

Productivity in NI:

Strengths and Weaknesses

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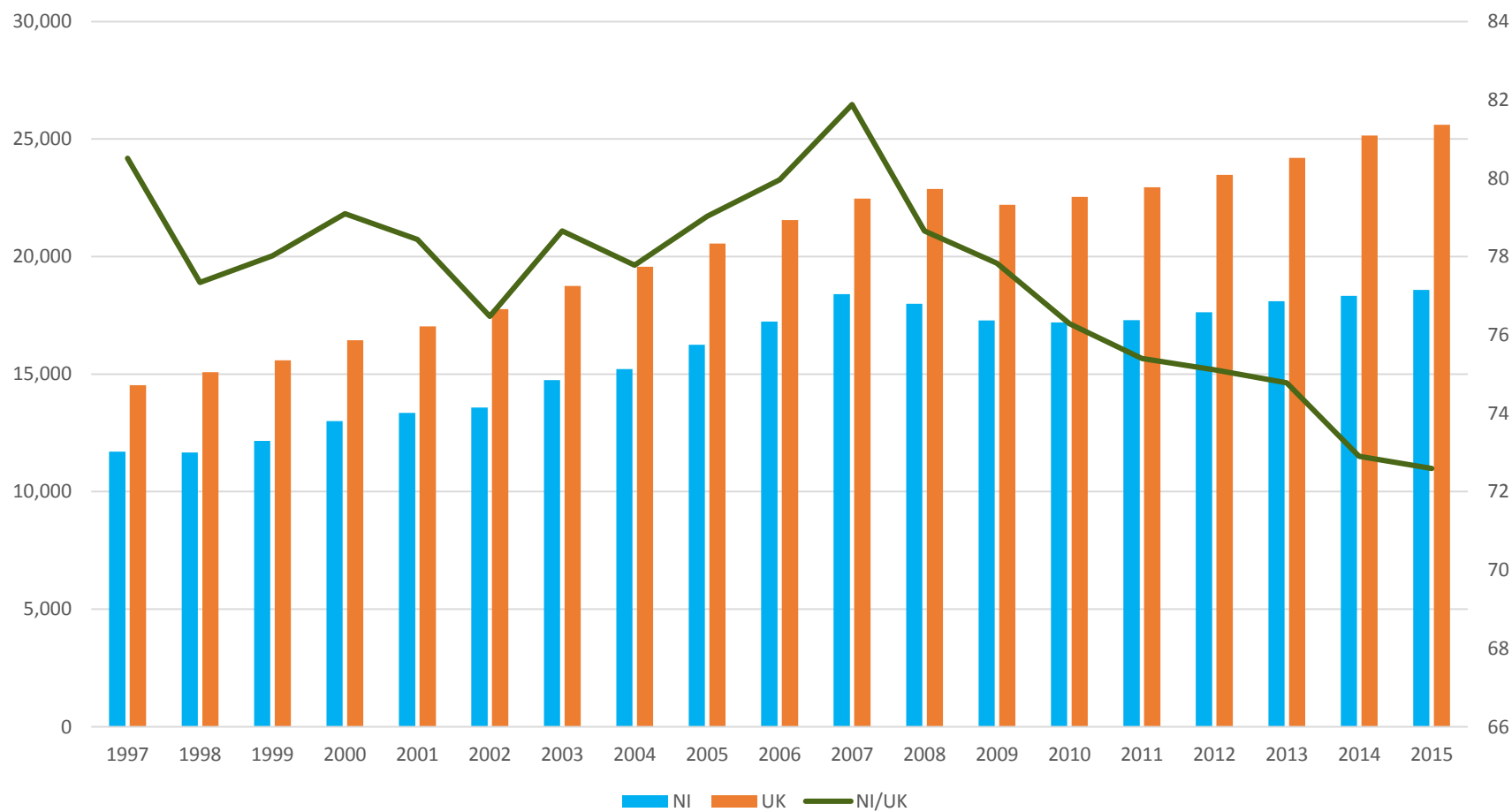


Research for new economic policies

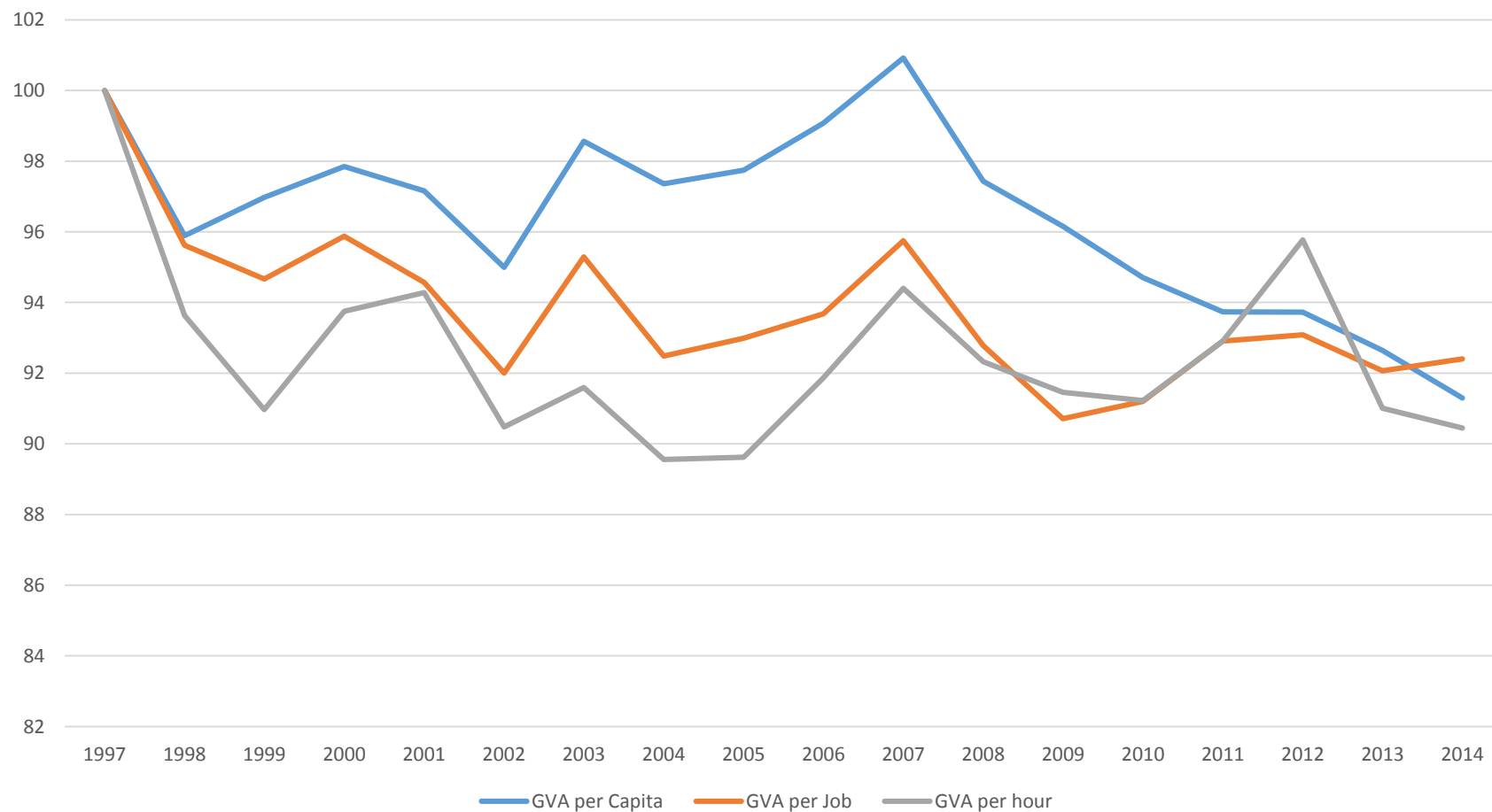
Outline

- 1. The Problem**
- 2. Sectoral issues**
- 3. Economy wide issues**
- 4. Policy**

