

Ulster Bank Northern Ireland PMI[®]

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Output continues to rise modestly at end of third quarter

Today sees the release of September data from the Ulster Bank Northern Ireland PMI[®]. The latest report – produced for Ulster Bank by IHS Markit – showed that business activity continued to increase as new orders broadly stabilised. That said, sharp reductions in employment were recorded again. On the price front, companies raised their charges for the first time in three months in response to higher input costs.

Commenting on the latest survey findings, Richard Ramsey, Chief Economist Northern Ireland, Ulster Bank, said:

“Northern Ireland’s private sector saw a return to growth in business activity in the third quarter with all four sectors posting positive rates of expansion. This followed the record rates of decline in the second quarter. Indeed, Q3 (52.7) marked the first time since Q4 2018 that business activity exceeded the 50.0 expansion / contraction threshold. While Q3 witnessed a pick-up in the pace of growth in business activity; other indicators (new orders, export orders and employment) all continued to contract, albeit at a much slower rate than Q2’s break-neck speed. Some sectors have experienced more vigorous recoveries than others. Manufacturing, construction and retail all recorded robust rates of output growth in the third quarter. This contrasts with a more lacklustre performance within the services sector.

“Looking at the monthly growth trajectories, as opposed to the quarterly figures, it is noted that all of the key indicators improved in September relative to August. Business activity increased at a slightly faster rate in September but failed to match the pace set in July - the first full month after lockdown. New orders broadly stabilised last month after a notable fall in August. However, this conceals contrasting fortunes for the domestic and export markets. The former has seen a pick-up in demand but order books continue to be weighed down by plunging export orders. It is noted that Northern Ireland’s most important export market – the Republic of Ireland – slipped back into contraction territory in September following two months of growth.

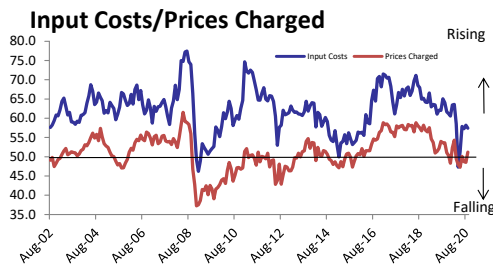
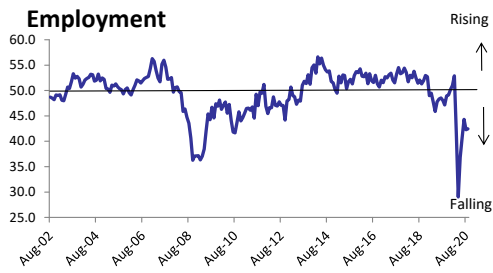
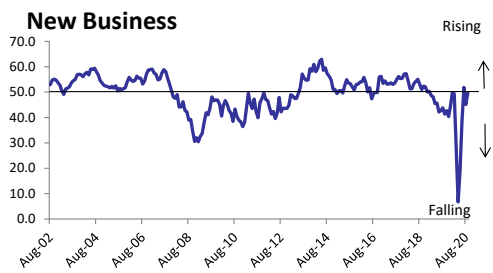
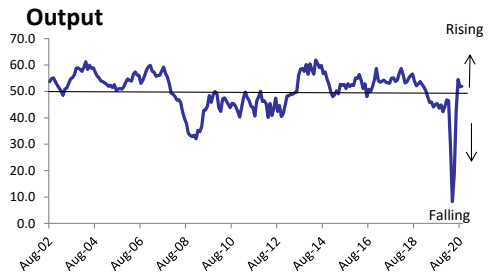
“At a sector level, there has been diverse performance across a range of sectors. Manufacturing saw its run of three consecutive months of output growth come to an end and was the only sector to report a fall in output in September. Meanwhile construction and services posted the fastest rates of growth in business activity with services (54.9) expanding at its strongest pace in 26 months. Sustaining that momentum will be tricky with new orders falling for the eighth month running. Conversely, construction reported a notable surge in demand for new work in September, with orders rising (from a very low base) at their fastest pace since February 2016. The one area where there is consistency across all sectors is employment. All four sectors continued to reduce staffing levels at a significant rate.

“Northern Ireland’s private sector has entered the fourth quarter in better shape than it started the third quarter. However, the pace of recovery remains relatively weak with the low hanging fruit on the growth front already plucked. What little momentum the economy has will be tested by the headwinds of more restrictions associated with the resurgence in the number of new COVID-19 cases and Brexit. While more support measures from Westminster and Stormont will be forthcoming, the recovery will struggle to gain traction in this environment.”

The main findings of the September survey were as follows:

The headline seasonally adjusted Business Activity Index posted 51.9 in September, up from 51.7 in August and above the 50.0 no-change mark for the third month running. Where output increased, panellists mainly linked this to improving activity following the easing of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) lockdown restrictions. The increase in output in Northern Ireland remained softer than the UK average. Growth of activity was led by the construction and service sectors, while manufacturers posted a fall in production following three months of expansion. New business was broadly stable, following a decline in August. This was despite a substantial reduction in new export orders.

As has been the case in each of the past seven months, companies reduced staffing levels. The rate of job cuts was sharp, with respondents highlighting redundancies. The rate of input cost inflation remained marked, while the passing on of higher input prices to customers resulted in the first increase in charges for three months. Business sentiment rose to a seven-month high, but firms were still on balance pessimistic regarding the 12-month outlook.



Summary of data

		50 = no change on previous month				
		2018	2019	Jul'20	Aug	Sep
Output/Activity	N.Ire	54.6	45.9	54.5	51.7	51.9
	UK	53.2	49.9	57.1	58.7	56.6
New Business	N.Ire	53.0	44.7	51.9	45.1	49.7
	UK	53.1	49.2	54.2	57.7	54.6
Backlogs	N.Ire	50.7	43.9	46.0	43.3	47.8
	UK	49.8	47.2	46.6	47.3	50.8
Employment	N.Ire	52.5	48.3	44.3	42.3	42.5
	UK	52.2	49.9	39.2	39.0	43.1
Input Costs	N.Ire	67.0	62.9	57.3	58.2	57.4
	UK	62.7	59.7	55.4	54.8	53.4
Prices Charged	N.Ire	57.6	52.6	48.7	48.6	51.2
	UK	54.1	52.3	50.3	50.5	49.0

Full historical data may be obtained from IHS Markit.
Contact economics@ihsmarkit.com.

Notes on data

The survey data are presented as index numbers, which are calculated from the percentages of respondents reporting an improvement, no change or decline. These indices vary between 0 and 100 with readings of exactly 50.0 signalling no change on the previous month. Readings above 50.0 signal an increase or improvement; readings below 50.0 signal a decline or deterioration.

Reasons given by survey respondents for any changes are analysed to provide insight into the causes of movements in the indices and are also used to adjust for expected seasonal variations. The indexes are seasonally adjusted to take into consideration expected variations for the time of year, such as summer holiday shutdowns and national holidays such as Christmas.

Sector data published in the Ulster Bank Northern Ireland PMI[®] report are intended to give an indication of underlying trends in the manufacturing, services and construction industries within the Northern Ireland private sector economy. Data at the sector level are more volatile than the headline total private sector economy figures, and month-on-month movements in the sector data should therefore be treated with a degree of caution.

Press information

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