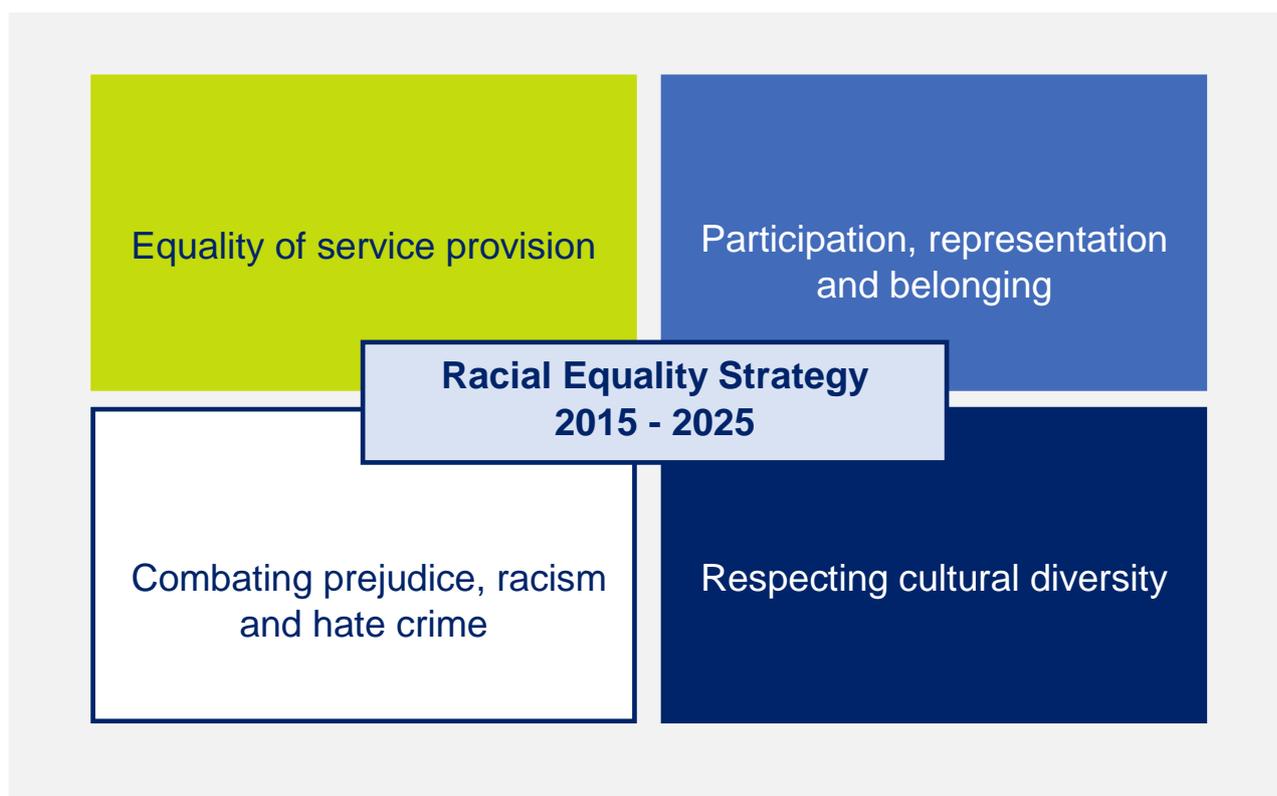


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# Northern Ireland Racial Equality Indicators

## Baseline Report: 2014 - 2017 (published November 2018)

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

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

Baseline (2014) and three subsequent years of data (2015 - 2017) are included.

## Reader Information

Purpose	To monitor and report on Racial Equality Strategy (2015 - 2025) indicator progress (from baseline to current).
Publication Date	November 2018
Coverage:	Northern Ireland
Frequency:	Annual
Theme:	People, Places and Culture
Reporting Period:	2014 (baseline) - 2017 or 2013/14 (baseline) - 2016/17 (source dependent).
Data:	The data presented is drawn from publicly available resources. Additional data / response breakdowns may be available from each <a href="#">source</a> .
Statistical Quality:	Information detailed in this release has been quality assured prior to release.
Target audience:	The Executive Office (TEO), educational professionals, academics, media, members of race equality interest groups and the public.
Web Page:	<a href="https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/publications/racial-equality-indicators-baseline-report-2014-2017">https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/publications/racial-equality-indicators-baseline-report-2014-2017</a>
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Feedback:	Feedback on the report is welcome, especially as it is a new publication. Contact details are provided below.

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## Contents

Executive Summary	4
Background to the Racial Equality Indicators	5
Indicators (by four key outcome areas)	
Equality of service provision	7
Combating prejudice, racism and hate crime	12
Participation, representation and belonging	17
Respecting cultural diversity	22
Annexes	
A Key Outcome Areas and Indicators	26
B Technical Notes and Data Sources	27
Terms and Abbreviations Used	30
Summary of Indicators by Year	31

## Executive Summary

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

### Key Findings 2014: 2017

#### Equality of service provision

- The percentage gap between white and minority ethnic young people has, generally, narrowed across: all school leaver destinations; those gaining five GCSEs (Grade A\*- C); and those leaving with no formal qualifications.
- There has been no significant change in the proportion of respondents thinking it important that public bodies take into account the needs of minority ethnic communities (2014: 68.9%; 2017: 71.1%).

#### Combating prejudice, racism and hate crime

- There has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents reporting they are prejudiced against people from minority ethnic communities (2014: 24.8%; 2017: 19.7%).
- The number of racial incidents reported has increased (2014: 982; 2017: 1,054); the number of racial crimes reported has decreased (2014: 691; 2017: 660).

#### Participation, representation and belonging

- There has been a 14.1 percentage point decrease in respondents who think minority ethnic people participate in public life (2014: 84.4%; 2017: 70.3%).
- There has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents reporting a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood (2014; 88.1%; 2017: 90.5%) and to Northern Ireland (2014: 79.7%; 2017: 87.1%).

#### Respecting cultural diversity

- There has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who agree that the culture and traditions of the minority ethnic community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland (2014: 60.9%; 2017: 70.7%).
- Overall, since 2014 there has been no significant change in the proportion of respondents agreeing that the culture of Irish Travellers is more respected than it once was (2014: 20.3%; 2017: 21.3%).

## Background to the Racial Equality Indicators

The RES (2015 - 2025) establishes a framework for government departments (and others) to tackle racial inequalities, to eradicate racism and hate crime and along with [Together: Building a United Community \(T:BUc\)](#), to promote good race relations and social cohesion. Progress of the RES (2015 - 2025) is measured by a set of racial equality indicators.

The **vision** of the strategy is:

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

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

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

## How were the indicators decided?

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

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

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

The data sources used to monitor progress are robust and collect data in accordance with best practice. This is the first year that the monitoring results have been published. New indicators may be developed throughout the life of the strategy to monitor aspects for which robust data is currently unavailable and to fill known gaps in the knowledge base.

