

## Our Population: Perceptions of the Outcomes Framework

Public opinion from questions on the 2018/19 Continuous Household Survey, October 2019

Revision published: 22 June 2021

### Outcomes Bulletin

This report presents an in-depth look at Northern Ireland's overall attitudes to each of the 12 Outcomes

**Revision Note:** While Northern Ireland level figures remain unchanged, some figures for different breakdowns of the population were revised in June 2021. In this report, changes impact the Sex and Age figures throughout the Outcomes, with updated percentages, significant differences, and average scores. The revisions made bring the 2018/19 report in line with more recent updates in the series.

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## Key findings

- People's attitudes towards the Outcomes were different depending on their: age, sex, religion, disability, employment status, urban/rural locality, deprivation, qualifications and marital status. No differences were found based on the responsibility people had for dependents.
- The **highest agreement rates** across the Outcome statements were found with **Outcome 12** (we give our children and young people the best start in life) at **71%** and **Outcome 8** (we care for others and we help those in need) at **70%**.
- The **lowest agreement rate** was with **Outcome 1** (we have a strong, competitive, regionally balanced economy) at **33%**, followed by **Outcome 2** (we live and work sustainably - protecting the environment) at **35%**.
- **Outcome 11** (we connect people and opportunities through our infrastructure) was the statement that respondents found the **most difficult to understand** – **7%** spontaneously answered 'I don't understand the statement'
- **Outcome 8** (we care for others and we help those in need) had the **lowest** percentage of respondents who **disagreed (9.6%)**, **strongly disagreed (1.5%)** or **did not understand the statement (0.2%)**
- The **highest mean scores** across the Outcome statements were with **Outcome 12** (we give our children and young people the best start in life) at 3.67 and **Outcome 8** (we care for others and we help those in need) at 3.65. Scores above 3.00 indicate on average respondents agreed more than they disagreed with this Outcome statement.
- The **lowest mean scores** across the Outcome statements were with **Outcome 1** (we have a strong, competitive, regionally balanced economy) at 2.92, followed by **Outcome 7** (we have a safe community where we respect the law and each other) at 2.93. Scores below 3.00 indicate on average respondents disagreed more than they agreed with these Outcome statements.
- There were **8 Outcome statements** where the mean scores across all population groups were higher than 3.00 (Outcomes 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 12). Scores above 3.00 indicate these groups on average agreed more than they disagreed with this Outcome statement.
- Whether or not a respondent had a **disability** was the characteristic which most frequently resulted in a significance difference. This occurred in 11 of the 12 Outcomes. In each of these Outcomes, those with a **disability** always had a mean score which was **significantly lower** than those without a disability.

## Background

The former Executive had agreed to develop a Programme for Government (PfG) for Northern Ireland with the stated purpose of:

*“ Improving wellbeing for all - by tackling disadvantage and driving economic growth ”*

The contents of the PfG were developed following extensive public consultation in 2016-17, to gather citizens' views on what the priorities of government should be in order to deliver for the population. The draft PfG framework is used as the basis for the Outcomes Delivery Plan (ODP) which is an interim plan which will be reviewed when the Executive is restored. The plan focuses on 12 stated Outcomes in key areas of economic and societal well-being.

More information on the Outcomes Delivery Plan, draft Programme for Government and the Outcomes framework can be found on the 'Making Government Work' page.

## How is data from this report used?

This report is part of a series: “Improving wellbeing for all”, which aims to collect information on what matters to the people of Northern Ireland and the public's perception of the Outcomes within the draft PfG framework. This series includes:

- [Our Population: What Matters Most?](#) – exploring the day-to-day issues that were most important to the people of Northern Ireland
- [Our Population: Perceptions of the Outcomes Framework – 2018/19 Headline report](#) – the overall results on how the population views the Outcomes
- [Our Population: Perceptions of the Outcomes Framework – 2018/19 Outcomes Bulletin](#) (this report) – an in-depth look at how the population views each of the 12 Outcomes
- [Our Population: Perceptions of the Outcomes Framework – 2018/19 Population Characteristics Bulletin](#) – an in-depth look at smaller sections of society and how they feel about the Outcomes

This report (2018/19 Outcomes Bulletin) takes an in-depth look at Northern Ireland's overall attitudes towards the 12 Outcome statements, and looks at differences between groups within Northern Ireland's society, with respect to each Outcome.

## Where is the data from?

The data in this report are collected using responses to the Continuous Household Survey (CHS). This survey data uses a systematic random sample of Northern Ireland households. Approximately 3,000 individuals from these households are asked a variety of questions, including the ones in this report on the extent to which they agree with 12 statements that reflect the Outcomes in the Outcomes Delivery Plan. A list of the statements can be found in [Annex A](#).

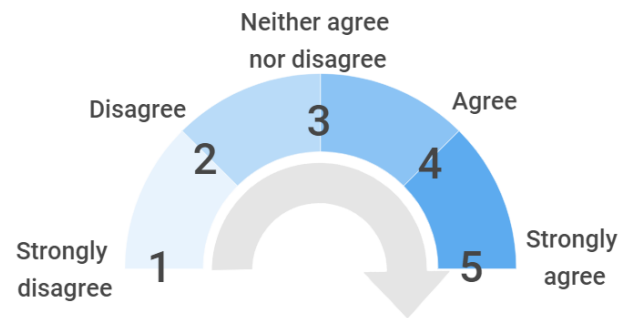
More information on the CHS can be found on the [NISRA Central Survey Unit page](#).

## How is the data presented?

To communicate the key findings and messages within the data, the responses to the survey have been presented in two ways:

1. **By agreement rate** – this is the percentage of respondents who agreed by answering either ‘Strongly agree’ or ‘Agree’, or who disagreed by answering ‘Disagree’ or ‘Strongly disagree’. More detailed breakdowns including ‘Neither agree nor disagree’ and ‘I don’t understand the statement’ are included in the data tables.  
*For example, In Outcome 1, 8.2% answered ‘Strongly agree’.* This means that proportion of people selected ‘Strongly agree’ when asked whether they agree or disagree that ‘We have a strong, competitive, regionally balanced economy’.
2. **By mean score** – responses to the questions have been scored from 1 to 5, where 1 = ‘Strongly disagree’ and 5 = ‘Strongly agree’. The mean (average) of these scores is then taken; the higher the number, the more people agreed with the statement.  
*For example, a mean score of 3.0 (exactly in the middle of 1 and 5) tells us that respondents, on average, neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement. A mean score of 3.5 would suggest that, on average, respondents agreed more than they disagreed with the statement.*

**Figure 1:** Illustrating the increase in mean score represents increasing agreement with the statement








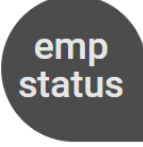



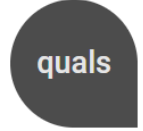
## Is there uncertainty about the results? What is a ‘significant’ difference?

This bulletin explores whether differences exist across various sections of society in Northern Ireland, for example between males and females. The results are based on a sample. So, when a difference or change is described as ‘significant’, this means we are 95% confident that there is an actual difference at population level. Where we cannot be confident (at the 95% level) of an actual difference or change, the result is not considered to be statistically significant.

Where there is a significant difference it does not necessarily mean one group agrees with a statement and another disagrees. A small difference may still be significant; for example, perhaps both males and females agree with a statement but the average for females is higher, indicating they agree more strongly than males.

This bulletin also references one or more groups having a ‘significantly higher’ or ‘significantly lower’ score than others. In all cases, the same thing could be said by changing the order around. For example, where the score for females is significantly higher than the score for males, it could also be said that the score for males is significantly lower than the score for females.

