
Small Advanced Open Economies – A comparative analysis

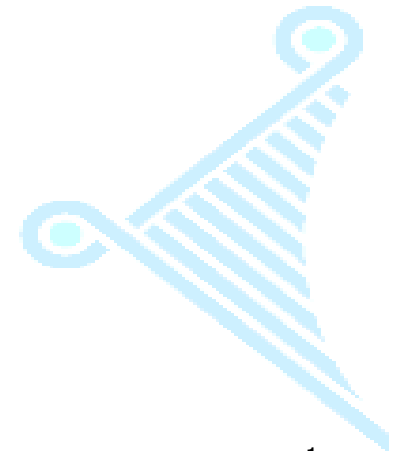
Thought Leadership Discussion

31st January 2019

Críona Brassill & Robert Keogh

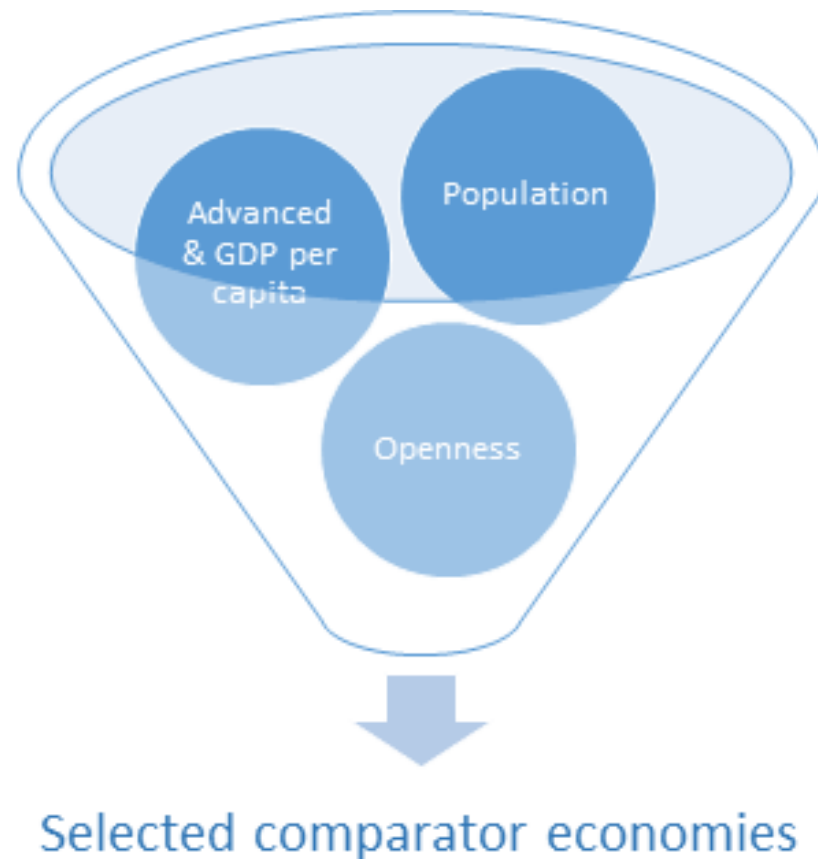
IGEES Unit

Department of Public Expenditure & Reform



Small Advanced Open Economies – Selection of economies

Figure 1: Filters



Filters used:

- Population < 20 million*.

** Almost all of the comparator economies have populations of less than 10 million; the Netherlands is an outlier at 17 million.*

- *Advanced* according to the IMF World Economic Outlook.
- GDP per capita > US\$30,000.
- Trade openness, as measured by export-GDP ratio.

Small Advanced Open Economies – Selected comparator economies

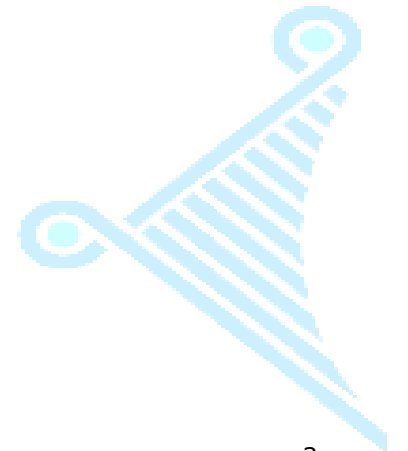
Table 1: Selected comparator economies

(GDP per capita > US \$30,000)