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

## Statistical Significance

- Where appropriate, commentary is based only on statistically significant differences between two groups. This applies to data sourced from the [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#) (NILT) and [Young Life and Times](#) (YLT) surveys. This means that tests for statistical significance have been carried out and the difference between the two groups is statistically significant: that is, the differences between the two groups is unlikely to have occurred by chance.

## Additional data

- Data tables for each indicator, including breakdowns by gender; age group; and religion; are available [online](#). All tables are available in Microsoft Excel and Comma Separated Value (CSV) formats.

## Indicator 1.a Percentage (%) of children with 5 GCSEs (Grade A\* - C)

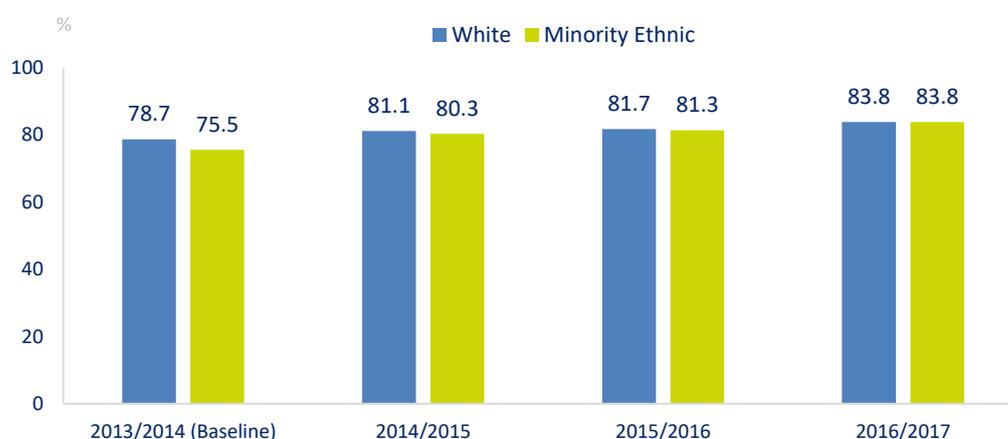
### Why is this indicator important?

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

### Current Year (2016/17):

In the 2016/17 academic year, 83.8% of white and minority ethnic young people left school with five GCSEs (Grade A\* - C).

**Chart 1.a Percentage of school leavers with 5 GCSEs (Grade A\* - C), 2013/14 - 2016/17**



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

#### Notes:

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

Excludes special and independent schools.

Includes equivalent qualifications.

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

### Monitoring from baseline (2013/14 - 2016/17):

In the baseline year (2013/14), the proportion of white young people leaving school with 5 GCSEs, grade A - C (78.7%), was higher than that of minority ethnic young people (75.5%). The percentages have increased annually for both groups in the three years since the baseline.

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

### Why is this indicator important?

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

### Current Year (2016/17):

In the 2016/17 academic year, the number of young people who left school with no qualifications was too small to report any percentage.

**Chart 1.b Percentage of school leavers with no qualifications, 2013/14 - 2016/17**

Ethnicity	2013/2014 (Baseline)		2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>White</b>	152	0.7	83	0.4	42	0.2	#	#
<b>Total White Leavers</b>	22,171	100.0	21,894	100.0	22,195	100.0	21,421	100.0
<b>Minority Ethnic</b>	27	5.8	10	2.1	7	1.3	*	*
<b>Total Minority Ethnic Group Leavers</b>	465	100.0	467	100.0	551	100.0	562	100.0

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

#### Notes:

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

Excludes special and independent schools.

Includes only those with no qualification of any kind.

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

\* Denotes fewer than 5 pupils.

# Figure not provided under rules of statistical disclosure.

### Monitoring from baseline (2013/14 - 2016/17):

Since baseline (2013/14), the proportions of white and minority ethnic young people leaving school with no qualifications have both decreased. However, as Chart 1.b illustrates, it is important to recognise the higher starting point for minority ethnic young people (5.8% in 2013/14) compared with white young people (0.7%).

**Indicator 1.c Percentage (%) of students from minority ethnic communities who go on to higher, further education, employment, unemployment, training compared with the general population**

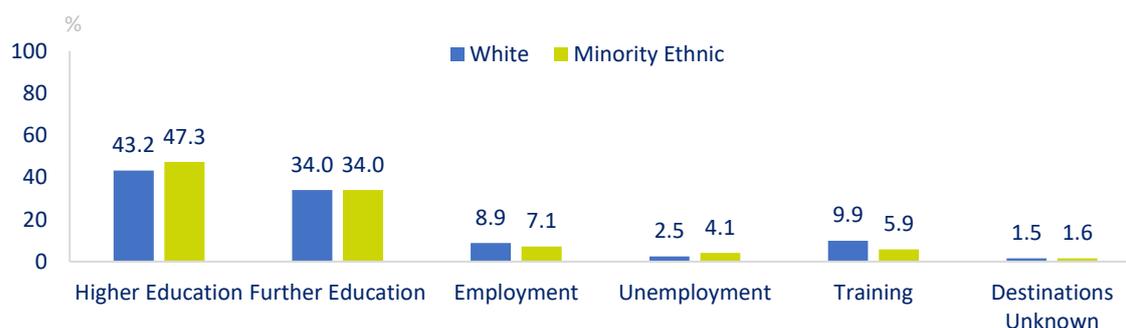
**Why is this indicator important?**

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

**Current Year (2016/17):**

In the 2016/17 academic year, 81.3% of minority ethnic school leavers went on to higher or further education, compared with 77.2% of white school leavers. Of the other destinations, the greatest difference between white and minority ethnic school leaver destinations was for training (white 9.9%; minority ethnic 5.9%). For employment, unemployment and unknown destinations, the percentage point difference between groups was less than 2.0%.

**Chart 1.c Percentage of school leavers going on to higher education, further education, employment, unemployment, training and unknown, 2016/17**



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

**Notes:**

Excludes special and independent schools.

Destination is defined by Institution. Institutions may provide courses at both Further and Higher Education levels.

'Minority Ethnic Groups' includes Irish Travellers. 'White' does not include Irish Travellers.

'Higher Education' includes universities and teacher training colleges.

Numbers entering training include those entering the Training for Success programme, operated by the Department for the Economy (formerly Department for Employment). Training on Training for Success is delivered by a range of training providers, including Further Education Colleges. Training for Success trainees who receive training at Further Education Colleges are recorded as being in training and not in Further Education. This convention avoids double counting of Training for Success trainees.

**Monitoring from baseline (2013/14 - 2016/17):**

The percentage gap between white and minority ethnic school leavers has, generally, narrowed across all destinations. Each year, almost half of all minority ethnic leavers go on to higher education; for white school leavers, the annual figure is at least five percentage points lower. Since baseline, training has been the destination of approximately one in ten white school leavers; for minority ethnic school leavers, this figure has decreased to about one in seventeen (2016/17). Each year, less than three percent of white leavers were unemployed. The figure for minority ethnic leavers was slightly higher, rising to 4.1% in 2016/17.

