Royal Bank of Scotland Growth Tracker

Scottish private sector activity moves in right direction as 2025 gets underway









Royal Bank of Scotland Growth Tracker

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Key findings

January 2025

Output contracts at much softer pace following a challenging end to 2024

Weaker sales and rising costs affect staffing levels

Scotland moves from 12th to sixth in terms of performance across all UK regions

The Royal Bank of Scotland Growth Tracker provides a timely snapshot of regional economic performance.

The report tracks monthly changes in business activity, demand, employment, backlogs, prices and the year-ahead outlook. The data are compiled from local companies that participate in S&P Global's Scotland manufacturing and services PMI surveys.

For more reports on 12 UK nations and regions, visit www.natwest.com/business/insights/economics





Private sector activity falls at slower pace in January

Output shrinks as sales downturn worsens

The Scotland Growth Tracker – a seasonally adjusted index that measures the month-on-month change in the combined output of the region's manufacturing and service sectors – was below the 50.0 neutral mark for a second month running in January. However, the index rose from 46.9 in December to 49.6, pointing to a much slower contraction in private sector output. A renewed uplift in services activity

partly offset a further decline in manufacturing production.

Businesses attributed lower output to a reduction in new orders, where the pace of decline accelerated to the steepest for 14 months. Output was also curbed by lower staffing levels.

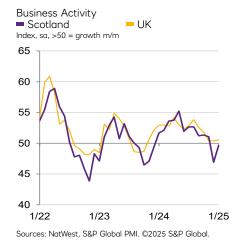
Once again, the downturn contrasted with mild growth across the UK as a whole. Positively, Scotland's rank out of the 12 monitored nations and regions rose from eleventh to sixth in January.

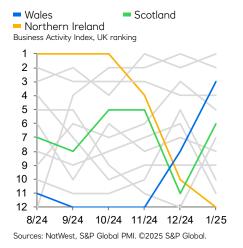
Royal Bank of Scotland Business Activity Index January 2025

49.6

The Business Activity Index is a diffusion index calculated from companies' responses to a question on monthly changes in the volume of business activity. The index varies between 0 and 100 and is the sum of the percentage of 'higher' responses and half the percentage of 'unchanged' responses. A reading above 50 indicates an increase compared to the previous month, and below 50 a decrease. The index is seasonally adjusted.

Data compiled 9-29 January









Comment

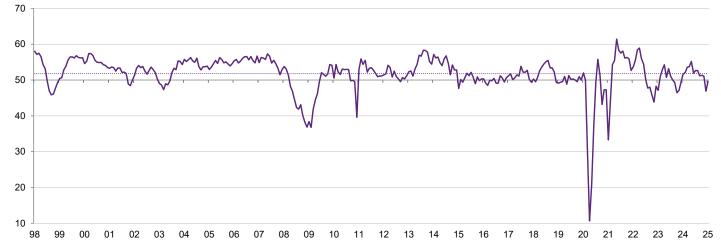
Judith Cruickshank, Chair, Scotland Board, Royal Bank of Scotland, commented:

"Scottish firms reported a leap in costs and prices at the start of 2025, just as the Bank of England raised its inflation forecast to 3.7%. Pricing pressure shot back up to levels last seen in the summer of 2023, according to respondents, with energy costs and rising employment

costs all playing a role. Nevertheless, businesses said it wasn't a worsening situation for output, with Scotland's activity score recovering.

"But uncertainty over the state of demand in future is clearly playing a role, even though firms in Scotland appear to have stronger expectations for the labour market than many other parts of the UK."









Demand and outlook

New orders register solid fall as 2025 begins

Scottish private sector companies reported a decrease in new work intakes for the fourth consecutive month in January. Moreover, the rate of decline accelerated to a solid pace that was the quickest since November 2023. Companies signalling lower client demand related this to greater uncertainty about domestic and foreign economic conditions. The upcoming NI rise was also stated to have led customers to clamp down on spending.

While the contraction in order book

New Business
Scotland
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m

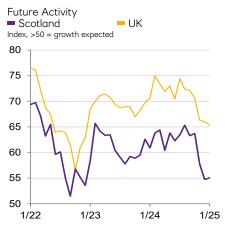
65
60
45
40
1/22
1/23
1/24
1/25

Sources: NatWest, S&P Global PMI. ©2025 S&P Global.

levels was consistent with the UK trend, it was comparatively stronger in Scotland. Total sales across the UK fell mildly for the second month running.

The outlook for activity remained subdued in January, picking up only slightly from December's two-year low. Firms highlighted greater inflation risks due to wage cost increases, which many feared would lead to a drop-off in sales and a weaker economic climate.

