DRAFT PROGRAMME FOR GOVERNMENT FRAMEWORK

2016–21

Northern Ireland Executive

Contents

FOREWORD

This Programme for Government Framework sets out the ambition the Executive has for our society. These ambitions are generational in nature. They are intended to address the big issues facing our society and to make a difference to the things that matter most to people.

We believe a different approach is needed and so this new approach focuses on the impact on our people rather than the actions we take within Government. We recognise that for this to work effectively, we need a cohesive Executive working to deliver for all. We also need a system of Government that works across boundaries, organisations, groups and communities for the common good.

One of the significant changes in this Programme is that we will be engaging outside Government to develop plans which recognise the various parts that many different organisations and sectors have to play. We want to work with local government, the private sector, voluntary and community sectors and beyond to maximise what we can achieve collectively.

The Framework reflects the messages that emerged from extensive stakeholder engagement which also showed that there is broad support from a wide range of sectors for this new approach.
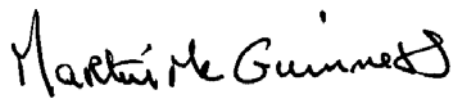
Importantly, the work of Government will continue during this time. The many services that are provided to the public on a daily basis will not be affected while this work is going on. Previous Executive commitments will also be met. In particular, the Executive will:

- implement A Fresh Start;

- work to resolve the outstanding issues relating to the legacy of the past and the Historical Institutional Abuse Inquiry;

- continue to deliver the flagship projects announced in the last Budget such as major road schemes on the A5 and A6; the Belfast Rapid Transit and Belfast Transport Hub; the completion of the sports stadia programme; delivery of new training facilities for our emergency services; and the building of a new Children's Hospital; and

- work, through the North South Ministerial Council and the British Irish Council to build and maintain relationships within and across these islands.

This document sets out the direction of travel and the specific things we want to change. By the end of 2016 we will have developed detailed plans, working with others, to demonstrate how that difference will be achieved. We believe those plans will be better because they have the benefit of informed, expert and user views.

We are interested in your views and we want you to participate in this process.

First Minister   **deputy First Minister**

26 May 2016

INTRODUCTION

This Programme for Government Framework is a new approach which focuses on the major societal outcomes that the Executive wants to achieve and provides a basis for all sectors to contribute to the development of plans and actions. It is an approach which reflects international advice and well established practice.

We are seeking your views on the Framework which sets the direction for the Executive for the next five years and allows people to judge us by results rather than intentions.

The key elements of this approach are:

- a focus on outcomes – these are things with which people can identify such as living longer and healthier lives or getting good jobs – which are designed to stay in place for a generation rather than a single Assembly term and define if we are progressing as a society;

- indicators which show the change we want to bring about;

- measures that will let us know if we are succeeding;

- a focus on shifting what happens in people's lives such as jobs, education and health – not about how things are delivered;

- a focus on impact rather than the amount of money spent or the number of programmes that have been introduced; and

- an opportunity for the Executive to work with local government, the private sector and the voluntary and community sectors about how we tackle the biggest challenges facing this society.

This will require significant change in approach and behaviour to deliver the outcomes. The Executive will need to work collectively to deliver on this Programme. Government will need to work across boundaries focusing on the outcome rather

than traditional departmental lines. It is also our intention to report progress quickly and openly.

It is a Programme for Government in which many more people and groups can play a part. The outcomes-based approach creates an opportunity for collaborative working between organisations and groups in the public, voluntary and private sectors. Individuals and communities can also play an active part.

Outcome-based approaches have gained currency internationally in recent years, with Governments in a number of countries applying such approaches to public governance and accountability arrangements. The approach taken in this Framework draws on the techniques set out by Mark Friedman in his book 'Trying Hard is Not Good Enough', which describes a range of practical techniques supporting an increased outcome focus in public policy.

Next steps

The Framework sets the direction of travel. In the next period we will:

- provide opportunities for people to have their say on the Framework;

- engage with stakeholders about the actions needed to help deliver on the indicators;

- build action plans to be taken forward in the coming years;

- co-ordinate the Programme for Government with the Budget process recognising that budgetary constraints will continue to be an issue; and

- finalise and agree the Programme for Government, the Budget, a refreshed Economic Strategy, a new Investment Strategy and a Social Strategy by the end of 2016.

An action plan will be developed for each outcome which will identify the key stakeholders and partners and the plans that will help to achieve success. In so doing, specific strategies and actions will feature with much more joined-up thinking and with greater stakeholder and partner engagement than ever before.

This new approach will take time. However, this time is important because it:

- provides the opportunity for incoming Ministers to contribute to the delivery plans;

- creates space to engage across Government and with other sectors to develop new and innovative ways of tackling intractable problems; and

- aligns with the budget process thus ensuring that the plans which are put in place are affordable.

Structure of the Framework

There are 14 strategic outcomes which, taken together, the Executive believes best describes the society we wish to have. The outcomes are expressed in a way that provide a clear direction of travel, enable continuous improvement over time and direct our efforts towards developing our wellbeing i.e. what our lives feel like when, for example good health, good education, good houses, good communities and good jobs are put together.

The outcomes are supported by 42 indicators which are clear statements for change. Each indicator is accompanied by a measure which is largely derived from existing statistics. These will show how we are performing in relation to the outcomes and will provide a basis to monitor progress and take appropriate corrective action.

Behind the Framework there are explanatory notes for each outcome, indicator and measure. The outcome statements:

- explain purpose and rationale;

- set out the role of the Executive;

- identify key partners; and

- list the relevant indicators.

The indicator statements explain why the indicator matters and sets out details of the measure to be used and current trends. In some instances there will be a need to

develop new data sets to allow progress to be measured. That work will be undertaken in the coming months. In a small number of cases we will need to establish a baseline and so it will take longer to demonstrate if progress is being made.

It is also important to recognise that some measures cannot be shifted quickly. For example, change relating to healthy life expectancy is only possible over a long period of time. In cases like this we will therefore demonstrate how the actions are making an impact even if moving the headline measure is slow.

Consultation

The public consultation on the Programme for Government Framework is open for the next eight weeks to 22 July 2016. The results will be analysed and, where appropriate, adjustments made. Detailed action plans will be developed over the summer and the Programme for Government, informed by this initial consultation, will go out for further public consultation alongside the Budget in the autumn with a view to securing Executive and Assembly approval by the end of 2016.

This document articulates the Executive's view of how to address the key strategic priorities in the current Assembly mandate and beyond. It will require collaborative working within and outside government with organisations, groups and individuals from all communities and sectors.

We need to know whether the outcomes, indicators and measures contained in the Framework are right and complete.

To assist people wishing to respond with views on the Framework, an online survey has been prepared. This is quick and simple to complete, and provides for views on the outcomes, indicators and measures that form the Framework – you can find it on the Executive's website: www.northernireland.gov.uk

Alternatively, you can write to us at:

pfg@executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk

OR

Programme for Government Unit

The Executive Office
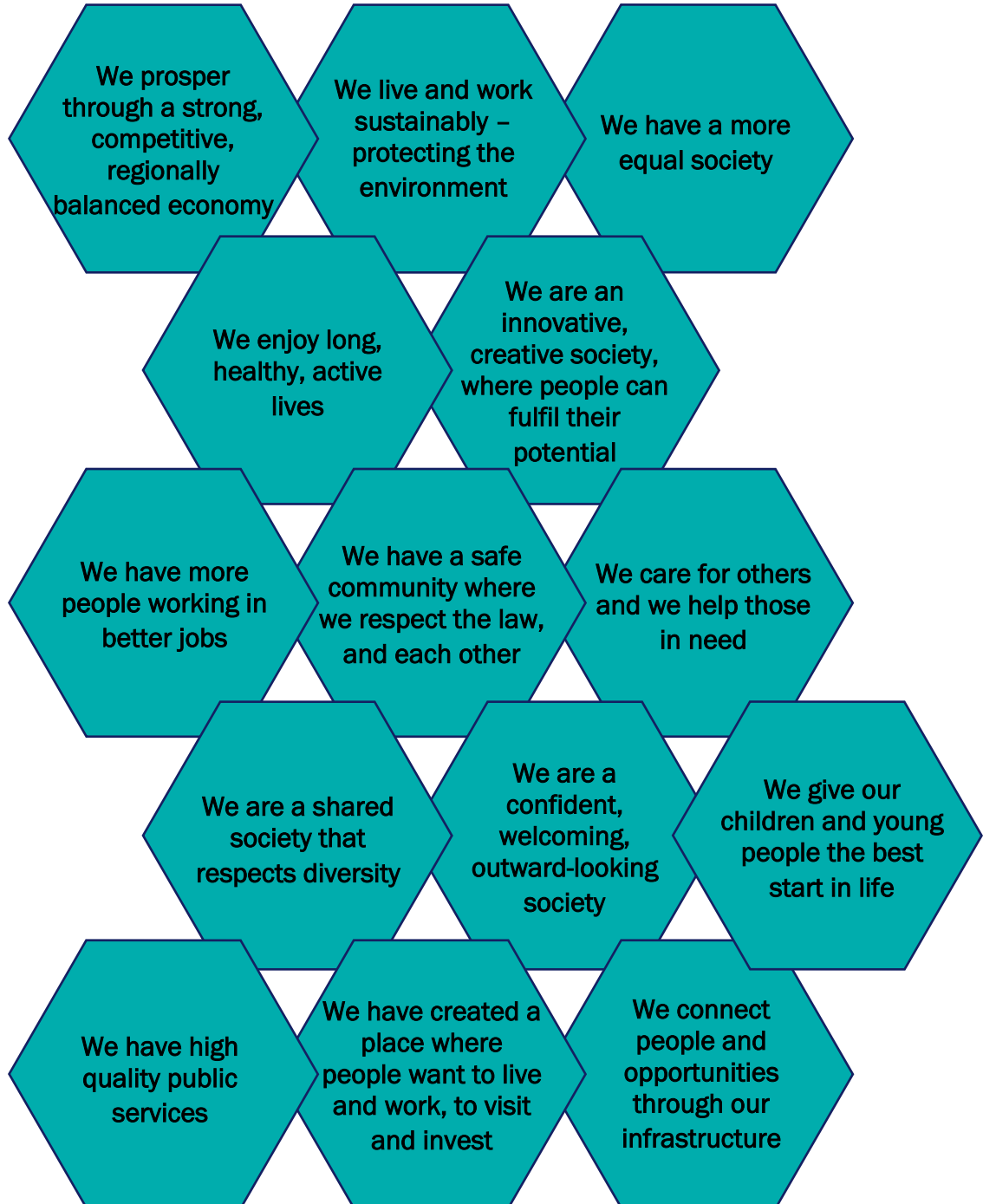
Block E

Castle Buildings

Stormont Estate

Belfast

BT4 3SR

Programme for Government Outcomes Framework

Our Purpose
Improving wellbeing for all – by tackling disadvantage, and driving economic growth

Outcomes

- We prosper through a strong, competitive, regionally balanced economy
- We live and work sustainably – protecting the environment
- We have a more equal society
- We enjoy long, healthy, active lives
- We are an innovative, creative society, where people can fulfil their potential
- We have more people working in better jobs
- We have a safe community where we respect the law, and each other
- We care for others and we help those in need
- We are a shared society that respects diversity
- We are a confident, welcoming, outward-looking society
- We give our children and young people the best start in life
- We have high quality public services
- We have created a place where people want to live and work, to visit and invest
- We connect people and opportunities through our infrastructure

Respond to the consultation: www.northernireland.gov.uk

Programme for Government Outcomes Framework

Indicators

1. Reduce crime	2. Reduce health inequality
3. Increase healthy life expectancy	4. Reduce preventable deaths
5. Improve the quality of the healthcare experience	6. Improve mental health
7. Improve health in pregnancy	8. Improve the supply of suitable housing
9. Improve support for adults with care needs	10. Improve support for looked after children
11. Improve educational outcomes	12. Reduce educational inequality
13. Improve the quality of education	14. Improve the skills profile of the population
15. Improve child development	16. Increase the proportion of people in work
17. Reduce economic inactivity	18. Increase the proportion of people working in good jobs
19. Reduce poverty	20. Increase the size of the economy
21. Increase the competitiveness of the economy	22. Increase innovation in our economy
23. Improve transport connections for people, goods and services	24. Improve internet connectivity
25. Increase the use of public transport and active travel	26. Increase respect for each other
27. Improve cultural participation	28. Increase the confidence and capability of people and communities
29. Increase environmental sustainability	30. Improve our attractiveness as a destination
31. Increase shared space	32. Increase economic opportunities for our most deprived communities
33. Reduce underemployment	34. Improve regional balance of economic prosperity through increased employment
35. Increase reconciliation	36. Increase household waste recycling
37. Improve air quality	38. Increase the effectiveness of the justice system
39. Reduce reoffending	40. Improve our international reputation
41. Increase the proportion of graduates moving into employment or on to further study	42. Increase quality of life for people with disabilities

Respond to the consultation: www.northernireland.gov.uk

Indicators are not listed in priority order. They form an interconnected framework and, collectively, assess progress on the achievement of outcomes.

Programme for Government Framework – Measures

Indicator	Measure
1. Reduce crime	Prevalence rate – number of victims of any Crime
2. Reduce health inequality	Gap between highest and lowest deprivation quintile in healthy life expectancy at birth
3. Increase healthy life expectancy	Healthy life expectancy at birth
4. Reduce preventable deaths	Preventable mortality
5. Improve the quality of the healthcare experience	% of people who are satisfied with health and social care (based on their recent contact)
6. Improve mental health	% of population with GHQ12 scores ≥4 (signifying possible mental health problem)
7. Improve health in pregnancy	The proportion of babies born at a low birth weight
8. Improve the supply of suitable housing	The number of households in housing stress
9. Improve support for adults with care needs	The number of adults receiving personal care at home or self directed support for personal care, as a % of the total number of adults needing care
10. Improve support for looked after children	% of care leavers who, aged 19, were in education, training or employment
11. Improve educational outcomes	% of school leavers achieving at level 2 or above including English and Maths
12. Reduce educational inequality	Gap between % of school leavers and % of FSME school leavers achieving at level 2 or above including English and Maths
13. Improve the quality of education	% of schools where provision for learning is good or better
14. Improve the skills profile of the population	The proportion of the workforce in employment qualified to level 1 and above, level 2 and above, level 3 and above, and level 4 and above

15. Improve child development	% of children who are at the appropriate stage of development in their immediate pre-school year
16. Increase the proportion of people in work	Seasonally adjusted employment rate (16-64)
17. Reduce economic inactivity	Economic inactivity rate excluding students
18. Increase the proportion of people working in good jobs	A Good Jobs Index
19. Reduce poverty	% of population living in (absolute) poverty (BHC) AND % of population living in (relative) poverty (BHC)
20. Increase the size of the economy	Private Sector NICEI (Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index)
21. Increase the competitiveness of the economy	External sales
22. Increase innovation in our economy	Regional innovation ranking
23. Improve transport connections for people, goods and services	Average journey time on key economic corridors
24. Improve internet connectivity	Proportion of Northern Ireland premises with access to broadband services in excess of 30 Mbps
25. Increase the use of public transport and active travel	% of all journeys which are made by walking/cycling/public transport
26. Increase respect for each other	A Respect Index
27. Improve cultural participation	% engaging with arts/cultural activities in the past year
28. Increase the confidence and capability of people and communities	Self-efficacy
29. Increase environmental sustainability	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
30. Improve our attractiveness as a destination	Total spend by external visitors

31. Increase shared space	% who think leisure centres, parks, libraries and shopping centres in their areas are 'shared and open' to both Protestants and Catholics
32. Increase economic opportunities for our most deprived communities	The employment rate of 16-64 year olds by deprivation quintile
33. Reduce underemployment	% of people working part time who would like to work more hours
34. Improve regional balance of economic prosperity through increased employment	Employment rate by geographic area (areas to be defined)
35. Increase reconciliation	% of the population who believe their cultural identity is respected by society
36. Increase household waste recycling	% of household waste that is recycled or composted
37. Improve air quality	Nitrogen dioxide concentration
38. Increase the effectiveness of the justice system	Proportion of criminal cases processed within guideline time limits
39. Reduce reoffending	Reoffending rate
40. Improve our international reputation	National Brand Index
41. Increase the proportion of graduates moving into employment, or on to further study	Proportion of local graduates from local institutions in work or further study six months after graduation
42. Increase quality of life for people with disabilities	Average life satisfaction score of people with disabilities

Outcome 1: We prosper through a strong, competitive regionally balanced economy

This outcome is about increasing the productivity and success of local business in a sustainable and responsible way, ensuring that growth is balanced on a regional basis. Achieving this will mean growing our economy, and making sure that growth benefits people in all parts of the region.

We recognise that businesses and the workforce remain the key drivers of economic growth and this outcome is about creating the conditions which support a deep and diverse export base helping to deliver increased employment and wealth.

The key drivers of this outcome include innovation, research and development (R&D) and improving the skills and employability of those in, and those wishing to join, the workforce so that people can progress up the skills ladder, supporting higher levels of productivity.

The Role of the Executive

We will make our contribution to growing the economy by:

- Stimulating innovation, R&D and creativity.

- Supporting economic, social and personal development through relevant high quality learning and skills provision.

- Growing the size of our business base, making it easier to do business and promoting employment.

- Attracting and embedding greater levels of higher quality inward investment and supporting the conditions where a greater number of businesses are competing successfully overseas.

- Promoting a modern and sustainable economic infrastructure to support growth.

In respect of this outcome, we will work, amongst others, with local government, with business and with entrepreneurs, with institutions of learning and other skills providers, with trades unions, and with international partners.

Indicators

Progress on the following indicators will contribute to the achievement of this outcome:

- Improve educational outcomes

- Improve the skills profile of the population

- Increase the proportion of people in work

- Reduce economic inactivity

- Increase the proportion of people working in good jobs

- Reduce poverty

- Increase the size of the economy

- Increase the competitiveness of the economy

- Increase innovation in our economy

- Improve transport connections for people, goods and services

- Improve internet connectivity

- Increase the confidence and capability of people and communities

- Improve our attractiveness as a destination

- Increase economic opportunities for our most deprived communities

- Reduce underemployment

- Improve regional balance of economic prosperity through increased employment

- Improve our international reputation

- Increase the proportion of graduates moving into employment, or on to further study

Outcome 2: We live and work sustainably - protecting the environment

This outcome is about ensuring that our ambition for economic growth and social progress takes into account the impact on the environment and the depletion of our finite natural resources. It also incorporates the need to tackle environmental crime occurring within and outside the waste sector.

We all benefit from the goods and services that our natural environment provides, including food, renewable energy, water purification, flood mitigation and places for recreation, education and inspiration. Protecting and enhancing this stock of natural capital, which includes our air, land, water, soil and biodiversity and geological resources is fundamental to a healthy and resilient economy.

Ultimately, our economy, health and prosperity depend on our natural environment. Achieving economic growth at the cost of its degradation through over-exploitation or pollution is not sustainable.

The Role of the Executive

We will make our contribution to valuing the place we live in by:

- Protecting the natural and built environment.

- Reducing the local and global impact of our consumption and production.

- Working with business to reduce energy and resource intensity.

- Working with business to minimise its impact on the environment through intelligent regulation.

- Supporting people to live more sustainably.

- Promoting the growth of the knowledge economy.