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

**Why is this indicator important?**

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

**Current Year (2011):**

At the time of Census in Northern Ireland (2011), 30.2% of minority ethnic people were in 'Managerial' or 'Professional' occupations; compared with 25.8% of white people. In addition to higher percentages of minority ethnic people in 'managerial' or 'professional' occupations, Chart 1.d illustrates limited disparity across the remaining classifications - the greatest difference is 6.3 percentage points, with more white people in routine occupations (13.3%) than minority ethnic counterparts (7.0%).

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

Occupations	Minority Ethnic		White	
	Count	% (of all Minority Ethnic people)	Count	% (of all White people)
Higher managerial, administrative and professional	2,479	11.2%	94,991	7.4%
Lower managerial, administrative and professional	4,176	18.9%	238,323	18.5%
Intermediate	1,633	7.4%	163,780	12.7%
Small employers and own account workers	1,809	8.2%	121,528	9.4%
Lower supervisory and technical	1,568	7.1%	88,522	6.9%
Semi-routine	3,143	14.2%	197,489	15.3%
Routine	1,544	7.0%	171,643	13.3%
Never worked and long-term unemployed	2,128	9.6%	91,797	7.1%
Not classified: L15 Full-time students	3,587	16.3%	123,280	9.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,067</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,291,353</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: [Northern Ireland Census](#)

**Notes:**

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

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

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

Minority ethnic includes 'Irish Traveller'.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2017):**

The Northern Ireland Census is undertaken every ten years. The most recent Census was carried out in 2011, which was before the baseline year (2014).

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

**Why is this indicator important?**

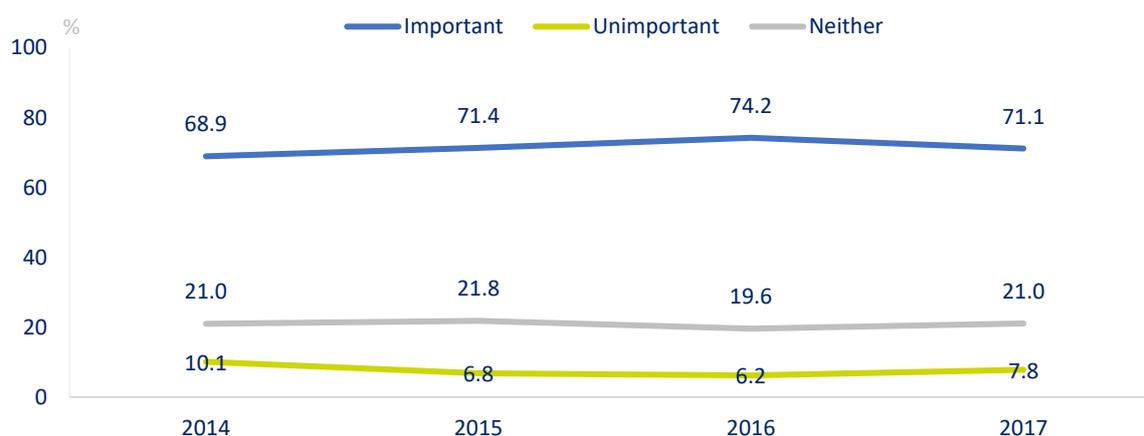
Public bodies serve all citizens and should account for, and be seen to account for, the needs of minority ethnic communities.

**Current Year (2017):**

In 2017, 71.1% of all respondents thought it important that public bodies take into account the needs of minority ethnic communities; 7.8% of respondents thought this was unimportant.

82.0% of those aged 55-64 years thought this important, which is significantly higher than all other age groups, where percentages ranged from 66.7% (18-24 years) to 71.8% (35-44 years). While 76.4% of Catholic respondents thought this important, a significantly lower proportion of respondents who were Protestant (69.3%) or of no religion (65.7%) thought this important.

**Chart 1.e Percentage of people who think it is important that public bodies take into account the needs of minority ethnic communities, 2014 - 2017**



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

Note:

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

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

Base numbers (totals) exclude 'Can't choose', 'Not answered/refused' responses, and missing responses.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2017):**

Since 2014, there has been no significant change in the proportion of respondents thinking it important that public bodies take into account the needs of minority ethnic communities (2014: 68.9%; 2017: 71.1%).

**Indicator 2.a Percentage (%) of people who would accept minority ethnic people as residents in their area; as a work colleague; as part of their family**

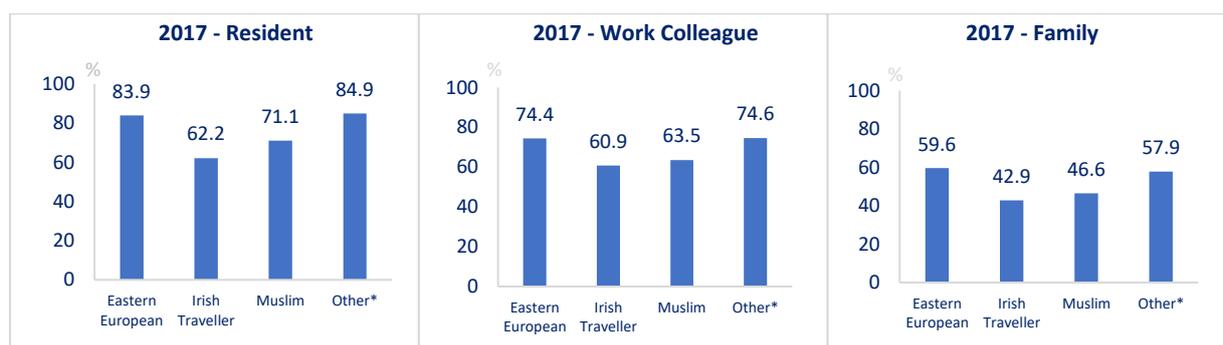
**Why is this indicator important?**

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

**Current Year (2017):**

Chart 2.a illustrates higher levels of acceptance for Eastern European and Other minority ethnic people, compared with acceptance of Muslim and Irish Traveller people. Across the three contexts and four minority ethnic groups, acceptance as residents in respondent's area ranked highest. If acceptance as residents is considered as physically furthest from individual respondents, and acceptance as part of their family as closest, then as proximity increased, level of acceptance decreased.

**Chart 2.a Percentage of people who would accept someone from Eastern European, Irish Traveller, Muslim, and Other minority ethnic groups as: (2017)**



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

Note:

\*) Prior to 2017, instead of 'Other minority ethnic groups', this question asked about 'Chinese or Asian people'; comparison of 2017 data with previous years is not appropriate.

Questions filtered to respondents according to their group membership. More information is available in the Excel tables.

Base numbers (totals) exclude refusals.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2017):**

Between baseline (2014) and 2017, the percentages of respondents accepting Eastern European, Irish Traveller or Muslim people as a resident, work colleague, or part of their family, have all increased.

