

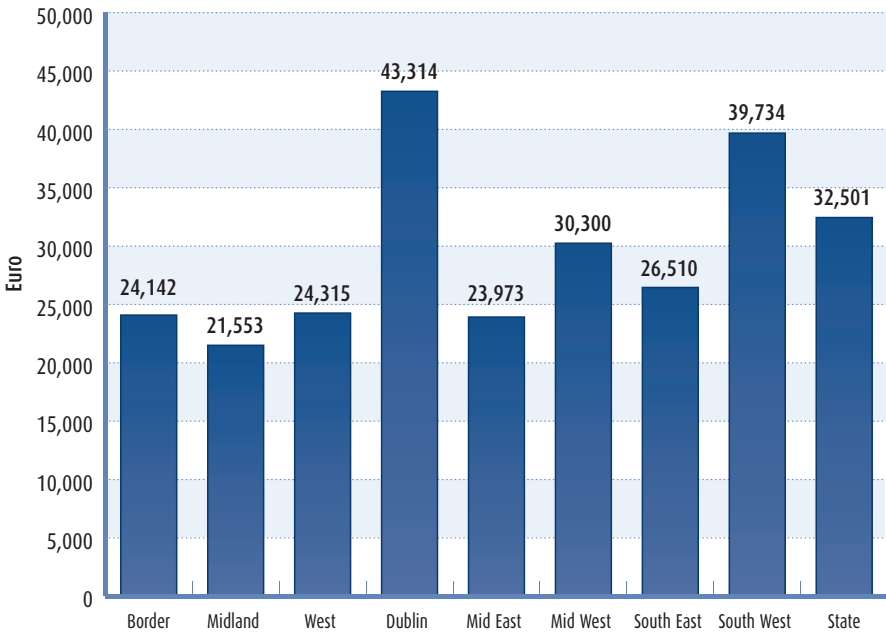


Section 4

Output & Income

- 4.1 Gross Value Added (GVA) per person at basic prices by NUTS3 region, 2004
- 4.2 Estimates of disposable income per person in each county in the Western Region, 2004
- 4.3 Percentage of males and females in 'consistent poverty' at 60% level by NUTS2 region, 2005, 2006

4.1 Gross Value Added (GVA)¹ per person at basic prices by NUTS3² region, 2004

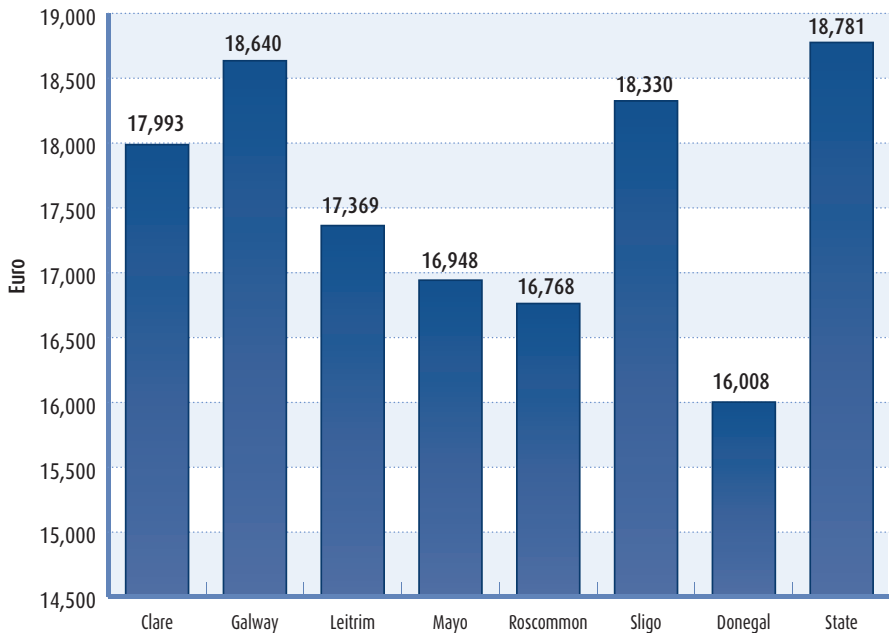


Source: CSO, County Incomes and Regional GDP 2004, Table 9

Border, Midland and Western	Border	Cavan, Donegal , Leitrim , Louth, Monaghan and Sligo
	Midlands	Laois, Longford, Offaly and Westmeath
	West	Galway County , Galway City , Mayo and Roscommon
Southern and Eastern	Dublin	Dublin City, Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin
	Mid East	Kildare, Meath and Wicklow
	Mid West	Limerick County, Limerick City, Clare and North Tipperary
	South East	Waterford County, Waterford City, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford and South Tipperary
	South West	Cork County, Cork City and Kerry