- Working to increase respect for the environment.

- Helping to improve the quality of the places in which people live, work and play.

- Increasing access to clean, high quality, green spaces.

In respect of this outcome, we will work, amongst others, with business, local government and third sector organisations, and with educators and learning institutions in progressing these aims.

Indicators

Progress on the following indicators will contribute to the achievement of this outcome:

- Increase healthy life expectancy

- Increase innovation in our economy

- Improve transport connections for people, goods and services

- Increase the use of public transport and active travel

- Increase environmental sustainability

- Improve our attractiveness as a destination

- Increase household waste recycling

- Improve air quality

- Improve our international reputation

Outcome 3: We have a more equal society

This outcome is about creating a society in which access to opportunity is open to everyone, whatever their identity.

Diversity can strengthen and enrich our society, if we have the confidence to embrace the talents and the range of perspectives of people and communities.

The foundations for progress in this area are provided by measures, including legal protections, to end discrimination and to make sure people are safe from violence and other attacks motivated by their identity.

In addition, creating a more equal society means creating more opportunities for people, and ensuring access to those opportunities for people regardless of their background. It is also about acknowledging where harmful inequalities exist – and supporting people who face serious issues as a result of them.

The Role of the Executive

We will make our contribution to creating a more equal society by:

- Helping address the issues people face in their lives as a consequence of intolerance.
- Actively promoting the benefits of a diverse society.
- Ensuring policy and legislation provides the necessary protection to those who need it.
- Ensuring compliance with statutory obligations.

In respect of this outcome, we will work, amongst others, with the voluntary and community sector, organisations that represent minorities and the PSNI in progressing these aims.

Indicators

Progress on the following indicators will contribute to the achievement of this outcome:

- Reduce crime
- Reduce health inequality

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- Reduce preventable deaths

- Reduce educational inequality

- Reduce poverty

- Increase respect for each other

- Increase shared space

- Increase economic opportunities for our most deprived communities

- Improve regional balance of economic prosperity through increased employment

- Increase reconciliation

- Improve our international reputation

- Increase quality of life for people with disabilities

Outcome 4: We enjoy long, healthy, active lives

This outcome is about improving the health of everyone, giving them the best opportunity to live longer and healthier lives.

It is about ensuring that people get the right care, of excellent quality, at the time of need.

It is about keeping people healthy, preventing them from needing health interventions. In part, this means giving people the information and support they need to make healthy lifestyle choices. It also means tackling issues related to deprivation and poverty that are linked to poor health outcomes.

The Role of the Executive

We will make our contribution by:

- Creating an excellent health service; ensuring people get the right treatment at the time of need.

- Implementing excellent public health strategies and interventions which aid people to live healthier lives and give them the means to do so.

- Providing people with the right information to allow them to make educated and informed choices about how to live their lives in a healthier way.

- Providing children with the best start in life, supporting parents in their role.

- Tackling poverty and deprivation.

In respect of this outcome, we will work, amongst others, with our health and social care colleagues, across Departments, with colleagues in the community and voluntary sector and will seek to engage people directly in their role as parents and active citizens.

Indicators

Progress on the following indicators will contribute to the achievement of this outcome:

- Reduce health inequality

- Increase healthy life expectancy

Programme for Government Outcomes

- Reduce preventable deaths

- Improve the quality of the healthcare experience

- Improve mental health

- Improve health in pregnancy

- Improve the supply of suitable housing

- Improve support for adults with care needs

- Improve child development

- Reduce poverty

- Increase the use of public transport and active travel

- Increase the confidence and capability of people and communities

- Increase reconciliation

- Improve air quality

Outcome 5: We are an innovative, creative society, where people can fulfil their potential

This outcome is about having a more innovative, creative economy, with a broadening base of businesses engaged in innovation and R&D, and where there is increasing collaboration between companies inside and outside the region.

The outcome is also about encouraging and assisting people to reach their full potential in a wide variety of ways. It is about creating a society that values and encourages creativity and fosters innovation, both in the economic and cultural sectors, building on our cultural and scientific assets.

It is about ensuring we will be one of the UK's leading high-growth knowledge based regions which embraces creativity and innovation at all levels in society.

The Role of the Executive

We will make our contribution by:

- Stimulating innovation, R&D and creativity across all sectors in the economy.

- Promoting the benefits of cultural and creative activities and working to increase participation rates across society.

- Investing in our R&D and innovation infrastructure to support greater levels of innovation across all sectors.

- Creating a workforce that possesses the confidence and the skills to innovate and create, providing opportunities for employment and economic development.

- Educating and training people, enabling them to develop to their full potential.

- Ensuring the right business environment, by putting technology and infrastructure in place to nurture innovation and creativity.

In respect of this outcome, we will work, amongst others, with our partners in business, the arts and culture sector and our education and learning partners.

Indicators

Progress on the following indicators will contribute to the achievement of this outcome:

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- Improve support for looked after children

- Improve educational outcomes

- Reduce educational inequality

- Improve the quality of education

- Improve the skills profile of the population

- Improve child development

- Increase the proportion of people working in good jobs

- Reduce poverty

- Increase the competitiveness of the economy

- Increase innovation in our economy

- Increase transport connections for people, goods and services

- Improve internet connectivity

- Improve cultural participation

- Increase the confidence and capability of people and communities

- Improve our attractiveness as a destination

- Increase economic opportunities for our most deprived communities

- Improve regional balance of economic prosperity through increased employment

- Improve our international reputation

- Increase the proportion of graduates moving into employment, or on to further study

- Increase quality of life for people with disabilities

Outcome 6: We have more people working in better jobs

This outcome is about increasing the number of people working in jobs which are sustainable, well paid and which offer opportunity for development.

It is about ensuring that employment opportunities exist at all levels for our citizens, and encouraging our talented people to remain here for employment and to progress up the skills ladder. It is also about the potential to attract the best talent to Northern Ireland including attracting back those who have moved abroad by creating high value job opportunities and about creating employment opportunities for those who have become detached from the labour market.

It is important to ensure that opportunity is open to everyone, wherever they live. Doing this involves creating employment opportunities that are accessible to people in terms of their location, and their level of skills. It is also about ensuring that people with the necessary skills can easily travel to their job location.

The Role of the Executive

We will make our contribution by:

- Developing a workforce that has the right, high quality skills to meet the demands of employers now and in the future.

- Helping people to address barriers they face to accessing high quality employment, including those resulting from location, personal and family circumstances, and confidence and capability.

- Attracting high quality employers, and encouraging growth of indigenous businesses, to offer good sustainable employment opportunities.

In respect of this outcome, we will work, amongst others, with local government, with our partners in business, as well as our education, learning and economy colleagues.

Indicators

Progress on the following indicators will contribute to the achievement of this outcome:

- Improve mental health

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- Improve educational outcomes

- Reduce educational inequality

- Improve the quality of education

- Improve the skills profile of the population

- Increase the proportion of people in work

- Reduce economic inactivity

- Increase the proportion of people working in good jobs

- Reduce poverty

- Increase the size of the economy

- Increase the competitiveness of the economy

- Increase innovation in our economy

- Increase transport connections for people, goods and services

- Improve internet connectivity

- Increase the confidence and capability of people and communities

- Reduce underemployment

- Improve regional balance of economic prosperity through increased employment

- Improve our international reputation

- Increase the proportion of graduates moving into employment, or on to further study

Outcome 7: We have a safe community where we respect the law, and each other

This outcome is about creating safe environments, giving people the confidence they need to live productively and well. It will be supported by an effective and efficient justice system in which individual and collective rights are supported and disputes are resolved fairly and swiftly. In addition, a safe community is one where paramilitary groups and criminal gangs cannot exert influence.

We want people to feel safe in their communities – giving people the confidence they need to engage fully in society.

The Role of the Executive

We will make our contribution by:

- Leading efforts to increase safety and respect.

- Driving forward reforms and initiatives to prevent offending and reoffending – focusing especially on early intervention, and providing greater opportunities for young people.

- Creating the social conditions that reduce the risk of criminal behaviour, intervening early, engaging with young people and getting the right help at important times in their lives

- Tackling poverty and disadvantage and reducing the negative impacts of alcohol and illegal drugs.

- Ensuring that mutual understanding is increased, and fear and mistrust is reduced among people of different ages, identities and backgrounds. Increasing respect for diversity will create communities in which people feel included and safe.

- Providing a fresh start for communities affected by criminal gangs and paramilitaries – helping them to build a future that is characterised by freedom from the threat of violence and intimidation.

In respect of this outcome, we will work, amongst others, with our justice agencies, with colleagues in the community and voluntary sector, with educators and others

who work with young people, and will seek to engage people directly in their roles as parents and active citizens.

Indicators

Progress on the following indicators will contribute to the achievement of this outcome:

- Reduce crime

- Improve support for looked after children

- Increase the use of public transport and active travel

- Increase respect for each other

- Increase the confidence and capability of people and communities

- Increase shared space

- Increase reconciliation

- Increase the effectiveness of the justice system

- Reduce offending

- Improve our international reputation

Outcome 8: We care for others and we help those in need

This outcome is about helping and caring for the most vulnerable in our society, ensuring provision is adequate to meet their needs and where appropriate, giving people the opportunity and means to help themselves. It reflects both the role of government in terms of the support offered through welfare and other programmes and the wider community ethos we believe is important. One important aspect of this is addressing historical institutional abuse, the needs of victims and survivors and other issues associated with our past.

The Role of the Executive

We will make our contribution by:

- Ensuring that people's essential needs are met.

- Putting in place services to provide excellent levels of care for those who need it.

- Helping people out of poverty and putting in place services to enable people to live better quality lives.

- Building the confidence and abilities of communities and individuals to provide support for people who need it.

- Addressing historical institutional abuse and the needs of victims and survivors.

In respect of this outcome, we will work, amongst others, with the voluntary and community sector, the charity sector, vulnerable people and their representatives, and those living in poverty.

Indicators

Progress on the following indicators will contribute to the achievement of this outcome:

- Reduce health inequality

- Increase healthy life expectancy

- Reduce preventable deaths

- Improve the quality of the healthcare experience

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- Improve mental health

- Improve health in pregnancy

- Improve the supply of suitable housing

- Improve support for adults with care needs

- Improve support for looked after children

- Reduce educational inequality

- Improve child development

- Increase the proportion of people in work

- Reduce economic inactivity

- Increase the proportion of people working in good jobs

- Reduce poverty

- Increase respect for each other

- Increase the confidence and capability of people and communities

- Increase economic opportunities for our most deprived communities

- Reduce underemployment

- Improve regional balance of economic prosperity through increased employment

- Increase quality of life for people with disabilities

Outcome 9: We are a shared society that respects diversity

This outcome is about creating a community which promotes mutual respect and understanding, is strengthened by its diversity and where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced.

It is about tackling some of the barriers to opportunity that arise for people as a result of particular aspects of their identity – including their religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status, sexual orientation, gender, disability and whether or not they have dependants.

In particular, it means making space for greater sharing between traditionally divided communities. Together: Building a United Community has established a strong foundation for this work. By continuing to work with communities, we can continue to develop shared spaces in education, in housing, in society in general.

The Role of the Executive

We will make our contribution by:

- Working towards greater mutual respect and understanding among people by improving attitudes, and building a community where they can play a full and active role in building good relations.

- Creating a community where division does not restrict the life opportunities of individuals; where all areas are open and accessible to everyone; where everyone feels safe; and where life choices are not inhibited by fear.

- Acknowledging that diversity builds strength and adds value to our community, and working to encourage and celebrate diversity where we can.

- Leading by example, by challenging discrimination and prejudice, and encouraging others to do the same.

In respect of this outcome, we will work, amongst others, with educational professionals, with community and voluntary sector groups, with organisations representing different groups within our society, and with people and organisations working in cultural, arts and media sectors. We will also seek to engage with individuals in their role as active citizens to promote increased tolerance and respect.

Indicators

Progress on the following indicators will contribute to the achievement of this outcome:

- Reduce crime

- Increase respect for each other

- Improve cultural participation

- Increase shared space

- Increase reconciliation

- Improve our international reputation

- Increase quality of life for people with disabilities

Outcome 10: We are a confident, welcoming, outward-looking society

This outcome is about building our place on the international stage, and creating a welcoming society.

We have much to be proud of as a society.

People from across the world are visiting in greater numbers to experience what the region has to offer.

We want to give people the confidence to embrace the opportunities that this brings – in economic, social and cultural terms, and to broaden our horizons to acknowledge the strength that comes from being part of a global community.

Integral to this will be building confidence in our communities to view our connections with the wider world as opportunities to build a stronger society.

The Role of the Executive

We will make our contribution by:

- Building confidence in our communities.

- Increasing our economic, social and cultural links with the wider world.

- Working to break down intolerance and celebrating diversity.

- Attracting and supporting international cultural and sporting events.

In respect of this outcome, we will work, amongst others, with business and with institutions of learning, with cultural and arts organisations, community and voluntary sector groups, and with international partners in progressing these aims.

Indicators

Progress on the following indicators will contribute to the achievement of this outcome:

- Increase the competitiveness of the economy

- Improve transport connections for people, goods and services

- Increase respect for each other

- Improve cultural participation

Programme for Government Outcomes

- Increase the confidence and capability of people and communities

- Improve our attractiveness as a destination

- Increase shared space

- Increase reconciliation

- Improve our international reputation

Outcome 11: We have high quality public services

This outcome is about ensuring that the services we provide for people are responsive, efficient and effective, that they are shaped to meet the needs of people, and that they are accessible in ways and at times that fit into people's lives. It means ensuring that we evaluate services based on the contribution that they make to increasing people's wellbeing.

Integral to this will be improving the responsiveness of services to the needs of citizens, including through the appropriate use of technology.

The Role of the Executive

We will make our contribution by:

- Building services around the needs of users.

- Increasing the number of public services available online.

- Supporting the delivery of services through the most appropriate channel – whether this is in the public, private or community and voluntary sector.

- Using preventative approaches to reduce the future demand for public services.

- Evaluating the provision of services based on the outcomes they deliver in terms of increased wellbeing of citizens.

In respect of this outcome, we will work, amongst others, with service providers across sectors, with trade unions, and with service users and their representatives in progressing these aims.

Indicators

Progress on the following indicators will contribute to the achievement of this outcome:

- Improve the quality of the healthcare experience

- Improve the supply of suitable housing

- Improve support for adults with care needs

- Improve support for looked after children

- Improve the quality of education

Programme for Government Outcomes

- Improve transport connections for people, goods and services

- Increase the use of public transport and active travel

- Increase household waste recycling

- Increase the effectiveness of the justice system

- Reduce reoffending

- Increase quality of life for people with disabilities

Outcome 12: We have created a place where people want to live and work, to visit and invest

This outcome is about creating a place that offers opportunities to everyone so they take pride in where they are from and encouraging our young people to build their lives here in the long term.

It is about encouraging others to come to visit and explore, to be inspired by what we have to offer as a tourist destination and to want to return. It is also about encouraging business investment both indigenously and in terms of foreign direct investment.

This requires us to create an environment in which opportunity can flourish in economic, social and cultural terms to develop our attractiveness as a home, a tourist destination and a place for business.

The Role of the Executive

We will make our contribution by:

- Increasing the skills of our population.

- Creating opportunity for entrepreneurship and employment growth.

- Increasing quality of life by supporting culture, the arts, and facilities for recreation.

- Actively promoting Northern Ireland as a destination for high quality investment and jobs.

- Developing an internationally competitive and inspiring tourist destination of which our community can be proud.

- Recognising the economic importance of tourism and the potential to grow the tourism industry into a high-performing export-led sector.

- Continuing to invest in our economic infrastructure and in our strategic network of gateways to improve our connectivity.

- Working to build our reputation on an international stage.

In respect of this outcome, we will work, amongst others, with the business community, with institutions of learning and other skills providers, with trade unions,

with the creative industries and artistic and cultural organisations, with the hospitality and tourism sector, and with international partners, including our diaspora, in progressing these aims.

Indicators

Progress on the following indicators will contribute to the achievement of this outcome:

- Reduce crime

- Improve the supply of suitable housing

- Improve the skills profile of the population

- Increase the proportion of people in work

- Reduce economic inactivity

- Increase the proportion of people working in good jobs

- Increase the size of the economy

- Increase innovation in our economy

- Improve transport connections for people, goods and services

- Improve internet connectivity

- Increase the use of public transport and active travel

- Increase respect for each other

- Improve cultural participation

- Improve our attractiveness as a destination

- Increase shared space

- Increase economic opportunities for our most deprived communities

- Improve regional balance of economic prosperity through increased employment

- Increase reconciliation

- Improve our international reputation

- Increase quality of life for people with disabilities

Outcome 13: We connect people and opportunities through our infrastructure

This outcome is about ensuring that we plan and invest in infrastructure to facilitate economic growth.

It involves improving the physical mobility of people, and the provision of essential energy, water and telecommunication services to ensure that our communities can access social, economic and cultural opportunities. This involves tackling some of the key barriers to balanced regional growth and inclusion.

The Role of the Executive

We will make our contribution by:

- Providing high quality transport infrastructure.

- Providing high quality public transport.

- Working to increase availability of access to high quality telecommunications.

- Providing water, waste and energy services to the whole community.

- Supporting public service delivery through the public sector's physical assets, including housing.

- Building sustainability through improved waste recycling infrastructure.

In respect of this outcome, we will work, amongst others, with communications providers, with the construction sector, with housing providers, with the environmental sector and with transport providers to achieve these aims.

Indicators

Progress on the following indicators will contribute to the achievement of this outcome:

- Improve the supply of suitable housing

- Reduce poverty

- Improve transport connections for people, goods and services

- Improve internet connectivity

- Increase the use of public transport and active travel

- Improve our attractiveness as a destination

- Increase shared space

- Increase economic opportunity for our most deprived communities

- Reduce underemployment

Programme for Government Outcomes

- Improve regional balance of economic prosperity through increased employment

- Increase household waste recycling

- Increase quality of life for people with disabilities

Outcome 14: We give our children and young people the best start in life

This outcome is about ensuring that all of our children and young people grow up in a society that provides the support they need to achieve their potential. This includes good health, a secure family and community environment including an adequate standard of living, education, opportunities for cultural and artistic expression, opportunities to make a positive contribution to society, physical exercise, space to play, and protection from violence and harm.

The people with the biggest role to play in achieving this are those most involved in children's lives. The parents and other adults who care for children will be the biggest influence on ensuring that their needs are met – and the role of Government in this area is to support children and young people, including by providing help to families where they need it.

Delivery can be supported through high quality early years provision, excellence in education and by building the confidence and capability of families and of communities to help children and young people to fulfil their potential.

The Role of the Executive

We will make our contribution by:

- Supporting families to care for children.

- Providing high quality health services.

- Providing high quality education – including pre-school education.

- Supporting opportunities for play, recreation and creativity.

- Providing the services that protect children from harm.

- Ensuring the involvement of children and young people in developing those services.

In respect of this outcome, we will work, amongst others, with people in the health and social care system, educators, providers of services to children and young people, and individuals in their roles as parents and active citizens.

