

Northern Ireland Quarterly House Price Index

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Introduction

This survey analyses the performance of the Northern Ireland housing market during the third quarter of 2025 (July, August and September). The report details the key trends and spatial patterns in the housing market, drawing comparisons with quarter three of 2024 as a measure of annual change, and with quarter two of 2025 as an indicator of quarterly change. The report is produced by Ulster University in partnership with the Northern Ireland Housing Executive and Progressive Building Society.

This report is premised upon 5,562 transactions. It should be noted that, while the sample is substantially higher than for the previous quarter, this is at least partly attributable to an increase in the volume of source data, and does not necessarily signal a significant shift in housing market activity. It is not possible to draw direct comparisons between the transactions data for the second and third quarters of 2025. Information is presented on the residential property market for Northern Ireland and the report includes analysis of average sale price by different property types across Northern Ireland (where applicable and available). The overall performance of the housing market is measured by a weighted index and reflects the market share of each property type. The index captures various movements within a single statistic and allows for the analysis of changes over time.

At sub-regional level, the analysis in this report considers market pricing within each Local Government District (LGD) throughout Northern Ireland. In addition, to reflect the localities within which households tend to make decisions about house purchase, the regional analysis also presents price trends based on functional housing market areas (HMAs) defined by the Housing Executive in 2018.

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Foreword: Northern Ireland Housing Executive

Reflecting on trends during the first half of the year, we noted in the Q2 report published in August 2025 that the anticipated forthcoming base rate reduction appeared likely to set the scene for a continued period of relative stability in the housing market. As expected, the Bank of England lowered its base rate by 0.25 percentage points in August, to 4% – a level subsequently maintained in September. With no other changes or shocks that significantly impacted sentiment or behaviour, the findings set out in this report indicate that the housing market has, indeed, kept a steady trajectory.

At £220,303, the average price of properties transacting was 3.3% higher, on a weighted basis, than during the equivalent quarter in 2024, and agents reported continuing demand and steady or increasing new listings. Participating agents also noted that the improving interest rate environment had supported buyer confidence and activity.

However, with a further decision by the Monetary Policy Committee due at the beginning of the month, and the Autumn Budget a few weeks later, November may bring mixed news for households. While interest rates are expected to remain at their current level – with an outside chance that the base rate could reduce slightly – the Chancellor has confirmed that both tax rises and spending cuts are options for the forthcoming budget¹. The context for the budget was not improved by reports in late October that the UK productivity forecast has been downgraded, creating a larger-than-expected deficit in public finances².

It goes without saying that the state of the economy, monetary policy and fiscal policy are inextricably linked with the housing market, influencing both supply and demand across tenures. It was for this reason that an overview of the Northern Ireland economy was included as one of the five papers that will form the annual core of our recently relaunched [Housing Market Review](#).

Some readers may remember the annual *Northern Ireland Housing Market: Review and Perspectives* report, which ran for 19 years and was widely valued for its objective insights into housing trends in the region. In early September, a decade after the last publication, we launched the new *Housing Market Review*, in the form of seven papers on key aspects of the housing landscape including affordable housing supply, the housing supply framework, and the development of the Housing Supply Strategy. The publication also draws on the suite of research carried out in partnership with Ulster University – from which the house price data in this quarterly report is derived – to provide insights on house prices and affordability, and the private rented sector.

At the launch seminar, we also introduced a new [online data hub](#) linked to the *Housing Market Review*. All data used in the papers—behind the graphs and analysis—is now available on the Housing Executive website in downloadable format. Sourced from a wide range of providers, this hub will be updated regularly and expanded over time, with the ambition to become a comprehensive “housing data room” for the sector. Moving away from a single annual report, the new format allows for quarterly publications, and further papers are planned for coming months. We’re also inviting proposals for future papers, so if you have an idea or area you would like to explore, we would be delighted to hear from you. In the meantime, we wish to express our gratitude to those involved in the Editorial Group, including representatives from CIH, the Department for Communities, Housing Rights, NIFHA, and the team at Ulster University. We hope that the refreshed and updated *Housing Market Review* will be a useful and informative resource for colleagues across the housing sector.

