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# Public Awareness of and Trust in Official Statistics, Northern Ireland 2019

This report presents findings from the Northern Ireland Continuous Household Survey (CHS) on public awareness of NISRA (Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency) and trust in official statistics in Northern Ireland. The questions were asked between October and December 2019. The report also includes changes in attitudes to official statistics over time and comparisons with public attitudes to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), where it is appropriate to do so. The figures presented in this report were obtained from a sample of the population (1494 persons) and are therefore estimates. The key findings are:

**Awareness**

- Public awareness of NISRA is low with just over one third of respondents (35%) indicating that they had heard of the Agency before being contacted about the survey.
- There has been a statistically significant change in public awareness of NISRA since the question was first asked in 2009, when 30% of respondents had heard of NISRA.

**Trust**

- Public trust in NISRA, as an institution, is high (80%). Of those that had heard of NISRA, 90% stated that they trusted the Agency.
- Public trust in the statistics produced by NISRA is also high (84%).

**Value**

- The statistics produced by NISRA are valued, with 90% of respondents agreeing that statistics produced by NISRA are important to understand Northern Ireland.

**Political Interference**

- Just over four fifths (82%) of respondents agreed that statistics produced by NISRA are free from political interference.

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[Public Confidence in Official Statistics \(ONS\)](#)

## 1. Introduction

Official Statistics in Northern Ireland are produced by Government Departments, and in some cases Arm’s Length Bodies. The data collection, production, presentation and dissemination of official statistics are governed the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#)<sup>1</sup>.

*This Code plays an essential role in ensuring that statistics published by government command public confidence through demonstrating trustworthiness and providing high quality statistics that enhance public value.*

Preamble, Code of Practice

NISRA is an Agency within the Department of Finance and provides statistical services across government in Northern Ireland. The majority of Northern Ireland official statistics are produced by NISRA staff and NISRA branches can be found within all Northern Ireland Departments, and several Arm’s Length Bodies<sup>2</sup>. NISRA has been measuring the levels of public confidence or trust in the Agency and in the statistics it produces since the Code was produced in 2009. These levels are monitored by the Agency and used to inform communication and marketing strategies.

In the UK, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the largest producer of official statistics. Public trust in the ONS and the statistics it produces is also monitored and this report contains comparisons between NISRA and ONS. The ONS survey samples respondents in England, Scotland and Wales. The most recent ONS survey was conducted in 2018 ([Public Confidence in Official Statistics 2018 \(ONS\)](#)<sup>3</sup>).

<sup>1</sup> <https://code.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/support/official-statistics/northern-ireland-official-statistics>

<sup>3</sup> <https://natcen.ac.uk/our-research/research/public-confidence-in-official-statistics/>

