

Outcome: All People in Newry, Mourne and Down benefit from prosperous communities

Indicator

Level of Jobs and Earnings

Both the availability of jobs and the earnings they pay are relevant for well-being. Not only do they increase people's command over resources, but they also provide people with a chance to fulfil their own ambitions, to develop skills and abilities, to feel useful in society and to build self-esteem. Societies with high levels of employment are also richer, more politically stable and healthier.

The experience of unemployment is one of the factors that have the strongest negative impact on people's subjective well-being, with effects that are much larger than the income loss associated with unemployment. There is also evidence that this impact persists over time and that psychological resilience to unemployment is low. (Dolan et al., 2008)

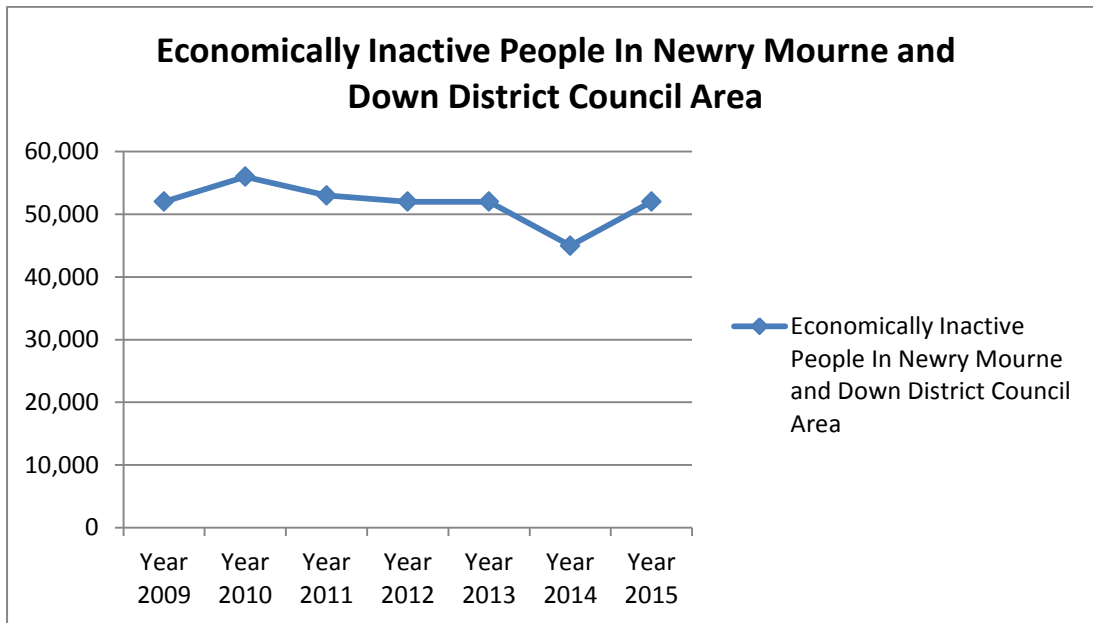
Measures:

Level of Economically inactive

Level of GVA per head

Level of Economically Inactive - People who either are not looking for work or not available to work.

Economically inactive In NMD 2009/15						
Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015
52,000	56,000	53,000	52,000	52,000	45,000	52,000



Source: Labour Force Survey 2009 to 2015

The above figures come from the Labour force Survey for local government and show the amount of people who are Economically Inactive in the Newry Mourne and Down District Council area from 2009 to 2015 inclusive. From the table and graph above we can see that in 2009 52,000 people were classed as economically inactive. This figure rose by 4,000 in 2010 before declining steadily to 45,000 by 2014. It increased significantly however in the past year by 7,000 to 52,000 people now classed as economically inactive across NMDDC in 2015.

Labour Market (2014)



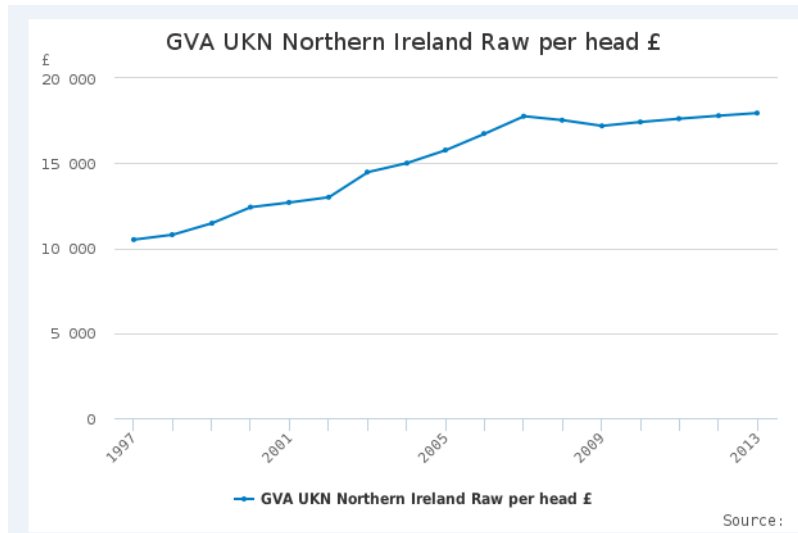
Source: Invest NI

We can see from the Labour market survey figures above how Newry Mourne and Down District Council compares to Northern Ireland with regards to Economically active and inactive people across the population in 2014. 72% of people in Newry Mourne and Down District Council are in employment which is 4% greater than the NI average with 25% being classed as economically inactive, 3% lower than the NI rate.