## What breakdowns are available?

<p>Age</p> 	<p>Aged 16-24</p> <p>Aged 45-54</p>	<p>Aged 25-34</p> <p>Aged 55-64</p>	<p>Aged 35-44</p> <p>Aged 65 and over</p>	<p>Marital Status</p> 	<p>Single</p> <p>Divorced/civil partnership legally dissolved</p>	<p>Married/in a civil partnership</p> <p>Widowed/civil partner died</p>	<p>Married/in a civil partnership and separated</p>
<p>Sex</p> 	<p>Male</p> <p>Female</p>			<p>Urban/Rural</p> 	<p>Urban</p>	<p>Rural</p>	
<p>Dependents</p> 	<p>Has dependents</p> <p>Does not have dependents</p>			<p>Employment status</p> 	<p>In paid employment</p>	<p>Not in paid employment</p>	
<p>Deprivation</p> 	<p>Quintile 1</p> <p>Quintile 2</p> <p>Quintile 3</p> <p>Quintile 4</p> <p>Quintile 5</p>			<p>Disability</p> 	<p>Disability</p>	<p>No disability</p>	
<p>Religion</p> 	<p>Catholic</p>	<p>Protestant</p>	<p>Other / Don't know / None</p>	<p>Qualifications</p> 	<p>No qualifications</p>	<p>Degree level or higher</p>	<p>All other qualifications</p>

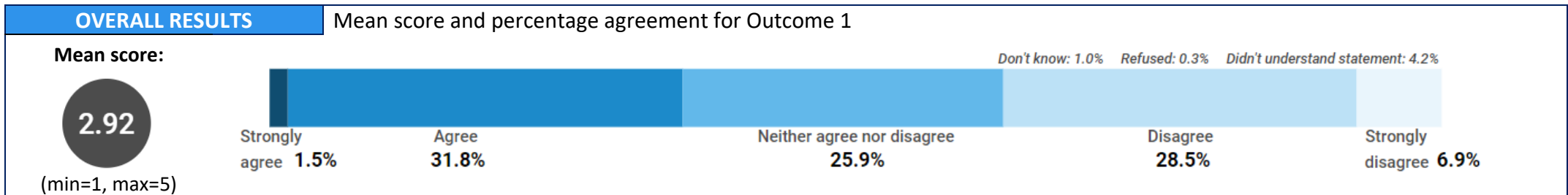
# Outcome 1

“ We prosper through a strong, competitive, regionally balanced economy ”

The “Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018-19 End-Year Report” published in September 2019 describes Outcome 1 as follows:

“This Outcome focuses on efforts in the public, private and third sectors to create conditions that will transform our economy and provide growth for the benefit of everyone. The aim is to build a thriving, competitive, regionally balanced economy based on having more companies with an international outlook, increasing numbers of businesses recording high growth, greater levels of innovation and entrepreneurship, and with industries backed by locally-based, world-class research.”

Full report available on [The Executive Office website](#). Definitions of the different categories are available in [Annex A](#), and all data including agreement rates and mean scores are available in the [data tables](#).



*\* Significance refers to statistical significance with a 95% confidence that the difference is not by chance. See page 5 for more details*

At **33%**, Outcome 1 had the **lowest proportion** of respondents who ‘Strongly agreed’ or ‘Agreed’. The proportion who responded ‘Strongly disagree’ or ‘Disagree’ was **35%**.

At **2.92**, Outcome 1 had the **lowest overall mean score** of all 12 Outcomes. This means on average, people disagreed more than they agreed with this statement.

**7 of 10** There were significant differences\* for 7 of the 10 population characteristics.

**16-24** **div** For Outcome 1, the **highest mean score** was for those **aged 16-24 (3.21)<sup>1</sup>** and the **lowest mean score** was for those who were **Divorced/civil partnership legally dissolved (2.72)**.

Outcome 1 had significant differences\* in the following groups. Further details are available on the next page.

Age

Sex

Religion








Disability

Urban/Rural

Qualifications

Marital status

1. A correction has been made to how weights were applied to age and gender – figure(s) here have been changed. For details please refer to the tables accompanying this report.

Significant differences in Outcome 1	
<p>Those <b>aged 16-24 agreed significantly more*</b> with the Outcome 1 statement than those aged 35-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p><b>16-24</b> ↑  </p> <p>The mean score for those aged 16-24 (3.21) was higher than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement, while the opposite was true for those aged 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+ (2.99, 2.93, 2.85, 2.82 and 2.86 respectively)<sup>2</sup>.</p>	<p><b>Males agreed significantly less*</b> than females with the Outcome 1 statement<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>↓  </p> <p>The mean score for Males (2.84) indicated they disagreed more than they agreed with the statement, while Females agreed more than they disagree (3.01)<sup>2</sup>.</p>
<p><b>Protestants agreed significantly more*</b> with the Outcome 1 statement than Catholics and those whose religion was Other/Don't know/None.</p> <p>P ↑  </p> <p>The mean score for Protestants (3.00) indicates they neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement, while Catholics and those whose religion was Other/Don't know/None both disagreed more than they agreed (2.89 and 2.75 respectively)</p>	<p>Those with a <b>degree or higher qualification agreed significantly less*</b> than both those with other or no qualifications.</p> <p>↓  </p> <p>The mean scores for both those with a degree or higher qualifications and no qualifications were less than 3.00, indicating they disagreed more than they agreed (2.74 and 2.99 respectively). Those with other qualifications scored 3.00, meaning they neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.</p>
<p>Those living in <b>urban areas agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 1 statement than those living in rural areas.</p> <p>↓  </p> <p>The mean scores for both those living in urban and rural areas were less than 3.00, indicating both groups disagreed more than they agreed with the statement (2.88 and 2.99 respectively).</p>	<p>Those with a <b>disability agreed significantly less*</b> than those with no disability with the Outcome 1 statement.</p> <p>↓  </p> <p>The mean scores for both those with a disability and those with no disability were less than 3.00, indicating both groups disagreed more than they agreed with the statement (2.80 and 2.97 respectively).</p>
<p>Those who were <b>single agreed significantly more*</b> with the Outcome 1 statement than those who were married/in a civil partnership and those who were divorced/civil partnership legally dissolved.</p> <p>S ↑  </p> <p>The mean score for those who were single was higher than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.03), while those who were married/in civil partnership or divorced/civil partnership legally dissolved scored less than 3.00 (2.89 and 2.72 respectively).</p>	

2. A correction has been made to how weights were applied to age and gender – figure(s) here have been changed. For details please refer to the tables accompanying this report.



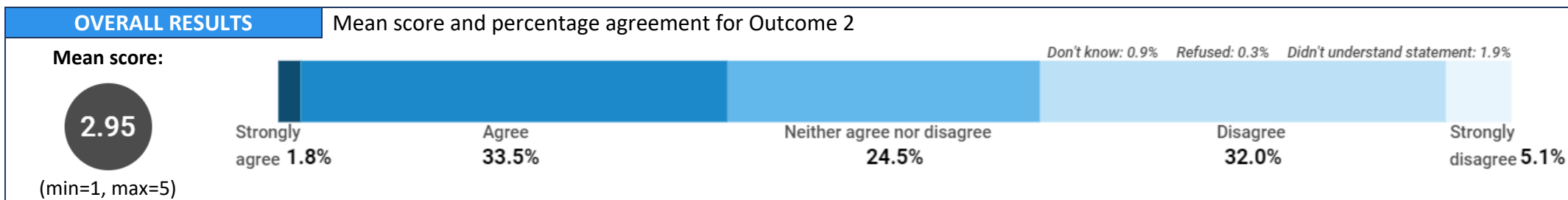
# Outcome 2

“ We live and work sustainably – protecting the environment ”

The “Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018-19 End-Year Report” published in September 2019 describes Outcome 2 as follows:

“Our health and wellbeing are directly affected by the quality of the environment around us. Achieving economic growth whilst creating and maintaining a more sustainable environment is the number one challenge in creating a living and working active landscape valued by everyone.”

Full report available on [The Executive Office website](#). Definitions of the different categories are available in [Annex A](#), and all data including agreement rates and mean scores are available in the [data tables](#).



*\* Significance refers to statistical significance with a 95% confidence that the difference is not by chance. See page 5 for more details*

Outcome 2 had the **second highest proportion** of respondents answering ‘Strongly disagree’ or ‘Disagree’ at **37%**. Outcome 2 also had the **second lowest proportion** for ‘Strongly agree’ or ‘Agree’ at **35%**.

At **2.95**, Outcome 2 had **one of the lowest mean scores** overall. **27** of the **32** smaller population groups had mean scores **below 3.00**. This indicates that on average those within these groups disagreed more than they agreed with Outcome 2.