- Austria
- Belgium
- Denmark
- Finland
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Israel
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands*
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Switzerland

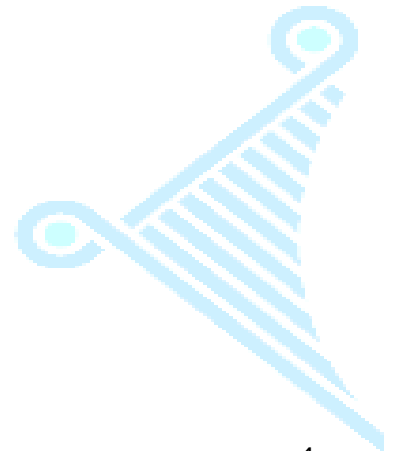
Table 2: Other comparator economies

- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Malta
- Slovenia

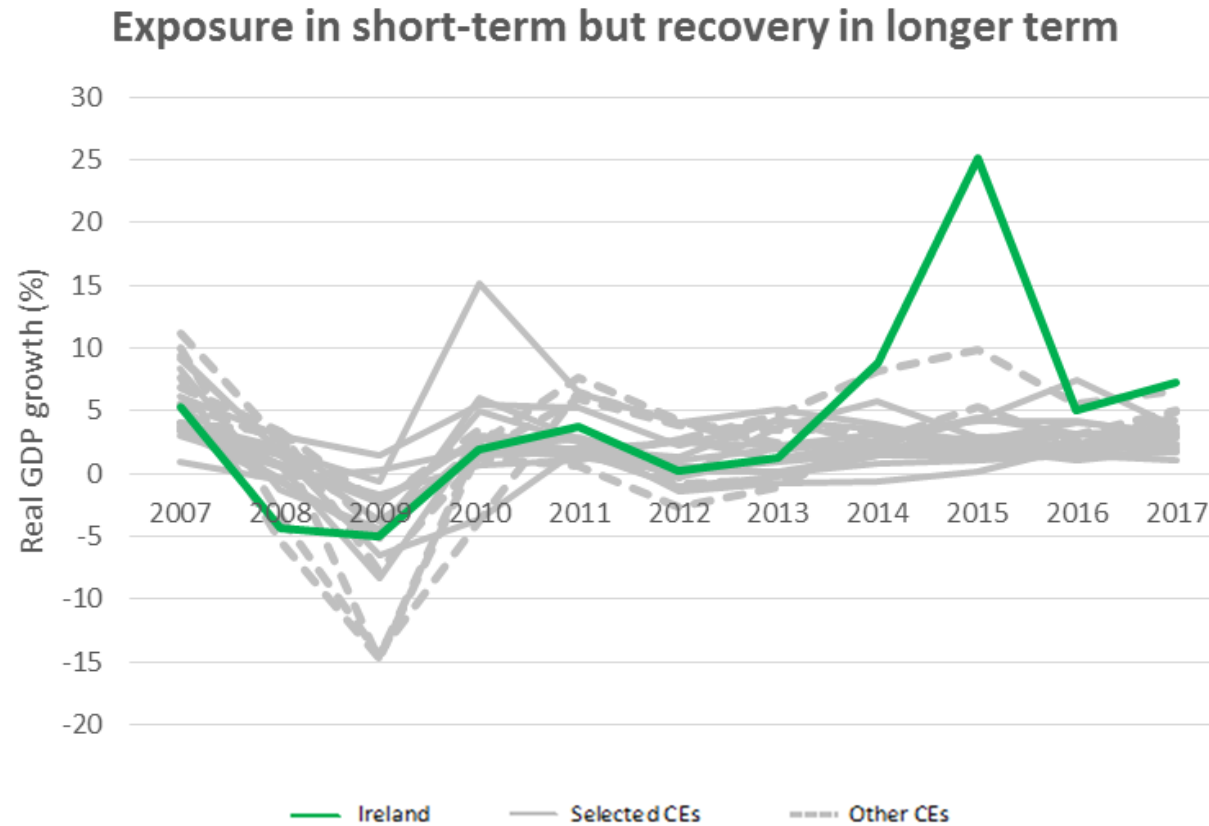


Key Discussion Points

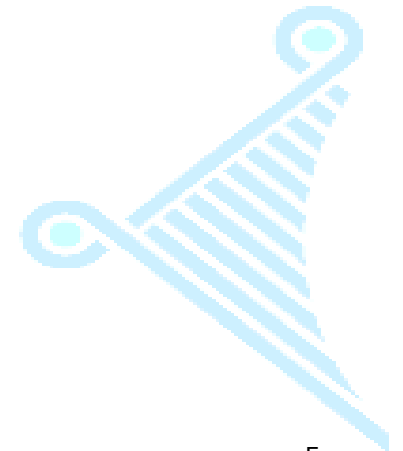
1. Magnitude of movement in GDP
2. Labour market
3. Economic wellbeing



