Statistical bulletin

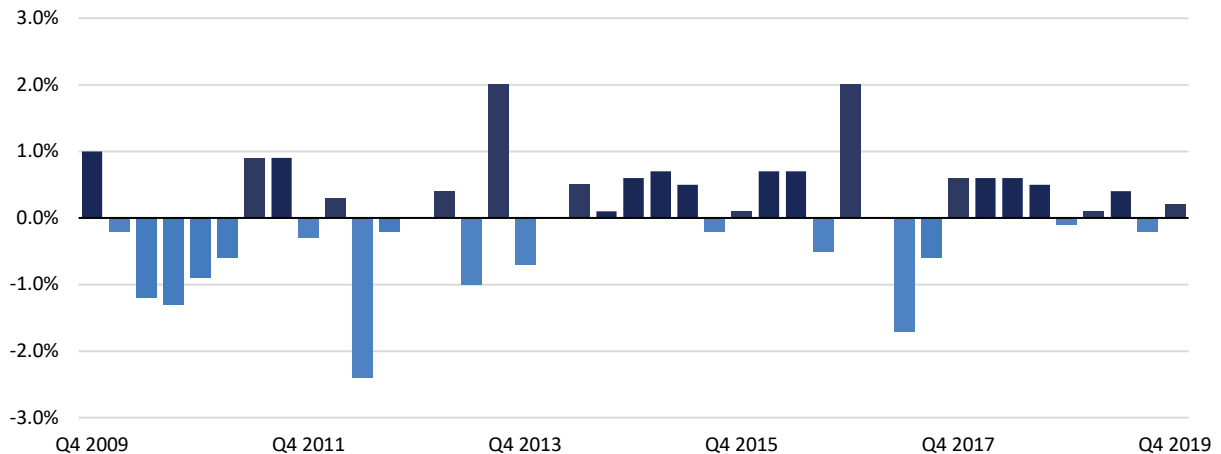# Economic Activity in Northern Ireland
by quarterly NI Composite Economic Index (NICEI)

Quarter 4 (October-December) 2019

Experimental statistics

Economic activity increased in real terms over the Quarter to Quarter 4 2019. Quarterly growth has been negative in 3 of the last 10 quarters.

Chart 1: Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index (NICEI), Quarter on quarter change (%), Q4 2009 – Q4 2019

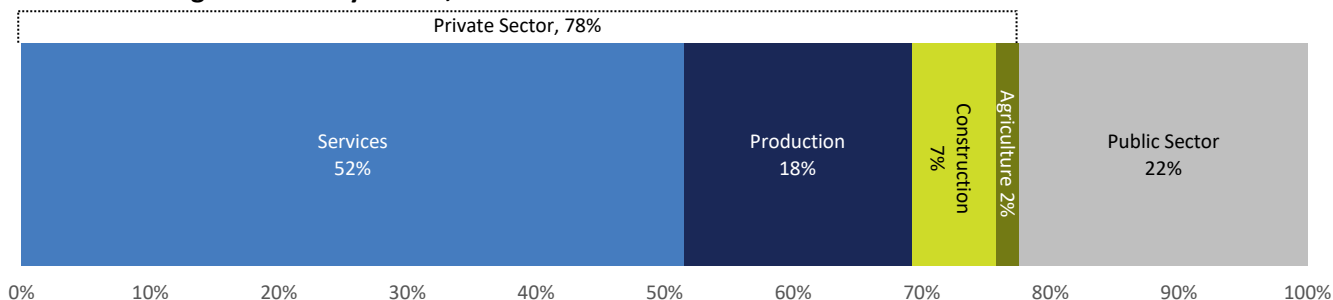| Quarterly growth	Annual growth	Annualised growth	Private Sector		Public Sector	
			Quarterly	Annual	Quarterly	Annual
+0.2%	**+0.6%**	**+0.7%**	**+0.2%**	**+0.2%**	**+0.5%**	**+1.8%**
Q4 2019 compared with Q3 2019	Q4 2019 compared with Q4 2018	Q1 2019 to Q4 2019 compared with Q1 2018 to Q4 2018	Annualised **+0.5%**		Annualised **+1.3%**	

The results for the NICEI for Quarter 4 2019 show that economic output in Northern Ireland in real terms, increased by 0.2% over the quarter and 0.6% over the year to Quarter 4 2019. Annualised average growth (average of the four quarters to Quarter 4 2019 compared with the previous four quarters) equated to 0.7%.

Although the measures are not produced on a fully equivalent basis, UK Gross Domestic Product (GDP) remained flat (0.0%) over the quarter and increased by 1.1% over the year to Quarter 4 2019. GDP is currently growing at a faster rate in Ireland, where initial estimates indicate an increase of 1.8% over the quarter and by 6.3% over the year to Quarter 4 2019.

Published 9 April 2020

Context

The Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index (NICEI) is a quarterly measure of economic activity in NI based on available official statistics. Published quarterly indices (Index of Services, Index of Production, Quarterly Construction Enquiry), public sector employee jobs data from the Quarterly Employment Survey, plus unpublished agricultural output data from the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, are weighted using the ONS Regional Accounts Gross Value Added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. The figure below illustrates the sectoral breakdown of the NI Economy based on ONS regional GVA data.

Chart 2: NI Regional GVA by Sector, 2018

Private Sector, 78%

Services 52%	Production 18%	Construction 7%	Agriculture 2%	Public Sector 22%

0%   10%   20%   30%   40%   50%   60%   70%   80%   90%   100%

The NICEI is broadly equivalent to the output measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). However, the published ONS quarterly measure of GDP is a balanced measure which incorporates the output, income and expenditure approaches. This is based on a more extensive range of data sources than the NICEI.

Statistics in this release are experimental statistics. NISRA is currently working to develop a quarterly measure of GDP for NI which builds upon the NICEI and seeks to address identified areas for improvement in the NICEI. The quarterly GDP measure will be an output based measure which will include a more robust measure of the output of the Public Sector. It is envisaged that once the quarterly GDP measure is fully developed it will replace the NICEI as the official estimate of economic output in NI.

The NICEI is used to help monitor progress of key government strategies in NI, notably the draft Programme for Government (see below) and Industrial Strategy. The statistics in this release are also used by a broad range of users with an interest in assessing and reporting on the level of economic activity here, such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS), economists in the public and private sector, academics, media and the general public.

We welcome feedback to help us improve and add value to these statistics. Users with an in-depth interest in the area are also welcome to join our economic accounts user group. Contact David.Leonard@nisra.gov.uk.