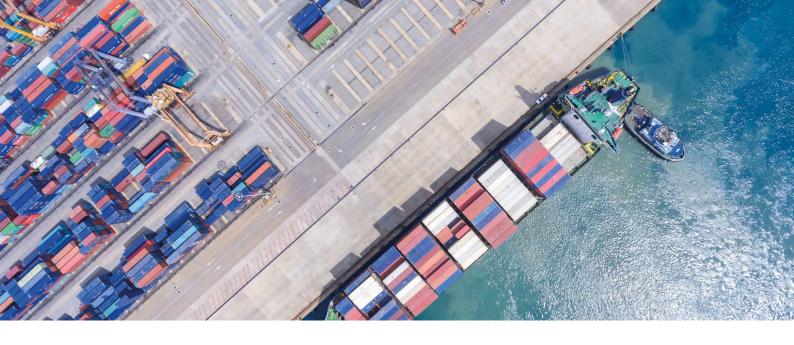
Again, business confidence was much lower than the UK trend, despite the latter slipping to the lowest level since December 2022.



Sources: NatWest, S&P Global PMI. ©2025 S&P Global.

"...uncertainty over the state of demand in future is clearly playing a role"





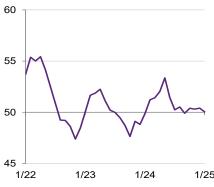
Export markets

Export conditions neutral at start of 2025

The ECI figure dropped from 50.4 to 50.0 in January, indicating a stable export climate following marginal growth over the final quarter of 2024.

Three out of the five top export markets weighed positively on Scottish trade, including a renewed expansion in Germany and further upturns in the US and Ireland. Contractions in the Netherlands and France continued at moderate speeds.

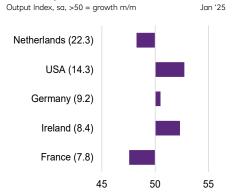
Export Conditions
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m
60



Sources: NatWest, S&P Global PMI. ©2025 S&P Global.

The Scotland Export Climate Index (ECI) is an indicator for the economic health of the region's export markets. It is calculated by combining national PMI output data, weighted according to each nation's share of manufacturing exports of Scotland. A reading above 50 signals an improvement in export conditions, and below 50 a deterioration.





Sources: NatWest, S&P Global PMI. ©2025 S&P Global.







Jobs and capacity

Job losses registered for second month running

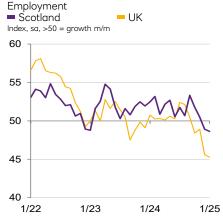
Scottish firms continued to shed jobs at the start of 2025, after December data signalled a drop in employment for the first time in almost two years. Services joined manufacturing in registering lower staffing, driving the overall pace of decline to a near four-year record. However, it was much softer than the UK average.

Anecdotal reports suggested a reduction in new orders and

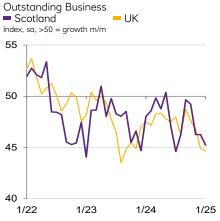
increased cost pressures were the main factors leading firms to streamline their workforces. However, there were some respondents that replaced staff or added extra working hours to support growth prospects.

Spare capacity across the private sector remained evident in January. Backlogs of work fell at the strongest pace for six months, albeit less marked than seen nationwide. Companies mostly linked a drop in work-in-hand to lower sales.

"...firms in Scotland appear to have stronger expectations for the labour market than many other parts of the UK"



Sources: NatWest, S&P Global PMI. ©2025 S&P Global.







Inflation

Input price inflation soars to 17-month high

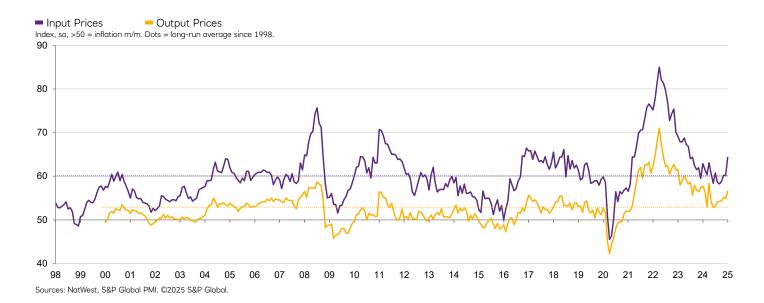
January saw a considerable uptick in cost pressures faced by Scottish companies. Overall input prices rose at their sharpest pace since August 2023, with both services and manufacturing recording a steeper rate of inflation than in December.

Services companies associated higher costs with an increase in wages, as well as heightened prices for energy, fuel and technology. Goods producers typically cited an uplift in supplier charges, which in turn was often due to a markup in payroll costs.