Ursula McAnulty
Head of Research, Northern Ireland Housing Executive
e: ursula.1.mcanulty@nihe.gov.uk

Foreword: Progressive Building Society

Northern Ireland’s housing market remained resilient in the second quarter of 2025, marked by modest price growth that suggests sustained momentum. The market continues to show strength, with increases in both listings and completions, alongside solid consumer confidence. This builds on the price stability and growth sustained throughout 2024, underpinned by rising optimism among buyers. The outlook for the latter half of the year is, however, tempered by emerging challenges. Rising unemployment and a slowdown in annual pay growth are expected to introduce a degree of uncertainty in the months to come.

The House Price Index showed average Northern Ireland house prices climbed by 1.4% to £215,713 during the second quarter of 2025, compared to the first three months. Prices are now 2.7% higher than they were compared to the same period last year. The average price increased across all property type with semi-detached and terrace/townhouses up 4.3% and 3.3% respectively on an annual basis, apartments up 1.4% and detached up 0.3% relative to this time last year.

Regional Outlook

A total of eight out of the 11 districts saw price increases in the second quarter compared to the first quarter of 2025, with the largest in Fermanagh & Omagh where prices were up 7%, followed by Mid & East Antrim, up 6.4%, Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon, up by 4.6%, and Antrim & Newtownabbey, up by 3.9%. Prices also rose by 3.5% in Derry City & Strabane, by 2.7% in Newry, Mourne & Down, by 2.3% in Causeway Coast & Glens and by 1.8% in Ards & North Down. In terms of price decreases, house prices in Lisburn & Castlereagh fell 0.4% and dropped by 1% in Mid Ulster and by 3.2% in Belfast.

Summary

Northern Ireland’s housing market heads into the second half of 2025 with solid momentum and renewed confidence. Average property prices rose to £215,713 in Q2, showing a 1.4% increase from the previous quarter and a 2.7% rise compared to this time last year. This steady growth reflects a market that is both active and stable, supported by strong buyer interest and improving mortgage conditions. Much of this momentum is being driven by more accessible lending. Although a reduction in interest rates has not been forthcoming, lenders continue to be competitive with an increasing number of mortgage products being offered.

Estate agents are also reporting higher levels of listings and completions. In fact, over 70% of agents noted increased market activity in Q2, with semi-detached and terrace/townhouse properties leading the way in terms of price growth. Regional trends have been varied, with Fermanagh & Omagh and Mid & East Antrim having seen the strongest gains, while areas like Mid Ulster and Lisburn & Castlereagh experienced slight declines.

The wider economic picture is, however, more mixed. Wage growth has slowed to 5%, unemployment has risen to 4.7%, and inflation remains stubbornly high at 3.6%. These pressures, along with higher employer taxes and ongoing global uncertainties, may weigh on buyer confidence in the months ahead. Even so, the outlook remains positive. Three out of five estate agents expect prices to either hold steady or rise slightly in the second half of the year. Continued competition among lenders and the potential for interest rate cuts could help keep the market moving forward.

In summary, the housing market in Northern Ireland is in a strong, if cautious, position. Demand remains healthy, mortgage conditions are favourable and buyer sentiment is largely upbeat, creating a solid foundation for the rest of 2025.

Michael Boyd
Chief Executive Progressive Building Society



General Market Trends

The main findings of this survey indicate that the housing market has continued to exhibit price growth over the three successive quarters of 2025, driven by strong market demand and consumer sentiment. The market evidence indicates that listings and bidding activity remained high within the housing market, with the average price of properties transacting during Q3 2025 standing at £220,303. Quarterly change statistics showed the index to be up 5.4% relative to Q2 2025, with annual price statistics showing a weighted increase of 3.3% in comparison to Q3 2024.

The first two quarters of 2025 signalled gaining market momentum, as both buyer activity and price increases suggesting strong consumer confidence within the housing market. This quarter, the picture remains upbeat, with a strong level of market transactions and price growth, and average resale values sitting at £220,303, up over 5% on the previous quarter. This bounce in quarterly growth seems to be driven by more certainty within the lending sector and the Bank of England holding interest rates at 4%, adding a renewed sense of confidence for buyers and sellers alike. This stability has also seen continued competition within the mortgage market and an increase in lower loan-to-value products on offer, with more attractive deals becoming available. This competition and access to finance has filtered into the housing market and been reflected in increased bidding and activity levels.