## 2. Awareness

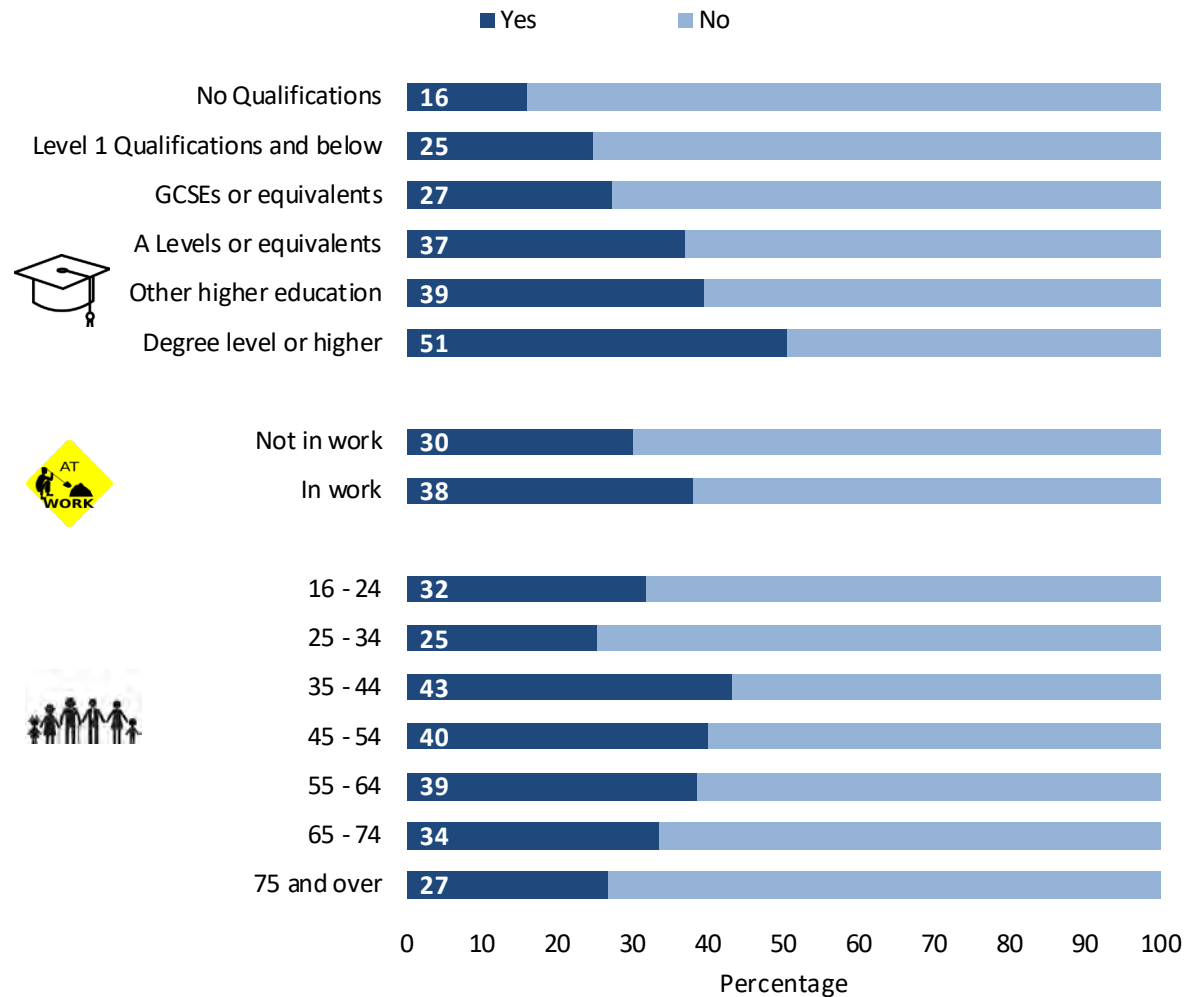
Over one third of respondents (35%) said they had heard of NISRA.

There is a clear relationship between level of education and awareness of NISRA. Respondents with degrees (51%) were significantly more likely to say they were aware of NISRA, compared to those whose highest qualification was A levels or lower (see Chart 1) and those respondents with no qualifications (16%).

Those respondents who were in paid employment (38%) were significantly more likely to say they knew of NISRA compared to those who were not in paid employment (30%).

Awareness of NISRA is lowest among the 25-34 age group (25%) and those aged 75 and over (27%) with awareness levels in the 35-44 age group (43%) being significantly higher than both these age categories.

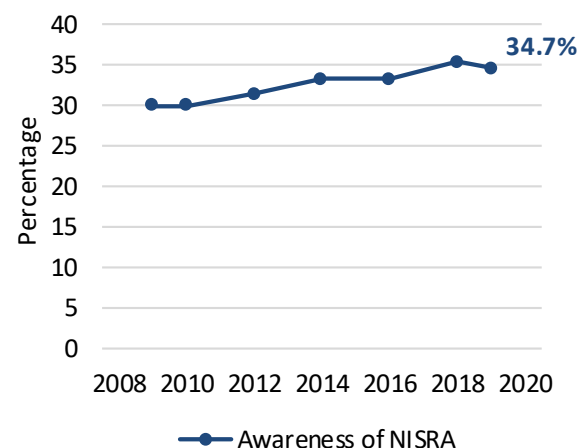
Chart 1: Awareness of NISRA by age, employment status and qualification of respondent, 2019



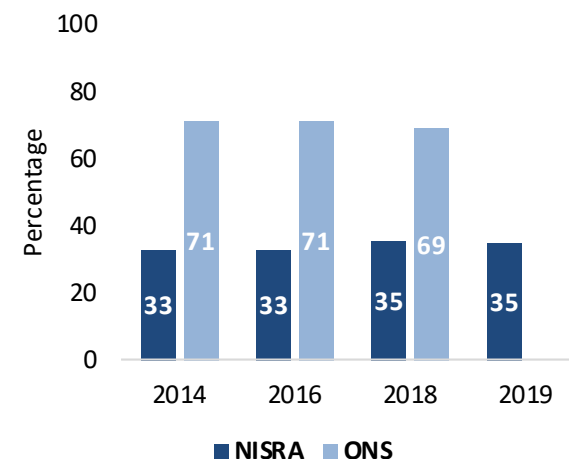
Awareness of NISRA remains at a similar level to that recorded in 2018 (35.5%), however there has been a significant increase in awareness since 2009 (30%) when the question was first asked (Chart 2).