The Problem

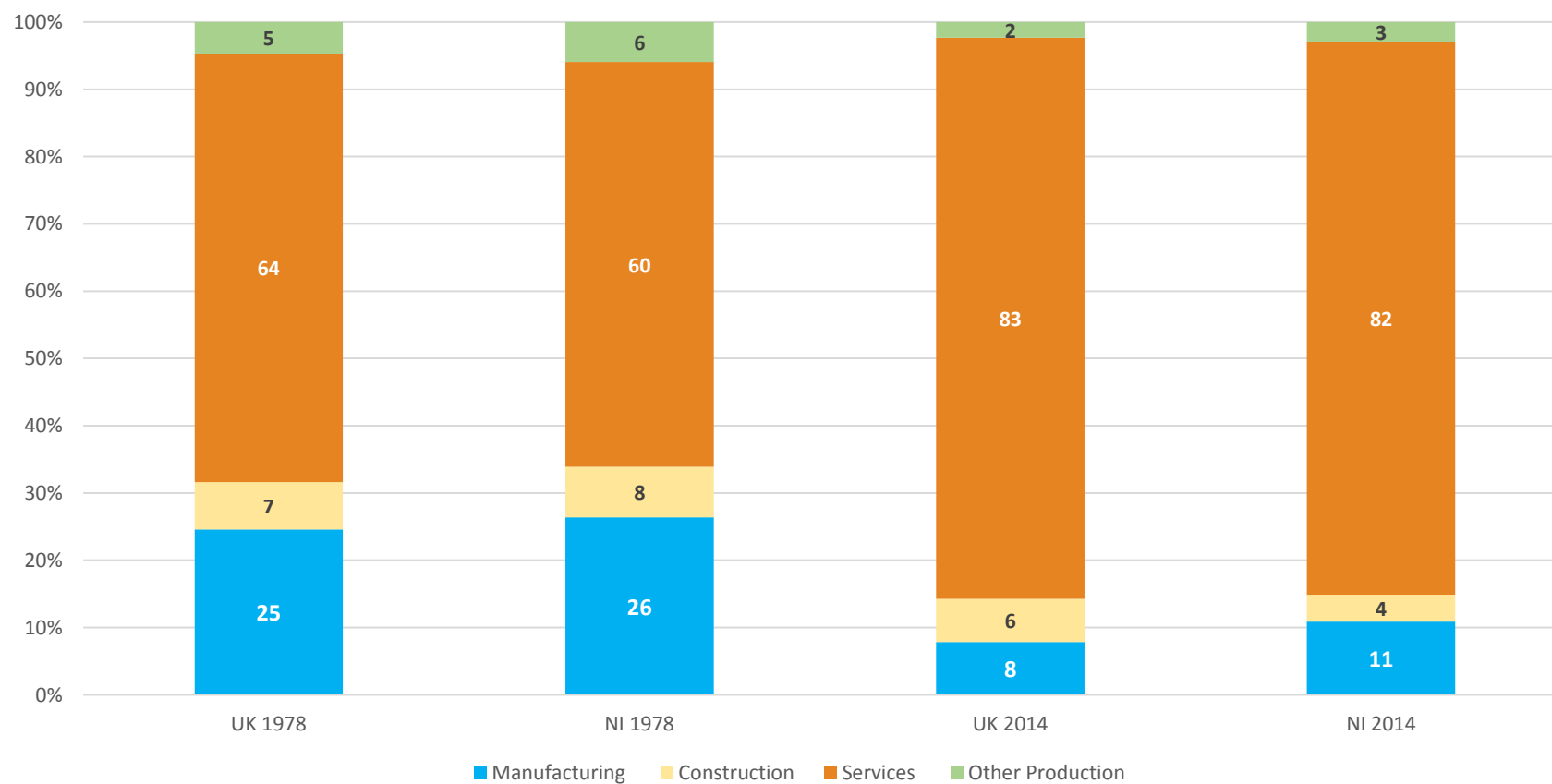


The Problem



The Problem - Sectoral

Sectoral Employment UK & Northern Ireland 1978 & 2014



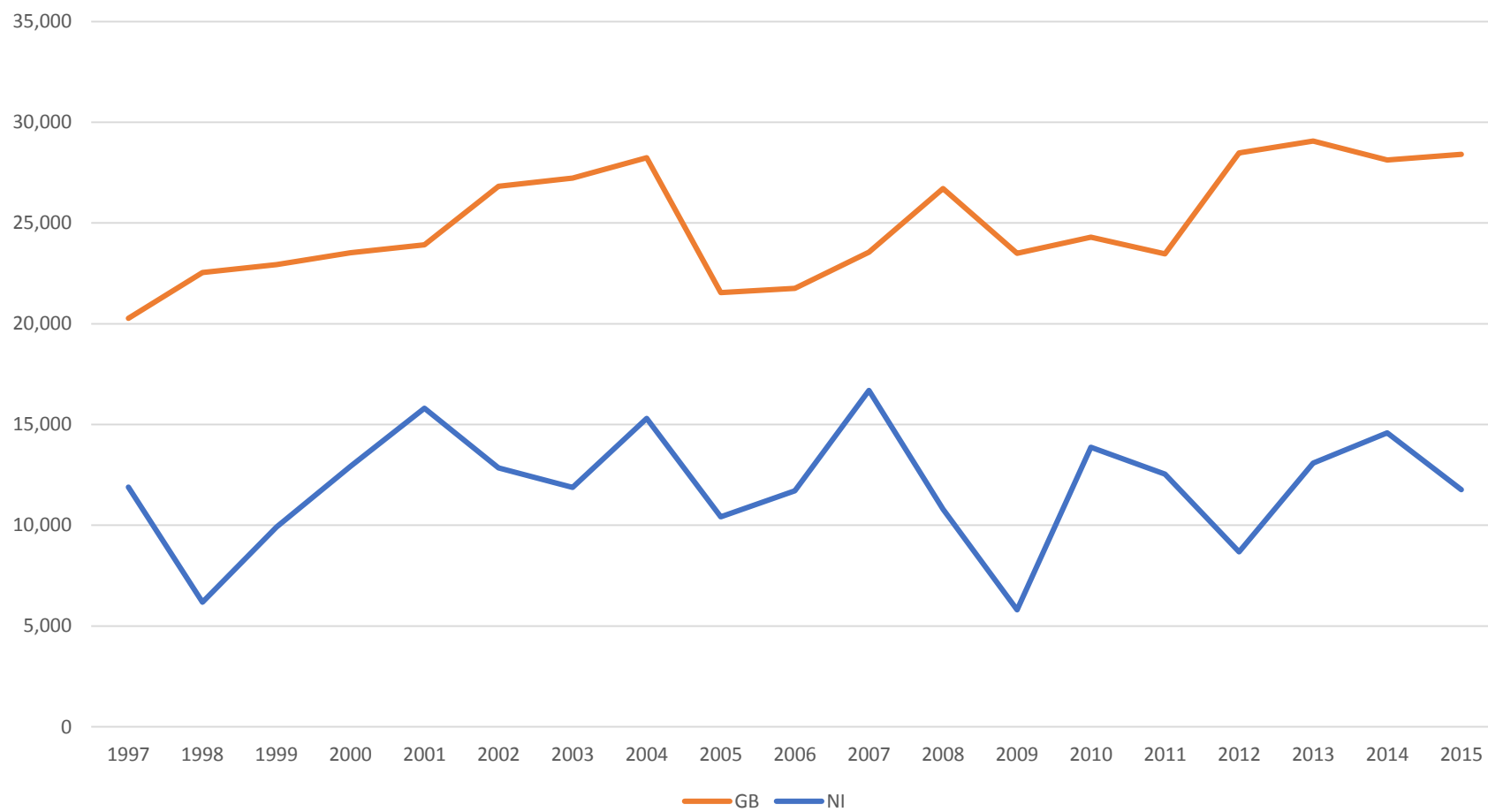
The Problem – Sectoral Mix

Sector	NI Emp Mix	GB Emp Mix
Agriculture	353	110
Mining	124	100
Manufacturing	5027	3813
Electricity & gas	405	480
Water	603	582
Construction	1966	1971
Retail	4761	4249
Transportation	1367	1749
Accommodation & food	963	1024
Info & Communication	1089	1764
Finance	1360	1781
Real estate	2842	5770
Professional & scientific	1316	2509