Programme for Government Outcomes

Indicators

Progress on the following indicators will contribute to the achievement of this outcome:

- Reduce health inequality

- Increase healthy life expectancy

- Improve mental health

- Improve health in pregnancy

- Improve the supply of suitable housing

- Improve support for adults with care needs

- Improve support for looked after children

- Improve educational outcomes

- Reduce educational inequality

- Improve the quality of education

- Improve child development

- Reduce poverty

- Improve cultural participation

- Increase the confidence and capability of people and communities

- Increase shared space

- Increase economic opportunities for our most deprived communities

- Increase reconciliation

- Reduce reoffending

- Increase the proportion of graduates moving into employment, or on to further study

- Increase quality of life for people with disabilities

Indicator 1: Reduce crime

Lead measure: Prevalence rate – number of victims of any crime

Current Status: In 2014/15, 8.8% of households and their adult occupants were victims of at least one Northern Ireland Crime Survey crime during the 12 months prior to interview. This compares to 10.0% in 2013/14 and 23.0% in the baseline year (1998).

Latest findings from the 2014/15 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) estimate that 8.8% of all households and their adult occupants were victims of at least one NICS crime during the 12 months prior to interview. While not statistically different from the NICS 2013/14 figure (10.0%), this represents the lowest NICS victimisation (prevalence) rate since the measure was first reported in NICS 1998 (23.0%).
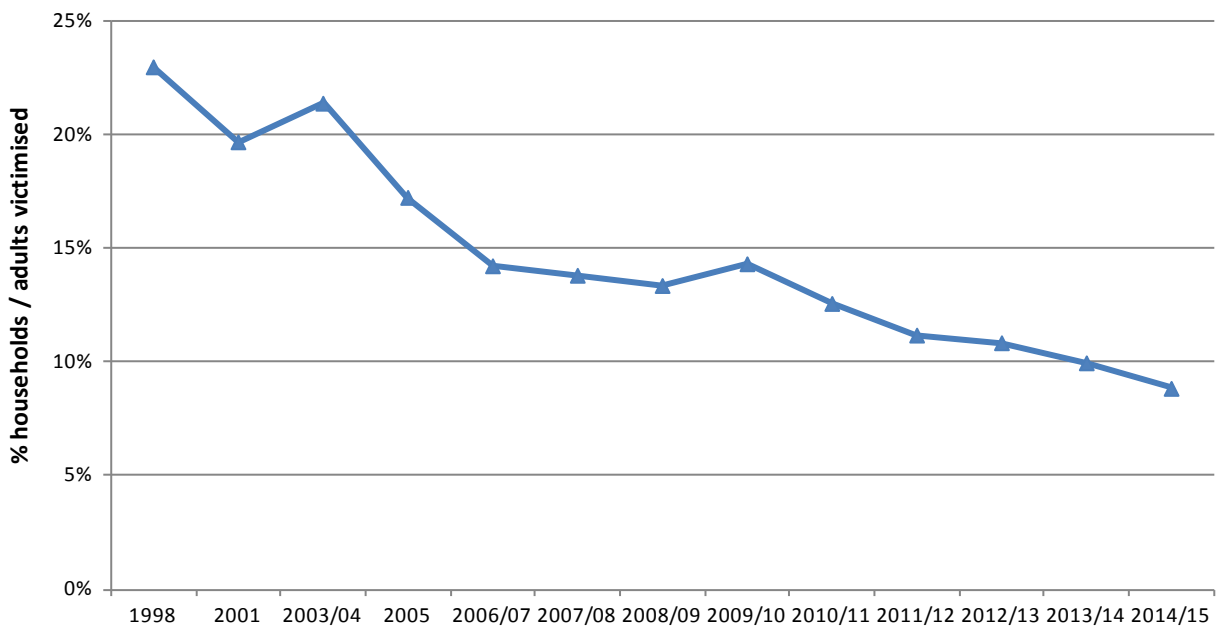
Source: Department of Justice, Experience of Crime: Findings from the 2014/15 Northern Ireland Crime Survey, https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/r-s-bulletin-82016-experience-crime-findings-201415-northern-ireland-crime-survey

Why is this indicator important?

Safety is an indispensible element of wellbeing that provides the foundation for wider improvements in quality of life.

Protecting citizens is central to the role of Government – tackling crime, by addressing its causative factors, by prevention and detection, and by mitigating its impact is therefore a key priority.

Background to data

The Northern Ireland Crime Survey is a household survey and has been running as a continuous survey since January 2005. It was first carried out as a one-off survey in 1994/5 and was repeated in 1998, 2001 and 2003/4. The main purpose of the survey is to collect information about levels of crime and public attitudes to crime. The information is collected by interviewing people (aged 16 and over) to find out about crimes they may have experienced, including those that were not reported to the police. Respondents are also asked their views about the level of crime and how much they worry about crime. With effect from April 2014 the target achieved sample size of the NICS was reduced from 3,500 interviews to 2,000 interviews. This reduction was occasioned by the need to make savings generally in the levels of Departmental spending. The initial NICS 2014/15 sample consisted of 3,375 addresses, randomly selected from the Land and Property Services domestic property database. Visits to each address by an interviewer from the NISRA Central Survey Unit resulted in an eligible sample of 2,899 occupied addresses, from which attempts were made to interview one randomly selected adult respondent at each address.

The any NICS crime rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime. It is the estimated percentage of adults who have been a victim of at least one personal crime or have been resident in a household that was a victim of at least one household crime in the 12 months prior to their interview.

Indicator 2: Reduce health inequality

Lead measure: Gap between highest and lowest deprivation quintile in healthy life expectancy at birth

Current Status: In 2011-13, female Healthy Life Expectancy in the most deprived areas of NI was 14.2 years lower than in the least deprived areas, while the corresponding gap for males was 11.8 years. In 2010-12, this gap was 13.1 years for females and 11.8 years for males.
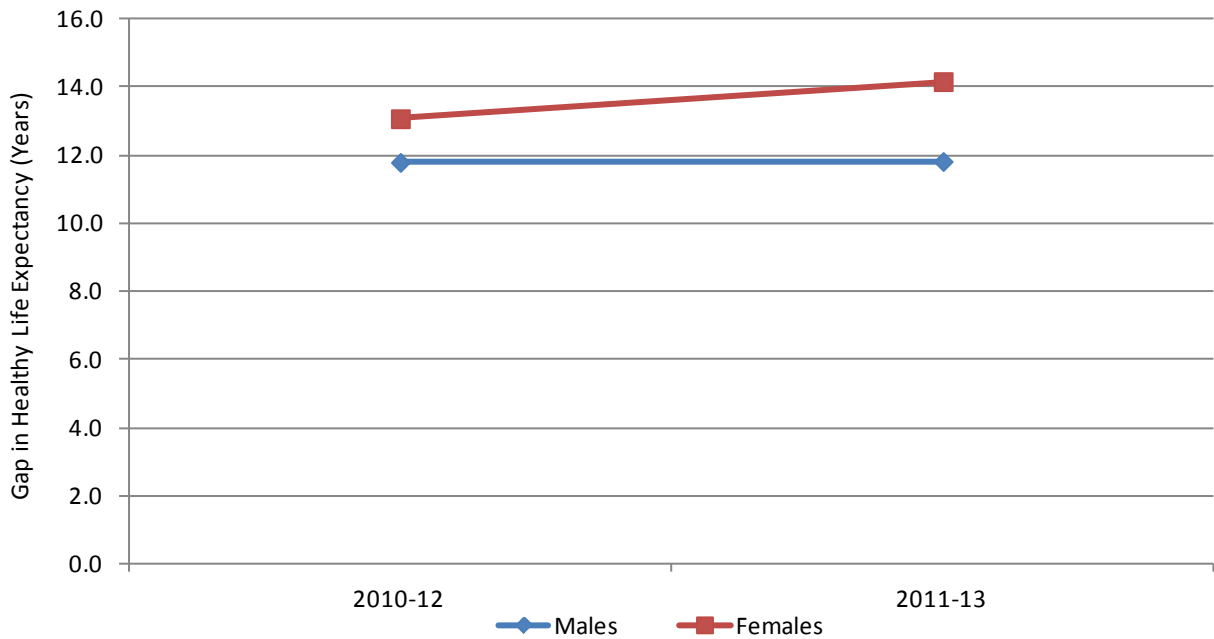
Source: Department of Health, NI health and social care inequalities monitoring system (HSCIMS), https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/ni-health-and-social-care-inequalities-monitoring-system-hscims-health-inequalities

Why is this indicator important?

Inequalities in health outcomes arise from the most invidious effects of poverty and deprivation. People experiencing deprivation die younger, and spend a greater proportion of their lives in ill-health.

Reducing these inequalities – by tackling deprivation, by supporting people to make healthy lifestyle choices, and by providing excellent standards of care – is critical to improving quality of life for people experiencing deprivation in the most fundamental way.

Background to data

The definition of Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) is the average number of years a person can expect to live in good health. HLE provides an estimate of lifetime spent in 'Very Good' or 'Good' health, calculated using respondents' perception of their own health according to the Health Survey Northern Ireland.

In 2010, the data source was changed from the Continuous Household Survey (CHS) to the Health Survey Northern Ireland (HSNI). Due to inconsistencies between the two surveys, the time series begins in 2010-12 (the first period where all data comes from the HSNI) to ensure uniformity and comparability over time.

Indicator 3: Increase healthy life expectancy

Lead measure: Healthy life expectancy at birth

Current Status: In 2011-13, the Healthy Life Expectancy gender gap was 3.5 years, with females expected to live in good health for 62.2 years and males for 58.7 years. A similar pattern was observed between in 2010-12.

Life expectancy in 2011-13 was 82.3 years for females and 78.0 for males, meaning that both genders could expect to live in good health for around three-quarters of their lives. A similar pattern was observed in 2010-12.
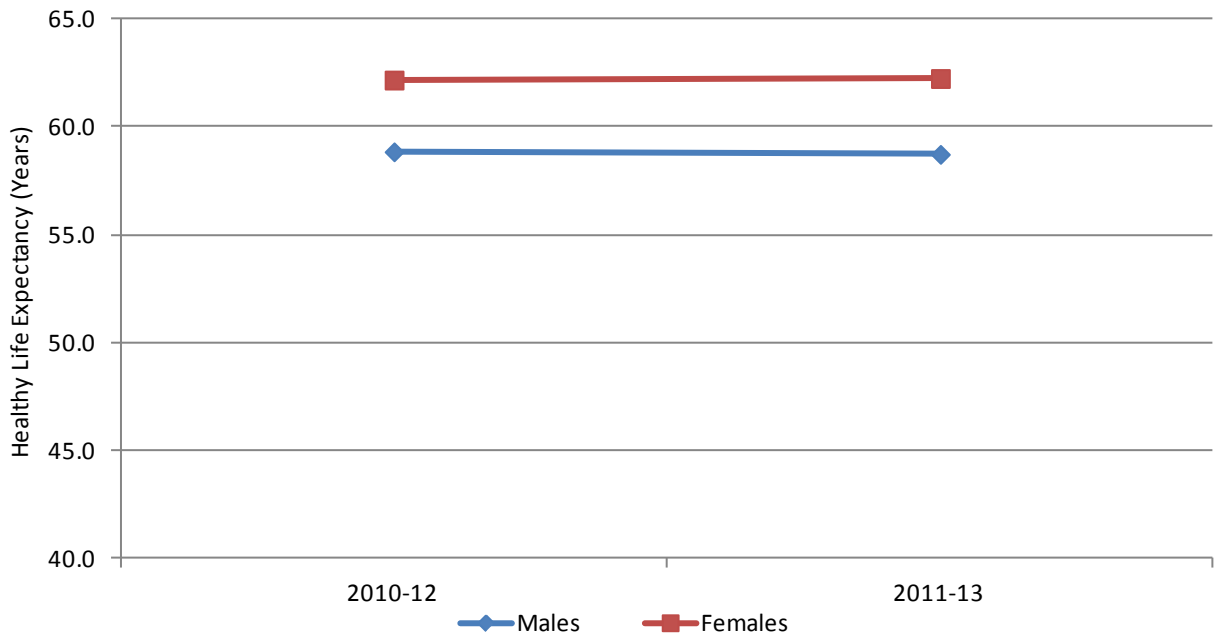
Source: Department of Health, NI health and social care inequalities monitoring system (HSCIMS), https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/ni-health-and-social-care-inequalities-monitoring-system-hscims-health-inequalities

Why is this indicator important?

By providing high quality health care, and by supporting people to make healthy lifestyle choices, we can help more people to live long, healthy lives.

Health is, clearly, a central, indispensible aspect of wellbeing. We are therefore committed to doing everything we can to deliver good health for everyone.

Background to data

The definition of Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) is the average number of years a person can expect to live in good health. HLE provides an estimate of lifetime spent

in 'Very Good' or 'Good' health, calculated using respondents' perception of their own health according to the Health Survey Northern Ireland.

In 2010, the data source was changed from the Continuous Household Survey (CHS) to the Health Survey Northern Ireland (HSNI). Due to inconsistencies between the two surveys, the time series begins in 2010-12 (the first period where all data comes from the HSNI) to ensure uniformity and comparability over time.

Indicator 4: Reduce preventable deaths

Lead measure: Preventable mortality

Current Status: There was a consistent improvement in the standardised preventable death rate over the last 6 years where the rate decreased by over a tenth (13%), from 247 deaths per 100,000 population in 2004-08 to 216 deaths per 100,000 population in 2009-13.
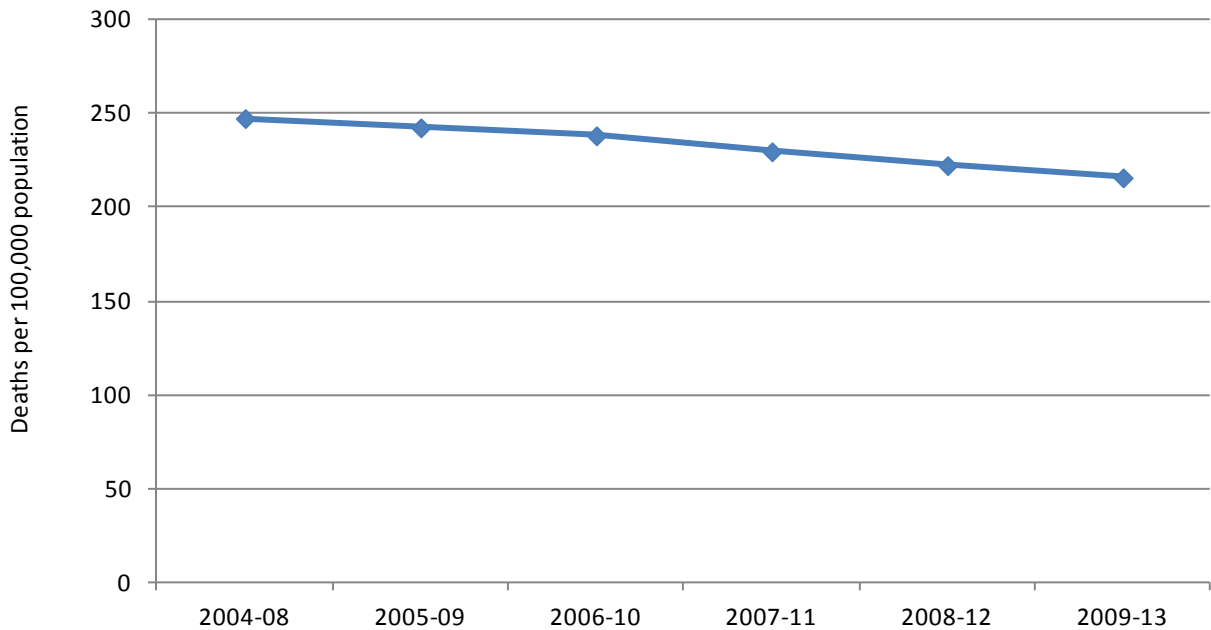
Source: Department of Health, NI health and social care inequalities monitoring system (HSCIMS), https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/ni-health-and-social-care-inequalities-monitoring-system-hscims-health-inequalities

Why is this indicator important?

Providing excellent healthcare is a primary duty of government – but maintaining good health is about more than just healthcare. We achieve the best outcomes when we each take responsibility for looking after our own health.

We are committed to supporting people to do that – by giving them the knowledge, skills and confidence they need to live healthier lives. By doing so, we aim to reduce the number of people who are dying unnecessarily every year.

Background to data

Causes of death have been categorised based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) definition for avoidable mortality:

Preventable: A death is preventable if, in the light of understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from that cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense.

Amenable: A death is amenable if, in the light of medical knowledge and technology at the time of death, all or most deaths from that cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could be avoided through good quality healthcare.

Avoidable: Avoidable deaths are all those defined as preventable, amenable, or both, where each death is counted only once. Where a cause of death falls within both the preventable and amenable definition, all deaths from that cause are counted in both categories when they are presented separately.

Indicator 5: Improve the quality of the healthcare experience

Lead measure: % of people who are satisfied with health and social care (based on their recent contact)

Current Status:

Data in relation to this measure are not currently collected. Putting baselines in place and establishing regular monitoring arrangements forms part of the data development agenda for the Programme for Government.

Why is this indicator important?

A good healthcare experience lies at the heart of a high quality health service. It is also key to providing a service which is owned by both the people of Northern Ireland and the staff which provide it.

Background to data

A methodology will be developed that will assess the satisfaction of recent users of health and social care services with the quality of their experience.

Indicator 6: Improve mental health

Lead measure: % of population with GHQ12 scores ≥4 (signifying possible mental health problem)

Current Status: In 2014-15, around one-fifth (19%) of respondents in the health survey showed signs of a possible mental health problem (GHQ score ≥4), the same proportion as that recorded in the previous year (2013/14) and consistent with previous rates back to 2005/06.
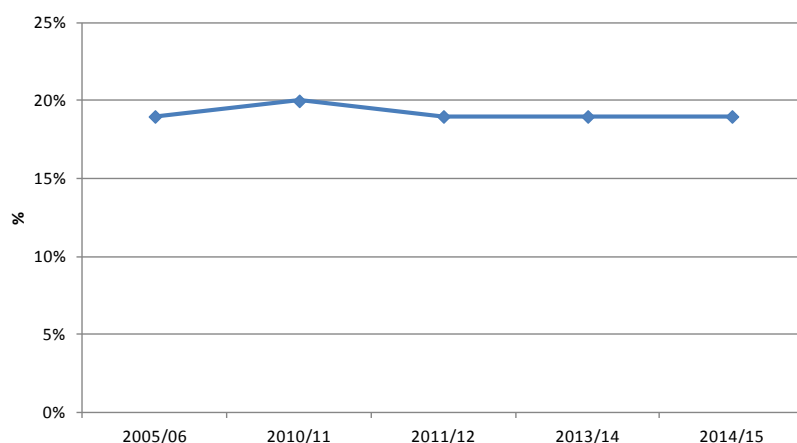
Source: Department of Health, Health survey Northern Ireland, https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/health-survey-northern-ireland

Why is this indicator important?

Mental wellbeing can be a key factor in determining physical wellbeing. It can also influence social circumstances such as employment, family relationships and community participation. Addressing mental wellbeing is, therefore, a consideration in a range of government objectives.

Mental health issues are often particularly acute with those on the margins of society and need to be tackled to improve progress on social inclusion objectives. Conversely, mental wellbeing is also influenced by a range of social factors, so is a reasonable indicator of broad government performance.