Levels of public awareness of NISRA remain lower than awareness of ONS with over two thirds (69%) of respondents reporting having heard of ONS in 2018. This difference in awareness levels between ONS and NISRA has remained relatively stable since 2014 (Chart 3).

**Chart 2: Awareness of NISRA (2009-2019)**



**Chart 3: Awareness of NISRA (2014-2019) and ONS (2014-2018)**

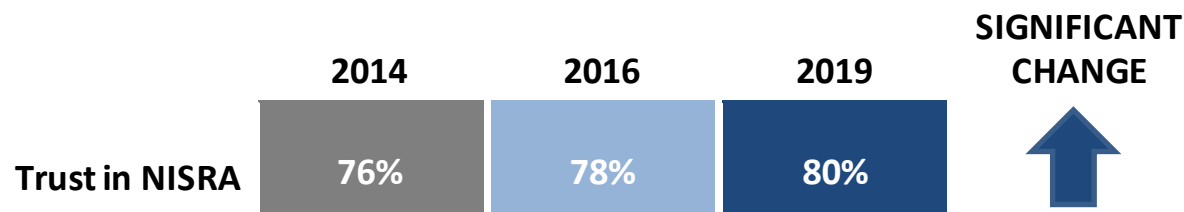


### 3. Trust in NISRA

Trust in NISRA as an institution remains high, with 80% of respondents trusting it a great deal or tending to trust it. Levels of trust were higher amongst those that had heard of NISRA (90%).

The level of trust in NISRA has increased significantly since 2014 (76%) and 2016 (78%) (Chart 4).

**Chart 4: Trust in NISRA (2014-2019)**



The level of trust in NISRA is high when compared with other institutions (Chart 5).

Across all institutions, the level of trust was lowest for the media (24%) and elected bodies (22%). More people didn't know if they trusted NISRA or not (15%) compared to any other institution.

Chart 6 shows that trust in NISRA remains significantly higher than the trust levels for ONS (68%) based on the latest available data for ONS (2018).

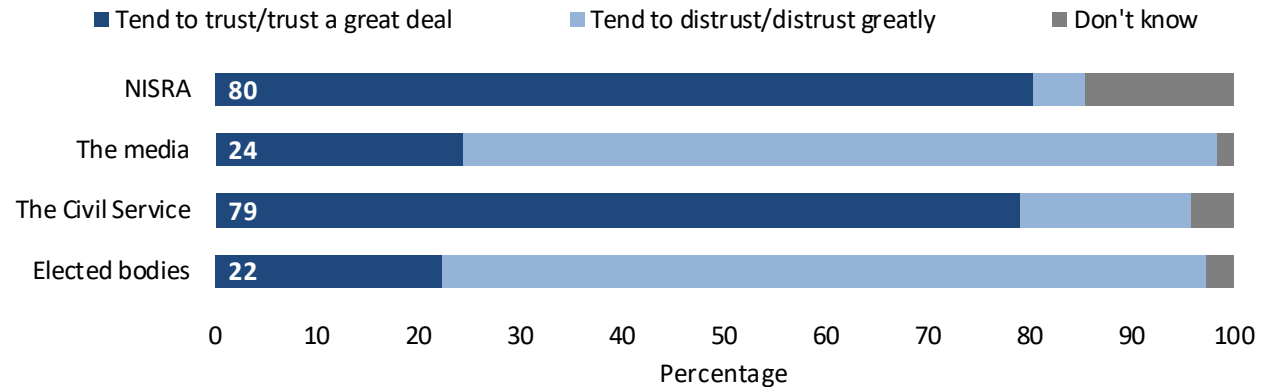
Trust in NISRA by highest level of qualification, employment status and age is provided in Tables 8, 9 and 10 in Appendix B.

Those respondents with no qualifications were significantly less likely (73%) to trust NISRA, than those with qualifications.

