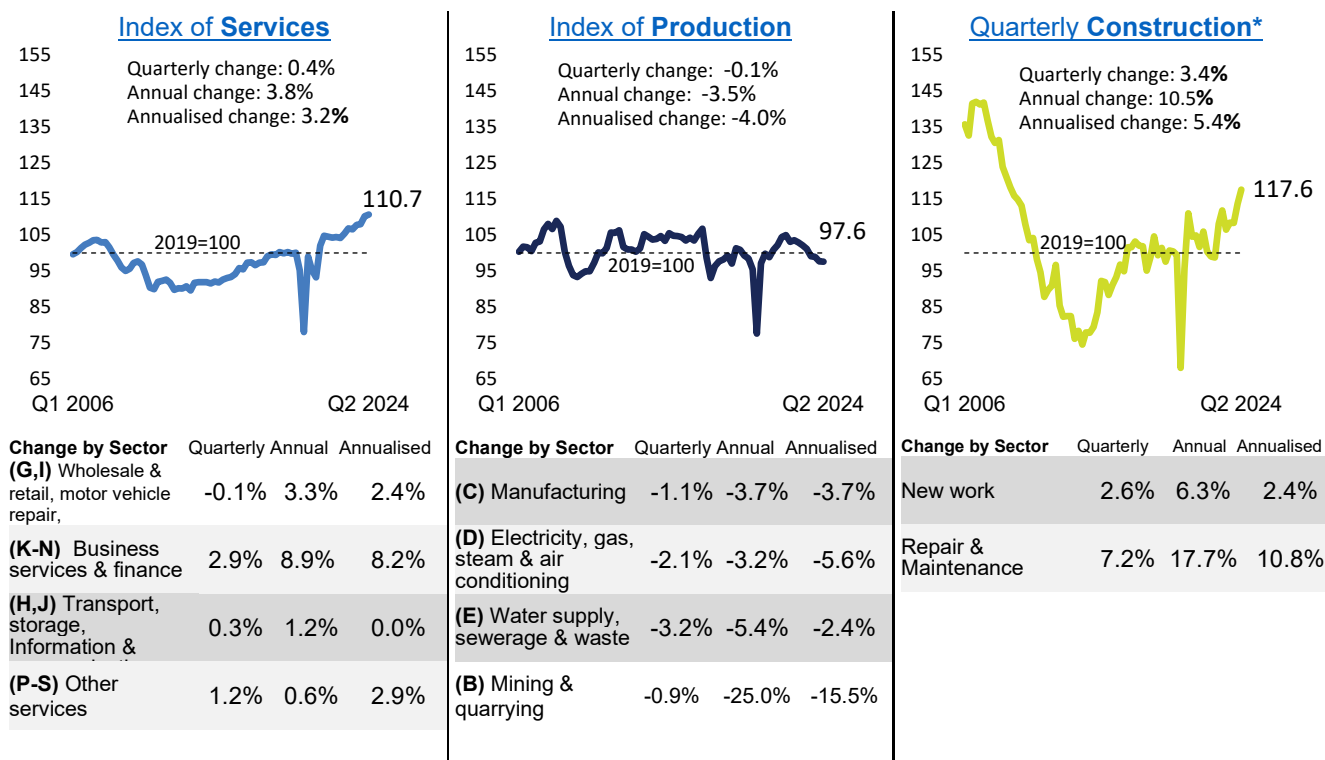
The NICEI indicates economic activity in Northern Ireland increased by 0.4% during Quarter 2 2024. The increased economic activity during Quarter 2 2024 was driven by positive contributions from the Construction sector (0.3 pps) and the Services sector (0.2 pps).

NI economic output is now 8.1% higher than the pre-pandemic level seen in Quarter 4 2019. The Services sector (which accounts for 52% of NI GVA) has had a sizeable positive contribution to this growth (5.5 pps) showing a strong recovery post pandemic. There were also further positive contributions from the Construction sector (1.4 pps) and the Public sector (1.3 pps). The Production sector had a negative contribution (0.2 pps).

## Sectoral Insights to Q2 2024

### Output by sector

To access further detail, click on the underlined titles which link to the publications on the [NISRA website](#)



\* All construction i.e. including public sector

### Sub-sector results

The Index of Services (IOS) increased by 0.4% over the quarter and by 3.8% over the year. The Business services and finance sector increased by 2.9%; the Other services sector increased by 1.2%; and the Transport, storage, information and communications sector also increased by 0.3%. The only sector to show a quarterly decrease was the Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; accommodation and food service sector (0.1%). Over the year there were increases seen in all sectors; Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; accommodation and food service sector (3.3%); Business services and finance sector (8.9%); Other services sector (0.6%); and the Transport, storage, information & communication sector (1.2%).