**Indicator 2.b Percentage (%) of people who are prejudiced against people from minority ethnic communities**

**Why is this indicator important?**

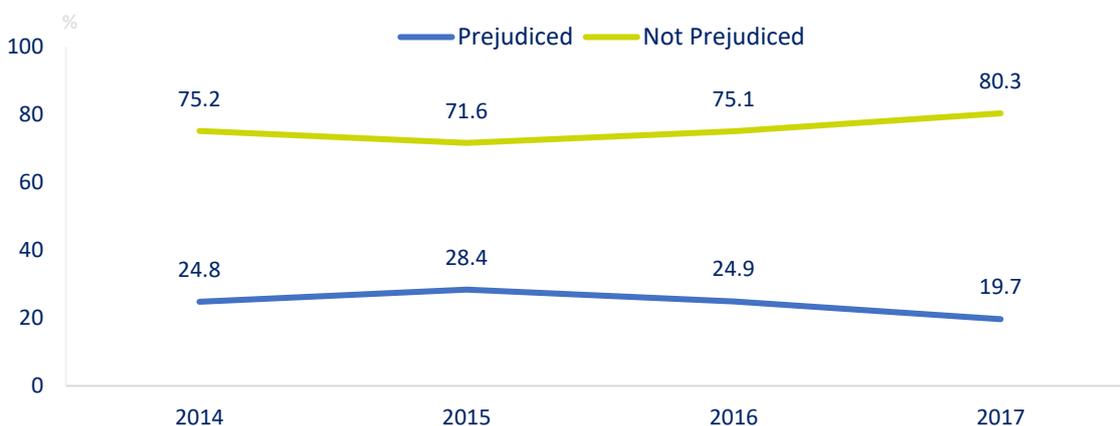
Self-reported prejudice is a useful indicator of overall attitudes.

**Current Year (2017):**

In 2017, 19.7% of respondents reported themselves as prejudiced against people from minority ethnic communities; 80.3% said 'Not at all'.

24.9% of Protestant respondents reported being prejudiced against people from minority ethnic communities which is significantly higher than Catholic respondents (13.8%).

**Chart 2.b Percentage of people who are prejudiced against people from minority ethnic communities, 2014 - 2017**



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

**Notes:**

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

'Not Prejudiced' includes 'Not prejudiced at all'.

Base numbers (totals) exclude 'Other', 'Don't Know', 'No answer/refused' and missing responses.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2017):**

Since baseline (2014), there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents reporting they are prejudiced against people from minority ethnic communities (2014: 24.8%; 2017: 19.7%).

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

**Why is this indicator important?**

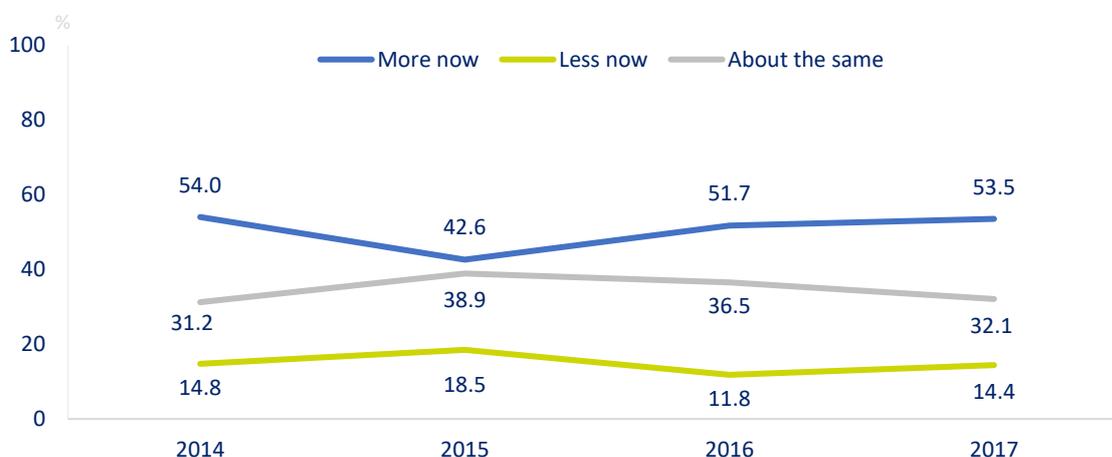
Prejudice is complex and not static. Monitoring perceived levels of prejudice is a valuable measure of attitudinal change.

**Current Year (2017):**

In 2017, over half (53.5%) of all respondents said there was more racial prejudice against people from minority ethnic communities in Northern Ireland than 5 years ago; almost one-third (32.1%) thought it was about the same; and 14.4% said less now.

67.5% of respondents aged 55-64 years thought there was more racial prejudice than 5 years ago which is significantly higher than for all other age groups, where percentages ranged from 44.9% (25-34 years) to 58.3% (65+ years). Compared with Catholic respondents (50.7%), a significantly higher proportion of respondents of no religion (59.6%) thought there was more racial prejudice against minority ethnic communities than 5 years ago.

**Chart 2.c Percentage of people who think there is more racial prejudice against people from minority ethnic communities in Northern Ireland than 5 years ago, 2014 - 2017**



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

Notes:

Base numbers (totals) exclude 'Other', 'Don't Know', 'No answer/refused' and missing responses.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2017):**

Comparing the baseline year of 2014 and 2017, there has been no significant change in the proportion of respondents thinking there is more racial prejudice against people from minority ethnic communities in Northern Ireland than 5 years ago (2014: 54.0%; 2017: 53.5%). There was however a significant dip in 2015 when the proportion thinking this dropped to 42.6%.

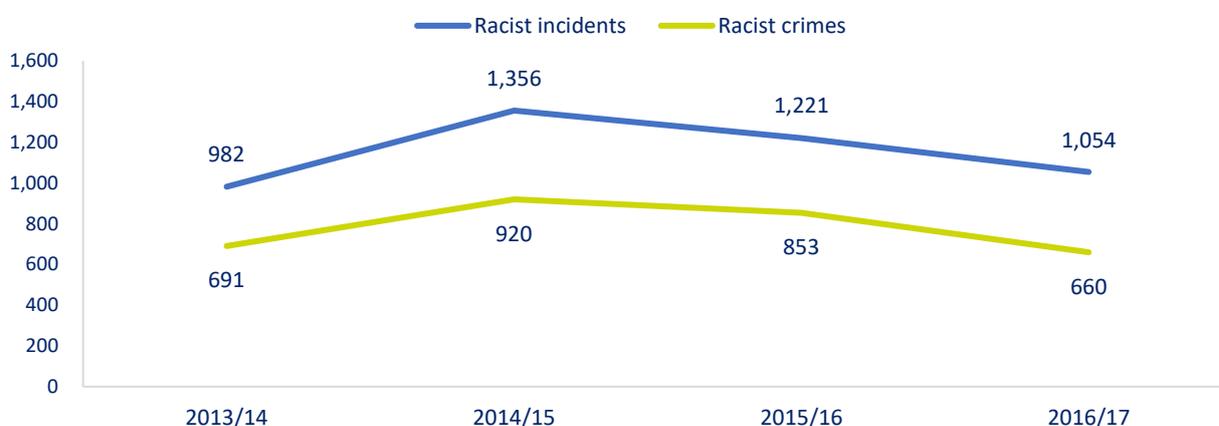
**Indicator 2.d      The number of racial incidents and crimes reported**

**Why is this indicator important?**  
 There are different manifestations of racism and racist crime. This indicator enables monitoring of reporting of race hate incidents and race hate crime and informs the approach to tackle race hate crime.