Newry Mourne and Down District Council have 5% of the population claiming unemployment benefit 37% claiming it long term and 23% claiming from the ages of 18 to 24.

Level of GVA per head – GVA per Head

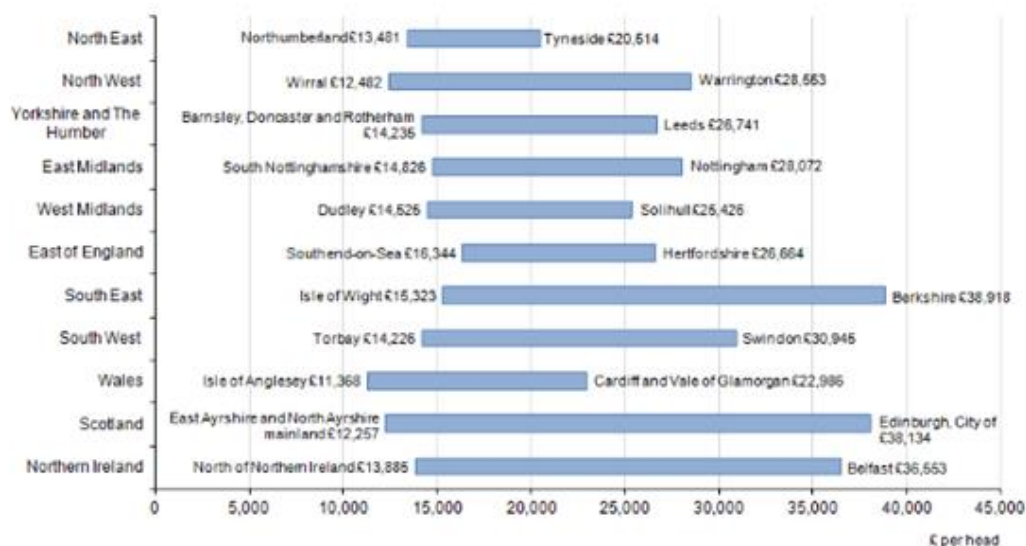
GVA per head- Regional gross value added is the value generated by any unit engaged in the production of goods and services. GVA per head is a useful way of comparing regions of different sizes.



Source: ONS

The graph above shows that GVA per head in Northern Ireland had been steadily increasing from 1997 2007 with a slight dip between 2008 and 2009 before climbing again to 2013.

Figure 5: NUTS3 GVA per head variation within NUTS1 regions, 2013



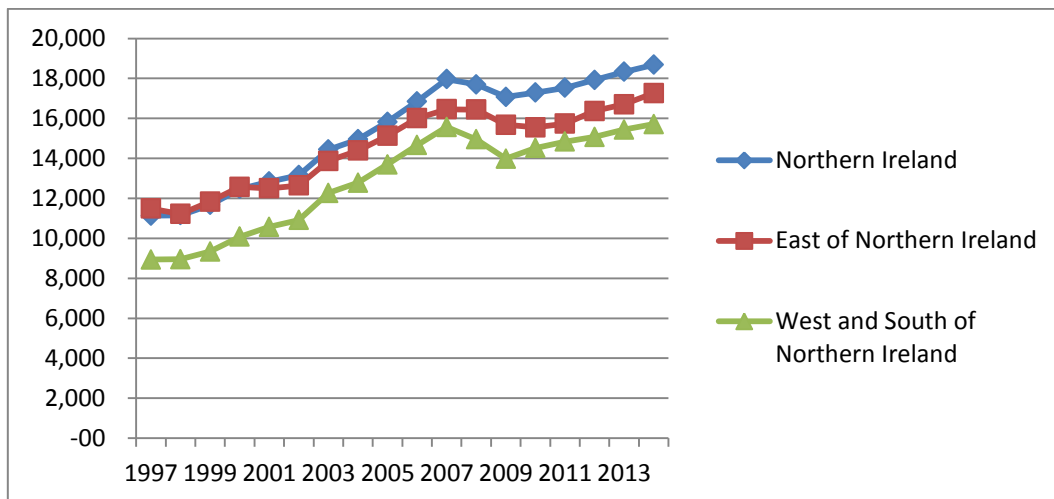
Source: ONS

From the graph above we can see the GVA per head variations within the Northern Ireland region runs from £13,885 to £36,553 per head GVA from the lowest earning region to the highest earning region which is Belfast.

Gross Value Added (Income Approach) per head of population at current basic prices.

The graph below is a breakdown of GVA per head of population at current basic prices with regards to our region. The figures for GVA per head have been on a steady rise from 1997 to 2007 before showing a slight dip in 2008/2009, before resuming an upward trend but at a lower rate than that observed pre 2008.

GVA per Head of Population Current Basic Prices



Newry, Mourne & Down accounts for 8% of NI's GVA.

GVA is expected to increase to 3.2bn by 2025.

The average growth rate is just 1.8% over the decade, just above the NI average of 1.7%.

Total Real GVA Growth per annum (in 2012 prices), 2005-2025

