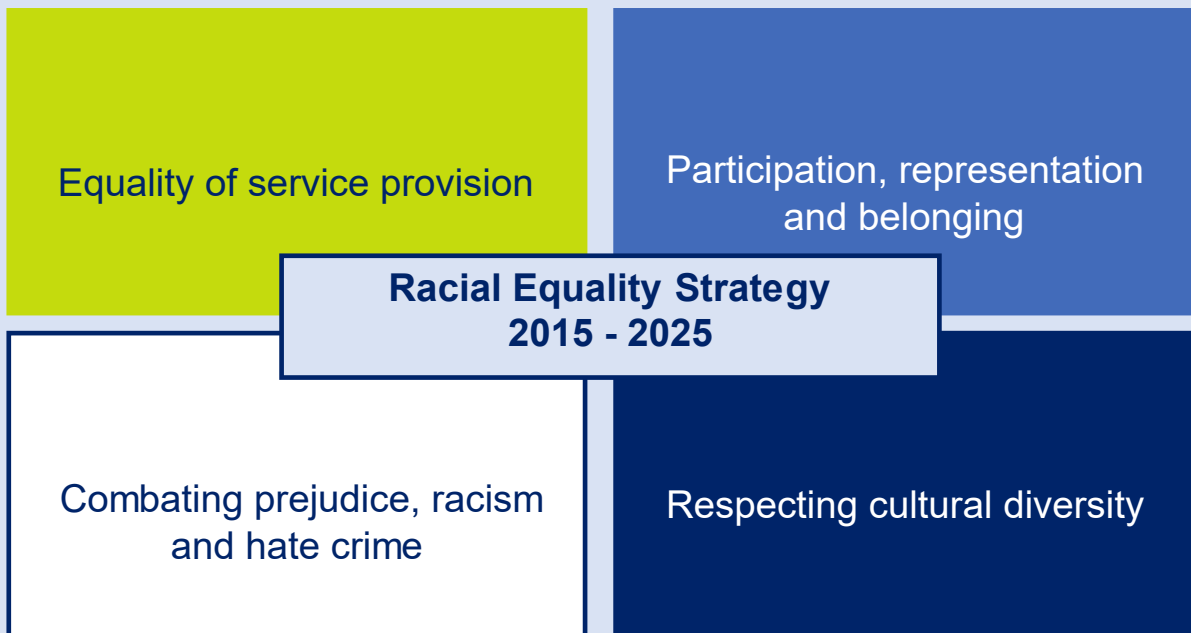


## Northern Ireland Racial Equality Indicators Report: 2014-2019 (Published 31 March 2021)



The [Racial Equality Strategy 2015 - 2025](#) establishes a framework for government departments and others to tackle racial inequalities, to eradicate racism and hate crime and along with [Together: Building a United Community](#), to promote good race relations and social cohesion.

This report monitors indicators for the four key outcomes the Racial Equality Strategy seeks to achieve: equality of service provision; combating prejudice, racism and hate crime; participation, representation and belonging; and respecting cultural diversity.

Baseline (2014) and five subsequent years of data (2015 - 2019) are included, where available.

## Reader Information

Purpose:	To monitor and report on Racial Equality Strategy (2015 - 2025) indicator progress (from baseline to current).
Publication Date:	31 March 2021.
Coverage:	Northern Ireland.
Frequency:	Annual (Covid-19 pandemic and staff resourcing, impacted annual publication).
Theme:	People, Places and Culture.
Reporting Period:	2014 (baseline) - 2019 or 2013/14 (baseline) - 2018/19 (source dependent).
Data:	The data is drawn from publicly available resources, and presented in line with each source. Additional data / response breakdowns may be available from each <a href="#">source</a> .
Statistical Quality:	Information detailed in this publication has been quality assured prior to release. The Background Quality Report is available <a href="#">online</a> .
Target audience:	The Executive Office (TEO), other government departments, members of racial equality interest groups, educational professionals, academics, media and the public.
Web Page:	<a href="https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research/racial-equality">https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research/racial-equality</a>
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Feedback:	Feedback on the report is welcome. Contact details are provided below.

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## Key Findings: Racial Equality Indicators 2014-2019

### Equality of service provision



Since the baseline year (2013/14), by 2018/19 there has been an overall increase of around seven percentage points for both White and minority ethnic young people leaving school with 5 GCSEs (Grade A\* - C): White: 86.5%; minority ethnic: 82.4%.



By 2018/19 the proportion of White school leavers with no qualifications (0.6%) was similar to 2013/14 (0.7%); the percentage of minority ethnic school leavers with no qualifications had decreased from 5.8% in 2013/14 to 2.2% in 2018/19.



Higher or further education continued to be the main destination for both minority ethnic (79.2%) and White (74.7%) school leavers in 2018/19.



At the 2011 Census, 30.2% of minority ethnic people were in 'Managerial' or 'Professional' occupations; compared with 25.8% of White people.



In 2019, 66% of NILT respondents thought it important that public bodies take into account the needs of minority ethnic communities; while a similar position to baseline (2014: 65%), this was a significant decrease on the previous year (2018: 70%).

### Combating prejudice, racism and hate crime



Compared with the baseline (2014), by 2019, willingness to accept Eastern European, Irish Traveller and Muslims as residents, as work colleagues, or as family members, had all increased significantly. In 2019, acceptance of Irish Travellers was lowest when compared with each of the groups in these situations.



Overall, at 2019 the proportion of respondents reporting they were prejudiced against people from minority ethnic communities had increased significantly since the baseline and 2018 (2014: 24%; 2018: 20%; 2019: 29%).



Compared with the baseline and 2018, in 2019 there was a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents thinking there is more racial prejudice against people from minority ethnic communities than 5 years ago (2014: 52%; 2018: 41%; 2019: 30%).



The number of racist incidents reported has increased from the 2013/14 baseline (976) to 2018/19 (1,124); the number of racist crimes reported also increased (2013/14: 688; 2018/19: 699).



In 2019 a significantly higher proportion of respondents reported they had witnessed racist bullying or harassment in their school than in the baseline year (2014: 39%; 2019: 45%).

## Participation, representation and belonging



Compared with the baseline, in 2019 there was a decrease of 14 percentage points in the proportion of respondents who thought that minority ethnic people participated 'a little' or 'a lot' in public life (2014: 71%; 2019: 57%).



Overall, there was no significant change in the proportion of respondents who believed organisations and leaders should encourage members of minority ethnic communities to participate in public life (2014: 67%; 2019: 64%); however, this was a significant decrease on 2018 (69%).



In the latest available data (2017/18), 3% of all public appointment applications were from minority ethnic people; this represented 24 applications. Less than five appointments were made to minority ethnic people over the period.



Across years, almost nine in every ten respondents reported a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood (2014: 87%; 2019: 89%); sense of belonging to Northern Ireland had increased significantly from the baseline and the previous year (2014: 78%; 2018: 82%; 2019: 85%).



A significantly higher proportion of respondents aged 16 years in 2019 (62%) said they socialised or played sport with people from a different ethnic background than in 2014 (54%).

## Respecting cultural diversity



Since baseline there was no significant change in the percentage of respondents who agreed that the culture and traditions of the minority ethnic community added to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland (2014: 59%; 2019: 61%); however, the position at 2019 was a significant decrease on the year before (2018: 65%).



Overall, there was a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who agreed that the culture of Irish Travellers is more respected than it once was (2014: 18%; 2019: 25%); the position at 2019 was also significantly higher than in 2018 (18%).



In 2019, the percentage of people with friends from minority ethnic communities (53%) was higher than the baseline position (2014: 42%).



In 2019, 48% of respondents indicated their school had covered issues of diversity as part of shared education.

**Note:** Key Findings should be read alongside the report, data tables and data source information.

## Background to the Racial Equality Indicators

The [Racial Equality Strategy \(RES\) \(2015 - 2025\)](#) establishes a framework for government departments (and others) to tackle racial inequalities, to eradicate racism and crime and along with [Together: Building a United Community \(T:BUC\)](#), to promote good race relations and social cohesion. Racial Equality Indicators measure the progress of the RES 2015 - 2025.

The **vision** of the strategy is:

*“a society which is strengthened by its ethnic diversity, where we can live together free from racism, racial inequality and unlawful racial discrimination, where we share a common sense of belonging and where human rights and equality are enjoyed by all”.*

The strategy has **seven shared aims** to address specific areas of concern. The aims are described as “shared” because they have been developed in consultation with minority ethnic representatives as being appropriate not just for government but for all of our society:

1. Elimination of racial inequality
2. Combating racism and hate crime
3. Equality of service provision
4. Participation
5. Social cohesion
6. Capacity building
7. Cultural identity

## How were the indicators decided?

The Racial Equality Strategy (RES) was developed, and agreed, through consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. The racial equality indicators were developed by [NISRA](#) statisticians with input from an expert advisory group. Based on the RES vision and seven shared aims, four key strategy outcomes and associated indicators were identified.

The four key strategy outcomes identified to measure RES progress are:

- 1. Equality of service provision:** *People from a minority ethnic background can access and benefit from all public services equally.*
- 2. Combating prejudice, racism, and hate crime:** *Effective protection and redress is provided against all manifestations of racism and racist crime and a victim-centred approach is promoted.*
- 3. Participation, representation, and belonging:** *People from minority ethnic backgrounds participate in and are represented fully in all aspects of life – public, political, economic, social and cultural – and enjoy a shared sense of “belonging”.*
- 4. Respecting cultural diversity:** *The rights of people from minority ethnic backgrounds to maintain their culture and traditions in line with human rights norms, and to pass them on to subsequent generations, are recognised and supported.*

These four outcomes and their underpinning shared aims are intended to be a close fit to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination<sup>1</sup> (CERD).

The data sources used to monitor progress are robust and collect data in accordance with best practice. As robust data sources become available new indicators may be developed throughout the life of the strategy to fill known gaps in the knowledge base.

More information about how the outcomes and indicators were chosen can be found in the [technical notes](#).