These upticks underscored an increase in average prices charged, as many firms commented that they had raised their prices in January. Overall charges rose sharply, with the rate of inflation quickening to a nine-month high.

For both input and output prices, inflationary pressures were slightly less marked in Scotland compared to the UK average.

"Pricing pressure shot back up to levels last seen in the summer of 2023, according to respondents, with energy costs and rising employment costs all playing a role."





UK Regional Growth Tracker

Business Activity

London was the fastest-growing region for business activity in January, followed by the North East. The only other areas to see increases in output were Wales and the South West, although in both cases rates of expansion were only marginal. Northern Ireland meanwhile moved to the bottom of the rankings, recording a steep and accelerated decrease in business activity*.

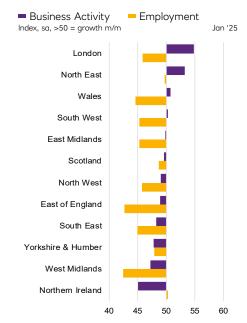
Employment

For the second month running, all but one of the 12 monitored nations and regions recorded a decrease in employment in January. The exception was once again Northern Ireland, although employment there rose only fractionally and at the slowest rate for over two years. The West Midlands saw the steepest drop in workforce numbers, followed closely by East of England.

Future Activity

Expectations towards growth in the coming year remained positive across the board, but optimism weakened in many cases. This included Northern Ireland, which recorded its lowest business confidence for just over two years. Firms in London were the most positive about the year-ahead outlook ahead of those in the West Midlands, with both regions going against the general trend and seeing sentiment improve.

*As well as manufacturing and services, coverage in Northern Ireland also includes construction and retail.



Sources: NatWest, S&P Global PMI. ©2025 S&P Global.

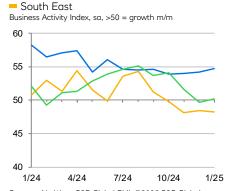
South West

East of England

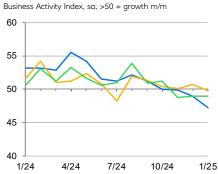
London

West Midlands

East Midlands



Sources: NatWest, S&P Global PMI. ©2025 S&P Global.



Sources: NatWest, S&P Global PMI. ©2025 S&P Global.



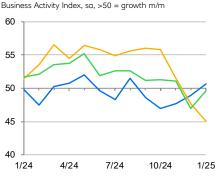
Sources: NatWest, S&P Global PMI. ©2025 S&P Global.

Scotland

Wales

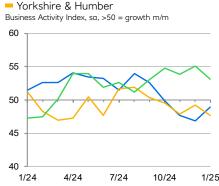
Northern Ireland

North West

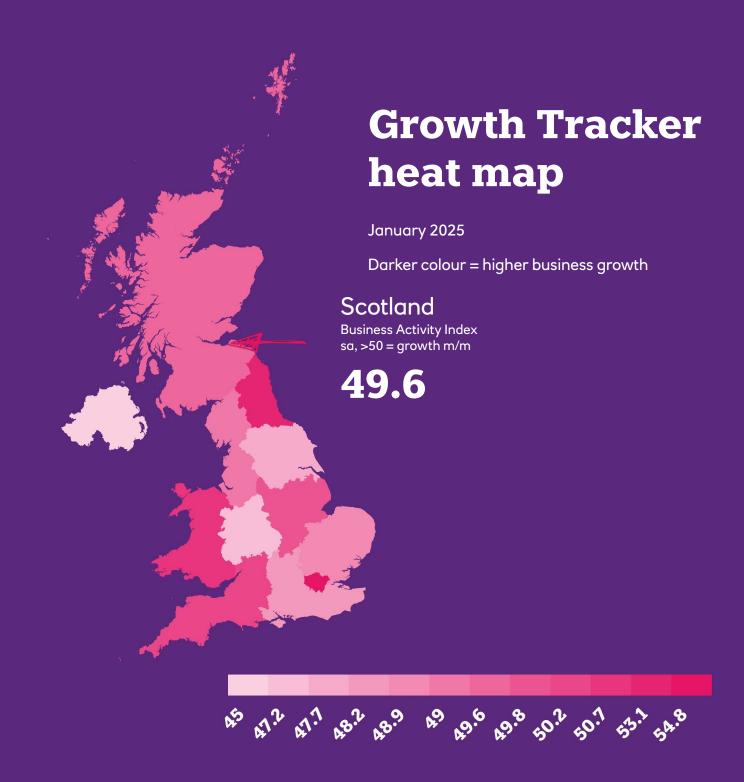


Sources: NatWest, S&P Global PMI. ©2025 S&P Global.