Taken together, steady rates, more mortgage choice and strong buyer sentiment continue to create an encouraging backdrop for the remainder of 2025. That said, affordability remains a key pressure point and barrier to market entry, especially for first-time buyers and anyone without a sizeable deposit. Housing supply also remains a chronic issue within both the owner-occupied and rental sectors. Despite more listings coming onto the market, there remains a structural shortage of housing, which will likely see house prices continue to increase. Overall, Northern Ireland’s housing market remains positive, market activity is strong and confidence is solid. With interest rates holding steady and lenders competing, the market looks set for a period of steady, sustainable growth rather than significant speculation or volatility.

Agent Commentary Q2 2025

In terms of market pricing, the agent feedback indicates an expectation that pricing levels will remain steady; over 60% of agents anticipate continued stable upward growth in the coming quarters, with market demand especially for high-end properties. One agent commented that the market remains buoyant, yet price-sensitive. This suggests that whilst demand is strong – showing positive signs and confidence amongst buyers and sellers – buyers are cautious about prices. Market demand will remain as long as houses are priced realistically or seen as good value.

Agents also mentioned the continued competition within the lending environment and noted that the Bank of England continuing to hold interest rates at 4% had maintained market confidence, stability and buyer certainty, and has encouraged potential buyers to become active in the market as opposed to ‘sitting on the fence’.

Competitive rates, more flexibility on criteria, and better mortgage terms – especially for those with stronger deposits – were noted as factors driving market demand. Indeed, one agent commented that this renewed competition is “helping deals progress more smoothly and opening the door for buyers who may have felt priced out a few months ago”.

Looking ahead, agents expect steady, sustainable growth into the final quarter of the year and into the start of 2026, a forecast based on their observations that market activity is strong and demand consistent and that, with interest rates stabilising and lenders continuing to offer more product, the market remains healthy. However, agents did indicate that stock levels remain the key factor in the market; they noted that whilst listings have improved, demand continues to outpace supply in many key conurbations, and fairly-priced housing is achieving strong interest quickly. With extremely strong rental demand and limited stock, rents continue to trend upward, a factor which is also underpinning vitality in the housing market.



Sample Distribution

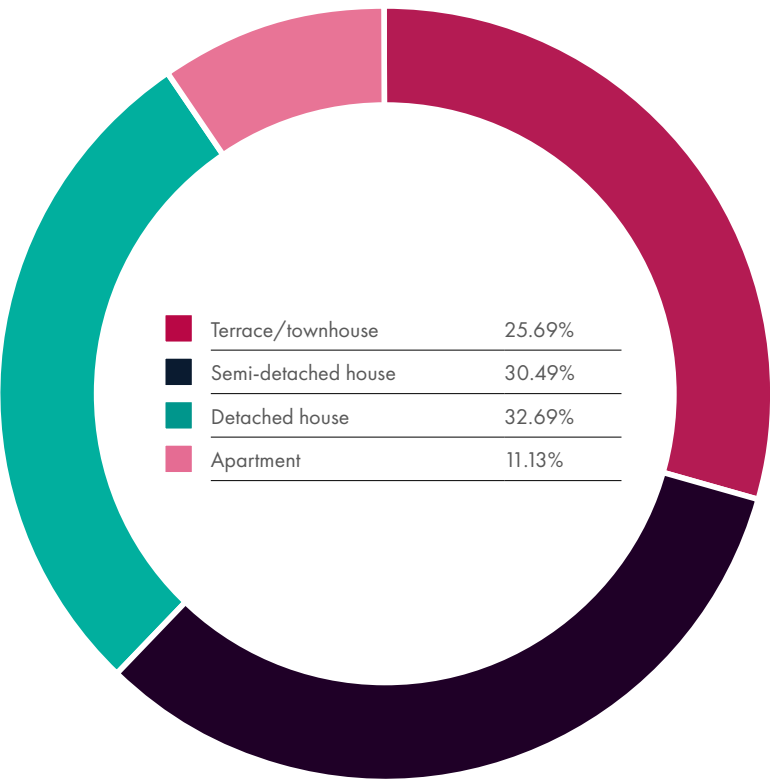
The previous surveys indicated slight reductions in transactions within the lower priced segments of the market. During Q1 2025 the proportion of lower priced properties below £100,000 equated to 9% which was down two percentage points by comparison with the fourth quarter of 2024. The second quarter of the year showed a further reduction of sales transactions below £100,000 to 7% - again recording a two percentage point drop. This quarter revealed another one percentage point decline in sales transactions below the £100,000 price point, to 6%.

