

# 3



## ***INDUSTRY & FINANCE***

- Between 1990 and 1999, the nominal value of GDP per capita more than doubled in the Republic of Ireland and increased by 60% in Northern Ireland.
- In 1999-2000, the proportions of average household expenditure allocated to particular goods and services were broadly similar in both parts of Ireland. However, food accounted for an average 20% of household expenditure in the Republic and 21% in

Northern Ireland whilst higher proportions of NI expenditure were allocated to clothing and footwear and to fuel and light.

- In 1999-2000, wages and salaries accounted for over 60% of average weekly household income in both parts of Ireland. State transfers accounted for 12% of income in the Republic of Ireland whilst social security benefits accounted for 22% in Northern Ireland.

**Table 3.1A Gross Value Added and GVA per capita in Republic of Ireland**

Years	GDP (€m)	GDP per capita
1990	33,025	9,420
1991	34,409	9,759
1992	36,245	10,197
1993	39,553	11,067
1994	41,902	11,685
1995	47,323	13,141
1996	52,464	14,468
1997	60,202	16,446
1998	69,339	18,716
1999	80,005	21,365

Sources Republic of Ireland: Central Statistics Office

**Table 3.1B Gross Domestic Product and GDP per capita in Northern Ireland**

Years	GDP (£m)	GDP per capita
1990	10,013	6,300
1991	10,890	6,787
1992	11,611	7,163
1993	12,437	7,610
1994	13,344	8,114
1995	14,297	8,654
1996	14,936	8,964
1997	15,952	9,507
1998	16,501	9,754
1999	17,003	10,050

Sources Northern Ireland: Office for National Statistics

**Table 3.2A Gross Value Added at Basic Prices in Republic of Ireland by sector of origin**

Description	€ millions			
	1995	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3,624	3,644	3,401	3,373
Mining and quarrying	421	427	580	436
Manufacturing	14,193	15,296	18,467	22,593
Electricity, gas and water supply	916	918	991	1,000
Construction	2,492	2,817	3,294	4,142
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	4,430	5,473	6,106	7,046
Hotels and restaurants	1,233	1,355	1,620	1,861
Transport, storage and communication	2,616	2,964	3,322	3,995
Financial intermediation	4,075	4,721	5,070	5,761
Real estate, renting and business activities	5,431	6,275	7,716	10,071
Public administration and defence <sup>1</sup>	2,557	2,692	2,889	3,122
Education	2,581	2,793	2,922	3,002
Health and social work	2,870	3,216	3,531	3,709
Other Services	1,519	1,520	1,736	1,904
Adjustment for Financial Services	-1,749	-2,093	-2,058	-2,501
<b>Gross value added at basic prices</b>	<b>47,207</b>	<b>52,018</b>	<b>59,588</b>	<b>69,515</b>

Source Republic of Ireland: Central Statistics Office

**Table 3.2B Gross Domestic Product at basic prices in Northern Ireland by industry**

*Stg£ millions*

Description	1995	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	794	809	741	653
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	12	9	9	10
Other Mining and quarrying	91	65	72	77
Manufacturing	2,777	3,014	3,109	3,135
Electricity, gas and water supply	400	435	428	354
Construction	833	868	915	1,001
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	1,597	1,693	1,983	2,085
Hotels and Restaurants	378	407	459	505
Transport, storage and communication	793	812	900	938
Financial intermediation	592	558	583	591
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,477	1,615	1,869	2,175
Public administration and defence <sup>1</sup>	1,941	1,960	1,969	1,966
Education	1,052	1,096	1,252	1,367
Health and social work	1,355	1,376	1,373	1,380
Other services	554	572	650	672
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured	-348	-355	-362	-406
<b>Gross domestic product at basic prices</b>	<b>14,297</b>	<b>14,936</b>	<b>15,952</b>	<b>16,501</b>

Source Northern Ireland: Office for National Statistics

<sup>1</sup> Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security.