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<sup>1</sup> In 1969, the UK agreed to follow CERD (the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination) to take action on eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms, including: eradicating racial hatred and incitement to hatred; combatting prejudices which lead to racial discrimination; guaranteeing the enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights without discrimination on grounds of race, colour, or national or ethnic origin ([EHRC](#), accessed 10<sup>th</sup> March 2021).

## Interpreting what is presented

- When interpreting this report, it is important to recognise that minority ethnic respondents are not one homogenous group - different groups/sub-groups may have different experiences of living in Northern Ireland for a variety of reasons. Whilst the Racial Equality Strategy is concerned with tackling inequalities that are experienced by people from diverse nationalities, cultures and ethnic backgrounds, it is not possible to capture this complexity in high level indicator data.

For example, in Northern Ireland, Eastern European people are considered as a minority ethnic group. This is because Eastern European people tend to experience similar forms of social exclusion and racism as other minority ethnic groups. However, this status as a minority ethnic group is not currently reflected, or available, in many existing data sources. The consequence is that, when results are presented, Eastern European respondents tend to be grouped under 'White' (and not identified as a minority ethnic group).

Additional information to assist with interpretation is available in the [technical notes](#).

## Statistically Significant?

- In this report 'statistically significant' or 'significant' are terms reserved to mean that tests for statistical significance between two groups have been carried out and the difference between the two groups is statistically significant: that is, the difference between the two groups is unlikely to have occurred by chance.
- The following indicator cross year commentary is based on statistically significant differences between two groups: [1.e](#), [2.a](#), [2b](#), [2c](#), [2e](#), [3b](#), [3d](#), [3e](#), [4a](#), [4b](#) and [4c](#). These are all sourced from the [Northern Ireland Life and Times \(NILT\)](#) and [Young Life and Times \(YLT\)](#) surveys. The Executive Office (TEO), as a module funder, receives datasets with variables additional to those presented online.

## Additional data

- A [Summary of Indicators by Year](#) is provided at the end of this report. Additional data tables are available [online](#) for each indicator, including breakdowns by gender; age group; and religion. All tables are available in Microsoft Excel and Open Document Spreadsheet (ODS) formats.

Comparison of percentages should be considered with caution when base numbers (the number of valid responses to a particular question) are small. For the purposes of this report, a base number is considered small if the unweighted base is less than 100. Base numbers (n=) are included in charts and tables.



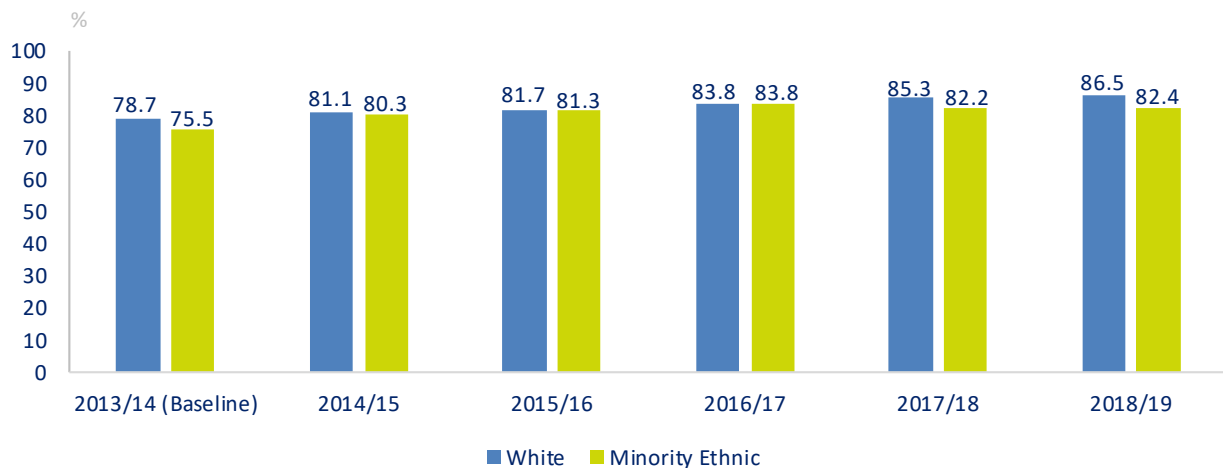
**Indicator 1.a****Percentage (%) of children with 5 GCSEs (Grade A\* - C)****Why is this indicator important?**

The qualifications that young people have when they leave school are a strong predictor of their life chances. Monitoring the proportion of children achieving five GCSEs at grades A\* to C can identify differences between groups of children and highlight issues of inequality.

**Current Year (2018/19):**

In the 2018/19 academic year broadly similar percentages of White and minority ethnic young people left school with five GCSEs (Grade A\* - C): White: 86.5%; minority ethnic: 82.4%.

**Chart 1.a Percentage of school leavers with 5 GCSEs (Grade A\* - C), 2013/14 - 2018/19**



Leaver Counts (N)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>White</b>	22,171	21,894	22,195	21,421	20,911	20,880
<b>Minority ethnic</b>	465	467	551	562	651	721

Source: [Northern Ireland Schools Leavers Survey](#)

**Notes:**

Extract from Table 4 - Qualifications of school leavers by ethnic origin ('At least 5 GCSEs A\* - C').

Excludes special and independent schools.

Includes equivalent qualifications.

'Minority ethnic' includes Irish Travellers. 'White' does not include Irish Travellers.

**Monitoring from baseline (2013/14 - 2018/19):**

Since the baseline year (2013/14), by 2019 there has been an overall increase of around seven percentage points for both White and minority ethnic young people leaving school with 5 GCSEs (Grade A\* - C). This pattern of increase changed in 2017/18 when the percentage of minority ethnic young people decreased by more than a percentage point to 82.2%. As at 2018/19, there was a four percentage point difference between the two groups; at baseline there was a three percentage point difference.

## Indicator 1.b Percentage (%) of pupils leaving school with no qualifications

### Why is this indicator important?

The qualifications that young people have when they leave school are a strong predictor of their life chances. In addition to monitoring children leaving school with qualifications, it is important to consider young people leaving school with no formal qualifications and whether or not some groups have particular issues.

### Current Year (2018/19):

In the 2018/19 academic year, less than one percent of White young people left school with no qualifications (0.6%); 2.2% of minority ethnic young people left school with no qualifications.

**Chart 1.b Percentage of school leavers with no qualifications, 2013/14 - 2018/19**

Year	White			Minority Ethnic		
	Number	%	Total White Leavers	Number	%	Total Minority Ethnic Group Leavers
2013/2014 (Baseline)	152	0.7	22,171	27	5.8	465
2014/2015	82	0.4	21,894	10	2.1	467
2015/2016	42	0.2	22,195	7	1.3	551
2016/2017	#	#	21,421	*	*	562
2017/2018	122	0.6	20,911	8	1.2	651
2018/2019	115	0.6	20,880	16	2.2	721

Source: [Northern Ireland Schools Leavers Survey](#)

#### Notes:

Extract from Table 4 - Qualifications of school leavers by ethnic origin ('No Formal Qualifications').

Excludes special and independent schools.

Includes only those with no qualification of any kind.

'Minority ethnic' includes Irish Travellers. 'White' does not include Irish Travellers.

\* Denotes fewer than 5 pupils.

# Figure not provided under rules of statistical disclosure.

### Monitoring from baseline (2013/14 - 2018/19):

To consider these findings, and those of Indicators 1.a. and 1.c in context, it is important to be mindful that while the total number of White leavers decreased from 22,171 (2013/14) to 20,880 (2018/19), the total number of minority ethnic leavers increased from 465 to 721.

From baseline (2013/14) until 2016/17, there had been gradual annual decreases in the proportions of White and minority ethnic school leavers with no qualifications. This positive pattern changed for White school leavers in 2017/18 with a slight increase to 0.6%; for minority ethnic school leavers the increase occurred one year later. Compared with the baseline position, by 2018/19 the proportion of White school leavers with no qualifications (0.6%) was similar to 2013/14 (0.7%); the percentage of minority ethnic school leavers with no qualifications had decreased from 5.8% in 2013/14 to 2.2% in 2018/19, this was higher than in the previous year (2017/18: 1.2%).

### Indicator 1.c

**Percentage (%) of students from minority ethnic communities who go on to higher, further education, employment, unemployment, training compared with the general population**

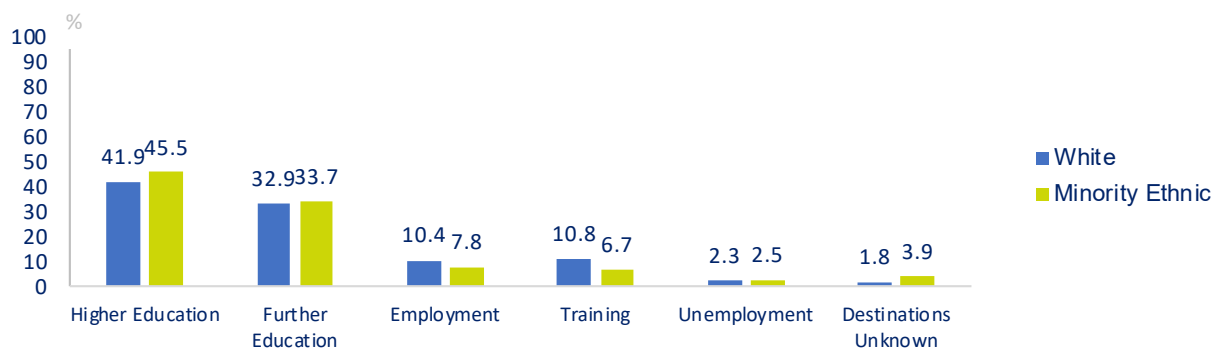
#### Why is this indicator important?

Monitoring school leaver destinations can indicate if there is any disparity between how White and minority ethnic children benefit from the education system.

#### Current Year (2018/19):

In the 2018/19 academic year, 79.2% of minority ethnic school leavers went on to higher or further education, compared with 74.7% of White school leavers. Of the other destinations, training had the greatest difference between White and minority ethnic school leaver destinations (White 10.8%; minority ethnic 6.7%). For employment, unemployment and unknown destinations, the percentage point difference between groups was less than 3.