Background to data

The GHQ12 is a screening tool designed to detect the possibility of psychiatric morbidity in the general population. The questionnaire contains 12 questions about recent general levels of happiness, depression, anxiety and sleep disturbance. Responses to these items are scored, with one point given each time a particular

feeling or type of behaviour was reported to have been experienced 'more than usual' or 'much more than usual'. A score is then constructed from combined responses to create an overall score of between zero and twelve. A score of 4 or more is classified as a respondent with a possible psychiatric disorder, and referred to as a 'high GHQ12 score'.

GHQ12 information is sourced from the Health Survey Northern Ireland. It is anticipated that it will be included in the health survey on a biennial basis.

Indicator 7: Improve health in pregnancy

Lead measure: The proportion of babies born at a low birth weight

Current Status: The proportion of babies born at a low birth weight has remained broadly consistent since 2005-9 and stood at 6.1% in 2010-14.
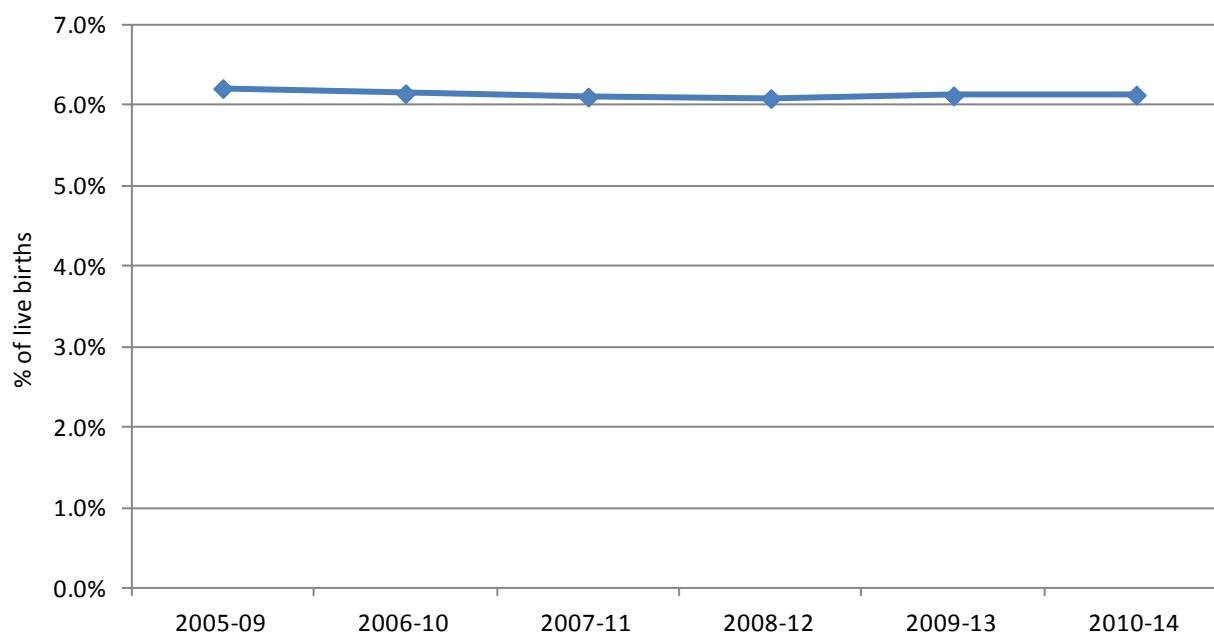
Source: Department of Health, NI health and social care inequalities monitoring system (HSCIMS), https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/ni-health-and-social-care-inequalities-monitoring-system-hscims-health-inequalities

Why is this indicator important?

Birth weight is an important indicator of foetal and neonatal health at both individual and population levels. There is significant evidence of the correlation between maternal health and social circumstances and birth weights which are outside the normal birth weight range.

Birth weight that is not within normal ranges also has a strong association with poor health outcomes in infancy, childhood and across the whole life course, including long term conditions such as diabetes and coronary heart disease.

Background to data

This is the proportion of all live births where the birth weight of the child was less than 2,500g (taken from the Child Health System).

Indicator 8: Improve the supply of suitable housing

Lead measure: The number of households in housing stress

Current Status: According to the last published NISRA Housing Statistics (for 2014-15), there are 39,338 households on the NIHE waiting list, 22,097 of these are in housing stress. This was an increase of 2% from 2013-14 and 69% from the baseline period in 2002-03. The housing stress band also includes those who meet the statutory tests for being classed as homeless. Of the 22,097 in housing stress, 11,016 are statutorily homeless.
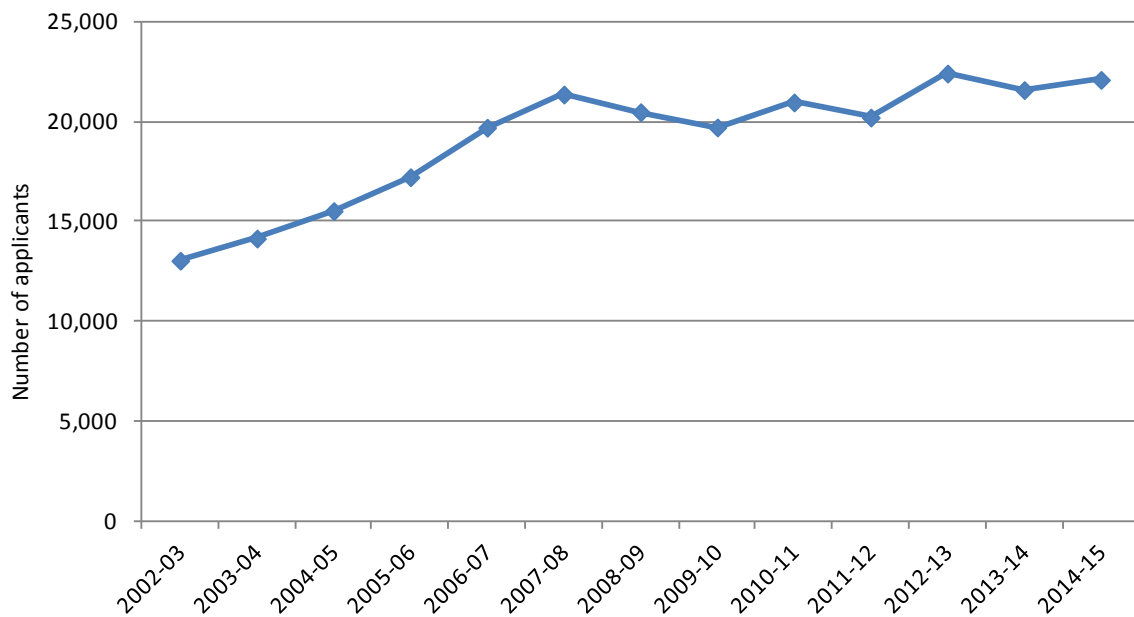
Why are these indicators important?

A fair society with strong, resilient communities meets the housing needs of all its citizens including the most vulnerable. This means ensuring the supply of suitable housing by meeting housing growth indicators, improving the supply of social housing for those in greatest need and tackling housing unfitness. Failure to address these core problems impacts on the wider economy (construction, house prices, etc.) and on the most vulnerable. Those without settled accommodation are less able to contribute to the economy and to access opportunities for employment or training. They are also more likely to suffer poor health.

Background to data

'Housing stress' refers to those applicants on the Social Rented Sector Waiting List who have 30 or more points under the Common Selection Scheme. Please note that

due to the introduction of the new HMS and a change to the annual renewal process for waiting list applicants the number of waiting list applicants for 2011-12 is considered to be a significant undercount.

Indicator 9: Improve support for adults with care needs

Lead measure: The number of adults receiving personal care at home or self directed support for personal care, as a % of the total number of adults needing care

Current Status:

Data in relation to this measure are not currently collected. Putting baselines in place and establishing regular monitoring arrangements forms part of the data development agenda for the Programme for Government.

Why is this indicator important?

People who have care needs tell us they want to have these met at home as long as possible. Not only is this understandable from their personal perspective, there is also significant evidence that this helps maintain independence for longer. For this reason we are committed to increasing the availability of home care and support for people, particularly those with high levels of care needs. As the population ages, and the number of people with complex care needs increases, the need to provide appropriate care and support becomes even more important. Innovative approaches such as re-ablement, 'telecare' and 'telehealth', which use new technology to support people at home, will have an increasing part to play.

Background to data

Some data to support this measure is currently available, including the number of clients availing of domiciliary care or direct payments and those on telemonitoring services, however development work is needed to bring the disparate sources of information together to build a robust summary of care at home. Information relating to those who have care packages in place for a residential or nursing home is also available.

Indicator 10: Improve support for looked after children

Lead measure: % of care leavers who, aged 19, were in education, training or employment

Current Status: In 2014/15, 66% of all care leavers aged 19 in contact with HSC Trusts, and whose economic activity was known, were in education, training or employment. This was a small increase from 2013/14 (64%), and a small decrease from 2010/11 (67%).

% of 19 year old care leavers, who were in contact with their trust, in education, training or employment
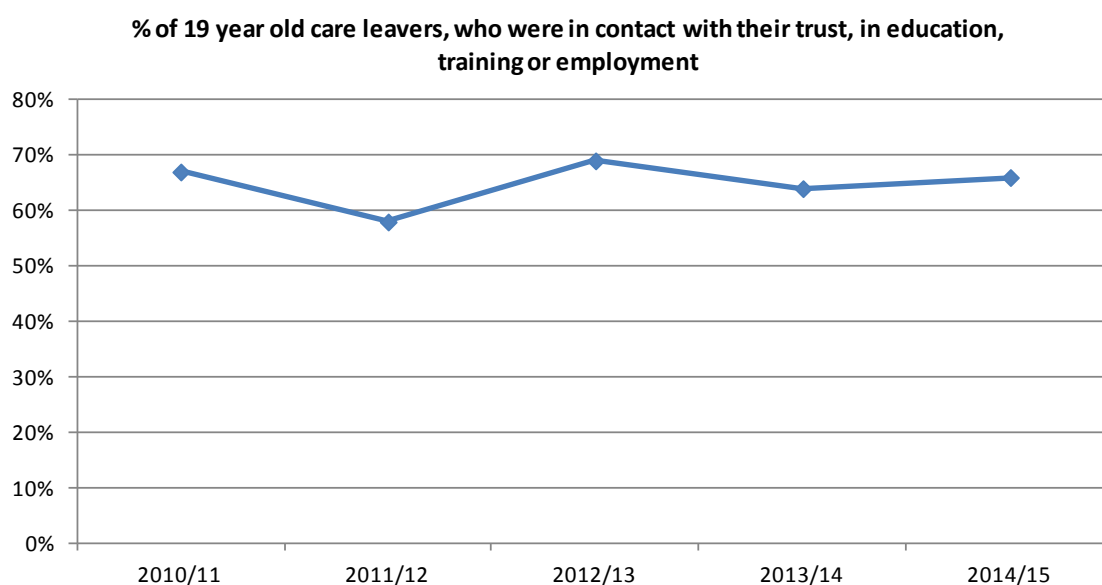
Source: Department of Health, Northern Ireland care leavers, https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-care-leavers-201415

Why is this indicator important?

Evidence indicates that providing stable, nurturing environments for children and young people has a significant positive impact on their long term wellbeing. Looked after children face particular challenges in this regard – and statutory agencies have a particular duty of care for them. Increasing wellbeing for this group in the long term involves providing the best standards of support for those in care, and those formerly in care who have ongoing needs.

Background to data

Care Leavers covers young people who turned 19 years of age during the year ending 31st March and who had been looked after on 1st April three years previously. It excludes those young people who had been looked after under an
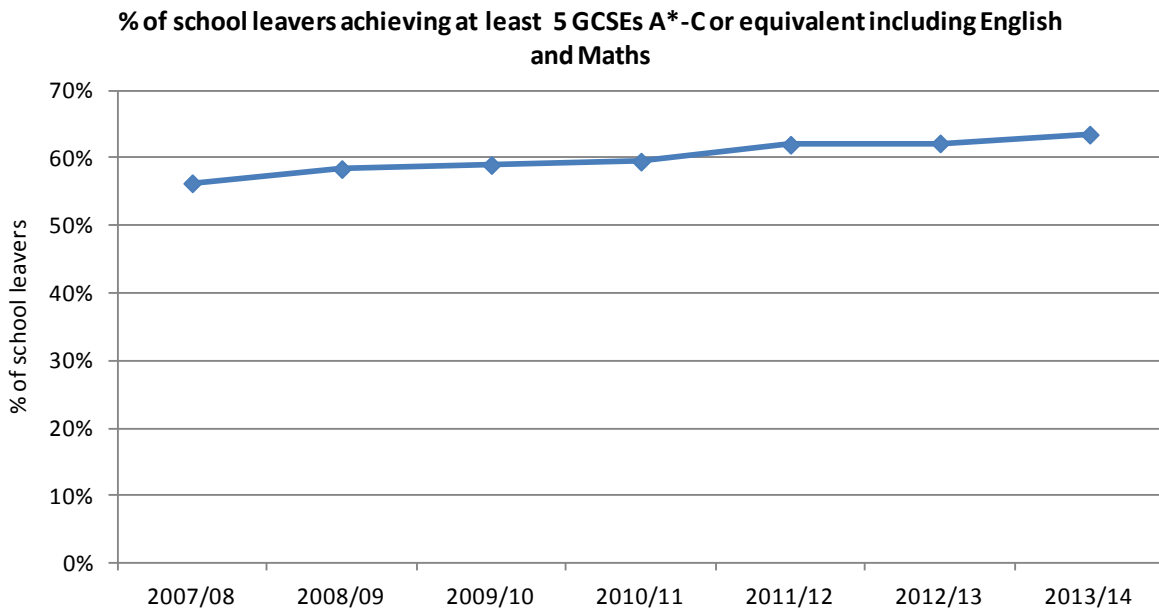
agreed series of short-term placements (respite care). The figures above relates to care leavers aged 19, most of whom left care when they were 18 (83%) but some left earlier (16-18).

Due to the small number of care leavers in Northern Ireland, some caution should be taken when interpreting figures presented, especially when the figures are broken down into sub categories.

Indicator 11: Improve educational outcomes

Lead measure: % of school leavers achieving at level 2 or above including English and Maths

Current Status: In 2013/14, 63.5% of school leavers here achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent, including GCSEs in English and Maths. This is an increase from 62.2% in 2012/13, and 56.3% in 2007/08, the baseline period.

% of school leavers achieving at least 5 GCSEs A*-C or equivalent including English and Maths

Source: Department of Education, Qualifications and Destinations of School Leavers, https://www.education-ni.gov.uk/articles/school-leavers

Why is this indicator important?

The skills that young people have when they leave formal education are a strong predictor of their life chances. Good educational outcomes support people to succeed economically, are linked to better health, and open up opportunity.

Literacy and numeracy are the most essential skills that people gain through formal education.

Increasing the proportion of young people leaving education with good levels of these skills will ensure they have access to the most indispensible tools to succeed in life.
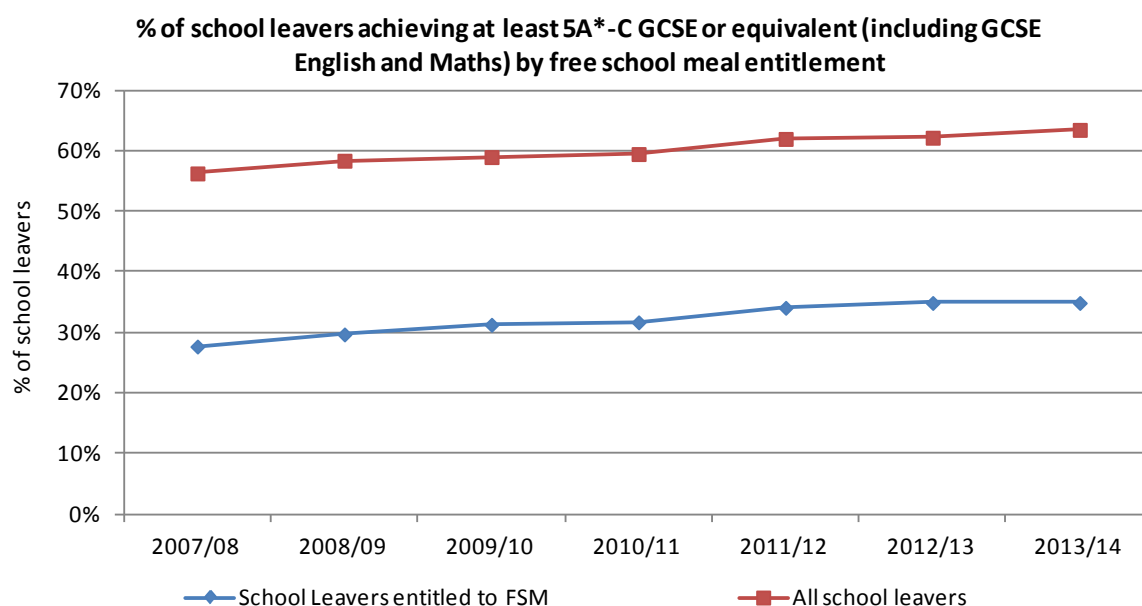
Background to data

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

Indicator 12: Reduce educational inequality

Lead measure: Gap between % of school leavers and % of FSME school leavers achieving at level 2 or above including English and Maths

Current Status: The proportion of school leavers entitled to Free School Meals (FSM) achieving at least 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent qualifications, including GCSE English and Maths has increased from 27.7% in 2007-08 to 34.9% in 2013-14.

The proportion of school leavers entitled to FSM achieving at this level is around half that of those not entitled to FSM (69.7% in 2013-14), and considerably less than the proportion of all school leavers achieving at this level (63.5% in 2013/14). Over the time period presented, these gaps have remained relatively constant in absolute terms.

% of school leavers achieving at least 5A*-C GCSE or equivalent (including GCSE English and Maths) by free school meal entitlement

Source: Department of Education, Qualifications and Destinations of School Leavers, https://www.education-ni.gov.uk/articles/school-leavers

Why is this indicator important?

It is not unusual internationally to see a difference in attainment on leaving school between those young people from more and less disadvantaged backgrounds, but the differential here is very striking and is indicative of significant inequality in educational outcomes. The differential arising from relative disadvantage is the most significant origin of educational inequality here. We know too that low educational

attainment at this level significantly constrains life chances and increases the risk of unemployment, poverty and poor health. Addressing the structural and system-related factors that militate against an education system delivering both excellence and equity will be critical in delivering improvement against this indicator and in helping to break the poverty-underachievement cycle.

Background to data

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

Indicator 13: Improve the quality of education

Lead measure: % of schools where provision for learning is good or better

Current Status:

Data in relation to this measure are not currently collected. Putting baselines in place and establishing regular monitoring arrangements forms part of the data development agenda for the Programme for Government.

Why is this indicator important?

The quality of an education system is a major determinant of educational attainment. Ensuring high quality educational provision for children and young people is an important element of our work to improve educational outcomes, and ultimately to support long-term improvements in wellbeing and quality of life.

Background to data

The Education and Training Inspectorate conducts assessments of the quality of education provision in schools. Data is published in the Chief Inspector's Report.

Indicator 14: Improve the skills profile of the population

Lead measure: The proportion of the workforce in employment qualified to level 1 and above, level 2 and above, level 3 and above, and level 4 and above.