**6 of 10** There were significant differences\* for 6 of the 10 population characteristics.

Within Outcome 2, the **lowest mean score** was for those whose religion was **Other/Don't know/None (2.78)** and **highest mean score** was for those with **No qualifications (3.15)**.

Outcome 2 had significant differences\* in the following groups. Further details are available on the next page.

Age

Religion







Disability

Employment status

Urban/Rural

Qualifications

## Significant differences in Outcome 2

	<p>Those <b>aged 65+ agreed significantly more*</b> with the Outcome 2 statement than those aged 45-54.</p>		<p>Those whose religion was <b>Other/Don't know/None agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 2 statement than both Catholics and Protestants.</p>
	<p>The mean score for those aged 65+ was higher than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.06), while the opposite was true for those aged 45-54 (2.85).</p>		<p>The mean score for all three groups was less than 3.00, indicating that Catholics, Protestants and those whose religion was Other/Don't know/None all disagreed more than they agreed (2.95, 2.99 and 2.78 respectively).</p>
	<p>Those with a <b>disability agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 2 statement than those with no disability.</p> <p>The mean score for both those with a disability and those with no disability was lower than 3.00 indicating they disagreed more than they agreed with the statement (2.88 and 2.97 respectively).</p>		<p>Those <b>in paid employment agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 2 statement than those not in paid employment.</p> <p>The mean score for those in paid employment was lower than 3.00 indicating they disagreed more than they agreed with the statement (2.91), while those not in paid employment had a mean score of 3.00, indicating they neither agreed nor disagreed.</p>
	<p>Those living in <b>urban areas agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 2 statement than those living in rural areas.</p> <p>The mean score for those living in urban areas was lower than 3.00 indicating they disagreed more than they agreed with the statement (2.91), the opposite was true for those living in rural areas (3.01).</p>		
	<p>Mean scores for <b>all groups</b> were <b>significantly different</b> from each other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>those with a <b>degree or higher qualification agreed significantly less*</b> than both those with other or no qualifications.</li> <li>those with a <b>no qualifications agreed significantly more*</b> than both those with degree or higher or other qualifications.</li> <li>those with <b>other qualifications agreed significantly more*</b> than those with degree or higher qualifications, but <b>significantly less*</b> than those with no qualifications.</li> </ul> <p>The mean scores for both those with a degree or higher qualifications and other qualifications were less than 3.00, indicating they disagreed more than they agreed (2.79 and 2.96 respectively). Those with no qualifications scored 3.15, meaning they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement.</p>		

## Outcome 3

“

*We have a more equal society*

”

The “Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018-19 End-Year Report” published in September 2019 states the following in relation to Outcome 3:

“It is important that a person’s background, identity or ability should not be a barrier to playing a full and constructive role in society, that inequality is eliminated wherever it might be found and that support is given to those who face serious issues as a consequence of it.”

Full report available on [The Executive Office website](#).

Definitions of the different categories are available in [Annex A](#), and all data including agreement rates and mean scores are available in the [data tables](#).

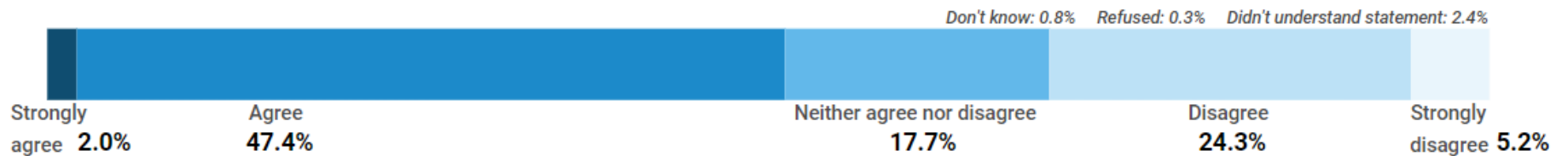
### OVERALL RESULTS

Mean score and percentage agreement for Outcome 3

Mean score:

3.17

(min=1, max=5)



\* Significance refers to statistical significance with a 95% confidence that the difference is not by chance. See page 5 for more details



The proportion of respondents answering ‘Strongly agree’ or ‘Agree’ was **49%**. The proportion answering ‘Strongly disagree’ or ‘Disagree’ was **29%**.



While the differences were only significant for Disability and Urban/Rural, mean scores across **all 32 population characteristics** were **above 3.00**. This means that on average, all groups agreed more than they disagreed with Outcome 3.

2 of 10

There were significant differences\* for 2 of the 10 population characteristics.

Outcome 3 had significant differences\* in the following groups. Further details are available on the next page.





Disability



Urban/Rural

### Significant differences in Outcome 3

	Those with a <b>disability agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 3 statement than those with no disability.
	The mean score for both those with a disability and those with no disability was higher than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.06 and 3.22 respectively).
	Those living in <b>urban areas agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 3 statement than those living in rural areas.
	The mean score for both those living in urban and rural areas was higher than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.13 and 3.25 respectively).

## Outcome 4

“

*We enjoy long, healthy, active lives*

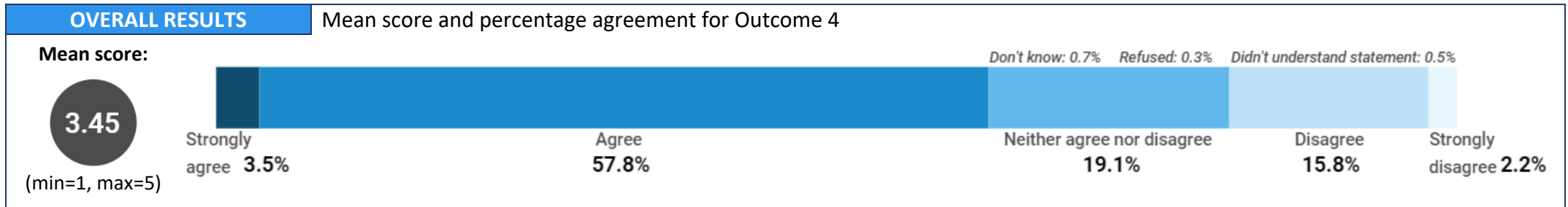
”

The “Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018-19 End-Year Report” published in September 2019 introduces Outcome 4 as follows:

“The Health and Social Care (HSC) system has a vital role to ensure that all citizens have good access to high quality care when necessary. However, it is clear that people want and need to be supported to maintain their own health, insofar as they are able. For individuals, families and communities to take greater control over their lives and be enabled and supported to lead healthy, active lives; ongoing collaboration is needed to address the factors which impact on health and wellbeing. Our focus is to improve healthy life expectancy and reduce preventable deaths; to reduce health inequalities; to improve the quality of the healthcare experience and to improve mental health.”

Full report available on [The Executive Office website](#).

Definitions of the different categories are available in [Annex A](#), and all data including agreement rates and mean scores are available in the [data tables](#).



\* Significance refers to statistical significance with a 95% confidence that the difference is not by chance. See page 5 for more details



The proportion of respondents answering ‘Strongly agree’ or ‘Agree’ for Outcome 4 was **61%**. The proportion answering ‘Strongly disagree’ or ‘Disagree’ was **18%**.




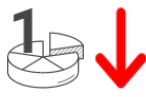





Within Outcome 4, the **lowest mean score** was for those living in **the most deprived areas (Q1) (3.21)** and **highest mean score** was for those with **aged 65+ (3.62)**.

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There were significant differences\* for 7 of the 10 population characteristics.