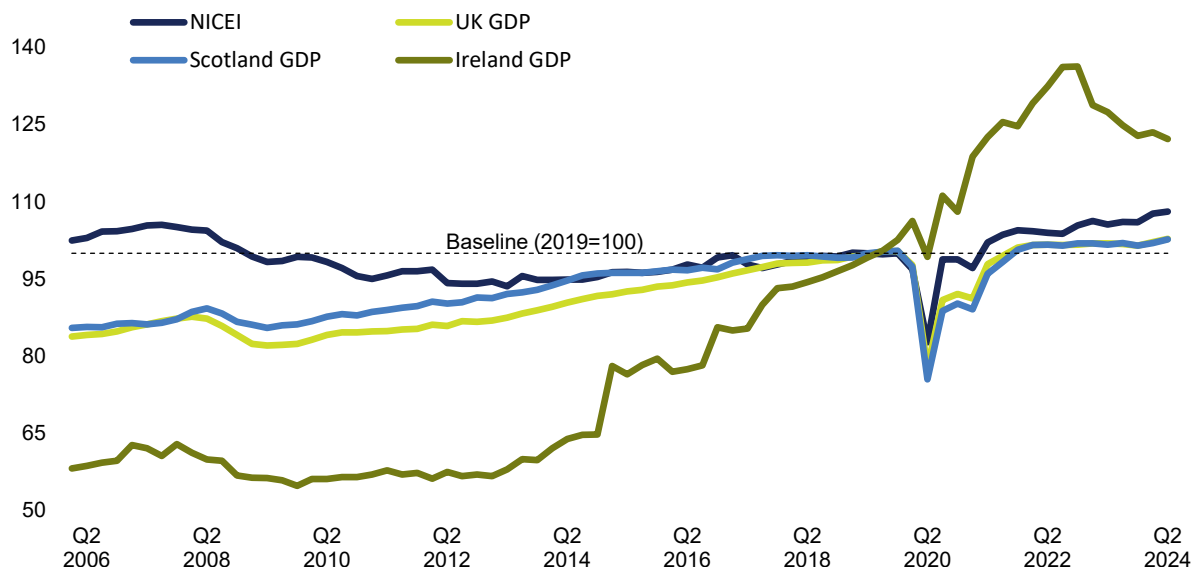
The Index of Production (IOP) decreased by 0.1% over the quarter and by 3.5% over the year. Quarterly decreases were seen in all four sectors - Manufacturing (1.1%), Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (2.1%), Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling) (3.2%) and Mining and quarrying (0.9%). Over the year, the decrease in NI production output was driven by decreases in all four sectors - Manufacturing (3.7%), Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (3.2%), Water supply, sewerage and waste management (Inc. recycling) (5.4%) and Mining and quarrying (25.0%).

The total volume of construction output increased by 3.4% over the quarter and by 10.5% over the year. The increase in overall output was driven by increases in both New Work (2.6%) and Repair and Maintenance (7.2%). Over the year the increase in output was driven by increases in both New Work (6.3%) and Repair and Maintenance (17.7%).

## 5 Comparison with measures of GDP

NI is 8.1% above its Pre-Pandemic position in Q4 2019 and is outperforming both the Scottish and UK economies in this regard. Ireland's GDP is now 19.1% above the Pre-Pandemic level after rising sharply post pandemic. Output in Ireland, however, is now falling with a decline of 4.1% over the year.

Chart 4: NICEI\*, comparison with selected GDP measures Q1 2006 – Q2 2024\*\*



\* The NICEI methodology has been shown to provide a close short-term approximation to the UK GDP series, readers are advised that due to differences in the underlying methodologies the measures presented here should not be considered as precisely like-for-like.

\*\* Ireland's GDP figure has been volatile over recent years, the Central Statistics Office (CSO) highlights the impact [Globalisation](#) has had on Ireland's GDP figures.



Chart 4 above indicates that, over the time period, NI, Scotland and UK output all fell to their lowest level in Q2 2020 while in contrast Ireland's GDP lowest level recorded was in Q4 2009. In Q2 2024 the NICEI is now at a new high peak. Compared to the pre-economic downturn peak in Q3 2007 NI output is now 2.5% higher.