Draft Programme for Government - Wellbeing Framework

Outcomes: *We prosper through a strong, competitive, regionally balanced economy*

Indicator: *Private sector NI Composite Economic Index*

Private sector NICEI is a population indicator included in the wellbeing framework overarching the draft Programme for Government. The indicator is updated on an annual basis and is based on the average of the 4 quarters in the relevant calendar year.

Following the publication of this statistical bulletin (Q4 2019), Private sector NICEI for the 2019 calendar year is available for the first time, for that reason the full time series is available on page 5 of this publication.
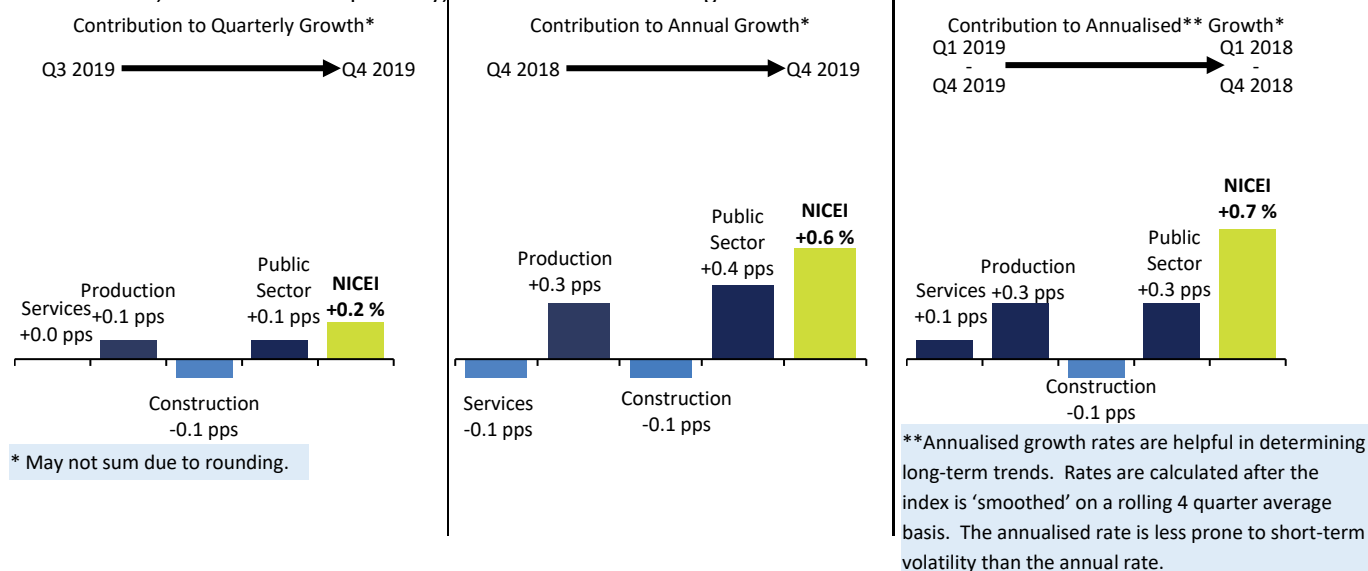
Latest position: Private sector NICEI stood at 101.6 in 2019, 4.3% higher than the position in the 2015 baseline year (97.4).

The latest position in relation to all population indicators in the wellbeing framework is available at this link.

Contribution of sectors to overall NICEI growth

The increases in economic growth over the quarter, year and rolling annual average to Q4 2019 was largely driven by the increases in the production and public sectors. Over these periods the construction sector had a consistent, but small negative contribution to the NICEI.

Chart 3: NICEI, Contribution to quarterly, annual and annualised growth

Contribution to Quarterly Growth*
Q3 2019 ➔ Q4 2019

Services +0.0 pps
Production +0.1 pps
Public Sector +0.1 pps
NICEI +0.2 %
Construction -0.1 pps

* May not sum due to rounding.

Contribution to Annual Growth*
Q4 2018 ➔ Q4 2019

Production +0.3 pps
Public Sector +0.4 pps
NICEI +0.6 %
Services -0.1 pps
Construction -0.1 pps

Contribution to Annualised** Growth*
Q1 2019 - Q4 2019 ➔ Q1 2018 - Q4 2018

Services +0.1 pps
Production +0.3 pps
Public Sector +0.3 pps
NICEI +0.7 %
Construction -0.1 pps

**Annualised growth rates are helpful in determining long-term trends. Rates are calculated after the index is 'smoothed' on a rolling 4 quarter average basis. The annualised rate is less prone to short-term volatility than the annual rate.
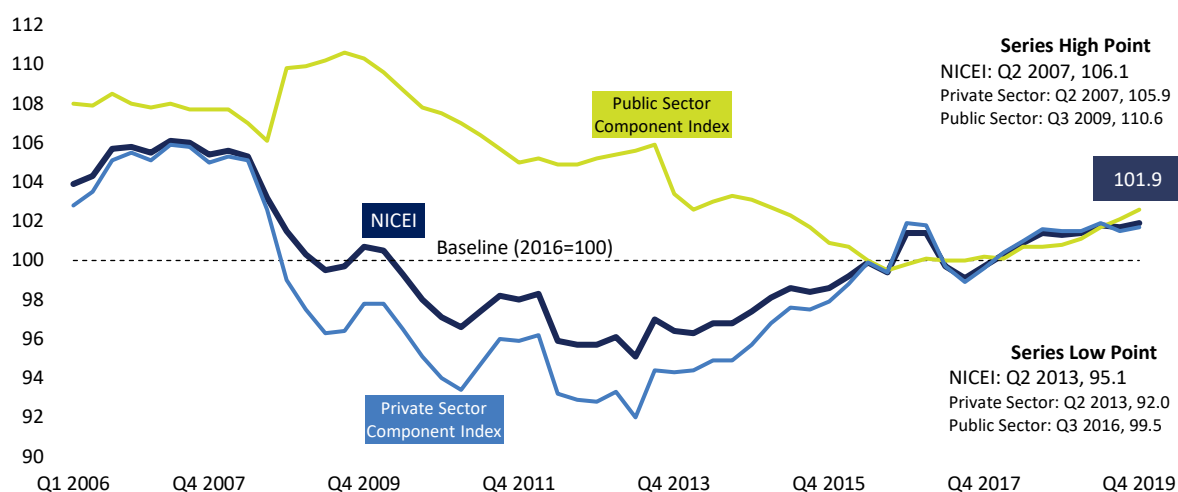
The increase in the NICEI over the latest quarter (0.2%) was driven by increased activity in the production and public sectors; both had a positive contribution of 0.1 percentage points (pps). This was partially offset by a negative contribution from the construction sector (0.1pps).