**Current Year (2016/17):**

In 2016/17, reported racist incidents numbered 1,054. Over the same period 660 racist crimes were reported.

**Chart 2.d      Number of racial incidents and crimes reported, 2013/14 - 2016/17**



Source: [PSNI Annual Trends in Hate Motivated Incidents and Crimes](#)

Notes:

Data extracted from Table 2.1 ('Racist Motivations: incidents, crimes and outcomes, 2004/05 to 2016/17').

**Monitoring from baseline (2013/14 – 2016/17):**  
 Comparing the baseline (2013/14), with 2016/17, the number of racist incidents reported has increased; in contrast, the number of racist crimes reported has decreased. The reporting of incidents (1,356) and crimes (920) peaked in 2014/15. It is not known how willingness to report to the PSNI; or other contextual factors contribute to the fluctuations in numbers of racial incidents/crimes.

**Indicator 2.e Percentage (%) of young people who have witnessed racist bullying or harassment in their school**

**Why is this indicator important?**

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

**Current Year (2017):**

In 2017, 40.7% of young people said they had witnessed bullying or harassment in their school. 45.4% of respondents of no religion reported witnessing racist bullying or harassment in their school which is significantly higher than Catholic respondents (36.3%).

**Chart 2.e Percentage of young people who have witnessed racist bullying or harassment in their school, 2014 - 2017**



Source: [Young Life and Times](#)

**Notes:**

All YLT respondents are aged 16 years.  
Base numbers (totals) exclude missing responses.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2017):**

Since 2014, there has been no significant increase in the proportion of respondents reporting they have witnessed racist bullying or harassment in their school (2014: 38.8%; 2017: 40.7%).

### Indicator 3.a Percentage (%) of people who think minority ethnic people participate 'a little' or 'a lot' in public life

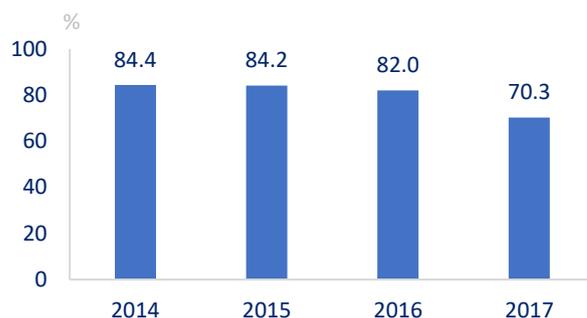
#### Why is this indicator important?

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

#### Current Year (2017):

Respondents were asked about five different roles played in public life: as prominent business people; as leaders within their churches or faith communities; as commentators in the media on issues concerning minority ethnic communities; as politicians; and/or as school governors. Based on these five roles combined, 70.3% of respondents in 2017 thought that minority ethnic people participated 'a little' or 'a lot' in public life. Of the five roles asked about, the highest proportion of respondents thought that people from minority ethnic communities participated in public life as business people (62.3%); school governor was the role with the lowest proportion of responses (34.7%).

**Chart 3.a Percentage of people who think people from minority ethnic people participate 'a little' or 'a lot' in public life, 2014 - 2017**



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

#### Notes:

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

Base numbers (totals) exclude 'Can't Choose' and 'Not answered/refused' responses.

More information is available in the Excel tables.

#### Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2017):

Overall, since 2014, there has been a decrease of 14.1 percentage points in respondents who think minority ethnic people participate 'a little' or 'a lot' in public life. There has also been a decrease in the proportion of respondents thinking minority ethnic people participate in each of the five public life roles; the decrease has varied between 13.4 percentage points for business people to 23.4 percentage points for school governors. Over the period, the school governor role received the lowest percentage of responses for people thinking minority ethnic people participated 'a little' or 'a lot'.

**Indicator 3.b Percentage (%) of people who believe organisations and leaders should encourage members of minority ethnic communities to participate in public life**

**Why is this indicator important?**

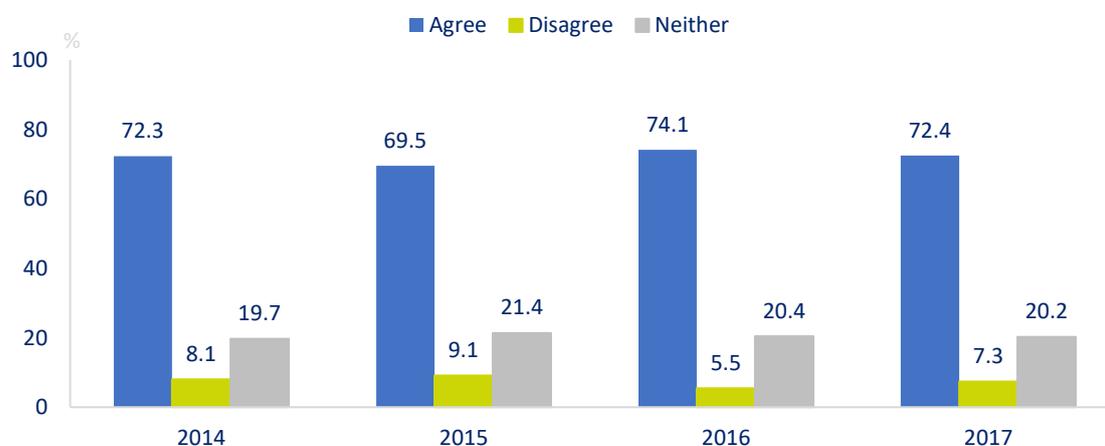
Just as participation in public life is a useful indicator of belonging, so too are people’s beliefs about participation of minority ethnic people in public life.

**Current Year (2017):**

In 2017, 72.4% of respondents agreed that organisations and leaders should encourage members of minority ethnic communities to participate in public life.

81.1% of respondents aged 55-64 years agreed that participation in public life should be encouraged. With the exception of respondents aged 35-44 years (73.7%), this is significantly higher than all other age groups, where percentages ranged from 65.4% (18-24 years) to 70.7% (45-54 years). 76.5% of Catholic respondents agreed, which is significantly higher than respondents of no religion (66.8%).

**Chart 3.b Percentage of people who agreed that organisations and leaders should encourage members of minority ethnic communities to participate in public life, 2014 - 2017**



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

Notes:

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

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

Base numbers (totals) exclude 'Can't choose', 'Not answered/refused' and missing responses.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2017):**

Since 2014, there has been no significant change in the proportion of respondents believing organisations and leaders should encourage members of minority ethnic communities to participate in public life (2014: 72.3%; 2017: 72.4%).