**Chart 1.c Percentage of school leavers going on to higher education, further education, employment, unemployment, training and unknown, 2018/19**



Source: [Northern Ireland Schools Leavers Survey](#)

#### Notes:

Excludes special and independent schools. Destination is defined by Institution. Institutions may provide courses at both Further and Higher Education levels. 'Higher Education' includes universities and teacher training colleges. Numbers entering training include those entering the Training for Success programme, operated by the Department for the Economy (formerly Department for Employment). Training on Training for Success is delivered by a range of training providers, including Further Education Colleges. Training for Success trainees who receive training at Further Education Colleges are recorded as being in training and not in Further Education. This convention avoids double counting of Training for Success trainees.

In 2018/19 the total count for White school leavers was 20,880; for Minority Ethnic school leavers the total count was 721. 'Minority ethnic groups' includes Irish Travellers. 'White' does not include Irish Travellers.

#### Monitoring from baseline (2013/14 - 2018/19):

The 2018/19 destination profiles of both White and minority ethnic school leavers were broadly the same as at baseline (2013/14). At baseline, the biggest difference between White and minority ethnic school leavers was just under seven percentage points, when fewer minority ethnic school leavers went on to further education (28.6%). By 2018/19, the biggest difference was just over four percentage points with more White school leavers going on to training (10.8%).

**Indicator 1.d Percentage (%) of minority ethnic people who are in 'Managerial' or 'Professional' occupations**

**Why is this indicator important?**

Comparing the 'managerial' or 'professional' employment destinations of White and minority ethnic people can give us some indication of equality of participation in the workplace.

**Current Year (2011):**

At the 2011 Census in Northern Ireland, 30.2% of minority ethnic people were in 'Managerial' or 'Professional' occupations; compared with 25.8% of White people. The greatest difference is in the Full-time students' category, with more minority ethnic people recorded as 'Not Classified: L15 Full-Time students' (16.3%) than White counterparts (9.5%).

**Chart 1.d Percentage of minority ethnic people in 'managerial' or 'professional' occupations, 2011**

Occupations	Minority Ethnic		White	
	Count	% (of all minority ethnic people)	Count	% (of all White people)
Higher managerial, administrative and professional	2,479	11.2%	94,991	7.4%
Lower managerial, administrative and professional	4,176	18.9%	238,323	18.5%
Intermediate	1,633	7.4%	163,780	12.7%
Small employers and own account workers	1,809	8.2%	121,528	9.4%
Lower supervisory and technical	1,568	7.1%	88,522	6.9%
Semi-routine	3,143	14.2%	197,489	15.3%
Routine	1,544	7.0%	171,643	13.3%
Never worked	1,722	7.8%	62,879	4.9%
Long-term unemployed	406	1.8%	28,918	2.2%
Not classified: L15 Full-time students	3,587	16.3%	123,280	9.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,067</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,291,353</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: [Northern Ireland Census](#)

Notes:

**'Managerial' or 'Professional' occupations combine 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional' and 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional' occupations.**

Extract from Table 'DC2605NI' (NS-Sec by Ethnic Group). Includes all usual residents aged 16 to 74.

The NS-Sec classification is used to categorise occupations. In the NS-Sec classification, all full-time students are recorded in the 'Full-time students' category, regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

For 'Long-term unemployed', year last worked is 2009 or earlier.

Minority ethnic includes 'Irish Traveller'.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2018):**

The Northern Ireland Census is undertaken every ten years. The most recent Census data published was before the baseline year (2014).

**Indicator 1.e Percentage (%) of people who think it is important that public bodies take into account the needs of minority ethnic communities**

**Why is this indicator important?**

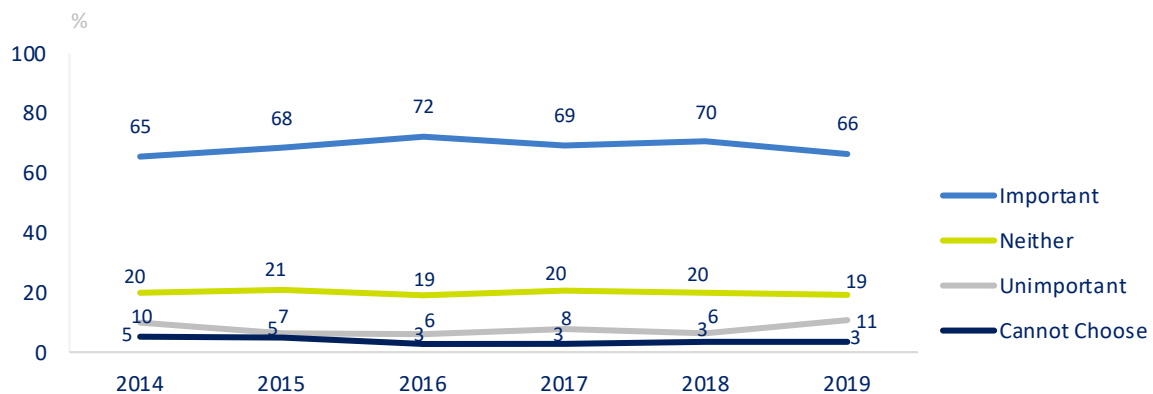
Public bodies serve all citizens and should account for, and be seen to account for, the needs of minority ethnic communities.

**Current Year (2019):**

In 2019, 66% of all respondents thought it important that public bodies take into account the needs of minority ethnic communities; 11% of respondents thought this was unimportant.

By age group, a significantly higher proportion of respondents aged 25-34 years (76%) and 45-54 years (75%) thought it important that public bodies take into account the needs of minority ethnic communities when compared with respondents aged 18-24 (61%), 55-64 (61%) or 65 plus (60%), respectively. A significantly higher proportion of Catholic respondents (74%) than Protestant respondents (61%) agreed.

**Chart 1.e Percentage of people who think it is important that public bodies take into account the needs of minority ethnic communities, 2014 - 2019**



Source: [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#)

Note:

'Important' includes 'Very Important' and 'Fairly Important' responses.

'Unimportant' includes 'Fairly Unimportant' and 'Very Unimportant'.

Unweighted base counts ranged from 1,193 to 1,208.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2019):**

The proportion of respondents thinking it important that public bodies take into account the needs of minority ethnic communities were similar in the most recent (2019: 66%) and baseline years (2014: 65%); the previous year was significantly higher (2018: 70%).

<b>Indicator 2.a</b>	<b>Percentage (%) of people who would accept minority ethnic people as residents in their area; as a work colleague; as part of their family</b>
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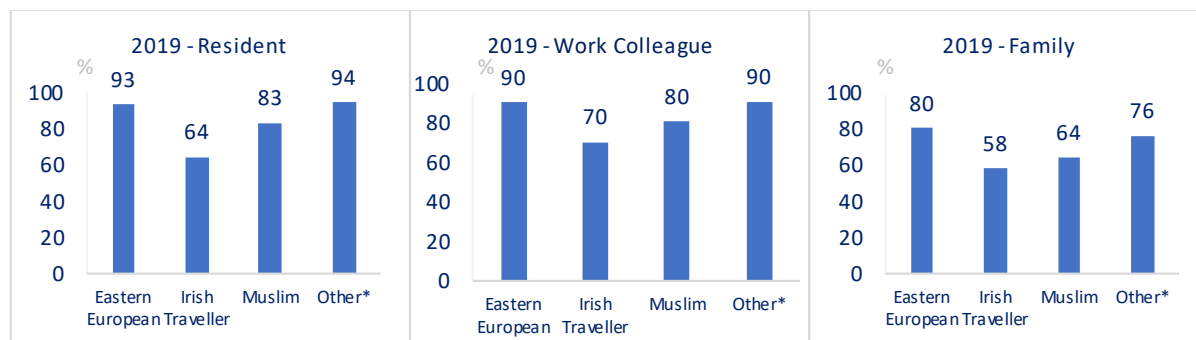
**Why is this indicator important?**

Willingness to accept minority ethnic people as local residents, colleagues or relatives is an important indicator of overall attitudes towards race relations and social cohesion.

**Current Year (2019):**

Chart 2.a illustrates similar trends, but varying levels of acceptance of different minority ethnic groups in three situations. Across groups, acceptance was higher as residents or work colleagues when compared with as family. Across all situations acceptance of the Irish Traveller group was lowest when compared with each of the groups: 64% would accept Irish Travellers living in a house as a resident in their local area, 70% would accept Irish Travellers as a colleague at their work: with 58% reporting they would accept Irish Travelers as a relative by way of marriage to a close member of their family.

**Chart 2.a Percentage of people who would accept someone from Eastern European, Irish Traveller, Muslim, and Other minority ethnic groups as: (2019)**



Source: [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#)

Note:

‘\*’ Prior to 2017, instead of ‘Other minority ethnic groups’, this question asked about ‘Chinese or Asian people’; comparison of 2017 data with previous years is not appropriate. Questions filtered to respondents according to their group membership. More information is available in the Excel tables available online]. Unweighted base counts ranged from 1,140 to 1,199.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2019):**

Only cross year comparison of acceptance of Eastern European, Irish Traveller and Muslims is appropriate. For these groups, willingness to accept each as residents, as work colleagues, or as family members, increased significantly between 2014 and 2019.

## Indicator 2.b

## Percentage (%) of people who are prejudiced against people from minority ethnic communities

### Why is this indicator important?

Self-reported prejudice is a useful indicator of overall attitudes.