Administration	1198	1616
Public Administration	3625	2322
Education	2441	2412
Health	3818	3012
Arts	372	505
Other	699	789
Total	34410	36558

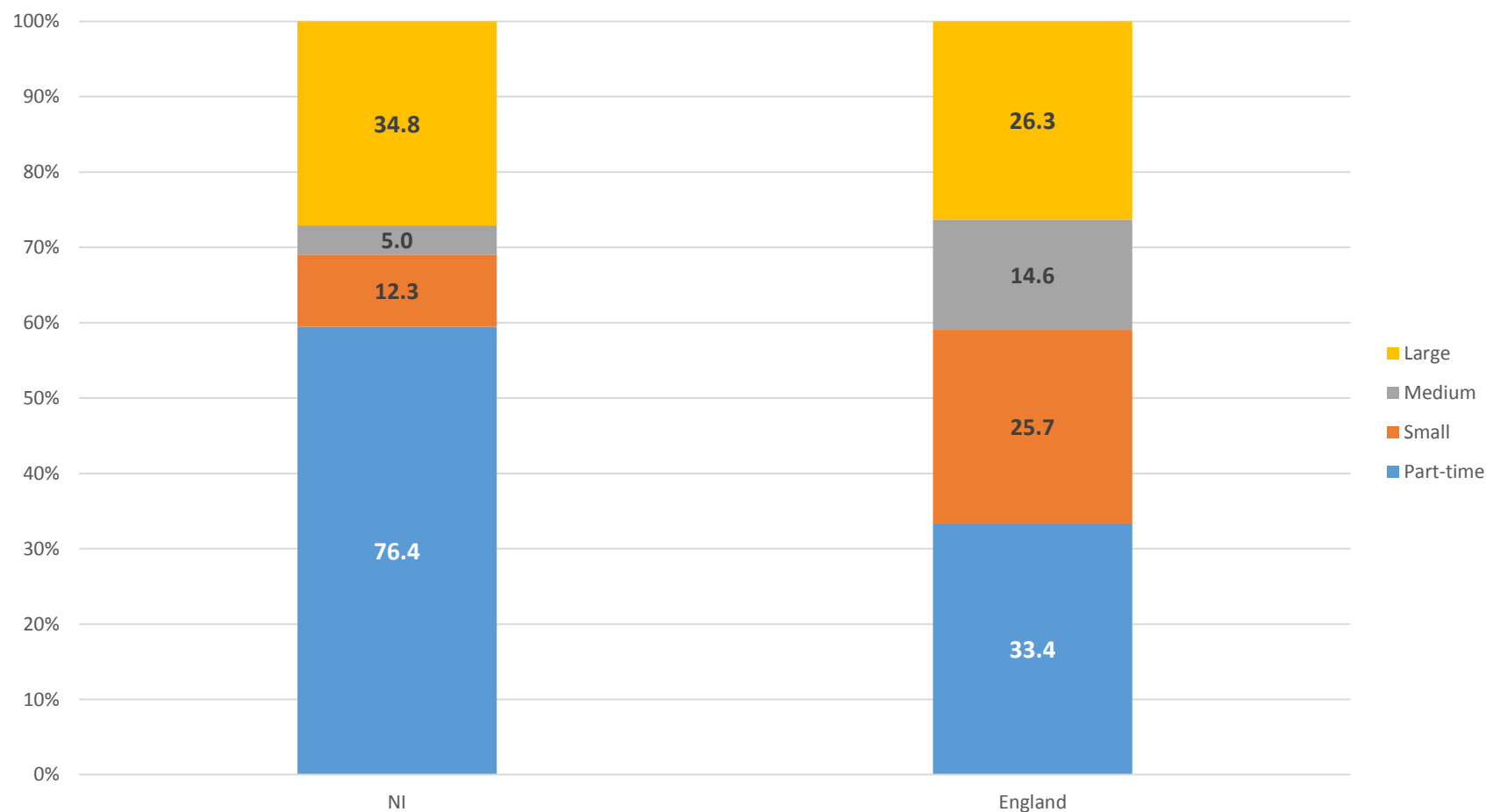
The Problem

Industry	% Productivity Gap
Agriculture	-62.1
Mining	-74.8
Manufacturing	-4.0
Electricity & gas	-12.1
Water	24.5
Construction	-28.2
Retail	-4.2
Transportation	-12.7
Accommodation & food	-14.5
Info & communication	-30.2
Finance	-37.0
Real estate	-4.9
Professional & scientific	-19.4
Administration	-20.3
Public Administration	20.8
Education	-3.4
Health	-6.7
Arts	-11.1
Other	-17.2