## Significant differences in Outcome 4

	<p>Those <b>aged 65+ agreed significantly more*</b> with the Outcome 4 statement than those aged 25-34, 35-44, 45-54 and 55-64 (3.38, 3.44, 3.34, 3.43 respectively)<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>The mean score for all age groups was more than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (aged 16-24 = 3.43, 25-34 = 3.38, 35-44 = 3.44, 45-54 = 3.34, 55-64 = 3.43, 65+ = 3.62)<sup>3</sup>.</p>		<p>Those living in the <b>most deprived areas (Q1) agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 4 statement than those living in all other deprivation quintiles.</p> <p>The mean score for all quintiles was more than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (Q1 = 3.21, Q2 = 3.44, Q3 = 3.53, Q4 = 3.52, Q5 = 3.53).</p>
	<p><b>Males agreed significantly more*</b> than females with the Outcome 4 statement.</p> <p>The mean scores for both males and females was more than 3.00, meaning they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.51 and 3.39 respectively)<sup>3</sup>.</p>		<p>Those with a <b>disability agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 4 statement than those with no disability.</p> <p>The mean score for both those with a disability and those with no disability was more than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.26 and 3.53 respectively).</p>
	<p>Those living in <b>urban areas agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 4 statement than those living in rural areas.</p> <p>The mean score for both those living in urban and rural areas was more than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.39 and 3.56 respectively).</p>		
	<p>Mean scores for <b>all groups</b> were <b>significantly different</b> from each other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Protestants agreed significantly more*</b> than both Catholics and those whose religion was Other/Don't know/None</li> <li>• Those whose religion was <b>Other/Don't know/None agreed significantly less*</b> than both Catholics and Protestants</li> <li>• <b>Catholics agreed significantly more*</b> than those whose religion was Other/Don't know/None, but <b>significantly less*</b> than Protestants.</li> </ul> <p>The mean scores for all three groups were more than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed (Catholics = 3.43, Protestants = 3.52, Other/Don't know/None = 3.28).</p>		
	<p>Those who were <b>married/in a civil partnership significantly more*</b> with the Outcome 4 statement than those who were single and those who were married/in a civil partnership and separated. Those who were <b>single agreed significantly less*</b> than those who were married/in a civil partnership and those who were widowed/civil partner died.</p> <p>However, the mean scores for all four groups were more than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed (single = 3.33, married/in a civil partnership = 3.54, married/in a civil partnership and separated = 3.24, widowed/civil partner died = 3.54).</p>		

3. A correction has been made to how weights were applied to age and gender – figure(s) here have been changed. For details please refer to the tables accompanying this report.

## Outcome 5

“ We are an innovative, creative society, where people can fulfil their potential ”

The “Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018-19 End-Year Report” published in September 2019 describes Outcome 5 as follows:

“This Outcome is about building a society and an economy which is renowned for its innovation and creativity and admired for the opportunities afforded to people of all backgrounds to fulfil their potential. It places a focus on creating a society where entrepreneurship and creativity is endemic and where innovation is embedded in the culture of every company. We will seek to develop world class sectors and strengthen linkages between industry and academia. This Outcome also focuses on the attainment of educational qualifications of our young people in order to support them to succeed.”

Full report available on [The Executive Office website](#).

Definitions of the different categories are available in [Annex A](#), and all data including agreement rates and mean scores are available in the [data tables](#).

### OVERALL RESULTS

Mean score and percentage agreement for Outcome 5

Mean score:

3.45

(min=1, max=5)



### KEY FINDINGS

\* Significance refers to statistical significance with a 95% confidence that the difference is not by chance. See page 5 for more details



The proportion of respondents answering ‘Strongly agree’ or ‘Agree’ for Outcome 5 was **58%**. The proportion answering ‘Strongly disagree’ or ‘Disagree’ was **18%**.



While the differences were only significant for 5 of the 10 population characteristics, **mean scores across all 32 population characteristics were above 3.00**. This means that on average, all groups agreed more than they disagreed with Outcome 5.

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There were significant differences\* for 5 of the 10 population characteristics.

### GROUP DIFFERENCES

Outcome 5 had significant differences\* in the following groups. Further details are available on the next page.



Religion



Disability



Urban/Rural








Deprivation



Marital status

## Significant differences in Outcome 5

\* Significance refers to statistical significance with a 95% confidence that the difference is not by chance. See page 5 for more details

<p>Religion</p>	<p>Those whose religion was <b>Other/Don't know/None</b> agreed <b>significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 5 statement than both Catholics and Protestants.</p>		<p>Those with a <b>disability</b> agreed <b>significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 5 statement than those with no disability.</p>
	<p>The mean score for all three groups was more than 3.00, indicating that Catholics, Protestants and those whose religion was Other/Don't know/None all agreed more than they disagreed (3.44, 3.49 and 3.30 respectively).</p>		<p>The mean score for both those with a disability and those with no disability was more than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.32 and 3.49 respectively).</p>
	<p>Those living in <b>urban</b> areas agreed <b>significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 5 statement than those living in rural areas.</p>		<p>Those living in the <b>most deprived areas (Q1)</b> agreed <b>significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 5 statement than those living in Quintile 3.</p>
	<p>The mean score for both those living in urban and rural areas was more than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.41 and 3.50 respectively).</p>		<p>The mean score for both those living in Q1 and Q3 was more than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.34 and 3.52 respectively).</p>
	<p>Those who were <b>married/in a civil partnership</b> <b>significantly more*</b> with the Outcome 5 statement than those who were divorced/civil partnership legally dissolved.</p>		
	<p>The mean scores for both groups were more than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed (married/in a civil partnership = 3.46, divorced/civil partnership legally dissolved = 3.23).</p>		



## Outcome 6

“

*We have more people working in better jobs*

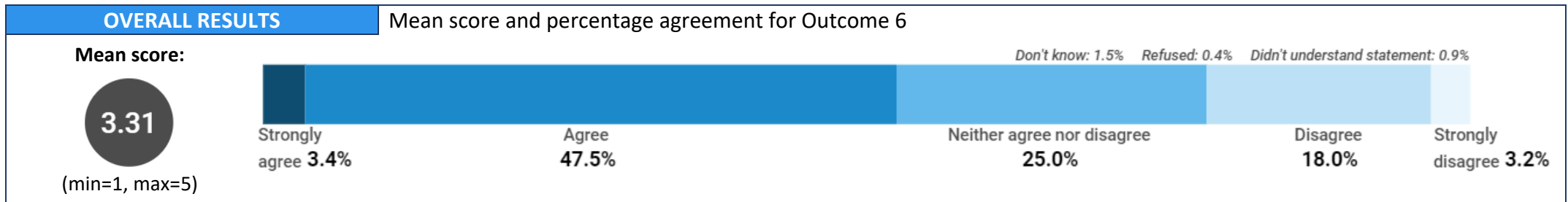
”

The “Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018-19 End-Year Report” published in September 2019 describes Outcome 6 as follows:

“This Outcome is about endeavouring to build a successful economy through ensuring that more people are working in better jobs. Employment contributes to wealth and value added in the economy as a whole. It also brings a range of benefits to individuals and communities by increasing levels of health, confidence, self-respect and social inclusion. Access to a better job is important in addressing inequalities; work is one of the best routes out of poverty and is a vital component in building successful communities. In addition, it is essential that we have a workforce that is properly equipped and ready for employment and with appropriate skills for the marketplace.”

Full report available on [The Executive Office website](#).

Definitions of the different categories are available in [Annex A](#), and all data including agreement rates and mean scores are available in the [data tables](#).



\* Significance refers to statistical significance with a 95% confidence that the difference is not by chance. See page 5 for more details



The proportion of respondents answering ‘Strongly agree’ or ‘Agree’ for Outcome 6 was **51%**. The proportion answering ‘Strongly disagree’ or ‘Disagree’ was **21%**.



While the differences were only significant for 3 of the 10 population characteristics, **mean scores across all 32** population characteristics were **above 3.00**. This means that on average, all groups agreed more than they disagreed with Outcome 6.

**3 of 10**

There were significant differences\* for 3 of the 10 population characteristics.

Outcome 6 had significant differences\* in the following groups. Further details are available on the next page.



Age












Sex



Disability

## Significant differences in Outcome 6

<p>16-24 </p> <p> </p> <p>65+ </p> <p></p>	<p>Those <b>aged 65+ agreed significantly more*</b> than those aged 45-54 and 55-64. Those <b>aged 16-24 also agreed significantly more*</b> than those aged 55-64<sup>4</sup>.</p> <p>The mean score for all age groups was more than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (aged 16-24 = 3.47, 25-34 = 3.25, 35-44 = 3.26, 45-54 = 3.22, 55-64 = 3.20, 65+ = 3.43)<sup>4</sup>.</p>	<p><b>Males agreed significantly more*</b> than females with the Outcome 6 statement.</p> <p>The mean scores for both males and females was more than 3.00, meaning they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.35 and 3.27 respectively)<sup>4</sup>.</p> <p> </p>
<p> </p>	<p>Those with a <b>disability agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 6 statement than those with no disability.</p> <p>The mean score for both those with a disability and those with no disability was more than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.19 and 3.35 respectively).</p>	

4. A correction has been made to how weights were applied to age and gender – figure(s) here have been changed. For details please refer to the tables accompanying this report.