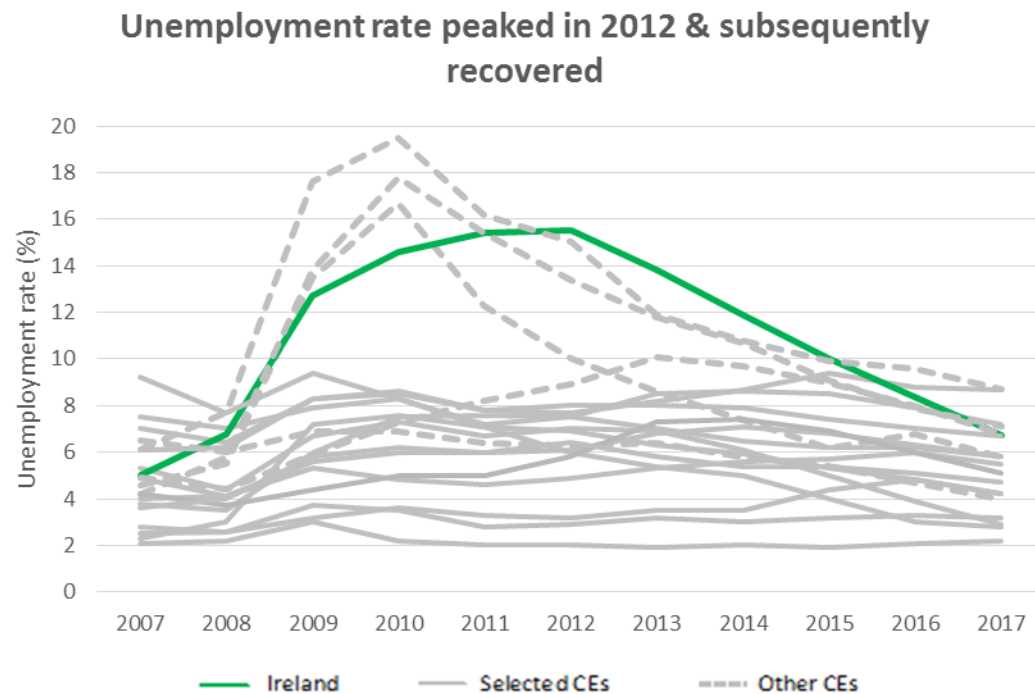
1 Magnitude of movement in real GDP growth



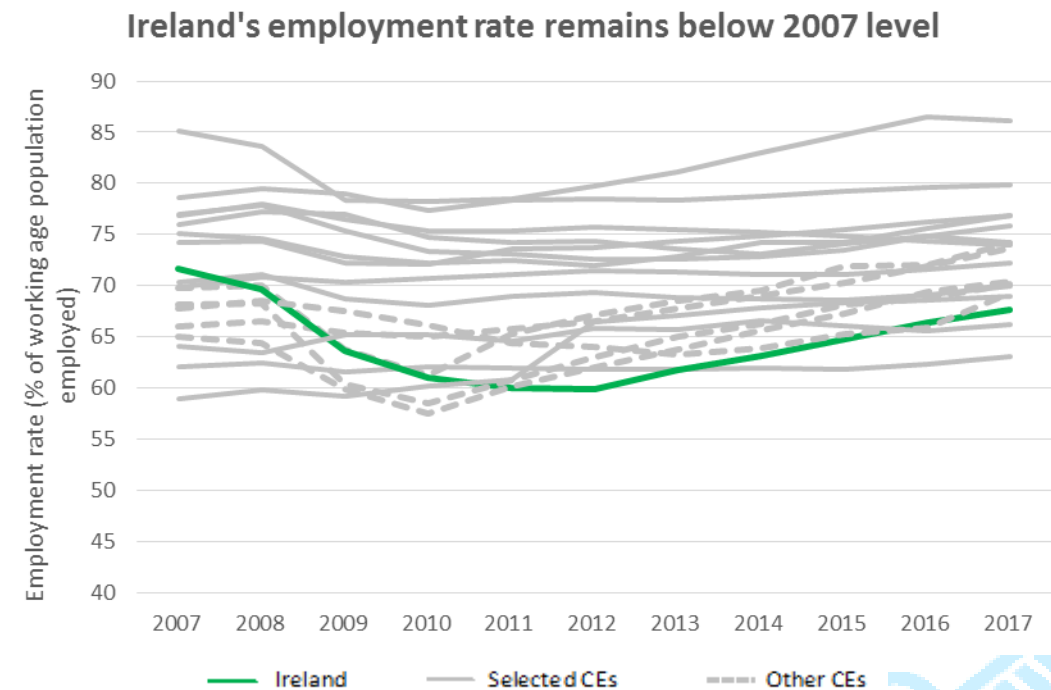
Source: IMF and CSO.