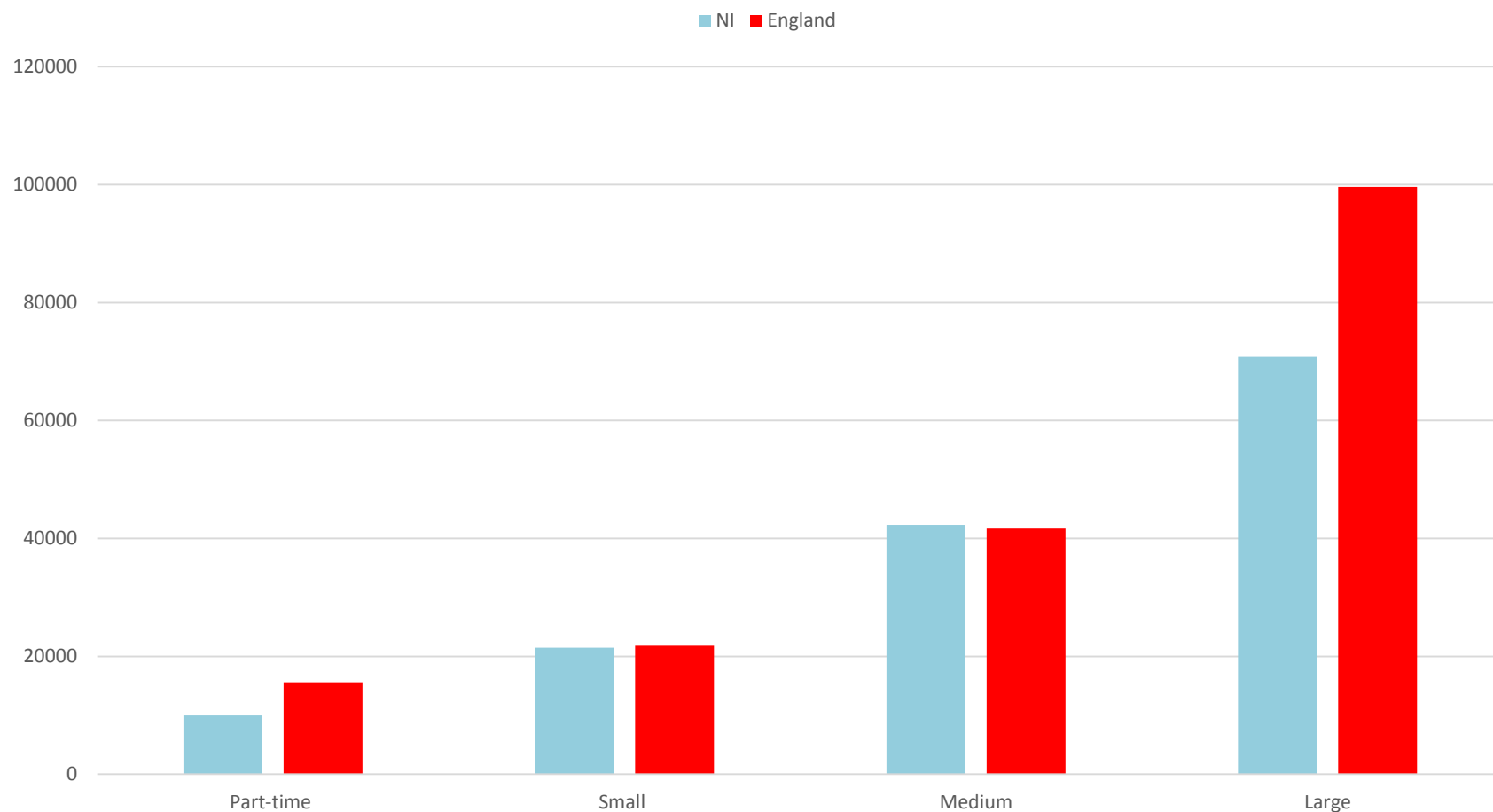
Agriculture



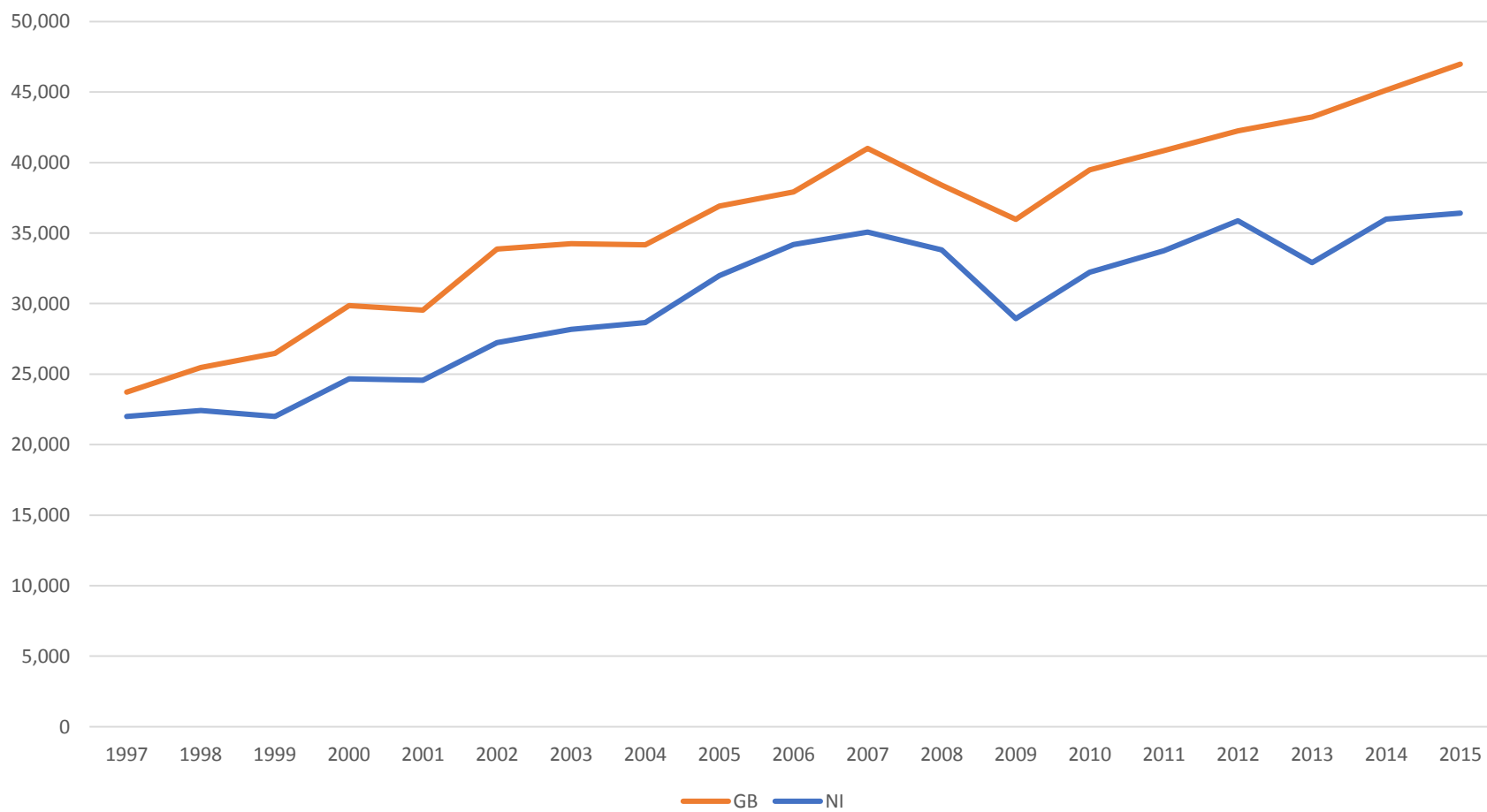
Agriculture – Farm Size



Agriculture – Farm Income