The proportion of homes sold at or below £150,000 represented 29% of transactions, reflecting modest contraction in lower-value sales relative to mid-2025 levels. Across the middle pricing brackets, 55% of properties transacted at or below £200,000, indicating a marginal downward movement compared with the previous quarter (59%). At the middle-to-upper price points, 72% of sales were recorded at or below £250,000, suggesting that whilst the bulk of market activity remains concentrated below this threshold, there has been a gradual shift toward higher value properties. Transactions priced at or below £300,000

accounted for 83% of the sample, again representing a slight reduction compared with previous quarters. Consequently, the share of properties sold above £300,000 increased to 18%, highlighting a mild increase in higher-value market participation. Overall, the current quarter’s sample indicates a continued gradual reduction of activity in the lower- and mid-value bands alongside incremental growth in upper-tier transactions.

The sample representation by property type this quarter remains indicative of the wider housing market stock profile and consistent with previous editions of the report. Detached houses accounted for the largest share of transactions at 33% of all sales (n=1,818), reflecting a continued strengthening of this segment within the sample. Semi-detached houses followed closely, comprising 30% (n=1,696) of transactions, while terraced/townhouses represented 26% (n=1,429), a modest decline from the previous quarter. The apartment sector remained the smallest market segment, accounting for 11% (n=619) of transactions, showing a slight increase in representation relative to earlier in 2025.

Figure: Market Share by Type of Property



Performance by Property Type

The previous report recorded mixed movements across the main property sectors, with modest increases and a nominal decline within the apartment sector. The current quarter shows price growth across all property types, with detached and apartment sectors showing the largest increases. Annually all sectors except the terrace/townhouse segment of the market show positive annual price change growth.

In terms of simple percentage changes, the analysis provides a snapshot that enables comparison of the current average price with the corresponding statistics for Q3 2024 (annual change) and Q2 2025 (quarterly change). In annual terms, the average price statistics exhibit an increase of 0.6% compared with Q3 2024. Where quarterly change is concerned, the average price increased by 2.1% relative to Q2 2025. The detached sector recorded the strongest growth at 3.7%, followed closely by the apartment sector, which increased by 3.6%. The semi-detached sector exhibited moderate growth of 0.9%, while terraced/townhouses remained broadly similar to the previous quarter, showing a marginal 0.1% increase.

On an annual basis, there was a slight price reduction in the terrace/townhouse sector (-1.2%), whereas all other sectors experienced annual growth. Semi-detached houses increased 1.9%, with detached houses marginally up by 0.3%, and apartments up by 0.9%. Across the market overall, the Northern Ireland average price increased by 2.1%, reaching £220,303.

The average price in the terrace/townhouse sector now stands at £149,021 (n=1,429) with typical private-built terrace dwellings averaging £162,250 (n=922) and townhouses at £185,983 (n=507). Public sector-built terraces continued to transact at substantially lower values, averaging £124,394 (n=475). The semi-detached sector recorded an average price of £204,129 (n=1,696), with private-built dwellings averaging £210,179 (n=1,521) and public-built resale semi-detached properties averaging £151,547 (n=175). The detached housing sector reported an overall average of £326,709 (n=1,818), marking a notable quarterly increase. The apartment sector displayed an average price of £164,215 (n=619), with private-built apartments averaging £171,832 (n=555) and those originally built within the public sector averaging £98,166 (n=64). Overall, the quarterly data for Q3 2025 indicates a strengthening in house prices, particularly among detached and apartment properties, contributing to a steady upward trend in the Northern Ireland housing market.

Average price by property type (unweighted % change)

Property Type	Annual % Change	Quarterly % Change	Average Price Q2 2025 (£)	Average Price Q3 2025 (£)
Terrace/townhouse	-1.2%	0.1%	148,930	149,021
Semi-detached	1.9%	0.9%	202,276	204,129
Detached	0.3%	3.7%	315,200	326,709
Apartment	0.9%	3.6%	158,449	164,215
N. Ireland	0.6%	2.1%	215,713	220,303

Performance by Region

Analysis at the sub-regional level, based upon the eleven Local Government Districts (LGDs) and the Housing Market Areas (HMAs) identified in research for the Housing Executive, highlights the variation in regional pricing levels across Northern Ireland. The price change across the LGDs remained varied, displaying nominal price increases and decreases relative to the second quarter of 2025, although the regional price changes are less varied than in previous quarters. These changes remain driven by the different types of stock which are transacting within the defined market areas.