2 Labour market – Unemployment reduction to capacity constraint?

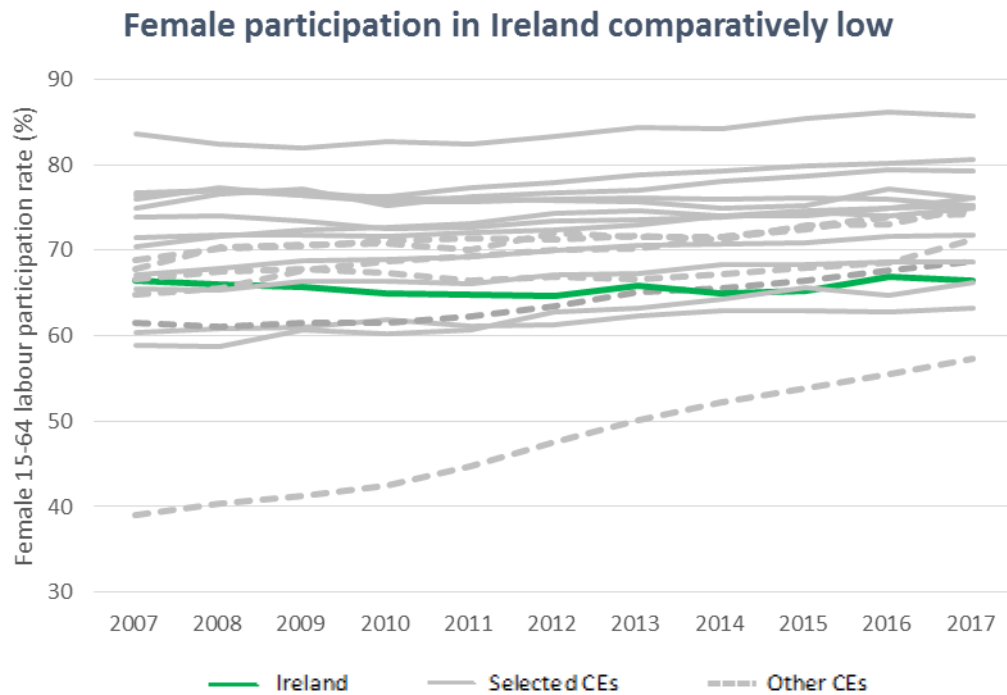


Source: IMF

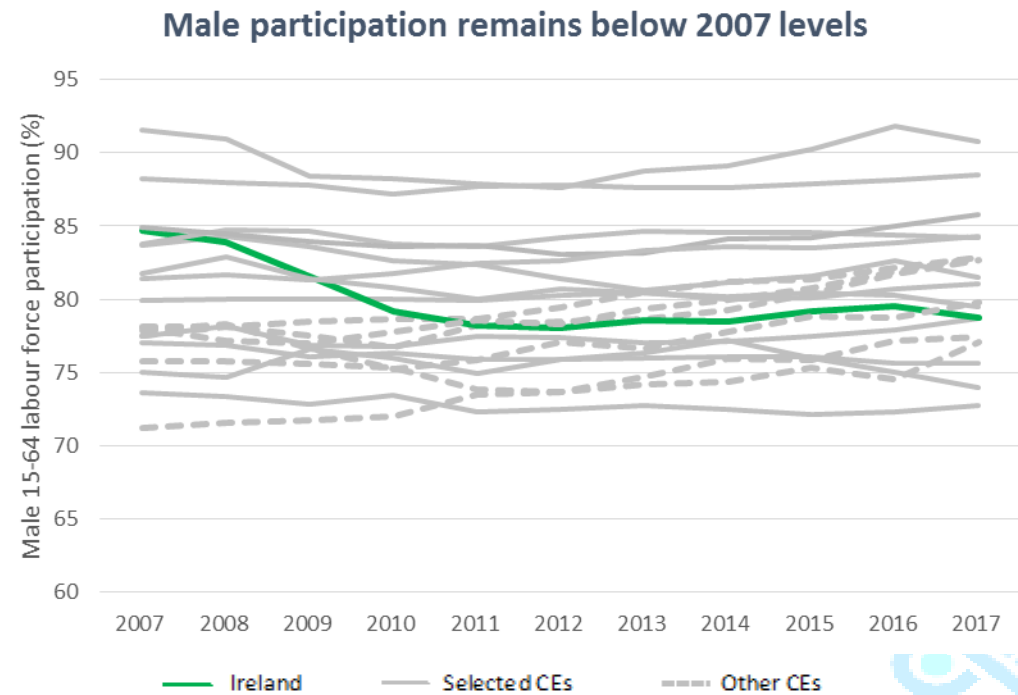


Source: OECD Short-Term Labour