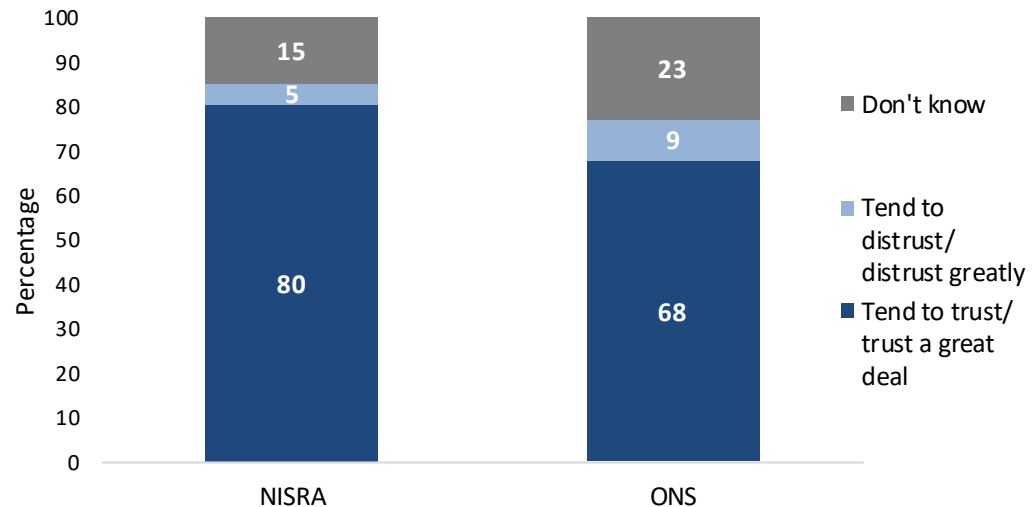
Level of trust was the same (80%) whether in paid employment or not in paid employment.

There was no significant difference in trust in NISRA between age groups.

**Chart 5: Trust in institutions, 2019**



**Chart 6: Trust in NISRA (2019) and ONS (2018) as institutions**



## 4. Trust in NISRA Statistics

Respondents were also asked the extent to which they trusted the statistics produced by NISRA.

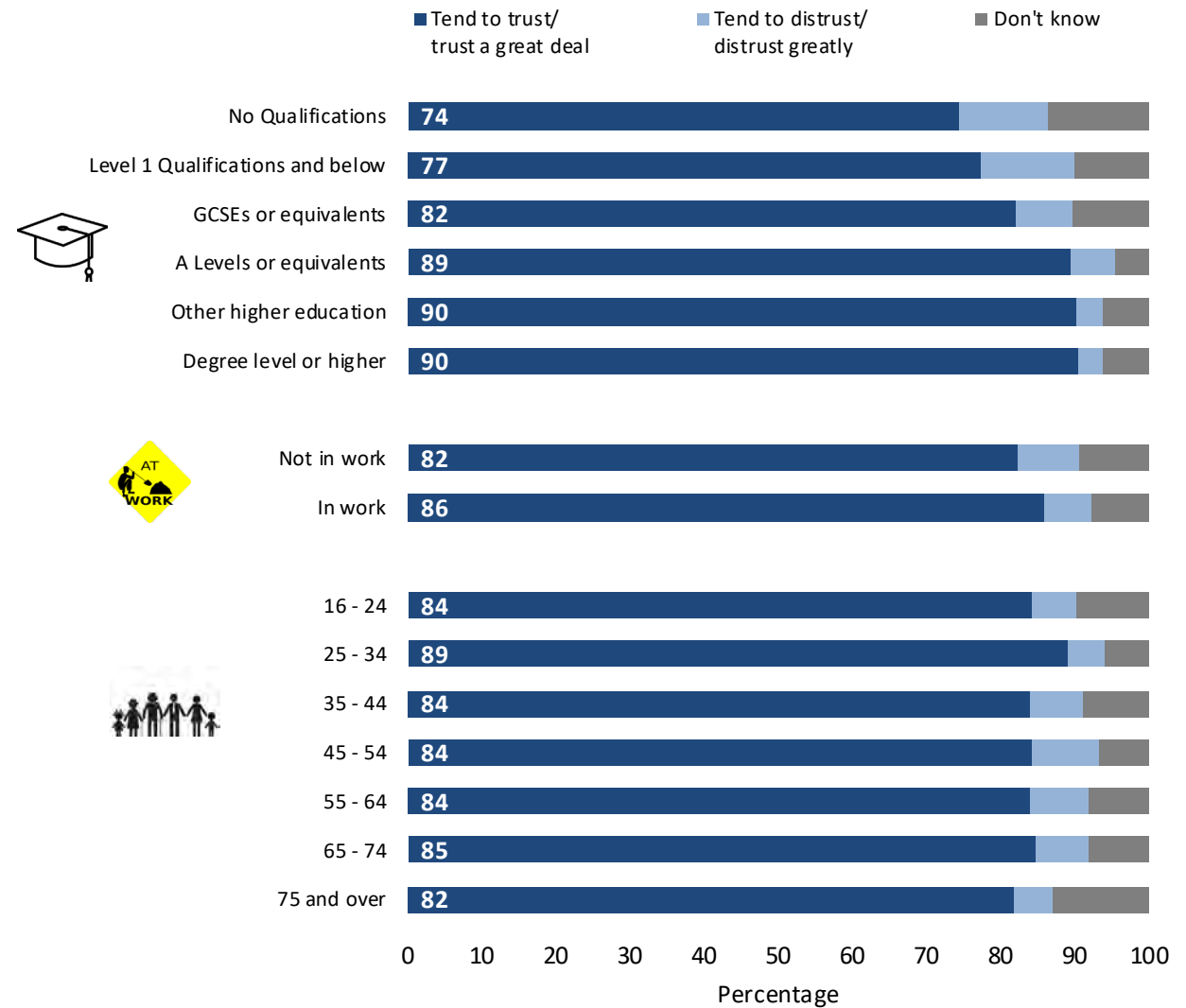
The majority of respondents (84%) trust NISRA statistics a great deal or tend to trust them. Trust levels in NISRA statistics are higher among those that had heard of NISRA as an institution (91%).