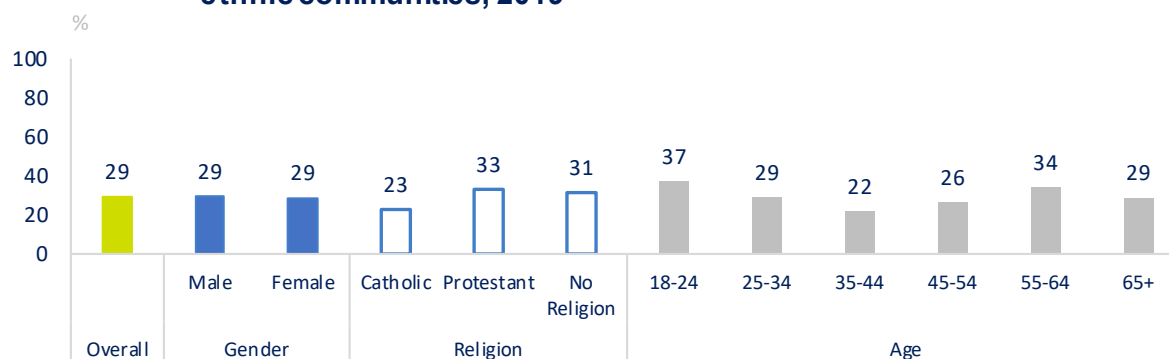
### Current Year (2019):

In 2019, 29% of respondents reported themselves as prejudiced against people from minority ethnic communities; 69% reported not being prejudiced.

When comparisons were made between groups who reported being prejudiced, there were significant differences between these respondent groups:

- Protestants (33%) and Catholics (23%);
- Respondents of no particular religion (31%) and Catholics (23%);
- Respondents aged either 18-24 years (37%) or 55-64 (34%) and those aged 35-44 (22%).

**Chart 2.b** Percentage of people who are prejudiced against people from minority ethnic communities, 2019



Source: [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#)

#### Notes:

Prejudiced' combines 'Very prejudiced' and 'A little prejudiced' responses.

Unweighted base count: 1,203.

### Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2019):

Overall, at 2019 the proportion of respondents reporting they were prejudiced against people from minority ethnic communities had increased significantly since the baseline and 2018 (2014: 24%; 2018: 20%; 2019: 29%).

**Indicator 2.c Percentage (%) of people who think there is more racial prejudice against people from minority ethnic communities in Northern Ireland than 5 years ago**

**Why is this indicator important?**

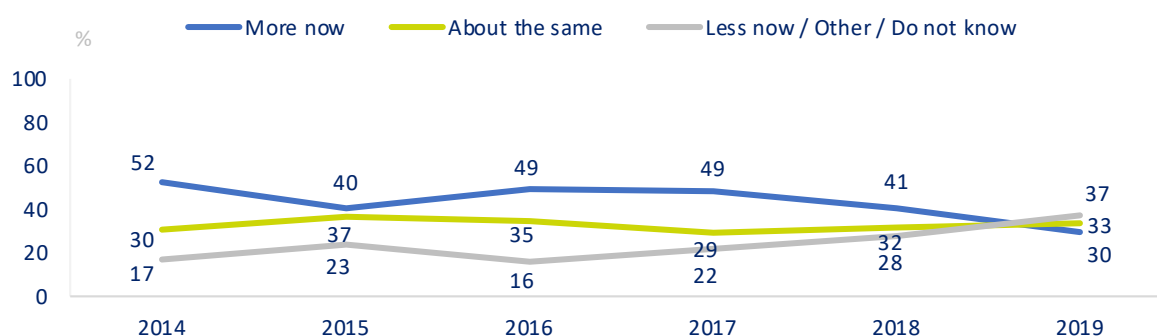
Prejudice is complex and not static. Monitoring perceived levels of prejudice is a valuable measure of attitudinal change.

**Current Year (2019):**

In 2019 three in every ten respondents (30%) thought there was more prejudice against people from minority ethnic communities than 5 years ago. Almost one quarter (24%) reported it was less now; a third (33%) reported about the same; while 13% had some other opinion, or just did not know.

Comparison of different groups found significant differences by religion and by age group: higher proportions of Catholic (34%) and Protestant (31%) respondents thought there was more racial prejudice (than 5 years ago) when compared with those of no religion (22%); so too across the age groups aged 45 and over (45-54: 43%; 55-64: 39%; 65+: 31%) compared with the younger age groups (18-24: 19%; 25-34: 18%).

**Chart 2.c Percentage of people who think there is more racial prejudice against people from minority ethnic communities in Northern Ireland than 5 years ago, 2014 - 2019**



Source: [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#)

**Notes:**

Due to small numbers and the risk of statistical disclosure, 'Less now', 'Other' and 'Do not know' responses had to be merged for 2014-2018; see data tables for 2019 'Less now' percentages. Additional information on the approach used is provided in the [Technical Notes](#).

Unweighted base counts ranged from 1,200 to 1,211.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2019):**

Compared with the baseline, in 2019 there was a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents thinking there is more racial prejudice against people from minority ethnic communities in Northern Ireland than 5 years ago (2014: 52%; 2019: 30%). The position at 2019 was a significant reduction on the previous year (2018: 41%).



## Indicator 2.d

## The number of racial incidents and crimes reported

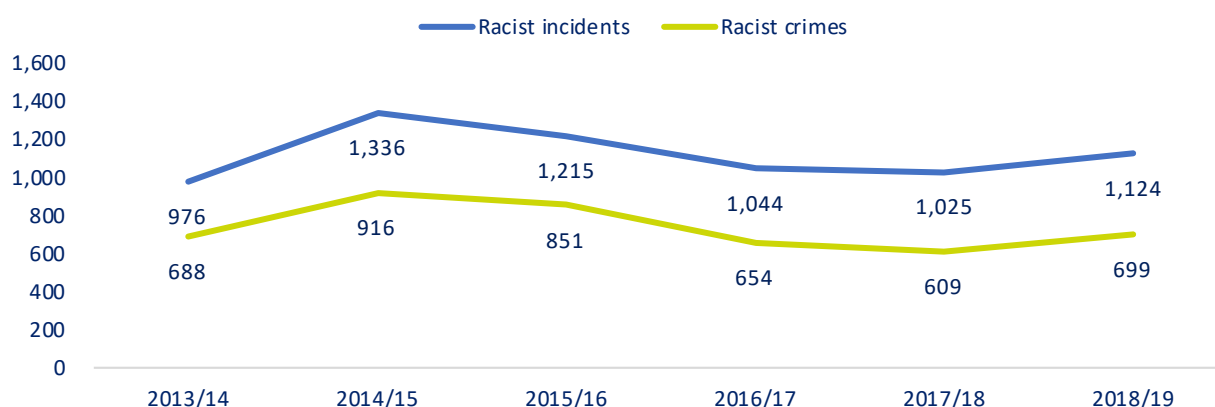
### Why is this indicator important?

There are different manifestations of racism and racist crime. This indicator enables monitoring of reporting of race hate incidents and race hate crime and informs the approach to tackle race hate crime.

### Current Year (2018/19):

In 2018/19, reported racist incidents numbered 1,124. Over the same period 699 racist crimes were reported.

**Chart 2.d** Number of racist incidents and crimes reported, 2013/14 - 2018/19



Source: [PSNI Hate Motivation Statistics - Racist motivations](#)

#### Notes:

Data extracted from Table 2.1 ('Racist Motivations: incidents, crimes and outcomes, 2004/05 to 2018/19') and includes revisions of earlier years.

Date accessed online: 15th March 2021.

### Monitoring from baseline (2013/14 - 2018/19):

Comparing the baseline (2013/14) with 2018/19, the number of racist incidents reported increased; as did the number of racist crimes reported, though to a lesser extent. Within years, reporting peaked in 2014/15 when 1,336 incidents and 916 crimes were reported. It is not known how willingness to report to the PSNI, or other contextual factors, contribute to the fluctuations in numbers of racist incidents and crimes.

<b>Indicator 2.e</b>	<b>Percentage (%) of young people who have witnessed racist bullying or harassment in their school</b>
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**Why is this indicator important?**

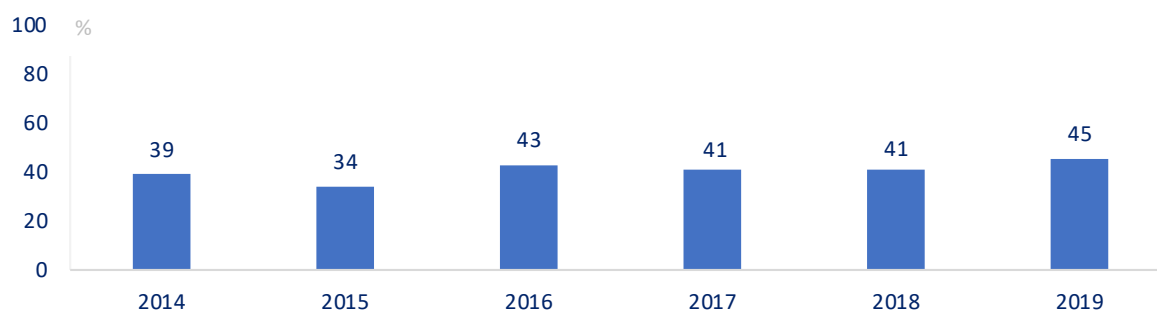
This indicator enables monitoring of racism and racist crime manifestations in the school setting.

**Current Year (2019):**

In 2019, 45% of young people said they had witnessed racist bullying or harassment in their school.

A significantly higher percentage of males (51%) than females (42%) had witnessed racist bullying or harassment in their school. A significantly higher proportion of respondents of no religion (55%) also reported they had witnessed racist bullying or harassment in their school when compared with Catholic (41%) or Protestant (40%) respondents.

**Chart 2.e Percentage of young people who have witnessed racist bullying or harassment in their school, 2014 - 2019**



Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Respondent Base Counts (n)	1,930	1,148	1,004	1,184	1,132	1,107

Source: [Young Life and Times](#)

Notes:

All YLT respondents are aged 16 years.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2019):**

In 2019, a significantly higher proportion of respondents reported they had witnessed racist bullying or harassment in their school than in the baseline year (2014: 39%; 2019: 45%). The change on the previous year was not significant (2018: 41%).