Market statistics. Data exclude Singapore and Malta.

Labour Market – relative participation rates by gender



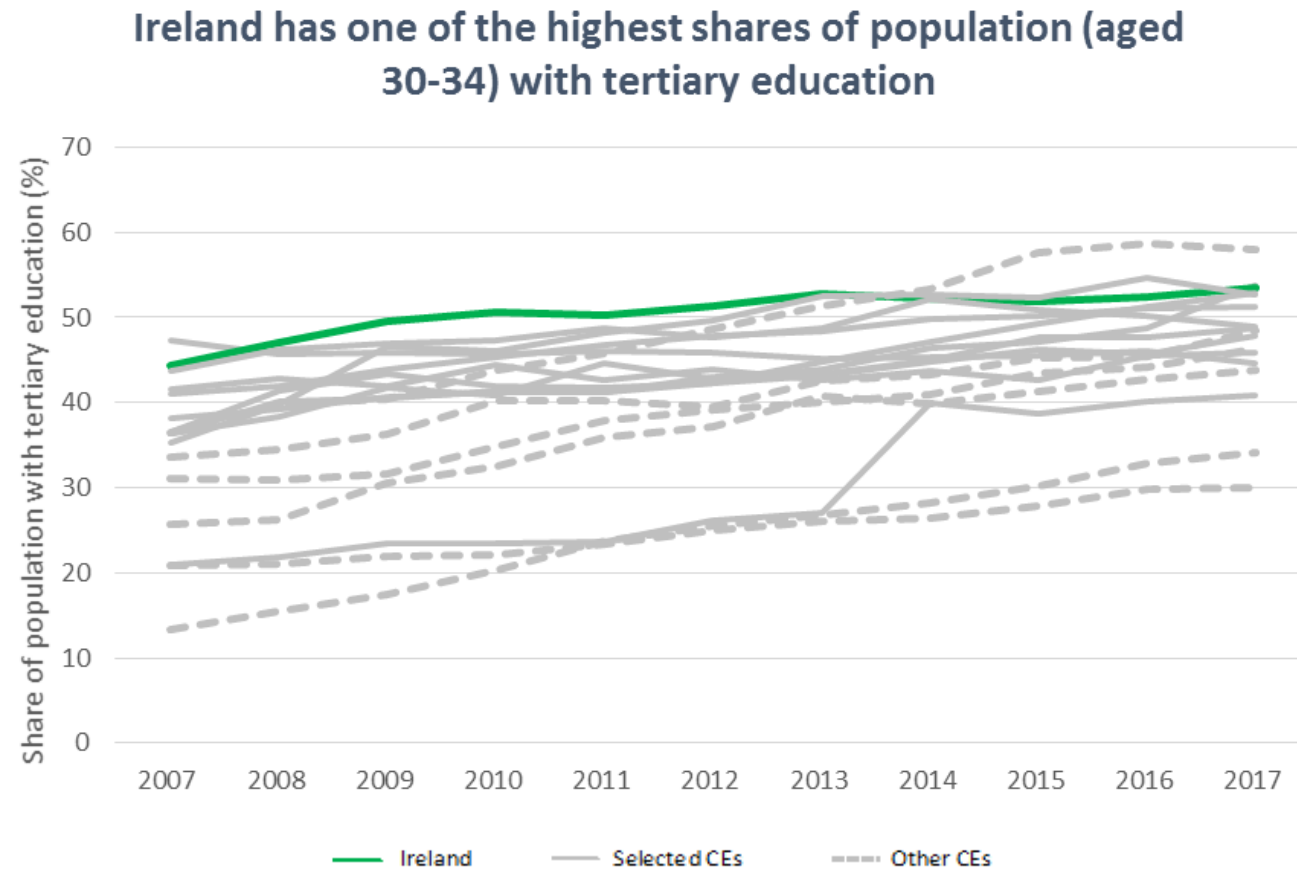
Source: OECD, LFS. Data exclude Singapore.