Current Status:

	In employment (%)	Econ. Active (%)	Econ inactive (%)	All (%)
Degree or higher	27.1	26.4	8.0	21.4
Other higher below degree (4)	8.9	8.5	5.0	7.6
A level or equivalent (3)	25.8	25.7	19.3	24.0
GCSE A-C or equivalent (2)	22.2	23.2	29.2	24.8
Other qualifications* (1)	6.1	5.8	6.9	6.1
No Qualifications	9.9	10.4	31.5	16.1
All 16-64[1]	**787,000**	**837,000**	**309,000**	**1,146,000**

*Other qualifications = incl. vocational level 1 and below.
Source: NISRA, Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement to the Labour Market Report October - December 2015,
https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/publications/quarterly-supplement-labour-market-report-october-december-2015

Why is this indicator important?

Northern Ireland's capacity to become more successful in the rapidly changing global, innovation driven economy will be significantly influenced by the skills of its people. Continuing to develop a highly, relevantly skilled population is essential to improving productivity and sustainable economic growth. Improving skills is an effective way of promoting the health and well-being of individuals, and it is important to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to develop their skills so they can maximise their individual potential. While driving increased growth will require a more highly skilled workforce, the labour market will still require significant numbers of workers across the whole skills spectrum. Equipping our workforce, and those entering it, with the skills that employers need is critical to the attraction and creation of new high quality jobs.

Background to data

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals about their personal circumstances and work. It provides a rich source of information on the labour force using internationally agreed definitions.

Indicator 15: Improve child development

Lead measure: % of children who are at the appropriate stage of development in their immediate pre-school year

Current Status:

This is a new measure being introduced in autumn 2016. Putting baselines in place and establishing regular monitoring arrangements forms part of the data development agenda for the Programme for Government.

Why is this indicator important?

A vital and productive society with a prosperous and sustainable future is built on a foundation of healthy child development. Action to reduce health inequalities should start before birth and be followed through the life of the child. If children are denied relatively simple interventions in their early years, their emotional well being, cognitive development, academic aptitude and ability to generate income/get a job will suffer. Premature illness in adult life can be a direct result of failure to intervene effectively in the early years. Later interventions, although important, are considerably less effective where good early foundations are lacking. Early intervention provides an opportunity to interrupt intergenerational transmission of underachievement and improve outcomes for children and their families. It seeks to stop problems becoming entrenched or well established

Our ability to identify and address potential barriers to a child's development as early as possible is essential in delivering the PfG outcome of giving our children and young people the best possible start.

Background to data

Early childhood development encompasses many dimensions of a child's well-being, measuring it is complex, and there are a range of data sets related to both targeted and universal child services and interventions. Data in relation to children in their immediate pre-school year reaching development milestones is not currently collected. While there is currently a range of universal health checks for children through Healthy Child Healthy Futures, there is no universal health check at age 3. Through the Delivering Social Change Early Intervention Programme health and pre-school education practitioners are working together to pilot a 3+ Health Review. The pilot of the 3+ health review using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) score

will be recorded using the Personal Child Health Record (PCHR) (also known as the Red Book) documentation (until the regional Child Health System (CHS) is upgraded).

Indicator 16: Increase the proportion of people in work

Lead measure: Seasonally adjusted employment rate (16-64)

Current Status: The proportion of people aged 16 to 64 in work (the employment rate) increased over the quarter and over the year to 68.9%. Indeed, this rate was the highest recorded since March to May 2008.

Over the period presented, the Northern Ireland employment rate was consistently lower than the UK average.
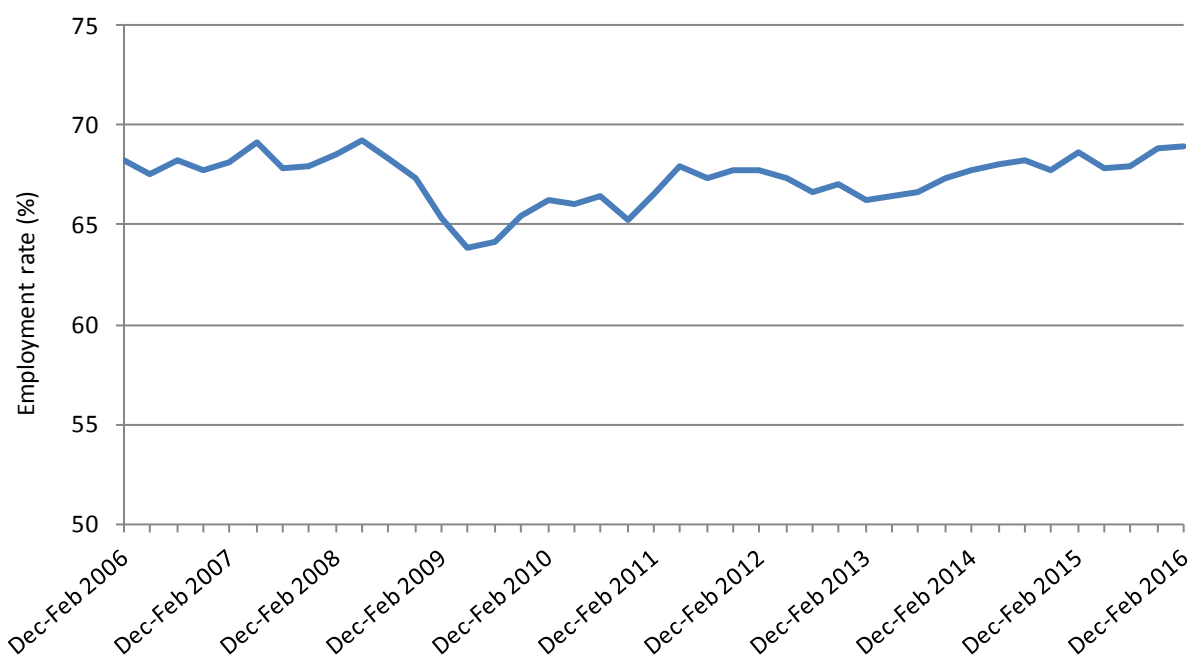
Source: NISRA, Labour Force Survey, Labour Market Report, https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/labour-force-survey

Why is this indicator important?

An economy is successful if it can provide high income jobs and place its population within work. Employment not only contributes to wealth and value added in the economy as a whole but the total output of the economy expands as employment grows. At the individual level, secure employment provides individuals with financial stability as well as wider benefits, including better health and greater social stability.

Background to data:

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals about their personal circumstances and work. It provides a rich source of information on the labour force using internationally agreed definitions.

Indicator 17: Reduce economic inactivity

Lead measure: Economic inactivity rate excluding students

Current Status:

Economic Inactivity Rate (16-64) excluding students
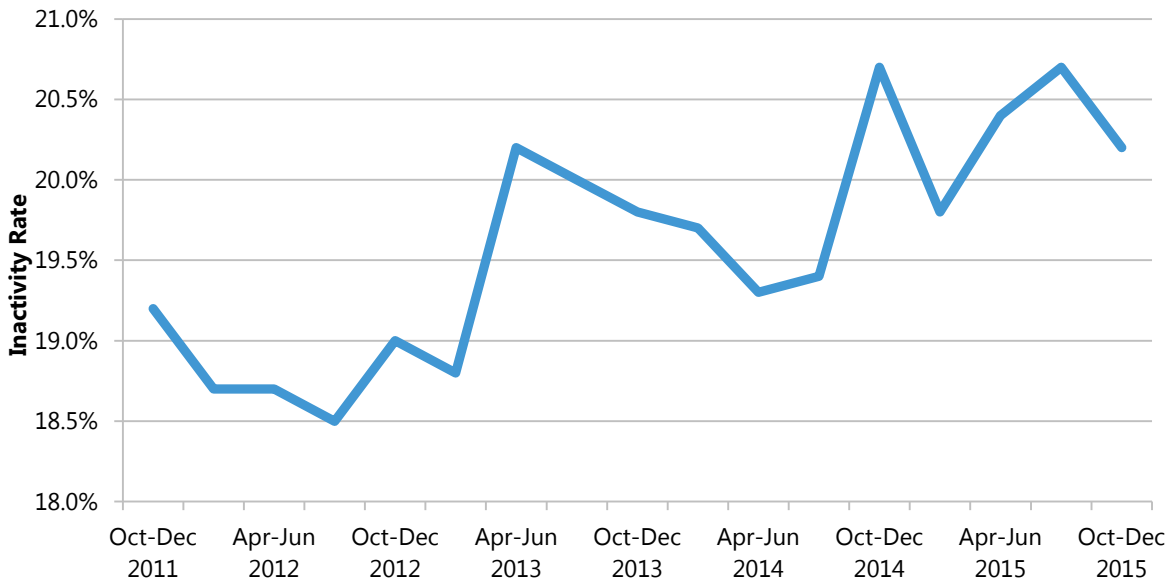
Why is this indicator important?

Economic inactivity is an employment status that refers to individuals who are neither in work, nor are actively seeking work and available to start immediately. This feature of the Northern Ireland labour market has persisted irrespective of fluctuations in the economic cycle over the past number of decades with inactivity rates remaining within a stable range of 26% and 32% of the working adult population in Northern Ireland since the mid-1980s.

The measure for this indicator focuses on economic inactivity excluding students – including therefore, retired people, those with caring responsibilities, and people not seeking work due to illness or disability. These groups historically constitute around 20% of the working age population,

Background to data

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals about their personal circumstances and work. It provides a rich source of information on the labour force using internationally agreed definitions.

Background to data

Indicator 18: Increase the proportion of people working in good jobs

Lead measure: A Good Jobs Index

Current Status:

Data in relation to this measure are not currently collected. Putting baselines in place and establishing regular monitoring arrangements forms part of the data development agenda for the Programme for Government.

Why is this indicator important?

Whilst jobs and employment opportunities are good for the economy it is important that these are supported by the creation and retention of higher value jobs. These jobs will ultimately lead to higher productivity and the ability to meet employers' needs of the future in sectors which can lead to a growing and dynamic economy.

As the world becomes a more globalised place we need to keep pace, seeking to move up the value chain, move away from just competing on cost, differentiating our products and services, and as we do this there will be skills and wage impacts for our workforce. Higher wages can generate benefits to employers through for example, motivating employees to work harder; attracting more talented workers; lead to lower turnover; and can result in higher job satisfaction. Higher wages also generate benefits for workers, improving financial security, offering the potential for improved lifestyles and opening up a variety of opportunities around, for example, home ownership, social mobility and family choices.

Background to data

A "Good Jobs Index" will be developed to measure this indicator.

Indicator 19: Reduce poverty

**Lead measure 1: % of population living in (absolute) poverty (BHC)**

Lead measure 2: % of population living in (relative) poverty (BHC)

Current Status:

Absolute poverty - In 2013-14, 23% of individuals in Northern Ireland were in absolute poverty BHC. This figure has increased by three percentage points from the previous year. At 23% the level of absolute poverty in 2013-14 (BHC) represents a series high, equalling the level of absolute poverty in 2011-12.

Relative poverty - The proportion of individuals in Northern Ireland in relative poverty (BHC) in 2013-14 was 21%, two percentage points higher than the previous year. Overall the proportion of individuals in relative poverty BHC has remained stable with approximately one fifth of individuals being in relative poverty since the start of the time series 2002-03.

% of population living in (absolute) poverty (BHC)

% of population living in (relative) poverty (BHC)
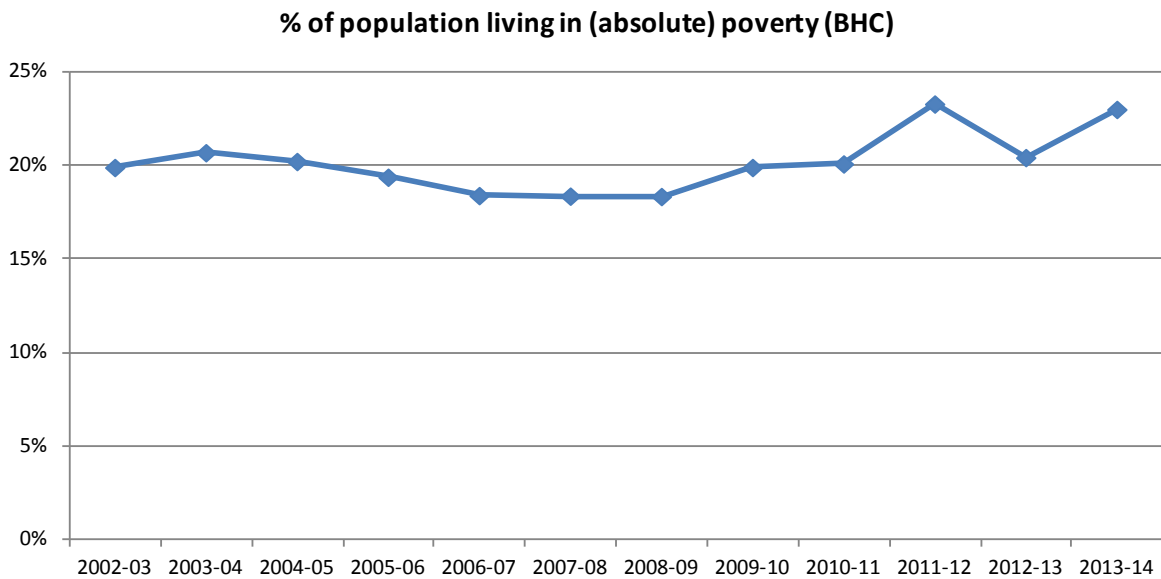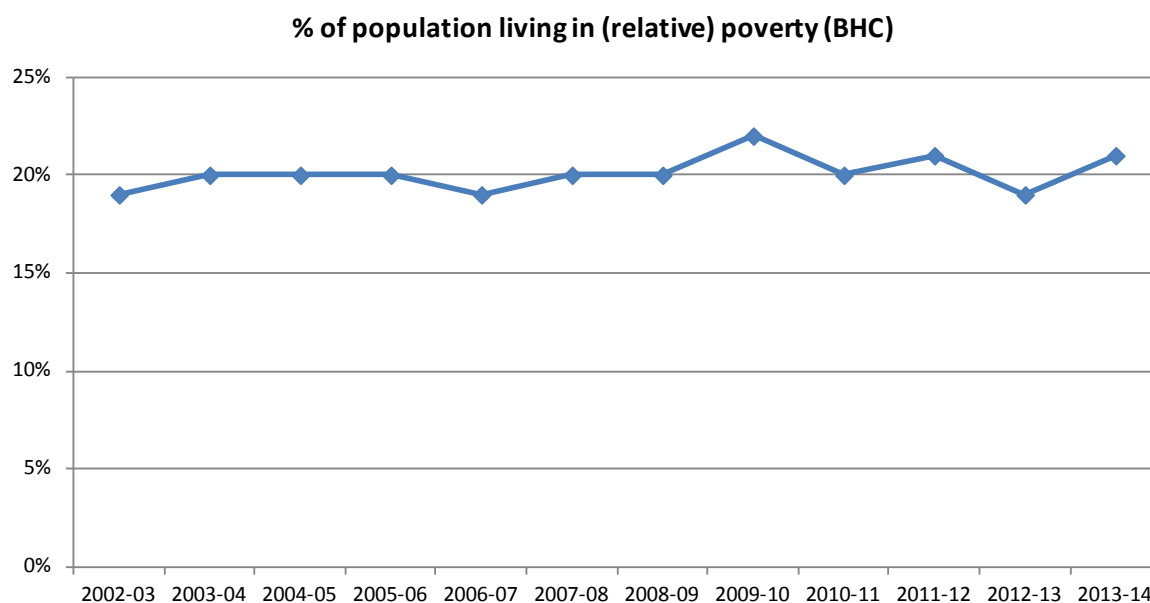
Source: Department for Communities, Households below average income reports, https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14

Why is this indicator important?

Relative and Absolute poverty levels provide an insight to the living standards of individuals in Northern Ireland and allow for a direct comparison with the rest of the United Kingdom.

Living in poverty is directly associated with negative outcomes in education, health and future economic potential. In addition to direct material deprivation, therefore, people experiencing poverty are more likely to live in poor health, to die younger, to have low levels of skills, to have poor employment prospects – and their children are likely to suffer the same ill-effects in turn.

Evidence suggests that move people out of poverty successfully will contribute significantly to addressing a wide range of social issues.

Background to data

The Households Below Average Income publication is Northern Ireland's key source of information on household income.

An individual is considered to be in absolute poverty if they are living in a household with an equivalised income below 60% of the (inflation adjusted) UK median income in 2010-11. An individual is considered to be in relative poverty if they are living in a

household with an equivalised income below 60% of UK median income in the year in question.

Indicator 20: Increase the size of the economy

Lead measure: Private Sector NICEI (Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index)

Current Status: The NI private sector was estimated to have grown by 0.7% over the quarter, by 2.0% over the year to Quarter 4 2015, and by 2.3% for the whole of 2015, compared to 2014.
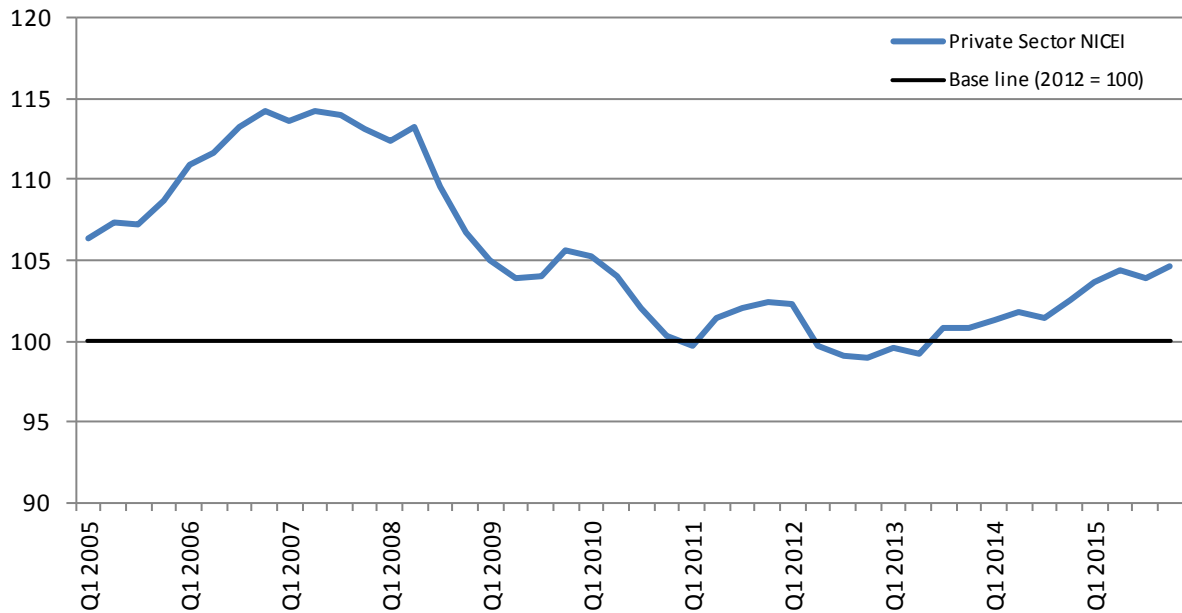
Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index (NICEI), https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-composite-economic-index-nicei

Why is this indicator important?

Companies and the workforce are the key drivers of economic growth. Our private sector needs to continue its growth in order to ensure our companies can compete locally, nationally and internationally.