The 0.7% annualised increase in the NICEI (i.e. average of the four quarters to Quarter 4 2019 compared with the previous four quarters) was also driven largely by increased activity in the Production and Public Sectors (a contribution of 0.3 pps each) and the services sector (a contribution of 0.1 pps). This growth was partially offset by the construction sector (a negative contribution of 0.1 pps).

Long-term NICEI trend

Aside from a decline in 2017, economic activity has increased gradually in recent years, following the prolonged downturn post 2007.

Chart 4: Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index (NICEI), Q1 2006 – Q4 2019

Series High Point
NICEI: Q2 2007, 106.1
Private Sector: Q2 2007, 105.9
Public Sector: Q3 2009, 110.6

Series Low Point
NICEI: Q2 2013, 95.1
Private Sector: Q2 2013, 92.0
Public Sector: Q3 2016, 99.5

Public Sector Component Index
NICEI
Baseline (2016=100)
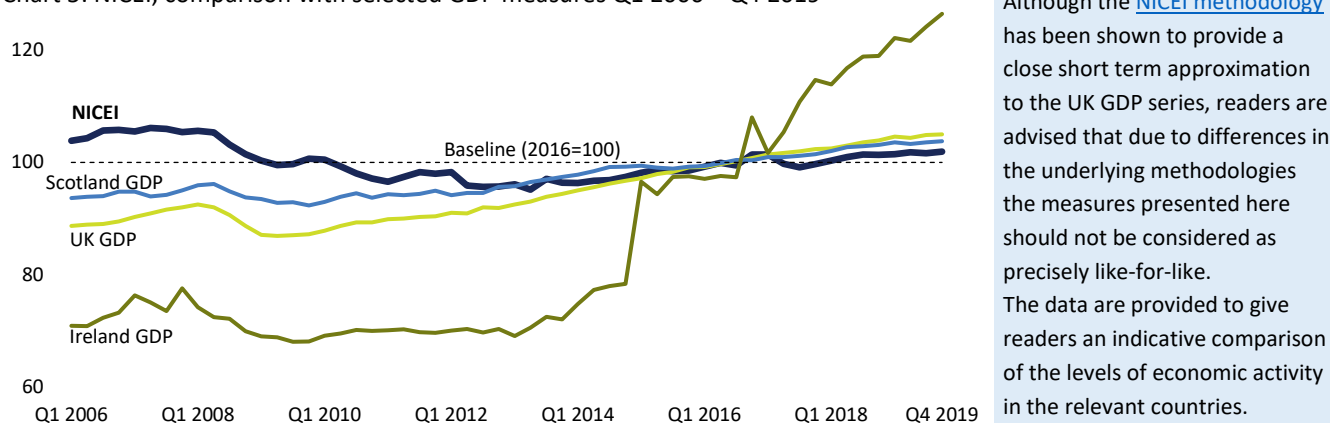Private Sector Component Index
101.9

NICEI is currently 4.0% below the maximum value recorded in Quarter 2 2007. Over the last 5 calendar years, annualised growth has ranged between 0.0% and 1.7%, averaging 1.0% annualised growth per annum. The downturn in 2017 was due to reduced output in the food, beverages and tobacco subsector. The NICEI time series is available in Table 1 in Appendix 1 and the accompanying data spreadsheet.

Comparison with measures of GDP

**The level of economic activity in NI remains below the maximum value recorded in Q2 2007.
UK GDP is estimated to be 13.5% higher than its pre-economic downturn peak.**

Chart 5: NICEI, comparison with selected GDP measures Q1 2006 – Q4 2019

Although 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.
The data are provided to give readers an indicative comparison of the levels of economic activity in the relevant countries.

Over the last 10 years, the UK has reported GDP growth in 36 of the last 40 quarters, whereas the NICEI has reported growth in 23. While NICEI is currently 4.0% below the maximum value recorded in Quarter 2 2007, UK GDP in Quarter 4 2019 is estimated to be 13.5% higher than its pre-economic downturn peak of Quarter 1 2008. This suggests that the UK has had a shorter downturn with a faster recovery.

Although lower than UK estimates, growth in NI is comparable with Scotland. Economic activity is currently growing at a faster rate in Ireland.

Chart 6: Quarterly, annual and annualised change, NICEI compared with selected GDP measures to Q4 2019
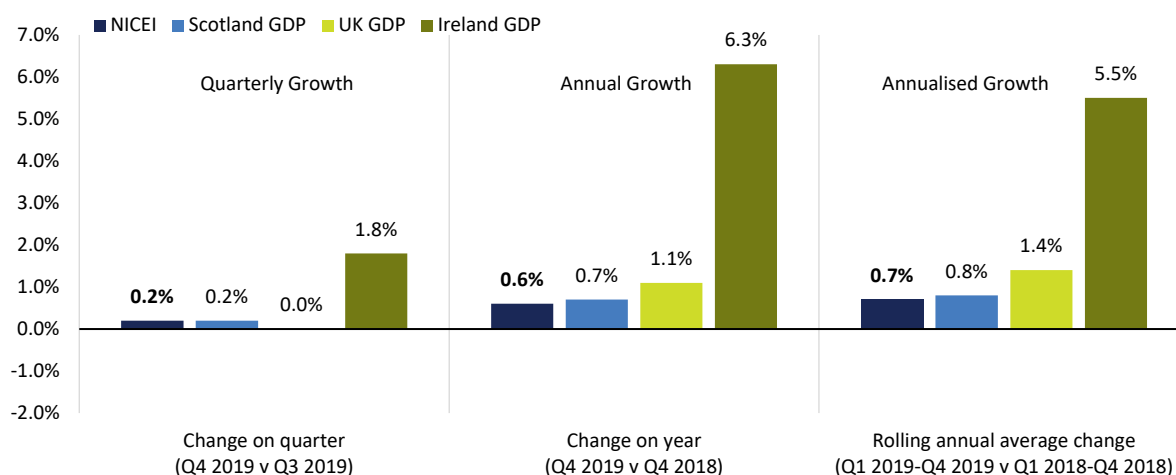
The NICEI indicates NI Economic Activity grew at a faster rate than UK GDP over the quarter (0.2% vs 0.0%), however UK GDP grew at a faster rate than the NICEI over the year (1.1% vs 0.6%) and as measured through the average annualised growth (1.4% vs 0.7%). It is evident from Chart 6, NI's growth was consistently in line with GDP growth in Scotland. GDP in Ireland is currently growing at a noticeably faster rate across the quarter, year and annualised 4 quarters.