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

**Why is this indicator important?**

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

**Current Year (2016/17):**

In 2016/17, 2.7% of all public appointment applications were from minority ethnic people, representing 27 applications. As less than five appointments were made to minority ethnic people over the period, due to statistical disclosure control, the percentage is not provided.

The Northern Ireland Executive was suspended in January 2016. This falls within the reporting year and may have contributed to the 2016/17 figures. This is because Ministers are ultimately accountable to the Assembly for the activities of the Public Bodies sponsored by their departments and in most cases, make the appointments to the boards of Public Bodies. In the absence of Ministers, certain appointments cannot be made.

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

	Applications			Appointments		
	Total Number	Number from Minority Ethnic people	%	Total Number	Number from Minority Ethnic people	%
<b>2016/17</b>	1,014	27	2.7	131	*	*

Source: [Public Appointment Annual Reports](#)

**Notes:**

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

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

**Monitoring from baseline (2016/17):**

Data is presented only for 2016/17 - this is due to data collection methodology changes between years.

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

**Why is this indicator important?**

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

**Current Year (2017):**

In 2017, 9 in 10 respondents (90.5%) said they felt a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood; the percentage who reported a sense of belonging to Northern Ireland was slightly lower (87.1%).

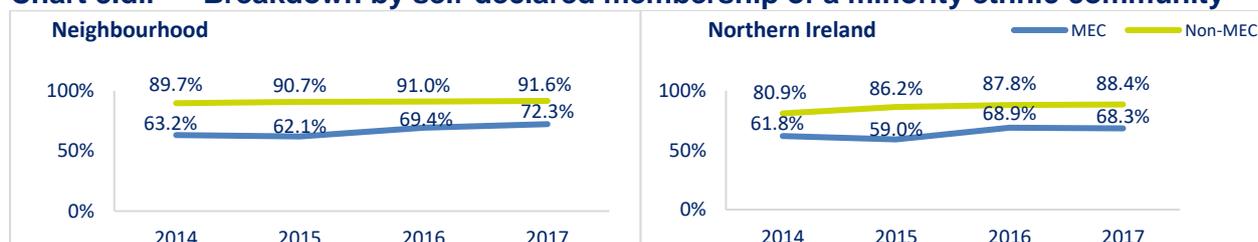
Sense of belonging to neighbourhood was highest for respondents aged 65+ years (96.6%); with significantly lower proportions across the other age groups, ranging from 82.8% (25-34 years) to 90.4% (35-44 years). A higher proportion of female respondents (92.2%) than males (86.6%) reported a sense of belonging to neighbourhood. Responses for those of no religion were significantly lower (80.4%) than Catholic (92.7%) or Protestant (93.6%) respondents. Responses from the minority ethnic community (72.3%) were lower than other respondents (91.6%).

Significantly higher proportions of older respondents reported a sense of belonging to Northern Ireland (55-64 years: 90.4%; 65+ years: 89.5%) than respondents aged 25-34 years (82.7%). Most Protestants (93.0%) felt a sense of belonging to Northern Ireland which is significantly higher than Catholic respondents (83.7%) and those of no religion (82.9%). Responses from the minority ethnic community (68.3%) were lower than other respondents (88.4%).

**Chart 3.di Percentage of people who feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood and to Northern Ireland, 2014 - 2017**

% of all respondent feeling a sense of belonging to:	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Neighbourhood</b>	88.1%	89.3%	88.7%	90.5%
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	79.7%	84.8%	85.8%	87.1%

**Chart 3.dii Breakdown by self-declared membership of a minority ethnic community**



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

**Notes:**

'MEC': self-declared membership of minority ethnic community' 'Non-MEC': self-declared as not being a member of a minority ethnic community. 'Sense of belonging' includes 'Yes, definitely' and 'Yes, probably' responses. Base numbers (totals) exclude 'Don't Know', 'Not answered/refused' and missing responses.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2017):**

Since 2014, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents reporting a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood (2014: 88.1%; 2017: 90.5%) and to Northern Ireland (2014: 79.7%; 2017: 87.1%).

**Indicator 3.e Percentage (%) of young people who socialise or play sport with people from a different ethnic background**

**Why is this indicator important?**

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

**Current Year (2017):**

In 2017, 61.6% of young people said they, at least sometimes, socialised with people from a different ethnic background; 66.7% reported playing sport, at least sometimes, with people from a different ethnic background.

A significantly higher proportion of respondents of no religion (66.8%) reported socialising with people from a different ethnic background than Protestant respondents (57.5%).

Significantly higher proportions of respondents of no religion (74.2%) and Protestant respondents (71.5%) reported playing sport with people from a different ethnic background, than Catholic respondents (57.7%).

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

**Chart 3.e Percentage of young people who sometimes or very often socialise or play sport with people from a different ethnic background, 2014 - 2017**

% of all respondent who at least sometimes:	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Socialise</b>	56.3%	57.6%	68.2%	61.6%
<b>Play Sport</b>	65.2%	69.0%	68.1%	66.7%

Source: [Young Life and Times](#)

**Notes:**

All respondents were aged 16 years.

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

Base numbers (totals) exclude 'I don't know' and missing responses.

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

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2017):**

There has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who say they socialise with people from a different ethnic background between 2014 (56.3%) and 2016 (68.2%), followed by a significant decrease to 61.6% in 2017.

Since 2014, there have been no significant changes in the proportions of respondents who say they play sport with people from a different ethnic background (2014: 65.2%; 2017: 66.7%).

**Indicator 4.a Percentage (%) who think that the culture and traditions of the Minority Ethnic Community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland**

**Why is this indicator important?**

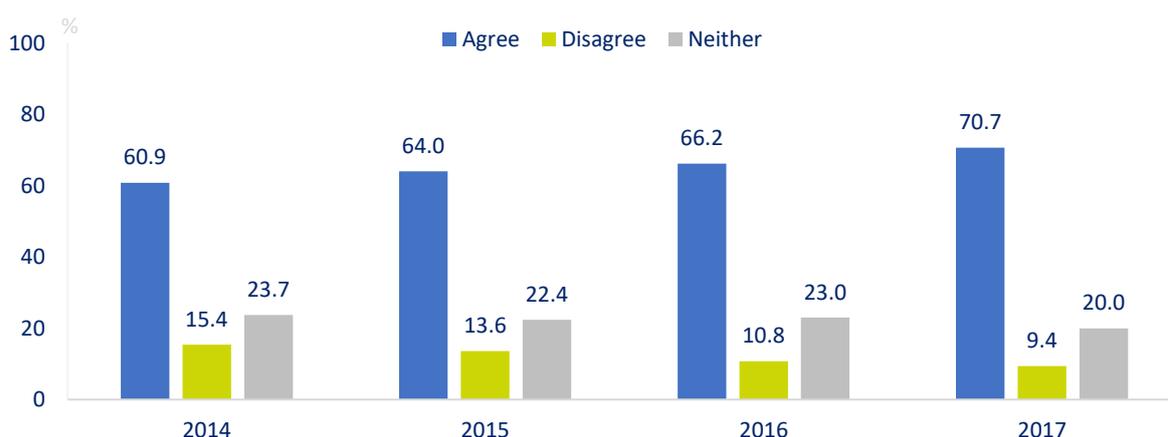
Embracing cultural diversity is key to good relations and racial equality in the future.