## Outcome 7

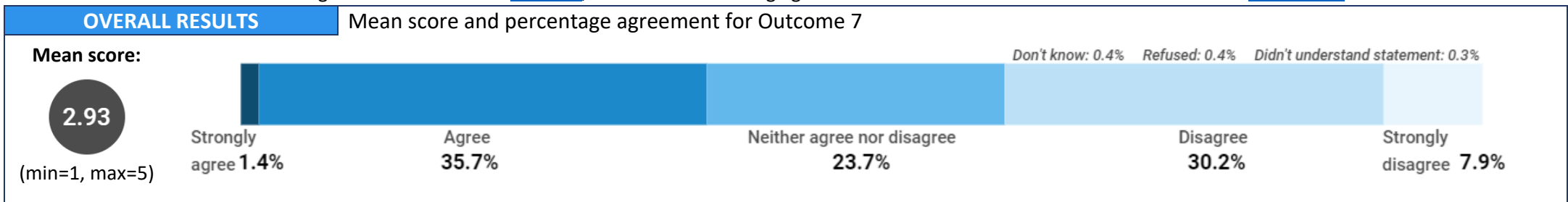
“ We have a safe community where we respect the law, and each other ”

The “Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018-19 End-Year Report” published in September 2019 describes Outcome 7 as follows:

“We want to create an environment where people can feel safe and respected regardless of their background and beliefs. We also want to increase the degree to which we respect each other and what makes us unique. It is important that we address the harm and vulnerability caused by crime and reduce offending. We want to do this by helping and supporting people to change and assisting those in custody to make better life-choices when they are released. We also need to make the justice system more effective; the speed that cases progress through the system matters to victims and witnesses, their families and their communities and can help offenders to better understand the implications of their actions.”

Full report available on [The Executive Office website](#).

Definitions of the different categories are available in [Annex A](#), and all data including agreement rates and mean scores are available in the [data tables](#).



*\* Significance refers to statistical significance with a 95% confidence that the difference is not by chance. See page 5 for more details*

Outcome 7 had the **highest proportion** of respondents answering ‘Strongly disagree’ or ‘Disagree’ at **38%**. Outcome 7 also had one of the **lowest proportions** for ‘Strongly agree’ or ‘Agree’ at **37%**.

**6 of 10** There were significant differences\* for 6 of the 10 population characteristics.

At **2.93**, Outcome 7 had the **second lowest mean score** of all 12 Outcomes. This means on average, people disagreed more than they agreed with this statement.

Within Outcome 7, the **lowest mean score** was for those who were **Divorced/civil partnership had legally dissolved (2.71)** and the **highest mean score** was for those with a **Degree or higher qualification (3.03)**.

Outcome 7 had significant differences\* in the following groups. Further details are available on the next page.

Sex<sup>5</sup>







Disability

Employment status

Urban/Rural

Qualifications

Marital status

Significant differences in Outcome 7	
 <p><b>Males agreed significantly more*</b> than females with the Outcome 7 statement<sup>5</sup>.</p> <p>The mean scores for both males and females was less than 3.00, meaning they both disagreed more than they agreed with the statement (2.97 and 2.88 respectively)<sup>5</sup>.</p>	 <p>Those living in <b>urban</b> areas <b>agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 7 statement than those living in rural areas.</p> <p>The mean score for both those living in urban and rural areas was less than 3.00 indicating they disagreed more than they agreed with the statement (2.88 and 2.99 respectively).</p>
 <p>Those with a <b>disability</b> <b>agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 7 statement than those with no disability.</p> <p>The mean score for both those with a disability and those with no disability was less than 3.00 indicating they disagreed more than they agreed with the statement (2.74 and 2.99 respectively).</p>	 <p>Those <b>in paid employment</b> <b>agreed significantly more*</b> with the Outcome 7 statement than those not in paid employment.</p> <p>The mean score for both those in paid employment and not in paid employment was less than 3.00 indicating they disagreed more than they agreed with the statement (2.97 and 2.87 respectively).</p>
 <p>Those who were <b>married/in a civil partnership</b> <b>agreed significantly more*</b> with the Outcome 7 statement than those who were divorced/civil partnership legally dissolved.</p> <p>The mean score for both groups was less than 3.00, indicating they disagreed more than they agreed with the statement (2.97 and 2.71 respectively).</p>	 <p>Those with a <b>degree or higher qualification</b> <b>agreed significantly more*</b> with the Outcome 7 statement than those with other qualifications.</p> <p>The mean scores for those with a degree or higher qualifications was more than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed (3.03), while for those with other qualifications the opposite was true (2.87).</p>

5. A correction has been made to how weights were applied to age and gender – Age now no longer has significant differences, and there are now significant differences in Sex. For details please refer to the tables accompanying this report.

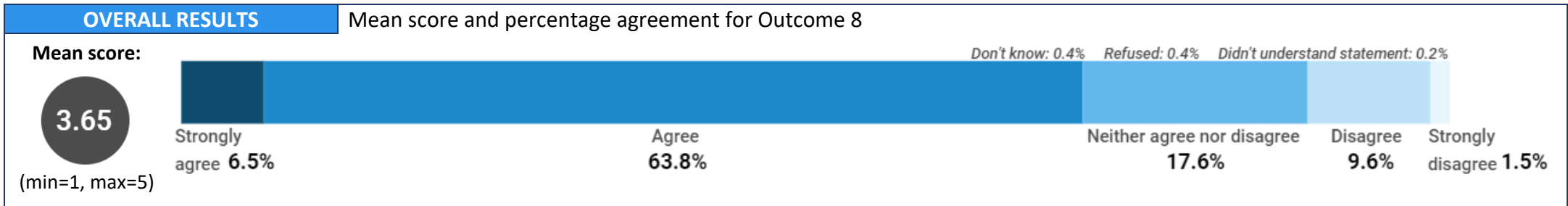
# Outcome 8

“ We care for others and we help those in need ”

The “Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018-19 End-Year Report” published in September 2019 describes Outcome 8 as follows:

“The aim of this Outcome is to ensure that all citizens in society are adequately supported to enable them to build self-confidence and capacity to live independent self-fulfilling lives. The focus is on helping those who are most vulnerable and to ensure that they have the means to help themselves to live their lives as inclusive members of the community”

Full report available on [The Executive Office website](#). Definitions of the different categories are available in [Annex A](#), and all data including agreement rates and mean scores are available in the [data tables](#).



*\* Significance refers to statistical significance with a 95% confidence that the difference is not by chance. See page 5 for more details*

Outcome 8 had the **second highest proportion** of respondents answering ‘Strongly agree’ or ‘Agree’ at **70%**. Outcome 8 also had the **lowest proportion** for ‘Strongly disagree’ or ‘Disagree’ at **11%**.

Outcome 8 had the **lowest** percentage of respondents who **did not understand the statement** (**0.2%**).

At **3.65**, Outcome 8 had the **second highest mean score** of all 12 Outcomes. This means on average, people agreed more than they disagreed with this statement.

Within Outcome 8, both the **lowest** and **highest mean scores** for smaller groups were within **Marital status**. Those who were **Divorced/civil partnership legally dissolved** had a mean score of **3.49**, while those who were **Widowed/civil partner died** had a mean score of **3.77**.

**5 of 10** There were significant differences\* for 5 of the 10 population characteristics.

Outcome 8 had significant differences\* in the following groups. Further details are available on the next page.