Quarterly economic activity within the countries of the UK and the nine English regions is published by ONS with the most recent February release covering the period to **Quarter 2 2019** - more information can be found here: GDP, UK regions and countries.

Draft Programme for Government – Wellbeing Framework

Outcomes: *We prosper through a strong, competitive, regionally balanced economy*
**Indicator**:   *Private sector NI Composite Economic Index*

Private sector NICEI is a population indicator included in the wellbeing framework overarching the draft Programme for Government. The indicator is updated on an annual basis and is based on the average of the 4 quarters in the relevant calendar year.

Following the publication of this statistical bulletin (Q4 2019), Private sector NICEI for 2019 is available for the first time, consequently the following section provides an overview of the time series 2006-2019.

Chart 7 (below) shows the performance of the NI annual private sector, against the PfG baseline year (2015). The NI annual private sector index has increased by 4.3% in 2019 compared to the PfG baseline (2015). The annual private sector index increased by 0.5% in 2019.

NI Annual Private Sector NICEI continues on its upward trend since 2013, increasing by 4.3% in 2019 compared to the PfG baseline (2015)

Chart 7: Annual Private Sector NICEI compared with draft PfG baseline 2006 - 2019
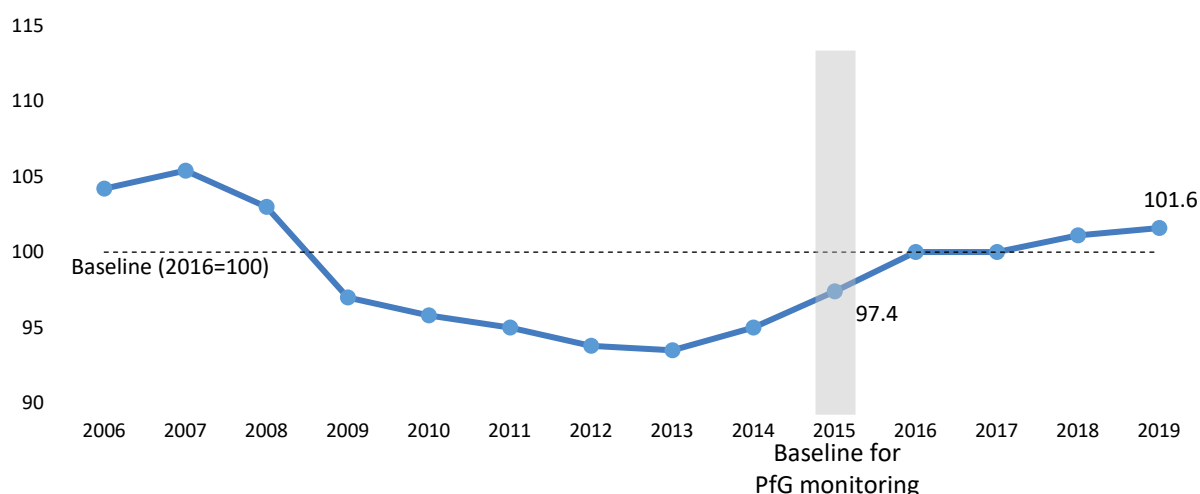
The Production (0.4pps) and Services Sectors (0.2pps) were the key drivers of Private Sector NICEI growth between 2018 and 2019. This was partially offset by a decrease in the Construction Sector (0.1pps)
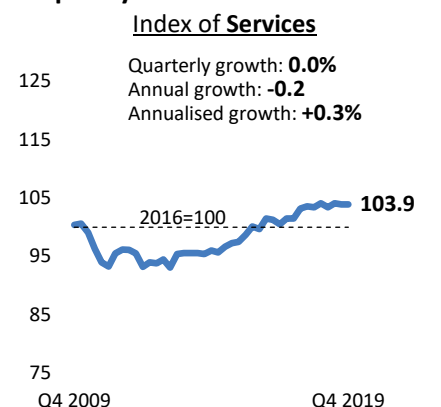
Chart 8: Contributions of component indices to Annualised Private Sector NICEI between 2018 and 2019
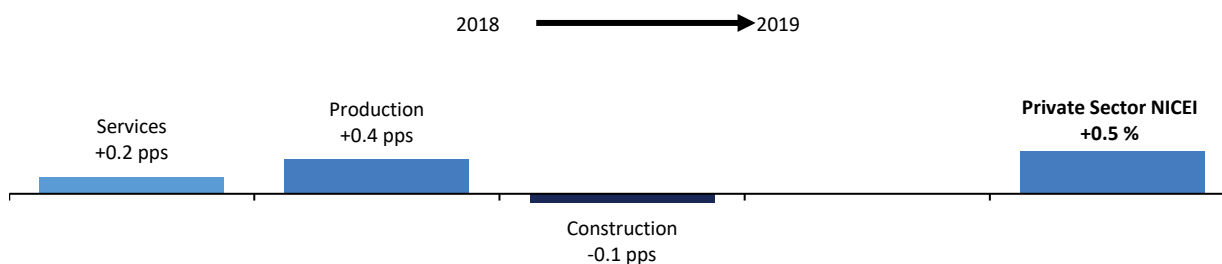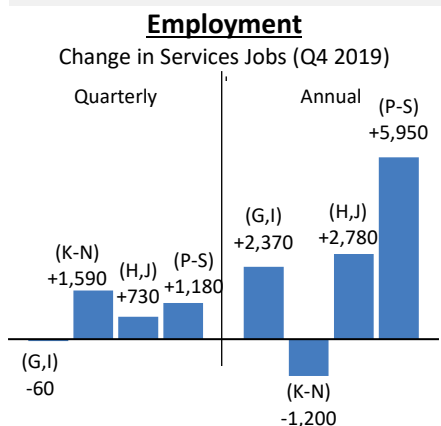