**Table 3.3A Gross Value Added per capita in Republic of Ireland by sub-region<sup>1</sup>**

Sub-region	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Border, Midland and Western</b>	<b>9,946</b>	<b>11,137</b>	<b>12,255</b>	<b>13,757</b>
Border	10,226	11,412	12,930	14,519
Midland	9,590	10,739	11,630	12,458
West	9,826	11,050	11,849	13,645
<b>Southern and Eastern</b>	<b>14,323</b>	<b>15,669</b>	<b>17,927</b>	<b>20,327</b>
Dublin	17,154	18,935	21,565	24,772
Mid East	11,873	12,427	14,340	14,161
<i>Dublin plus Mid East</i>	<i>15,846</i>	<i>17,326</i>	<i>19,749</i>	<i>22,084</i>
Mid West	12,361	13,730	14,781	16,956
South East	11,255	12,685	13,474	14,879
South West	13,778	14,669	18,168	21,575
<b>Republic of Ireland</b>	<b>13,156</b>	<b>14,463</b>	<b>16,424</b>	<b>18,591</b>

Source Republic of Ireland: Central Statistics Office

<sup>1</sup>These estimates do not agree with those in table 3.1A as the regional estimates are compiled on an ESA79 basis and do not take account of the most recent national estimates.

**Table 3.3B Gross Domestic Product per capita in Northern Ireland by sub-region<sup>1</sup>**

Sub-region	1995	1996	1997	1998
Belfast	14,012	14,819	15,869	17,159
Outer Belfast	7,468	7,793	8,175	8,282
East	7,683	7,899	8,363	8,351
North	7,615	7,817	8,270	8,502
West and South	7,169	7,266	7,726	7,862
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>8,654</b>	<b>8,964</b>	<b>9,507</b>	<b>9,754</b>

Source Northern Ireland: Office for National Statistics

<sup>1</sup>These estimates are at basic prices and were produced in 2001 by ONS.

Note: Figures for Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland are at basic prices.

**Table 3.4 Average gross weekly earnings of manual workers in selected industry sectors**

Sector	1999			2000			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Republic of Ireland (€)</b>									
Mining and Quarrying	533.7	267.9	528.7	561.6	289.3	556.4	645.9	399.5	644.5
Manufacturing	453.0	298.2	401.6	477.7	324.7	427.8	512.4	347.3	461.1
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	637.6	309.8	628.3	674.0	375.1	665.4	749.9	351.6	736.2
Construction	439.9	..	439.9	521.6	..	521.6	581.6	..	581.6
<b>Northern Ireland (Stg£)</b>									
Mining and Quarrying	280.7	*	280.7	325.9	*	325.9	333.8	*	333.8
Manufacturing	312.3	197.0	288.7	325.2	214.6	305.6	338.4	229.0	317.2
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	388.6	*	388.6	390.1	*	390.1	450.2	*	450.2
Construction	286.1	*	286.1	299.9	*	299.9	308.8	*	308.8

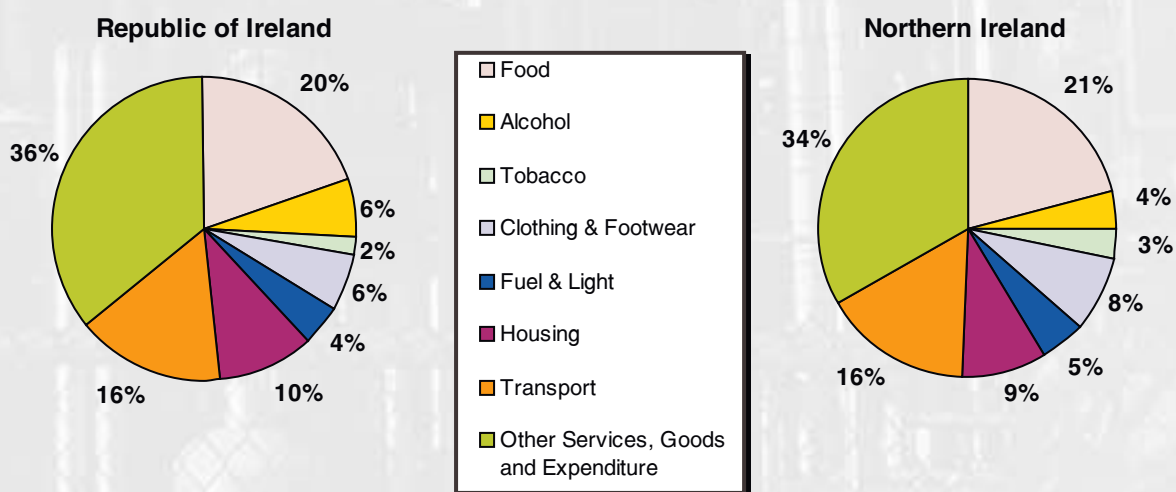
Sources *Republic of Ireland: Central Statistics Office*  
*Northern Ireland: Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment*