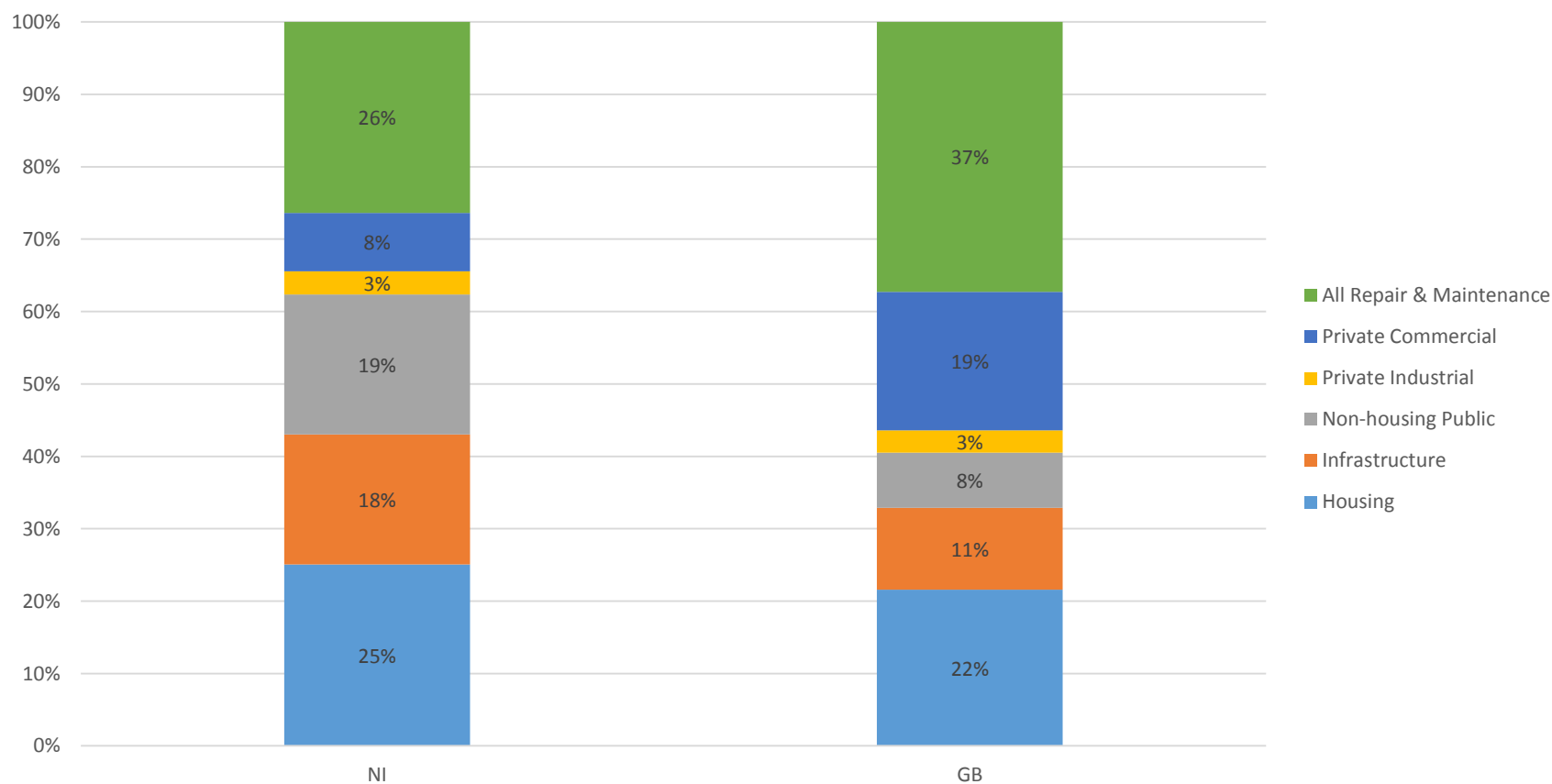


Construction

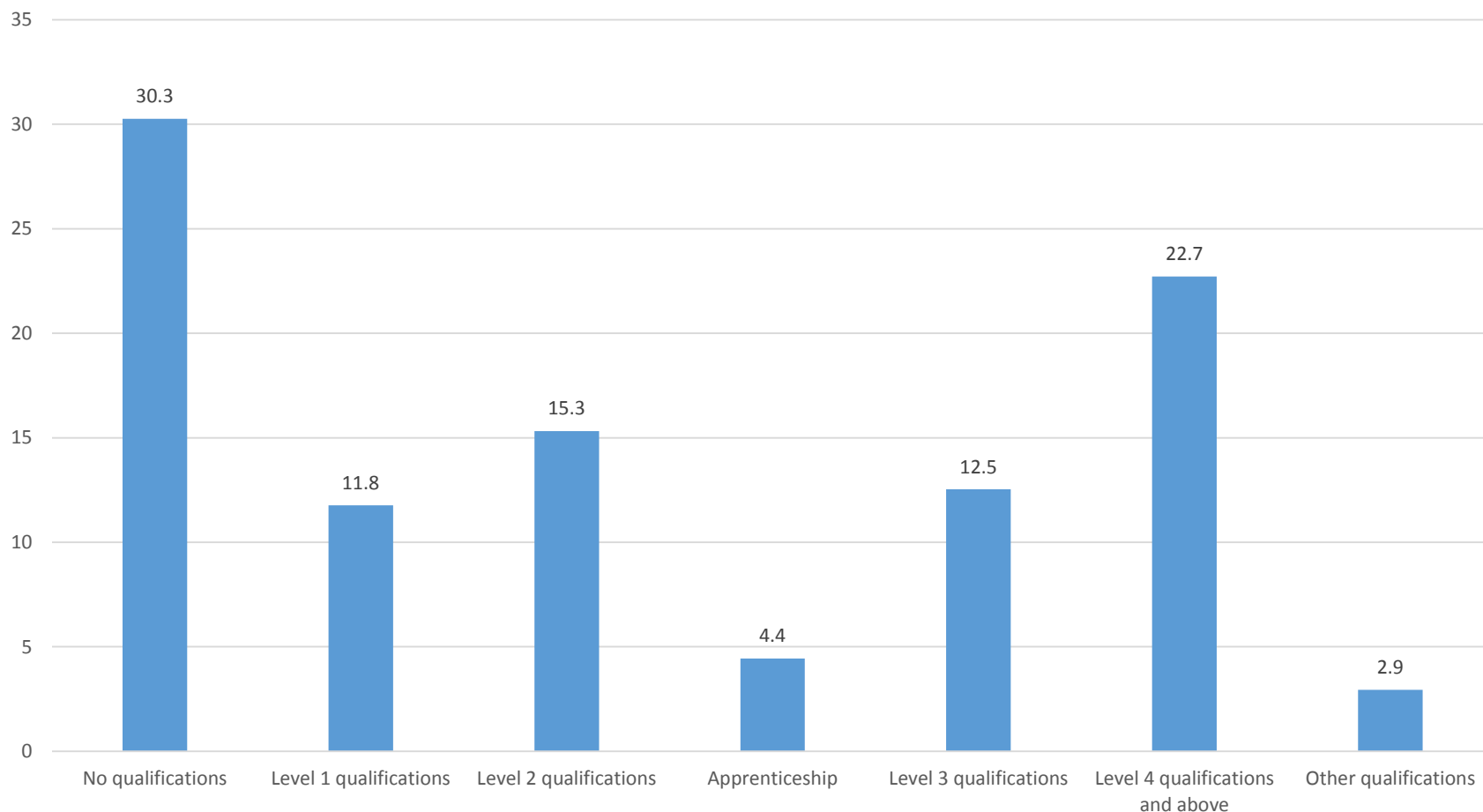


Construction

Construction Output in NI and GB by sector

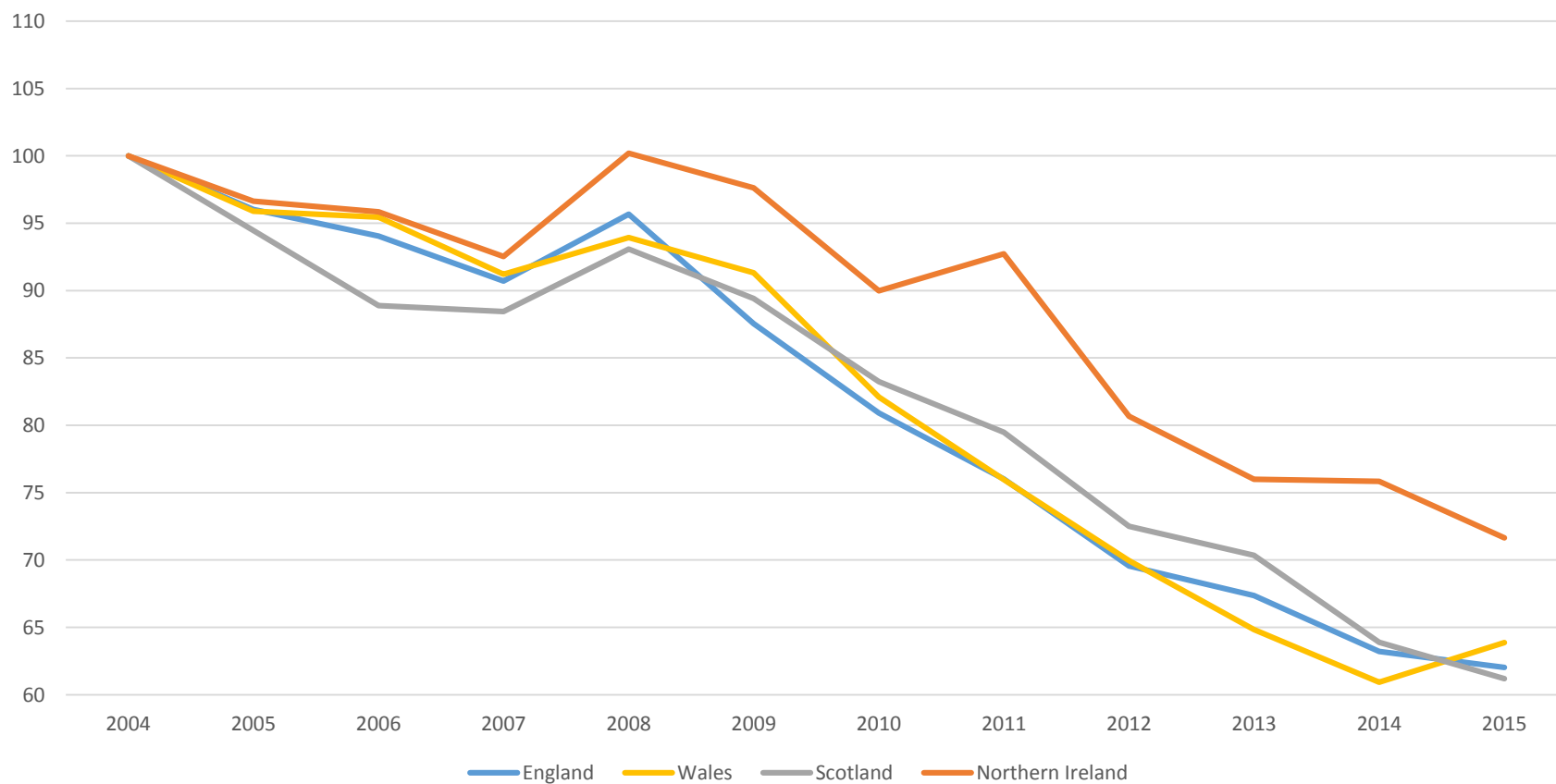