Local Government Districts (LGDs)

In line with previous surveys, the geographic variation in average house price change across the LGDs remains spatially uneven and characteristic of local market demand and supply imbalances, as well as the nature of the stock coming onto the housing market. When considering the price change statistics this quarter in comparison with Q2 2025, there remain some uneven price changes across the Local Government Districts on a quarterly basis, amplified by the stock transacting in the resale and new build markets.

Nine of the eleven LGD market areas recorded price increases over the quarter. The largest rise was in Causeway Coast & Glens (8.5%), followed by Lisburn & Castlereagh (4.5%), Fermanagh & Omagh (4.3%), and Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon (4.1%). More moderate growth was seen in Newry, Mourne & Down (3.4%), Belfast (3.2%), Mid Ulster (3.1%), Ards & North Down (1.8%), and Antrim & Newtownabbey (1.1%). Two LGDs experienced nominal price declines: Derry City & Strabane (-2.0%) and Mid & East Antrim (-1.5%).

As noted, the variability of average prices within the LGDs continues to reflect the varying composition of the housing stock against the sample sales average price information, albeit this is weighted using market stock composition. The coefficient of variation (CoV) exhibits relatively disparate price variability

within market geographies; both decreases and increases in the spread of prices at LGD level over the quarter reflect the price ranges of the stock transacting in different market areas.

Throughout 2023 there was a reduction in the CoV statistics across the market geographies, illustrating an overall decrease in the variability of the price of stock transacting within the market areas. However, the final quarter of the year witnessed an increase in the CoV statistics, denoting a wider pricing spread as the market continued to react to the macroeconomic setting and fiscal changes. Across 2024 this pricing variability continued, reflecting the changing buyer demand and stock transacting in the LGDs.

The average coefficient of variation (CoV) across LGDs this quarter is 49.7%. The largest price variation is in Belfast (57.9%), followed by Ards and North Down (54.4%) and Antrim and Newtownabbey (52.8%). At the other end of the spectrum, the lowest CoV was in Mid Ulster (42.5%), with Fermanagh and Omagh (43.5%) and Derry City and Strabane (46.1%) also below 50%. In total, seven LGDs recorded CoV values at or above 50% (including Causeway Coast & Glens 51.5%, Lisburn & Castlereagh 50.5%, Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon 50.3%, and Mid & East Antrim 50.0%), whilst four LGDs sit below 50% (including Newry, Mourne & Down 47.3%). Overall, the price dispersion ranges from 42.5% to 57.9% across the Local Government Districts.

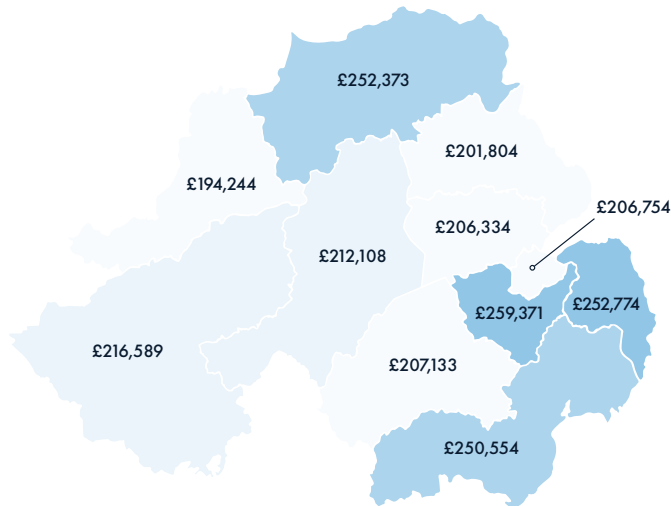
Average Price by Local Government District

Local Government District	Average Q2 2025 (£)	Average Q3 2025 (£)	% change Q2-Q3
Antrim & Newtownabbey	203,997	206,334	1.1%
Ards & North Down	248,263	252,774	1.8%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	198,889	207,133	4.1%
Belfast	200,275	206,754	3.2%
Causeway Coast & Glens	232,679	252,373	8.5%
Derry City & Strabane	198,203	194,244	-2.0%
Fermanagh & Omagh	207,738	216,589	4.3%
Lisburn & Castlereagh	248,149	259,371	4.5%
Mid & East Antrim	204,883	201,804	-1.5%
Mid Ulster	205,686	212,108	3.1%
Newry Mourne & Down	242,388	250,554	3.4%

⁴ The Coefficient of Variation (CoV) is a measure of relative variability. It is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean (average). The CoV is particularly useful when comparing results from surveys or samples that have different measures or values. In this case, for example, if the sample for District A has a CoV of 10% and the sample for District B has a CoV of 20%, we can say that District B has more variation in house prices, relative to its mean house price, than District A.