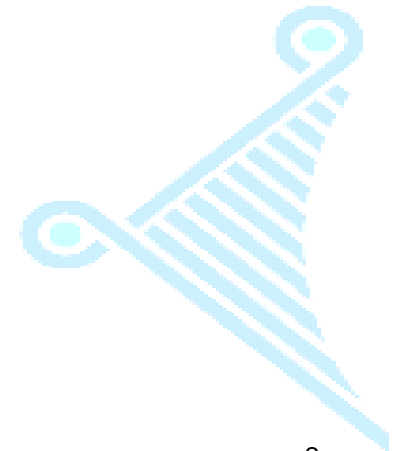
Source: OECD, LFS. Data exclude Singapore.



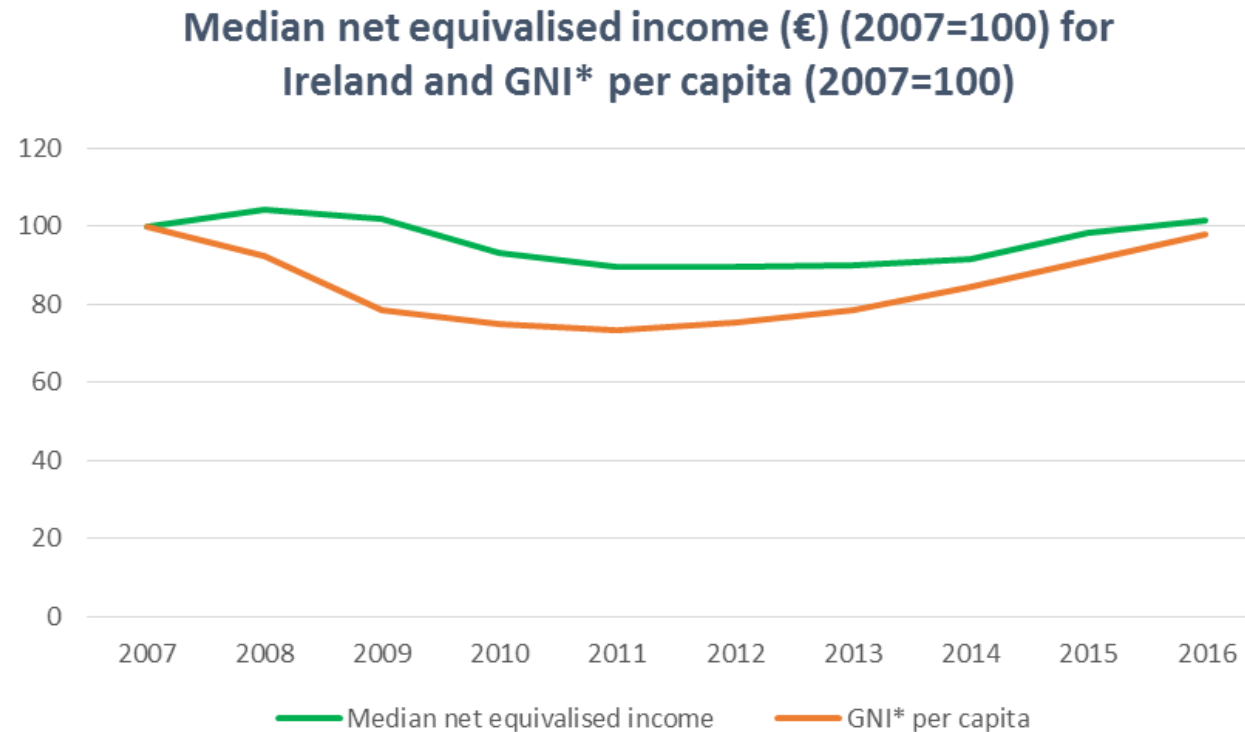
Labour Market – potential impact of high tertiary education participation