### Indicator 3.a

### Percentage (%) of people who think minority ethnic people participate 'a little' or 'a lot' in public life

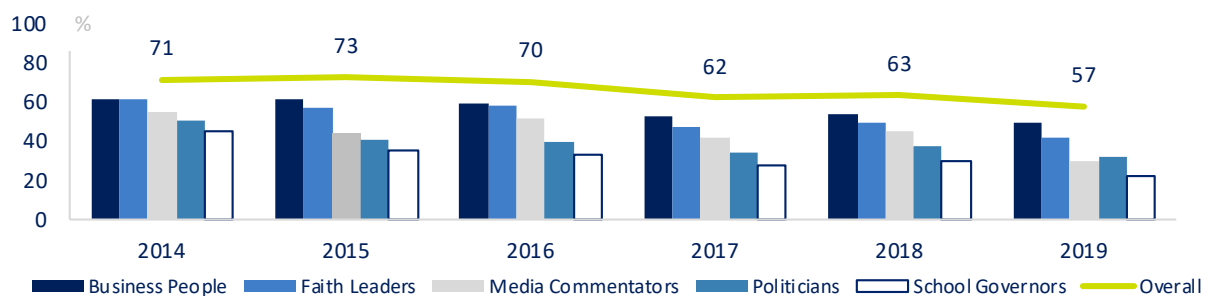
#### Why is this indicator important?

Perception of participation in public life is one way to monitor participation and representation of minority ethnic people.

#### Current Year (2019):

Respondents were asked about five different roles played in public life: as prominent business people; as leaders within their churches or faith communities; as commentators in the media on issues concerning minority ethnic communities; as politicians; and/or as school governors. Based on these five public life roles combined, almost six in every ten respondents in 2019 (57%) thought that minority ethnic people participated 'a little' or 'a lot' in public life. Of the five roles asked about, business was the public life role receiving most responses where respondents thought there was 'a little' or 'a lot' of participation: half (50%) thought minority ethnic people participated 'a little' or 'a lot' as business people; school governor was the role receiving the lowest proportion of responses (23%).

**Chart 3.a Percentage of people who think people from Minority ethnic people participate 'a little' or 'a lot' in public life, 2014 - 2019**



Source: [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#)

#### Notes:

Percentages presented in Chart 3.a combine responses across the five roles where respondents thought people from minority ethnic communities participated 'a little' or 'a lot' in public life.

Unweighted base counts for Overall percentages ranged from 1,182 to 1,208.

#### Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2019):

Overall, compared with baseline (2014: 71%), in 2019 there was a decrease of 14 percentage points in the proportion of respondents who thought minority ethnic people participated 'a little' or 'a lot' in public life (57%). Percentages across each of the five public life roles were also lower; the greatest reduction was for Media Commentators (2014: 54%; 2019: 30%). The smallest decrease was for Business People (2014: 61%; 2019: 50%).

### Indicator 3.b

Percentage (%) of people who believe organisations and leaders should encourage members of minority ethnic communities to participate in public life

#### Why is this indicator important?

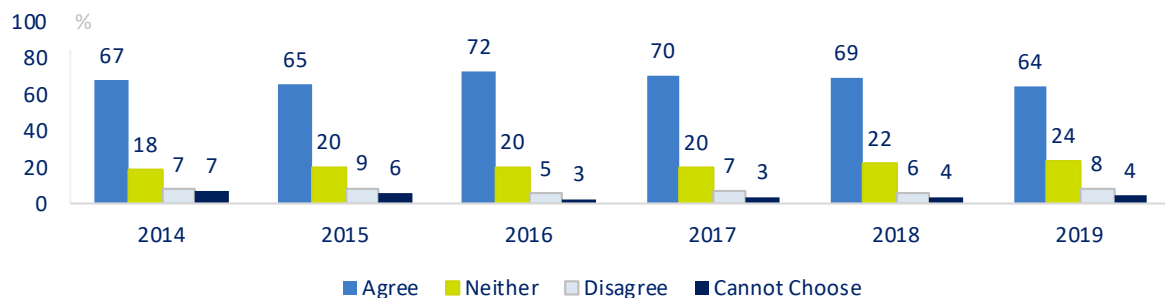
Just as participation in public life is a useful indicator of belonging, so too are people's beliefs about participation of minority ethnic people in public life.

#### Current Year (2019):

In 2019, 64% of respondents agreed that organisations and leaders should encourage members of minority ethnic communities to participate in public life.

Comparison of different groups found significant differences by religion and by age group: higher proportions of respondents who reported they were Catholic (71%) or of no religion (69%), than Protestant respondents (57%), believed organisations and leaders should encourage members of minority ethnic communities to participate in public life; so too for the 45-54 age group (79%) when compared with each of the other age groups (18-24: 58%; 25-34: 67%; 35-44: 68%; 55-64: 57%; 65+: 59%).

**Chart 3.b** Percentage of people who agreed that organisations and leaders should encourage members of minority ethnic communities to participate in public life, 2014 - 2019



Source: [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#)

#### Notes:

'Agree' includes 'Strongly Agree' and 'Agree' responses.

'Disagree' includes 'Disagree' and 'Strongly Disagree'.

Unweighted base counts ranged from 1,196 to 1,208.

#### Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2019):

Overall, there was no significant change in the proportion of respondents who believed organisations and leaders should encourage members of minority ethnic communities to participate in public life (2014: 67%; 2019: 64%). There was however a significant decrease between 2018 (69%) and 2019.

**Indicator 3.c Percentage (%) and number of applications for public appointments from minority ethnic people; percentage (%) and number of appointments made to minority ethnic people**

**Why is this indicator important?**

Within the RES 2015 - 2025, minority ethnic communities are to be supported in developing leadership and collective capacity. The participation and representation of minority ethnic people in public appointments is one way to monitor this.

**Current Year (2017/18):**

In the latest available data, in 2017/18, 3% of all public appointment applications were from minority ethnic people; this represented 24 applications. As less than five appointments were made to minority ethnic people over the period, due to statistical disclosure control, the percentage is not provided.

The three year suspension of the Northern Ireland Executive (January 2017 - January 2020) may have contributed to the figures reported for 2017/18. This is because Ministers are ultimately accountable to the Assembly for the activities of the Public Bodies sponsored by their departments and in most cases, make the appointments to the boards of Public Bodies. In the absence of Ministers, certain appointments cannot be made.

**Chart 3.c Applications from and Appointments to minority ethnic people: Percentage (%) and number, 2016/17 - 2017/18**

	Applications			Appointments Made		
	Total Number	Number from Minority ethnic people	%	Total Number	Number from Minority ethnic people	%
<b>2016/17</b>	1,014	27	3	131	*	*
<b>2017/18</b>	942	24	3	183	*	*

Source: [Public Appointment Annual Reports](#)

**Notes:**

'Minority ethnic' membership is self-declared; it is also dependent on applicants/appointees providing this information. For analyses, 'minority ethnic' includes any ethnic minority classification that is not 'White'.

\* Denotes less than 5 - figures not provided under rules of statistical disclosure.

**Monitoring from baseline (2016/17 - 2017/18):**

Data is presented only for two years - this is due to a change in the data collection process for the 2016/17 statistics.

**Indicator 3.d Percentage (%) of people who say they feel like they belong to their neighbourhood and to Northern Ireland**

**Why is this indicator important?**

This indicator enables policymakers to monitor sense of belonging to neighbourhood and to Northern Ireland. Any disparity would identify where redress is needed.

**Current Year (2019):**

In 2019, almost 9 in 10 respondents (89%) said they felt a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood; 85% reported a sense of belonging to Northern Ireland.

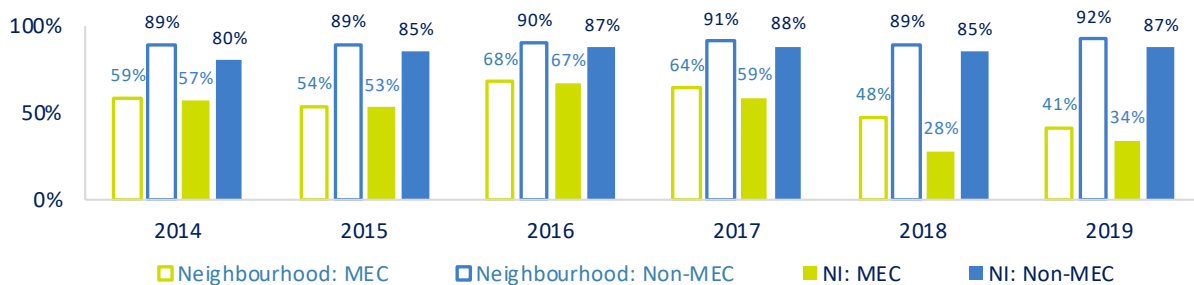
Sense of belonging to neighbourhood was significantly higher for Protestant respondents (96%) than Catholic respondents (91%), with each of these groups significantly higher than those of no religion (77%). By age group, 77% of those aged 25-34 years reported a sense of belonging to neighbourhood, this was statistically lower when compared with the following age groups: 18-24: 88%; 45-54: 92%; 55-64: 94%; 65+: 97%.

Sense of belonging to Northern Ireland was significantly higher for Protestant respondents (93%) than Catholic respondents (84%), with both groups significantly higher than those of no religion (76%). By age group, 74% of those aged 25-34 years reported a sense of belonging to Northern Ireland, this was statistically lower when compared with all other age groups (18-24: 86%; 35-44 : 84%; 45-54: 87%; 55-64: 85%; 65+: 92%).

**Chart 3.di Percentage of people who feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood and to Northern Ireland (NI), 2014 – 2019**

% of all respondent feeling a sense of belonging to:	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Neighbourhood	87	87	88	89	87	89
Northern Ireland	78	83	85	86	82	85

**Chart 3.dii Breakdown by self-declared membership of a minority ethnic community (MEC): Sense of Belonging to neighbourhood and to NI**



Source: [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#)

Notes:

'MEC': self-declared membership of minority ethnic community 'Non-MEC': self-declared as not being a member of a minority ethnic community or 'Do not know'. 'Sense of belonging' includes 'Yes, definitely' and 'Yes, probably' responses. Unweighted minority ethnic base counts ranged from 65 to 112; not minority ethnic unweighted based counts ranged from 1,096 to 1,138.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2019):**

There was no significant change in respondent sense of belonging to their neighbourhood (2014: 87%; 2019: 89%). Sense of belonging to Northern Ireland had increased significantly from the baseline and the previous year (2014: 78%; 2018: 82%; 2019: 85%).