**Current Year (2017):**

In 2017, 70.7% of respondents agreed that the culture and traditions of the minority ethnic community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland.

A significantly higher proportion of Catholic respondents (74.8%) than Protestant respondents (66.7%) agree that the culture and traditions of the minority ethnic community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland.

**Chart 4.a Percentage who think that the culture and traditions of the Minority Ethnic Community add to the richness and diversity of Northern, 2014 - 2017**



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

**Notes:**

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

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

Base numbers (totals) exclude 'Don't Know', 'Not answered/refused' and missing responses.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2017):**

Since 2014 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who agree that the culture and traditions of the minority ethnic community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland (2014: 60.9%; 2017: 70.7%).

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

**Why is this indicator important?**

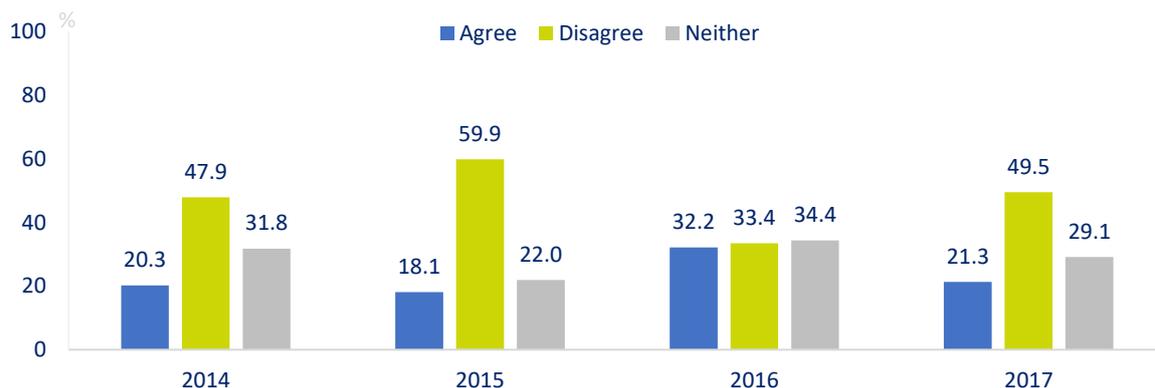
The RES 2015 - 2025 identifies Irish Travellers as a group facing particular challenges and vulnerabilities. This indicator enables monitoring of attitudes to this minority ethnic group.

**Current Year (2017):**

In 2017, just over one-fifth (21.3%) of respondents agreed that the culture of Irish Travellers is more respected than it once was; almost half (49.5%) disagreed.

26.3% of respondents aged 55-64 years agreed that the culture of Irish Travellers is more respected than it once was which is significantly higher than those aged 18-24 years (14.4%). 29.6% of Catholic respondents agreed, while a significantly lower proportion of Protestant respondents (15.7%) or those of no religion (13.5%) agreed.

**Chart 4.b Percentage of people who think that the culture of Irish Travellers is more respected than it once was, 2014 - 2017**



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

**Notes:**

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

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

Base numbers (totals) exclude 'Can't Choose', 'Not answered/refused' and missing responses.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2017):**

Between 2014 and 2017, there has been no significant change in the proportion of respondents agreeing that the culture of Irish Travellers is more respected than it once was (2014: 20.3%; 2017: 21.3%). However, the 2016 figure (32.2%) was significantly higher.

**Indicator 4.c Percentage (%) of people who have friends from Minority Ethnic Communities**

**Why is this indicator important?**

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

**Current Year (2017):**

In 2017, 58.2% of respondents reported having friends from a minority ethnic community. The three minority ethnic communities most respondents reported having friends from were: Polish (33.8%), Chinese (22.2%), and Other Eastern European (19.6%).

**Chart 4.c Percentage of people who have friends from minority ethnic communities, 2017**



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

**Notes:**

Percentages presented for 2014 - 2017 combine responses across eleven minority ethnic communities. More information is available in the Excel tables and at [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#).

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2017):**

As Chart 4.c illustrates, in 2017, the percentage of people with friends from minority ethnic communities (58.2%) was broadly similar to the baseline position (57.7%). However, in 2015 this dropped to 42.1% before increasing to 59.6% in 2016.

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

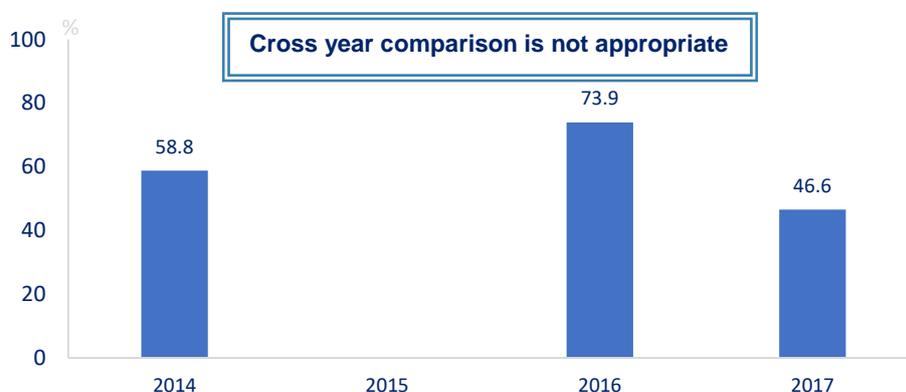
**Why is this indicator important?**

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

**Current Year (2017):**

In 2017, 46.6% of respondents indicated their school had covered issues of diversity.

**Chart 4.d Percentage of young people who think their school had covered issues of diversity, 2014, 2016 & 2017**



Source: [Young Life and Times](#)

**Notes:**

This question was not asked in 2015.

All YLT respondents are aged 16 years.

This indicator is based on 'Yes/No' responses. The question asked in 2014 and 2016 is not directly comparable with the question asked in 2017. Split survey samples methodology was applied in 2014 and 2017. More information is available from the YLT website.

Base numbers (totals) exclude missing responses.

**Monitoring from baseline (2014 - 2017):**

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

## Annex A: Key Outcome Areas and Indicators

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

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

## Annex B:

### Technical Notes

1. A small number of indicators are measured using questions which differ slightly to the indicators specified in the Racial Equality Strategy 2015 - 2025. Variations are set out in the table below:

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

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

are considered as minority ethnic as they tend to experience similar forms of social exclusion and racism but this is not however currently reflected, or available, in many existing data sources and results in Eastern European communities being grouped under 'White' (not minority ethnic).

## Data Sources

The Racial Equality Strategy (RES) indicators are measured using a range of data sources. Data are collected at different time-points and for different purposes. An overview of the data sources used to measure RES indicator progress is provided below. Click the links in each title to get more information about the data source. For consistency of reporting across data sources, figures are reported to one decimal place. Due to rounding totals may not add to 100.0%.