North East









UK sectors

Sector specialisation: Scotland

The chart shows UK output indices by sector, ranked by location quotients for Scotland. Location quotients (LQs) are ratios derived by comparing the share of sector output (or gross value added) in regions with the national share of output in the same sector.

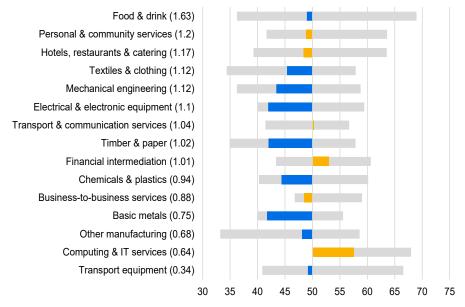
Focusing on the manufacturing and service sectors in isolation, a location quotient is calculated by taking a sector's proportion of regional output and comparing it with the UK-wide share of output in the sector. An LQ of 1.0 in a sector means that the region and the UK as a whole are equally specialised in that sector. An LQ greater than 1.0 indicates that the sector has a greater economic footprint in the region than it does for the UK as a whole.

UK sectors ranked by importance to the Scottish economy

Manufacturing

Services

3-year range
UK Output Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m Jan '25



Sources: NatWest, S&P Global PMI. ©2025 S&P Global.
Location quotients for Scotland are shown in brackets. Latest data are smoothed as three-month moving averages (3mma).

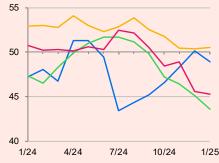
Sector in focus: Personal & community services

The UK's personal & community services sector underperformed the wider economy in the three months to January. Business activity fell back into contraction following some stability in the latter stages of 2024, weighed down by a marked decline in demand. Qualitative evidence gathered by the PMI surveys highlighted a reduction in confidence and discretionary spending among UK consumers in recent months.

At the same time, businesses in the sector came under pressure from rising costs, including increases in energy prices and wages. Average prices charged by firms showed a slightly slower rate of inflation, however, pointing to a squeeze on profit margins.

Business confidence towards future growth prospects was meanwhile the lowest on record, excluding the initial phase of the pandemic. The combination of increasing labour costs and muted growth expectations led personal & community services firms to cut workforce numbers at the fastest rate for nearly four years.





Sources: NatWest, S&P Global PMI. ©2025 S&P Global. *Data are smoothed as three-month moving average

Methodology

The Royal Bank of Scotland Growth Tracker is compiled by S&P Global from responses to questionnaires sent to Scottish companies that participate in S&P Global's Scotland manufacturing and services PMI surveys.

Survey responses are collected in the second half of each month and indicate the direction of change compared to the previous month. A diffusion index is calculated for each survey variable. The index is the sum of the percentage of 'higher' responses and half the percentage of 'unchanged' responses. The indices vary between 0 and 100, with a reading above 50 indicating an overall increase compared to the previous month, and below 50 an

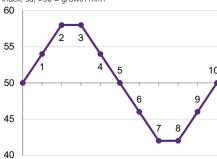
overall decrease. The indices are then seasonally adjusted.

The headline figure is the Business Activity Index. This is a diffusion index calculated from a single question that asks for changes in the volume of business activity (at service providers) or output (at manufacturers) compared with one month previously. The Scotland Business Activity Index is comparable to the UK Composite Output Index.

Underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

For further information on the survey methodology, please contact economics@spglobal.com.

Index interpretation
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



Sources: NatWest S&P Global PMI @2025 S&P Global

Key

- 1 Growth, from no change
- 2 Growth, faster rate
- 3 Growth, same rate
- 4 Growth, slower rate
- 5 No change, from growth
- 6 Decline, from no change
- 7 Decline, faster rate
- 8 Decline, same rate
- 9 Decline, slower rate
- 10 No change, from decline

Data

Scotland manufacturing and services

Index, sa, 50 = no change over previous month. *50 = no change over next 12 months.

,,								
	Business Activity	New Business	Export Climate Index	Employment	Outstanding Business	Future Activity*	Input Prices	Output Prices
8/24	52.7	50.6	50.5	50.7	46.2	65.3	58.6	54.2
9/24	51.2	50.7	49.9	53.3	49.7	63.3	58.2	54.2
10/24	51.3	49.2	50.4	51.8	49.2	63.7	58.8	54.4
11/24	51.1	49.7	50.3	50.5	46.3	57.7	60.2	55.2
12/24	46.9	49.3	50.4	48.9	46.3	54.7	60.2	54.9
1/25	49.6	47.5	50.0	48.6	45.2	55.0	64.3	56.6

Further information

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