Those respondents with A Level equivalent qualifications or higher have significantly higher levels of trust in NISRA statistics (89%-90%) than those with Level 1 qualifications or below (77%) or no qualifications (74%).

Trust in NISRA statistics was significantly higher for respondents in paid employment (86%) than for those respondents not in paid employment (82%).

Respondents aged 25-34 were significantly more likely to trust NISRA statistics (89%) than those aged 75 and over (82%).

Chart 7: Trust in NISRA statistics by age, employment status and qualification of respondents, 2019

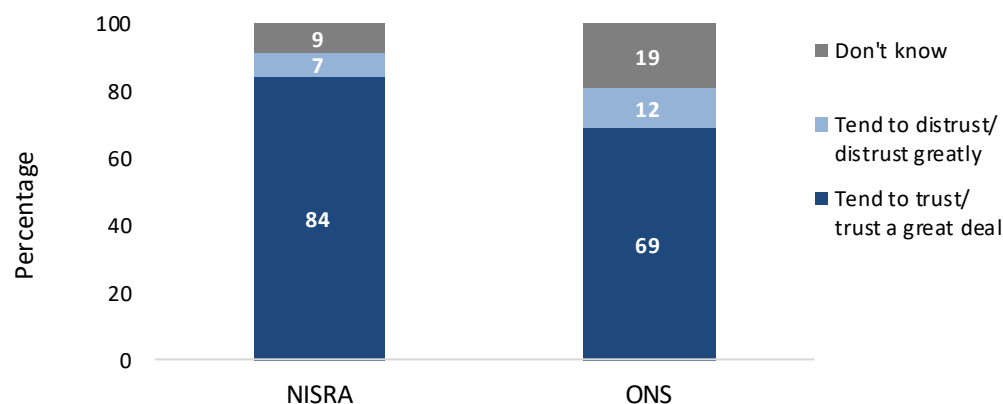


Trust in statistics produced by NISRA has remained stable since 2016 (84%) and 2014 (83%) (see Table 23 in Appendix B).

Trust in NISRA statistics is significantly higher than trust in ONS statistics (69%) based on the most recent data available for ONS (2018) (Chart 8).

This is consistent with previous years, where trust in ONS statistics was lower at 66% in 2014 and 69% in 2016.

**Chart 8: Trust in statistics produced by NISRA (2019) and ONS (2018)**



## 5. Value

The majority of respondents (90%) agreed that statistics produced by NISRA are important to understand Northern Ireland. This is not significantly different from the 2016 figure (88%). In comparison 76% of respondents agree that statistics produced by ONS are important to understanding Britain.

## 6. Political Interference

Just over four fifths (82%) of respondents agreed that statistics produced by NISRA are free from political interference. This figure has increased significantly since it was first measured in 2014 (77%). In comparison 55% of respondents tended to agree that statistics produced by ONS are free from political interference.