### Indicator 3.e

### Percentage (%) of young people who socialise or play sport with people from a different ethnic background

#### Why is this indicator important?

This indicator enables policymakers to monitor the strength of social relations and interactions between people of different ethnic backgrounds.

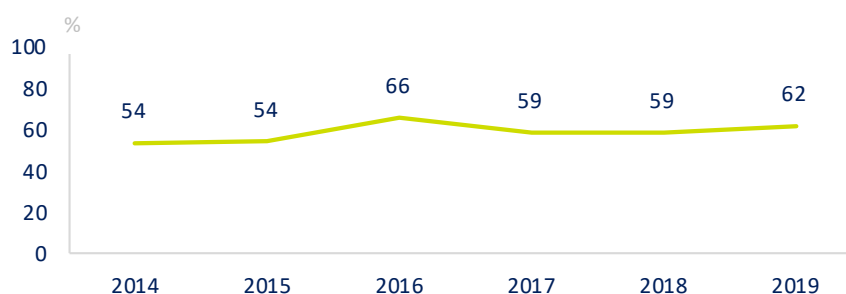
#### Current Year (2019):

In 2019, 62% of young people said they, at least sometimes, socialised or played sport with people from a different ethnic background.

Comparison of different groups found that a significantly higher proportion of respondents age 16 years of no religion (67%) than either Protestant or Catholic respondents (both 59%) socialised or played sport with people from a different background.

There were no statistically significant differences between those self-declaring as minority ethnic and other respondents.

#### Chart 3.e Percentage of young people who sometimes or very often socialise or play sport with people from a different ethnic background, 2014 - 2019



Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Respondent Base Counts (n)	1,927	1,123	975	1,174	1,128	1,109

Source: [Young Life and Times](#)

#### Notes:

All respondents were aged 16 years.

'At least sometimes' includes 'Very often' and 'Sometimes' responses.

'Ethnicity' is based on self-declared responses to 'Do you consider yourself to be a member of a minority ethnic community?'

#### Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2019):

A significantly higher proportion of respondents in 2019 (62%) said they socialised or played sport with people from a different ethnic background than in 2014 (54%). The change on the previous year was not significant (2018: 59%).

**Indicator 4.a Percentage (%) who think that the culture and traditions of the minority ethnic community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland**

**Why is this indicator important?**

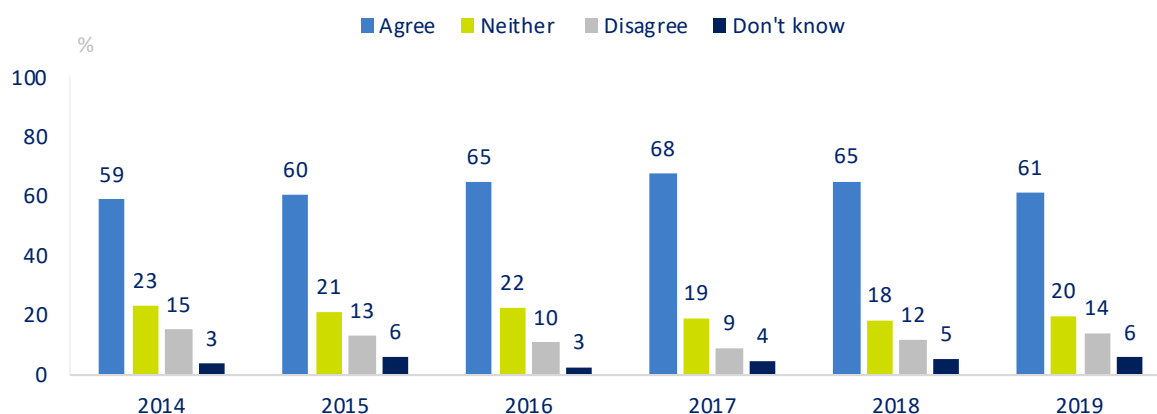
Embracing cultural diversity is key to good relations and racial equality in the future.

**Current Year (2019):**

In 2019, 61% of respondents agreed that the culture and traditions of the minority ethnic community adds to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland.

Comparison of groups found that a significantly higher proportion of respondents of no religion (68%) agreed when compared with Protestant respondents (57%). There were no significant differences between Catholic and Protestant respondents, or between Catholic respondents (62%) and those of no religion. By age group, a significantly higher proportion of respondents aged 25-34 (66%) agreed when compared with those aged 65+ (57%).

**Chart 4.a Percentage who think that the culture and traditions of the minority ethnic community add to the richness and diversity of Northern, 2014 - 2019**



Source: [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#)

**Notes:**

'Agree' includes 'Strongly Agree' and 'Agree' responses.  
 'Disagree' includes 'Disagree' and 'Strongly Disagree' responses.  
 Unweighted base counts ranged from 1,198 to 1,209.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2019):**

Since baseline there was no significant change in the proportion of respondents who agreed that the culture and traditions of the minority ethnic community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland (2014: 59%; 2019: 61%); however, the position at 2019 was a significant decrease on the year before (2018: 65%).



## Indicator 4.b Percentage (%) of people who believe that the culture of Irish Travellers is more respected than it once was

### Why is this indicator important?

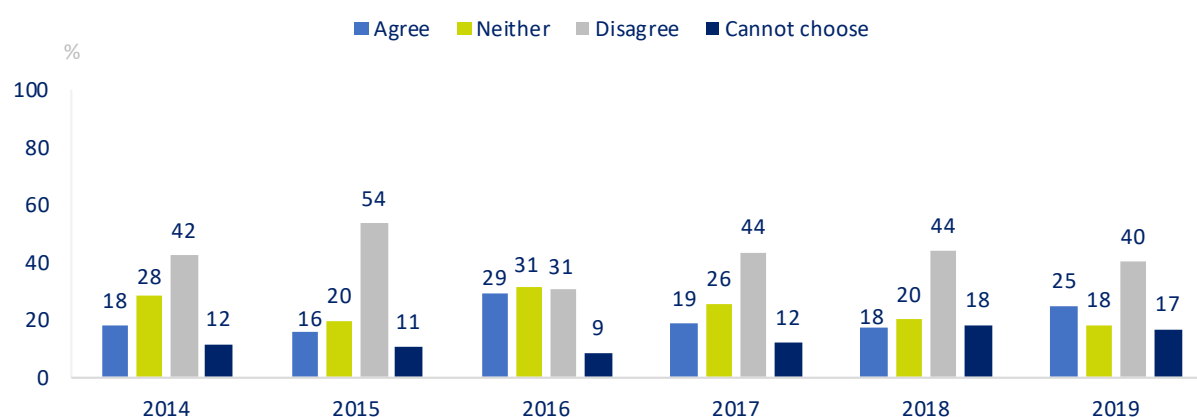
The RES 2015 - 2025 identifies Irish Travellers as a group facing particular challenges and vulnerabilities. This indicator enables monitoring of attitudes to this minority ethnic group.

### Current Year (2019):

In 2019, one quarter of respondents (25%) agreed that the culture of Irish Travellers is more respected than it once was. Four in every ten disagreed (40%). In addition, 18% neither agreed nor disagreed and 17% could not choose.

Comparison of groups found significant differences by gender, with a significantly higher proportion of females (27%) than males (22%) agreeing that the culture of Irish Travellers is more respected than it once was. Significant differences by religion were also found: a higher proportion of Catholic respondents (40%) agreed than either those of no religion (20%), or Protestant respondents (16%).

**Chart 4.b Percentage of people who think that the culture of Irish Travellers is more respected than it once was, 2014 - 2019**



Source: [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#)

#### Notes:

'Agree' includes 'Strongly Agree' and 'Agree' responses.

'Disagree' includes 'Disagree' and 'Strongly Disagree' responses.

Unweighted base counts ranged from 1,187 to 1,208.

### Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2019):

Overall, there was a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who agreed that the culture of Irish Travellers is more respected than it once was (2014: 18%; 2019: 25%); the position at 2019 was also significantly higher than in 2018 (18%).

#### Indicator 4.c

#### Percentage (%) of people who have friends from minority ethnic communities

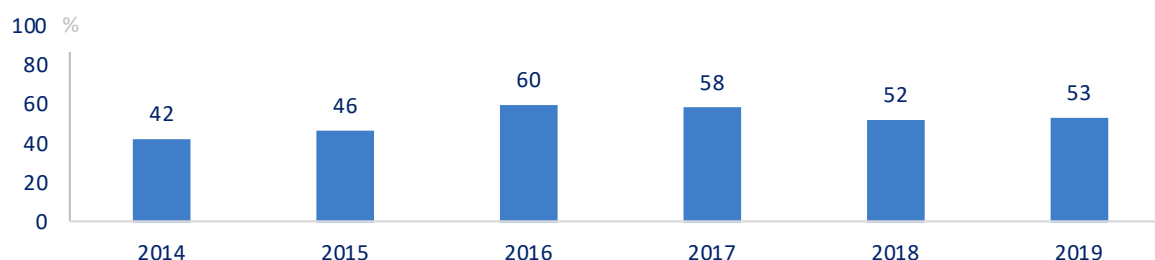
##### Why is this indicator important?

Friendship(s) with minority ethnic groups is one way to measure good race relations and social cohesion.

##### Current Year (2019):

In 2019, 53% of respondents reported having friends from a minority ethnic community. Respondents most commonly reported having friends from the following minority ethnic communities: Polish (28%), Other Eastern European (16%), and Black and Chinese (both 14%).

**Chart 4.c** Percentage of people who have friends from minority ethnic communities, 2019



Source: [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#)

##### Notes:

Percentages presented for 2014 – 2019 combine responses across eleven minority ethnic communities.

More information is available in the Excel tables and at [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#).

Unweighted base counts ranged from 1,201 to 1,211.

##### Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2019):

In 2019, the percentage of people with friends from minority ethnic communities (53%) was higher than the baseline position (2014: 42%). At baseline the three minority ethnic communities respondents most commonly reported having friends from were Polish (22%), Black (18%) and Chinese (16%).