The next annual update will be available following the NICEI publication (for Quarter 4 2020) which will be released in April 2021. The latest position in relation to all population indicators in the wellbeing framework is available at this [link](#).
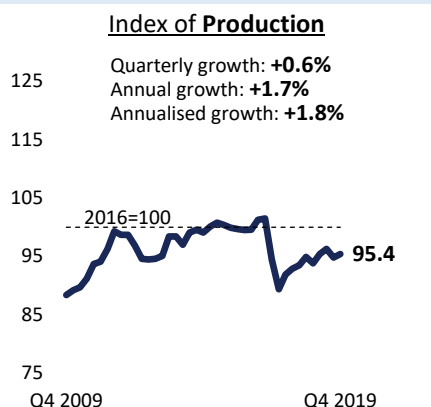
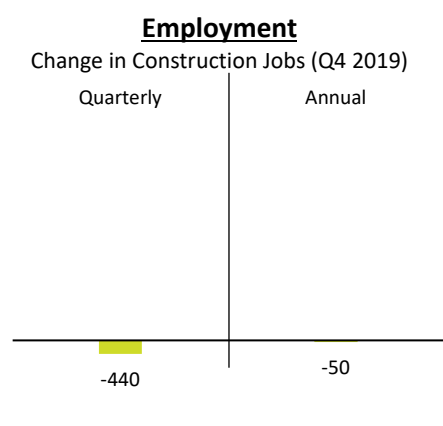# Economic context to Q4 2019

Output by sector

To access further detail, click on the underlined titles which link to the publications on the NISRA website

Index of **Services**

Quarterly growth: **0.0%**
Annual growth: **-0.2**
Annualised growth: **+0.3%**

2016=100   **103.9**

Q4 2009   Q4 2019

Index of **Production**

Quarterly growth: **+0.6%**
Annual growth: **+1.7%**
Annualised growth: **+1.8%**

2016=100   **95.4**

Q4 2009   Q4 2019

Quarterly **Construction****

Quarterly growth: **-1.2%**
Annual growth: **-1.3%**
Annualised growth: **+1.0%**

2016=100   **101.6**

Q4 2009   Q4 2019

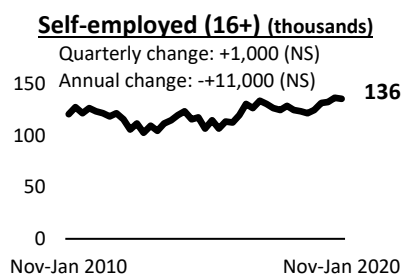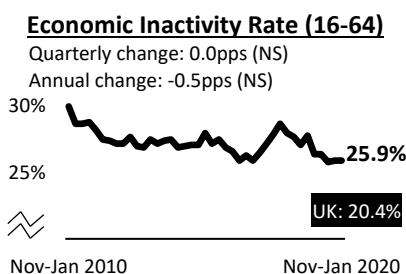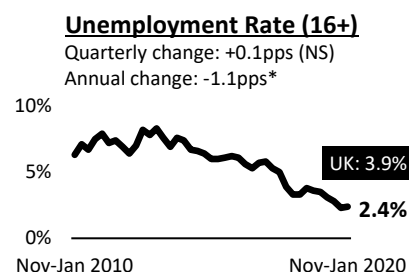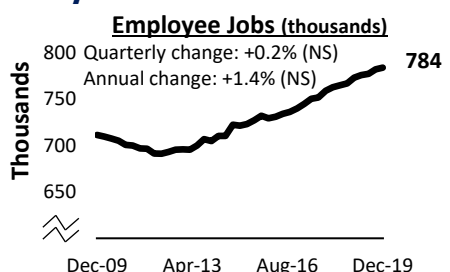| Growth by Sector	Quarterly	Annual	Annualised
(G,I) Wholesale & retail, motor vehicle repair, accommodation & food	-0.6%	-0.5%	+0.4%
(K-N) Business services & finance	-0.5%	+0.8%	+1.3%
(H,J) Transport, storage, Information & communication	+0.8%	-1.6%	-3.0%
(P-S) Other services	+0.6%	+2.9%	+1.4%

Growth by Sector	Quarterly	Annual	Annualised
(C) Manufacturing	+0.7%	+2.1%	+2.5%
(D) Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	+0.3%	-3.6%	-5.0%
(E) Water supply, sewerage & waste	+3.1%	+2.1%	+1.0%
(B) Mining & quarrying	-5.0%	-7.0%	+4.5%
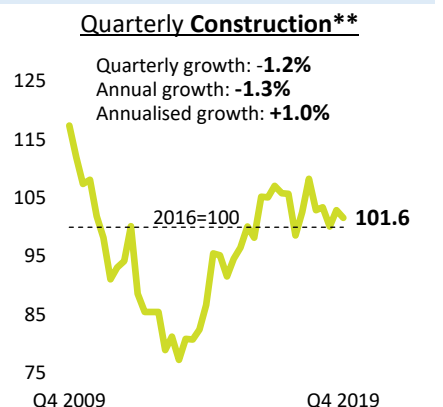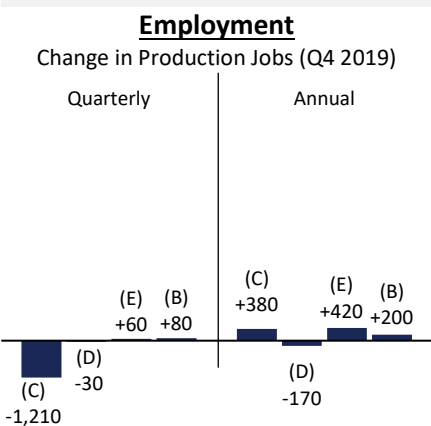
Growth by Sector	Quarterly	Annual	Annualised
New work	+2.6%	-1.0%	+0.4%
Repair & Maintenance	-2.4%	-1.4%	-3.8%

Employment

Change in Services Jobs (Q4 2019)

Quarterly | Annual

(K-N) +1,590
(H,J) +730
(P-S) +1,180
(G,I) -60

(G,I) +2,370
(H,J) +2,780
(P-S) +5,950
(K-N) -1,200

Employment

Change in Production Jobs (Q4 2019)

Quarterly | Annual

(E) +60
(B) +80
(D) -30
(C) -1,210

(C) +380
(E) +420
(B) +200
(D) -170

Employment

Change in Construction Jobs (Q4 2019)

Quarterly | Annual

-440   -50

Key Labour Market Indicators

Employee Jobs (thousands)
Quarterly change: +0.2% (NS)
Annual change: +1.4% (NS)

784

Thousands

Dec-09   Apr-13   Aug-16   Dec-19

Employment Rate (16-64)
Quarterly change: -0.1pps (NS)
Annual change: +1.3pps (NS)