## 7. Confidentiality

Over nine in every ten persons that responded to the survey agreed that personal information provided to NISRA is kept confidential (92%). This figure shows a significant increase on the 2014 and 2016 figures (both 89%). A comparable figure for ONS is not available.

## Appendix A: Methodology and Quality Information

This report presents the results of questions relating to public awareness and trust in official statistics in Northern Ireland that were included in the **Continuous Household Survey (CHS)** from October to December 2019. Each year Central Survey Unit, NISRA, sets the content of the Continuous Household Survey questionnaire in consultation with clients. The questionnaire consists of both an overall 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, internet access, environmental issues, domestic tourism, participation in sports, arts and leisure, employment status, educational qualifications, health and section 75 classifications. The awareness of NISRA 2019 questions were commissioned by NISRA's Statistical Support Branch and are available in Appendix B of this report.

### Sample

The Continuous Household Survey 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 maintained by Land & Property Services (LPS). Data is collected by personal interview using CAPI, and the interviews are spread equally over the 12 months from April to March. Of the 2,250 addresses selected for interview from October to December 2019, 1494 persons participated in this module of the survey.

### Survey Estimates

Surveys gather information from a sample rather than from the whole population. Results from surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This means that they have a margin of error which can have an impact on how changes in the numbers should be interpreted, especially in the short term. An estimate of the amount of error due to the sampling process can be calculated and used to produce an interval of values known as a confidence interval. This has been taken into account when carrying out significance tests.

Significance tests were carried out to determine if there were differences in responses given by various respondent groups. The significance tests were carried out at 5% significance level and only differences which were statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) are included in this report. This means that there is at least a 95% probability that there is a genuine difference between responses given by, for example, males and females and the difference between the two genders is not simply explained by chance.



## **Weighting**

The Continuous Household Survey aspires to interview everyone aged 16 or over at a selected household, but non-response either by the household as a whole or by individuals within the household introduce non-response bias to the results. To counter this, weights are applied to analysis on the basis of age and gender. Weights are calculated based on how the age and gender profile of the survey respondents differ from that of the latest mid-year population estimates published by NISRA. This weighting process adjusts the results to those that would have been achieved if the sample had been drawn as a random sample of adults rather than of addresses, thus allowing inferences to be made about the population. The percentages given in the tables in this report are based on weighted data. The totals in the tables are not weighted.

## Appendix B: Data Tables (including survey questions)

### Awareness

**Q:** Before being contacted about his survey had you heard of NISRA, the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency?

**Table 1: Awareness of NISRA (2009-2019)**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Yes</b>	30	30	32	33	33	35	35
<b>No</b>	70	70	68	67	67	64	65
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	1168	1212	1005	1081	946	1421	1494

**Table 2: Awareness of NISRA (2019) and ONS (2018)**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>NISRA</b>	<b>ONS</b>
<b>Yes</b>	35	69
<b>No</b>	65	29
<b>Don't Know</b>	0	1
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	1494	1965

**Table 3: Awareness of NISRA by Age Band**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>16 - 24</b>	<b>25 - 34</b>	<b>35 - 44</b>	<b>45 - 54</b>	<b>55 - 64</b>	<b>65 - 74</b>	<b>75 and over</b>
<b>Yes</b>	32	25	43	40	39	34	27
<b>No</b>	68	75	57	60	61	66	73
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	83	215	227	266	289	253	161

**Table 4: Awareness of NISRA by Employment Status**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>In Work</b>	<b>Not in Work</b>
<b>Yes</b>	38	30
<b>No</b>	62	70
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	811	683

**Table 5: Awareness of NISRA by Highest Educational Qualification**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>Degree level or higher</b>	<b>Other higher education</b>	<b>A Levels and equivalents</b>	<b>GCSE A*-C or equivalent</b>	<b>Level 1 Qualifications or below</b>	<b>Other Qualifications</b>	<b>No Qualifications</b>
<b>Yes</b>	51	39	37	27	25	28	16
<b>No</b>	49	61	63	73	75	72	84
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	463	116	198	232	157	36	292

## Trust in NISRA, the Civil Service, the media and elected bodies

**Q:** For each institution, please indicate whether you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it – NISRA.

**Table 6: Trust in NISRA**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	76	78	80
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	7	5	5
<b>Don't know</b>	17	17	15
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	1078	946	1492

**Table 7: Trust in NISRA (2019) and ONS (2018)**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>ONS</b>	<b>NISRA</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	68	80
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	9	5
<b>Don't know</b>	23	15
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	1965	1492