Age











Religion

Disability

Qualifications

Marital status

**Significant differences in Outcome 8**

	<p>Those <b>aged 45-54 agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 8 statement than both those aged 25-34 and 65+.</p>		<p><b>Protestants agreed significantly less*</b> than Catholics with the Outcome 8 statement.</p>
<p><b>45-54</b>   </p>	<p>The mean score for all 6 age groups was higher than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (aged 16-24 = 3.65, 25-34 = 3.71, 35-44 = 3.64, 45-54 = 3.52, 55-64 = 3.61 and 65+ = 3.74).</p>	<p> </p>	<p>The mean score for both Protestants and Catholics was more than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.61 and 3.70 respectively).</p>
	<p>Those with a <b>disability agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 8 statement than those with no disability.</p>		<p>Those with <b>other qualifications agreed significantly less*</b> than those with no qualifications.</p>
<p> </p>	<p>The mean score for both those with a disability and those with no disability was higher than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.55 and 3.68 respectively).</p>	<p> </p>	<p>The mean score for both those with other qualifications and those with no qualifications were more than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed (3.60 and 3.75 respectively).</p>
	<p>Those who were <b>widowed/civil partner died agreed significantly more*</b> with the Outcome 8 statement than those who were divorced/civil partnership legally dissolved.</p>		
<p> </p>	<p>The mean score for both groups was more than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.77 and 3.49 respectively).</p>		

## Outcome 9

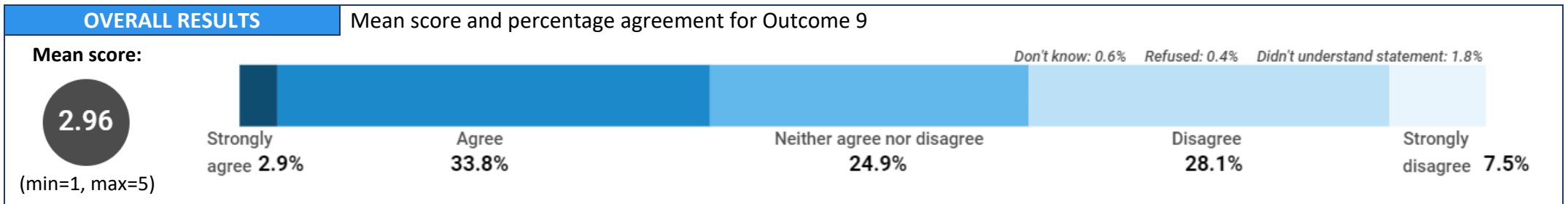
“ We are a shared, welcoming and confident society that respects diversity ”

The “Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018-19 End-Year Report” published in September 2019 describes Outcome 9 as follows:

“The aim of this outcome is promote tolerance and resilience to help remove barriers to participation in society experienced by people with different religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status, sexual orientation, gender, disability and whether they have dependants. The focus is on increasing respect and self-confidence of people and communities and to support them to live their lives free from fear of discrimination and exclusion.”

Full report available on [The Executive Office website](#).

Definitions of the different categories are available in [Annex A](#), and all data including agreement rates and mean scores are available in the [data tables](#).



\* Significance refers to statistical significance with a 95% confidence that the difference is not by chance. See page 5 for more details



Outcome 9 had **one of the highest proportions** of respondents answering ‘Strongly disagree’ or ‘Disagree’ at **36%**. Outcome 9 also had **one of the lowest proportions** for ‘Strongly agree’ or ‘Agree’ at **37%**.



Within Outcome 9, both the **lowest** and **highest mean scores** for smaller groups were within **Qualifications**. Those who had a **Degree level or higher** had a mean score of **2.80**, while those with **No qualifications** had a mean score of **3.27**.

**8 of 10** There were significant differences\* for 8 of the 10 population characteristics

Outcome 9 had significant differences\* in the following groups. Further details are available on the next page.



Age



Sex



Religion



Disability



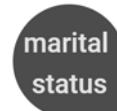
Employment status



Deprivation



Qualifications



Marital status

## Significant differences in Outcome 9

**Males agreed significantly less\*** than females with the Outcome 9 statement.



The mean score for males was less than 3.00, meaning they disagreed more than they agreed (2.92), while females scored 3.01 meaning they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement<sup>6</sup>.



Those who were **aged 16-24 and 65+ agreed significantly more\*** with the Outcome 9 statement than those aged 35-44 and 45-54<sup>6</sup>.

The mean scores for those aged 16-24 and 65+ were more than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed (3.12 and 3.07 respectively). However, those aged 25-34, 35-44, 45-54 and 55-64 had mean scores lower than 3.00, meaning they disagreed more than they agreed (2.97, 2.87, 2.83 and 2.94 respectively)<sup>6</sup>.



Those living in the **most deprived areas (Q1) agreed significantly more\*** with the Outcome 9 statement than those living in quintiles 3, 4 and 5. Those who lived in **Q2** also **agreed significantly more\*** than those living in Q4. The mean scores for those living in Q1 and Q2 were more than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.12 and 3.03 respectively), while for those living in quintiles 3, 4 and 5, the opposite was true (Q3 = 2.92, Q4 = 2.84, Q5 = 2.91).



Those **in paid employment agreed significantly less\*** with the Outcome 9 statement than those not in paid employment.

The mean score for those in paid employment was lower than 3.00 indicating they disagreed more than they agreed with the statement (2.90), while for those not in paid employment the opposite was true (3.05).



Those with a **disability agreed significantly less\*** with the Outcome 9 statement than those with no disability.

The mean score for those with a disability was lower than 3.00 indicating they disagreed more than they agreed with the statement (2.85), while for with no disability the opposite was true (3.01).



**Catholics agreed significantly more\*** with the Outcome 9 statement than Protestants and those whose religion was Other/Don't know/None.

The mean score for Catholics was more than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement, while for Protestants and those whose religion was Other/Don't know/None, the opposite was true (2.93 and 2.87 respectively).



Those who were **widowed/civil partner died agreed significantly more\*** with the Outcome 9 statement than those who were married/in a civil partnership.

The mean score for those who were widowed/civil partner died was more than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.21), while the opposite was true for those married/in a civil partnership (2.91).



Mean scores for **all groups** were **significantly different** from each other:

- those with a **degree or higher qualification agreed significantly less\*** than both those with other or no qualifications.
- those with a **no qualifications agreed significantly more\*** than both those with degree or higher or other qualifications.
- those with **other qualifications agreed significantly more\*** than those with degree or higher qualifications, but **significantly less\*** than those with no qualifications.

The mean scores for both those with a degree or higher qualifications and other qualifications were less than 3.00, indicating they disagreed more than they agreed (2.80 and 2.95 respectively). Those with no qualifications scored 3.27, meaning they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement.

6. A correction has been made to how weights were applied to age and gender – figure(s) here have been changed. For details please refer to the tables accompanying this report.



## Outcome 10

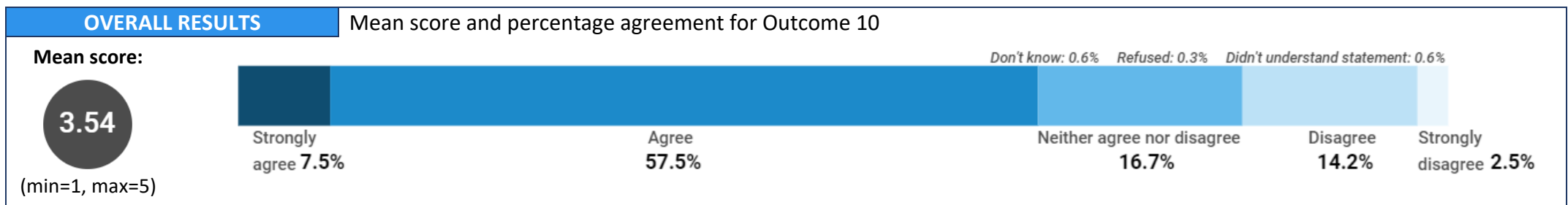
“ We have created a place where people want to live and work, to visit and invest ”

The “Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018-19 End-Year Report” published in September 2019 describes Outcome 10 as follows:

“We are clear that creating a place that people want to live and work in, where people feel safe from crime and where diversity is respected, will lead to increased wellbeing. We will do that by respecting diversity, build international relations, increase tourism, reduce crime, generate attractive employment opportunities and make Northern Ireland an attractive place to visit.”

Full report available on [The Executive Office website](#).

Definitions of the different categories are available in [Annex A](#), and all data including agreement rates and mean scores are available in the [data tables](#).



\* Significance refers to statistical significance with a 95% confidence that the difference is not by chance. See page 5 for more details



Outcome 10 also had **one of the highest** proportions for ‘Strongly agree’ or ‘Agree’ at **65%**. Outcome 10 had **one of the lowest** proportions of respondents answering ‘Strongly disagree’ or ‘Disagree’ at **17%**.