72.3%

UK: 76.5%

Nov-Jan 2010   Nov-Jan 2020

Unemployment Rate (16+)
Quarterly change: +0.1pps (NS)
Annual change: -1.1pps*

UK: 3.9%
2.4%

Nov-Jan 2010   Nov-Jan 2020

Economic Inactivity Rate (16-64)
Quarterly change: 0.0pps (NS)
Annual change: -0.5pps (NS)

25.9%

UK: 20.4%

Nov-Jan 2010   Nov-Jan 2020

Self-employed (16+) (thousands)
Quarterly change: +1,000 (NS)
Annual change: -11,000 (NS)

136

Nov-Jan 2010   Nov-Jan 2020

Earnings

2019	NI	UK
Median full-time gross weekly	£535	£585
In the Private Sector	£479	£632
In the Public Sector	£625	£570
% of jobs earning below real living wage	25.1%	20.1%

*statistically significant change   (NS) not a statistically significant change   **All construction i.e. including public sector

Economic commentary

Context

This report covers the period 1st October to 31st December 2019 (Q4 2019), as a result the data used to inform this report are prior to the COVID-19 shock the economy is now facing and will not be evident over this period.   Given the timing of events, the current crisis may be somewhat pronounced in the Q1 2020 NICEI bulletin but will be more evident in the Q2 2020 bulletin (which is due to be released on 8th October) and subsequent quarterly reports. This report provides a good baseline for economic activity prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Overview

In terms of NI's economic performance to Q4 2019, the NICEI, indicates NI economic output increased, slightly in real terms over the quarter (0.2%) and to a greater extent over the year (0.6%) to Quarter 4 2019.

The annualised rate of growth (i.e. the most recent four quarters compared to the previous four quarters) increased by 0.7% over the period. The general trend particularly with the annualised rate of growth is indicating that the NI economy is slowing (see Chart 4). The Bank of England base rate was 0.75% over the quarter and the Consumer Prices Index Including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) 12-month inflation rate to December 2019 was 1.4%.

It is evident in Chart 3, that over the longer term, (i.e. annual and annualised) contribution to growth has been driven by the Production sector (0.3pps over the year and 0.3pps annualised growth) and the public sector (0.4pps and 0.3pps respectively). Looking at the growth in the sub categories of the Index of Production, on the previous page, both the 'Manufacturing (C)' and 'Water supply, Sewerage & Waste (E)' experienced both annual and annualised growth over the period (C, 2.1% and 2.5%, E, 2.1% and 1.0% respectively).

The Construction sector has consistently had a negative contribution (-0.1pps) to the NICEI over the quarter, year and rolling four quarters (annualised). Looking at the breakdown of the Quarterly Construction Enquiry on the previous page, 'New Work' and 'Repair and Maintenance' both reduced over the year to Q4 2019 (-1.0% and -1.4%, respectively). Meanwhile over the annualised period, only 'Repair and Maintenance' decreased (by -3.8%).

Furthermore comparisons with the GDP of the UK, Scotland and Ireland (see chart 6) indicates NI experienced economic growth consistent with GDP growth in Scotland. UK GDP growth was higher than NI over the year and annualised average, meanwhile Ireland consistently had the highest GDP of the four countries. Chart 5 indicates the UK has had a shorter downturn and a faster recovery compared to NI.

Wider NI Context

In terms of the key labour market indicators, there has been no statistically significant change across employee jobs, employment rate or economic activity rate to Q4 2019. There has been a statistically significant reduction in the Unemployment rate over the year (-1.1pps). Although the full effects of COVID-19 on the local economy aren't known at this stage, the impact is likely to be significant. Government has been implementing a range of measures to support struggling businesses and workers to help mitigate the economic shock. At this juncture, it is worth considering the relationship between Economic activity and Workforce Jobs in Northern Ireland.

Economic commentary (Continued)

Over the last 3 years and 10 years, Total Workforce Jobs in NI have increased at a faster rate than economic activity. This is counter to what the UK have experienced and indicates that NI is more reliant on employment to drive economic growth than the UK.

Chart 9: Economic Activity vs. total workforce Jobs (ONS), NI and UK levels, 3 years and 10 years to Q4 2019
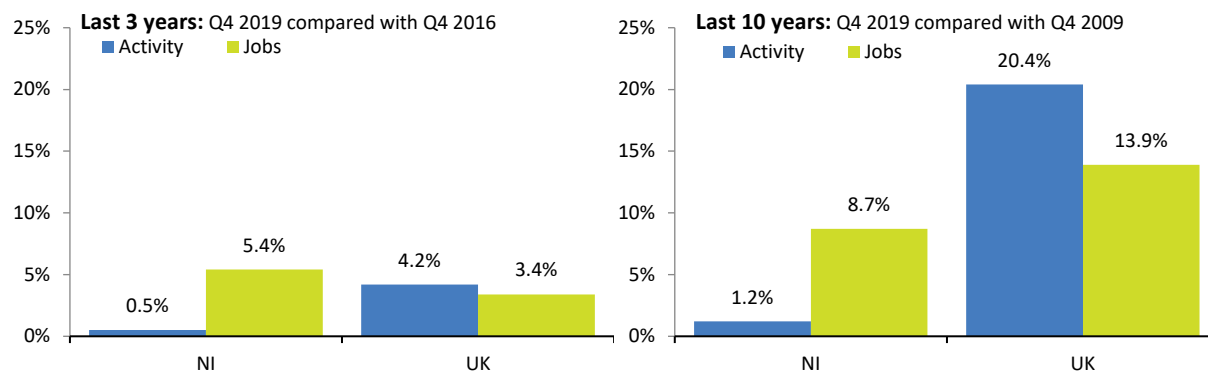
Compared with 3 years ago (Q4 2016) the growth in economic activity in the UK (+4.2%) has outpaced the growth in workforce jobs (+3.4%). Over the same period in NI, the growth in economic activity (+0.5%) has been outpaced by the growth in workforce jobs (+5.4%).

Over the last 10 years (Q4 2009) the pattern is the same whereby the UK experienced higher growth in economic activity (+20.4%) than growth in workforce jobs (+13.9%). Meanwhile, NI's growth in economic activity (+1.2%) over the same period was lower than the growth in workforce jobs (+8.7%).

This indicates that NI is more reliant on employment than the UK to drive economic growth. This is consistent with the recent ONS Regional Labour Productivity release which found NI output per hour was 15.6% less than the UK average.