**Table 8: Trust in NISRA by Age Band**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>16 - 24</b>	<b>25 - 34</b>	<b>35 - 44</b>	<b>45 - 54</b>	<b>55 - 64</b>	<b>65 - 74</b>	<b>75 and over</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	78	82	80	82	81	84	76
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	4	4	5	6	6	4	5
<b>Don't know</b>	18	14	15	13	13	12	19
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	83	215	227	266	289	251	161

**Table 9: Trust in NISRA by Employment Status**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>In Work</b>	<b>Not in work</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	80	80
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	5	5
<b>Don't know</b>	15	14
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	810	682

**Table 10: Trust in NISRA by Highest Educational Qualification**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>Degree level or higher</b>	<b>Other higher education</b>	<b>A Levels and equivalents</b>	<b>GCSE A*-C or equivalent</b>	<b>Level 1 Qualifications or below</b>	<b>Other Qualifications</b>	<b>No Qualifications</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	84	87	82	78	81	67	73
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	4	3	5	5	5	6	7
<b>Don't know</b>	12	11	13	17	14	27	20
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	463	115	198	232	157	36	291

**Q:** For each institution, please indicate whether you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it – The Civil Service.

**Table 11: Trust in the Civil Service**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	76	75	79
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	20	21	17
<b>Don't know</b>	4	4	4
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	1081	946	1490

**Table 12: Trust in the Civil Service by Age Band**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>16 - 24</b>	<b>25 - 34</b>	<b>35 - 44</b>	<b>45 - 54</b>	<b>55 - 64</b>	<b>65 - 74</b>	<b>75 and over</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	81	79	83	78	74	82	76
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	7	16	13	21	22	15	19
<b>Don't know</b>	11	4	4	1	3	2	5
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	82	215	227	266	288	251	161

**Table 13: Trust in the Civil Service by Employment Status**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>In Work</b>	<b>Not in work</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	81	76
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	16	18
<b>Don't know</b>	4	5
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	810	680

**Table 14: Trust in the Civil Service by Highest Educational Qualification**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>Degree level or higher</b>	<b>Other higher education</b>	<b>A Levels and equivalents</b>	<b>GCSE A*-C or equivalent</b>	<b>Level 1 Qualifications or below</b>	<b>Other Qualifications</b>	<b>No Qualifications</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	83	78	82	80	75	84	70
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	13	19	14	16	19	6	24
<b>Don't know</b>	3	3	4	4	7	9	6
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	462	115	197	232	157	36	291

**Q:** For each institution, please indicate whether you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it – Elected bodies, such as the Northern Ireland Assembly or the UK Government.

**Table 15: Trust in Elected Bodies<sup>4</sup>**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	34	33	22
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	61	63	75
<b>Don't know</b>	5	4	3
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	1080	946	1489

**Table 16: Trust in Elected Bodies by Age Band**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>16 - 24</b>	<b>25 - 34</b>	<b>35 - 44</b>	<b>45 - 54</b>	<b>55 - 64</b>	<b>65 - 74</b>	<b>75 and over</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	24	15	20	27	20	26	32
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	67	83	76	72	79	72	66
<b>Don't know</b>	9	2	3	1	2	2	2
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	83	215	227	266	287	250	161

**Table 17: Trust in Elected Bodies by Employment Status**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>In Work</b>	<b>Not in work</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	20	26
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	77	72
<b>Don't know</b>	3	3
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	809	680

<sup>4</sup> In 2014 and 2016, respondents were asked about the Northern Ireland Assembly.

**Table 18: Trust in Elected Bodies by Highest Educational Qualification**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>Degree level or higher</b>	<b>Other higher education</b>	<b>A Levels and equivalents</b>	<b>GCSE A*-C or equivalent</b>	<b>Level 1 Qualifications or below</b>	<b>Other Qualifications</b>	<b>No Qualifications</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	20	26	21	24	19	27	24
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	77	73	76	73	76	70	73
<b>Don't know</b>	2	1	2	3	5	3	3
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	460	115	198	232	157	36	291

**Q:** For each institution, please indicate whether you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it – The Media.