Background to data

The NICEI is a quarterly measure of the performance of the Northern Ireland (NI) economy based on available official statistics. Existing published quarterly indices (i.e. Index of Services (IOS), Index of Production (IOP), Index of Construction (IOC), and public sector employee jobs data from the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES), plus unpublished agricultural output data from DARD) are weighted using ONS

Regional Accounts Gross Value Added (GVA) data to provide a proxy measure of total economic output in the NI economy on a quarterly basis.

Indicator 21: Increase the competitiveness of the economy

Lead measure: External sales

Current Status: Total external sales by companies in Northern Ireland were estimated to be worth £22.5 billion in 2014, representing an increase of 2.1% (£458 million) over the year. This figure exceeds the previously recorded peak in 2013 (£22.0 billion), and external sales and are therefore at their highest over the time series presented.

This £22.5 billion represents just over a third (34.1%) of all sales by companies in Northern Ireland in 2014 (£65.8 billion).
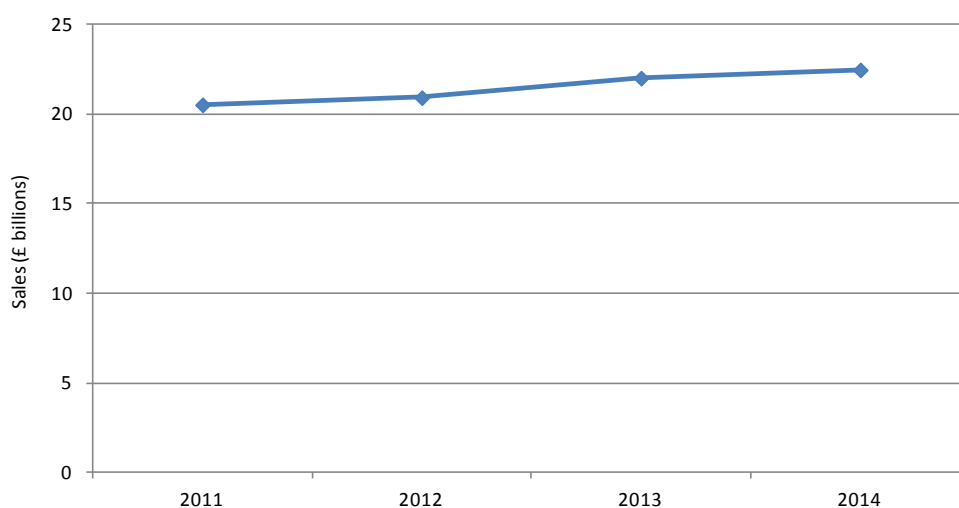
Source: NISRA, Broad Economy Sales & Exports Statistics, https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/publications/current-publication-broad-economy-sales-exports-statistics

Why is this indicator important?

Export led growth is likely to be a key area in which we can strengthen the competitiveness of our economy. External trade is also an important source of wealth and employment. It is important that companies can diversify the markets which they export to by identifying new emerging and developed markets and taking the opportunities to capitalise on these. Research shows that exporting companies are larger, more productive, pay higher wages and are more capital intensive than those which focus mainly on domestic markets.

Background to data

The Broad Economy Sales and Exports Statistics (BESES) is an experimental annual measure of local businesses' sales to markets outside Northern Ireland (NI). NISRA added additional exports (and imports) questions to the existing Northern Ireland Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) which covers all industry sectors (apart from the financial sector and farm businesses). This new "Broad Economy Exports (BEE)" measure now provides a single comprehensive measure of business exports and external sales (including to Great Britain) of both goods and services.

Indicator 22: Increase innovation in our economy

Lead measure: Regional innovation ranking

Current Status: 40% of firms are actively engaged in innovation, ranking 11th out of the 12 regions.

Innovation ranking of UK regions
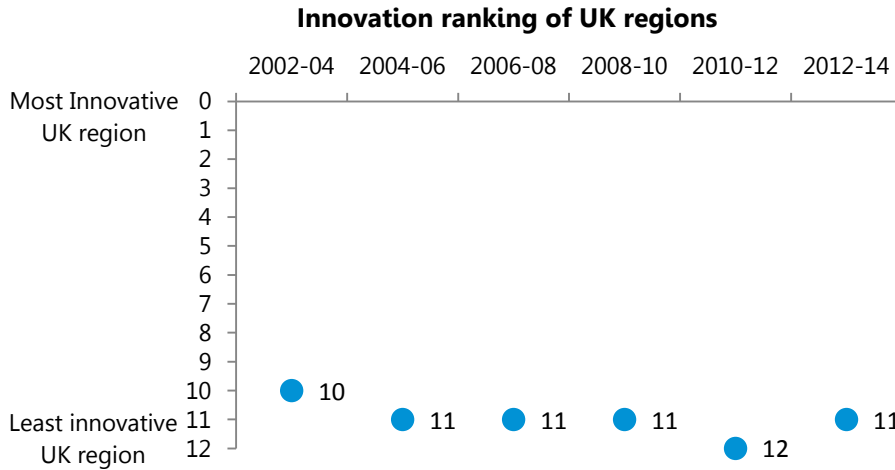
Source:Department for the Economy, NI Innovation Survey https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/innovation-survey and Department for Business Innovation & Skills, UK Innovation Survey, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/506953/bis-16-134-uk-innovation-survey-2015.pdf

Why is this indicator important?

Evidence shows that innovative companies grow nearly twice as quickly in terms of both employment and turnover as non-innovators. In addition, following the financial crisis, economic recovery has been substantially stronger in countries which had previously invested the most in Innovation and R&D.

Background to data

The methodology, sample details and first UK level findings from CIS can be found on the UK Department for Business, Innovation & Skills website at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/first-findings-from-the-uk-innovation-survey-2013. The 2013 survey sampled enterprises with ten or more employees in sections B to N of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007.

Indicator 23: Improve transport connections for people, goods and services

Lead measure: Average journey time on key economic corridors

Current Status:

Data in relation to this measure are not currently collected. Putting baselines in place and establishing regular monitoring arrangements forms part of the data development agenda for the Programme for Government.

Source: Department for Infrastructure

Why is this indicator important?

Optimising the performance of key transport corridors is a pre-requisite to economic and social development. Major goods and passenger flows are concentrated on a relatively small number of key corridors that transect and connect our largest centres of economic and social activity. Maintaining and improving the performance of these corridors is the means by which the greatest positive impact can be delivered to the people and businesses of the region.

Background to data

Key economic corridors are:

- o A5 Londonderry – Aughnacloy
- o M2/A6 Belfast – Londonderry
- o A8/A1 Larne – Newry
- o M1/A4 Belfast – Enniskillen
- o A26/A2 Londonderry – Belfast

These corridors have been designated as Key Transport Corridors in the Northern Ireland Regional Development Strategy and align with European Commission's Trans-European Transport Network for Northern Ireland. Performance improvements in terms of reducing average journey times on these corridors does, therefore, impact in both regional and trans-national terms.

The development of metadata as a product of regional data capture will support decision-making and actions in terms of long-term infrastructure planning and investment. This will also inform and support a range of regional and European

applications for the co-financing of projects that are proven to have the capability to deliver indicated outcomes.

Indicator 24: Improve internet connectivity

Lead measure: Proportion of Northern Ireland premises with access to broadband services in excess of 30 Mbps

Current Status: Seventy-seven per cent of premises in Northern Ireland were able to receive superfast broadband services, i.e. a fixed broadband service with an actual speed of 30Mbps or higher, in May 2015.

Proportion of Premises in excess of 30 Mbps (Superfast Broadband)

Proportion of premises (per cent)

	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	N Ireland		UK Urban	UK Rural
	83	84	73	79	77		88	37
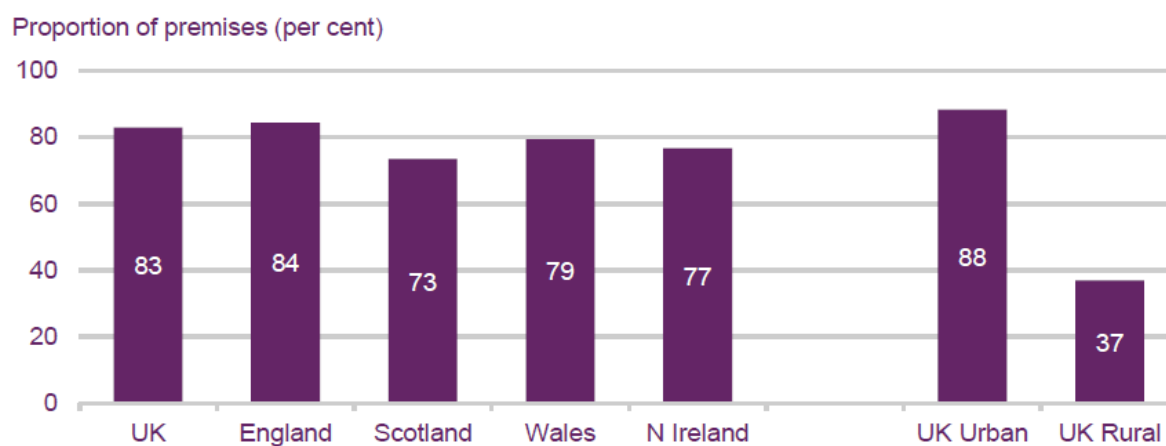
Source: Ofcom / Openreach / Virgin Media / Kcom, May 2015 data

Superfast Broadband defined as speeds in excess of 30 Mbit/s

http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/binaries/research/infrastructure/2015/downloads/NIreland.pdf

Why is this indicator important?

In order to underpin economic growth Northern Ireland needs a modern and sustainable economic infrastructure. Telecommunications is a crucial element to that infrastructure as businesses increasingly rely on fast efficient broadband access to compete successfully in external markets and in promoting Northern Ireland as an attractive inward investment location. Businesses will require higher band width services with many sectors such as ICT Digital, financial/legal and manufacturing needing to share or store large volumes of data. For consumers and households the continued onset of the digital age means that broadband connectivity is now increasingly relied upon for accessing all sorts of services, information access and storage, and various leisure and recreational activities.

Background to data

Ofcom reports to the Secretary of State every three years, describing the state of the electronic communications networks and services in the UK. Full reports were published in 2011 and 2014 and an update – (The Connected Nations Report), focusing on those areas seeing the most rapid change, including the coverage of fixed, mobile and broadcast networks and the capacity of fixed and mobile broadband networks, will be published this year.

Indicator 25: Increase the use of public transport and active travel

Lead measure: % of all journeys which are made by walking/cycling/public transport

Current Status: During 2012-2014, 23% of all journeys made were by walking, cycling or public transport. This compares to 23% in 2011-2013 and 25% ten years ago (2002-2004).
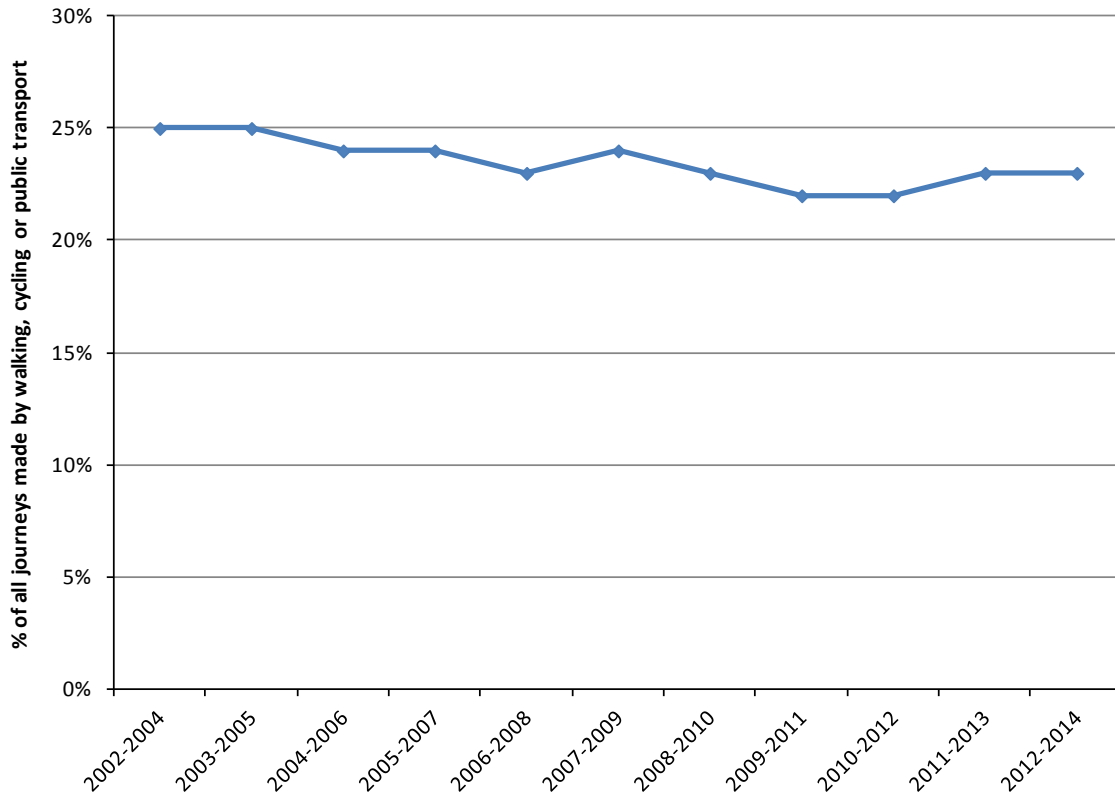
Source: Department for Infrastructure, Travel Survey for Northern Ireland, https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/articles/travel-survey-northern-ireland

Why is this indicator important?

Achieving a shift from the car to bus or rail services for longer journeys and to walking or cycling for shorter journeys will reduce demand on the road network allowing it to work more efficiently; assist in the better movement of freight; reduce emissions and improve health by increasing levels of physical activity. Public transport also contributes to economic growth, competitiveness and supports social inclusion. Cycling and walking have significant health and social benefits for individuals.

Background to data

The Travel Survey for Northern Ireland (TSNI) is based on the National Travel Survey as used in Great Britain up to 2012 (NTS coverage changed to England only from 2013). It is the only source of information on how, over Northern Ireland as a whole, people as individuals or family groups use different forms of transport to meet their travel needs.

Indicator 26: Increase respect for each other

Lead measure: A Respect Index

Current Status:

Data in relation to this measure are not currently collected. Putting baselines in place and establishing regular monitoring arrangements forms part of the data development agenda for the Programme for Government.

Why is this indicator important?

Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act (1998) provides that public authorities shall in carrying out their functions relating to Northern Ireland have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity. Equality of opportunity will only come about if each of the groups defined under Section 75 feels that they are respected.
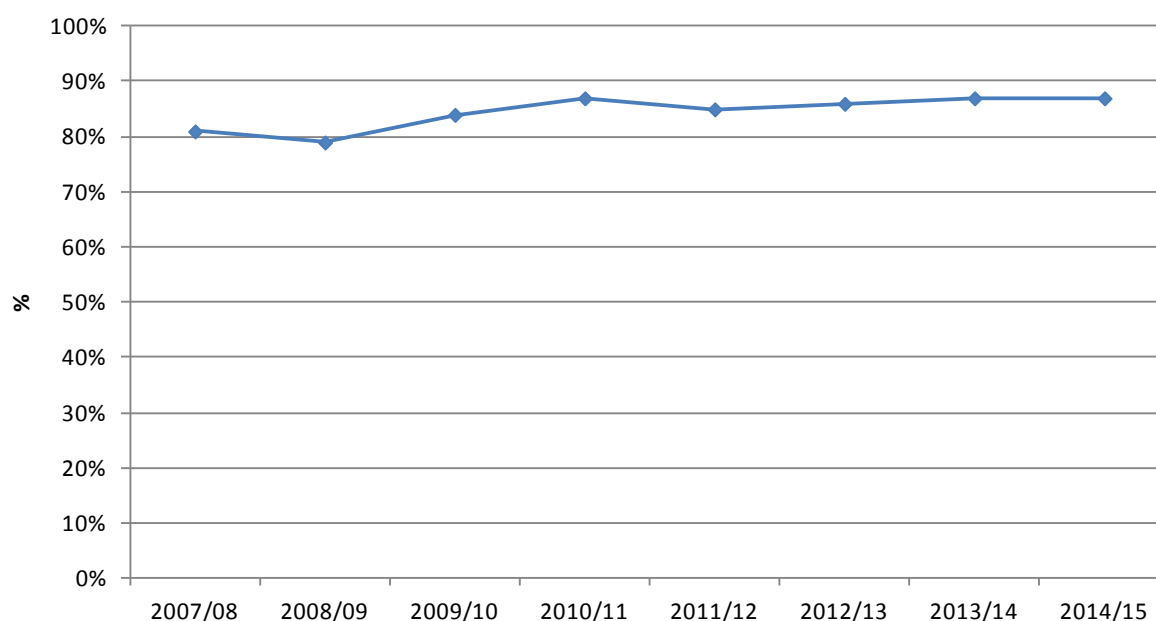
Background to data

Data development required.

Indicator 27: Improve cultural participation

Lead measure: % engaging with arts/cultural activities in the past year

Current Status: Eighty-seven per cent of adults had engaged in arts/cultural activities in the previous 12 months in 2014/15; the same proportion as 2013/14 and an increase from 81% in 2007/08.

Source: Department for Communities, Experience of the arts by adults in Northern Ireland, https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/experience-arts-by-adults-northern-ireland-201415

Why is this indicator important?

Cultural engagement impacts positively on general wellbeing. Cultural participation is known to bring benefits in learning and education; and there is a significant association with cultural engagement and good health and satisfaction with life. Culture is key to our sense of identity as individuals and as communities. Cultural offerings encourage visitors and day-trips, creating and maintaining jobs in cultural tourism; and contribute to the development of creative industries in our economy.

Background to data

The data is obtained through the Continuous Household Survey (CHS). The CHS is a Northern Ireland wide household survey with a systematic random sample of 4,500 addresses, selected from the Pointer list of private addresses. The findings reported for 2014/15 are based on 3,345 respondents, aged 16 and over, who answered the culture, arts and leisure modules of the survey.

Indicator 28: Increase the confidence and capability of people and communities

Lead measure: Self-efficacy

> This is a new measure being introduced in autumn 2016. Putting baselines in place and establishing regular monitoring arrangements forms part of the data development agenda for the Programme for Government.

Source: The Executive Office, taken from the Continuous Household Survey

Why is this indicator important?

Self-efficacy is the extent or strength of an individual's belief in their own ability to complete tasks and reach goals. It is not a measure of the individual's abilities but a measure of their perception of their own ability to succeed. This can be seen as the ability to persist and a person's ability to succeed with a task. High and low self-efficacy determines whether or not someone will choose to take on a challenging task or "write it off" as impossible.

By determining the beliefs a person holds regarding his or her power to affect situations, it strongly influences both the power a person actually has to face challenges competently and the choices a person is most likely to make. It can also be seen as a measure of resilience.

In effect, self-efficacy acts to shape the future development and trajectory of the person's life course by preventing (low) or enabling (high) them to cope with challenges.

Background to data

The tool for self-efficacy is a simple statement based survey tool. In the Northern Ireland Continuous Household Survey it takes the form of 5 simple statements to which the individual indicates to what extent they agree or disagree. The responses provided form an overall 'score'. The statements relate to how well the individual feels they cope with unexpected events or problems and how well they feel they stick to completing tasks.