- [Northern Ireland School Leavers Survey](#)

The [Department of Education](#) collects data about qualifications and destinations of Northern Ireland grammar and secondary school leavers, on an annual basis. The data are at an individual pupil level, with the home postcode recorded. Also contained are pupil characteristics such as ethnicity, religion and free school meal eligibility. The data are requested by email from each post primary school in Northern Ireland, with guidance notes to ensure data are recorded correctly.

- [Northern Ireland Census](#)

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

- [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#)

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

The 2017 Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey received ethical approval from the Ethics Committee in the School of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work, Queen's University Belfast, where the survey coordinator is based. The survey involved 1,203 face-to-face interviews with

adults aged 18 years or over. The sample consisted of a systematic random sample of 2,350 addresses selected from the Postcode Address File database, resulting in a 55% response rate.

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

- [Young Life and Times](#)

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

In 2017, 5,437 names of eligible respondents were received. 1,197 completed questionnaires were received by the end of the fieldwork period, resulting in a response rate of 22.5%. The YLT data does not require weighting.

- [Public Appointments Annual Reports](#)

The Commissioner for Public Appointments for Northern Ireland (CPA NI) regulates the public appointment process to ensure that appointments are made on merit and in accordance with the principles set out in the Code of Practice. The public bodies and public appointments report is prepared annually by the Central Appointments Unit in the Executive Office using information supplied by government departments. Departments gather monitoring information under the following categories; age, community background, disability, gender, minority ethnic background, political activity, and remuneration. Detailed statistics are provided on the number of applications received and the number of appointments made by each of the government departments.

- [PSNI Statistics](#)

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

## Terms and Abbreviations Used

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

## Summary of Indicators by Year

### Equality of service provision

Indicators		Group	Baseline 2014	2015	2016	2017
1.a	% of children with 5 GCSEs with grades A* - C by ethnicity	White	78.7%	81.1%	81.7%	83.8%
		Minority Ethnic	75.5%	80.3%	81.3%	83.8%
1.b	% of pupils leaving school with no qualifications by ethnicity	White	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	#
		Minority Ethnic	5.8%	2.1%	1.3%	*
1.c	% of students from minority ethnic communities who go on to...		(compared with the general population)			
	Higher education	White	41.7%	42.2%	42.7%	43.2%
		Minority Ethnic	47.7%	49.0%	49.0%	47.3%
	Further education	White	35.5%	35.1%	34.5%	34.0%
		Minority Ethnic	28.6%	31.5%	32.5%	34.0%
	Employment	White	6.9%	8.4%	9.0%	8.9%
		Minority Ethnic	3.4%	7.1%	5.1%	7.1%
	Unemployment	White	2.5%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%
		Minority Ethnic	3.7%	3.6%	3.3%	4.1%
	Training	White	10.5%	9.9%	9.7%	9.9%
		Minority Ethnic	9.5%	5.1%	6.7%	5.9%
	Destinations Unknown	White	2.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
Minority Ethnic		7.1%	3.6%	3.4%	1.6%	
1.d	% of minority ethnic people who are in "Managerial" or "Professional" occupations		(Census data therefore new data available after 2021)			
	Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	White	7.4%			
		Minority Ethnic	11.2%			
	Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	White	18.5%			
Minority Ethnic		18.9%				
1.e	% of people who think it is important that public bodies take into account the needs of minority ethnic communities	All	68.9%	71.4%	74.2%	71.1%

**Combating prejudice, racism and hate crime**

Indicators		Group	Baseline 2014	2015	2016	2017	
2.a	% who would accept minority ethnic people as:	(questions filtered by self-declared ethnic group membership)					
		residents in their area	Eastern European	71.7%	69.7%	84.5%	83.9%
			Irish Traveller	49.3%	48.2%	61.9%	62.2%
			Muslim	56.9%	55.4%	70.5%	71.1%
			Other	76.5%	78.7%	89.2%	84.9%
		a work colleague	Eastern European	63.9%	62.4%	76.0%	74.4%
			Irish Traveller	52.8%	48.0%	61.4%	60.9%
			Muslim	52.2%	50.4%	63.3%	63.5%
			Other	66.7%	66.0%	77.4%	74.6%
		part of their family	Eastern European	44.8%	41.8%	59.3%	59.6%
			Irish Traveller	31.5%	28.4%	41.9%	42.9%
			Muslim	32.3%	29.2%	46.3%	46.6%
Other	47.4%		44.4%	60.7%	57.9%		
2.b	% of people who are prejudiced against people from minority ethnic communities	All	24.8%	28.4%	24.9%	19.7%	
2.c	% of people who think there is more racial prejudice against people from minority ethnic communities in N Ireland than 5 years ago	All	54.0%	42.6%	51.7%	53.5%	
2.d	The number of						
	racial incidents reported	All	982	1,356	1,221	1,054	
crimes reported		All	691	920	853	660	
2.e	% of young people who have witnessed racist bullying or harassment in their school	All	38.8%	33.9%	42.7%	40.7%	

Participation, representation and belonging						
Indicators		Group	Baseline 2014	2015	2016	2017
3.a	% of people who think minority ethnic people participate 'a little' or 'a lot' in public life	All	84.4%	84.2%	82.0%	70.3%
3.b	% of people who believe organisations and leaders should encourage members of minority ethnic communities to participate in public life	All	72.3%	69.5%	74.1%	72.4%
3.c	% and number of applications for public appointments from minority ethnic people; % and number of appointments made to minority ethnic people:					
	% of applications	NA	Data is presented only for 2016/17 - this is due to data collection methodology changes between years.			2.7%
	number of applications	NA				27
	% of appointments	NA				*
	number of appointments	NA				*
3.d	% of people who say they feel like they belong to					
	their neighbourhood	All	88.1%	89.3%	88.7%	90.5%
	to Northern Ireland	All	79.7%	84.8%	85.8%	87.1%
3.e	% of young people who socialise or play sport with people from a different ethnic background					
	socialise with people from a different ethnic background	All	56.3%	57.6%	68.2%	61.6%
	play sport with people from a different ethnic background	All	65.2%	69.0%	68.1%	66.7%

## Respecting cultural diversity

Indicators		Group	Baseline 2014	2015	2016	2017
4.a	% who think that the culture and traditions of the Minority Ethnic Community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland	All	60.9%	64.0%	66.2%	70.7%
4.b	% of people who believe that the culture of Irish Travellers is more respected than it once was	All	20.3%	18.1%	32.2%	21.3%
4.c	% of people who have friends from Minority Ethnic Communities	All	57.7%	42.1%	59.6%	58.2%
4.d	% children and young people (aged 16) indicating schools are covering issues of diversity	All	58.8%	No data	73.9%	46.6%
			Cross year comparison is not appropriate			

**Notes:**

The symbols '#' and '\*\*' denote application of statistical disclosure due to small numbers or to protect confidentiality  
 Supplementary tables are available [online](#) for each indicator

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