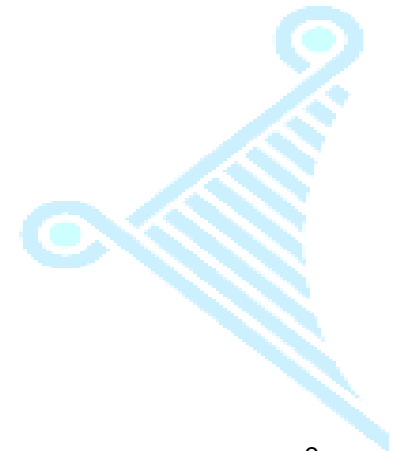
Source: Eurostat. Data exclude Singapore, Israel, and New Zealand.



3 Economic well-being

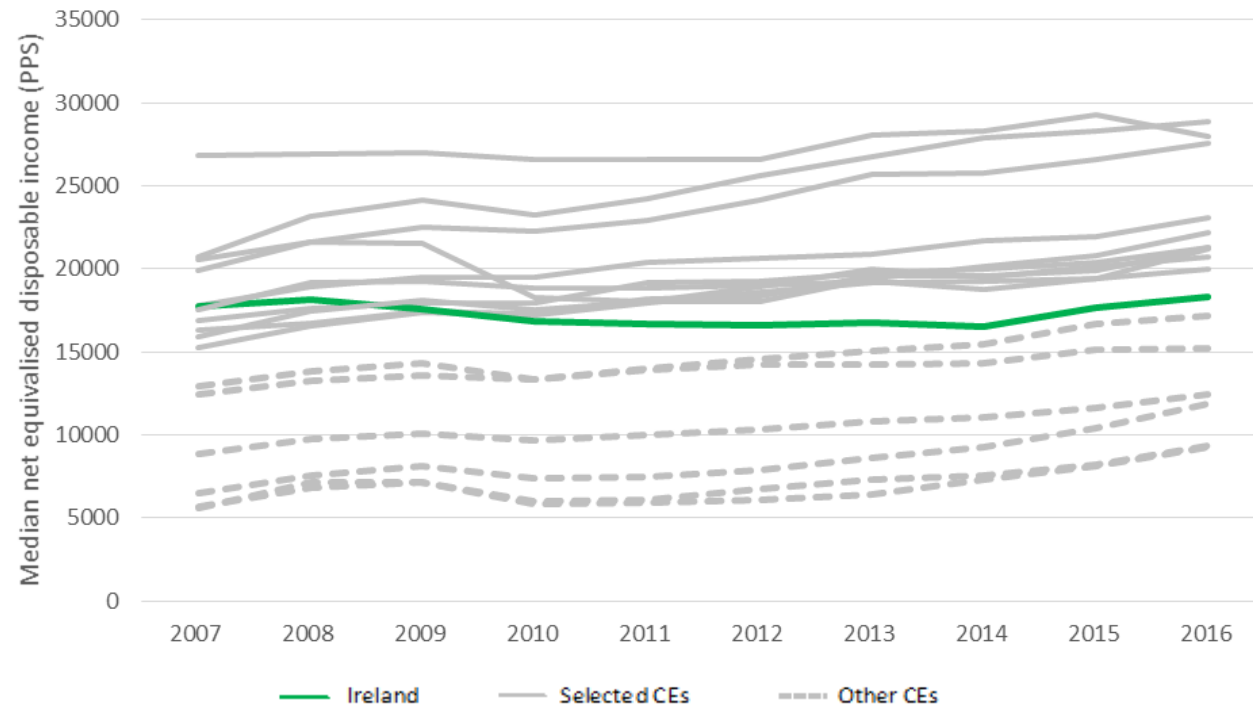


Source: CSO and EU-SILC



Economic well-being – comparatively low median net equalised income

Ireland's median net equalised income is comparatively low, though it increased by 10.7 percent between 2014 & 2016



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC. Data exclude New Zealand, Israel, and Singapore.

Equivalised disposable income is the total income of a household, after tax and deductions, that is available for spending or saving, divided by the number of household members converted into equivalised adults.

Differences in taxation systems and social benefits across economies affect net equalised income.

This graph is in Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) terms, which adjusts for price level differences across countries.

Thank you