Average Price by Local Government District

LGD Average House Price Q3 2025	
	£194,244 - £200,000
	£200,001 - £210,000
	£210,001 - £220,000
	£220,001 - £230,000
	£230,001 - £240,000
	£240,001 - £259,371



Regional Analysis Based on Housing Market Areas

Regional analysis is also undertaken using the functional Housing Market Areas (HMAs) defined on the basis of research that was carried out for the Housing Executive to help guide spatial study of the housing system⁵, as well as a number of more localised HMAs and sub-areas that function within and across the Belfast Metropolitan HMA⁶.

Functional Housing Market Areas

The Housing Market Areas defined for the Housing Executive witnessed differing degrees of price change, again driven by the nature of the stock transacting within particular market sectors.

Ten of the eleven HMAs recorded quarterly price increases. The strongest growth was seen in Cookstown (9.2%), followed by Craigavon Urban Area (8.0%), Newry (7.3%), Causeway Coast (6.5%), Fermanagh (5.9%) and Strabane (5.8%). More moderate rises were seen in the Belfast Metropolitan HMA (4.3%) and Omagh (4.3%), with smaller gains in Derry (2.0%) and Ballymena (1.5%). Dungannon was the only area to record a price decrease, of 3.4% over the quarter.

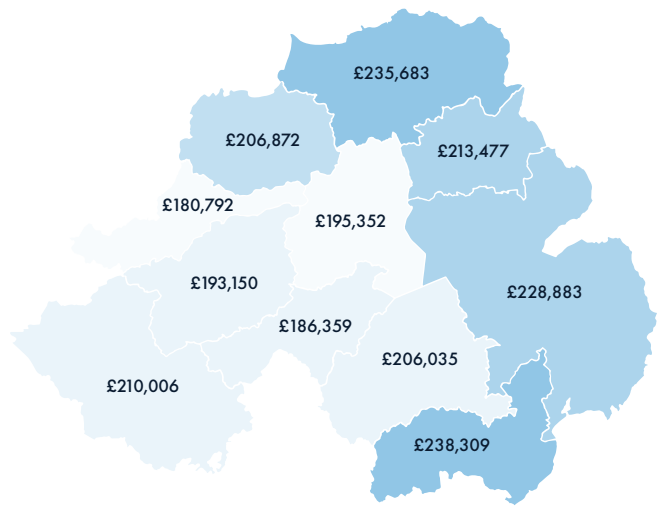
Functional Housing Market Areas

Housing Market Area	Average Q2 2025 (£)	Average Q3 2025 (£)	% Change Q2-Q3
Ballymena HMA	210,334	213,477	1.5%
Belfast Metropolitan HMA	219,546	228,883	4.3%
Causeway Coast HMA	221,399	235,683	6.5%
Cookstown HMA	178,864	195,352	9.2%
Craigavon Urban Area HMA	190,819	206,035	8.0%
Derry HMA	202,834	206,872	2.0%
Dungannon HMA	192,889	186,359	-3.4%
Fermanagh HMA	198,274	210,006	5.9%
Newry HMA	222,025	238,309	7.3%
Omagh HMA	185,150	193,150	4.3%
Strabane HMA	170,814	180,792	5.8%

As reported in previous surveys, the largest price changes within the HMAs continue to be driven by the type and level of stock transacting within these market geographies. HMAs with a larger spread and increase in sales transactions observed a higher level of sales within the detached segments of the market. For example, the sales evidence within the Cookstown HMA shows that 44% of transactions were within the detached sector, which recorded an average price of £269,746. Similarly, for Craigavon Urban Area, 39% and 32% of sales transactions were within the detached and semi-detached sectors of the market, with average prices of £299,704 and £193,737 respectively. In contrast, 32% of sales within the Derry HMA were within the detached sector (£267,589), and although this represented a higher volume of sales than in the previous quarter, the prices achieved were lower .