Economy-wide Issues - Skills



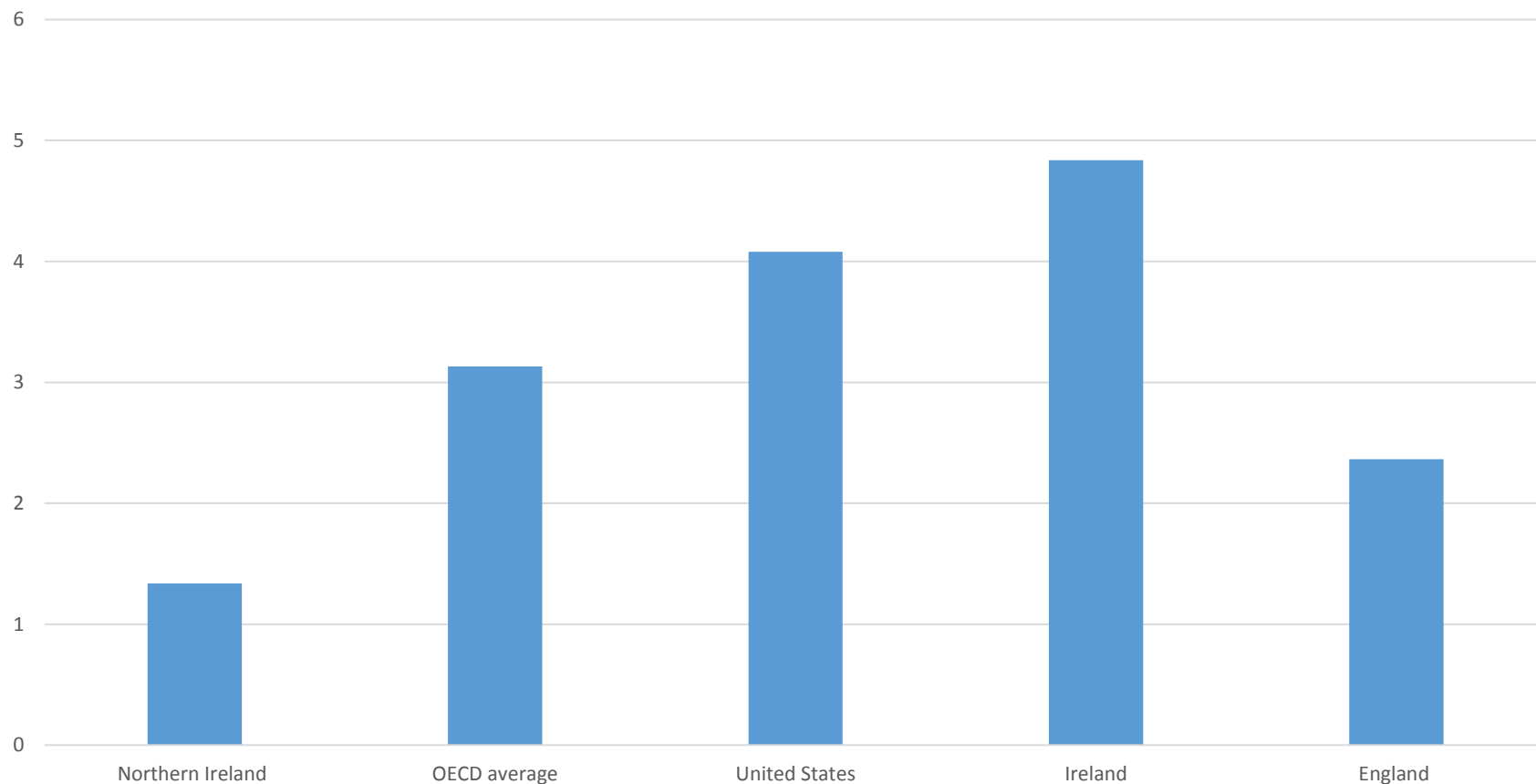
Economy-wide Issues - Skills

Number of 16-64 with no skills by region (2004=100)