Indicator 29: Increase environmental sustainability

Lead measure: Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Current Status: Total GHG emissions for Northern Ireland show an increase of less than 1% between 2012 and 2013. The 2012 to 2013 trend is predominantly driven by a shift from natural gas to coal in the Energy Supply sector and the forest fires that occurred in 2012.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions have fallen 16% since 1990. The last Programme for Government targeted a reduction of 35% on 1990 levels by 2025. The Climate Change Act sets a target of 80% reductions, again against 1990 levels, for achievement by the UK as a whole.

Total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions for Northern Ireland (ktCO2e), 1998 to 2013
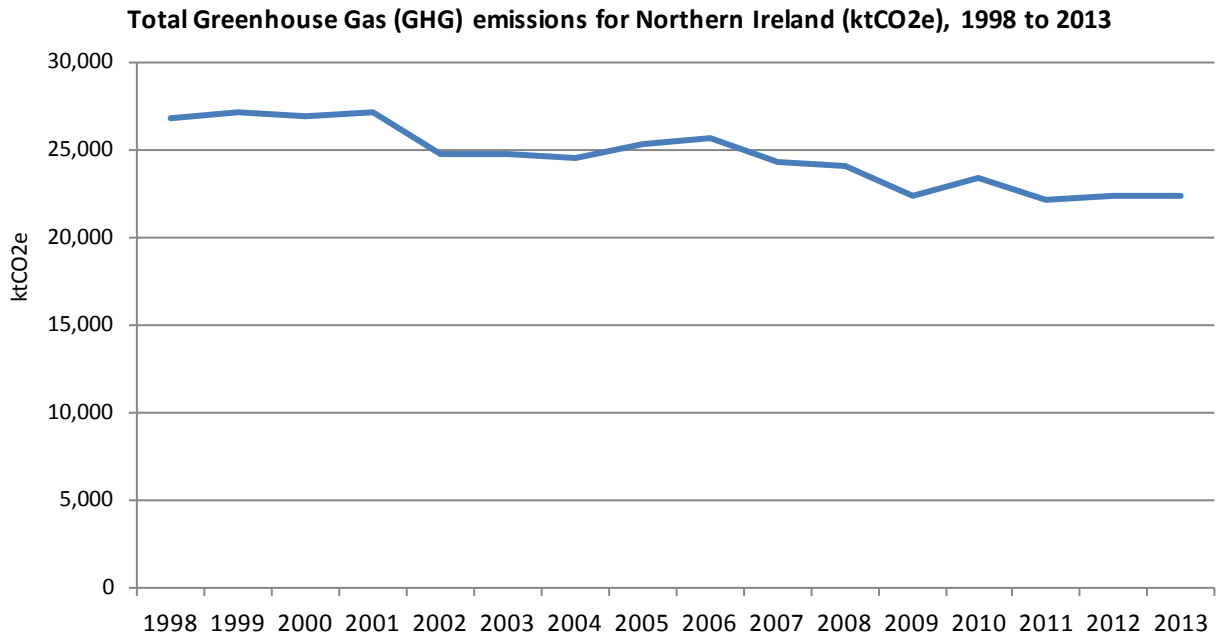
Source: National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, Greenhouse Gas Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: 1990 – 2013, http://naei.defra.gov.uk/reports/reports?report_id=810

Why is this indicator important?

Measures taken to reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions will make a contribution to mitigating the effects of climate change globally, and will also reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, and increase resource and energy efficiency.

Background to data

This data is taken from the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, Greenhouse Gas Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: 1990 – 2013

Indicator 30: Improve our attractiveness as a destination

Lead measure: Total spend by external visitors

Current Status: There were 2.2 million overnight trips to Northern Ireland by external visitors in 2014. These trips accounted for £514 million in expenditure - down 3% from 2013 (£531 million), but an increase of 11% from 2011 (£463 million).

Total expenditure of external overnight trips to Northern Ireland, 2011-2014 (£ millions)
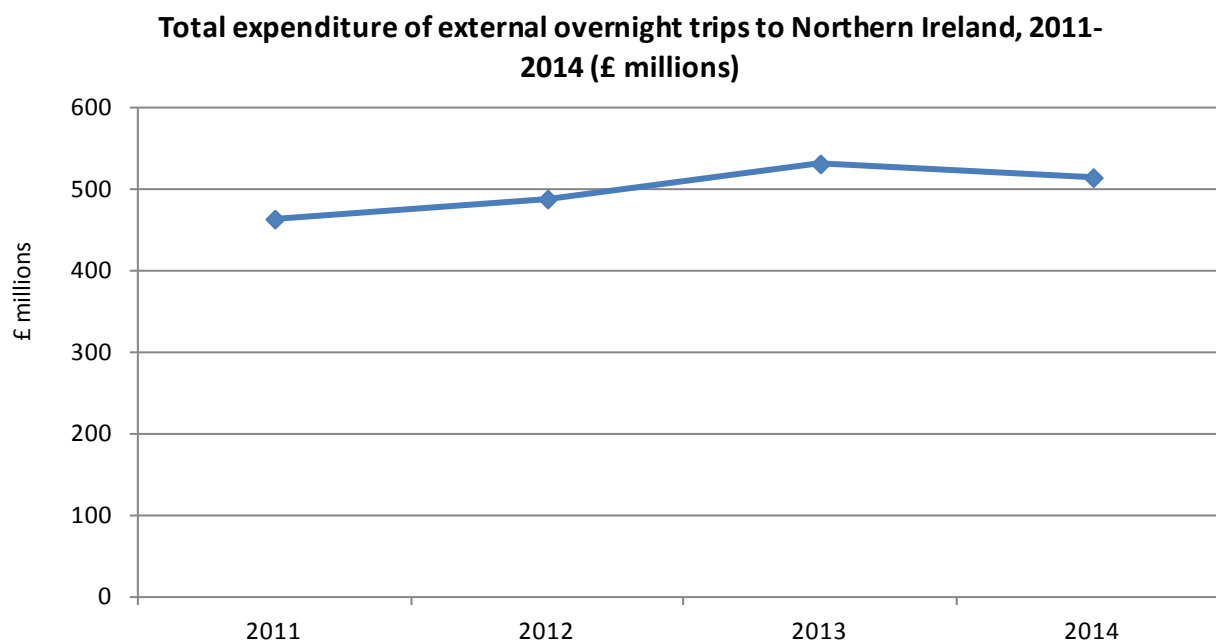
Source: Department for the Economy, Tourism Statistics, External visitors to Northern Ireland, https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/publications/external-visitors-northern-ireland-publications

Why is this indicator important?

As one of our key service sectors and economic pillars, the tourism and hospitality industry offers one of the best opportunities for Northern Ireland to strengthen its economy. There is huge growth potential in our tourism and hospitality industry.

Background to data

External overnight trips includes visitors from Great Britain, Republic of Ireland and elsewhere.

Since July 2013, NISRA has combined the estimates of visitors from the NI Passenger Survey, Continuous Household Survey with the VIAS (those exiting RoI ports who spent a night in NI) and the HTS (RoI visitors to NI) and publish these on a quarterly basis. These publications also include overall cruise ship data as supplied

by Visit Belfast and Derry Visitor Convention Bureau. NISRA also publishes the rolling year data alongside the year to date.

Indicator 31: Increase shared space

Lead measure: % who think leisure centres, parks, libraries and shopping centres in their areas are 'shared and open' to both Protestants and Catholics

Current Status: In 2014, 62% of respondents to the Northern Ireland Life & Times Survey thought that leisure centres, parks, libraries and shopping centres in their area (where they had said facilities in their area) were definitely 'shared and open' to both Protestants and Catholics. This represents a four percentage point increase from 2013 (58%).
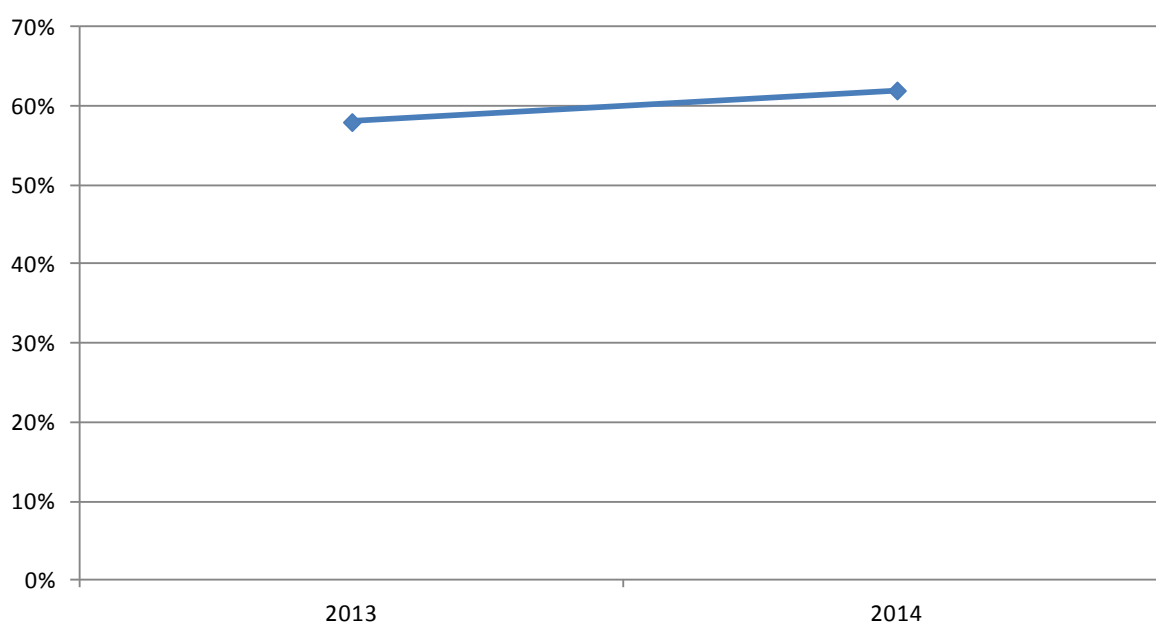
Source: Northern Ireland Life & Times Survey, taken from The Executive Office, Good Relations Indicators - 2015 Update, https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/publications/good-relations-indicators-2015-update

Why is this indicator important?

This indicator provides information on whether people perceive public places in their areas to be shared. Increasing shared space is associated with increased reconciliation and respect.

Background to data

The Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey was launched in the autumn of 1998 to monitor the attitudes and behaviour of people across Northern Ireland annually on a wide range of social policy issues. The Northern Ireland Life and Times (NILT)

Survey is a direct descendent of the Northern Ireland Social Attitudes Survey (NISA) which ran from 1989 to 1996.

Indicator 32: Increase economic opportunities for our most deprived communities

Lead measure: The employment rate of 16-64 year olds by deprivation quintile.

This is a new measure being introduced in autumn 2016. Putting baselines in place and establishing regular monitoring arrangements forms part of the data development agenda for the Programme for Government.

Why is this indicator important?

Employment brings real, tangible, direct and indirect social and economic benefits, not only to those employed, but for all members of the community. The lowest levels of employment are to be found in the most deprived areas and have a high correlation with other forms of deprivation.

Increasing economic opportunities i.e., having improved employability, through better educational outcomes and skills leads to increased success in becoming employed.

An increase in employment will reduce poverty and have numerous benefits for the individual and communities through the economic and social multipliers that accompany it. The income associated with employment translates into further increased spending and rising incomes through the community. The social multipliers bring benefits to the community through; higher living standards, decreased crime, less family disruption, improved education outcomes, better physical and mental health and helps attract investment.
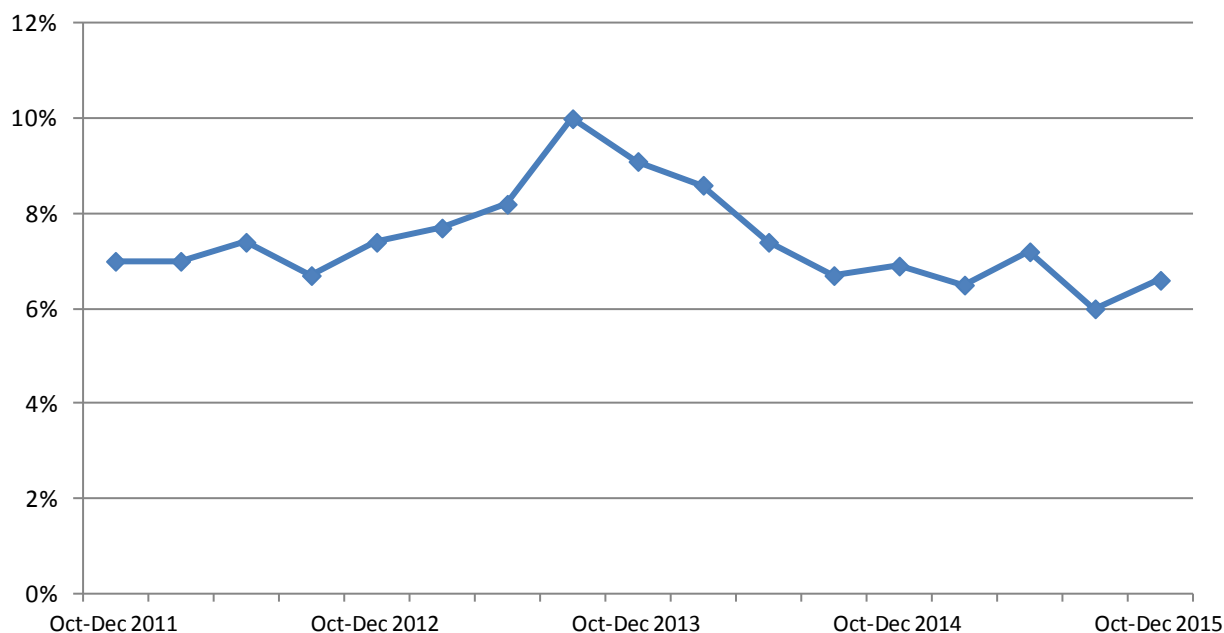
Background to data

Data development is required in this area.

Indicator 33: Reduce underemployment

Lead measure: % of people working part time who would like to work more hours

Current Status: Data below is for % of all people working who would like to work more hours, i.e. not just part time workers – further work will be required to provide the correct data.

Source: NISRA, Labour Force Survey, https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/labour-force-survey

Why is this indicator important?

Underemployment generally means that the economy is not operating as efficiently as it could.

Background to data

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals about their personal circumstances and work. It provides a rich source of information on the labour force using internationally agreed definitions.

Indicator 34: Improve the regional balance of economic prosperity through increased employment

Lead measure: Employment rate by geographic area (areas to be defined)

Current Status: Available data shows considerable variation between geographic areas in employment rate, ranging from around 57% to 73% by local government district.

Working age (16-64) Employment rate (%) by LGD, 2009 -2014
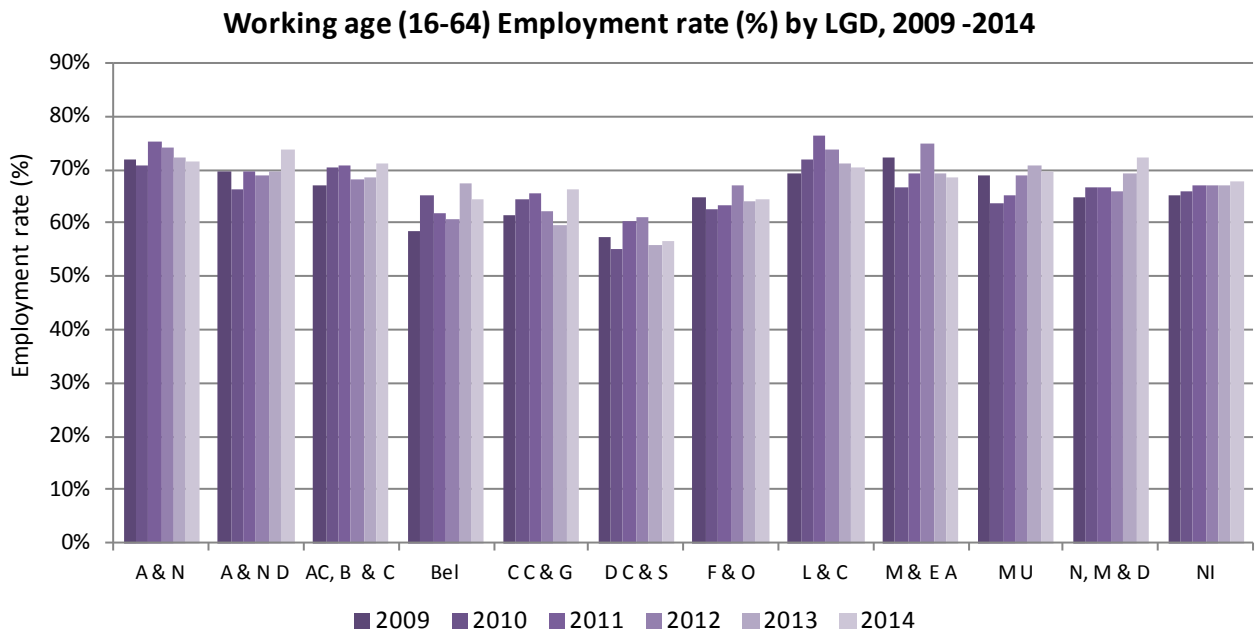
Key			
A & N	Antrim and Newtownabbey	F & O	Fermanagh and Omagh
A & N D	Ards and North Down	L & C	Lisburn and Castlereagh
AC, B & C	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	M & E A	Mid and East Antrim
Bel	Belfast	M U	Mid Ulster
C C & G	Causeway Coast and Glens	N, M & D	Newry, Mourne and Down
D C & S	Derry City and Strabane	NI	Northern Ireland

Why is this indicator important?

It is important that the current performance of the economy does not result in regions being left behind. Progress in different regions must be monitored in order to ensure early intervention in areas which are found to be lagging behind. It is important that we have an infrastructure that allows the transport of labour and capital throughout the province.

Background to data

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals about their personal circumstances and work. It provides a rich source of information on the labour force using internationally agreed definitions.

Background to data

Indicator 35: Increase reconciliation

Lead measure: % of the population who believe their cultural identity is respected by society

Current Status: Just less than two thirds (64%) of respondents to the 2014 Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey thought that their cultural identity was respected by society.