Average House Prices by Functional Housing Market Areas

NIHE HMA Average House Price Q3 2025	
	£180,792 - £190,000
	£190,001 - £200,000
	£200,001 - £210,000
	£210,001 - £220,000
	£220,001 - £230,000
	£230,001 - £238,309



At the more localised geographies within the Belfast Metropolitan Housing Market Area, the Core Belfast local HMA observed price growth of 4.2%, to an average of £232,948. Both the central (3.4%) and Greater Belfast (7.3%) local HMAs also observed upward house price change over the quarter, reaching average prices of £226,037 and £220,129 respectively.

Across the other peripheral local market geographies, the Lisburn local HMA recorded the highest price increase of 8.0%, standing at an average of £268,984. The Ards and Down local HMA observed a price increase of 5.9%, to an average price of £244,666. The Antrim Local and East Antrim HMAs observed price increases of 2.8% and 3.8%, recording average prices of £201,473 and £196,620.

Belfast Metropolitan Area Local HMAs

	Average Q2 2025 (£)	Average Q3 2025 (£)	% Change Q2-Q3
Antrim Local HMA	195,924	201,473	2.8%
Core Belfast Local HMA	223,550	232,948	4.2%
Greater Belfast Local HMA	205,221	220,129	7.3%
Central Belfast Local HMA	218,635	226,037	3.4%
Lisburn Local HMA	249,060	268,984	8.0%
Ards & Down Local HMA	230,953	244,666	5.9%
East Antrim HMA	189,490	196,620	3.8%



⁵ The research identified eleven broad housing market areas within Northern Ireland. See: https://www.nihe.gov.uk/getattachment/825be76f-2e80-4116-88e5-98fc15c983df/Mapping-Northern-Irelands-Housing-Market-Areas.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com

⁶ These are as follows: Antrim Local HMA (made up of the sub areas of East Antrim and South Antrim); Ards and Down Local HMA (made up of the sub-areas of Ards and Down); and Core Belfast Local HMA (made up of Central or Core Belfast area and Lisburn).

The House Price Index

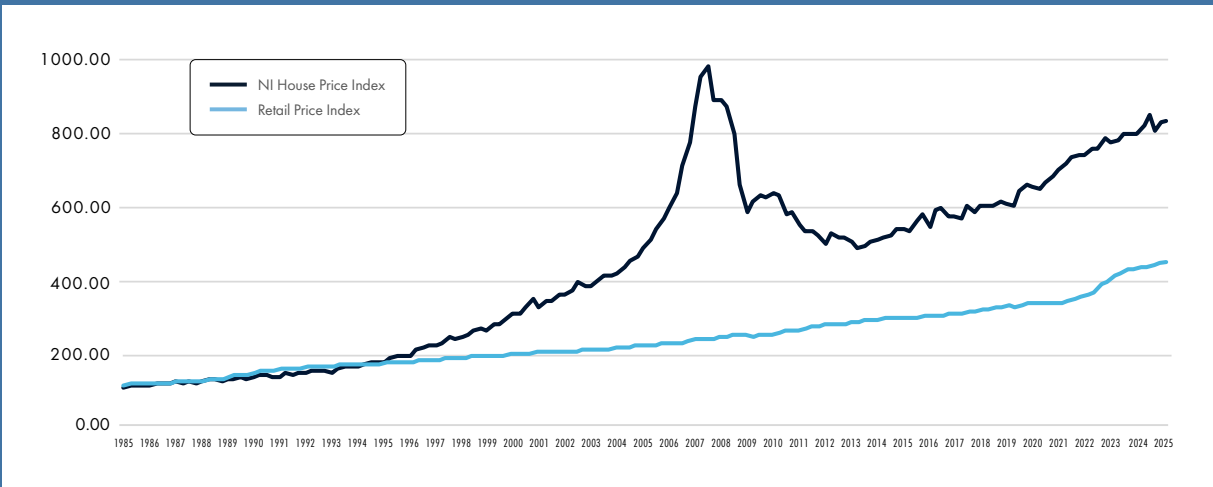
The long-term house price index is calculated relative to price levels for each property type at the base quarter for the survey, the final quarter of 1984. The overall index, standing at 814.70 in Q3, 2025, is up six basis points relative to Q2, 2025, showing that pricing levels in the market marginally increased in the third quarter of the year.