In contrast, UK GDP is now estimated to be 17.2% higher than its peak in Quarter 1 2008. This suggests that the UK has had a shorter downturn since the 2008 recession and a faster recovery.

Over the last 10 years the UK has reported increases in GDP in 32 of the last 40 quarters while the NICEI has reported increases in economic activity in 23 of the last 40 quarters.

Table 1 provides a summary of changes over the quarter, year, pre-pandemic and rolling four quarters for the NICEI and other selected GDP measures.

**Table 1: Quarterly, annual, pre-pandemic and annualised change, NICEI compared with selected GDP measures, Quarter 2 2024**

	Change on quarter	Change on year	Pre-Pandemic change	Rolling annual average change
NICEI	 0.4%	 2.3%	 8.1%	 1.6%
UK	 0.6%	 0.9%	 2.4%	 0.3%
Scotland	 0.6%	 0.9%	 2.1%	 0.3%
Ireland	 -1.0%	 -4.1%	 19.1%	 -6.7%

Economic activity in both the UK and NI grew over the quarter (0.6% vs 0.4%). Over the year NI had the stronger growth (2.3% vs 0.9%). NI also had larger growth in activity over the rolling annual average period (1.6% vs 0.3%). Comparing against the pre-pandemic quarter (Q4 2019) economic activity in NI has shown stronger growth than the UK (8.1% vs 2.4%).

Similarly, economic activity in both Scotland and NI grew over the quarter (0.6% vs 0.4%). Comparing both NI and Scotland over the year, NI had stronger growth (2.3% vs 0.9%). NI also had larger growth in activity over the rolling annual average period (1.6% vs 0.3%). Comparing against the pre-pandemic quarter (Q4 2019) economic activity in NI has shown stronger growth than Scotland (8.1% vs 2.1%).

Ireland's GDP decreased over the quarter (1.0%) and over the year (4.1%). Ireland has recorded the strongest growth since pre-pandemic (19.1%). The latest results, however, point towards a downturn in activity and economic output is down significantly over the rolling annual average period (6.7%).



## 6 List of Tables

Data accompanying this bulletin are available from the [NISRA website](#) in both Open Document and Excel formats. The spreadsheet includes the following tables.

Table 1: NICEI and component indices by quarter, Q2 2006 – Q2 2024 (2019=100)

Table 2: NICEI and component indices by year, 2006 – 2024 (2019=100)

Table 3: Data for Chart 1: Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index (NICEI), Quarter on quarter change (%), Q2 2006 – Q2 2024

Table 4: Breakdown of NI Businesses & Employees by country of ownership, 2024

Table 5: Proportion of NI Regional GVA by Sector, 2019

Table 6: Data for Chart 2: NICEI, Contribution to quarterly, annual, pre-pandemic and annualised growth

Table 7: Data for Chart 3: Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index (NICEI), Q2 2006 – Q2 2024

Table 8: Data for Chart 4: NICEI, comparison with selected GDP measures Q2 2006 – Q2 2024

Table 9: Data for Table 1: Quarterly, annual, pre-pandemic and annualised change, NICEI compared with selected GDP measures to Q2 2024

Table 10: Comparison of the NICEI Series at Q2 2024 and Q1 2024, Q2 2006 – Q2 2024

Table 11: NICEI Sector Contributions to Quarterly Change, Q2 2006 – Q2 2024

## 7 Further Information

Data published within this bulletin is available to download from our [website](#) and the new NISRA [Data Portal](#). Detailed background information documents and methodology information have also been published [online](#).

As a user of these statistics, we would welcome feedback on this release, in particular on the content, format and structure. If you wish to receive regular NICEI updates via email or join the NICEI expert user group please contact: [economicstats@nisra.gov.uk](mailto:economicstats@nisra.gov.uk)

**Economic and Labour Market Statistics,  
Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency,  
Colby House,  
Stranmillis Court,  
Belfast BT9 5RR**

X (formerly Twitter): [@NISRA](#)

Web: <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics>

### Statistical Contacts:

**Suzanne Bradley**

Email: [Suzanne.Bradley@nisra.gov.uk](mailto:Suzanne.Bradley@nisra.gov.uk)

Tel: 028 9052 9505

**Evan Elwood**

Email: [Evan.Elwood@nisra.gov.uk](mailto:Evan.Elwood@nisra.gov.uk)

**Next NICEI publication: 16 January 2025**