At **3.54**, Outcome 10 had **one of the highest mean scores** overall. **All** of the **32** smaller population groups had mean scores **above 3.00**. This indicates that on average those within these groups disagreed more than they agreed with Outcome 10.

**3 of 10**

There were significant differences\* for 3 of the 10 population characteristics.



Within Outcome 10, both the **lowest** and **highest mean scores** for smaller groups were within **Marital status**. Those who were **Divorced/Civil Partnership legally dissolved** had a mean score of **3.42**, while those who were **Married/in a Civil Partnership** had a mean score of **3.69**.

Outcome 10 had significant differences\* in the following groups. Further details are available on the next page.



Sex






Disability



Religion

## Significant differences in Outcome 10

	<b>Males agreed significantly less*</b> than females with the Outcome 10 statement.		Those with a <b>disability agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 10 statement than those with no disability.
	The mean score for both males and females was higher than 3.00, meaning they agreed more than they disagreed (3.50 and 3.58 respectively).		The mean score for both those with a disability and those with no disability was higher than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.46 and 3.57 respectively).
	<b>Protestants agreed significantly more*</b> with the Outcome 10 statement than Catholics and those whose religion was Other/Don't know/None.		
	The mean score for all three groups was more than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (Catholics = 3.50, Protestants = 3.61, Other/Don't know/None = 3.43).		

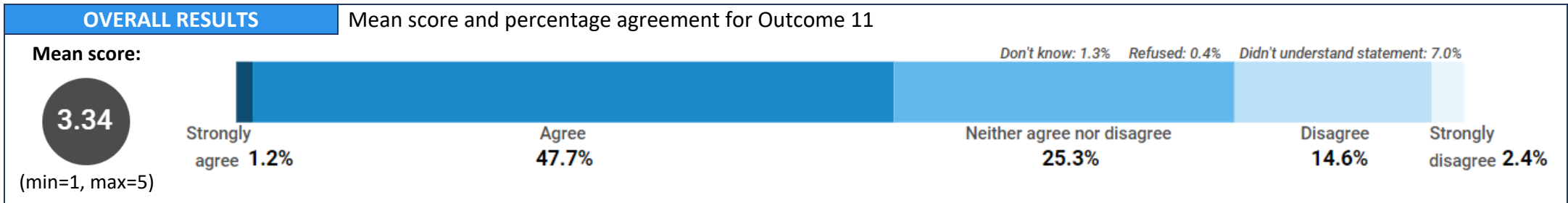
# Outcome 11

“ We connect people and opportunities through our infrastructure ”

The “Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018-19 End-Year Report” published in September 2019 describes Outcome 11 as follows:

“Connected infrastructure directly impacts on wellbeing and quality of life for all our citizens providing the building blocks to enable economic prosperity, social cohesion and an improved environment for the entire region.”

Full report available on [The Executive Office website](#). Definitions of the different categories are available in [Annex A](#), and all data including agreement rates and mean scores are available in the [data tables](#).



*\* Significance refers to statistical significance with a 95% confidence that the difference is not by chance. See page 5 for more details*

The proportion of respondents answering ‘Strongly agree’ or ‘Agree’ for Outcome 11 was **49%**. Outcome 11 also had **one of the lowest proportions** of respondents answering ‘Strongly disagree’ or ‘Disagree’ at **17%**.

While the differences were only significant for 3 of the 10 population characteristics, **mean scores across all 32 population characteristics were above 3.00**. This means that on average, all groups agreed more than they disagreed with Outcome 11.

Outcome 11 was the statement that respondents found the **most difficult to understand** – **7.0%** spontaneously answered ‘I don’t understand the statement’.

Within Outcome 11, both the **lowest** and **highest** mean scores for smaller groups were within **Age**. Those aged 45-54 had a mean score of **3.21**, while those aged 16-24 had a mean score of **3.54**<sup>7</sup>.

**3 of 10** There were significant differences\* for 3 of the 10 population characteristics.

Outcome 11 had significant differences\* in the following groups. Further details are available on the next page.

Age

Employment status

Qualifications

7. A correction has been made to how weights were applied to age and gender – figure(s) here have been changed. For details please refer to the tables accompanying this report.

## Significant differences in Outcome 11

Those who were **aged 16-24 and those aged 65+ both agreed significantly more\*** with the Outcome 11 statement than those aged 35-44, 45-54 and 55-64<sup>8</sup>.



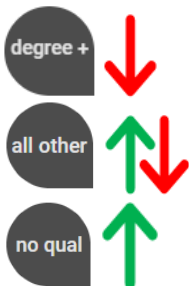
The mean scores for all six age groups were higher than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed (aged 16-24 = 3.54, 25-34 = 3.33, 35-44 = 3.23, 45-54 = 3.21, 55-64 = 3.28 and 65+ = 3.45)<sup>8</sup>.

Those **in paid employment agreed significantly less\*** with the Outcome 11 statement than those not in paid employment.



The mean score for both those in paid employment and those not in paid employment was higher than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.28 and 3.41 respectively).

Mean scores for **all groups** were **significantly different** from each other:



- those with a **degree or higher qualification agreed significantly less\*** than both those with other or no qualifications.
- those with a **no qualifications agreed significantly more\*** than both those with degree or higher or other qualifications.
- those with **other qualifications agreed significantly more\*** than those with degree or higher qualifications, but **significantly less\*** than those with no qualifications.

The mean scores for both all three groups were higher than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed (no qualification = 3.47, other qualifications = 3.36, degree or higher = 3.23).

8. A correction has been made to how weights were applied to age and gender – figure(s) here have been changed. For details please refer to the tables accompanying this report.

## Outcome 12

“

*We give our children and young people the best start in life*

”

The “Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018-19 End-Year Report” published in September 2019 describes Outcome 12 as follows:

“Ensuring that our children grow up safe and happy and ready to fulfil their potential is a key responsibility of government and of society.”

Full report available on [The Executive Office website](#).

Definitions of the different categories are available in [Annex A](#), and all data including agreement rates and mean scores are available in the [data tables](#).

### OVERALL RESULTS

Mean score and percentage agreement for Outcome 12

Mean score:

3.67

(min=1, max=5)



\* Significance refers to statistical significance with a 95% confidence that the difference is not by chance. See page 5 for more details



Outcome 12 also had the **highest proportion** for ‘Strongly agree’ or ‘Agree’ at **71%**. Outcome 12 had the **second lowest** proportion of respondents answering ‘Strongly disagree’ or ‘Disagree’ at **13%**.



At **3.67**, Outcome 12 had the **highest mean score** of all 12 Outcomes. This means on average, people agreed more than they disagreed with this statement.

7 of 10

There were significant differences\* for 7 of the 10 population characteristics.



Within Outcome 12, the **lowest mean score** was for those whose religion was **Other/Don't know/None (3.36)** and **highest mean score** was for who were **Widowed/civil partner died (3.85)**.

Outcome 12 had significant differences\* in the following groups. Further details are available on the next page.