The pattern of the house price index since its rapid fall during 2008-2010 has been one of uneven performance. After trending downwards over the period 2011-2013, the overall picture since 2014 has been an upward trajectory for the index, which displayed less variation in price changes initially, but has witnessed more price variability, punctuated by periods of both slightly higher and lower average prices, since 2016. This variability seemingly subsided moving into the second half of 2019, which witnessed continued price increases, illustrating more traction than in the previous six quarters.

Despite the market interlude and disruption as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the housing market across 2021 and into 2022 continued to exhibit strong demand signals, which translated into sales and price growth across all segments of the market and nine consecutive quarters of growth. With the onset of the cost of living crisis at the beginning of 2022, and the large interest rate and mortgage interest rate hikes, the housing market began to slow down during 2022, with a deterioration in house price growth and market activity. This cooling of housing market activity was associated with a declining rate of price growth across 2022 and, for the first time since COVID-19, there was negative price growth in the first quarter of 2023.

The second quarter of 2023, however, observed small but positive price growth, which saw house prices remain in parity within the first half of the year.

Throughout 2024 the market observed stable pricing levels and nominal growth until the final quarter, when there was a negligible decline in the index that was arguably reflective of the holiday period and accompanying market slowdown. Entering into 2025, the index showed both quarterly and annual growth in Q1, as the market continued to remain stable. This trend continued into the second quarter of 2025, and the latest index values show further price growth entering into the final quarter of 2025.



Contributors

- Alexander, Reid & Frazer
AMPM Properties
Armoy Homes Property Services
Armstrong Gordon
Best Property Services
Bill McCann Estate Agency
Bill McKelvey Estate Agents
Blair & Boyd
Bradley NI
Brian A. Todd & Co.
Brian O'Hare Estate Agents
Brian Wilson Estate Agents
Brice & Co. Estate Agents
Burns & Co.
Colin Graham Residential
Cookstown Property Services
Corry & Stewart Ltd
Country Estates
Cowley Property
CPS Property
Curran Associates
Dallas Real Estate
D A McLernon Estate Agents
Daniel McGeown Estate Agents
Donnybrook Estate Agents
Dogan Property
Eadie McFarland & Co.
Eddie O'Connor Estate Agents
Eoin Lawless Estate Agent
Falloon Estate Agents
Frank A McCaughan & Son
Fred Dalzell & Partners
Gerry O'Connor Estate Agent
HA McIlwrath & Sons Ltd
Hampton Estates
Hanna Hillen Estates
Harry Clarke & Co.
Harte & McGarrigle Ltd
Homes Independent
HR Douglas & Sons
Hunter Campbell
J. A. McClelland & Sons
James Wilson & Son
JG Fleming
John Grant Limited
John McQuoid & Sons
John Minnis Estate Agents & Property Consultants
John V Arthur Estate Agents
Jones Estate Agents
Joyce Clarke Estate Agents
Kieran Taggart Estate Agency
Lindsay Fyfe & Co.
- Lindsay Shanks Kerr Group Estate Agents
Maneely & Co.
Mannelly & Co. Ltd
Mark McAlpine & Co.
Martin & Dunlop
McAfee Properties & Mortgages
McCleary's
McClelland Salter
McDonagh Property Consultants & Chartered Surveyors
MacFarlane & Smyth
McGlone McCabe
McMillan Estate Agents
Michael Chandler Estate Agents
Michael Hannath Property Consultancy & Estates Agents
Mid Ulster Properties
Montgomery Finlay & Co.
Morris Estate Agents
Mortgage/Property Sales & Rentals Ltd
Neill Estate Agents
Norman Devlin Property Consultants & Surveyors
Norman Morrow & Co.
Oakland Estate Agents
O'Reilly Property Services
Paul O'Keefe Estate Agents
Peter Rogers Estate Agents
Philip Tweedie And Company
Pinkertons
Pinpoint Property
PJ Bradley Property Services
PJ McIlroy & Son
Pollock Estate Agents
Premier Properties
RA Noble & Co. Auctioneers & Estate Agents
Rainey & Gregg Property & Mortgage Centre
R Benson & Son
Reeds Rains
Robert Ferris Estate Agents
Robert Wilson Estate Agency Group
Robert Quigley Estate Agents
Rodgers & Browne
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