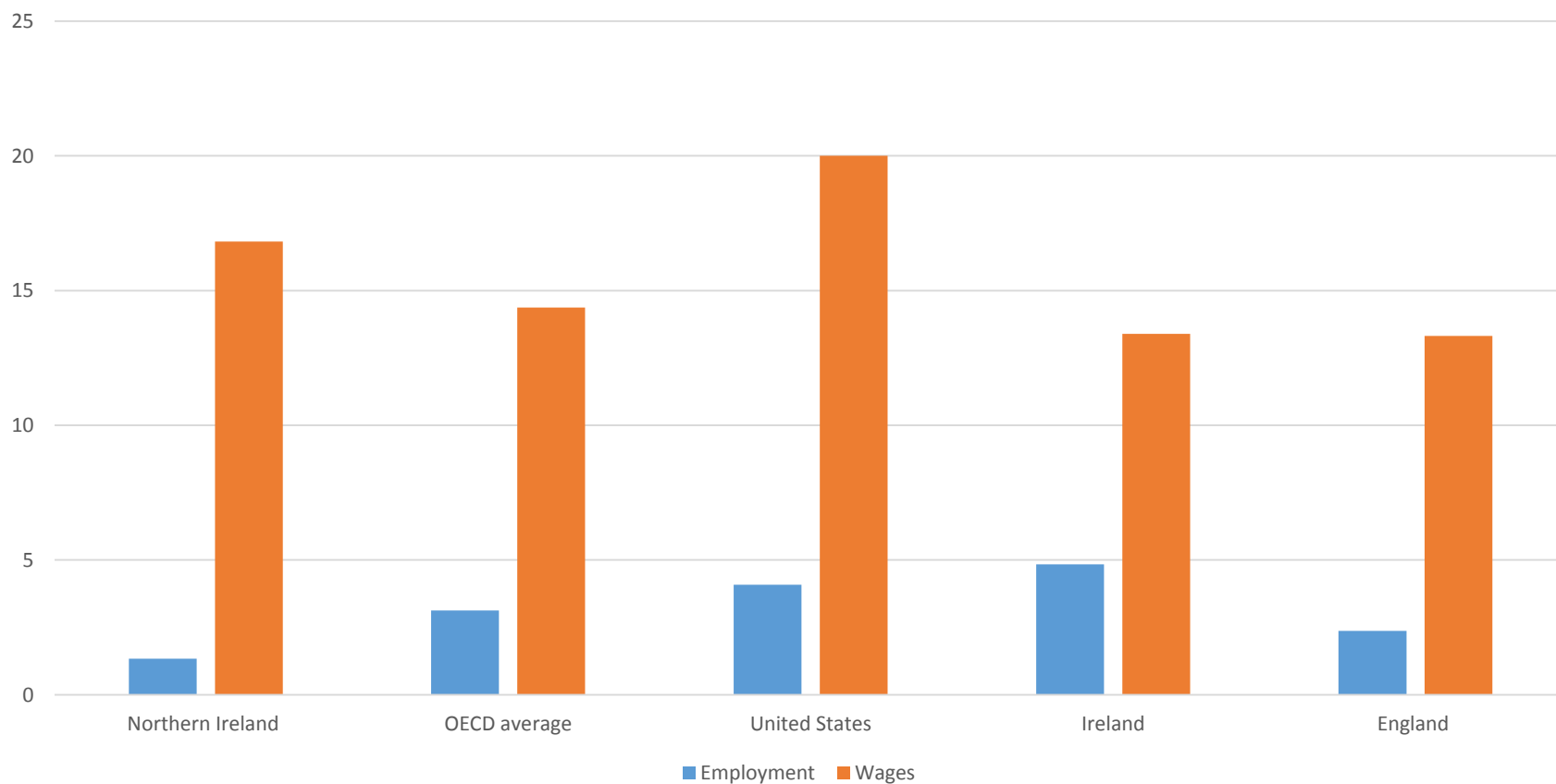
Economy-wide Issues - Skills

Effect of Education on chances of being employed

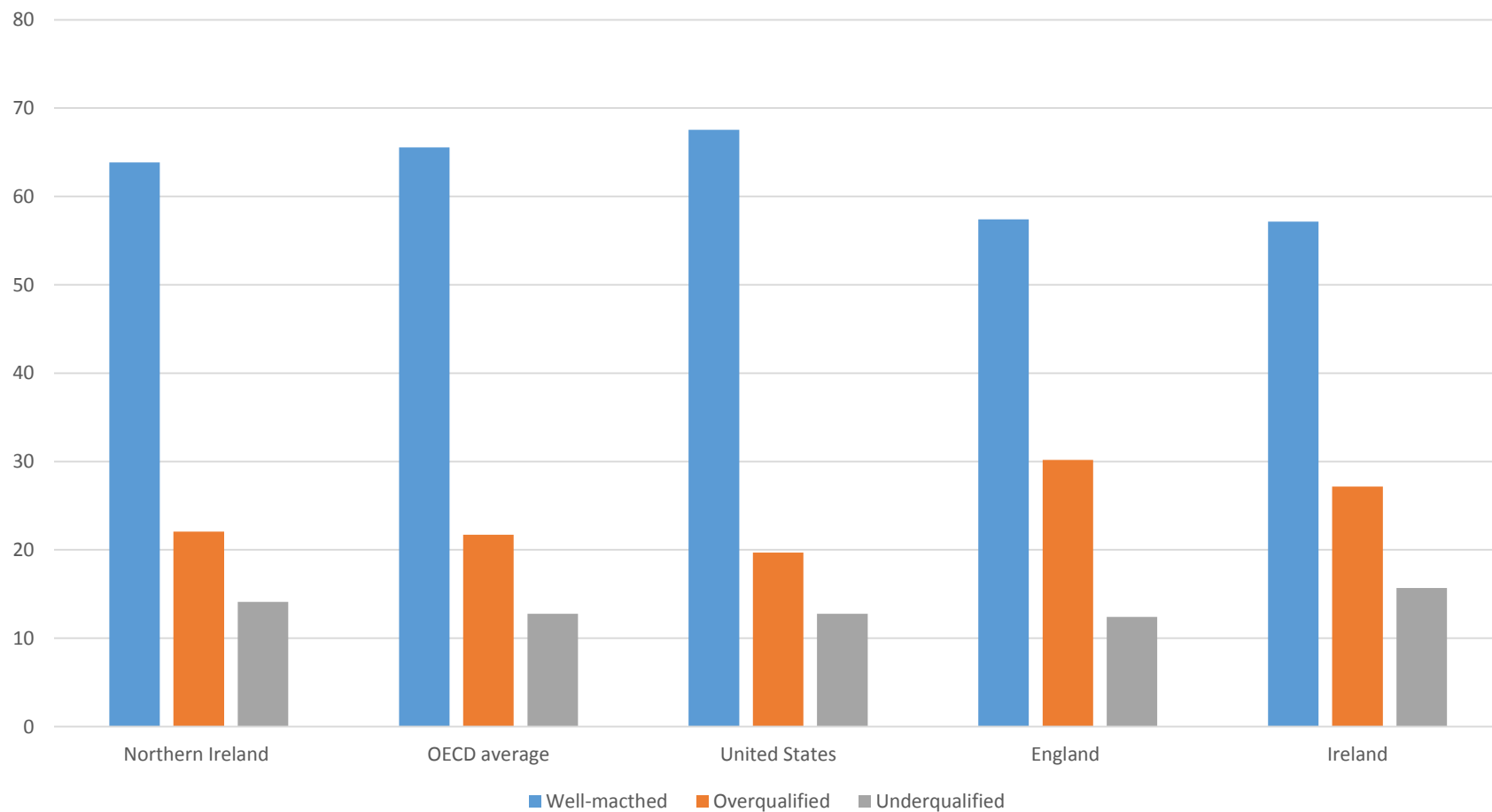


Economy-wide Issues - Skills

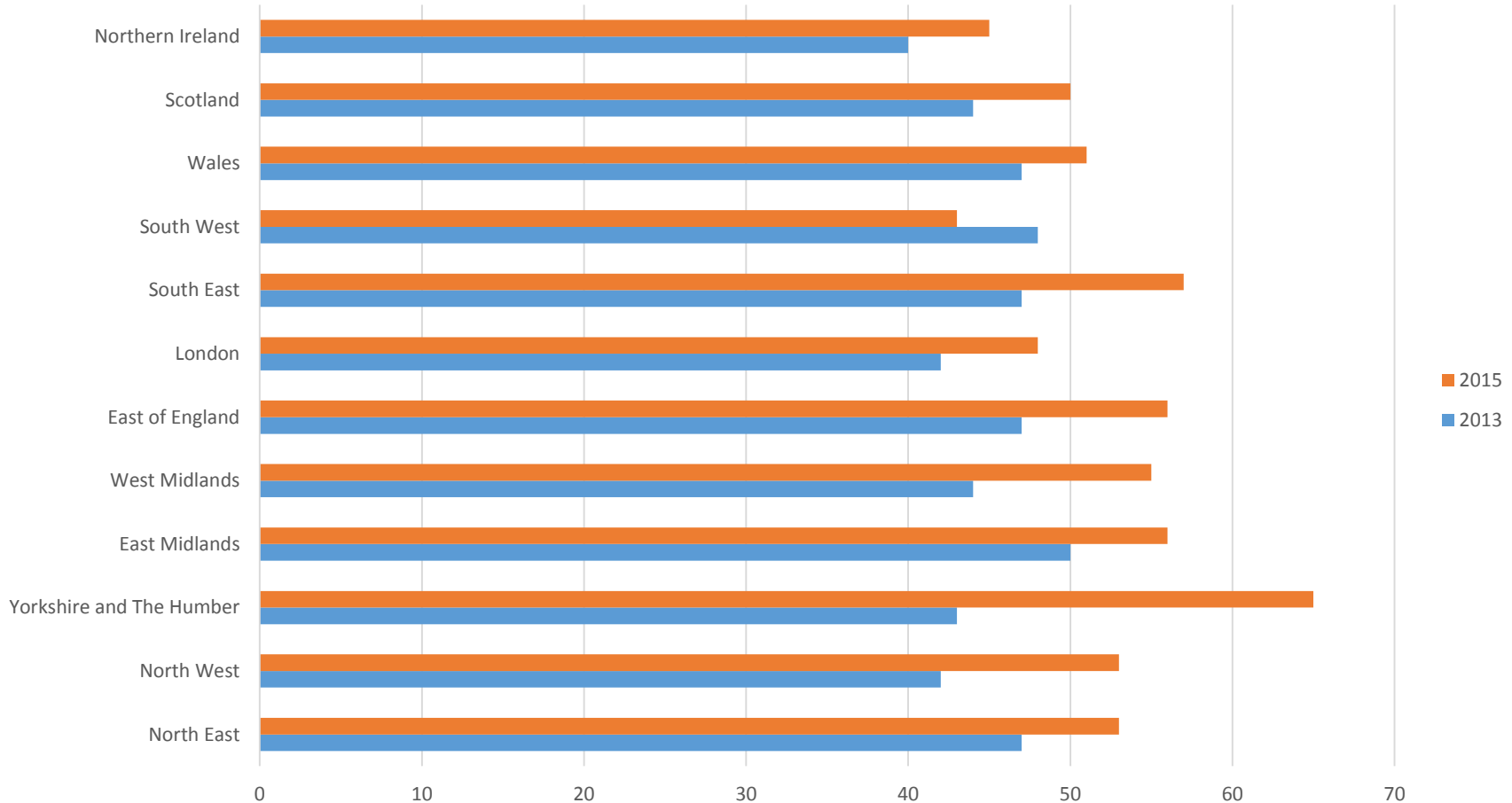
Effect of Education on Wages and chances of being employed



Economy-wide Issues - Skills



Economy-wide Issues – Innovation



Low skills equilibrium?

- Vicious cycle of low demand and low supply of skilled labour leading to entrenched low value added output.
- Long a feature of UK economy, boosted by recession
- Not always easy to prove, chicken and egg etc. but NI certainly looks like a particularly bad case

Low skills equilibrium?

- Some Key Features
 - Innovation – focus of limited investment is on cost reduction rather than improving quality or expanding range
 - UK Innovation Survey 28% of process-related investment focused on cost reduction v's 17% for improving capacity
 - Lack of market pressure – firms establish a defensible niche, market not forcing higher value added production
 - Of NI firms that reported no innovation activity the most common reason stated was “no need due to market conditions”

Low skills equilibrium?

- Main problem is absence of coordination
- Not obvious what policy or institutional change can make progress
- Need for more interventionist industrial policy in order to coordinate take up of skills
- Current suite of policies excessively focused on supply-side measures across policy spectrum