Age



Religion



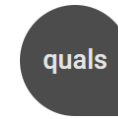
Disability



Urban/Rural



Deprivation










Qualifications



Marital status

## Significant differences in Outcome 12

 <p>Those <b>aged 65+ agreed significantly more*</b> with the Outcome 12 statement than those aged 35-44 and 45-54<sup>9</sup>.</p> <p>The mean score for all age groups was more than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (aged 16-24 = 3.66, 25-34 = 3.67, 35-44 = 3.56, 45-54 = 3.59, 55-64 = 3.68, 65+ = 3.82)<sup>9</sup>.</p>	 <p>Those with a <b>disability agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 12 statement than those with no disability.</p> <p>The mean score for both those with a disability and those with no disability was higher than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.60 and 3.69 respectively).</p>
 <p>Those living in <b>quintile 2 agreed significantly more*</b> with the Outcome 12 statement than those living in quintiles 3 and 5.</p> <p>The mean score for all three quintiles was more than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (Q2 = 3.78, Q3 = 3.61, and Q5 = 3.60).</p>	 <p>Those living in <b>urban areas agreed significantly less*</b> with the Outcome 12 statement than those living in rural areas.</p> <p>The mean score for both those living in urban and rural areas was more than 3.00 indicating they agreed more than they disagreed with the statement (3.63 and 3.72 respectively).</p>
 <p>Mean scores for <b>all groups</b> were <b>significantly different</b> from each other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Catholics agreed significantly more*</b> than both Protestants and those whose religion was Other/Don't know/None</li> <li>• Those whose religion was <b>Other/Don't know/None agreed significantly less*</b> than both Catholics and Protestants</li> <li>• <b>Protestants agreed significantly more*</b> than those whose religion was Other/Don't know/None, but <b>significantly less*</b> than Protestants.</li> </ul> <p>The mean scores for all three groups were more than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed (Catholics = 3.76, Protestants = 3.68, Other/Don't know/None = 3.36).</p>	 <p>Mean scores for <b>all groups</b> were <b>significantly different</b> from each other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• those with a <b>degree or higher qualification agreed significantly less*</b> than both those with other or no qualifications.</li> <li>• those with a <b>no qualifications agreed significantly more*</b> than both those with degree or higher or other qualifications.</li> <li>• those with <b>other qualifications agreed significantly more*</b> than those with degree or higher qualifications, but <b>significantly less*</b> than those with no qualifications.</li> </ul> <p>The mean scores for all three groups were more than 3.00, meaning they agreed more than they disagreed (no qualifications = 3.84, other qualifications = 3.67, degree or higher qualifications = 3.55).</p>
 <p>Those who were <b>single agreed significantly less*</b> than those who were married/in a civil partnership and those who were widowed/civil partner died.</p> <p>The mean scores for all three groups were more than 3.00, indicating they agreed more than they disagreed (single = 3.56, married/in a civil partnership = 3.72, widowed/civil partner died = 3.85).</p>	

9. A correction has been made to how weights were applied to age and gender – figure(s) here have been changed. For details please refer to the tables accompanying this report.

## Annex A: Technical Notes

### Survey Questionnaire

To collect the data for this report, individuals were asked to respond to statements about Northern Ireland society today as listed below. The responses included a 5 point Likert scale from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The interviewer also recorded responses for those who indicated they did not understand the statement, as well as those who refused to answer or did not know.

Do you agree that...

1. We have a strong, competitive, regionally balanced economy
2. We live and work sustainably - protecting the environment
3. We have a more equal society
4. We enjoy long, healthy, active lives
5. We are an innovative, creative society, where people can fulfil their potential
6. We have created a place where people want to live and work, to visit and invest
7. We have more people working in better jobs
8. We have a safe community where we respect the law, and each other
9. We care for others and we help those in need
10. We are a shared, welcoming and confident society that respects diversity
11. We connect people and opportunities through our infrastructure
12. We give our children and young people the best start in life

### Continuous Household Survey

This report presents findings from the 2018/19 Continuous Household Survey (CHS) on the extent to which the Northern Ireland population agree with 12 statements that reflect the Outcomes in the Outcomes Delivery Plan. The CHS is carried out by the Central Survey Unit (CSU) within the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). The CHS has been in existence since 1983 and is designed to provide a regular source of information on a wide range of social and economic issues relevant to Northern Ireland.

Each year CSU sets the content of the questionnaire in consultation with client departments. The questionnaire consists of both a household interview and an individual interview with each person aged 16 and over. Both the household and individual questionnaires consist of core items that are included each year and modules that recur on a regular cycle. Core items include household and individual demographics, accommodation, tenure, employment status, employment activity, educational qualifications, health and Section 75 classifications.

### Sample

The 2018/19 CHS is based on a systematic random sample of 9,000 addresses drawn each year from the Pointer list of domestic addresses. Pointer is the address database for Northern Ireland and is maintained by Land & Property Services, with input from Local Councils and Royal Mail. The findings reported for 2018/19 for Our Population:

Perceptions of the Outcomes Framework are based on responses from the full achieved sample of 5,735 respondents – approximately half of these were asked to respond to questions 1-6 and the other half were asked to respond to questions 7-12.

Data are collected by personal interview using Computer Assisted Personal Interviews, and the interviews are spread equally over the 12 months from April to March.

### **Sampling error and weights**

As the CHS is a sample survey there is a certain level of sampling error, i.e. the characteristics of the group sampled may differ slightly from the population as a whole. To account for this sampling error, the data has been weighted in order to produce estimates that better represent the population. The adjustment may be less than or greater than 1, but is generally close to 1. Three separate weights were produced for age, sex and age and sex combined. This reduces (but does not completely eliminate) error. **All reported means / percentages have been weighted.**

### **Statistically significant differences**

Statistically significant differences between groups (at the 95% level) have been highlighted throughout the report. This means that we can be 95% confident that the differences between groups are actual differences and have not just arisen by chance. The base numbers, mean scores and percentages have an effect on statistical significance. Therefore on occasion, a difference between two groups may be statistically significant while the same difference in mean score or percentage points between two other groups may not be statistically significant. The reason for this is because the larger the base numbers or the closer the percentages are to 0 or 100, the smaller the standard errors. This leads to increased precision of the estimates which increases the likelihood that the difference between the proportions is actually significant and did not just arise by chance.

### **Sex**

The CHS outlines two sex categories for respondents: Male and Female

### **Age**

The CHS asks respondents for their age at their last birthday. For the purposes of this report, the ages were coded into the following groups: aged 16-24, aged 25-34, aged 35-44, aged 45-54, aged 55-64, aged 65 and over.

### **Religion**

Interviewers for the CHS collected information on the religion of residents aged 16 and over in each household, the religious categories represented within the questionnaire were as follows: Catholic, Presbyterian, Church of Ireland, Methodist, Baptist, Free Presbyterian, Brethren, Protestant – not specified, Christian – not specified, Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, Any other religion, No religion. For the purposes of this report, the aforementioned religious groups were coded into three distinct categories, as follows:

- 1) Catholic
- 2) Protestant – to include Presbyterian, Church of Ireland, Methodist, Baptist, Free Presbyterian, Brethren, Protestant – not specified and Christian – not specified.
- 3) Other/non-determined – to include Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, any other religion, respondents that did not specify a religion, and for those for whom religion could not be determined.



## **Disability - limiting long-standing illness**

Respondents are defined as having a limiting long-standing illness if they have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expecting to last for 12 months or more, and these condition(s) or illness(es) reduce their ability to carry out day to day activities.

## **Employment status**

Respondents are defined as being in paid employment if they worked last week (either as an employee or self-employed), have a job/business but were away from it last week, or are on a government training scheme. Respondents are defined as not in paid employment if they are waiting to take up a job, looking for work, not looking due to temporary sickness or injury or economically inactive.

## **Urban/Rural**

Data presented in this report have also been analysed by whether respondents are living in SOAs that have either been categorised as urban or rural. The definitions for an urban/rural SOA are outlined in the 'Technical Guidance on production of official statistics for Settlements and Urban-Rural Classification' (May 2016)<sup>1</sup>.

## **Deprivation**

Deprivation figures presented in this report are based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, which is a measure of deprivation at the small area level. Quintiles of deprivation categorise an area of deprivation; Quintile 1 (Q1) represents the 20% most deprived areas, and Quintile 5 (Q5) represents the 20% least deprived.

## **Qualifications**

Interviewers collected information on the highest level of qualification obtained by respondents. For the purposes of this report, responses were coded into three categories, as follows:

- 1) No qualifications
- 2) Degree level or higher
- 3) All other qualifications

## **Marital status**

The CHS outlines nine distinct marital status categories for respondents. For the purposes of this report, the responses were coded into five categories, as follows:

- 1) Single, never married
- 2) Married and living with husband/wife / In a registered same-sex civil partnership
- 3) Married and separated from husband/wife / Separated, but still legally in a same-sex civil partnership
- 4) Divorced / Formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved
- 5) Widowed / Surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/settlement15-guidance.pdf>

## **Dependants**

An individual is defined as having dependants if they have responsibility for the care of: a child(ren); a person with a disability; and/or a dependant elderly person.

## **Sexual identity and racial group**

Respondents were asked questions about their sexual identity and their racial group. However the base numbers of those who did not identify as heterosexual/straight, and of those who did not identify as white, were small. This meant estimates were not considered to be robust. For this reason, breakdowns for these categories have not been included.