**Indicator 4.d Percentage (%) children and young people (aged 16) indicating schools are covering issues of diversity**

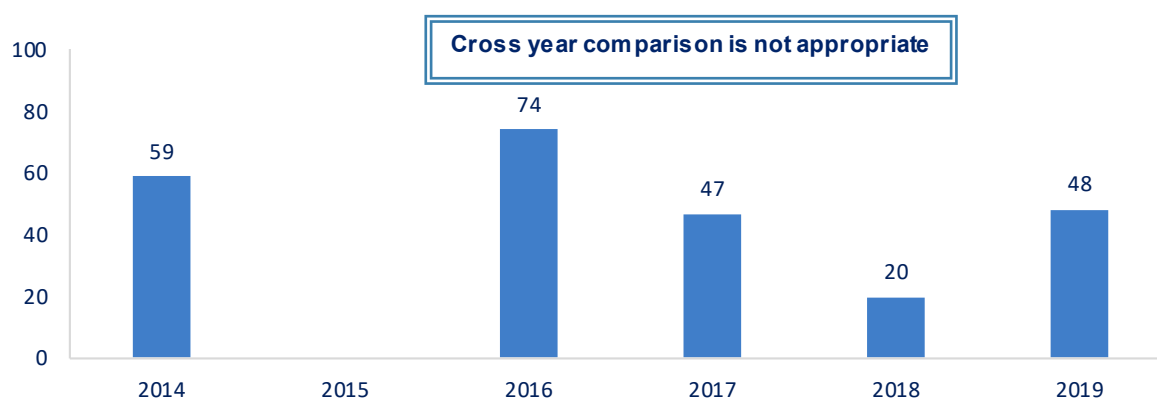
**Why is this indicator important?**

Schools are one medium to educate children and young people on issues of diversity. This indicator lets policy makers know if children and young people think their school has covered such issues.

**Current Year (2019):**

In 2019, 48% of respondents indicated their school had covered issues of diversity as part of shared education.

**Chart 4.d Percentage of young people who think their school had covered issues of diversity, 2014, 2016 - 2019**



Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Respondent Base Counts (n)	905	-	1,009	569	492	1,131

Source: [Young Life and Times](#)

**Notes:**

This question was not asked in 2015.

All YLT respondents are aged 16 years.

This indicator is based on 'Yes/No' responses. Comparisons cannot be made due to differences across years. More methodology information is available from the YLT website.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2019):**

Due to question and methodology changes, questions are not like-for-like. This means that percentages across years should not be directly compared.

## Annex A: Key Outcome Areas and Indicators

Key Outcome Areas	Indicators	
Equality of service provision	1.a	% of children with 5 GCSEs with grades A* - C by ethnicity
	1.b	% of pupils leaving school with no qualifications by ethnicity
	1.c	% of students from minority ethnic communities who go on to higher, further education, employment, unemployment, training compared with the general population
	1.d	% of minority ethnic people who are in “Managerial” or “Professional” occupations
	1.e	% of people who think it is important that public bodies take into account the needs of minority ethnic communities
Combating prejudice, racism and hate crime	2.a	% who would accept minority ethnic people as residents in their area – as a work colleague – as part of their family
	2.b	% of people who are prejudiced against people from minority ethnic communities
	2.c	% of people who think there is more racial prejudice against people from minority ethnic communities in Northern Ireland than 5 years ago
	2.d	The number of racial incidents and crimes reported
	2.e	% of young people who have witnessed racist bullying or harassment in their school
Participation, representation and belonging	3.a	% of people who think minority ethnic people participate 'a little' or 'a lot' in public life
	3.b	% of people who believe organisations and leaders should encourage members of minority ethnic communities to participate in public life
	3.c	% and number of applications for public appointments from minority ethnic people; % and number of appointments made to minority ethnic people;
	3.d	% of people who say they feel like they belong to their neighbourhood and to Northern Ireland.
	3.e	% of young people who socialise or play sport with people from a different ethnic background
Respecting cultural diversity	4.a	% who think that the culture and traditions of the minority ethnic community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland
	4.b	% of people who believe that the culture of Irish Travellers is more respected than it once was
	4.c	% of people who have friends from minority ethnic communities
	4.d	% children and young people (aged 16) indicating schools are covering issues of diversity

The Racial Equality Strategy 2015 - 2025 identified robust data sources to monitor each indicator. Not all data source questions exactly match the RES indicators. See [Annex B](#).

## Annex B: Technical Notes

1. A small number of indicators are measured using questions which differ slightly to the indicators specified in the Racial Equality Strategy (RES) 2015 - 2025. The table below sets out: the RES indicators affected; RES wording; and, the alternative presentation used in this report.

Racial Equality Strategy		Racial Equality Indicator Report
Indicator	Original wording	Alternative presentation
2.a		<b>% of people who would willingly accept someone from a minority ethnic group as:</b> <i>(questions filtered according to group membership)</i>
	% who would accept minority ethnic people as residents in their area	- <b>resident in their local area</b>
	% who would accept minority ethnic people as a work colleague	- <b>colleague in their workplace</b>
	% who would accept minority ethnic people as part of their family	- <b>relative in their family</b> <i>(relative by way of marriage to a close member of my family)</i>
3.a	% of people who think minority ethnic people participate 'a little' or 'a lot' in public life	<b>% of people who think people from minority ethnic communities participate in public life: - business leaders - faith leaders - media - politicians - school governors</b> <i>('a little' and 'a lot' responses to these five questions are combined to report on 3.a)</i>
3.d	% of people who say they feel like they belong to their neighbourhood and to Northern Ireland.	<b>% of people who feel a sense of belonging to: - their neighbourhood - Northern Ireland</b> <i>(two separate questions)</i>

2. The RES outcomes and indicators were agreed by an Expert Advisory Group (EAG) which included key stakeholders from departments, District Councils and the community and voluntary sector. More information on the consultation process leading to the RES outcomes and indicators is available [here](#).
3. The EAG agreed that the indicators should meet the following requirements:
  - a. **outcome focussed** not process-focussed;
  - b. each indicator **relevant** to at least one of the high level priorities or aims of the RES;
  - c. indicators also need to be **available** on a regular basis (both data collected and publication); and,
  - d. **robust** enough to be representative of the relevant population and collected using recognised best practice.
4. Minority ethnic respondents are not one homogenous group - different groups/sub-groups may have different experiences of living in Northern Ireland for a variety of reasons. Whilst the Racial Equality Strategy is concerned with tackling inequalities that are experienced by people from diverse nationalities, cultures and ethnic backgrounds, it is not possible to capture this complexity in high level indicator data. For example Eastern European people are considered as minority ethnic as they tend to experience similar forms of social exclusion and racism but this is not however currently reflected, or available, in many existing data

sources and results in Eastern European communities being grouped under 'White' (not minority ethnic).

5. Statistical tests were carried out on NILT and YLT data, where appropriate. Each test compared two groups. Four variables were of particular interest: **year** (2019: 2018; 2019: 2014), **gender** (male; female), **age group** (18-24 [note: n= 98]; 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65+) and **religion** (Catholic, Protestant, No Religion). All baseline, previous year, gender, and religion statistically significant results are included in the commentary; space limitations mean only selected significantly different age results are presented. Due to the small numbers of respondents reporting being of an 'Other' religion, this group is NOT reported alongside with those of 'No Religion'. Where appropriate, tests were also carried out by **ethnicity** (White; minority ethnic group). Statistical significance was set at the 5% level. In keeping with NISRA recommendations, unrounded numbers are used when testing for statistical significance.

Comparison of percentages should be considered with caution when base numbers (the number of valid responses to a particular question) are small. For the purposes of this report, a base number is considered small if it is less than 100. To enable comparison, base numbers (n=) are included in charts and tables.

6. NILT and YLT datasets are available on line:  
NILT: <https://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/datasets/>  
YLT: <https://www.ark.ac.uk/ylt/datasets/>

The Executive Office (TEO), as a module funder, receives datasets with variables additional to those presented online.

7. Where relevant, analysis excludes refusals, missing, and not answered responses.
8. Post the November 2018 publication there has been a change of approach to the presentation of '(I) don't know', 'other' and 'cannot choose' responses. In the first year of publication NILT and YLT variables were recoded to exclude: '(I) don't know', 'other', and 'not answered/refused' responses. Now, only missing and 'not answered/refused' responses are excluded. The data presented for all years has been revised to reflect this change. This enables alignment with the data presented by NILT, YLT and other SRB publications.

For the majority of racial equality indicators this change in approach has not affected overall response profiles. However, there are a few indicators, such as Indicator 3.a, where the impact of including 'cannot choose' responses has been considerable, and indeed contributed to the decision to change approach.

9. For the current publication year, and going forward, percentages are presented in line with presentation within the original source. This means that percentages from the NILT, YLT and Public Appointments (PA) data sources are presented as whole numbers; DE percentages are presented to one decimal place. Due to rounding totals may not add to 100%.

In undertaking this revised approach, an administrative error was found in two cells used to inform indicator 4.c (% of people who have friends from minority ethnic communities). This affected the combined data presented for 2014 (original: 57.7%; revised: 42%) and 2015 (original: 42.1%; revised: 46%). The impact of this is a change in trend from the baseline.

10. To protect anonymity, and in line with good practice, statistical disclosure control is applied to NILT and YLT data tables where the cell count is less than (<) 5. This applies largely to comparisons and/or breakdowns for minority ethnic respondents. All other tables/charts presented use data already available in the public domain, with the statistical disclosure rules of the data producer applied.
11. Following the introduction of General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) on 25th May 2018, the statistical group located in The Executive Office has updated its privacy notice. A link to the privacy notice and other statistical protocols can be found here:  
<https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research/user-information-0>
12. The Background Quality Report for the Racial Equality Indicator report is available [online](#).

## Data Sources

The Racial Equality Strategy (RES) indicators are measured using a range of data sources. Data are collected at different time-points and for different purposes. An overview of the data sources used to measure RES indicator progress is provided below. Click the links in each title to get more information about the data source.

