

# Ulster Bank Northern Ireland PMI®

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## Sharpest fall in output since November 2012

Today sees the release of September data from the Ulster Bank Northern Ireland PMI®. The latest report – produced for Ulster Bank by IHS Markit – indicated that the Northern Ireland private sector moved deeper into contraction, as Brexit uncertainty impacted negatively on firms' operations. Output, new orders and employment all fell at sharper rates, while business sentiment dropped to a new record low.

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

*“Deteriorating business conditions was a key theme across the UK and further afield in September, and Northern Ireland was no exception. The latest Ulster Bank NI PMI shows that the pace of decline in output, new orders, employment, exports and expectations all accelerated last month relative to August. Notably, export orders at local firms fell to a 97-month low, which underscores that this is not just a Northern Ireland problem, and that global demand is weakening.*

*“However, within the UK, the deterioration in private sector activity has been most marked in Northern Ireland. It is the seventh consecutive month that private sector output has fallen here, and the fifth month that all sectors have been in decline.*

*“Perhaps most notably, construction saw the fastest rates of decline in output, and new orders in the sector are now at an 82-month low. The manufacturing sector also reported its fastest pace of job losses in over 10 years. But the weakness is broad-based, and the largest sector, services, had a particularly difficult month in September with output and orders hitting 81-month lows.*

*“Looking ahead, Northern Ireland is the only UK region where firms expect output to be lower in 12-months' time. This reflects the lack of confidence in the local private sector at present resulting from a range of factors, not least ongoing Brexit uncertainty. However, whilst a week is a long time in politics, a year is a very long time in economics, and much can change quickly on both fronts.”*

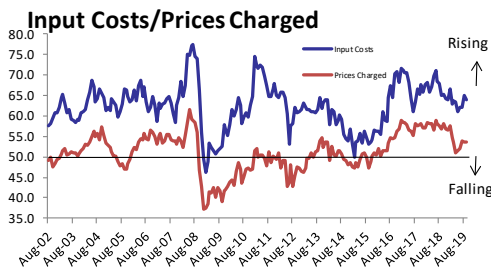
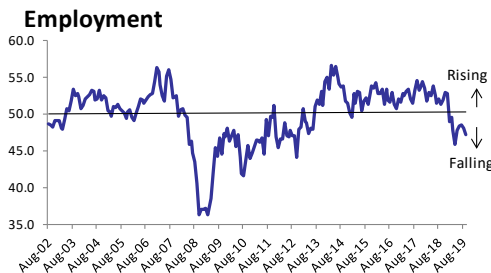
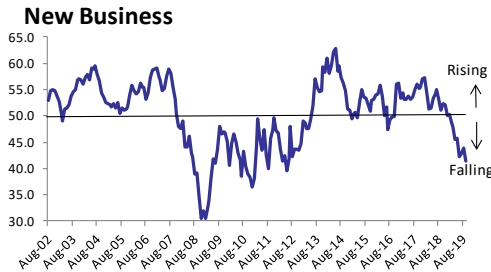
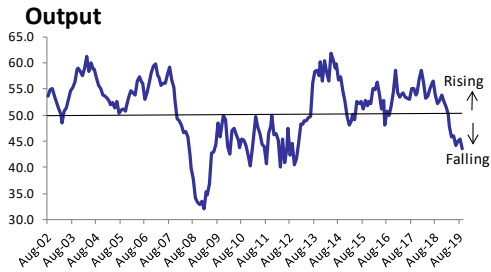
### **The main findings of the September survey were as follows:**

The headline seasonally adjusted Business Activity Index posted 43.6 in September, down from 45.4 in August and the lowest since November 2012. Output has now fallen in seven successive months, with the latest reduction in Northern Ireland the strongest of the 12 UK regions covered by the survey. Panellists mainly linked falling activity to Brexit uncertainty, with customers reportedly reluctant to commit to new projects at present. Lower output was recorded across all four monitored sectors, led by construction.

New orders decreased for the eighth successive month, and at a substantial pace that was the fastest since May 2012. As well as affecting domestic demand, Brexit uncertainty also impacted negatively on new export orders. New business from abroad declined to the greatest extent in just over eight years.

Given the drop off in new orders, companies in Northern Ireland were able to work through backlogs of work again in September. Meanwhile, companies continued to scale back employment levels given declining workloads. Panellists reported that workforce numbers had been lowered through the non-replacement of leavers. The rate of job cuts was solid, and the fastest since April.

Sterling weakness and higher staff costs were the main factors leading input prices to rise in September. The rate of inflation eased from that seen in August, but remained marked. The pace at which firms in Northern Ireland raised their own selling prices was unchanged in September. Business confidence slumped to the lowest since data on sentiment were added to the survey in March 2017. Brexit was the main factor pulling down confidence, with Northern Ireland again the only area of the UK to predict a fall in output over the coming year.



## Summary of data

		50 = no change on previous month				
		2017	2018	Jul'19	Aug	Sep
Output/Activity	N.Ire	54.2	54.6	45.0	45.4	43.6
	UK	54.5	53.2	50.3	49.7	48.8
New Business	N.Ire	54.5	53.0	42.8	43.8	41.3
	UK	55.0	53.1	51.4	49.0	48.1
Backlogs	N.Ire	51.2	50.7	42.6	43.4	43.5
	UK	50.4	49.8	47.6	47.1	46.8
Employment	N.Ire	53.0	52.5	48.5	48.0	47.2
	UK	52.8	52.2	51.5	50.0	47.7
Input Costs	N.Ire	67.2	67.0	62.0	65.1	64.1
	UK	65.0	62.7	59.6	60.7	60.0
Prices Charged	N.Ire	57.5	57.6	54.0	53.6	53.6
	UK	55.0	54.1	52.6	51.9	51.1

Full historical data may be obtained from IHS Markit.  
Contact [economics@ihsmarkit.com](mailto: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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