- 1 Gross Value Added at basic prices is a measure of the value of the goods and services produced in a region (less the materials and services used which come from outside the region) priced at the value which the producers received minus any taxes payable and plus any subsidies receivable as a consequence of their production or sale.
- 2 Data are not available at a county level. The regional classifications of these data are based on the NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units) classification used by Eurostat. The regions for which the accounts have been compiled are the eight Regional Authority NUTS3 regions that compose the Republic of Ireland. The definition of the regions is outlined in the Table, and those counties that compose the Western Region are highlighted. The NUTS3 regions can be combined into two overall NUTS2 regions i.e. Border, Midland & Western region and Southern & Eastern region.

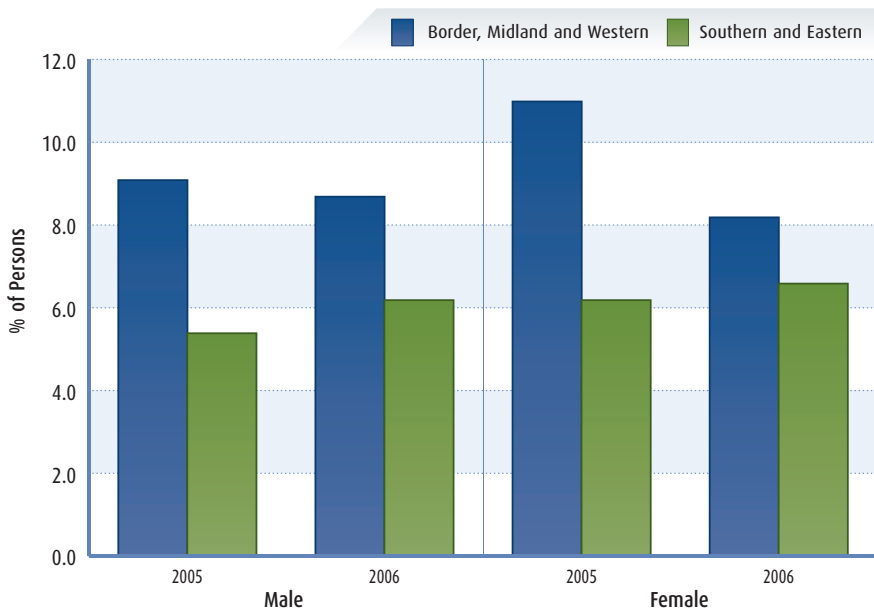
4.2 Estimates¹ of disposable income² per person in each county in the Western Region, 2004



Source: CSO, County Incomes and Regional GDP 2004, Table 1

- 1 Disposable income estimates are provided by the referenced source for Regional Authority areas and counties. The CSO advises that the county estimates should be interpreted with caution because the underlying data are not always sufficiently robust. They should be regarded as indicative of relative levels rather than as accurate absolute figures.
- 2 Household disposable income is defined as income of self-employed plus compensation of employees plus rent of dwellings plus net interest and dividends plus social benefits plus other current transfers minus current taxes on income minus social insurance contributions.

4.3 Percentage of males and females in 'consistent poverty'¹ at 60% level by NUTS2² region, 2005, 2006



Region	2005			2006		
	Male	Female	Total Persons	Male	Female	Total Persons
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Border, Midland and Western	9.1	11.0	10.0	8.7	8.2	8.4
Southern and Eastern	5.4	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.4
State	6.4	7.5	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.9

Source: CSO, EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) 2006, Table 7

- 1 An individual is defined as being in 'consistent poverty' if they are: identified as being at risk of poverty and living in a household deprived of one or more of eight basic deprivation items.
- 2 Data are not available at a county level. The regional classifications of these data are based on the NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units) classification used by Eurostat. The regions for which the accounts have been compiled are the NUTS2 regions i.e. Border, Midland & Western region (Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim, Louth, Monaghan, Sligo, Laois, Longford, Offaly, Westmeath, Galway, Mayo and Roscommon) and Southern & Eastern region (Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Wicklow, Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, Cork and Kerry).