Recent ELMS publications you may have missed…

Additional Supply-Use Tables (Multipliers 2016 and an Industry by Industry Table) - 11/03
Broad Economy Sales and Export Statistics (BESES): Goods and Services Results 2018 - 12/03

Recent ONS publications you may have missed…

Sub regional productivity in the UK: February 2020 – 28/02
Coronavirus and homeworking in the UK labour market: 2019 - 24/03
UK Input-Output analytical tables: 2016 26/03
GDP quarterly national accounts, UK: October to December 2019 – 31/03
Quarterly Economic Commentary: October to December 2019 – 31/03
Coronavirus, the UK economy and society, faster indicators: data as at 2 April 2020 - 2/04

Upcoming ELMS releases

Labour Market Review - 21/04	Index of Services & Index of Production - 18/06	Quarterly Construction Enquiry & NICEI - 16/07

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Quality and methodology

Uncertainty

All estimates are subject to statistical uncertainty and for many well-established statistics we measure and publish the sampling error and non-sampling error associated with the estimate, using this as an indicator of accuracy.

Unlike many indicators that NISRA publish, there is no simple way of measuring the accuracy of the NICEI. The NICEI is constructed from a variety of data sources, some of which are not based on random samples or do not have published sampling and non-sampling errors available. As such it is very difficult to measure both error aspects and their impact on the NICEI. As a result we don't publish a measure of the sampling error or non-sampling error associated with the NICEI.

One dimension of measuring accuracy is reliability, which can be measured using evidence from analyses of revisions to assess the closeness of earlier to subsequent estimates. Revisions are an inevitable consequence of the trade-off between timeliness and accuracy. It is our role to produce the best possible estimate of the NICEI using all of the available information at that time. Therefore, the only way to avoid subsequent revisions would be to either delay publication until all the relevant information has been received, or to publish an estimate and then ignore any subsequent new data and any methodological improvements. So, revisions should be treated as generally a good thing, as long as we document the reasons for them and communicate this to users.

All NICEI estimates are provisional and subject to revision in light of:
- Ongoing data validation and clarification of responses from individual businesses and late responses to surveys and administrative sources which form input to the Index.
- Revisions to seasonal adjustment factors, which are re-estimated every month and reviewed annually.
- Changes to the methodological processes used to gather and process the data and other revisions and developments implemented by the input sources.
- Incorporating new annual GVA data from the ONS.

> The NICEI back series is calculated each quarter, typically the revisions to the NICEI are reasonably minor. That said comparing the Q4 2019 NICEI back series with the Q3 2019 back series, revisions to each quarter of the index ranged between -0.1 and -0.8 index points between Q3 2016 and the latest quarter. Prior to Q3 2016, each quarter of the index was revised between 0.0 to 0.4 index points. This change was largely caused due to a revision in Index of Production deflators. A full comparison of the NICEI Series at Q4 2019 and Q3 2019 is available in Table 12 of the NICEI spreadsheet.

Comparability with ONS regional annual GDP

ONS released balanced estimates of Gross Value Added (GVA (B)) and GDP for the countries and regions of the UK on 19th December 2019. This is the first annual estimate of GDP published by ONS at this level of disaggregation. Users should be aware that NISRA acknowledge that the trends presented by the NICEI do not align with these new experimental Regional GDP figures from ONS. This is due to methodological differences. NISRA statistics are produced on a bottom-up basis whereas the ONS figures are produced on a top-down basis, where UK level GVA and GDP figures are apportioned to regions using various apportionment methods. NISRA are engaging with ONS to better understand the differences and the drivers behind their figures.

NICEI component data

Agricultural Output Index: The agricultural output index is an unpublished dataset based on survey and administrative sources held by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA).

HMF: The number of Her Majesty's Forces (HMF) stationed in Northern Ireland is included in the NICEI. This data is published by the Ministry of Defence (MoD) and further information can be found here.

IOP: The quarterly NI Index of Production (IOP) is currently based on a sample of around 1,100 businesses out of a population of c. 5,000. This covers approximately 93% of the turnover of the population at the time of selection and a response rate of around 85%. This includes a census of all companies employing 40 or more employees as well as those employing 0 to 39 employees and having a turnover of £10 million or more. The new sample has been designed to have a minimum precision of 10% for each of the production subsectors.

IOS: The quarterly NI Index of Services (IOS) is currently based on a sample of around 3,400 businesses out of a population of c. 39,000. The sample consists of a census of dominant companies and a Neyman stratified random sample of the remaining companies and covers approximately 70% of turnover. The census element consists of all companies employing 100 or more employees as well as those employing 0 to 99 employees and having a turnover of £10 million or more.

LFS: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey carried out by interviewing people about their personal circumstances and work. Each quarter's LFS sample of around 4,500 households in NI is made up of 5 waves with around 1,300 private households selected for the first time in wave 1 and the remaining 3,200 private households spread across waves 2 to 5.This results in a total of around 7,000 individuals included each quarter. Self-employed estimates from the LFS are incorporated into the NICEI.

QCE: From a sampling universe of approximately 10,000 firms, a disproportionate sample of 700 construction firms is randomly selected to take part in the NI Quarterly Construction Enquiry (QCE). The sample is disproportionately stratified (into six strata) using Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) turnover as the stratification variable. This includes a census of all companies with a turnover of £5.25m or greater. Further information on the QCE sample coverage and methodology can be found here.   NICEI includes private sector construction only.

QES: The Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) provides short-term employee jobs estimates for Northern Ireland. It has a sample size of approximately 6,000 and covers all private sector firms with 25 or more employees, all public sector employers and a representative sample of smaller firms. The QES excludes the self-employed, HM Armed Forces, private domestic servants, homeworkers and training for success trainees without a contract of employment (non-employed status). The number of jobs are counted rather than the number of persons with jobs. For example, a person holding both a full-time job and part-time job, or someone with two part-time jobs, will be counted twice.

Weighting the components

Weights are based on the balanced estimate of Gross Value Added (GVA (B)) by industry obtained from Regional Accounts produced by ONS.   The latest available GVA by industry published in December 2019 includes provisional figures for 2018. The NICEI calculations are based on GVA balanced figures up to and including the 2018 year.

Annual chain-linking

Annual chain-linking is a method for aggregating volume measures on a yearly basis - it can be thought of as rebasing every year rather than having a fixed base year to which all subsequent years are weighted. In this way dynamic changes in the structure of the economy are better reflected in the index. Instead of referring back to value shares from a base year, volume measures for each year are produced in prices of the previous year. These volume measures are then "chain-linked" together to produce a continuous time series, preserving the growth rates of the underlying component series. The use of annual chain-linking is standard National Accounts practice. Using chained volume measures makes use of more up-to-date weights and is therefore more relevant. Rebasing will affect the relative movements between periods.