**Table 19: Trust in the Media**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	29	27	24
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	69	71	74
<b>Don't know</b>	2	1	2
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	1080	946	1490

**Table 20: Trust in the Media by Age Band**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>16 - 24</b>	<b>25 - 34</b>	<b>35 - 44</b>	<b>45 - 54</b>	<b>55 - 64</b>	<b>65 - 74</b>	<b>75 and over</b>
<b>Trust a great deal/tend to trust</b>	22	21	21	23	28	28	37
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	76	78	76	76	71	71	61
<b>Don't know</b>	2	1	3	1	1	1	3
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	83	215	227	266	288	250	161



**Table 21: Trust in the Media by Employment Status**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>In Work</b>	<b>Not in work</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	22	28
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	76	70
<b>Don't know</b>	1	2
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	810	680

**Table 22: Trust in the Media by Highest Educational Qualification**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>Degree level or higher</b>	<b>Other higher education</b>	<b>A Levels and equivalents</b>	<b>GCSE A*-C or equivalent</b>	<b>Level 1 Qualifications or below</b>	<b>Other Qualifications</b>	<b>No Qualifications</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	27	22	21	23	31	18	22
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	72	78	76	77	66	79	74
<b>Don't know</b>	0	0	3	0	3	3	4
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	461	115	198	232	157	36	291

## Trust in NISRA statistics

**Q:** *Personally, how much trust do you have in the statistics produced by NISRA?*

**Table 23: Trust in NISRA Statistics**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	83	84	84
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	8	8	7
<b>Don't know</b>	10	8	9
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	1078	946	1492

**Table 24: Trust in ONS (2018) and NISRA (2019) Statistics**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>ONS</b>	<b>NISRA</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	69	84
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	12	7
<b>Don't know</b>	19	9
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	1965	1492

**Table 25: Trust in NISRA Statistics by Age Band**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>16 - 24</b>	<b>25 - 34</b>	<b>35 - 44</b>	<b>45 - 54</b>	<b>55 - 64</b>	<b>65 - 74</b>	<b>75 and over</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	84	89	84	84	84	85	82
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	6	5	7	9	8	7	5
<b>Don't know</b>	10	6	9	7	8	8	13
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	83	215	227	266	289	251	161

**Table 26: Trust in NISRA Statistics by Employment Status**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>In Work</b>	<b>Not in work</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	86	82
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	6	8
<b>Don't know</b>	8	9
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	810	682

**Table 27: Trust in NISRA Statistics by Highest Education Qualification.**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>Degree level or higher</b>	<b>Other higher education</b>	<b>A Levels and equivalents</b>	<b>GCSE A*-C or equivalent</b>	<b>Level 1 Qualifications or below</b>	<b>Other Qualifications</b>	<b>No Qualifications</b>
<b>Tend to trust/trust a great deal</b>	90	90	89	82	77	72	74
<b>Tend to distrust/distrust greatly</b>	3	4	6	8	13	13	12
<b>Don't know</b>	6	6	5	10	10	16	14
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	463	115	198	232	157	36	291

## Value

**Q:** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'Statistics produced by NISRA are important to understand Northern Ireland'.

**Table 28: Statistics produced by NISRA are important to understand Northern Ireland.**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Strongly agree/tend to agree</b>	88	90
<b>Tend to disagree/strongly disagree</b>	6	4
<b>Don't know</b>	6	6
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	946	1492

**Table 29: Statistics produced are important to understand our country (ONS 2018 and NISRA 2019)**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>ONS</b>	<b>NISRA</b>
<b>Strongly agree/tend to agree</b>	76	90
<b>Tend to disagree/strongly disagree</b>	6	4
<b>Don't know</b>	19	6
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	1965	1492

## Political Interference

**Q:** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'I believe that the statistics produced by NISRA are free from political interference'.

**Table 30: Statistics produced by NISRA are free from political interference**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Strongly agree/tend to agree</b>	77	77	82
<b>Tend to disagree/strongly disagree</b>	15	12	7
<b>Don't know</b>	9	11	11
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<i>1081</i>	<i>945</i>	<i>1492</i>

**Table 31: Statistics produced are free from political interference (ONS 2018 and NISRA 2019)**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>ONS</b>	<b>NISRA</b>
<b>Strongly agree/tend to agree</b>	55	82
<b>Tend to disagree/strongly disagree</b>	21	7
<b>Don't know</b>	24	11
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1492</i>

## Confidentiality

**Q:** *To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'I believe that personal information that is provided to NISRA will be kept confidential'.*

**Table 32: Personal information provided to NISRA will be kept confidential**

<i>Percentage</i>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Strongly agree/tend to agree</b>	89	89	92
<b>Tend to disagree/strongly disagree</b>	6	6	2
<b>Don't know</b>	5	5	6
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<i>1081</i>	<i>946</i>	<i>1492</i>