- [Northern Ireland School Leavers Survey](#)

The [Department of Education](#) collects data annually on the highest qualification and destination of Northern Ireland grammar and secondary school leavers. In addition to the qualifications and destination data, such items as year group, sex, ethnicity, religion, free school meal entitlement, special educational needs and the pupil's home postcode are also collected. Other items such as the school management type are also included in the dataset.

- [Northern Ireland Census](#)

The Northern Ireland Census is undertaken once every ten years. The most recent Census data published was before the baseline year (2014), and was held on March 27<sup>th</sup> 2011, the same date as the rest of the United Kingdom. It is an important source of information providing a detailed picture about people and households in the entire population of Northern Ireland. The Northern Ireland Census is the only survey which provides a detailed picture of the entire population, and is unique because it covers everyone at the same time, and asked the same core questions everywhere. Standard statistical procedures were implemented in order to account for non-response errors, measurement error, coverage error, and processing error.

- [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#)

The Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey was launched in the autumn of 1998. Its mission is to monitor the attitudes and behaviour of people across Northern Ireland annually to provide a time-series and a public record of how our attitudes and behaviour develop on a wide range of social policy issues. The Northern Ireland Life and Times (NILT) Survey is a direct descendent of the Northern Ireland Social Attitudes Survey (NISA) which ran from 1989 to 1996.

The 2019 Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey received ethical approval from the Ethics Committee in the School of Social Sciences, Education and Social Work, Queen's University Belfast, where the survey coordinator is based. The survey involved 1,203 face-to-face interviews

with adults aged 18 years or over. The sample consisted of a systematic random sample of 2,311 addresses selected from the Postcode Address File database, resulting in a 56% response rate.

All analyses of the adult data are weighted in order to allow for disproportionate household size. As only one individual is sampled at an address this means that the probability of selection for the survey is inversely related to the size of the household. In other words individuals living in large household have a lower chance of being included in the sample than individuals living in small households. Before analysis the data are weighted in relation to the number of eligible adults at the address, derived from the details of the household structure recorded by interviewers on the questionnaire. This weighting process adjusts the results to those which would have been achieved if the sample had been drawn as a systematic random sample of adults rather than of addresses.

- [Young Life and Times](#)

From 1998 to 2000, the Young Life and Times (YLT) survey sought the views of all 12 to 17 year olds living in the same household as the respondent to the Northern Ireland Life and Times survey. However, in 2003, the aims and methodology of the survey were changed. From 2003 onwards, the Young Life and Times survey recorded the attitudes of 16 year olds only. The YLT sample is drawn from the Child Benefit Register and contains the names and addresses of all young people resident in Northern Ireland who celebrated their 16th birthday during January, February and March.

In 2019, 5,092 names of eligible respondents were received. 1,150 completed questionnaires were received by the end of the fieldwork period, resulting in a response rate of 23%. The YLT data does not require weighting.

- [Public Appointments Annual Reports](#)

The Commissioner for Public Appointments for Northern Ireland (CPA NI) regulates the public appointment process to ensure that appointments are made on merit and in accordance with the principles set out in the Code of Practice. Since 2015/16 the public appointments report has been prepared by staff of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), out-posted to The Executive Office using information supplied by government departments. Departments gather monitoring information under the following categories; age, community background, disability, gender, minority ethnic background, political activity, and remuneration. Detailed statistics are provided on the number of applications received, the number of appointments made, and the number of appointments held, by each of the government departments.

- [PSNI Hate Motivation Statistics](#)

Police recorded crime figures do not include crimes that have not been reported to the police or those that the police decide not to record, but they do cover crimes against those aged under 16, organisations such as businesses, and crimes 'against the state' i.e. with no immediate victim (e.g. possession of drugs). Like any administrative data, police recorded crime statistics are affected by the rules governing the recording of data, systems in place and operational decisions in respect of the allocation of resources. More proactive policing in a given area could lead to an increase in crimes recorded without any real change in underlying crime trends. These issues need to be taken into account when using these data.



## Terms and Abbreviations Used

Baseline (year)	For the purposes of monitoring Racial Equality Strategy (2015 - 2025) progress, including a baseline (year) which is prior to the strategy reporting period, enables comparison of the Northern Ireland context before and during the strategy.
CPA NI	Commissioner for Public Appointments for Northern Ireland
EAG	Expert Advisory Group
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
Indicator	For the purposes of this report, an indicator is an agreed and robust measure that helps quantify the achievement of a result important within the Racial Equality Strategy (2015 - 2025). Indicators offer a way to measure progress.
Minority ethnic (ME)	For the purposes of the Racial Equality Strategy (2105-2025) “minority ethnic” refers to not just visible ethnicity. It may include particular cultural, religious or linguistic groups.
MEC	Minority Ethnic Community
NI	Northern Ireland
NILT	Northern Ireland Life and Times
NISA	Northern Ireland Social Attitudes Survey
NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
Non-MEC	Non-minority ethnic community
PSNI	Police Service of Northern Ireland
Race / Racial group	For the purposes of this report, race is recognised as an imprecise concept. The Race Relations (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 defines racial groups as “a group of persons defined by reference to colour, race, nationality or ethnic or national origins”.
RES	Racial Equality Strategy (2015 - 2025)
Statistically significant / significant	Within the report these are reserved to mean that tests for statistically significant difference between two groups have been conducted and that the difference between the two groups compared is likely due to something other than chance.
T:BUC	Together: Building a United Community
TEO	The Executive Office
YLT	Young Life and Times

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## Annex C: Summary of Indicators by Year

### Equality of service provision

Indicators		Group	Baseline 2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.a	% of children with 5 GCSEs with grades A* - C by ethnicity	White	78.7	81.1	81.7	83.8	85.3	86.5
		Minority Ethnic	75.5	80.3	81.3	83.8	82.2	82.4
1.b	% of pupils leaving school with no qualifications by ethnicity	White	0.7	0.4	0.2	#	0.6	0.6
		Minority Ethnic	5.8	2.1	1.3	*	1.2	2.2
1.c	% of students from minority ethnic communities who go on to...							
	Higher education	White	41.7	42.2	42.7	43.2	43.0	41.9
		Minority Ethnic	47.7	49.0	49.0	47.3	46.2	45.5
	Further education	White	35.5	35.1	34.5	34.0	33.4	32.9
		Minority Ethnic	28.6	31.5	32.5	34.0	37.5	33.7
	Employment	White	6.9	8.4	9.0	8.9	9.8	10.4
		Minority Ethnic	3.4	7.1	5.1	7.1	6.8	7.8
	Training	White	10.5	9.9	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.8
		Minority Ethnic	9.5	5.1	6.7	5.9	4.3	6.7
	Unemployment	White	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.3
		Minority Ethnic	3.7	3.6	3.3	4.1	2.9	2.5
	Destinations Unknown	White	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8
Minority Ethnic		7.1	3.6	3.4	1.6	2.3	3.9	
1.d	% of minority ethnic people who are in "Managerial" or "Professional" occupations		(Census data therefore new data available after 2021)					
	Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	White	7.4%					
		Minority Ethnic	11.2%					
	Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	White	18.5%					
Minority Ethnic		18.9%						
1.e	% of people who think it is important that public bodies take into account the needs of minority ethnic communities	All	65	68	72	69	70	66

## Combating prejudice, racism and hate crime

Indicators		Group	Baseline 2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
2.a	% w ho w ould accept minority ethnic people as:	(questions filtered by self-declared ethnic group membership)						
	residents in their area	Eastern European	72	70	84	84	93	93
		Irish Traveller	49	48	62	62	61	64
		Muslim	57	55	71	71	85	83
		Other	76	79	89	85	95	94
	a w ork colleague	Eastern European	64	62	76	74	94	90
		Irish Traveller	53	48	61	61	72	70
		Muslim	52	50	63	64	85	80
		Other	67	66	77	75	93	90
	part of their family	Eastern European	47	45	63	61	87	80
		Irish Traveller	32	30	44	44	61	58
		Muslim	34	32	50	48	73	64
Other		49	47	64	59	84	76	
2.b	% of young people w ho have w itnessed racist bullying or harassment in their school	All	24	27	25	19	20	29
2.c	% of people w ho think there is more racial prejudice against people from minority ethnic communities in N Ireland than 5 years ago	All	52	40	49	49	41	30
2.d	The number of:							
	Racist incidents reported	All	976	1,336	1,215	1,044	1,025	1,124
	Racist crimes reported	All	688	916	851	654	609	699
2.e	% of young people w ho socialise or play sport w ith people from a different ethnic background	All	39	34	43	41	41	45

Participation, representation and belonging								
Indicators		Group	Baseline 2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
3.a	% of people who think minority ethnic people participate 'a little' or 'a lot' in public life	All	71	73	70	62	63	57
3.b	% of people who believe organisations and leaders should encourage members of minority ethnic communities to participate in public life	All	67	65	72	70	69	64
3.c	% and number of applications for public appointments from minority ethnic people; % and number of appointments made to minority ethnic people:							
	% of applications	NA	Data is presented only for 2017/18 - this is due to data collection methodology changes between years.			3	3	-
	number of applications	NA				27	24	-
	% of appointments	NA				*	*	-
number of appointments	NA	*				*	-	
3.d	% of people who say they feel like they belong to							
	their neighbourhood to Northern Ireland	All	87	87	88	89	87	89
		All	78	83	85	86	82	85
3.e	% of young people who socialise or play sport with people from a different ethnic background	All	54	54	66	59	59	62

Respecting cultural diversity								
Indicators		Group	Baseline 2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
4.a	% w ho think that the culture and traditions of the minority ethnic community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland	All	59	60	65	68	65	61
4.b	% of people w ho believe that the culture of Irish Travellers is more respected than it once w as	All	18	16	29	19	18	25
4.c	% of people w ho have friends from minority ethnic communities	All	42	46	60	58	52	53
4.d	% children and young people (aged 16) indicating schools are covering issues of diversity	All	59	-	74	47	20	48
			Cross year comparison is not appropriate					

**Notes:**

The symbols '#' and '\*' denote application of statistical disclosure due to small numbers or to protect confidentiality; '-' denotes that the question was not asked, or that data is not available. Supplementary tables and notes for each indicator are available [online](#).

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