**Table 3.5 Percentage of average weekly household expenditure on goods and services, 1999-00**

Republic of Ireland		Northern Ireland	
Food	20	Food	21
Alcohol	6	Alcohol	4
Tobacco	2	Tobacco	3
Clothing and footwear	6	Clothing and footwear	8
Fuel and light	4	Fuel and light	5
Housing	10	Housing	9
Transport	16	Transport	16
Services, goods and other expenditure (not elsewhere specified)	36	Services, goods and other expenditure (not elsewhere specified)	33
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>100</b>
Sample base	7,644	Sample base	587

Sources Republic of Ireland: Central Statistics Office  
Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency  
Note: Figures may not add due to rounding

**Figure 3.1 Average weekly household expenditure, 1999-00**





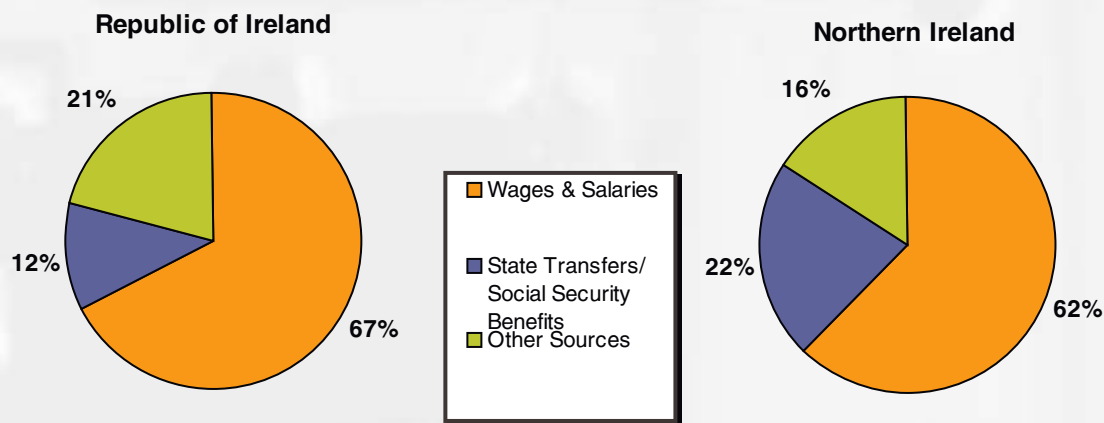
**Table 3.6 Average weekly household income by source, 1999-00**

Republic of Ireland		Northern Ireland	
<b>Income source</b>		<b>Income source</b>	
Wages and Salaries	67	Wages and Salaries	62
State transfers	12	Social security benefits	22
Other sources	21	Other sources	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
Sample base	7,644	Sample base	587

Percentages

Sources Republic of Ireland: Central Statistics Office  
Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

**Figure 3.2 Average weekly household income by source, 1999-00**



## Technical Notes

### I.

Under the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95), the term Gross Value Added is used to denote estimates that were previously known as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices. Under ESA95, the term GDP denotes GVA plus taxes (less subsidies) on products, that is, at market prices.

The United Kingdom Regional Accounts, which includes Northern Ireland estimates, are currently only published at basic prices so should refer to GVA rather than GDP. The term GDP is used in the estimates in Tables 3.1B, 3.2B and 3.3B however, from 2003, when updated estimates are published, the term GVA will be used throughout.

### II.

Northern Ireland uses the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92) as a breakdown of GDP by industrial sector. (*Table 3.2B*)

### III.

GDP per capita at NUTS 3 sub-regions is at factor cost for Northern Ireland. NI data are workplace-based and this gives the Belfast region an inflated GDP per capita figure because of the effect of commuting. Similarly, in the Republic of Ireland, the effect of commuting contributes to the above

average GVA per capita in the Dublin region and to the corresponding lower level in the Mideast region in particular. (*Table 3.3B*)

### IV.

Republic of Ireland average earnings are broken down by industrial sector using NACE 70. NI data are broken down by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92). (*Table 3.4*)

### V.

The Irish Household Budget Survey (HBS) is based on a stratified sample. The HBS covers approximately 8,000 urban and rural households throughout the country. The main purpose of the HBS is to determine in detail the current pattern of household expenditure for the purpose of updating the weighting basis of the Consumer Price Index. Extensive additional information is collected concerning household income, accommodation occupied, existence of appliances and facilities, etc.

The Northern Ireland Family Expenditure Survey (FES) is based on a simple random sample and covers 1,200 private households per annum. The survey collects information on income, expenditure and related social characteristics. Miscellaneous expenditure includes expenditure not assignable elsewhere. (*Tables 3.5, 3.6*)