Disaggregating this by religion, 73% of Catholics and 61% of Protestants thought that their cultural identity was respected by society, while just over half (54%) of people with no religion thought this.
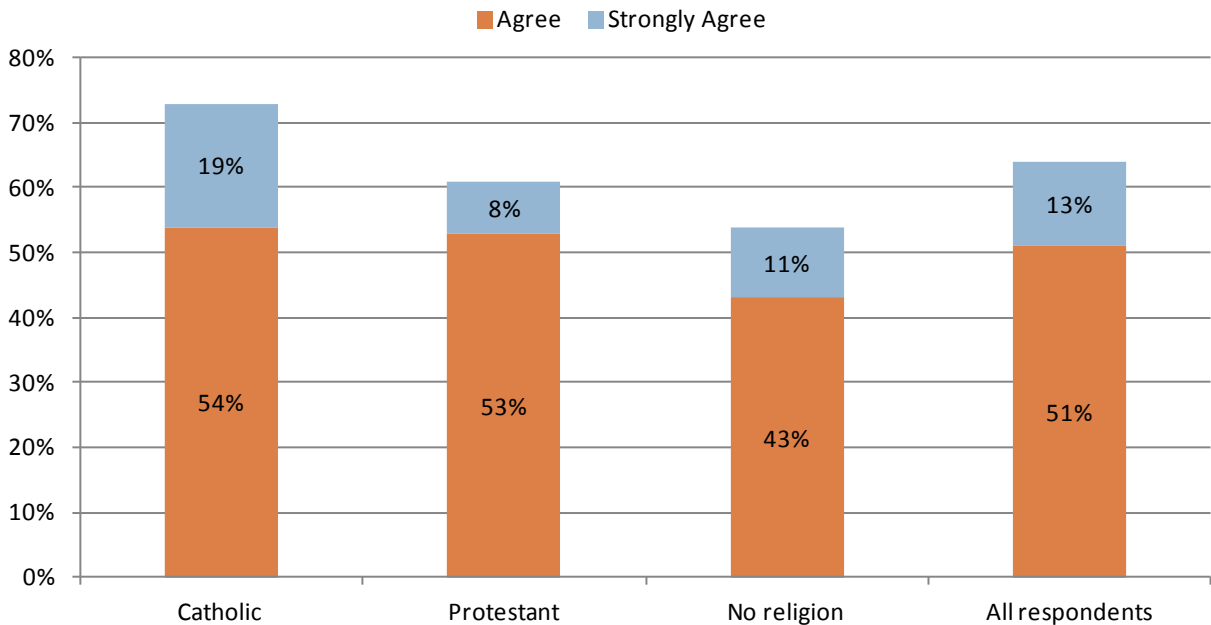
Source: Northern Ireland Life & Times Survey, taken from The Executive Office, Good Relations Indicators - 2015 Update, https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/publications/good-relations-indicators-2015-update

Why is this indicator important?

If our society is to be based on mutual respect, then everyone must feel that their own cultural identity is respected by the society in which they live.

Background to data

The Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey was launched in the autumn of 1998 to monitor the attitudes and behaviour of people across Northern Ireland annually on a wide range of social policy issues. The Northern Ireland Life and Times (NILT)

Survey is a direct descendent of the Northern Ireland Social Attitudes Survey (NISA) which ran from 1989 to 1996.

Indicator 36: Increase household waste recycling

Lead measure: % of household waste that is recycled or composted

Current Status: Household waste recycling rate was 42% in 2014/15. European legislation requires 50% of household waste to be recycled by 2020.

% household waste sent for recycling (including composting), 2005/06 - 2014/15
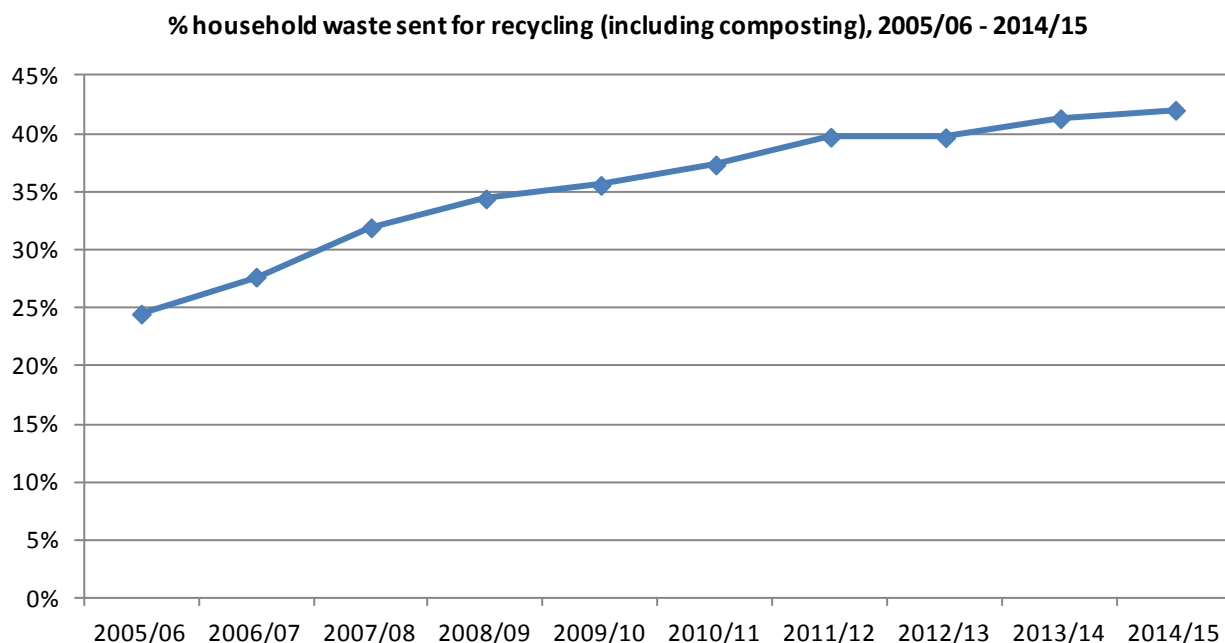
Source: Northern Ireland LAC Municipal Waste Management Statistics, taken from Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Northern Ireland environmental statistics report 2016, https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-environmental-statistics-report-2016

Why is this indicator important?

Waste, not recycled, ends up in landfill sites which are harmful to the environment. In addition, increasing recycling rates can create resource streams that are economically valuable, promoting growth of the circular economy.

Background to data

This data is taken from the Northern Ireland LAC Municipal Waste Management Statistics, contained in the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Northern Ireland environmental statistics report 2016.

Indicator 37: Improve air quality

Lead measure: Nitrogen dioxide concentration.

Current Status: European legislation requires annual mean concentrations of NO_2 to be below 40µg/m^3. This limit is set on the basis of international evidence on the effect of NO_2 pollution on human health.

The average annual mean concentration of NO_2 across Northern Ireland's urban background areas has remained relatively stable over the past thirteen years, varying between 19 and 27µg/m^3 since 2001. Background nitrogen dioxide levels have not shown a clear trend or decrease because emissions from road vehicles are still a problem.

The data series for annual mean urban roadside levels, which have been monitored since 2002, shows more variation, with the consolidated annual mean for all sites ranging from a low of 26 to a high of 45µg/m^3.

Annual mean concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO2), 2001 – 2014
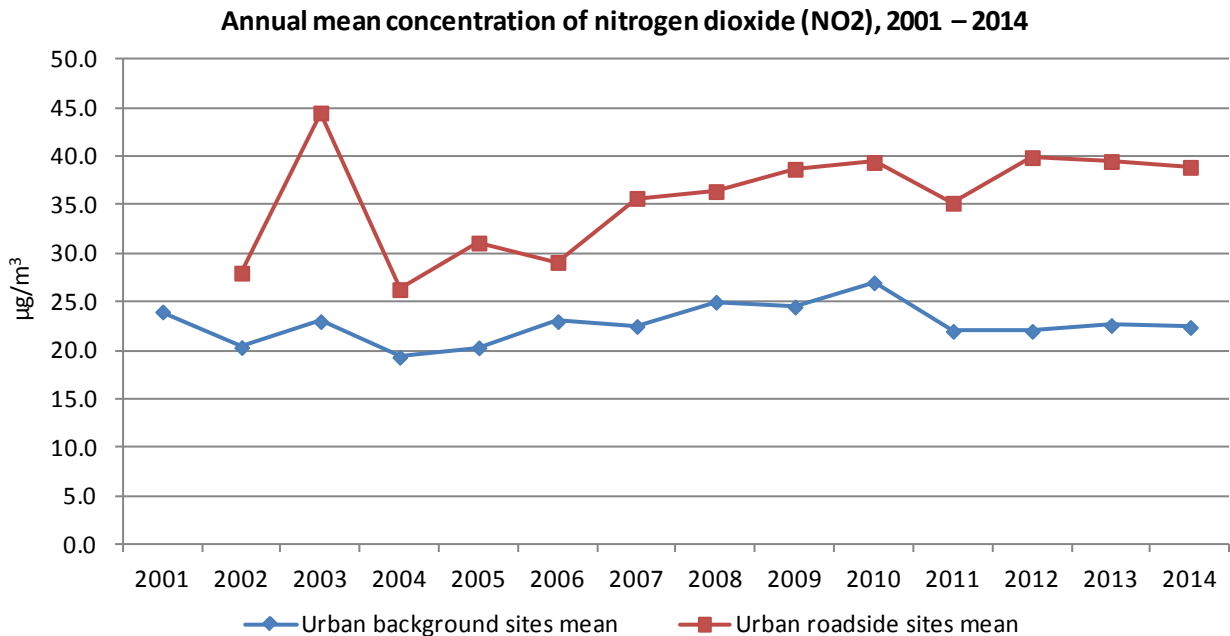
Source: Ricardo Energy & Environment, taken from Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Northern Ireland environmental statistics report 2016, https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-environmental-statistics-report-2016

Why is this indicator important?

Evidence indicates that air pollution in the UK reduces the life expectancy of every person by an average of 7-8 months, with an associated cost of up to £20 billion each year.

Background to data

The "Urban background sites mean" is based on measurements at a range of sites in major urban areas. Minimum data capture is 75% except in 2005 where Belfast Centre was included despite not achieving this minimum, to avoid a misleading discontinuity. The "Urban roadside sites mean" is the mean of all roadside/kerbside sites with at least 75% data capture.

Indicator 38: Increase the effectiveness of the justice system

Lead measure: Proportion of criminal cases processed within guideline time limits

Current Status:

> Data in relation to this measure are not currently collected. Putting baselines in place and establishing regular monitoring arrangements forms part of the data development agenda for the Programme for Government.

Why is this indicator important?

Access to justice and speedy resolution for victims in terms of cases reaching an end point is a vital element of confidence in the justice system. The lead measure is one element of understanding the effectiveness of the justice system. Overall confidence, justice outcomes, and efficiency are also measures of how the system performs. However, speed of the system is a vital measure and requires understanding on an end to end basis, but also in terms of the key stages of the process.

Background to data

The Department of Justice aims to introduce Statutory Time Limits (STLs) for criminal cases. In the meantime, guideline time limits are being developed to enable more transparent reporting in the shorter term.

In the last mandate, regular reports on case processing times were sent to the Justice Committee. Those reports provided information on the Youth Court, the Magistrates' Court and the Crown Court. The Department intends to bring forward an end to end measure starting with the date on which a crime was reported to the police and ending on the date on which the court disposed of the case. The population measure will be cases which complete all parts of that process. Work is underway to establish a baseline for the year 2015/16 and a new reporting template for 2016/17 onwards. This approach will report on a median basis against an end to end time limit. It will also produce data on performance at key stages of the process. Over time, it should be easier to see the effect of legislative and practice change on case progression times using median reporting.

Programme for Government Indicators

Proposals were presented to the Justice Committee in March of this year on the development of a more transparent performance reporting process. With Analytical Services Group (ASG) the Department agreed a new model to enhance the format and content of the reports and to make them clearer, easier to understand and more user-friendly. The new format will report data on a rolling format to provide a picture of performance against comparable timeframes and will be supported by graphs and charts offering a more visual synopsis.

Indicator 39: Reduce reoffending

Lead measure: Reoffending rate

Current Status:

In 2013 a new methodology was introduced in Northern Ireland, providing reoffending rather than reconviction rates. To date there have been three publications providing one year proven reoffending rates for all those given a community based sentence, a diversionary sentence or released from custody during each of the three cohort years, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13.

The reoffending rate for the latest cohort, (2012/13) was 18.5%. To enable an assessment of progress to be made in the context of a changing cohort of offenders in each year, it is possible to produce an expected reoffending rate for each year based on factors that are associated with the likelihood of reoffending, and to compare this against actual reoffending.

Table 1a: Reoffending Rate (All)

	Number of People in Cohort	Number who Reoffended within one Year	Actual Reoffending %	Expected Reoffending %
2010/11	33815	5646	16.70%	15.70%
2011/12	31343	5869	18.73%	18.96%
2012/13	29427	5452	18.53%	19.41%
Change in Reoffending 2010/11 to 2012/13*			-1.88	
Change in Reoffending 2011/12 to 2012/13			-0.65	

Source: Department of Justice, Adult and Youth Reoffending in Northern Ireland (2012/13 Cohort),

https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doj/17-2015-adult-and-youth-reoffending-in-ni-201213-cohort-01sep15.pdf

Why is this indicator important?

The one year proven reoffending rate provides an indicative measure of offending behaviour after someone has been through the criminal justice system. Information is published annually for adults and young people. The best way to discern the

effectiveness of sentencing and rehabilitation is to compare a predicted rate of reoffending, based on individual characteristics with an actual rate, which is what this indicator does. This also enables the comparison of reoffending rates across different cohorts and therefore time.

As time needs to be allowed to observe any offending behaviours over a one year period and for such behaviours to be processed through the criminal justice system, there will always be a time delay in producing such information. Every effort is made to ensure this is kept to a minimum.

Whilst it is therefore a useful indicator of reducing offending an additional measure that should potentially be examined is the rate of First Time Offenders. The Department will also consider what further measures could support monitoring.

Background to data

https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/articles/reoffending

Whilst the methodology used in Northern Ireland is similar to those used in many other jurisdictions, inherent differences in criminal justice systems and offender characteristics make comparison on an international level difficult to accurately establish. This is an issue all countries providing reoffending rates face and there are projects currently underway to investigate this more closely.

Indicator 40: Improve our international reputation

Lead measure: National Brand Index

Current Status: N/A

> **Data in relation to this measure are not currently collected for Northern Ireland. Putting baselines in place and establishing regular monitoring arrangements forms part of the data development agenda for the Programme for Government.**

(Potential) Source: Anholt-GfK Roper Nation Brands Index, http://www.gfk.com/en-in/insights/press-release/usa-regains-position-as-top-nation-brand-from-germany-1/

Why is this indicator important?

It has become increasingly important to understand how Northern Ireland is viewed and thought about by other countries. Our international reputation will affect people's willingness to live, study, visit, do business with, and invest in Northern Ireland, and this has a significant impact on our economy.

Background to data

The Anholt-GfK Roper Nation Brands Index measures global perceptions of 50 developed and developing countries. Each nation's reputation is measured across six dimensions: Exports, Tourism, Governance, People, Investment and Immigration, and Culture.

Indicator 41: Increase the proportion of graduates moving into employment, or on to further study

Lead measure: Proportion of local graduates from local institutions in work or further study six months after graduation

Current Status: The proportion of Northern Ireland-domiciled students leaving Northern Ireland Higher Education Institutions who are in work or further study, including those due to start work, six months after graduation has increased from 89.2% in 2011/12 to 91.4% in 2013/14.
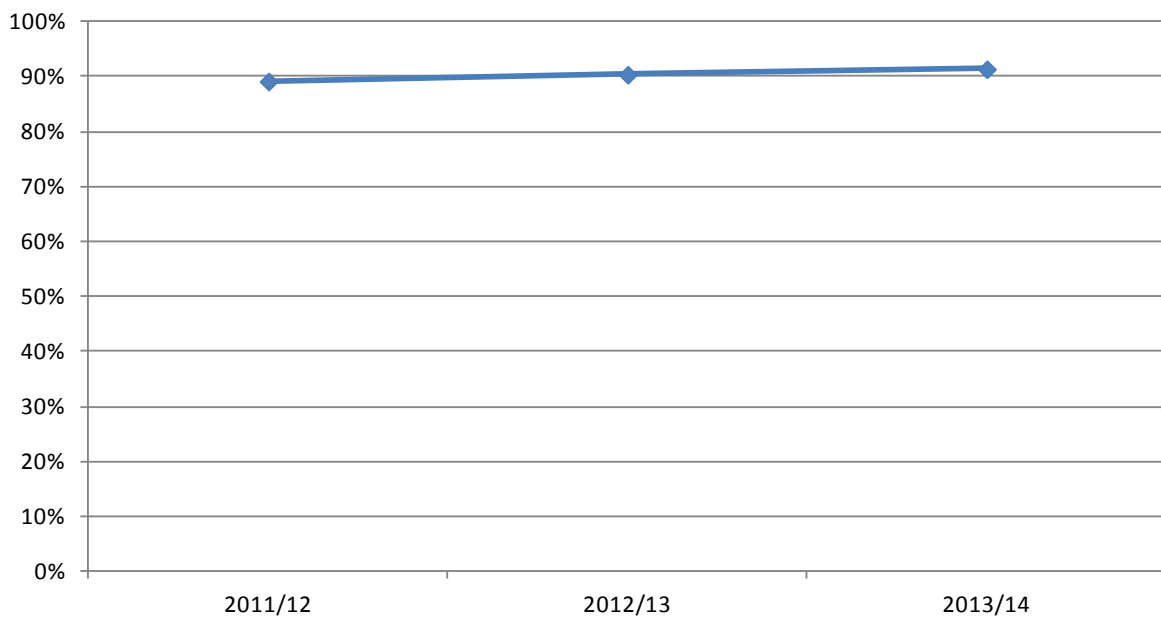
Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency, taken from Department for the Economy, Destinations of leavers from UK higher education institutions: Northern Ireland analysis 2013/14, https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/publications/destinations-leavers-uk-higher-education-institutions-northern-ireland-analysis-201314

Why is this indicator important?

A supply of high quality graduates is vital for economic success. Universities equip students with a distinctive range and high quality of skills and attributes needed for an increasingly competitive international workplace.

Background to data: The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) collects this data through the annual Destination of Leavers from Higher Education survey. The survey is carried out six months after students leave HE.

Indicator 42: Increase quality of life for people with disabilities

Lead measure: Average life satisfaction score of people with disabilities

Current Status:

Data in relation to this measure are not currently collected. Putting baselines in place and establishing regular monitoring arrangements forms part of the data development agenda for the Programme for Government.

Why is this indicator important?

The Programme for Government Framework is intended to facilitate improvements in wellbeing for all people in society, addressing economic and social issues in a way that supports improvements in quality of life for us all.

This aspiration, of course, includes an aspiration to increase quality of life for disabled people. Measuring success in this area is important because disabled people have particular challenges associated with barriers they face as a result of failures to take account of their needs.

Background to data

Data development is required in this area.

Equality Screening

In accordance with section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, an equality impact screening exercise has been carried out on the Programme for Government Framework with the aim of ensuring that its outcomes-based approach does not impact adversely on equality of opportunity and good relations.

An extensive engagement exercise has been conducted with a wide range of expert and representative stakeholder groups to gather evidence in respect of the relative priorities that people, including people from different relevant s. 75 identities, have – in particular in respect of the issues affecting their daily lives, and their views on measures likely to be effective in addressing these. In developing and implementing this process, a key consideration was to ensure that the views of people from a full range of s.75 identities were engaged with the process – both through representative groups, and by direct representation. This process has informed the Framework's development.

However, whilst the engagement process identified a range of policy issues potentially impacting on relevant groups and on good relations, the Programme for Government Framework itself does not address these issues directly. Rather, its aim is to provide a basis for improving the wellbeing of all citizens – including with regard to promoting equality, respect and good relations. Consequently, the equality impact screening exercise did not identify any adverse impacts for any of the section 75 categories in adopting an outcomes based approach to the framework. Any potential impact of individual projects, programmes, strategies or services undertaken in support of the Framework's implementation will be dealt with, as appropriate, at that level.