Re-referencing

The reference year for the index is currently 2016 (i.e. 2016=100). NISRA changes the NICEI reference period (a process known as re-referencing) from time to time, but not frequently. This is because frequently changing the

reference base is inconvenient for users. Re-referencing should not be confused with rebasing. Re-referencing does not change the relative movements between periods

Seasonal adjustment

The indirect method of seasonal adjustment was employed. Seasonally adjusted figures were input (where possible) and when the combined output series were tested for seasonality there was no residual seasonality found, therefore no seasonal adjustment was required.

Experimental Statistics

These statistics are experimental statistics which are still undergoing evaluation and are subject to revision. NISRA is currently working to develop 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 to ensure compliance with the standards of the Code of Practice for Statistics.

Please refer to the NICEI Methodology report for further information.

Appendix 1

Table 1: NICEI and component indices by quarter, Q1 2006 – Q4 2019

Year	Quarter	NICEI	Private Sector	Public Sector	Services	Production	Construction
2006	1	**103.9**	102.8	108.0	103.0	94.1	139.4
	2	**104.3**	103.5	107.9	103.6	95.4	139.3
	3	**105.7**	105.1	108.5	105.1	95.4	147.6
	4	**105.8**	105.5	108.0	105.8	94.9	147.7
2007	1	**105.5**	105.1	107.8	105.2	96.1	142.2
	2	**106.1**	105.9	108.0	105.7	96.7	147.8
	3	**106.0**	105.8	107.7	105.3	99.7	141.5
	4	**105.4**	105.0	107.7	103.9	101.6	135.8
2008	1	**105.6**	105.3	107.7	105.2	100.8	131.8
	2	**105.3**	105.1	107.0	104.3	101.2	135.7
	3	**103.2**	102.6	106.1	102.2	100.4	126.2
	4	**101.5**	99.0	109.8	99.1	94.3	122.8
2009	1	**100.3**	97.5	109.9	98.2	90.9	120.8
	2	**99.5**	96.3	110.2	97.5	88.8	118.9
	3	**99.7**	96.4	110.6	98.4	87.6	118.1
	4	**100.7**	97.8	110.3	100.4	88.4	115.9
2010	1	**100.5**	97.8	109.6	100.6	89.2	110.3
	2	**99.3**	96.5	108.7	99.1	89.7	105.6
	3	**98.0**	95.1	107.8	96.3	91.2	106.0
	4	**97.1**	94.0	107.5	94.0	93.7	99.4
2011	1	**96.6**	93.4	107.0	93.3	94.1	95.6
	2	**97.4**	94.7	106.4	95.5	96.3	88.3
	3	**98.2**	96.0	105.7	96.2	99.3	90.2
	4	**98.0**	95.9	105.0	96.1	98.7	91.0
2012	1	**98.3**	96.2	105.2	95.5	98.7	97.3
	2	**95.9**	93.2	104.9	93.2	96.9	85.8
	3	**95.7**	92.9	104.9	94.0	94.6	83.6
	4	**95.7**	92.8	105.2	93.8	94.5	83.2
2013	1	**96.1**	93.3	105.4	94.5	94.6	82.6
	2	**95.1**	92.0	105.6	93.1	95.1	76.6
	3	**97.0**	94.4	105.9	95.4	98.4	79.3
	4	**96.4**	94.3	103.4	95.6	98.4	74.6
2014	1	**96.3**	94.4	102.6	95.6	97.0	78.7
	2	**96.8**	94.9	103.0	95.6	99.1	79.0
	3	**96.8**	94.9	103.3	95.4	99.6	80.5
	4	**97.4**	95.7	103.1	96.0	99.1	85.0
2015	1	**98.1**	96.8	102.7	95.7	100.1	94.4
	2	**98.6**	97.6	102.3	96.7	100.8	95.1
	3	**98.4**	97.5	101.7	97.3	100.4	91.2
	4	**98.6**	97.9	100.9	97.5	99.9	94.3
2016	1	**99.2**	98.8	100.7	98.7	99.7	95.9
	2	**99.9**	99.9	100.0	100.1	99.5	100.2
	3	**99.4**	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.6	98.4
	4	**101.4**	101.9	99.8	101.5	101.3	105.5
2017	1	**101.4**	101.8	100.1	101.3	101.5	104.7
	2	**99.7**	99.7	100.0	100.5	94.5	107.6
	3	**99.1**	98.9	100.0	101.5	89.4	106.1
	4	**99.7**	99.6	100.2	101.5	91.9	105.6
2018	1	**100.3**	100.4	100.1	103.2	92.9	97.4
	2	**100.9**	101.0	100.7	103.6	93.5	102.4
	3	**101.4**	101.6	100.7	103.4	94.9	108.1
	4	**101.3**	101.5	100.8	104.1	93.8	102.4
2019	1	**101.4**	101.5	101.1	103.4	95.4	101.9
	2	**101.8**	101.9	101.7	104.1	96.3	100.0
	3	**101.7**	101.5	102.1	103.9	94.8	102.5
	4	**101.9**	101.7	102.6	103.9	95.4	101.5

Table 2: NICEI and component indices by year, 2006 – 2019

		Component Indices				
Year	**NICEI**	Private Sector	Public Sector	Services	Production	Construction
2006	**104.9**	104.2	108.1	104.4	95.0	143.5
2007	**105.8**	105.4	107.8	105.0	98.5	141.8
2008	**103.9**	103.0	107.6	102.7	99.2	129.1
2009	**100.1**	97.0	110.3	98.6	88.9	118.5
2010	**98.7**	95.8	108.4	97.5	90.9	105.3
2011	**97.5**	95.0	106.0	95.3	97.1	91.2
2012	**96.4**	93.8	105.0	94.1	96.2	87.5
2013	**96.2**	93.5	105.1	94.7	96.6	78.3
2014	**96.8**	95.0	103.0	95.6	98.7	80.8
2015	**98.4**	97.4	101.9	96.8	100.3	93.7
2016	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017	**100.0**	100.0	100.1	101.2	94.3	106.0
2018	**101.0**	101.1	100.6	103.6	93.8	102.6
2019	**101.7**	101.6	101.9	103.8	95.5	101.5

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.

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